



WHAT MAKES A STRONG GDP?

CREATED BY RTISTS

DATA & GOALS

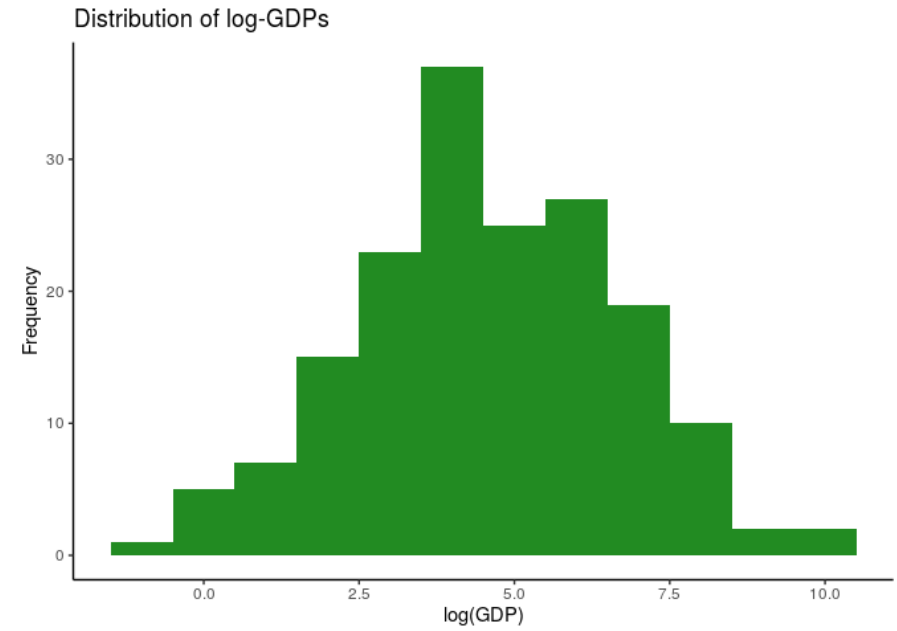
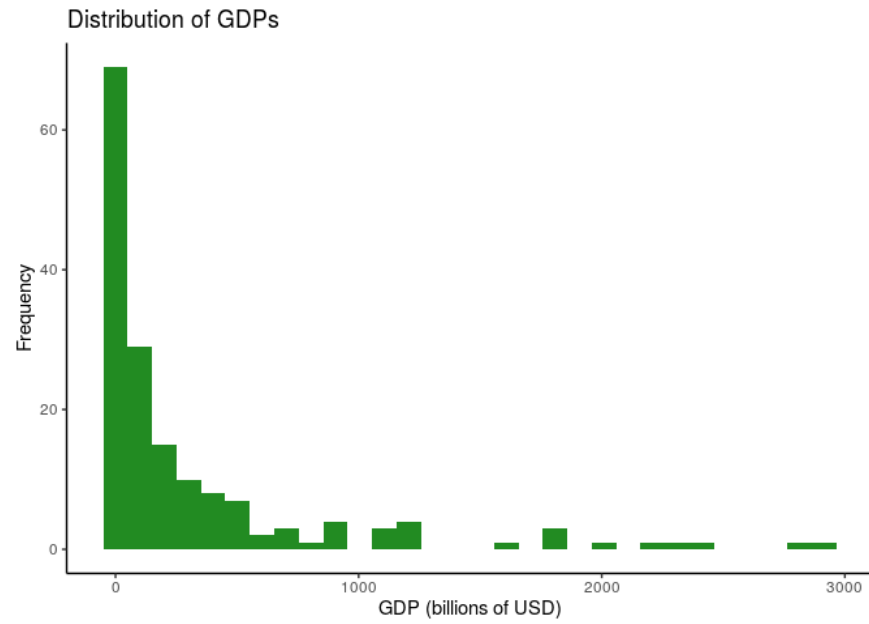
DATA

- 185 COUNTRIES
- 16 VARIABLES (3C, 13N)
- COLLECTED IN 2019
- 12 COUNTRIES OMITTED DUE TO POOR DATA COLLECTION POLICIES

GOALS

- DETERMINE THE DRIVING FACTORS BEHIND GDP
- BUILD A MODEL THAT MAXIMALLY EXPLAINS VARIATION IN GDP
- GUIDE POLICYMAKERS IN BREAKING DOWN ECONOMIC BARRIERS


```
## Observations: 185
## Variables: 15
## $ Country      <chr> "Afghanistan", "Albania", "Algeria", "Angola", ...
## $ Region       <chr> "Asia-Pacific", "Europe", "Middle East and Nort...
## $ GovInterference <chr> "Repressive", "Moderate", "Extensive", "Extensi...
## $ TariffRate    <dbl> 7.0, 1.1, 8.8, 9.4, 7.5, 2.1, 1.2, 2.0, 5.2, 18...
## $ IncomeTaxRate <dbl> 20.0, 23.0, 35.0, 17.0, 35.0, 26.0, 45.0, 50.0,...
## $ CorporateTaxRate <dbl> 20.0, 15.0, 23.0, 30.0, 30.0, 20.0, 30.0, 25.0,...
## $ TaxBurden     <dbl> 5.0, 24.9, 24.5, 20.6, 30.8, 21.3, 28.2, 42.7, ...
## $ GovSpending   <dbl> 25.6, 29.5, 41.4, 25.3, 41.0, 26.4, 36.5, 50.2,...
## $ Population    <dbl> 35.5, 2.9, 41.5, 28.2, 44.1, 3.0, 24.8, 8.8, 9...
## $ GDP           <dbl> 69.6, 36.0, 632.9, 190.3, 920.2, 28.3, 1246.5, ...
## $ GDPGrowth     <dbl> 2.5, 3.9, 2.0, 0.7, 2.9, 7.5, 2.3, 2.9, 0.1, 1...
## $ GDPperCap     <dbl> 1958, 12507, 15237, 6753, 20876, 9456, 50334, 4...
## $ Unemployment  <dbl> 8.8, 13.9, 10.0, 8.2, 8.7, 18.2, 5.6, 5.5, 5.0,...
## $ Inflation     <dbl> 5.0, 2.0, 5.6, 31.7, 25.7, 0.9, 2.0, 2.2, 13.0,...
## $ PublicDebt    <dbl> 7.3, 71.2, 25.8, 65.3, 52.6, 53.5, 41.6, 78.8, ...
```



UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS: GDP

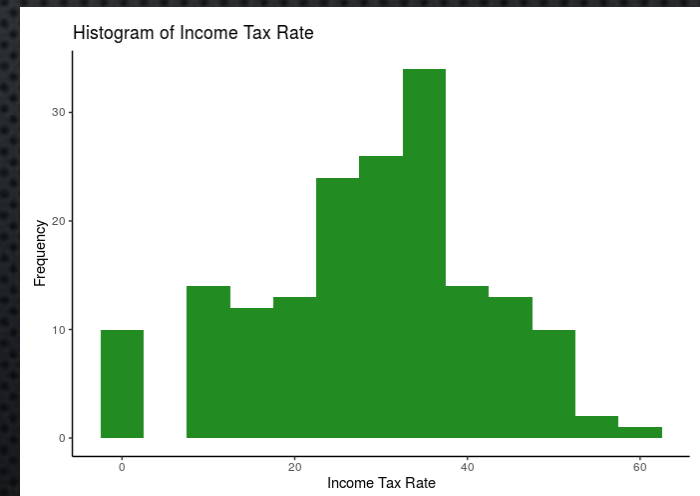
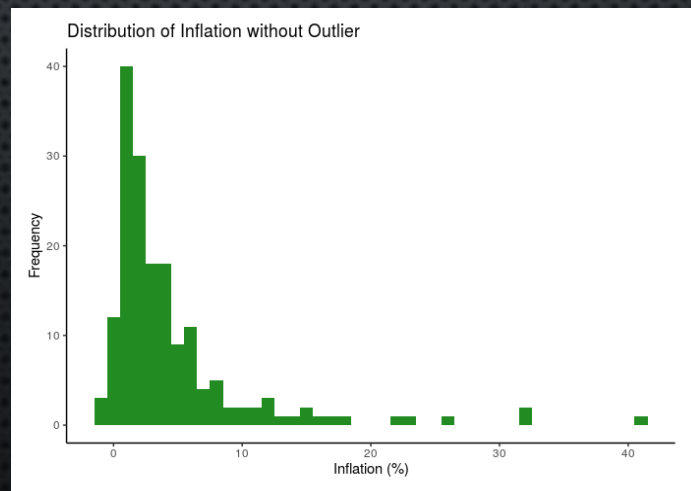
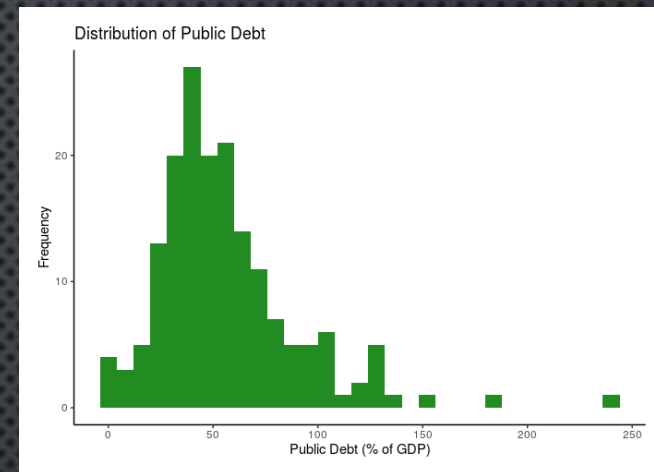
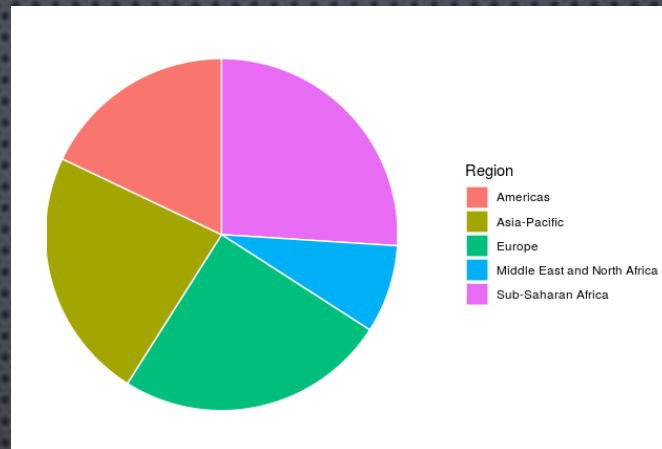
UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

