

# QMBU 450 Final Project

## Relationship Between Good Governance and Inequality

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# INTRODUCTION

In this paper, the results of a data analysis are summarized, which is conducted to explore a phenomenon that is related to the field of Economic Development: The relationship between the quality of governance and inequality. The authors of the paper believe that the good governance of a country and inequality are negatively correlated. For that, the significance levels between the two is examined. Hypothesis created based on the subject is:

**Hypothesis:** There is a significant relationship between the good governance and inequality of a country.

In this paper, the accuracy of the hypothesis is examined.

# VARIABLES

For the analysis, explanatory and dependent variables were needed. Two indicators related to good governance and inequality were chosen: World Governance Indicators (WGI) and GINI Index

**World Governance Indicators (WGI):** WGI is calculated by the World Bank since 1996 to measure how good the countries are governed. The calculations are based on the perceptions gathered from multiple civil rights organizations and public institutions. WGI was conducted once in two years until 2002 for over 200 countries. After 2002, it is conducted annually. According to the World Bank, WGI captures six key dimensions of governance:

- **Voice and Accountability:** Reflects the perceptions of the extent of participation of a country's citizens to choose their government as well as other freedoms like freedom of speech, freedom of press, and so forth.
- **Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (Political Stability No Violence):** Reflects the perceptions of likelihood of political stability as well as violence that is politically motivated, including terrorism.
- **Government Effectiveness:** Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
- **Regulatory Quality:** Reflects perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.
- **Rule of Law:** Reflects perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.
- **Control of Corruption:** Reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests (*World Bank, 2019*).

Measurement: The values for each dimension range from -2.5 (weak governance) to 2.5 (strong governance)

**GINI Index:** GINI Coefficient, or GINI Index, is a statistical measurement represents the income or wealth distribution of a nation's residents. It is developed by the Italian statistician and sociologist Corrado Gini in 1912 and it is the most widely used measurement of inequality (Chappelow, 2020).

Measurement: The GINI coefficient for a country range from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality).

## DATA

For gathering the data, two Excel files were downloaded from the official website of the World Bank. One of them is the data of WGI from the year 1996 to 2018 and the other one is the data of GINI Index from the year 1960 to 2019. Both files have the data for over 200 countries. The files can be found from these websites:

- For WGI: <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>
- For GINI Index: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>

## MODELS AND FINDINGS

For indicating whether the hypothesis can be rejected or not, OLS Regression analysis with seven variables was conducted. The six dimensions of WGI were the explanatory variables and GINI coefficient was the dependent variable. The variables were named in the model as like this:

- **GINI:** GINI Index
- **GE:** Government Effectiveness
- **VA:** Voice and Accountability
- **CoC:** Control of Corruption
- **PSNV:** Political Stability No Violence
- **RQ:** Regulatory Quality
- **RoL:** Rule of Law

Since there is a high chance the explanatory variables are correlated, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was also used in the analysis.

Although the WGI values for every single country were available, the GINI data did not contain the values for every single country. For that, the countries who did not contain GINI coefficient for any year were eliminated. When the elimination process was finished, 160 countries were left for observation, and the two files on Excel were merged and pulled as a one file via Python (Spyder). The first ten observations of the data are shown below:

Countries	GINI	VA	CoC	GE	PSNV	RQ	RoL
Albania	31,78571	0,100883	-0,635056948	-0,2724	-0,05382	0,061584	-0,53057
Algeria	27,6	-0,92926	-0,599621999	-0,53831	-1,20368	-0,8879	-0,75258
Angola	47	-1,15498	-1,317454506	-1,12747	-0,5664	-1,02999	-1,28438
Argentina	45,0125	0,373669	-0,390413581	-0,10186	-0,07998	-0,67456	-0,61653
Armenia	31,96471	-0,60941	-0,609088721	-0,13203	-0,12215	0,227336	-0,36942
Australia	34,22	1,414788	1,929785118	1,702943	0,956616	1,657986	1,777569
Austria	30,26667	1,386632	1,709091032	1,69054	1,161732	1,435733	1,863474
Azerbaijan	26,325	-1,31004	-1,056557613	-0,58396	-0,71158	-0,39635	-0,77972
Bangladesh	32,56667	-0,48757	-1,085489939	-0,76095	-1,35091	-0,86742	-0,82655

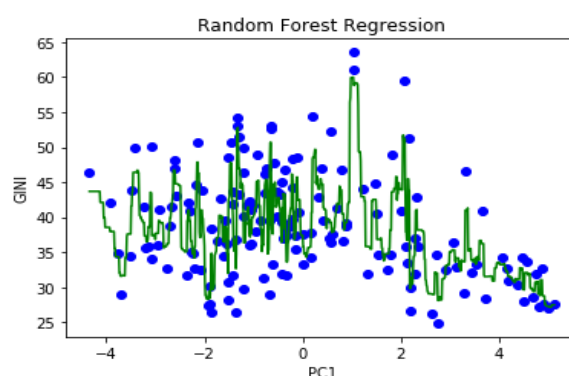
The values of the variables for each country were calculated via taking the average of the values in the 2002-2018 period for each variable. Three different models were created for the analysis.

**Model 1:** With 160 observations, the model was conducted via PCA and OLS Regression. For PCA, the explanatory variables were standardized, the covariance matrix was computed, and it was used to compute the Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors. With PCA, a variable named “PC1” was created with the six WGI variables.

