

CO₂ Emissions, Health Expenditures and Economic Growth in Iran: Application of Dynamic Simultaneous Equation Models

Naghmeh Ghorashi¹, Abbas Alavi Rad²

1. Department of Economics, Kerman Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kerman, Iran.
2. Department of Economics, Abarkouh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Abarkouh, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Original

Received: 15 Apr 2017

Accepted: 31 May 2017



Corresponding Author:

Abbas Alavi Rad

alavi_rad@abarkouhiau.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Studies on the causal dynamics between the environment, health expenditures, and economic growth have recently started in the economics literature for both developing and developed countries.

Methods: This study examines the causal relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth, using dynamic simultaneous equation models for Iran over the period 1972–2012.

Results: Our empirical results show that there is a bidirectional relationship of causality between CO₂ emissions and economic growth. There is also a unidirectional relationship of causality from health expenditures to economic growth. The positive bidirectional causality relationship between CO₂ emissions and economic growth will be very important for environmental quality over the next few years in Iran.

Conclusion: It is clear that the government would like to increase economic growth over the period of the next Five-Year Development Plan. It seems that policymakers must examine the requirements for investment to promote environmental protection and increase technological transfers to reduce environmental damage.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions, Health expenditures, Economic growth, Dynamic simultaneous equation models, GMM.

How to cite this paper:

Ghorashi N, Alavi Rad A. CO₂ Emissions, Health Expenditures and Economic Growth in Iran: Application of Dynamic Simultaneous Equation Models. J Community Health Research. 2017; 6(2): 109-16.

Copyright: ©2017 The Author(s); Published by Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

The nexus between the environment, health expenditures, and economic growth has recently been the subject of considerable academic research. This causal relationship—between the environment, health expenditures, and economic growth—can be categorized into three testable hypotheses: the unidirectional hypothesis, the feedback hypothesis, and the neutrality hypothesis. The first strand relates to the unidirectional hypothesis. First, numerous studies confirm the feedback hypothesis for the nexus between CO₂ emissions and GDP.^(1–3) Some studies have supported a unidirectional causal relationship from GDP to CO₂ emissions.⁽⁴⁾ Second, some researchers confirm the feedback hypothesis for the nexus between health expenditures and GDP.^(5, 6) On the other hand, some studies have confirmed the unidirectional causal relationship from health expenditures and GDP.^(7, 8) Third, several studies have presented mixed results about the causal relationship between CO₂ emissions and economic growth.^(9–11)

A survey of empirical studies in developed and developing countries shows that many economists have studied the relationship between health and economic growth. The effect of health on economic growth was first identified by a series of works by Fogel, who argued that around one-third of the economic growth in England over the last 200 years was the result of improvements in nutrition and health.⁽¹²⁾ Mayer studied the long-run impact of health on economic growth in 18 Latin American countries.⁽¹³⁾ Growth regressions, adapted as Granger-type causality tests, give strong evidence of a 30-year causality from health to income in these countries. In addition, Culyer studied individual OECD countries, using pooled data, and found a significantly positive correlation between healthcare expenditure and GDP.⁽¹⁴⁾

Murthy and Ukpolo probed the factors affecting average individual healthcare expenditure in the United States using a cointegration test, and the results of the regression analysis indicated that the income elasticity of healthcare expenditure is significantly different from the analytical results

obtained from cross-sectional data.⁽¹⁵⁾ Bloom et al. estimate a production function model of aggregate economic growth, including two variables of work experience and health, for a panel of 104 countries.⁽¹⁶⁾ The results show that good health has a positive, sizable, and statistically significant effect on aggregate output. Li and Huang examine the augmented Mankiw, Romer and Weil's model, which considers both health and education in human capital in the framework of the Chinese economy.⁽¹⁷⁾ The empirical evidence shows that both health and education have positive significant effects on economic growth. Narayan et al. investigate the relationship between health and economic growth for five Asian countries using a panel long-run estimator for the period 1974–2007.⁽¹⁰⁾ They find that health contributes positively to economic growth in the long run.

According to the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis, as output increases, carbon dioxide emissions increase as well till some threshold level of output is reached, after which these emissions begin to decline.⁽¹⁸⁾ The main reason for studying carbon emissions is that they play a focal role in the current debate on environmental protection and sustainable development. Economic growth is also closely linked to energy consumption since higher levels of energy consumption lead to higher economic growth. However, it is also likely that more efficient use of energy resources requires a higher level of economic growth.