REGION

PUBLIC DEBT

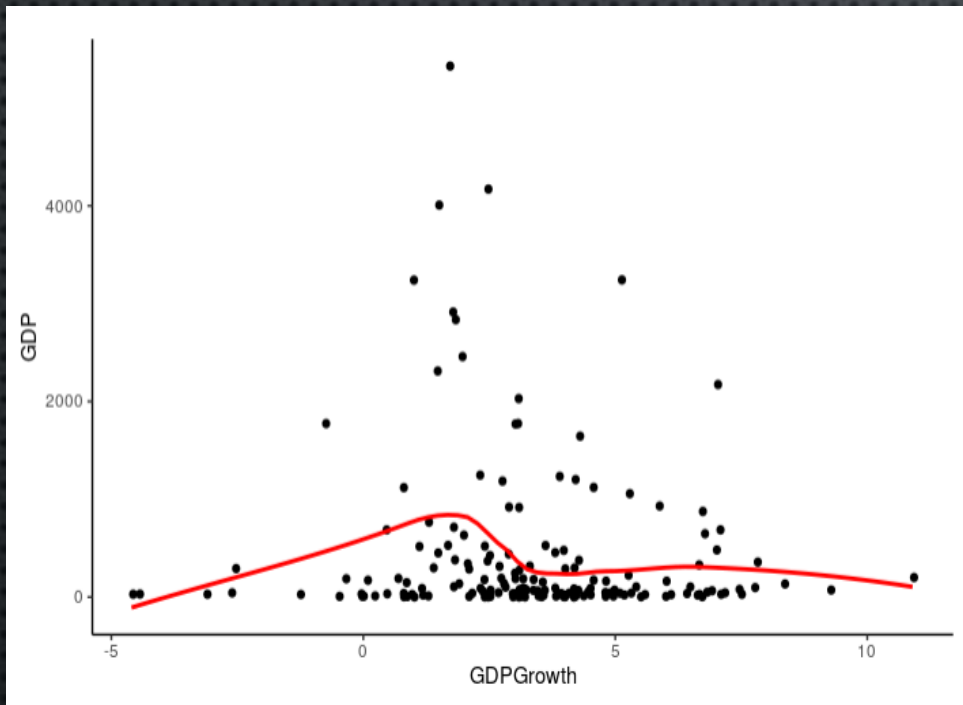
INFLATION
RATE

INCOME TAX
RATE

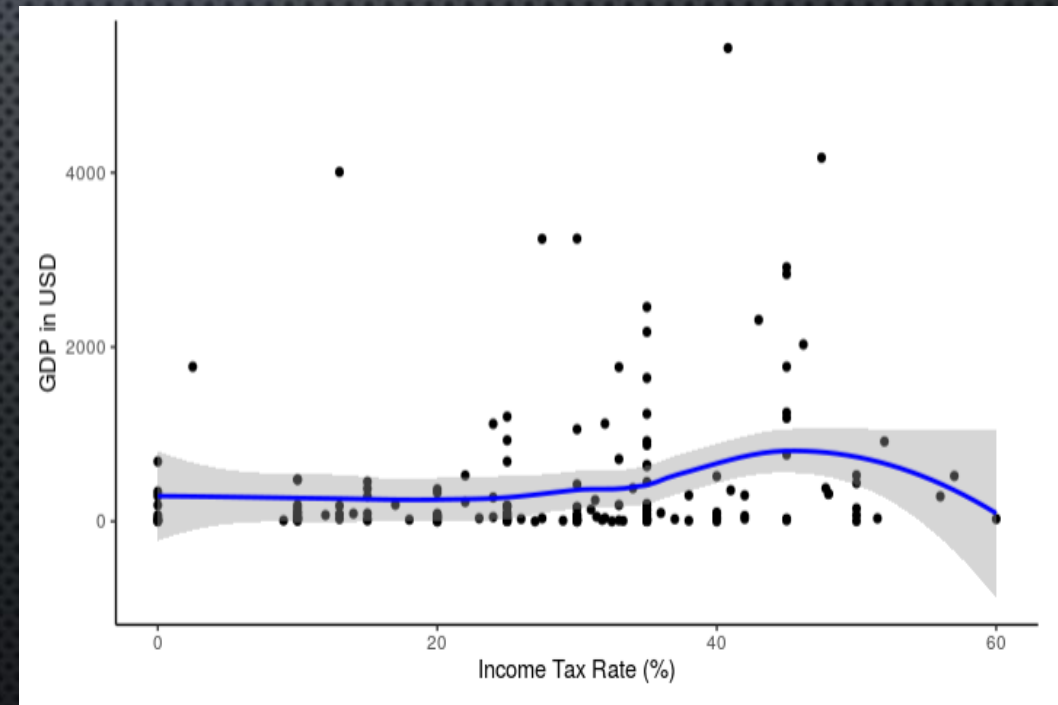


INTERESTING RELATIONSHIPS

GDP & GDP Growth are inversely related



Income Tax & GDP are share an oddly weak relationship



MODEL CREATION

SELECTION ORDER: FORWARD, BACKWARD

- SAME MODEL FOR EACH SELECTION ORDER



SELECTION CRITERIA: AIC, BIC, ADJ R2

- ALL SELECTED: **TARIFFRATE + LOGPOP + GDPGROWTH + GOVINTERFERENCE**
- PARTIALLY SELECTED PREDICTORS VARIABLES & INTERACTIONS WERE EVALUATED WITH **NESTED-F TESTS**

POSSIBLE VARIABLES

TARIFFRATE

LOGPOP

TAXBURDEN

GDP GROWTH

INFLATION

GOVINTERFERENCE

REGION

CORPORATETAXRATE

INCOMETAXRATE

GOVSPENDING

UNEMPLOYMENT

PUBLICDEBT



FINAL MODEL

TARIFFRATE: -.009

LOGPOP: 1.006

TAXBURDEN: -.02

GDPGROWTH: -.057

INFLATION (CATEGORICAL)

GOVINTERFERENCE (CATEGORICAL)

