
The Causal Linkage Between Agriculture, Industry and Service Sectors in Ethiopian Economy

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Abstract: Investigation of structural relationships among the sectors becomes important from the policy angle. A clear perspective on the intersectoral linkage could be useful in formulating a favorable and appropriate development strategy. This study analyzed the intersectoral linkages in Ethiopian economy using a time series data ranging from 1975 to 2017. The study employed Johanson co-integration test, vector error correction model, granger causality test, impulse response and variance decomposition functions. The study found a stable long run relationship among agricultural, industrial and service sectors of the economy. Only industrial sector is found as endogenous to the system implying long-run causality runs from agricultural and service sectors to industrial sector. According to short run granger causality results, there is bi-directional causality between industrial and agricultural sectors, and between industrial and service sectors. The results of Impulse response and Variance decomposition functions suggest that the agricultural sector development plays a role in determining the growth of the economy via its linkages to the rest sectors of the economy. Therefore, development strategies such as, Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI) of Ethiopia, if properly implemented can play an encouraging role by reassuring the agricultural sector, so that the industrial sector would be promoted. In addition the percentage share of agricultural sector to GDP has been declining over the study period. However, this doesn't indicate that the role of agricultural sector is falling. The analysis of intersectoral linkages identified agricultural sector as the principal economic activity that controls most economic activities in Ethiopian economy.

Keywords: Cointegration, Granger Causality, Endogenous, Impulse Response, Variance Decomposition, ADLI

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The structural changes of an economy entail that in the long run, the dynamics of sectoral shares are interrelated to each other and with economic growth [33]. Economic development and structural changes are known to go hand-in-hand. If faced with distortionary policies, an economy might, however, witness such temporal changes in the composition of different sectors and sub-sectors in productivity and employment level which could lead to unbalanced growth within sectors [46].

Agricultural and industrial sectors have a mutual interdependent relationship [31]. However, whether agriculture or industry should be considered as the main stimuli of growth and how the service sector should be linked

up with the two sectors have been debatable issues [3], especially at early stage of economic development. It is argued that Industrialization has a number of roles to play in the process of economic development. this role can be in the form of providing employment opportunities to the agricultural sector, supplying agricultural inputs such as; pesticides, fertilizer and different machineries which augment productivity in the agricultural [31] and it brings increasing returns and economies of scale while agriculture does not give such gains [17].

Another argument emphasizes on the significance agricultural sector at least at the initial stage of economic development. The contribution of agriculture sector to industry is well known, particularly in less developed countries [31]. The argument follows that Agricultural sector provides; food grains to industry to facilitate absorption of labor in the industrial sector and industrial raw materials, it

influences the production of industrial consumer goods through demand and provides surpluses of savings for investment in the industrial sector [17-31].

Since the economies of most developing countries are dominated by the agricultural sector and its activities, and the modern industrial sector is subordinate, the economic growth and the development of these countries are closely related with the transformation of the agricultural sector [37]. Agriculture sector in Ethiopian economy covers 35.8 percent of GDP while the industrial and service sectors cover 22.2 and 42 percent of GDP respectively. However, more than 70% of Ethiopia's population is still engaged in agricultural sector, but services have exceeded agricultural sector in terms of contribution to GDP [47]. The government of Ethiopia has been implementing the overall development strategy of Ethiopia is Agricultural Development Led Industrialization (ADLI). Its major objective is to strengthen the linkage between agricultural and industrial sectors; growth in agriculture is supposed to bring the overall growth via stimulating both demand and supply linkages [8 - 29].

The concept of sectoral linkage which was developed from the theory of 'unbalanced growth' of Hirschman, converses the relationship a sector with the rest of the economy through its direct and indirect intermediate purchases and sales [9]. The sectors having the highest linkages are likely to inspire rapid growth of production, income, and employment of the economy [31]. Understanding the nature of intersectoral linkages in output may turn out to be instrumental in framing suitable policies which could ultimately help in inducing balanced growth pattern [46]. The contributions of agriculture, industry and service sectors for the overall economy growth of Ethiopia are varying with time span. The unevenness pattern of the contribution of sectors to GDP encourages an interest of investigating their interrelationships [34].

Therefore, the selection of strategic sectors is based on the capability of the sectors to generate forward and backward linkages to the subsequent sectors and its subsectors [37]. Thus, studying intersectoral linkages is essential, especially for a developing country [19]. However, the direction of causality linkage between agricultural, industrial and services sectors differs across countries [34]. This needs to identify the causal linkage among sectors therefore after identifying the direction of causality between sectors, policy focuses need to be given to the sector which has higher linkage. Alternative method to identify the direction of transfer of resources amongst sectors is causality analysis, and the causal linkages will help explain the direction of resource transfers between sectors [35]. Accordingly, this paper studied the intersectoral linkages in Ethiopian economy using causality analysis and a time series data ranging from 1975 to 2017.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the intersectoral linkages in Ethiopian economy and specifically to;

- i. Identify the existence of long-run growth relationships among agricultural, industrial and service sectors of the economy
- ii. Test the direction of long-run and short-run causality among sectors
- iii. Assess the dynamics effects of shocks in each respective sectors

2. Review of Literature

2.1. Theoretical Literature Reviews

2.1.1. Definition and Concepts

The linkage among the sectors can be described by backward and forward linkages and consumption and production linkages. Backward linkage refers to growth of a set of industries encourages the growth of those which supply raw materials. Whereas, when the growth of certain industries owing to the initial growth of those which supply raw materials is known as forward linkages [46]. The expansion of demand for agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds and machineries can encourage industrial and service sector activities through backward linkages. Other sector activities could be stimulated by agriculture at the same time via forward linkages such as the requirement to process agricultural products [42]. The production linkages typically arise from the interdependence of the sectors for satisfying the needs of their productive inputs whereas consumption linkages / demand linkage which arises from the interdependence of the sectors for meeting final consumption [31]. The interaction between agriculture growth and sectoral growth extensively studies in developing countries on the theoretical and empirical. [25]

2.1.2. Theories on Economic Development

The Lewis model of development

In Lewis model of development, the economy has only two sectors; an agricultural, traditional, rural and subsistence sector and, an industrial, urban and capitalist sector. In the subsistence sector, the marginal productivity of labour is very low or closer to zero. Suggesting that there is underemployment under the agricultural sector, which is a potential supply of labour to the modern sector. These underemployment labours could be reduced (through migration) without decreasing output in traditional sector and capitalists in the modern sector can have a good supply of labour at the same wage rate [12]. Since the model assumes that the MP_L is negligible or zero, the wage in the traditional sector remains constant at a subsistent level.

In modern sector, the supply of labour exceeds demand and the wage rate remains constant at subsistence level; hence, the rate of profits is maximized and this profit is going to be reinvested to create new capital at a maximum rate. Hence, the reinvestment and the expansion capital lead to new employment. The same process of profit-investment-employment continues until all the surplus of labour vanishes. Beyond this, hiring of workers at the initial wage rate become impossible and any further withdrawal of

additional workers from the traditional sector leads to an improvement of the marginal productivity of labour in this sector. However, before the surplus of labour in traditional sector is eliminated, the wage rate in subsistence sector may increase and affect the further expansion of the capitalist sector. Hence the marginal productivities of workers in both sectors come to be equal [12].

Unbalanced and Balanced growth theory

The theory of unbalanced growth which was promoted by Hirschman advocates on the need of investment in selected and strategic sectors of the economy at a time. Therefore other sectors would spontaneously develop themselves via backward and forward linkage effects. Thus the strategic sectors in the economy should get priority over others as far as the resources are concerned. The expansion of strategic sectors in addition to providing the benefits to the owners it also encourages the growth of other set of industries through backward and forward linkages. This needs the understanding of sector linkages of the economy [27]. The balanced growth theory on the other hand advocates that the government of any developing country needs to make large investments in different economic sectors simultaneously [36]. Nurkse, the founder of the theory recognized that the expansion and intersectoral balance between agriculture, industry and service is necessary so that each of these sectors creates a market for the products of the other and in turn, it supplies the required raw materials for growth and the success of the other [36].

2.1.3. The role of Agriculture and Industry in the Process of Economic Development

Agricultural and industrial sector have their respective role to play in the process of economic development. However their significance differs depending on the level of the structure of economies at a certain time.