Numerous scholars have examined the “inverted-U-shaped” link (popularly called the Environmental Kuznets Curve or EKC) between economic growth and environmental degradation. Grossman and Krueger showed economic growth Granger causes environmental degradation in the early phase of development and, after a threshold level of development, economic activity triggers improvement of the environs, probably as a result of environmental awareness.⁽¹⁹⁾ The studies that have also tested the existence of EKC are (among others):^(20–24). However, there is no consensus in

these studies in terms of sign, magnitude and significance of the coefficients.

Generally, much less attention from academic researchers has been paid to the relationship between health expenditures and CO₂ emissions compared to the relationship between health expenditures and economic growth, as also economic growth and CO₂ emissions. Chaabouni and Zghidi have recently studied the causal relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth using dynamic simultaneous equation models for a global panel of 51 countries over the period 1995–2013.⁽¹⁾ The study also implements these empirical models for three groups: low income group, lower middle income group, and upper middle income group countries. Empirical results show that there is bidirectional causality between CO₂ emissions and economic growth, between health expenditures and economic growth for the global panel, and unidirectional causality from CO₂ emissions to health expenditures, except low income group countries. Most of the earlier studies focused on the cause effect from CO₂ emissions to health expenditures.^(15, 25–33) However, they have focused on the two-way causation between health expenditures and CO₂ emissions.

The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the causal relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth in Iran. It is clear that much less attention from academic researchers has been paid to the nexus between the environment, health expenditures, and economic growth compared to health expenditures and economic growth. From the survey of these literatures in Iran, it can be concluded that many academic researchers have focused their analysis on the relationship between health expenditures and economic growth while using the single-equation method.^(34–36) This study contributes to this literature by examining the causal relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth in Iran. We, for the first time (compared to previous literature in Iran), use simultaneous equation models estimated by the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM).

Methods

Following Chaabouni and Zghidi, the relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures and economic growth is modeled using the production function.⁽¹⁾ Output (Y) can be written as a function of CO₂ emissions (CO₂), health expenditures (H), capital (K), and labor (L):

$$Y_t = A_t K_t^\alpha L_t^\beta H_t^\gamma CO_{2t}^\delta e^{\varepsilon t} \quad (1)$$

In Equation (1), we divide both sides by population to obtain all series in per capita terms. It can be rewritten as:

$$Y_t / L_t = A_t (K_t / L_t)^\alpha (H_t / L_t)^\gamma (CO_{2t} / L_t)^\delta e^{\varepsilon t} \quad (2)$$

The natural logarithm of Eq. (2) gives the following equation:

$$\text{Log}(Y_t / L_t) = \text{Log}(A_t) + \alpha \text{Log}(K_t / L_t) + \gamma \text{Log}(H_t / L_t) + \delta \text{Log}(CO_{2t} / L_t) + \varepsilon_t \quad (3)$$

The production function in Eq. (3) is modeled by keeping the technology constant [i.e. $\text{Log}(A_t) = a$]. We have:

$$\text{Log}(Y_t / L_t) = a + \alpha \text{Log}(K_t / L_t) + \gamma \text{Log}(H_t / L_t) + \delta \text{Log}(CO_{2t} / L_t) + \varepsilon_t \quad (4)$$

Y stands for gross domestic product (GDP); A is the level of technology; K is the flow of services provided by the existing capital stock rather than the capital stock itself; H indicates health expenditures; CO₂ the environmental quality, ε is the error term; and α , γ and δ measure the elasticity of output with respect to physical capital, health and CO₂ emissions respectively.

The production function in Eq. (4) is then used to obtain the appropriate specifications to simultaneously examine the nexus between per capita GDP, per capita CO₂ emissions, and per capita health expenditures. These empirical models are also constructed on the basis of the theoretical and empirical insights from the previous studies. The estimation of the three-way linkages between CO₂ emissions–health expenditures–growth, stock capital (K), population ageing (POP), urbanization (U) and trade openness (TO) is considered, with these as instrumental variables.

