Debt and GDP

November 6, 2025

1 Debt and GDP – Linear Regression Analysis

In this project, we simulate a simple linear relationship between public debt (as a percentage of GDP) and the logarithm of GDP across a set of synthetic countries.
The purpose is to demonstrate the application of **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)** regression and to visualize the fitted line with its 95% confidence interval.

1.0.1 2. Imports

In this cell, we import the Python libraries required for data analysis and visualization:

- **pandas**: used for creating and manipulating tabular data in the form of DataFrames.
- **statsmodels.api**: provides the statistical tools needed to perform the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression and obtain the model summary.
- **matplotlib.pyplot**: used to produce visualizations such as scatter plots and fitted regression lines.
- **numpy**: provides numerical operations and random number generation used to create synthetic data.

We also apply a clean plotting style (`seaborn-whitegrid`) to improve the readability of the charts in the final report.

[1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

plt.style.use("seaborn-v0_8-whitegrid")
```

1.0.2 3. Data generation

In this step, we create a **synthetic but realistic dataset** that mimics the relationship between a country's public debt (as a percentage of GDP) and its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

We simulate data for 16 countries, each identified by a code (`C1`, `C2`, …, `C16`):

- The variable `Debt_to_GDP` is generated from a uniform distribution between 40% and 140%.

- The variable `log_GDP` (the natural logarithm of GDP) is modeled as a linear function of the debt ratio:

  $$\log(GDP) = 26 + 0.005 \times Debt\_to\_GDP + \varepsilon,$$

  where ( ) represents random noise drawn from a normal distribution.

We then exponentiate `log_GDP` to obtain the actual GDP values (`GDP_USD`).

This step produces a dataset with a **controlled positive correlation** between debt and GDP, suitable for demonstrating the linear regression procedure.

[2]:
```
np.random.seed(42)

countries = ["C" + str(i) for i in range(1, 17)]
debt_ratio = np.random.uniform(40, 140, size=16)

# log(GDP) = 26 + 0.005 * debt + random noise
log_gdp = 26 + 0.005 * debt_ratio + np.random.normal(scale=0.08, size=16)
gdp = np.exp(log_gdp)

df = pd.DataFrame(
    {
        "Country": countries,
        "Debt_to_GDP": debt_ratio,
        "GDP_USD": gdp,
        "log_GDP": log_gdp,
    }
)