Agriculture and Economic Development: One major feature of Economic development is that the considerable increase in demand for agricultural products. The expansion of exports of agricultural products is one way of increasing income and foreign exchange earnings for developing countries, mostly in the early stages of economic development. The sector provides labor force for modern sectors of the economy; it can be a source of capital required for investment on non-agricultural sectors and a destination for industrial products [17]. However, in most developing countries, although large amounts of resources such as land and labor are engaged in agriculture, they are being exploited at lower stages of productivity [22].

Industrialization and Economic Development: When an economy gets expanded, the share of the agricultural output to GDP declines, and the share of industrial sector grow. In this case industrialization has a number of roles to play in the process of development. Industrialization is necessary to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed workers in the agricultural sector especially in developing countries. It provides supplies farm inputs so as to increase productivity in the agricultural sector. It is also argued,

industrialization brings increasing returns and economies of scale while agriculture does not [17]. Fourthly, it prevents worsening in the terms of trade of primary products. In addition to this it brings urbanization, which in turn brings social transformation [17].

2.2. Empirical Literature Reviews

The dynamics of intersectoral linkages can be studied in three ways; through use of input-output tables, statistical analysis and econometric modeling exercises among various sectors of the economy. Studies reviewed for this study have used different methodology and found different conclusions. Some of them mentioned that the causality runs from agriculture to the rest of sectors whereas others mentioned in the reverse direction. This could be accrued due to the level of the proper roles of sectors in respective study countries.

2.2.1. Ethiopian Perspective

Few studies regarding sectoral linkages have been studied in Ethiopia. Using the social accounting matrix and co-integration analysis, [44] studied the relationship between agriculture and industry sectors in Ethiopia. The study revealed that agricultural sector has higher backward and forward linkage with the rest of the sectors. In Johanson co-integration analysis agricultural sector was found as weakly endogenous suggesting that the causality runs from industry to agriculture.

Using the social accounting matrix (SAM) - based multiplier, [37] studied the inter-sectoral linkages of Ethiopian economy. His result revealed that the agricultural sector in general have a strong combination with the rest the economy. The study also found that an exogenous increase in the demand for products of agricultural activities has a larger effect on the demand for both labor and capital. Alemu *et al.* [1] performed Granger causality tests between agricultural sector and the rest of the economy of Ethiopia. Accordingly a bi-directional causal relationship was found between agriculture and manufacturing sectors and, between agricultural and service sectors.

Kassahun [17] studied the long-run intersectoral linkages in Ethiopian economy. Using a co-integration method, the study found a long-run association ship between agricultural, industrial and service sectors growth. The study also confirmed, the complimentary relationship between output in industry and agriculture but a negative relationship between growth in services and agricultural GDP. Furthermore, industrial and service outputs are found to be weakly exogenous to the system signifying the long-run causality runs from industrial and service outputs to that of agricultural. Xinshen *et al.* [46] estimated Agricultural Growth Linkages in Ethiopia. By using fixed and flexible price models, the study depicts that the growth in agricultural sector can bring about higher overall growth in economy and faster poverty reduction process compared to non-agricultural growth. The study further showed that economic growth strategies rely on recognizing a set of sectoral linkages by with agricultural growth contributes to the growth of rest of

sectors in the Ethiopian economy.

2.2.2. World Perspective

Saikia [31] estimated the intersectoral linkage between the manufacturing and the rest of sectors of the Nigerian economy. The study employed VECM and Granger causality method and used quarterly time series data reaching from 1986 to 2010. The results found a weak relationship between the manufacturing sector and the rest of sectors of the economy. The study further confirmed the absence of any causal relationship between the output of manufacturing sector and, real economic activities and financial sector output. Chebbi [5] assessed the growth linkage between agricultural sector and the other sectors of the Tunisian economy. Using a time series data and applying Johanson Co-integration and Granger causality, the study confirmed the presence of a long-run growth relationship between agricultural and other sectors of the economy.

João and Marta [14] investigated the existence of long-run relationships and causality among industry, agriculture and services in terms of value added and productivity in Portugal. Using trivariate VAR model of co-integration and causality techniques for the period 1970-2006, the found the growth of labour productivity in services and industrial sectors backs into the productivity growth of agricultural sector. However, the link was found to be weaker in the industry case. Kohansal [21] also examined the role of agricultural sector to economic growth of Iran. Using the bound test and time series data, the study found a long run equilibrium association between the variables; agricultural, services, mines and industrial and oil sectors found to have a positive and meaningful relationship towards economic growth.

Matahir [23] investigated the agricultural-industrial sectors relationship in Malaysia for period 1970 - 2009. The study adopted the Johansen co-integration, Granger and Toda-Yamamoto causality tests procedures. Accordingly, the result revealed that agricultural and industrial sectors are co-integrated in the long run and also showed that there is uni-directional causality from running from industrial to agricultural sector both in the short and long run period.

Naval [25] examined causal relationship between GDP and sectoral output growth in Indian economy. Using time series data and implementing Johansen's Co-integration test, IRF and VD, the study found bidirectional causality among sectors and GDP and, agricultural and industrial sector, while a unidirectional causality between agriculture and industry sector is found. The results of IRF and VD show that, the influence GDP forecast error by the services sector is the highest, followed by agriculture and industry sectors, while the influence to the agriculture sector forecast error by GDP is the highest, implying agriculture as the leading economic activity in the country. Uddin [40] also studied the contribution of agriculture, industry and services sectors to economic growth of Bangladesh. By using time series data, co-integration analysis and granger causality, the study indicated that the sectoral growth has positive and significant relationship with economic growth. A bi-directional causality

between agricultural and GDP and, industrial and agricultural sectors and a uni-directional causality from services to agricultural and from industrial to services sectors were found.

Sikhosana [34] examined the interrelationships between agriculture and other sectors of the Swaziland economy and their impact on economic growth. Using a time series data and, bound test approach to co-integration and Granger causality, the study confirmed the presence of a long run association ship among agriculture, the rest of sectors of the economy and overall economic growth. In addition, bidirectional causality between agriculture and economic growth, unidirectional causality between agriculture and services, running from services to agriculture were found. Katircioglu [18] investigated the possible co-integration and causal relationship between economic growth and sectoral output growth in North Cyprus. The study result revealed that agricultural sector has a long-run relationship with economic growth and gives direction to industry as it provides raw materials to that sector. Additionally, uni-directional causality existed running from real GDP to industrial output and to services sector.

3. Methodology of the Study

Introduction

The dynamics of intersectoral linkages in an economy can be studied in three ways; through use of input-output tables, statistical analysis and based on econometric modeling exercises among various sectors of the economy [11]. This paper used the third approach of time series econometric model.

3.1. Data type and Data Sources

The study used a secondary a time series data of sectoral value added and GDP ranging from 1975 up to 2017. The data are obtained from Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) of Ethiopia. The study has used three variables namely, agricultural, industrial and service sectors. The definition, division and classification of sectors are based on Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) of Ethiopia classification and the data are based on 2011 constant price. Accordingly the agricultural sector includes; Agriculture, Hunting, fishing and Forestry. The industry sector has five major sub-sectors; large and medium scale manufacturing, small scale industry and handicrafts, electricity, water, mining and construction subsectors. The service sector comprises trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, banking and insurance, real estate, public administration and defense, education, health and domestic and other services.

3.2. Model Specification

Given three endogenous variables such as; agricultural, industrial and service sectors, the basic model can be mathematically expressed with the following estimation

equation.

$$G_i = f(LNIND, LNAGR, LNSERV) \quad (1)$$

Where the G_i is the growth of sector i , and LNIND, LNAGR and LNSERV are stands for a natural log of industrial, agricultural and service sector value added, respectively (based on 2011 constant price of Birr). The above equation expresses the growth of a sector is as a function of the other two sectors and its own previous year performance.