For a better understanding of the dynamic relationship between CO₂ emissions, health

expenditures and economic growth, the following corresponding simultaneous Equations (5) to (7) need be considered:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log (GDP}_t / L_t) &= \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{Log (GDP / L)}_{t-1} + \alpha_2 \\ \text{Log (K}_t / L_t) &+ \alpha_3 \text{Log (H}_t / L_t) + \alpha_4 \text{Log (CO}_{2t} / L_t) \\ &+ \varepsilon_t \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log (H}_t / L_t) &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Log (H / L)}_{t-1} + \beta_2 \text{Log (GDP}_t \\ / L_t) &+ \beta_3 \text{Log (CO}_{2t} / L_t) + \beta_4 \text{Log (POP}_t) + \varepsilon_t \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Log (CO}_{2t} / L_t) &= \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \text{Log (CO}_2 / L)_{t-1} + \gamma_2 \text{Log} \\ \text{(GDP}_t / L_t) &+ \gamma_3 \text{Log (H}_t / L_t) + \gamma_4 \text{Log (U}_t) + \gamma_5 \text{Log} \\ \text{(TO}_t) &+ \varepsilon_t \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

First, a number of alternative tests is available to test whether a series is stationary. Usually, the augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips and Perron tests have been used by researchers.^(37, 38)

This study used the ADF test to find the unit roots in time series. An indication of whether the researcher should supplement ADF tests by also using the adjustments proposed by Phillips and Perron can be gained by an inspection of the diagnostic statistics from the ADF regression.^(38, 39)

The estimation procedure of our dynamic models in Eqs. (5)–(7) is an application of the specifications of the dynamic model. The one-period lagged levels of the endogenous variables, such as CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth, can influence their current

levels. According to Arellano and Bond, this estimation procedure is equivalent to the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimator, which is both a single-equation and system estimator.⁽⁴⁰⁾

The system GMM itself is an augmented version that was first outlined in Arellano and Bover and fully developed in Blundell and Bond.⁽⁴⁰⁾ The GMM estimator is a robust estimator, since it does not require information about the accurate distribution of error terms. It also helps correct endogeneity bias (time-varying component) via instrumenting the explanatory variables. This study, therefore, adopts the system GMM regression approach to implement the empirical estimations.

Results

As the first step, we first conduct the augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test to establish the order of integration for the per capita GDP, CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, stock capital, population aging, urbanization, and trade openness series. The results of the unit root tests are presented in Table 1. The results show that only the “health expenditures” and “population aging” variables are stationary at level, but other variables are stationary at first difference. These results do not enable us to test the cointegration among variables.

Table 1. Results of unit root test

Series	Order	ADF ¹
GDP	Level	-1.3816
	1st difference	-4.3810
CO ₂ emissions	Level	-2.5297
	1st difference	-5.5843
Health expenditures	Level	-6.8543
	1st difference	--
Stock capital	Level	-1.7529
	1st difference	-5.0280
Population ageing	Level	-2.9573
	1st difference	--
Urbanization	Level	-1.4852
	1st difference	-3.8387
Trade openness	Level	-2.8542
	1st difference	-7.3223

¹ Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test, denotes significance at 5

According to the results of the unit root tests, we employ the Arellano and Bond GMM approach to estimate Eqs. (5)–(7).⁽⁴⁰⁾ Table 2 presents the results estimated for the system. The findings show that there is evidence of one relationship of bidirectional causality between CO₂ emissions and economic growth. This finding supports previous studies.^(1, 11) This result shows that CO₂ emissions

and economic growth are highly interrelated with each other in Iran. In addition, there is evidence of a unidirectional causal relationship from health expenditures to economic growth without feedback. However, there is no significant causality between CO₂ emissions and health expenditures.

Table 2. Empirical results for simultaneous equations model

	Model 1 GDP	Model 2 Health expenditures	Model 3 CO₂ emissions
GDP	-	-0.109	0.273***
GDP(-1)	0.532***	-	-
CO ₂ emissions	0.450***	0.574	-
CO ₂ emissions (-1)	-	-	0.382***
Health expenditures	-0.052***	-	0.021
Health expenditures (-1)	-	0.868***	-
Capital stock	0.173***	-	-
Urbanisation	-	-	-0.346
Population ageing	-	0.520***	-
Trade openness	-	-	0.072***
Constant	2.902***	-7.807*	-0.305
Adjusted R-squared			

***, **, and * indicate significance at the 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively.

Discussion

In Model 1, we found that economic growth is positively and significantly influenced by CO₂ emissions at the 1% level. A 1% increase in CO₂ emissions increases economic growth by around 0.45%. Our empirical evidence is in line with previous studies.^(1, 10) Economic growth is also negatively and significantly affected by health expenditures (at 1%). Thus, the health expenditures cannot lead to social security, efficient resource allocation, and better economies of scale, which can stimulate economic growth in Iran. According to the theory, the capital stock also has positive and significant impacts on economic growth.