Linear Regression was used for both PC1 and the six WGI variables for comparison. Random Forest Regression (RFR) was also used for PC1 and GINI, since RFR is not linear and can give more accurate results. First, an RFR graph was created with PC1 and GINI. After that, the data was divided into training and test data and the Mean Absolute Error (MAE) Mean Square Error (MSE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) and R2 values were calculated for both training and test. The training data consists of 112 observations and the test data consists of 48 observations. The results are shown below:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.080		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.074		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	13.78		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.000284		
Time:	01:48:45		Log-Likelihood:	-546.83		
No. Observations:	160		AIC:	1098.		
Df Residuals:	158		BIC:	1104.		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	38.8404	0.587	66.157	0.000	37.681	40.000
PC1	-0.9534	0.257	-3.713	0.000	-1.461	-0.446
-----						
Omnibus:	14.950		Durbin-Watson:	1.830		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.001		Jarque-Bera (JB):	16.486		
Skew:	0.691		Prob(JB):	0.000263		
Kurtosis:	3.749		Cond. No.	2.29		

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.207		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.176		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	6.676		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	2.85e-06		
Time:	01:48:45		Log-Likelihood:	-534.97		
No. Observations:	160		AIC:	1084.		
Df Residuals:	153		BIC:	1105.		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	38.4731	0.570	67.471	0.000	37.347	39.600
VA	3.4027	1.318	2.582	0.011	0.799	6.006
CoC	4.9697	2.253	2.206	0.029	0.519	9.421
GE	-2.0554	2.691	-0.764	0.446	-7.372	3.261
PSNV	1.4162	1.059	1.337	0.183	-0.677	3.509
RQ	1.3300	2.294	0.580	0.563	-3.203	5.863
RoL	-10.5578	2.908	-3.630	0.000	-16.304	-4.812
Omnibus:	9.351	Durbin-Watson:	1.847			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.009	Jarque-Bera (JB):	10.679			
Skew:	0.431	Prob(JB):	0.00480			
Kurtosis:	3.926	Cond. No.	13.1			



With RFR:

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 6.523316557519109

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 67.55885880128454

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 8.219419614625144

R2 (Training data): 0.8581367676369575

R2 (Test data): -0.2551940732963556

Although that the probability of F-statistic is less than 5%, both SLR with PC1 and MLR with the six WGI variables cannot explain the most of variability in GINI, since their Adjusted R2 levels are very low. Also, the P-values of GE, PSNV, and RQ are higher than 5%, which shows that there is a multicollinearity between the values, and this can be shown via correlation table that shows high correlation between the values below:

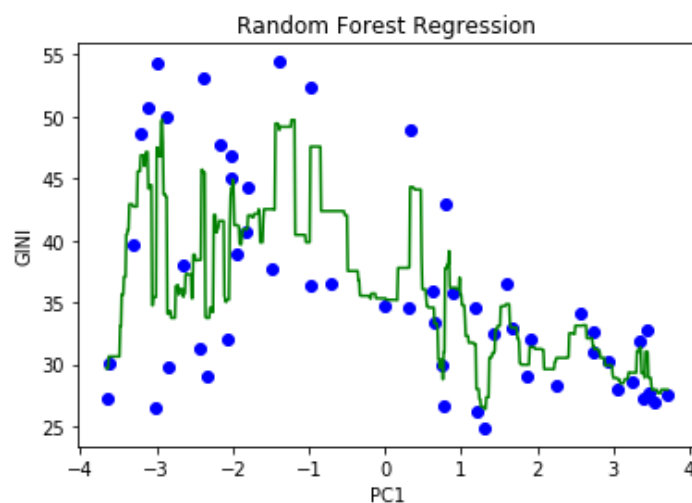
Correlation Table	VA	CoC	GE	PSNV	RQ	RoL
VA	1					
CoC	0,833207	1				
GE	0,809717	0,937356	1			
PSNV	0,752462	0,764514	0,711604	1		
RQ	0,832752	0,885494	0,949644	0,66834	1	
RoL	0,866522	0,961538	0,951996	0,791417	0,919357	1

The table shows the importance of using PCA, since it reduces these six correlated variables into one variable. When we look at the RFR, it gave high R2 value with the training data, but it gave negative R2 value with the test data, which indicates that when the model is fitted for a data, it cannot make good predictions with another data. Briefly, there is a high chance that the model is overfitting the data.

**Model 2:** In the Model 1, the countries that had even one GINI coefficient were included. For example, the GINI coefficient for Iraq calculated only in 2012 and in the previous data, this value for one year was considered as the average for the 2002-2018 period, which makes the estimations misleading to a certain level. For making the analysis more accurate, the countries that had more than 5 NaN GINI coefficient values for 16 years were eliminated. With the elimination process, 55 countries/territories were gathered. The same model was conducted with the new data and for the training and test split for the RFR, the training data consists of 39 observations and the test data consists of 16 observations. The results are shown below:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.275		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.261		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	20.06		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	4.04e-05		
Time:	02:42:25		Log-Likelihood:	-185.83		
No. Observations:	55		AIC:	375.7		
Df Residuals:	53		BIC:	379.7		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	35.9880	0.975	36.911	0.000	34.032	37.944
PC1	-1.8678	0.417	-4.478	0.000	-2.704	-1.031
Omnibus:	0.206		Durbin-Watson:	1.404		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.902		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.065		
Skew:	0.083		Prob(JB):	0.968		
Kurtosis:	2.973		Cond. No.	2.34		

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.573		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.520		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	10.74		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	1.53e-07		
Time:	02:42:25		Log-Likelihood:	-171.26		
No. Observations:	55		AIC:	356.5		
Df Residuals:	48		BIC:	370.6		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	35.8696	1.605	22.348	0.000	32.642	39.097
VA	11.4941	2.579	4.457	0.000	6.309	16.679
CoC	6.8457	3.495	1.959	0.056	-0.180	13.872
GE	-6.2064	5.610	-1.106	0.274	-17.487	5.074
PSNV	-5.5509	2.034	-2.729	0.009	-9.641	-1.461
RQ	0.9946	3.984	0.250	0.804	-7.016	9.005
RoL	-11.6312	6.522	-1.783	0.081	-24.745	1.483
Omnibus:	4.463		Durbin-Watson:	1.956		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.107		Jarque-Bera (JB):	3.706		
Skew:	-0.398		Prob(JB):	0.157		
Kurtosis:	3.992		Cond. No.	24.5		



With RFR:

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 7.047063053980342

Mean Squared Error (MSE): 76.09090535597694

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 8.723010108671028

R2 (Training data): 0.8132761503607606

R2 (Test data): -0.3955778175131246

By eliminating the observations with high amount of NaN GINI coefficients, both SLR and MLR models were improved, since they can explain the variability in GINI more. But, when we look at the RFR results, it is visible that MAE, MSE and RMSE were increased, which means that the model makes worse predictions compared to the previous model, and the R2 value for the test data is still negative.