Vector Autoregressive and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

Economic variables have short run behavior that can be captured through dynamic modeling. If there is long run relationship among the variables, an error correction model can be formulated that portray both the dynamic and long run interaction between the variables. If the time series are not stationary, the co-integration approach and vector error correction model (VECM) are used to examine the relationship among non-stationary variables [35]. In a VAR

$$\Delta Z_t = \Gamma_1 Z_{t-1} + \dots + \Gamma_{k-1} \Delta Z_{t-k+1} + \pi Z_{t-k} + \mu + \phi D_t + \xi_t \quad (3)$$

Simplifying equation (3) gives

$$\Delta Z_t = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \Gamma_i \Delta Z_{t-i} + \pi z_{t-k} + \mu + \phi D_t + \xi_t \quad (4)$$

$$\text{where } i = 1, \dots, k-1, \Gamma_i = - \left[I - \sum_{j=1}^i A_j \right] \Gamma_i \text{ is allowed to vary without restriction}$$

$$\pi = - \left[I - \sum_{j=1}^k A_j \right]$$

If there is any long run relationship (i.e., cointegration among the variables) we can rewrite equation (4) to come up with the following VECM specifications.

$$\Delta AGR_t = \alpha_1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i \Delta AGR_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^k \theta_i \Delta X_{jt-i} + DRT_t + REG_t + \gamma ETC_t - 1 \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta IND_t = \alpha_2 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i \Delta IND_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^k \theta_i \Delta X_{jt-i} + DRT_t + REG_t + \gamma ETC_t - 1 \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta SERV_t = \alpha_3 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i \Delta SERV_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^k \theta_i \Delta X_{jt-i} + DRT_t + REG_t + \gamma ETC_t - 1 \quad (7)$$

Where, ΔAGR_t , ΔIND_t and $\Delta SERV_t$ are the lagged first difference of agriculture, industry and service sectors, respectively. DRT_t and REG_t represent the dummies for drought and regime change, respectively. ΔX_{jt-i} is a vector of the first differences of the explanatory variables, α is constant term and ECT_{t-1} represents the error correcting term (speed of adjustment to the long run equilibrium). K is the maximum lag of variables under consideration.

If there is only one cointegrating vector and if the endogenous and exogenous variables are identified in the long run analysis, we can develop the VECM by conditioning on the exogenous variables. In this case, only the error correcting terms of the endogenous variables appear in the error correction model. The coefficient of the lagged error-correction term (ECT_{t-1}), is a short-term adjustment

model all variables are treated as endogenous and stated as linear functions of their own and lags of the other variables under consideration, and also additional exogenous and deterministic variables, such as an intercept and a time trend. Let Z_t denote the column vector that contains the three sector series at time t with k -lags. We can specify the VAR (k) model as:

$$Z_t = A_1 z_{t-1} + \dots + A_k z_{t-k} + \mu + \phi D_t + \xi_t \quad (2)$$

where Z_t is a ($n \times 1$) vector of stochastic $I(1)$ variables, A_i ($i=1, \dots, k$) is $n \times n$ matrix of parameters, μ is a vector of deterministic component (i.e., a constant and trend), D is a vector of dummies (such drought, war or regime change) and $\xi_t \sim IN(0, \Sigma)$ is a vector of error term and $t = 1, \dots, T$ (T is the number of observation). The above model can be re-parameterized to give a vector error correction model (VECM). That is, adding and subtracting ($A_k I, \dots, A_2 - A_1 - I$) Z_{t-k} from equation 2 (I being the identity matrix) results the following specification.

coefficient and represents the proportion by which the long-term disequilibrium in the dependent variable is being corrected in subsequent period [7].

3.3. Econometric Procedure

Most of the discussions for the objectives of the study have done through econometric analysis. This subsection comprises unit root tests, Johanson cointegration, vector error correction model and dynamic impact analysis.

3.3.1. Unit Root Test

This study used the augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) tests assess the stationarity and unit-root characteristics of variables. The study used the Dickey-Fuller (DF) test might seem reasonable to test the existence of a unit

root in the series using the most general form of model. Test The Phillips-Perron [28] test is well suited for analyzing time series whose difference may follow mixed autoregressive moving average (p, q) processes of serial correlation and heteroskedasticity in testing the regression.

3.3.2. Johanson Co-integration Approach

After the evaluation of the Univariate properties of the time series, the next step is to determine the level of co-integration between variables. Two or more integrated one variable are said to be co-integrated if there exist a linear combination of them that is stationary [6]. This study used Johanson co-integration technique. Unlike the Engle-Granger methodology, the Johanson methodology allows to test the presence of more than one cointegration vector. In addition to this, it allows to estimate the model without restricting the variables as endogenous and exogenous a priori. In identifying the number of co-integrating vectors in the system, the Johansen procedure provides n eigenvalues represented by λ whose magnitude measures the extent of correlation of the co-integration relations with the stationery elements in the model. In Johanson approach to identify the number of co-integrating vectors in the system, the Lambda max (λ_{\max}) and Lambda trace (λ trace) statistics are used. They are obtained from the following formulas.

$$\lambda_{\max} = -T \log(1 - \lambda_{r+1}), r = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1 \quad (8)$$

$$\lambda \text{ trace} = -T \sum_{i=r+1}^n \log(1 - \lambda_i) \quad (9)$$

Where T is the sample size and λ_i is estimated eigenvalues. The trace statistics tests the null hypothesis of less than or equal to ' r ' cointegrating vectors against the alternative of ' r '. Whereas the max (λ_{\max}) statistic tests the null hypothesis that there are ' r ' cointegrating vectors against the alternative of ' $r+1$ '. The distributions of both test statistics follow Chi-square distributions.

3.3.3. Granger Causality Test

The idea of granger causality relates to whether one variable can help improve the forecast of another. A variables

Y is said to be caused by a variable X if Y can be predicted better using past values of both Y and X than from past values of Y only. This study used Granger causality test.

3.3.4. Variance Decomposition and Impulse Response

In Vector Error Correction Model, F- and t- tests can be interpreted as within-sample causality tests. They can specify only the Granger-causality of the dependent variable within the sample period. On the other hand Variance decompositions (VDCs), by separating the variance of the forecast error of any variable into the proportions attributable to shocks in each variable in the system including its own, can provide an indication for dynamic effects [7]. In order to estimate the total effects of one sector on the other, the model should include all the inter-sectoral linkages. One-way to estimate the total effect is by using an impulse response function (IRF) and it suggests the effect of a one standard deviation shock in one of the endogenous variables [35].

3.3.5. CUSUM Test

The most commonly used test for the structural stability is cumulative sum of square (CUSUM). If the estimated residuals crossed either of upper or lower bound limits, which are determined by using 95 percent confidence intervals, the null hypothesis of no structural break is rejected. And if the result shows evidence for the presence of structural break, the model should include a set of dummy variables to reflect the structural break. In addition to this the common diagnostic tests such as Normality test, Heteroskedasticity and vector autocorrelation tests are used.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Sectoral Composition of Ethiopian Economy

In recent times the Ethiopian economy is becoming one of the fastest growing economies in the world; however the report of the rate of growth is varied depending on the data producing institutions.

Table 1. The performance of the economy across the two regime periods.

Sectors	Description	Period	
		Command Economy (1975-1990)	Free market Economy ¹ (1991-2017)
AGR	Value added	76227.7	152937.3
	Growth rate	1.385	4.67
	% share to GDP	62.26	51.26
INDS	Value added	11219.03	39432.72
	Growth rate	2.54	9.33
	% share to GDP	9.1	10.6
SER	Value added	35302.51	137053.9
	Growth rate	2.85	7.11
	% share to GDP	28.6	38.2
GDP	Value Added	122749.2	329423.9
	Growth rate	1.85	6.5

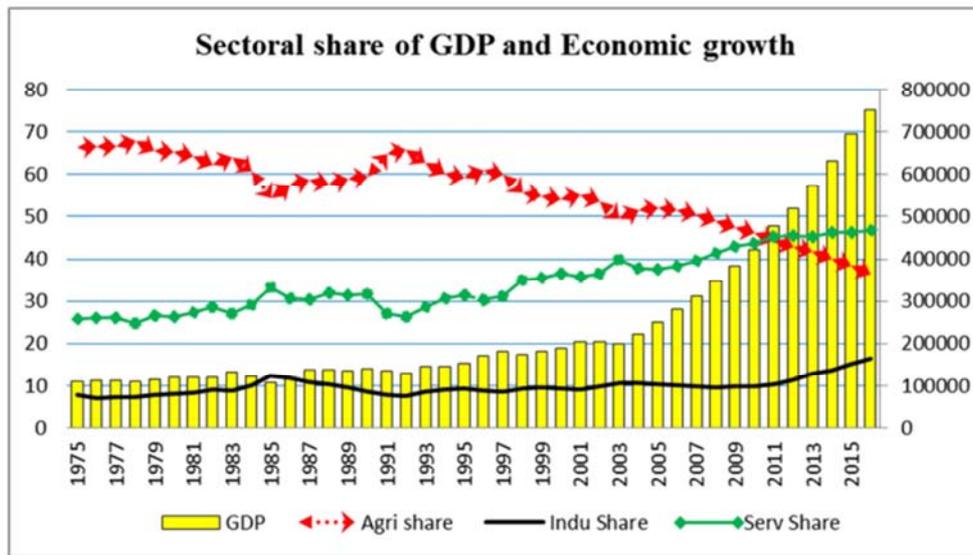
Source: authors' computation based on MoFEC Data.