df.head()
```

[2]:

	Country	Debt_to_GDP	GDP_USD	log_GDP
0	C1	77.454012	2.939357e+11	26.406627
1	C2	135.071431	3.299790e+11	26.522295
2	C3	113.199394	3.002867e+11	26.428004
3	C4	99.865848	3.083022e+11	26.454346
4	C5	55.601864	2.383445e+11	26.196983

1.0.3 4. Model fitting

In this cell, we apply a **simple linear regression** model to estimate the relationship between the logarithm of GDP (`log_GDP`) and the public debt ratio (`Debt_to_GDP`).

The model specification is:

$$\log(GDP_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times Debt\_to\_GDP_i + \varepsilon_i,$$

where: - β_0 is the intercept (baseline level of log(GDP) when debt = 0), - β_1 measures the change in log(GDP) for each additional percentage point of debt, - ε_i is the random error term.

We use the **Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)** method from the `statsmodels` library, which estimates the coefficients by minimizing the sum of squared residuals.

The resulting `summary()` table provides: - estimated coefficients (`coef`), - standard errors, - t-statistics and p-values (for significance testing), - the coefficient of determination (**R²**), indicating how much of the variation in log(GDP) is explained by the debt ratio.

This output allows us to assess both the **strength** and the **statistical significance** of the relationship.

[3]:
```python
X = sm.add_constant(df["Debt_to_GDP"])
y = df["log_GDP"]
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Summary of regression results
model.summary()
```

[3]:

Dep. Variable:	log_GDP	**R-squared:**	0.814
Model:	OLS	**Adj. R-squared:**	0.800
Method:	Least Squares	**F-statistic:**	61.10
Date:	Thu, 06 Nov 2025	**Prob (F-statistic):**	1.79e-06
Time:	12:16:03	**Log-Likelihood:**	21.187
No. Observations:	16	**AIC:**	-38.37
Df Residuals:	14	**BIC:**	-36.83
Df Model:	1		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	**std err**	**t**	**P>|t|**	**[0.025**	**0.975]**
const	26.0389	0.049	533.397	0.000	25.934	26.144
Debt_to_GDP	0.0041	0.001	7.816	0.000	0.003	0.005

Omnibus:	4.221	**Durbin-Watson:**	2.117
Prob(Omnibus):	0.121	**Jarque-Bera (JB):**	2.019
Skew:	0.813	**Prob(JB):**	0.364
Kurtosis:	3.619	**Cond. No.**	265.

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

1.0.4 5. Visualization of the regression line and confidence interval

This cell produces a **scatter plot** of the data and overlays the fitted regression line, along with its **95% confidence interval**.

Steps performed: 1. A smooth grid of `Debt_to_GDP` values is created using `numpy.linspace()`. 2. For each value, the model predicts the corresponding `log(GDP)` and computes the **confidence bounds** using the `get_prediction()` method from `statsmodels`. 3. The following graphical elements are then displayed: - **Blue points**: observed data for each country. - **Orange line**: fitted regression line (`OLS fit`). - **Shaded orange area**: 95% confidence interval around the fitted line. - **Country labels**: added next to each point for interpretability.

The plot provides an intuitive visual understanding of the estimated relationship and the associated

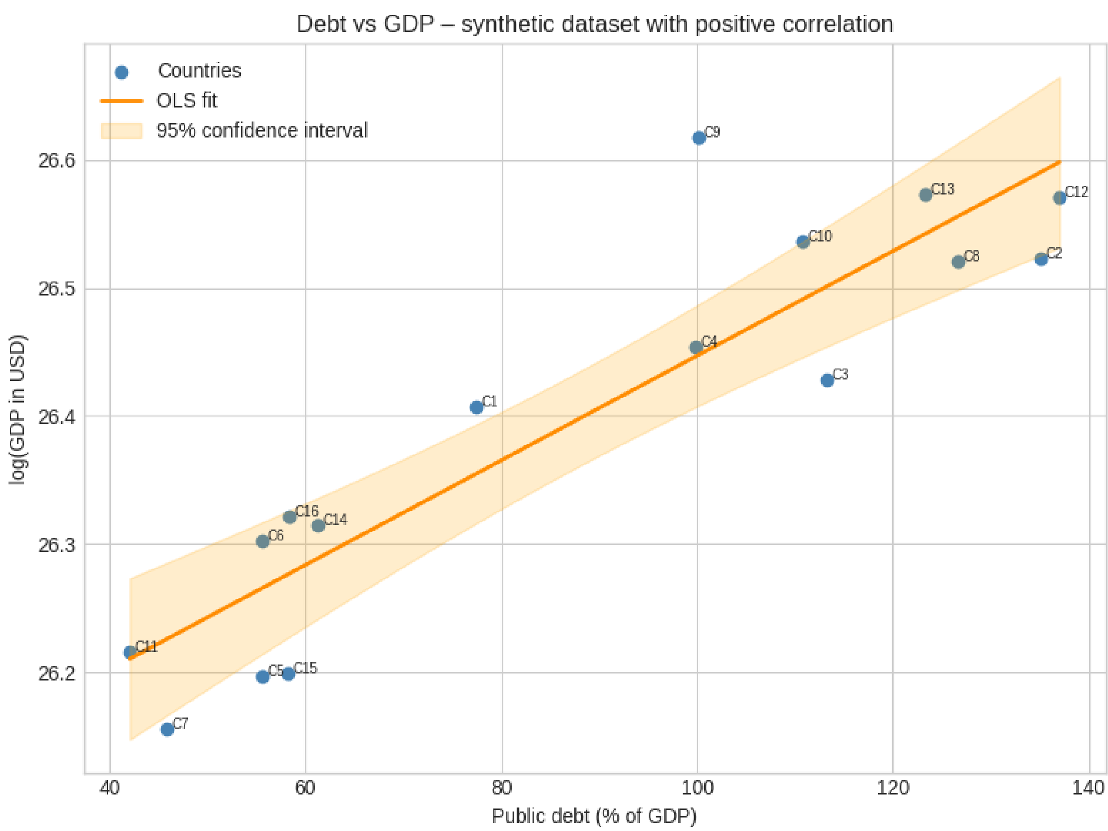
uncertainty.
In this synthetic dataset, the upward-sloping line confirms a **positive correlation** between public debt and GDP in logarithmic scale.

[4]:
```
x_line = np.linspace(df["Debt_to_GDP"].min(), df["Debt_to_GDP"].max(), 100)
X_pred = sm.add_constant(x_line)
pred = model.get_prediction(X_pred).summary_frame(alpha=0.05)