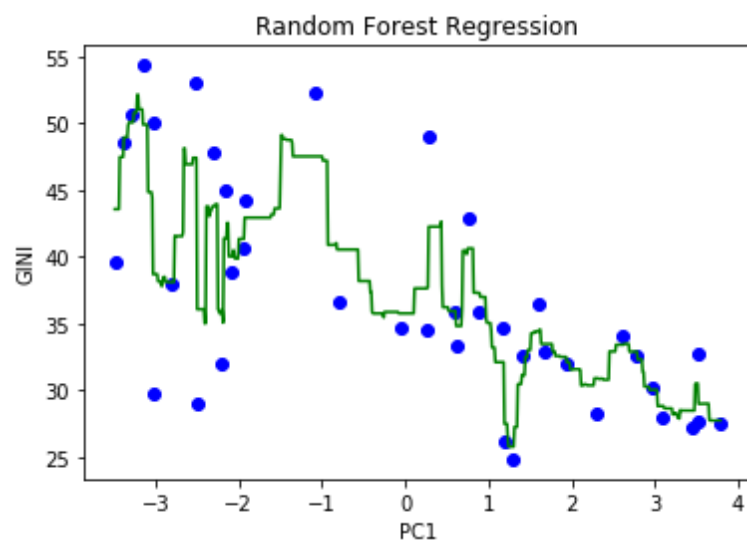
Furthermore, with this new model, the data was divided into training and test data to see whether the model's estimations changed only for the OLS Regression. Again, the data was

divided randomly: 15 observations for test and 40 observations for training. The results are shown below:

For training data:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.448		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.433		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	30.81		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	2.35e-06		
Time:	05:28:42		Log-Likelihood:	-129.36		
No. Observations:	40		AIC:	262.7		
Df Residuals:	38		BIC:	266.1		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	37.1246	0.996	37.261	0.000	35.108	39.142
PC1	-2.3685	0.427	-5.551	0.000	-3.232	-1.505
=====						
Omnibus:	0.875		Durbin-Watson:	1.661		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.646		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.300		
Skew:	-0.181		Prob(JB):	0.861		
Kurtosis:	3.223		Cond. No.	2.34		
=====						

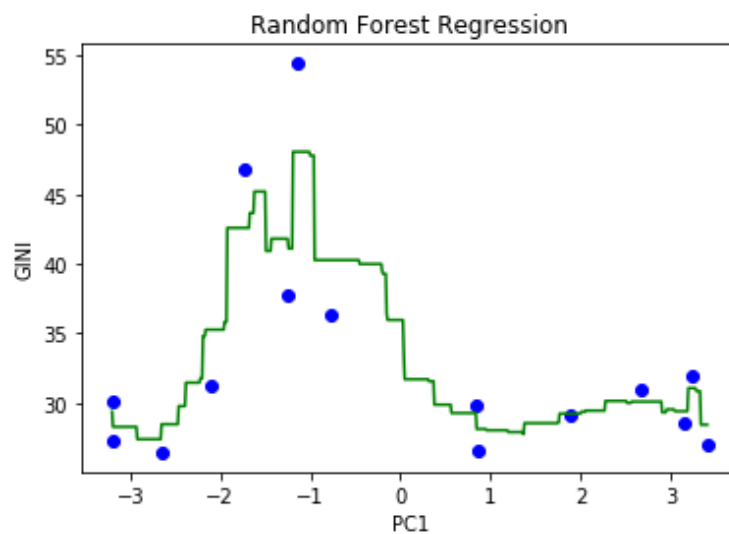
OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI	R-squared:	0.700			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.646			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	12.84			
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	1.96e-07			
Time:	05:28:42	Log-Likelihood:	-117.16			
No. Observations:	40	AIC:	248.3			
Df Residuals:	33	BIC:	260.1			
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	39.0885	2.101	18.600	0.000	34.813	43.364
VA	9.1532	2.889	3.168	0.003	3.275	15.031
CoC	7.3937	3.823	1.934	0.062	-0.384	15.171
GE	-11.6485	6.376	-1.827	0.077	-24.620	1.323
PSNV	-5.7738	2.031	-2.843	0.008	-9.906	-1.642
RQ	1.6403	4.173	0.393	0.697	-6.849	10.130
RoL	-7.2370	7.715	-0.938	0.355	-22.933	8.459
=====						
Omnibus:	7.121	Durbin-Watson:	1.928			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.028	Jarque-Bera (JB):	7.966			
Skew:	-0.486	Prob(JB):	0.0186			
Kurtosis:	4.958	Cond. No.	29.3			



For test data:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.061		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	-0.011		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	0.8457		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.375		
Time:	05:29:15		Log-Likelihood:	-51.500		
No. Observations:	15		AIC:	107.0		
Df Residuals:	13		BIC:	108.4		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	32.9573	2.079	15.852	0.000	28.466	37.449
PC1	-0.8146	0.886	-0.920	0.375	-2.728	1.099
Omnibus:	10.314		Durbin-Watson:	2.088		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.006		Jarque-Bera (JB):	6.501		
Skew:	1.422		Prob(JB):	0.0388		
Kurtosis:	4.521		Cond. No.	2.35		