¹ Although the current economy system is highly controlled by the state, it is freer market compared to the command economy (Dergue regime)

As table 1 shows, the average value added of agricultural, industrial and service sectors from the year 1975-1990 was 76227.7, 11219.03 and 35302.51 (in million birr) respectively. In earlier time agricultural sector was producing more than half of GDP. From the year 1991-2017 the average value added of agricultural, industrial and service sectors is 152937.3, 39432.72 and 137053.9 million birr respectively. Service sector is becoming the fastest growing sector in Ethiopian economy. It has been growing at the rate of 2.85% from 1975-1990 and 7.11% from 1991-2017 on the average. Currently the sector covers more than 40% gross value added share of the economy.

The percentage share has been adjusted through time in which the agricultural sector share has been falling, while the

share service sector increases and industrial sector nearly stagnating. The average percentage share of sectors to GDP from the year 1975-1990 was 62.26, 9.1 and 28.6 for agricultural, industrial and service sectors respectively. After the command economy system replaced by the market economy system the average percentage share of agricultural, industrial and service sectors to GDP changed to 51.26, 10.6 and 38.2, respectively. The economy performed higher growth rate under free market economy with the annual average growth rate of 6.5 percent. However the percentage share of GDP of industrial sector in both systems is very low and, somewhat the share of services sector is becoming larger particularly in recent times. This is not good for emerging economies like Ethiopia.



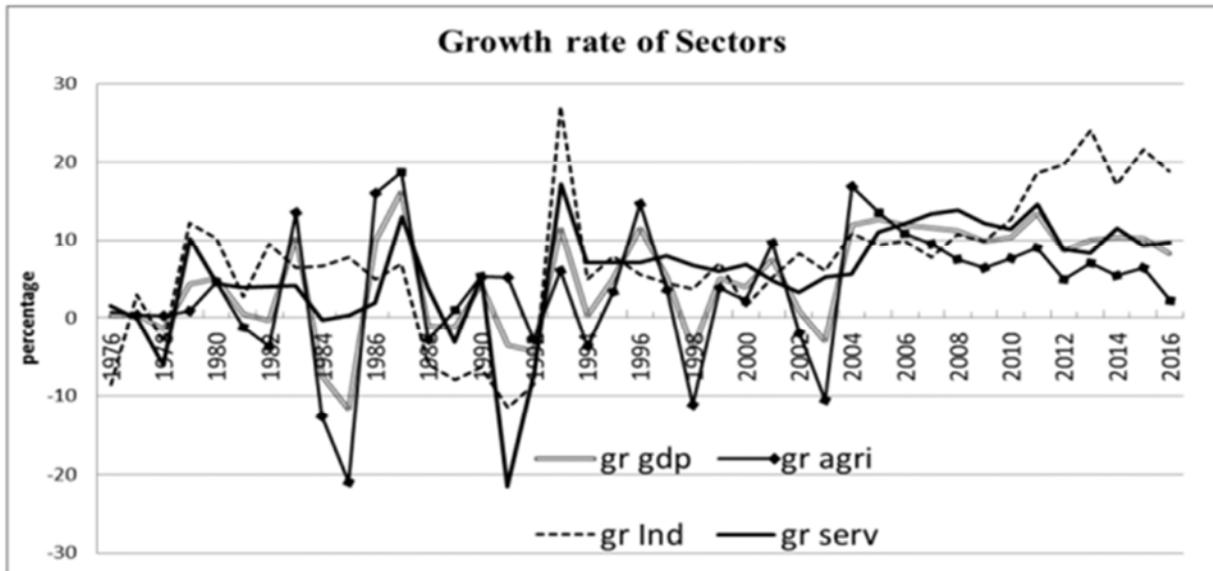
Source: author's computation based on MoFEC Data.

Figure 1. Sectoral value added shares and economic growth.

'Figure 1' depicts the sectoral share of GDP and economic growth over the study period (the left hand vertical axis represents the sectoral share to GDP in percentage and the right side vertical axis shows the GDP in million Birr). The share of agriculture sector was dominant up to the year 2011. It was covering more than 45% of the national output. Starting 2011 year the service sector came to the lead, while the industry sector is fluctuating between 7 and 14 percent. The share of agricultural sector has been declining almost throughout the study year while the share of service sector has increasing. This is due to the fact that different service components like: banking and insurance, education and training centres, health institutions, different transport services, trade, telecommunication infrastructures, hotel and tourism services are expanding following the economic growth and globalization. The share Agriculture sector especially starting from the year 1992 onwards has been declining. However, since the sector is leading in terms of employment

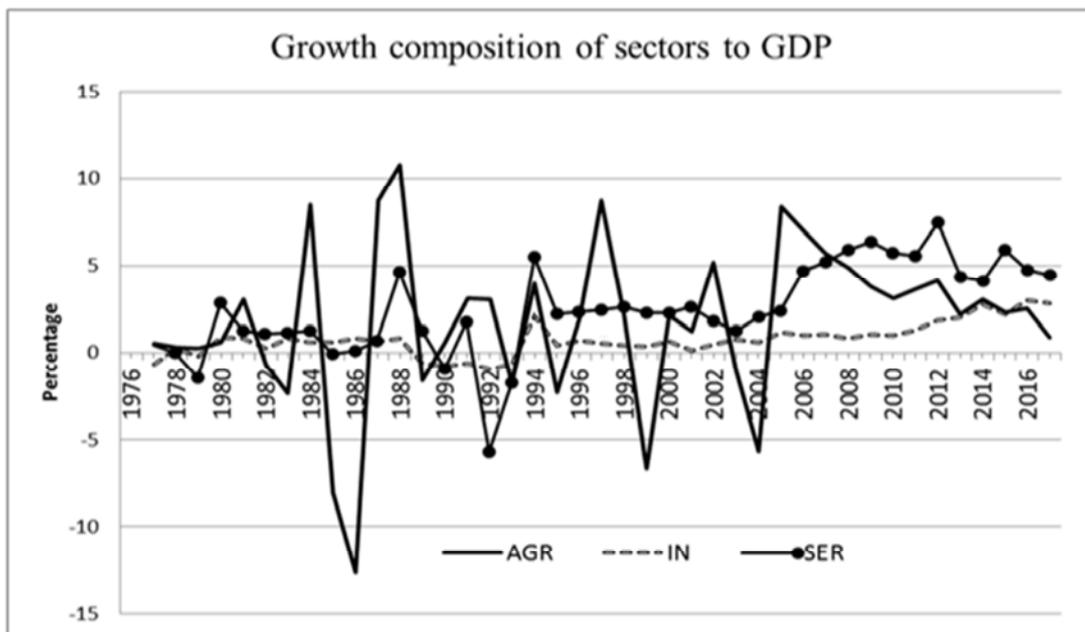
source of inputs and foreign exchange earnings, the declining share of agriculture in GDP does not mean the role of the sector is shrinking.

'Figure 2' depicts the growth rate of GDP, agriculture, industry and service sectors starting from 1976 up to 2017. The industry and service sectors have got little negative growth rate compared to agriculture sector. The growth rate of agricultural sector is fluctuating over the study years—this is because of the sector is backward and rain dependent. This paves way to frequent drought and famine. Especially the growth rate of agricultural sector in the year of 1985 was negative. At this time one of the severe droughts in Ethiopian history that took hundreds of thousands of lives people's and retarded the economy—was occurred. The growth rate of GDP is contributed by the three sectors. As 'figure 3' show agriculture sector has been most growth rate provider for GDP up to 1999. Starting from 1999 service sector has provided most growth rate of GDP.



Source: author's computation based on MoFEC Data.

Figure 2. Growth rates of sectors.



Source: author's computation based on MoFEC Data.

Figure 3. Growth composition of sectors to GDP.

This is due to the fact that role sectors to GDP has shifted from agriculture sector to service sector, however whether this is due to the underpinning of structural transformation of the economy or not is undecided. In 1985 the growth rate GDP contributed by agriculture sector was high (although it is negative). From 1990 to 1993 the growth rate of GDP contributed by industry and service sector were negative this is because of the civil war had reached in its pick and secession of Eritrea which has stunted the economy, especially the industrial and the service sectors.

4.2. Regression Analysis

4.2.1. Unit Root Tests

In order to test stationary of the variables included in our models, the augmented Dickey Fuller and Phillips Peron test are employed, and all the tests were runs on both 1% and 5% level of significance. The unit root test results are reported under 'tables 2 and 3' below.

