

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GDP AND SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN SRI LANKA -
A STATISTICAL APPROACH**

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Degree of Master of Science in Business Statistics

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DECLARATION OF THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare this project report is the product of my own and is based on a research that I performed independently without the participation of any other person or authority. The references made to other researches here have been acknowledged appropriately with due appreciation. The sources of data and information external to the dissertation and the research have been acknowledged appropriately. Also the substance in this research has never been submitted for any other degree, anywhere else. I hereby give my consent to making this available by photocopy for inter-library loans, and for the title and summary of the dissertation to be made available for use by other institutions of learning.

Signature:

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DECLARATION OF THE SUPERVISOR

I have supervised and accepted this thesis for the submission of the degree.

Signature:

Date:

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to evaluate the infrastructure development of Sri Lanka with respect to selected variables over the recent past and try to find the relationship between infrastructure development and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices during the period from 1989 to 2014. The study keeps a special focused on selected components of infrastructure development namely; Government expenditure on education, health, petroleum and electricity consumption and also number of vessels arrived by applying multivariate time series techniques to develop a short-term and long-term relationship between GDP and other variables. Vector Error Correction Models (VECM) found that there is a short run equilibrium relationship among all the variables considered; Government expenditure on education, health, petroleum and electricity consumption and number of vessels arrived at 95% confidence level. The model was statistically validated and found that the errors having white noise. Furthermore, it was found that causality is running from GDP to petroleum expenditure and there is a one way causal relationship exists between electricity consumption and number of vessels arrived, electricity consumption, expenditure on health and education. However, the short term impact from the number of vessels arrived is low compared that with other variables. The Johnson's co-integrating test confirmed that there is no long run equilibrium among selected variables. These results can be used by policy makers to understand more clearly the nature of the problem of infrastructure development and to set more focused targets and come up with more strategic planning's to reach the economic goals. Due to short term relationship, it is recommend that to carry out such studies at regular intervals before firm decisions are taken.

Key words : Co-integration, Error Correction, Granger causality, Gross Domestic Product, Infrastructure development

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ADF	Augmented Dickey-Fuller
AIC	Akaike Information Criterion
ECM	Error Correction Model
EDU	Government Expenditure on Education
EFA	Education For All
ELEC	Electricity Consumption
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HCE	Health Care Expenditure
HDR	Human Development Report
HEALTH	Government Expenditure on Health Services
HQ	Hannan and Quin
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PETRO	Petroleum Expenditure on Local Consumption
PP	Philip Perron
SAARCSTAT	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Statistics
SDI	Social Development Index
SIC	Schwarz Information Criterion
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US	United States
VA	Number of Vessels Arrived
VAR	Vector Auto Regressive
VECM	Vector Error Correction Model