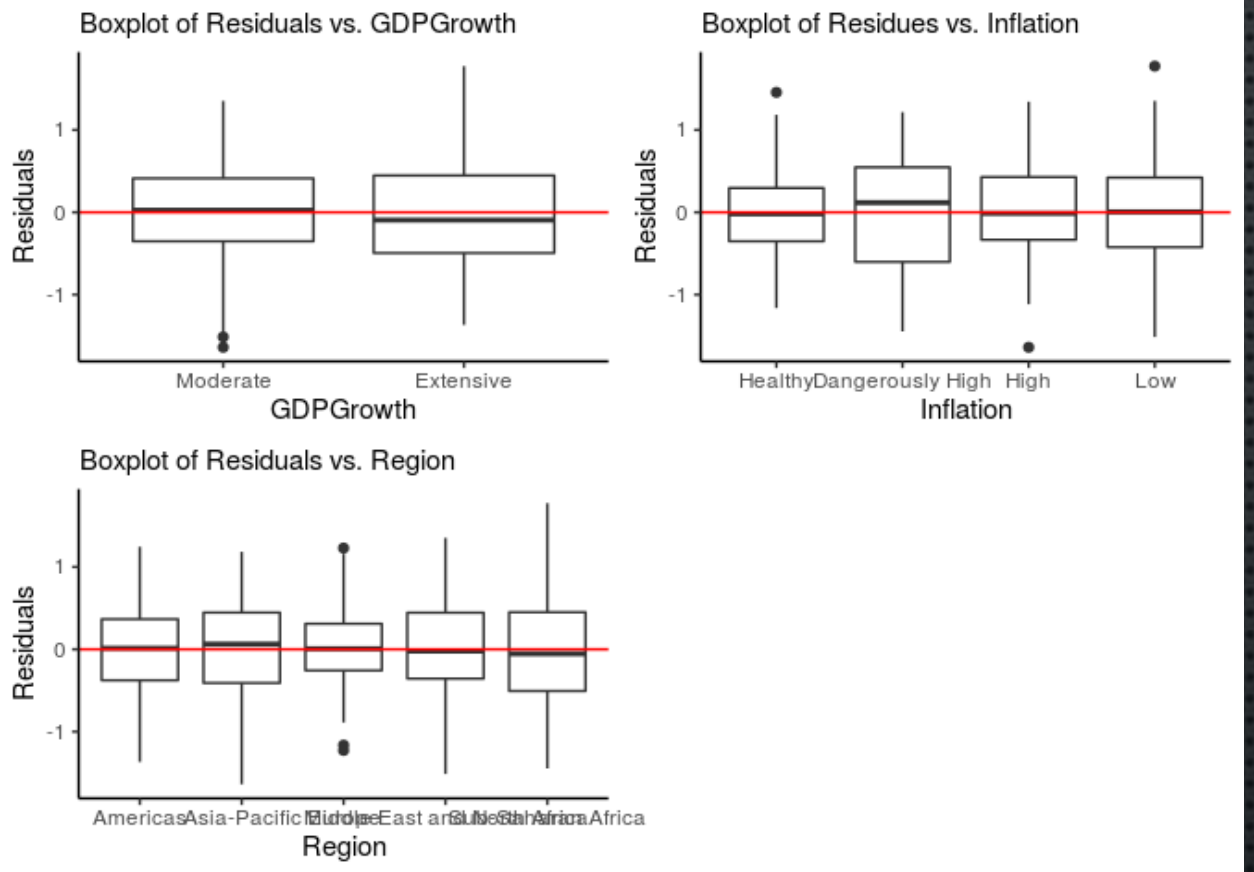
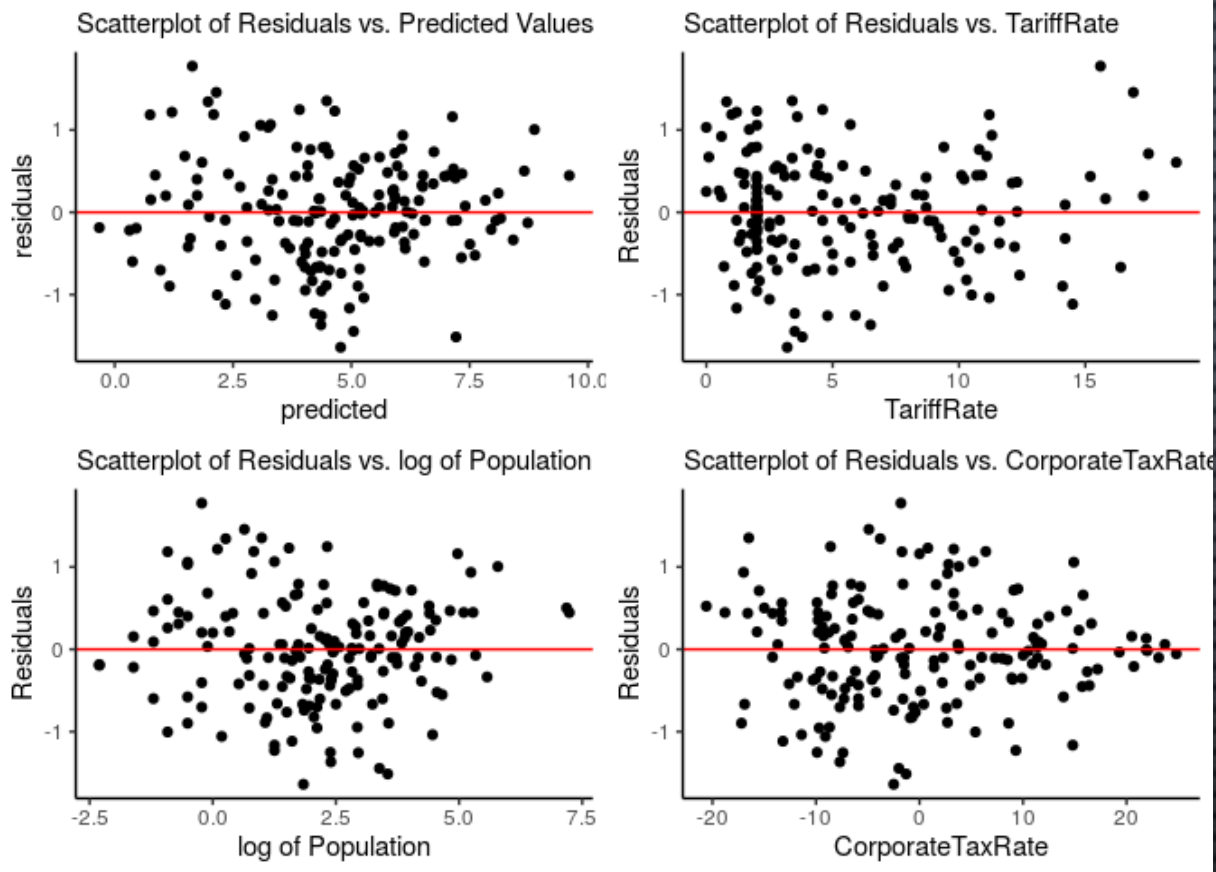
REGION (CATEGORICAL)