Table 2. Augmented dickey fuller stationary test result.

at Level								
Variables	Intercept				Intercept and trend			
	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value
		1%	5%			1%	5%	
lnAGR	2.196269	-3.61045	-2.93898	0.9999	-0.729658	-4.211868	-3.529758	0.9635
lnIND	4.603567	-3.60099	-2.935001	1.0000	1.422163	-4.198503	-3.523623	1.0000
lnSER	3.349313	-3.60098	-2.935001	1.0000	-0.336123	-4.198503	-3.523623	0.9868
at 1 st Difference								
D (lnAGR)	-6.2807*	-3.61045	-2.938987	0.0000	-7.477034*	-4.211868	-3.529758	0.0000
D (lnIND)	-3.4983**	-3.60559	-2.936942	0.0132	-4.222361*	-4.205004	-3.526609	0.0096
D (lnSER)	-4.19310*	-3.60559	-2.936942	0.0020	-5.240585*	-4.205004	-3.526609	0.0006

Source: EViews 10 result. * and ** indicate 1% and 5% level of significance, respectively.

Table 3. Philip Perron stationary test result.

Level								
Variables	Intercept				Intercept and trend			
	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value	Statistics test	Critical values		P-value
		1%	5%			1%	5%	
lnAG	2.050431	-3.600987	-2.935001	0.9998	-1.125279	-4.198503	-3.523623	0.9122
lnIN	3.519869	-3.600987	-2.935001	1.0000	0.719891	-4.198503	-3.523623	0.9995
lnSER	3.349313	-3.600987	-2.935001	1.0000	-0.427287	-4.198503	-3.523623	0.9831
1 st Difference								
D (lnAGR)	-5.777208*	-3.605593	-2.936942	0.0000	-10.56770*	-4.205004	-3.526609	0.0000
D (lnIND)	-3.615361*	-3.605593	-2.936942	0.0098	-4.361615*	-4.205004	-3.526609	0.0067
D (lnSER)	-4.202852*	-3.605593	-2.936942	0.0020	-5.240585*	-4.205004	-3.526609	0.0006

Source: EViews 10 result. * and ** indicate 1% and 5% level of significance, respectively.

At level the absolute values of the calculated test statistics for the three variables are less than its critical value at 5% significance level both with intercept and intercept & trend. So the null hypothesis that each variable has unit root cannot be rejected by the ADF test. However, after applying the first difference, we reject the null hypothesis since the data appears to be stationary at first difference. Accordingly all variables are integrated of order one I (1). Moreover the Phillips Perron test confirmed this result.

4.2.2. Cointegration Analysis

Before applying Co-Integration test, it is necessary to determine the appropriate lag length and check the stability of the VAR. The lag length is selected using Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) Schwarz Information Criterion (SIC) and Hannan-Quinn Information Criterion (HQIC). The more lags we include, the more initial values we lose. If we include too few lags, the size of the test will be incorrect [43].

Table 4. VAR Lag Order Selection Criteria.

Endogenous variables: LN_IND LN_AGR LN_SERV						
Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	26.66945	NA	5.96e-05	-1.213818	-1.085851	-1.167905
1	165.9195	249.9360	7.51e-08	-7.893307	-7.381442	-7.709654
2	177.7546	19.42179	6.55e-08	-8.038700	-7.142936	-7.717307
3	202.1803	36.3254*	3.04e-08*	-8.82976*	-7.55010*	-8.37063*

*indicates lag order selected by the criterion.

Source: EViews 10 result.

As 'table 4' shows all criterions suggested that there should be three lag in VAR analysis that means two lag should be used in VECM. VAR lag exclusion test is also applied so as to check the suitability of the lag included for estimation techniques.

Table 5. Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Trace).

Hypothesized No. of CE (s)	Eigen value	Trace Statistic	Critical Value (0.05)	Prob.**
None *	0.597807	43.966	35.19275	0.0044
At most 1	0.144740	9.3551	20.26184	0.7026
At most 2	0.085921	3.4138	9.164546	0.5063

Trace test indicates 1 cointegrating eqn (s) at the 0.05 level.

*denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level**MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values.

Source: EViews 10 result.

Since regime change (policy variation) and drought highly affect the number of co-integration among the sectors, the study treated these variables as an exogenous—by assigning dummies. Accordingly, ‘0’ is assigned for command

economy (prior to 1991) and ‘1’ for Market economy (EPDRF era). Similarly ‘0’ and ‘1’ is assigned for the year that with and without extreme drought, respectively.

Table 6. Unrestricted Cointegration Rank Test (Maximum Eigenvalue).

Hypothesized No. of CE (s)	Eigen value	Max Eigen Statistic	Critical Value (0.05)	Prob.**
None *	0.59780	34.61125	22.2996	0.0006
At most 1	0.14474	5.941313	15.8921	0.7945
At most 2	0.08592	3.413865	9.16454	0.5063

Max-eigenvalue test indicates 1 co-integrating eqn (s) at the 0.05 level.

* denotes rejection of the hypothesis at the 0.05 level, **MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values.

Source: EViews10 8result.

In Johansen co-integration procedure, the maximum Eigen value and the trace statistics evaluate the null hypothesis of there are exactly ‘r’ co-integrating vectors and there are at most ‘r’ co-integrating vector, respectively. The result of testing the number of co-integrating vectors is shown in

‘table 5’ and ‘table 6’ confirmed that there exists at least one meaningful long run relationship between the variables under consideration. Since we have one cointegration we take and normalize the first co-integration equation. And the result presented in ‘table 7’ below.

Table 7. Normalized Beta and Alpha coefficients.

Restricted cointegrating coefficients (beta coefficients normalized to industrial sector) (standard error in parentheses)		
LN_IND	LN_AGR	LN_SERV
1.000000 (0.00000)	-0.903447 (0.30783)	-0.725116 (0.16081)
Adjustment (Alpha) coefficients (standard error in parentheses)		
D (LN_IND)	-0.280969 (0.04721)	
D (LN_AGR)	-0.110418 (0.08560)	
D (LN_SERV)	-0.093727 (0.07378)	

Source: EViews 10 result.

The column of β is the co-integrating parameter vector or, in other words β spans of the co-integration space. The coefficients of α can be interpreted as adjustment coefficients measuring the relative importance of a deviation from equilibrium on a given endogenous variable.

4.2.3. Long Run Equation

In order to improve the statistical specification of the model test of exclusion from the cointegrating space and tests of weak exogeneity should be carried out. The zero restriction is

imposed on each long run coefficient (beta) and the vectors for likelihood ratio tests are conducted. This test helps to identify unique cointegrating vector (it helps to determine which variable uniquely constitutes the cointegrating vector).

Restriction on beta (β) coefficients: By imposing restrictions on the co-integration vector, to see whether one of the system variables can be excluded from the co-integration space or not becomes a common practice. ‘Table 8’ shows the test of zero restriction on long run parameters.

Table 8. Zero restriction for long run parameters (β).

Hypothesis	Industry	Agriculture	Service	Constant	LR test	P-value
H ₁	0	*	1	*	17.12886	0.000035
H ₂	1	0	*	*	7.692949	0.005544
H ₃	*	1	0	*	5.263153	0.021782

Source: authors' computation. ‘0’ indicates that the coefficient of a variable, i, that has been restricted to zero and is equivalent to a test of long-run exclusion, a 1 indicates the variable used for normalization and a * indicates that a variable has been left unrestricted.

Accordingly all three variables are found to be integral to the system; therefore the specified co-integration space can be presented by ‘table 9’ as follows.

Table 9. Co-integration space.

Variables	β
Industry	1.000000
Agriculture	-0.903447
Service	-0.725116

Source: EViews 10 result.

Restriction on alpha (α) coefficients: The next step is to identify exogenous and endogenous variables in the system. If a certain variable is weakly exogenous to the system, it implies that its error correction term (the corresponding α -

coefficient) excluded in the error correction model. In this case, weekly exogenous variables should be appeared in the right hand side of the VECM. This restricts the exogenous variables to be contemporaneous with the dependent variable.

Table 10. LR test restriction on Alpha coefficients.

Model	Chi-square (1)	P-value	Decision
Industry	30.26220	0.000000	Endogenous
Agriculture	2.009277	0.156340	Weakly exogenous
Service	2.102419	0.147066	Weakly exogenous

Source: authors' computation.