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(df["Debt_to_GDP"], df["log_GDP"], color="steelblue",␣
 ↪label="Countries")
plt.plot(x_line, pred["mean"], color="darkorange", linewidth=2, label="OLS fit")
plt.fill_between(
    x_line,
    pred["mean_ci_lower"],
    pred["mean_ci_upper"],
    color="orange",
    alpha=0.2,
    label="95% confidence interval",
)

for _, row in df.iterrows():
    plt.text(row["Debt_to_GDP"] + 0.5, row["log_GDP"], row["Country"],␣
 ↪fontsize=7)

plt.xlabel("Public debt (% of GDP)")
plt.ylabel("log(GDP in USD)")
plt.title("Debt vs GDP - synthetic dataset with positive correlation")
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



1.0.5 6. Interpretation of results

The estimated coefficient β_1 represents the **expected change in the logarithm of GDP** for a one–percentage–point increase in the debt-to-GDP ratio.

Since the dependent variable is in logarithmic form, β_1 can be approximately interpreted as a **percentage change in GDP**.
For example, if $\beta_1 = 0.005$, it means that an increase of 1 percentage point in debt/GDP is associated with an estimated **0.5% increase in GDP** (in this synthetic model).

The regression summary also provides: - the **p-value**, which indicates whether the estimated coefficient is statistically significant; - the **R-squared**, showing the proportion of variation in `log(GDP)` explained by the debt ratio.

The plot visually confirms this positive linear relationship, and the 95% confidence band illustrates the uncertainty surrounding the fitted line.
Overall, this example demonstrates the standard workflow of a simple linear regression: data generation, model estimation, and interpretation of statistical and graphical results.

1.0.6 7. Automatic textual interpretation

This optional cell extracts the estimated regression coefficient (β_1) and the corresponding p-value from the fitted model and generates an automatic, human-readable interpretation.

Specifically: - `beta1` stores the estimated slope coefficient associated with `Debt_to_GDP`; - `pval` stores its p-value, indicating statistical significance; - the formatted output expresses the estimated **percentage change in GDP** corresponding to a 1-point increase in the debt-to-GDP ratio.

This cell is useful for producing a concise textual summary that can be directly included in a written report or presentation slide.

[5]:

```python
beta1 = model.params["Debt_to_GDP"]
pval = model.pvalues["Debt_to_GDP"]
print(f"Estimated coefficient: {beta1:.4f}")
print(
    f"Interpretation: A 1% increase in debt/GDP corresponds to an estimated␣
  ↪{beta1*100:.2f}% increase in GDP."
)
print(f"p-value: {pval:.3f}")
```

```
Estimated coefficient: 0.0041
Interpretation: A 1% increase in debt/GDP corresponds to an estimated 0.41%
increase in GDP.
p-value: 0.000
```