INTERCEPT: 3.117

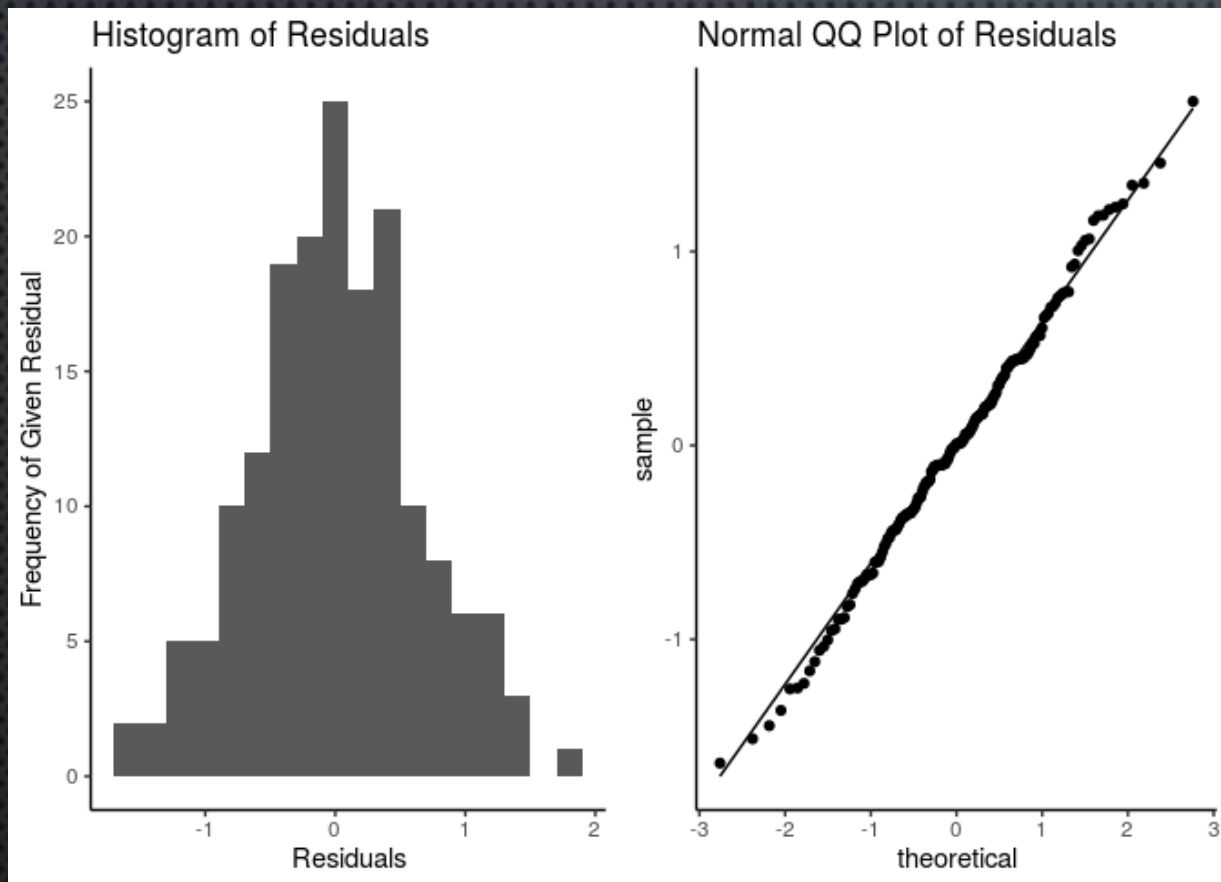
INTERACTION: TARIFFRATE X REGION

INTERACTION: TARIFFRATE X GOVINTERFERENCE

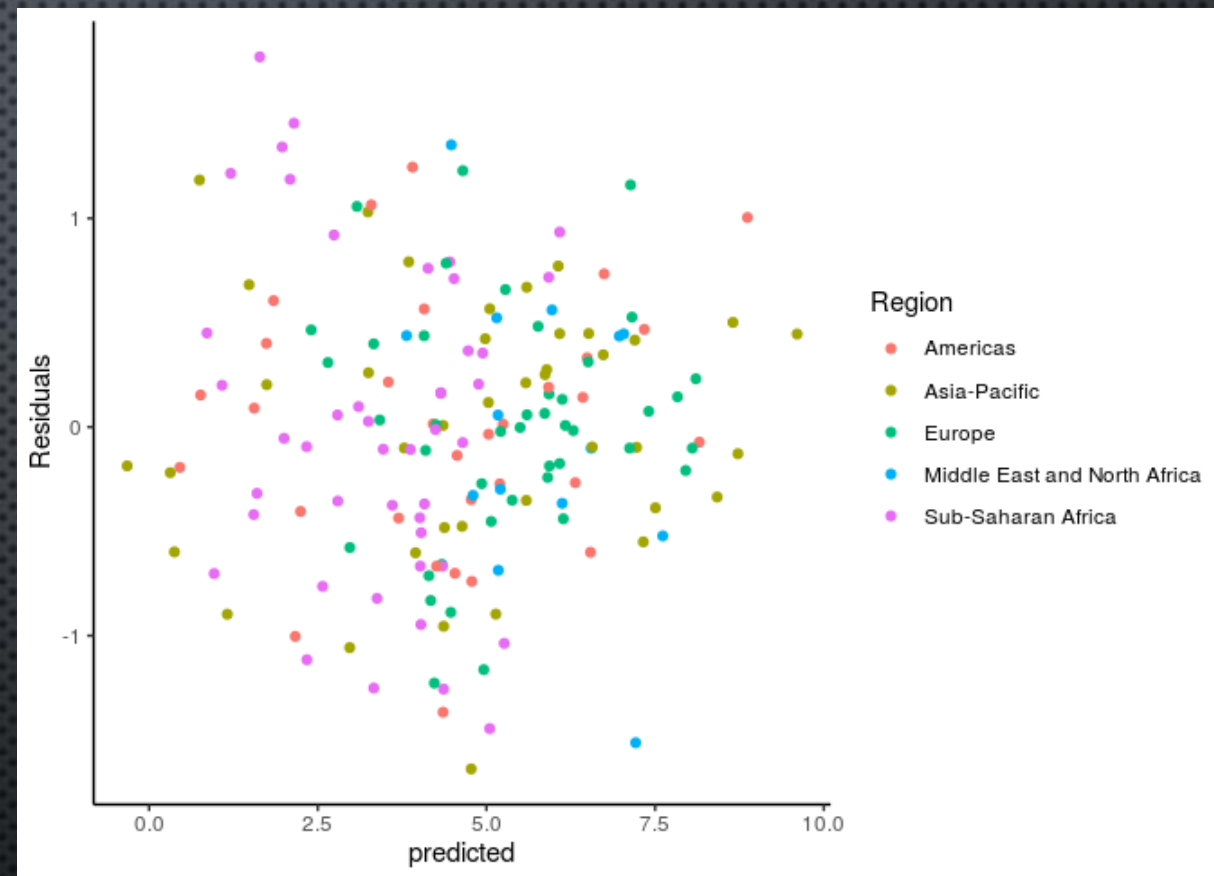
Final R^2 : 84.2%



CONSTANT VARIANCE + LINEARITY

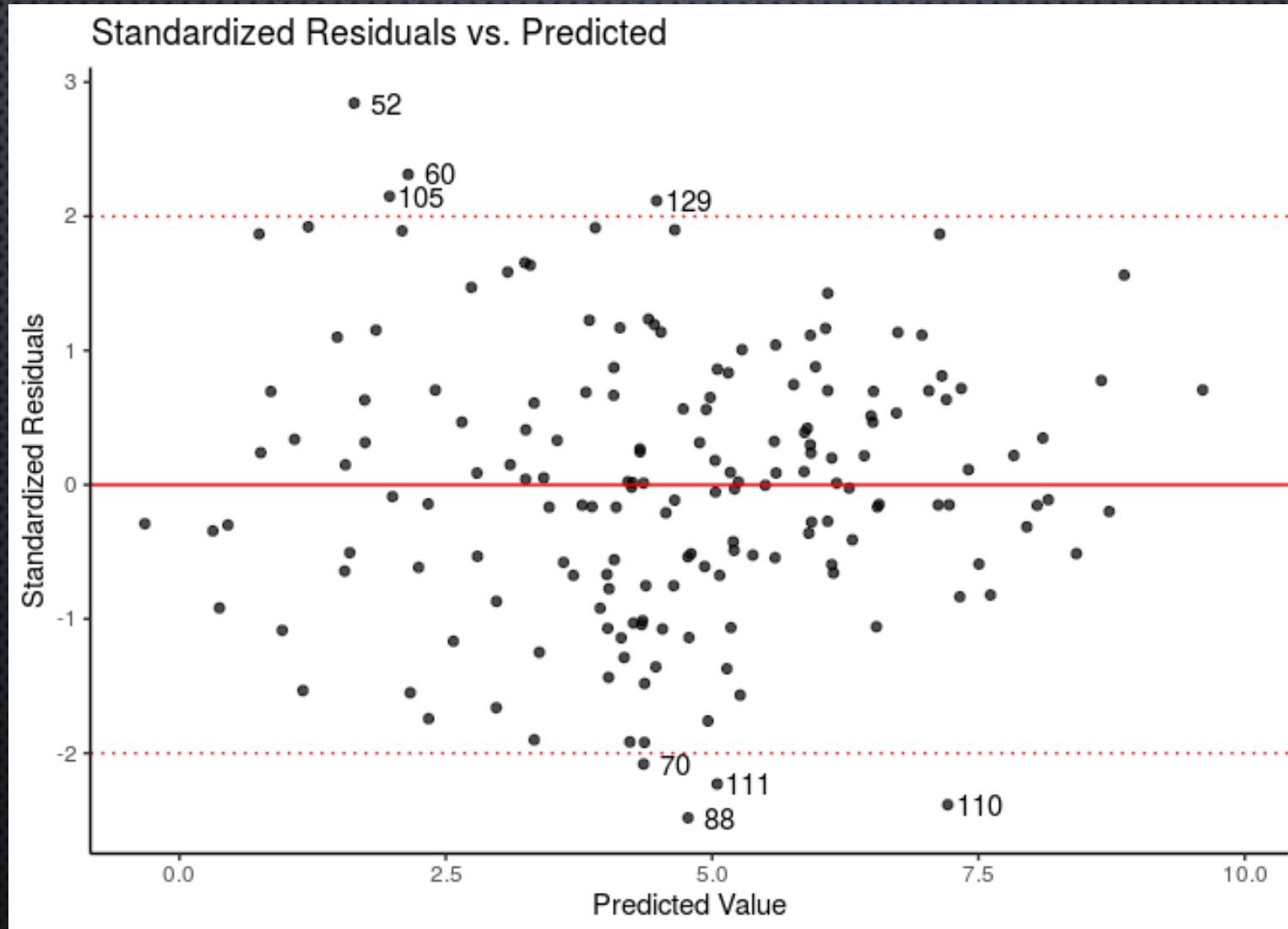


NORMALITY

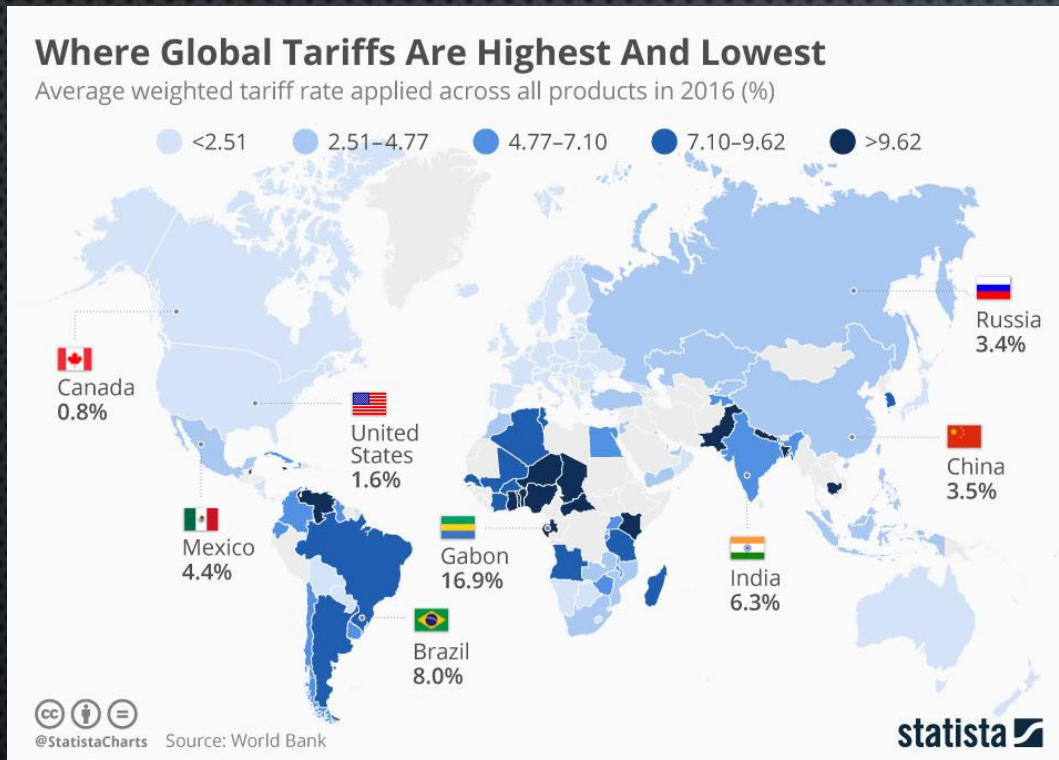


INDEPENDENCE

MODEL DIAGNOSTICS



SURPRISING FINDINGS & INTERPRETATIONS