As it is appeared in 'table 10' only industrial sector is endogenous whereas agriculture and service GDP are weakly exogenous to the system. Therefore the long run relationship between the sectoral GDPs can be presented in equation (10), by putting the weakly exogenous variables on the right hand side of the equation.

$$\text{LNIND}_t = 0.903447\text{LNAGR}_t + 0.725116\text{LNSERV}_t - 17.35952 \quad (10)$$

Table 11. Adjustment coefficients (standard errors are in parenthesis).

Model	α (standard errors are in parenthesis)	t-statistics	Comment
ΔInd	-0.280969 (0.04721)	-5.95142	Significant
ΔAgr	-0.110418 (0.08560)	-1.28994	Insignificant
ΔServ	-0.093727 (0.07378)	-1.27034	Insignificant

Source: EViews 10 result.

The non-significance of agricultural and service sector adjustment parameters or the weak exogeneity of thus two sectors further indicates that the long run causality is running from explanatory variables to the dependent variable, which is the industrial sector.

4.2.4. Short Run Error Correction Models

(i) Short run error correction model of industrial sector

Accordingly, a 1% increase in agricultural GDP leads to a 0.9% increase in industrial output. The results also suggest that in the long run a 1% in the service sector will result in 0.72% increase in industrial sector. The adjustment coefficients are presented as follows (Standard errors are in parenthesis) in 'table 11'.

'Table 12' below shows the short run dynamics model of the industrial sector. Where, D, Drt and Reg stand for difference, drought and regime respectively. From the table (12), in the short run industrial sector is positively and significantly affected by its past performance. This could be due to the fact that investors would be attracted by the progress of industrial sector and encouraged to invest on it.

Table 12. Error correction model for industrial sector.

Explanatory variables	Dependent variable: D (LN_IND)		T-statistics	P-value
	Coefficients	Std. error		
D (LN_IND (-1))	0.185111	0.160679	1.152055	0.2587
D (LN_IND (-2))	0.824511	0.140044	5.887510	0.0000*
D (LN_AGR (-1))	-0.234341	0.089875	-2.607395	0.0143**
D (LN_AGR (-2))	-0.151775	0.100222	-1.514377	0.1408
D (LN_SERV (-1))	-0.145626	0.157095	-0.926995	0.3616
D (LN_SERV (-2))	-0.981282	0.155456	-6.312278	0.0000*
C	0.100312	0.024432	4.105793	0.0003*
DRT	0.012518	0.016007	0.782046	0.4405
Regime	-0.029555	0.020638	-1.432080	0.1628
ECT _{t-1}	-0.280969	0.047210	-5.951424	0.0000*
R-squared	0.81			
Adj. R-squared	0.76			
F-statistic	14.4			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000			
Durbin-Watson stat	2.08			

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: Prob=0.1717.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Prob=0.0714.

Jarque –Bera Prob=0.00911.

Source: EViews 10 result. '**' and '***' indicates 1% and 5% level of significance respectively.

However, industrial sector is negatively affected by both agricultural and service sector in the short run. The expansion

of service sector consumes trained workers and financial sources and, this reduces the availability of resources that

could have been used by industrial sector. The growth of agriculture sector also possibly will result in increases consumption of productive resources, which is being used by industrial sector. The coefficient of the EC_{t-1} has negative sign and it is significant for the industry sector approving further that the variables in the system have a long-run association ship. The estimated coefficient of EC_{t-1} is -0.28 which implies that about 28% of the short-run deviations from industry sector will be adjusted each year to the long-run equilibrium level of industry sector. However, the

coefficients of drought and regime are insignificant implying that in the short run they are inconsequential concerning the performance industrial sector.

(ii) Short run error correction model of agricultural sector

According to 'table 13' short run result, agriculture is negatively associated with its own performance. Most of agricultural products of Ethiopia are contributed by small holder farmers. Most of these farmers cannot satisfy their wants at best and their basic needs at worst.

Table 13. Error correction model for agricultural sector.

Explanatory variables	Dependent variable: D (LN_AGR)			
	Coefficients	Std. error	T-statistics	P-value
D (LN_IND (-1))	-0.684890	0.29133	-2.35088	0.0257**
D (LN_IND (-2))	0.333070	0.25392	1.31172	0.1999
D (LN_AGR (-1))	-0.093351	0.16296	-0.57286	0.5712
D (LN_AGR (-2))	-0.679219	0.18172	-3.73778	0.0008*
D (LN_SERV (-1))	0.623047	0.28483	2.18740	0.0369**
D (LN_SERV (-2))	-0.163947	0.28186	-0.58165	0.5653
C	0.069698	0.04430	1.57337	0.1265
DRT	-0.038231	0.02902	-1.31723	0.1981
REGIME	0.018260	0.03742	0.48798	0.6292
EC_{t-1}	-0.110418	0.08560	-1.28994	0.2073
R-squared	0.420978			
Adj. R-squared	0.241281			
F-statistic	2.342716			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.039878			
Durbin-Watson stat	1.991525			

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: Prob=0.2743.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Prob=0.3167.

Jarque-Bera Prob=0.667064.

Source: EViews 10 result. '*' and '**' indicates 1% and 5% level of significance respectively.

As the time of agricultural product boost (thereby increases farmers' income), they automatically prefer to invest their income on other non-agricultural consumer products such as furniture, home commodities and even they might pay their past debt. Thus, they left with little income to invest on their farm. The other plausible explanation is when

the income of smallholders reduces as a result of shrinkage in agricultural production (say because of drought); government agencies and NGOs might give special attention to farmers to make them self-reliant. This can be in the form of provision of; food, finance, seeds, fertilizers and *etc.* This will in turn increase agricultural production.

Table 14. Error correction model for service sector.

Explanatory variables	Dependent variable: D (LN_SERV)			
	Coefficients	Std. error	T-statistics	P-value
D (LN_IND (-1))	0.035357	0.251111	0.140803	0.8890
D (LN_IND (-2))	0.511104	0.218863	2.335270	0.0267**
D (LN_AGR (-1))	0.055498	0.140459	0.395120	0.6956
D (LN_AGR (-2))	-0.121245	0.156629	-0.774089	0.4451
D (LN_SERV (-1))	0.098772	0.245510	0.402313	0.6904
D (LN_SERV (-2))	-0.504328	0.242949	-2.075860	0.0469**
C	0.035291	0.038182	0.924276	0.3630
DRT	0.016077	0.025016	0.642663	0.5255
REGIME	0.015320	0.032253	0.474986	0.6384
EC_{t-1}	-0.093727	0.073781	-1.270335	0.2141
R-squared	0.396788			
Adj. R-squared	0.209584			
F-statistic	2.119552			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.060799			
Durbin-Watson stat	1.879402			

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey Prob=0.2075.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test: Prob=0.0750.

Jarque-Bera Prob=0.00064.

Source: EViews 10 result, ** indicates the significance level at 5%.

Agricultural sector also negatively affected by one year earlier performance of industrial sector, and positively lagged service and industrial output. Drought, although statistically insignificant, affects agricultural sector negatively—as it was expected. The EPDRF regime influences agricultural sector positively but not statistically significant. The error correction term, however, is not significant.

(iii) Short run error correction model of service sector

As depicted by ‘table 14’ above, service sector is positively and significantly affected by lagged value of industrial sector. This means that industrial sector can provide different products such as; alcohol & beverage, solar pulbs, cell phones *etc.* for sale. The expansion of telecommunication, road infrastructure and maintenance services could be as a result of boost in building & construction, technology, metal & iron production - through backward and forward linkage. The growth of industrial production expands domestic markets which further arouse trading and commercial activities.

Agricultural sector affects the sector positively in first lag and negatively second lag although both are insignificant. Drought has a positive effect on service sector in the short-run. The vast population in Ethiopia lives in rural areas under which agricultural and related activities are dominant. In addition agricultural sector is a rain dependent which is always uncertain. This is because of the inconsistency of rainfall and climate condition of the country. At the time of rain failure, such large populations expose to drought and strive and begin migrating to urban areas. Therefore, due to the shrink in agricultural sector, some resources; such as labour force, shifts to service sector (such as urban informal sector). The occurrence of drought also diverts the government to focus on activities that are related to health care and nutrition. Regime also has a positive but insignificant effect on the service sector growth. Dergue regime gave less attention to private enterprises, private companies and other business organizations such as banks, insurances, exports and importers.