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.703		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.480		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	3.155		
Date:	Tue, 19 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.0681		
Time:	05:29:15		Log-Likelihood:	-42.868		
No. Observations:	15		AIC:	99.74		
Df Residuals:	8		BIC:	104.7		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	30.1865	2.791	10.817	0.000	23.752	36.622
VA	20.9150	7.611	2.748	0.025	3.364	38.466
CoC	23.9303	8.110	2.951	0.018	5.228	42.632
GE	-24.5766	11.440	-2.148	0.064	-50.957	1.803
PSNV	1.7304	5.120	0.338	0.744	-10.075	13.536
RQ	4.6095	10.183	0.453	0.663	-18.873	28.092
RoL	-24.7409	12.997	-1.904	0.093	-54.711	5.229
Omnibus:	0.948		Durbin-Watson:	2.072		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.623		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.127		
Skew:	0.208		Prob(JB):	0.939		
Kurtosis:	3.172		Cond. No.	26.5		



It is visible that although the models with the training data performed much better compared to the previous data, the SLR and MLR models with the test data came out as insignificant because the probability of F-statistic is high. When we look at the SLR with PC1, the



Adjusted R2 is negative, which means that the model cannot explain any variability in the GINI.

**Model 3:** The model's prediction accuracy on the countries' yearly changing GINI coefficient values was also evaluated. For this purpose, eight countries were pulled from the data, which were:

- Denmark
- Costa Rica
- Moldova
- El Salvador
- Finland
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Belarus

These are the countries that have less than 2 NaN GINI coefficients. The data for Moldova as an example is shown below:

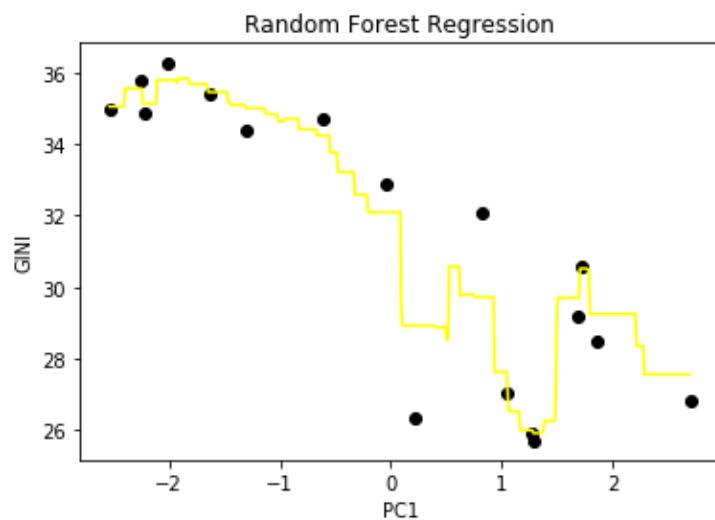
Moldova	VA	CoC	GE	PSNV	RQ	RoL	GINI
2002	-0,53	-0,95	-0,56	-0,16	-0,40	-0,60	35,8
2003	-0,49	-0,85	-0,67	-0,13	-0,45	-0,52	34,9
2004	-0,59	-0,98	-0,87	-0,22	-0,44	-0,33	35
2005	-0,55	-0,67	-0,75	-0,40	-0,46	-0,36	36,3
2006	-0,27	-0,64	-0,79	-0,37	-0,34	-0,52	35,4
2007	-0,29	-0,66	-0,82	-0,02	-0,28	-0,51	34,4
2008	-0,31	-0,63	-0,77	-0,27	-0,18	-0,43	34,7
2009	-0,30	-0,70	-0,56	-0,59	-0,13	-0,44	32,9
2010	-0,06	-0,67	-0,66	-0,38	-0,10	-0,36	32,1
2011	0,05	-0,62	-0,62	-0,05	-0,08	-0,33	30,6
2012	-0,03	-0,61	-0,57	0,05	-0,10	-0,32	29,2
2013	-0,07	-0,75	-0,41	0,00	-0,07	-0,37	28,5
2014	0,01	-0,85	-0,42	-0,16	0,02	-0,25	26,8
2015	0,03	-0,91	-0,65	-0,33	-0,07	-0,35	27
2016	-0,02	-0,95	-0,63	-0,30	-0,11	-0,49	26,3
2017	-0,03	-0,80	-0,53	-0,32	-0,04	-0,41	25,9
2018	-0,11	-0,73	-0,47	-0,35	-0,05	-0,41	25,7

The results for the countries that have too much NaN GINI coefficient values were also calculated by replacing NaN values via zero or multiple imputation. But the results came out as insignificant and that is why, they were not included in the report. The results for these 8 countries are shown below (Note: For RFR, the data was not divided into training and test data, since the number of observations for each country was not enough):

For Moldova:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.715		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.696		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	37.68		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	1.90e-05		
Time:	05:49:31		Log-Likelihood:	-36.296		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	76.59		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	78.26		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	31.2647	0.528	59.169	0.000	30.138	32.391
PC1	-1.9544	0.318	-6.139	0.000	-2.633	-1.276
Omnibus:	2.179		Durbin-Watson:	0.424		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.336		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.690		
Skew:	-0.725		Prob(JB):	0.429		
Kurtosis:	2.465		Cond. No.	1.66		