• **TARIFFRATE X REGION**

- COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS HAVE THE HIGHEST ESTIMATE IN THIS INTERACTION
- SUGGESTS THAT AMERICAS SUFFER LESS REPERCUSSIONS FOR TARIFFS

• **POPULATION**

- DOMINANT TERM FOR MOST COUNTRIES
- SUGGESTS THAT POPULATION GROWTH MAY BE EFFICIENT WAY TO MAKE FURTHER GROWTH

• **INFLATION INTERACTIONS**

- NONE PROVED SIGNIFICANT
- CURRENCY STABILITY?

CHALLENGES & ISSUES

- **OMITTED COUNTRIES**

- 12 TOTAL
- INCLUDES SOMALIA, IRAQ, NORTH KOREA, ETC
- MOSTLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- POOR DATA COLLECTION

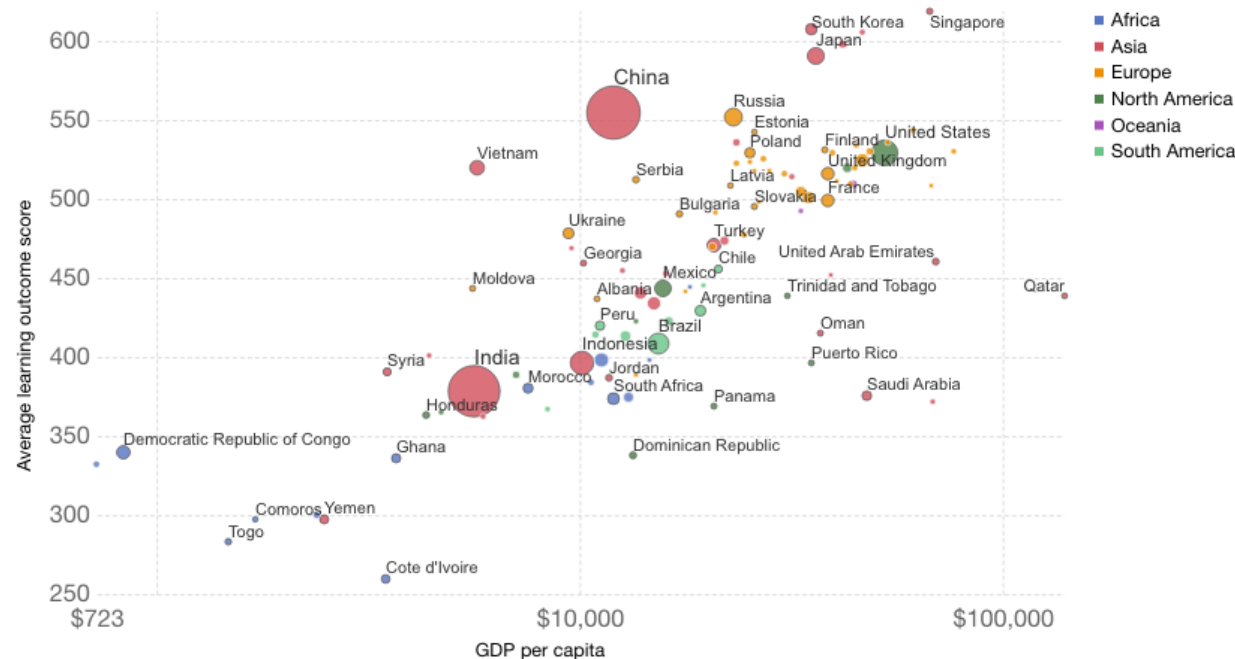
- **INDEPENDENCE**

- ECONOMIC STATS ARE VERY COMPLEX
- MANY INDICATORS ARE OFTEN RELATED TO EACH OTHER, LEADING TO POTENTIAL MULTICOLLINEARITY
 - FUTURE PROJECT: ADD NON-ECONOMIC INDICATORS!