Model diagnostic tests

The three common criterions for model specification are: the residual of the model should be normally, Heteroskedasticity and serial correlation. First, the residuals are tested for normal distribution for each three models. The results of the test show that the residuals of both industrial and service sector models are not normally distributed. However, some researchers [2, 30] argue that the model can be accepted even though the residuals are not normally distributed. Second, the null-hypothesis of there is no Heteroskedasticity is tested and the results of the three models show that the value of test statistics ($Obs \cdot R^2$) is greater than 0.05 implying, the H_0 : the residuals are homoscedastic is accepted. Third, the test conducted for serial correlation (Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test) is tested for all models and the probability value of $Obs \cdot R^2$ is greater than 0.05 for all models implying the residuals are not serially correlated. In addition to this, CUSUM test conducted. The null hypothesis of this test is that there is no structural break. Accordingly the Dummy variable is found enough to reflect the structural breaks over the study

period. The results of CUSUM tests for industrial, agricultural and service sectors are reported in ‘Figure 4’, ‘Figure 5’ and ‘Figure 6’, respectively.

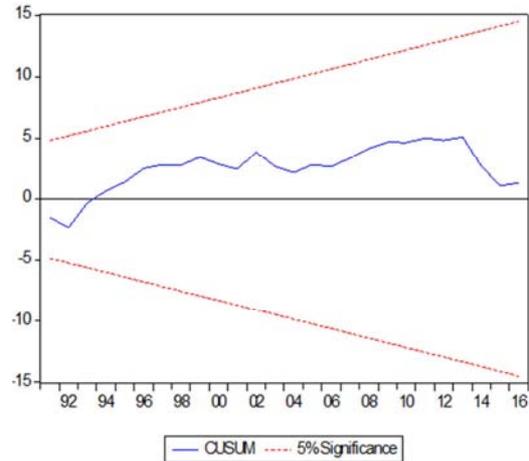


Figure 4. CUSUM test for industry sector.

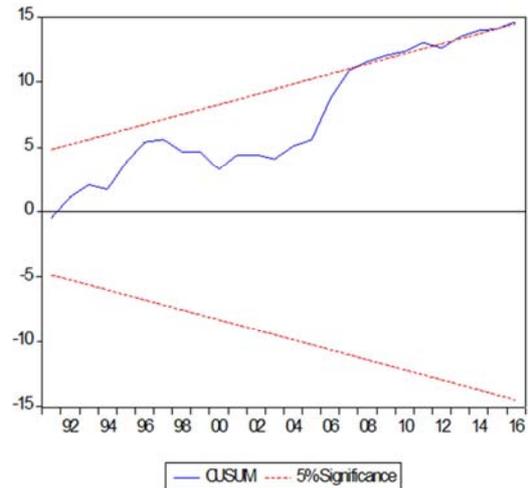
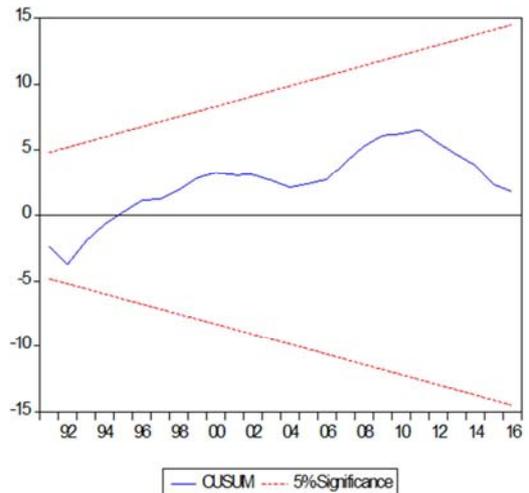


Figure 5. CUSUM test for Agriculture sector.



Source: EViews 10 result.

Figure 6. CUSUM test for service sector.

4.2.5. Causality Analysis

(i) Short run causality

The short-run causality can be determined using a test on the joint significance of the lagged independent variables, using an F-test or Wald test. The null hypothesis is the lagged values of the independent variable are jointly Zero, meaning there is no short run causality running from the independent variables to the dependent one. The short run causality test

result is presented in 'table 15'. From short-run causality analysis there is bi-directional causality between; industrial and service sectors, industrial and agricultural sectors and uni-directional causality between service sector and agricultural sector running from service to agricultural sector. But there is no causality between service sector and agricultural sectors running from agricultural to service sector.

Table 15. VEC Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests.

VEC Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests				
Sample: 1975 2017				
Dependent variable: D (LN_IND)				
Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.	Conclusion
D (LN_AGR)	7.74494	2	0.0208**	Agriculture sector granger causes Industry sector
D (LN_SERV)	42.9324	2	0.0000*	Service sector granger causes Industry sector
Dependent variable: D (LN_AGR)				
Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.	
D (LN_IND)	5.68155	2	0.0584***	Industry sector granger cause agriculture sector
D (LN_SERV)	4.87567	2	0.0873***	service sector granger cause agriculture sector
Dependent variable: D (LN_SERV)				
Excluded	Chi-sq	df	Prob.	
D (LN_IND)	6.86498	2	0.0323**	Industry sector granger causes service sector
D (LN_AGR)	0.93147	2	0.6277	Agriculture does not granger cause service sector

Source: EViews 10 result. *, **and *** indicates a 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance respectively.

(ii) Long run Causality

From the vector error correction models, although all error correction terms are negative and less than one, only the industry sector equation is significant, implying the long-run causality is running from Agricultural and Service sector to the industry sector. Our long-run causality showed that, there is uni-directional causality between agricultural and industrial sectors running from agricultural sector to industrial sector, and between industrial and service sectors running from service sector to industrial sector. The absence of any long run causality between agricultural and service sectors reveals the weak long run association between them. The recent expansion of service sector at least is not preceded by the performance of agricultural sector. As part of service sector is determined by globalization and not merely depends on the performance of domestic economy, the neutrality of this sector with agriculture may not be a surprise result. The absence of long run causality between agricultural and service sectors also proves in the long run the performance of agricultural sector is not depending on service sector.

4.2.6. Variance Decomposition

The magnitude of variance explained is determined to be at the 10th time horizon for all sectors and the result is presented in 'table 16'.

Table 16. Magnitude of Variance explained at the 10th Time Horizon by Different Components.

At 10 th Time Horizon	S. E	Percent
Variance in Industry explained by Agriculture	0.263775	47.80998
Variance in Industry explained by Service	0.263775	24.75254
Variance in Industry explained by itself	0.263775	27.43748
Variance in Agriculture explained by Industry	0.217173	9.934834
Variance in Agriculture explained by Service	0.217173	13.26301

At 10 th Time Horizon	S. E	Percent
Variance in Agriculture explained by itself	0.217173	76.80216
Variance in Service explained by Industry	0.267183	41.09870
Variance in Service explained by Agriculture	0.267183	21.31639
Variance in Service explained by itself	0.267183	37.58491

Source: author's computation.

Variance Decomposition of industrial sector: From the 'table 16' we can observe that agriculture sector alone explained 47.8 percent variance in industry sector at the 10th time horizon, whereas the service sector explains 24.7 percent variance of industry sector. The remaining 27.43 percent of variance is explained by industry sector itself. Hence, the industry sector is strongly affected by agriculture sector in the long run, and, thus the long run causality seems to run from agriculture sector to industrial sector. Furthermore, starting from 5th time horizon agriculture sector starts to explain much of variance in industrial sector. From the above justification, we can understand that in the long run agriculture sector can be the springboard to industrial sector.

Variance Decomposition of agricultural sector: Likewise, it is observed that 9.9 percent variance in agriculture is explained by industry sector, while service sector explains 13.26 percent variance in agriculture sector at the 10th year time horizon. Here 76.8 percent of variance on agriculture comes out from itself. This shows that in the long run both service and industry sectors cause the agriculture sector less.

Variance decomposition of service sector: From the service sector it is observed that about 41 percent variance in service explained at the 10th time horizon is explained by Industry sector, whereas agriculture explains 21.3 percent variance in service sector at the same time horizon and the remaining 21.3 percent is explained by service sector itself. Hence, the industry sector affects service sector strongly in the long-run,

and, the causality seems to run from industry sector to service sector. Industry sector can support service sector through providing different produced items.

4.2.7. Impulse Response

From impulse response results reported under ‘figure 7’ we can observe that agricultural sector highly affects the growth of industrial sector positively, after three periods of innovation. For service sector however, it has a negative effect up to 5 year and a positive effect after 5 year of innovation. The industrial sector as has a positive impact on

service sector while, it has a small positive impact on agricultural sector after an innovation. The service sector has a negative impact on industrial sector up to five year, but has a big positive impact afterwards. The service sector also has apposite but a declining impact on agricultural sector. Therefore, the results of both IRs and VDs methods suggest that the agricultural sector can be playing the main role in influencing the overall growth of the economy via its linkages to other sector. This result can also be confirmed from our long run results.