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.884		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.815		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	12.73		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.000357		
Time:	05:49:31		Log-Likelihood:	-28.647		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	71.29		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	77.13		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	31.3237	4.501	6.959	0.000	21.294	41.353
VA	-9.4981	5.731	-1.657	0.128	-22.267	3.271
CoC	9.7244	3.500	2.778	0.020	1.925	17.523
GE	-5.4338	4.680	-1.161	0.273	-15.861	4.993
PSNV	0.8015	2.772	0.289	0.778	-5.376	6.979
RQ	-6.3760	9.140	-0.698	0.501	-26.742	13.990
RoL	-2.1872	5.471	-0.400	0.698	-14.377	10.003
=====						
Omnibus:	0.875		Durbin-Watson:	0.855		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.646		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.564		
Skew:	-0.424		Prob(JB):	0.754		
Kurtosis:	2.719		Cond. No.	41.4		
=====						



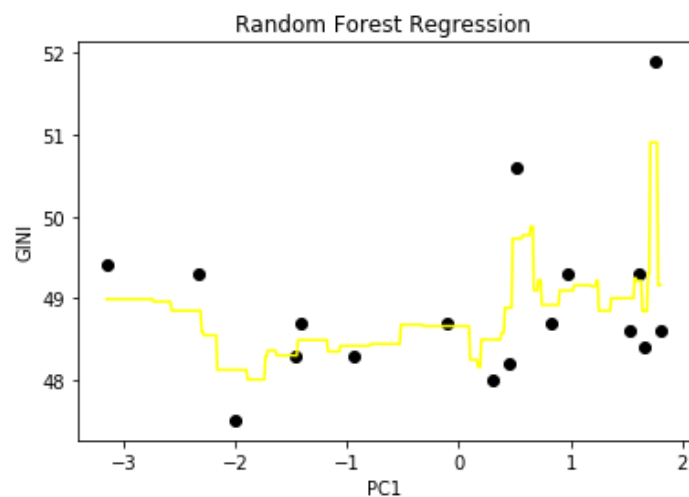
With RFR:

R2: 0.9363575352512211

For Costa Rica:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.063		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.001		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	1.014		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.330		
Time:	15:56:59		Log-Likelihood:	-23.633		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	51.27		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	52.93		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	48.9294	0.251	195.027	0.000	48.395	49.464
PC1	-0.1636	0.162	-1.007	0.330	-0.510	0.183
=====						
Omnibus:	9.113		Durbin-Watson:	1.380		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.011		Jarque-Bera (JB):	5.979		
Skew:	1.331		Prob(JB):	0.0503		
Kurtosis:	4.163		Cond. No.	1.54		
=====						

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.779		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.647		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	5.892		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.00730		
Time:	15:56:59		Log-Likelihood:	-11.339		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	36.68		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	42.51		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	54.3565	3.298	16.481	0.000	47.008	61.705
VA	-5.1747	2.851	-1.815	0.100	-11.527	1.178
CoC	-0.3822	1.848	-0.207	0.840	-4.499	3.735
GE	6.0015	2.739	2.191	0.053	-0.101	12.104
PSNV	0.7781	1.462	0.532	0.606	-2.478	4.035
RQ	-13.3979	3.161	-4.238	0.002	-20.442	-6.354
RoL	8.2278	2.946	2.793	0.019	1.664	14.792
=====						
Omnibus:	0.610	Durbin-Watson:	2.346			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.737	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.654			
Skew:	-0.342	Prob(JB):	0.721			
Kurtosis:	2.325	Cond. No.	66.7			
=====						



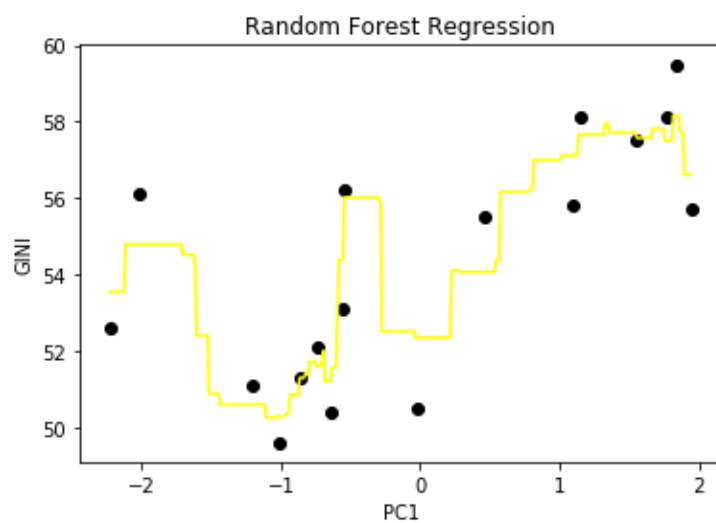
With RFR:

R2: 0.7639789180347719

For Honduras:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.104		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.044		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	1.742		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.207		
Time:	01:09:03		Log-Likelihood:	-42.181		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	88.36		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	90.03		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	54.3059	0.747	72.700	0.000	52.714	55.898
PC1	0.7099	0.538	1.320	0.207	-0.437	1.857
=====						
Omnibus:	1.385		Durbin-Watson:	0.643		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.500		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.128		
Skew:	0.568		Prob(JB):	0.569		
Kurtosis:	2.449		Cond. No.	1.39		
=====						

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.641		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.425		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	2.973		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.0620		
Time:	01:09:03		Log-Likelihood:	-34.413		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	82.83		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	88.66		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	53.1132	11.008	4.825	0.001	28.585	77.641
VA	7.1914	5.787	1.243	0.242	-5.702	20.085
CoC	-13.1264	6.514	-2.015	0.072	-27.640	1.387
GE	6.7166	7.472	0.899	0.390	-9.932	23.365
PSNV	-5.5954	6.401	-0.874	0.403	-19.858	8.667
RQ	-2.0448	6.385	-0.320	0.755	-16.272	12.182
RoL	6.1602	5.698	1.081	0.305	-6.536	18.856
=====						
Omnibus:	0.916		Durbin-Watson:	1.610		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.632		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.703		
Skew:	0.021		Prob(JB):	0.704		
Kurtosis:	2.005		Cond. No.	43.3		
=====						