In Model 2, we found that only the effect of population aging on health expenditures is statistically significant, and the effects of economic growth and CO₂ emissions on health expenditures are not statistically significant. A 1% increase in

population aging raises the health expenditures by 0.520% in Iran.

Finally, in Model 3, economic growth has a positive and statistically significant impact on CO₂ emissions. A 1% increase in the economic growth increases CO₂ emissions by 0.273%. Our empirical evidence supports previous studies.^(1, 22) CO₂ emissions are also affected positively and significantly by trade openness, since a 1% increase in trade openness increases the CO₂ emissions by around 0.07%.

Conclusion

The literature that examines the relationship between health expenditures and economic growth, and economic growth and CO₂ emissions, is growing. However, much less attention from academic researchers has been paid to the relationship between health expenditures and CO₂ emissions. In addition, most authors have studied the cause and effect from CO₂ emissions to health

expenditures and little is known about the causal dynamics between the environment, health expenditures, and economic growth in Iran till now. Our aim was to contribute to this literature from this perspective. Therefore, the paper examined the relationship between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth for Iran over the period 1972–2012. We have investigated the simultaneous causal relationships between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth by using simultaneous equation models.

Our empirical results showed that there is a bidirectional causality relationship between CO₂ emissions and economic growth. This result supports previous studies.^(1, 2) There is also a unidirectional causality relationship from health expenditures to economic growth. This evidence is in line with previous studies.⁽⁸⁾ The positive bidirectional causality relationship between CO₂ emissions and economic growth will be very important for environmental quality in the next few

years in Iran. It is clear that government would like to increase economic growth over the period of the next Five-Year Development Plan. On the other hand, the control of environmental damage is currently one of the very important problems in Iran. It seems that policymakers must examine the requirements for investment to promote environmental protection and increase technological transfer to reduce environmental damage. The results of this research can certainly be used as usefully effective policies to improve economic growth and development while considering both the environment and health in Iran.

Acknowledgement

The authors thank all those who have cooperated in this research, for their kind participation.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

References

1. Chaabouni S, Zghidi N, Mbarek MB. On the causal dynamics between CO₂ emissions, health expenditures and economic growth. *Sustainable Cities and Society*. 2016;22:184-91.
2. Ghosh S. Examining carbon emissions economic growth nexus for India: a multivariate cointegration approach. *Energy Policy*. 2010;38(6):3008-14.
3. Halicioglu F. An econometric study of CO₂ emissions, energy consumption, income and foreign trade in Turkey. *Energy Policy*. 2009;37(3):1156-64.
4. Menyah K, Wolde-Rufael Y. CO₂ emissions, nuclear energy, renewable energy and economic growth in the US. *Energy Policy*. 2010;38(6):2911-5.
5. Amiri A, Ventelou B. Granger causality between total expenditure on health and GDP in OECD: Evidence from the Toda–Yamamoto approach. *Economics Letters*. 2012;116(3):541-4.
6. Wang KM. Health care expenditure and economic growth: Quantile panel-type analysis. *Economic Modelling*. 2011;28(4):1536-49.
7. Bala B. Causal nexus between public health expenditure and economic growth in four southern Indian states. *IUP Journal of Public Finance*. 2011;9(3):7-22.
8. Hartwig J. 'Baumol's Diseases': The Case of Switzerland. *Swiss Society of Economics and Statistics*. 2010;146(3):533-552.
9. Apergis N, Payne JE. CO₂ emissions, energy usage, and output in Central America. *Energy Policy*. 2009;37(8):3282-6.
10. Narayan PK, Narayan S. Carbon dioxide emissions and economic growth: panel data evidence from developing countries. *Energy Policy*. 2010;38(1):661-6.
11. Omri A. CO₂ emissions, energy consumption and economic growth nexus in MENA countries: evidence from simultaneous equations models. *Energy economics*. 2013;40:657-64.