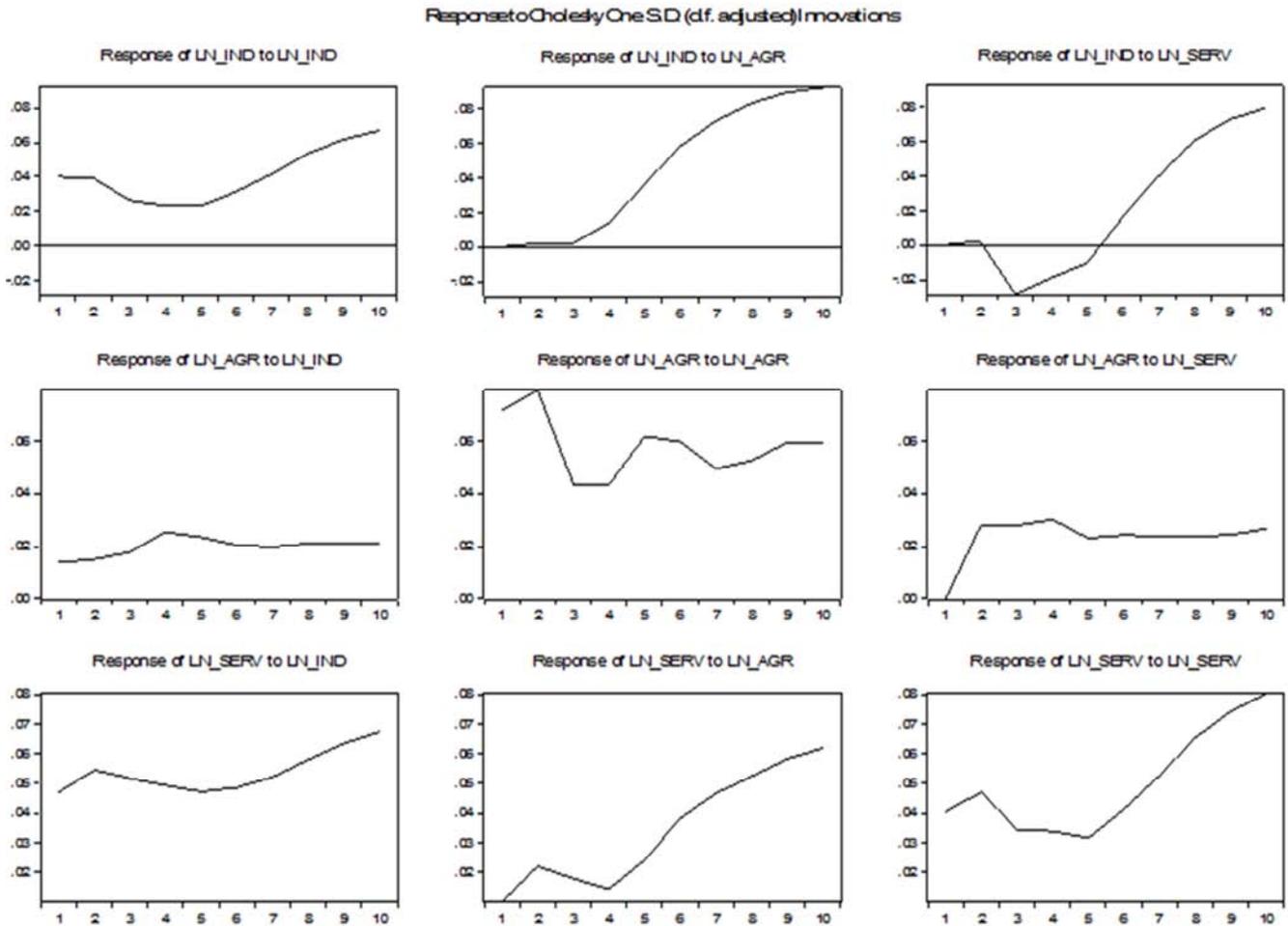


Figure 7. Impulse response functions.

Source: EViews 10 result.

Note: Y axis measures the impact and the X axis denotes the time trend.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

The study analyzed intersectoral linkages in Ethiopian economy using a time series value added data on industrial, agricultural and service sectors ranging from 1975 to 2017. The study employed Johanson cointegration test, vector error correction (VECM) or restricted vector autoregressive (VAR) model granger causality test, variance decomposition functions and impulse response. The study found a stable

long run relationship among three major sectors of the economy. Only the industrial sector is found to be endogenous to the system. The result is inconsistent with a similar study conducted by [17], whose study found that only agricultural sector is endogenous to the system.

The exogeneity of agricultural and service sectors indicate that, the causality is running from these two sectors to industrial sector. Here, it is agricultural and service sector that causes industrial sector. This result is not a surprise in a developing country whose economy is mainly dominated by agricultural sector, and where the service sector grows

dramatically before conventional structural transformation transpired, through industrialization. The absence long run causality between agricultural and service sectors reveals the weak long run association between these sectors. In other words the recent expansion of service sector at least is not caused by the performance of agricultural sector. In the same fashion, in the long run the performance of agricultural sector is not depending on service sector. In the short run there is bi-directional causality between industrial and agricultural sector, and between industrial and service sector. The study also found that there exist uni-directional causality between service and agricultural sectors running from service to agricultural sector. However the result of long run causality is inconsistent with the short run one.

From dynamic causality analysis of variance decomposition, agricultural sector explained 47.8 percent variance in industry sector at the 10th time horizon, thus industrial sector is strongly affected by agriculture sector, and the long run causality runs from agriculture sector to industrial sector. 41 percent variance in service sector explained at the 10th time horizon is explained by Industrial sector, thus causality looks to run from industry sector to service sector. However, the predominance of service sector over industrial sector in under developed economy is not preferable, at least at early stage of development. Hence, the results of both Impulse response and Variance decomposition identify that agricultural sector as the major economic activity that controls and affects most of economic activities in Ethiopia. The sector has a dynamic effect on industrial sector. From our descriptive analysis part the share of agricultural sector has been declining significantly over the study period. The sector covered 66% of GDP in 1975 which has declined to 36% in 2017. Moreover most of the variation in growth rate of GDP comes from agricultural sector. This shows that how the economy depends on agricultural sector. Therefore, the declining percentage share of agricultural sector to GDP doesn't exhibit the true structural transformation. The analysis of intersectoral linkages identified agricultural sector as the core economic activity that controls most economic activities in Ethiopia.

5.2. Recommendations

From the study result we have found that agricultural and service sectors are exogenous and industrial sector as endogenous to the system. Hence as long as industrialization is a big concern of sustainable and lasting development, policies that increase the linkage between agricultural and industrial sectors are preferable. In this regard structural policies like ADLI, if correctly implemented, will have not only a transformational upshot but also a sustainable growth effect, as agricultural sector affects the industry through its causality linkage. The existence of uni-directional causality between agricultural and industrial sector in Ethiopia provides a support for the need of increasing resources to agricultural research, rural and infrastructural development. A developing country like Ethiopia which is food insecure, its economic growth could be driven by policies that promote agriculture. The weak

linkage between agricultural and service sectors can be related directly to the problems of fragile power supply, inadequate infrastructure, poor marketing chain, low road network, logistic and *etc.* The nature of such weak intersectoral relationships possibly indicates that at least any policy priority supporting services sector need not necessarily go against agricultural sector since the services sector causes agricultural sector at least in the short run.

From standard point of view, in the initial stages of economic development, most of the economic resources are allocated to the agricultural sector; but as the economy progresses, resources are reallocated from agriculture to industrial and service sectors; as the economy develops further, resources are again transferred from both agricultural and industrial sectors to service sector. Hence industrialization should come after agricultural transformation achieved. Therefore, the government of Ethiopia should enhance the agricultural sector through, mechanization, land defragmentation, irrigation, modern input supply...*etc.* that could boost the sector. The declining agricultural share of GDP doesn't merely indicate the existence structural transformation and the sector is still the pillar of the economy as confirmed by causality analysis. Moreover, the three sectors are interlinked with each other; any changes of policy strategy in one sector will automatically affect the other sectors and the economy in general. Therefore government or policy makers should implement policies bearing in mind the linkages and direction of causality among sectors of the economy.

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