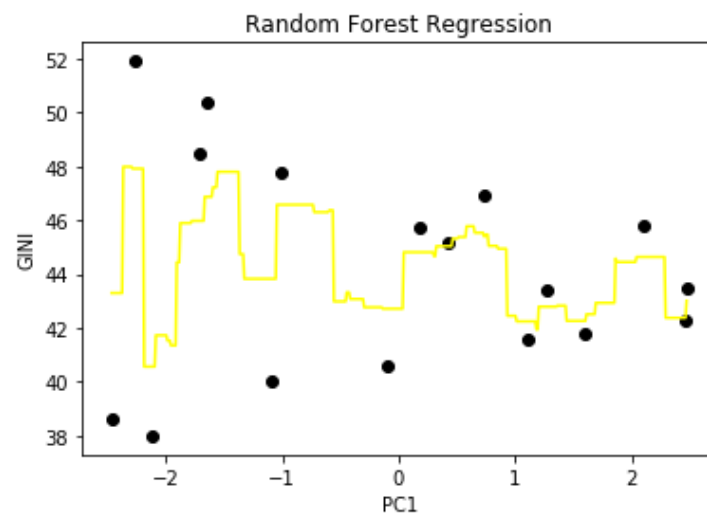
With RFR:

R2: 0.8957517356662641

For El Salvador:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.019		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	-0.047		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	0.2840		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.602		
Time:	15:59:40		Log-Likelihood:	-47.143		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	98.29		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	99.95		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	44.2353	1.000	44.228	0.000	42.103	46.367
PC1	-0.3225	0.605	-0.533	0.602	-1.612	0.967
Omnibus:	0.385		Durbin-Watson:	0.146		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.825		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.510		
Skew:	-0.127		Prob(JB):	0.775		
Kurtosis:	2.190		Cond. No.	1.65		

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.766		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.626		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	5.456		
Date:	Thu, 21 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.00957		
Time:	15:59:40		Log-Likelihood:	-34.957		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	83.91		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	89.75		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	60.4126	4.068	14.851	0.000	51.349	69.476
VA	3.2344	9.208	0.351	0.733	-17.282	23.751
CoC	28.9702	12.067	2.401	0.037	2.083	55.857
GE	-15.4652	12.899	-1.199	0.258	-44.206	13.276
PSNV	18.4582	5.777	3.195	0.010	5.585	31.331
RQ	-11.0111	7.619	-1.445	0.179	-27.986	5.964
RoL	9.4747	5.136	1.845	0.095	-1.970	20.919
Omnibus:	1.980		Durbin-Watson:	1.493		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.371		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.276		
Skew:	-0.411		Prob(JB):	0.528		
Kurtosis:	1.938		Cond. No.	37.4		



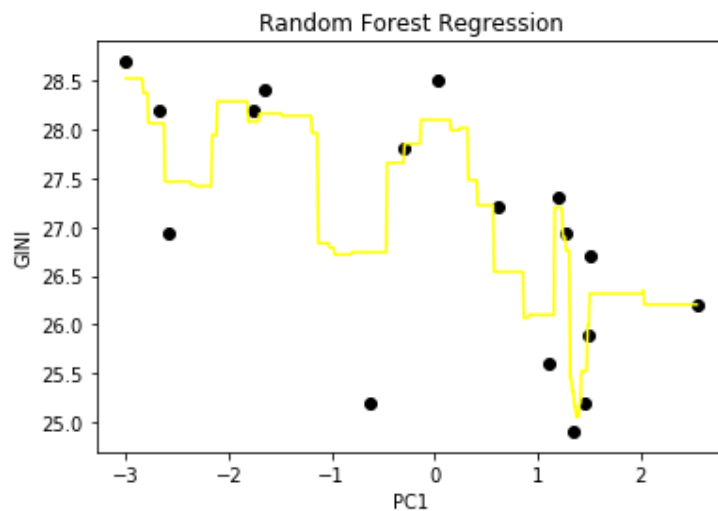
With RFR:

R2: 0.6556232488876609

For Denmark:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.403		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.363		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	10.13		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.00617		
Time:	01:48:29		Log-Likelihood:	-23.172		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	50.34		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	52.01		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	26.9329	0.244	110.306	0.000	26.413	27.453
PC1	0.4589	0.144	3.183	0.006	0.152	0.766
=====						
Omnibus:	1.494		Durbin-Watson:	0.998		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.474		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.239		
Skew:	-0.582		Prob(JB):	0.538		
Kurtosis:	2.373		Cond. No.	1.69		
=====						

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.894		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.830		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	14.03		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.000235		
Time:	01:48:29		Log-Likelihood:	-8.4956		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	30.99		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	36.82		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	34.7788	6.326	5.498	0.000	20.683	48.874
VA	-3.3587	1.841	-1.824	0.098	-7.461	0.744
CoC	7.2231	2.931	2.464	0.033	0.692	13.755
GE	-9.3097	1.512	-6.157	0.000	-12.679	-5.941
PSNV	-1.0846	0.988	-1.098	0.298	-3.286	1.117
RQ	1.9718	2.294	0.860	0.410	-3.140	7.083
RoL	-1.3265	2.058	-0.645	0.534	-5.912	3.259
=====						
Omnibus:	0.506	Durbin-Watson:	3.084			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.776	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.486			
Skew:	-0.339	Prob(JB):	0.784			
Kurtosis:	2.523	Cond. No.	246.			
=====						