12. Fogel RW. New sources and new techniques for the study of secular trends in nutritional status, health, mortality, and the process of aging. *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*. 1993;26(1):5-43.
13. Mayer D. The long-term impact of health on economic growth in Latin America. *World development*. 2001;29(6):1025-33.
14. Culyer TJ. The internal market: an acceptable means to a desirable end. Center for Health Economics: 1990.
15. Murthy NV, Ukpolo V. Aggregate health care expenditure in the United States: evidence from cointegration tests. *Applied Economics*. 1994;26(8):797-802.
16. Bloom DE, Canning D, Sevilla J. The effect of health on economic growth: a production function approach. *World development*. 2004;32(1):1-13.
17. Hongyi L, Huang L. Health, education, and economic growth in China: Empirical findings and implications. *China Economic Review*. 2009;20(3):374-87.
18. Narayan S, Narayan PK, Mishra S. Investigating the relationship between health and economic growth: Empirical evidence from a panel of 5 Asian countries. *Journal of Asian Economics*. 2010;21(4):404-11.
19. Grossman GM, Krueger AB. Economic growth and the environment. *The quarterly journal of economics*. 1995;110(2):353-77.
20. Coondoo D, Dinda S. Carbon dioxide emission and income: A temporal analysis of cross-country distributional patterns. *Ecological Economics*. 2008;65(2):375-85.
21. Managi S, Jena PR. Environmental productivity and Kuznets curve in India. *Ecological Economics*. 2008;65(2):432-40.
22. Shahbaz M, Hye QMA, Tiwari AK, et al. Economic growth, energy consumption, financial development, international trade and CO₂ emissions in Indonesia. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 2013;25:109-21.
23. Shahbaz M, Lean HH, Shabbir MS. Environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis in Pakistan: cointegration and Granger causality. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 2012;16(5):2947-53.
24. Tiwari AK, Shahbaz M, Hye QMA. The environmental Kuznets curve and the role of coal consumption in India: cointegration and causality analysis in an open economy. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 2013; 18: 519-27.
25. Beatty TK, Shimshack JP. Air pollution and children's respiratory health: A cohort analysis. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*. 2014;67(1):39-57.
26. Brunekreef B, Holgate ST. Air pollution and health. *The lancet*. 2002;360(9341):1233-42.
27. Clancy L, Goodman P, Sinclair H, et al. Effect of air-pollution control on death rates in Dublin, Ireland: an intervention study. *The lancet*. 2002;360(9341):1210-4.
28. Dinda S. Environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis: a survey. *Ecological economics*. 2004;49(4):431-55.
29. Gerdham U, Jonsson B. Conversion factor in international comparisons of health care expenditures. *Journal of Health Economics*. 1991;10(2):227-34.
30. Janke K, Propper C, Henderson J. Do current levels of air pollution kill? The impact of air pollution on population mortality in England. *Health economics*. 2009;18(9):1031-55.
31. Kijima M, Nishide K, Ohyama A. Economic models for the environmental Kuznets curve: A survey. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*. 2010;34(7):1187-201.
32. Mead RW, Brajer V. Protecting China's children: valuing the health impacts of reduced air pollution in Chinese cities. *Environment and Development Economics*. 2005;10(06):745-68.
33. Narayan PK, Narayan S. Does environmental quality influence health expenditures? Empirical evidence from a panel of selected OECD countries. *Ecological Economics*. 2008;65(2):367-74.
34. Beheshti M, Sojudi S. Empirical Analysis of the Relationship between Health Expenditure and GDP in Iran. *Faslname-Barresi ha ye eghtesadi*. 2007;4(4):115-35.[Persian]
35. Ghorashi N, Rad A, Eslami M. The Study On Factors of Health Economics and Economic Growth in Iran. *Journal of Community Health Research*. 2013;2(3):208-19.
36. Salmani M, Mohammadi A. Analysis of Effect of Government Health Expenditures on Economic Growth of Health. *Faslname-pajohesh ha ye eghtesadi*. 2009;13(39):73-92.[Persian]

37. Dickey DA, Fuller WA. Distribution of the estimators for autoregressive time series with a unit root. *Journal of the American statistical association*. 1979;74(366):427-31.
38. Phillips PC, Perron P. Testing for a unit root in time series regression. *Biometrika*. 1988;75(2):335-46.
39. Perman R. Cointegration: an introduction to the literature. *Journal of Economic Studies*. 1991;18(3).
40. Arellano M, Bover O. Another look at the instrumental variable estimation of error-components models. *Journal of econometrics*. 1995;68(1):29-51.