Average learning outcomes vs GDP per capita, 2015

Our World
in Data

The vertical axis shows average scores across standardized, psychometrically-robust international and regional student achievement tests. To maximize coverage by country, tests have been harmonized and pooled across subjects (math, reading, science) and levels (primary and secondary education). The horizontal axis shows GDP per capita after adjusting for price differences between countries and across time.

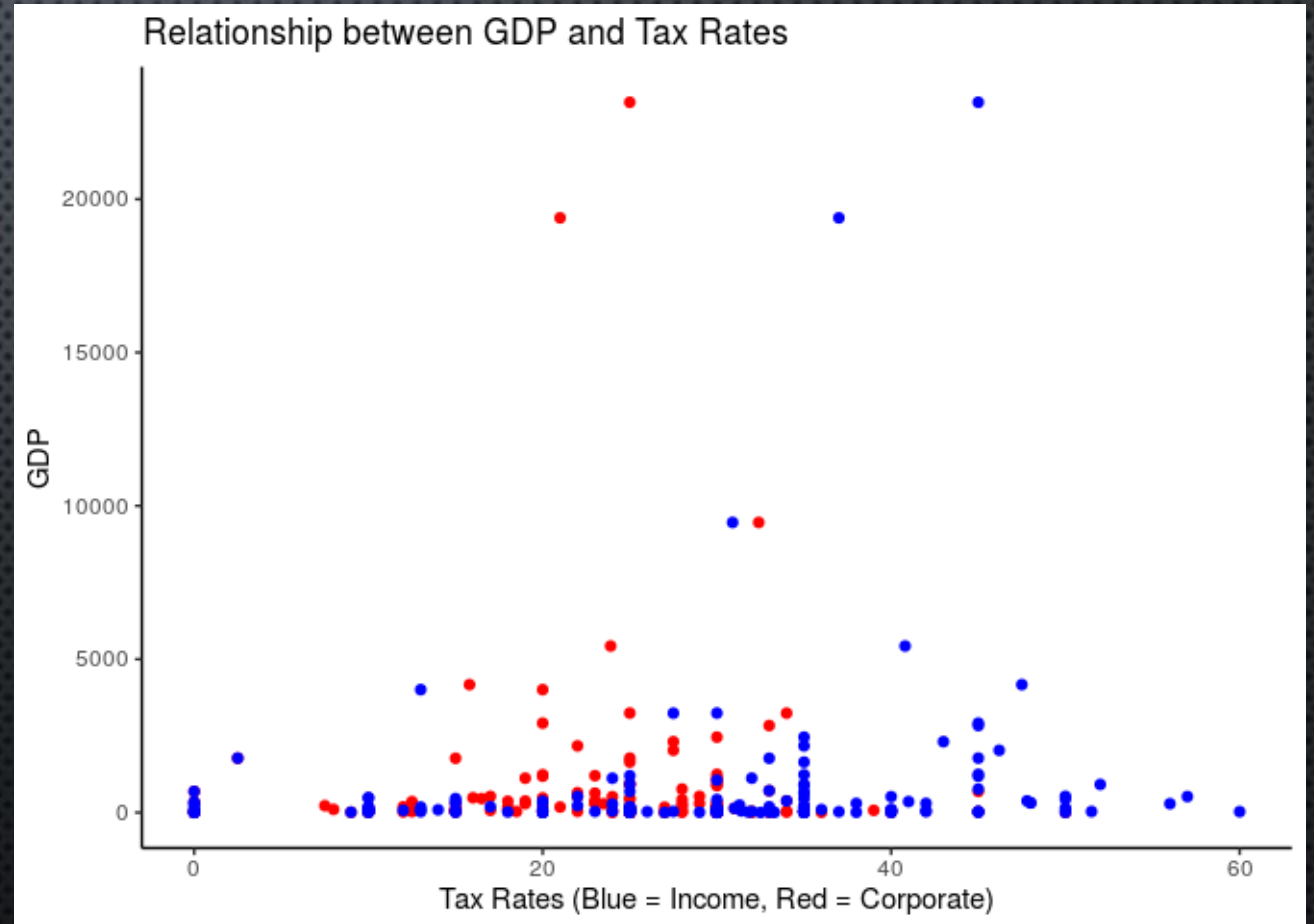


Source: Altinok, Angrist, and Patrinos (2018), Maddison Project Database (2018), Population (Gapminder, HYDE(2016) & UN (2019))

CC BY

THE BIG PICTURE

- **MUCH OF A COUNTRY'S GDP IS OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL**
 - REGION FOUND TO BE A SIGNIFICANT PREDICTOR AND INTERACTS WITH OTHER PREDICTORS
- **IMPROVING GDP IS AN INTERNATIONAL EFFORT, NOT A SOLO ONE**
 - TARIFF RATES WERE SIGNIFICANT AND INTERACTED WITH OTHER VARIABLES
- **SHORT TERM SOLUTIONS TRADE OFF WITH LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENTS**
 - TAX RATES, PUBLIC DEBT NOT FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT
 - EXTREME MEASURES USUALLY FAIL



END

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CREDITS & REFERENCES

CONSTANTIN ANGHELACHE & VERGIL VOINEAGU & DIANA VALENTINA SOARE & DANIEL DUMITRESCU, 2013. "THE ECONOMY OF ROMANIA DURING THE PERIOD 2000-2012," ROMANIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW SUPPLEMENT, ROMANIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW, VOL. 61(1), PAGES 96-104, MARCH.

"COUNTRY RANKINGS." *COUNTRY RANKINGS: WORLD & GLOBAL ECONOMY RANKINGS ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM*, HERITAGE FOUNDATION, 2019, [HTTPS://WWW.HERITAGE.ORG/INDEX/RANKING](https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking).

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