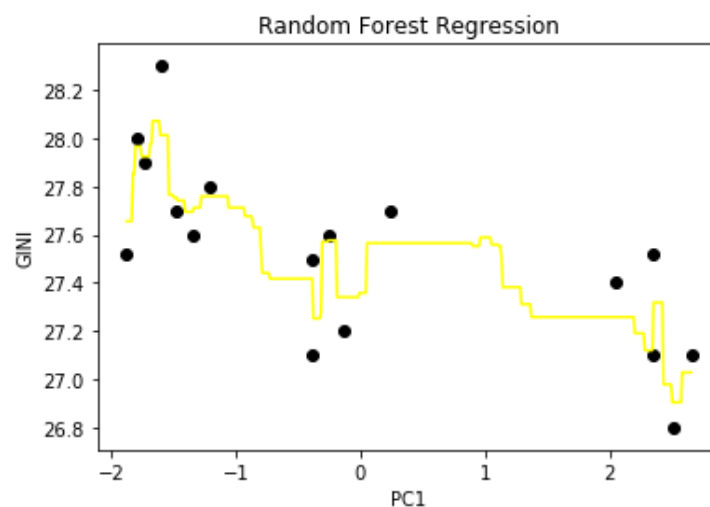
With RFR:

R2: 0.8393830230898719

For Finland:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI	R-squared:	0.508			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.476			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	15.51			
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00132			
Time:	03:35:54	Log-Likelihood:	-1.0996			
No. Observations:	17	AIC:	6.199			
Df Residuals:	15	BIC:	7.866			
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	27.5200	0.067	412.895	0.000	27.378	27.662
PC1	-0.1583	0.040	-3.938	0.001	-0.244	-0.073
Omnibus:	0.012	Durbin-Watson:	1.050			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.994	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.194			
Skew:	0.048	Prob(JB):	0.907			
Kurtosis:	2.485	Cond. No.	1.66			

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI	R-squared:	0.730			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.568			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	4.502			
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.0182			
Time:	03:35:54	Log-Likelihood:	3.9897			
No. Observations:	17	AIC:	6.021			
Df Residuals:	10	BIC:	11.85			
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	28.4230	4.528	6.277	0.000	18.333	38.513
VA	-0.2970	0.806	-0.368	0.720	-2.093	1.499
CoC	1.7244	1.070	1.612	0.138	-0.659	4.108
GE	1.0265	0.815	1.260	0.236	-0.789	2.842
PSNV	-0.4747	0.625	-0.759	0.465	-1.868	0.919
RQ	-1.6445	0.872	-1.886	0.089	-3.588	0.298
RoL	-1.4930	1.907	-0.783	0.452	-5.741	2.755
Omnibus:	0.272	Durbin-Watson:	1.845			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.873	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.164			
Skew:	0.198	Prob(JB):	0.921			
Kurtosis:	2.726	Cond. No.	371.			



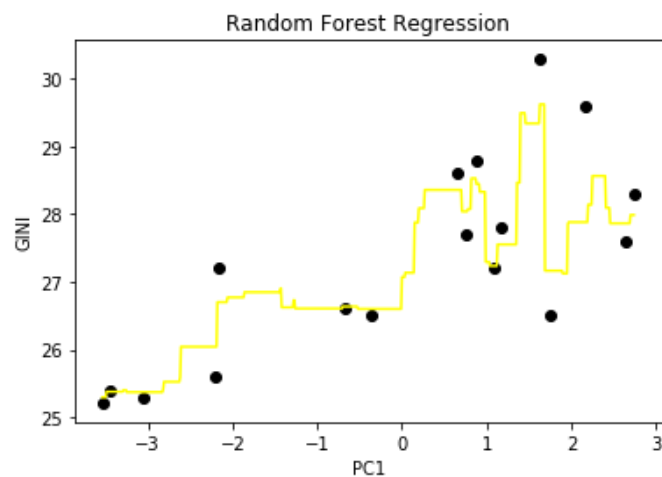
With RFR:

R2: 0.8860474336793529

For Belarus:

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.594		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.567		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	21.94		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.000294		
Time:	03:40:03		Log-Likelihood:	-22.939		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	49.88		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	51.55		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	27.3059	0.241	113.373	0.000	26.793	27.819
PC1	-0.5436	0.116	-4.684	0.000	-0.791	-0.296
Omnibus:	1.046		Durbin-Watson:	1.497		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.593		Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.580		
Skew:	0.444		Prob(JB):	0.748		
Kurtosis:	2.820		Cond. No.	2.08		

OLS Regression Results						
Dep. Variable:	GINI	R-squared:	0.791			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.665			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	6.295			
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00576			
Time:	03:40:04	Log-Likelihood:	-17.308			
No. Observations:	17	AIC:	48.62			
Df Residuals:	10	BIC:	54.45			
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	28.4563	3.928	7.244	0.000	19.704	37.208
VA	6.4485	3.239	1.991	0.074	-0.768	13.665
CoC	2.9438	4.724	0.623	0.547	-7.582	13.469
GE	-3.4709	2.621	-1.324	0.215	-9.312	2.370
PSNV	0.0239	1.128	0.021	0.983	-2.490	2.538
RQ	-3.8506	2.123	-1.814	0.100	-8.580	0.879
RoL	-2.7999	3.513	-0.797	0.444	-10.628	5.028
Omnibus:	0.213	Durbin-Watson:	2.376			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.899	Jarque-Bera (JB):	0.091			
Skew:	0.135	Prob(JB):	0.955			
Kurtosis:	2.764	Cond. No.	74.1			



For RFR:

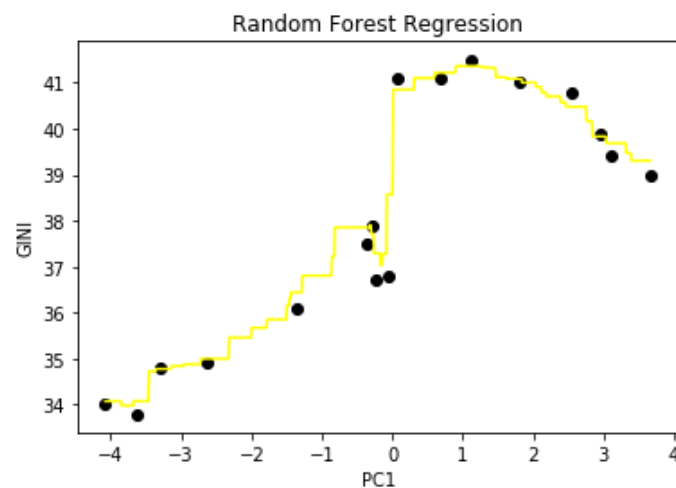
R2: 0.8669009602872324



For Indonesia:

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.687		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.666		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	32.89		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	3.94e-05		
Time:	03:46:18		Log-Likelihood:	-30.531		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	65.06		
Df Residuals:	15		BIC:	66.73		
Df Model:	1					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	38.0176	0.376	100.996	0.000	37.215	38.820
PC1	-0.9220	0.161	-5.735	0.000	-1.265	-0.579
=====						
Omnibus:	2.152		Durbin-Watson:	0.628		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.341		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.546		
Skew:	0.715		Prob(JB):	0.462		
Kurtosis:	2.628		Cond. No.	2.34		
=====						

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	GINI		R-squared:	0.881		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.809		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	12.30		
Date:	Sun, 24 May 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	0.000413		
Time:	03:46:18		Log-Likelihood:	-22.331		
No. Observations:	17		AIC:	58.66		
Df Residuals:	10		BIC:	64.50		
Df Model:	6					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
-----						
Intercept	52.7728	5.150	10.247	0.000	41.298	64.247
VA	-17.8753	11.641	-1.536	0.156	-43.812	8.061
CoC	5.8457	4.190	1.395	0.193	-3.490	15.181
GE	-15.4243	5.769	-2.674	0.023	-28.278	-2.571
PSNV	4.8652	2.066	2.355	0.040	0.262	9.468
RQ	6.5171	6.852	0.951	0.364	-8.750	21.784
RoL	12.5390	7.145	1.755	0.110	-3.381	28.459
=====						
Omnibus:	3.303		Durbin-Watson:	1.515		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.192		Jarque-Bera (JB):	1.418		
Skew:	-0.637		Prob(JB):	0.492		
Kurtosis:	3.615		Cond. No.	92.3		
=====						



For RFR:

R2: 0.9632667874410626

The results from each country gave mixed findings. From the regressions, it is visible that the models for Moldova, Belarus, Indonesia, Finland, and Denmark were significant, especially for the first three countries, since their Adjusted R2 values from SLR with PC1 were 50% or higher. But, when we look at their probability of F-statistic from SLR with PC1, the models for Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras were insignificant, especially for El Salvador, which its probability of F-statistic was 60.2%. This issue was tried to be understood by looking at the data for El Salvador:

El Salvador	VA	CoC	GE	PSNV	RQ	RoL	GINI
2002	0,12	-0,68	-0,50	0,30	0,02	-0,51	51,9
2003	0,11	-0,37	-0,35	-0,18	-0,14	-0,46	50,4
2004	0,02	-0,42	-0,34	-0,07	0,06	-0,38	47,8
2005	-0,08	-0,45	-0,38	-0,03	-0,18	-0,45	48,5
2006	0,10	-0,30	-0,15	-0,17	0,04	-0,62	45,7
2007	0,09	-0,37	-0,20	-0,01	0,19	-0,65	45,2
2008	0,11	-0,36	-0,16	0,04	0,21	-0,67	46,9
2009	0,06	-0,25	-0,04	-0,01	0,32	-0,75	45,8
2010	0,07	-0,28	0,01	0,06	0,36	-0,81	43,5
2011	0,04	-0,26	-0,10	0,11	0,47	-0,72	42,3
2012	-0,04	-0,41	-0,13	0,23	0,33	-0,70	41,8
2013	-0,01	-0,35	-0,12	-0,03	0,31	-0,62	43,4
2014	0,15	-0,38	-0,03	-0,02	0,32	-0,48	41,6
2015	0,15	-0,42	-0,24	-0,02	0,20	-0,59	40,6
2016	0,19	-0,52	-0,29	-0,10	0,09	-0,71	40
2017	0,15	-0,51	-0,36	-0,26	-0,15	-0,86	38
2018	0,04	-0,59	-0,45	-0,33	-0,04	-0,82	38,6

When we look at the GINI coefficient for El Salvador, it is visible that it gradually decreased from 51.9 in 2002 to 38.6 in 2018, which is a positive progress in terms of reducing inequality. But when we look at the six WGI variables for El Salvador, it is also observable that the values for the current years are worse than the previous ones. This shows that the values for GINI coefficient and six WGI variables are not exactly negatively correlated, at least for El Salvador.

## CONCLUSION

When the average of seven variables was taken for each country and regression models were conducted (ex. Model 1 and Model 2), the models of SLR with PC1 and MLR with the six WGI variables could not explain the majority of variability in the GINI coefficient but came out as significant. But, when the models were calculated with the test data, which was done for RFR in both Model 1 and Model 2 and for SLR and MLR in the Model 2, the models came out as insignificant with negative Adjusted R2 values. Furthermore, when the values of seven variables were taken from the year 2002 to 2018 for several countries and the models were conducted for each country individually (ex. Model 3), the models came out as significant and highly elucidator for many, but not for all the countries. For that, it can be concluded that enough evidence was not found for the assumptions and hypothesis indicated in the paper.

## REFERENCES

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