**Introduction:**

The enviornmental care has been a trending topic through the last two decades acording to the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development). Tackling climate change at the global level is central to a growing field of research, from this turning point we decided to look for the correlation between socio-economic and enviornmental variables to understand the factors that contributes to higher level of contamination on different countries all over the world.

Yet, there is still significant progress to be made in understanding the contribution of urban pollutants other than CO2, such as methane emissions, to global climate change. It is therefore particularly important to study how local governments are managing urban air pollution. This assignment presents an overview of contamination agains rule of law, helped by other variables that impact air contamination in cities.

**Hypothesis:**

If we measure the social indexes of the most developed countries, then we will conclude that those that have better social indexes will have lower environmental impact levels. Because a high social index, provides a basis for improving environmental governance, enforcing environmental-focused laws that prioritizes the goal of improving the protection and preservation of our natural environment.

**Methodology:**

We obtain the data of every variable from World Bank, downloading each CSV file and reading them using Pandas on a Jupyter Notebook to create dataframes and cleaning them, so it would be easier to understand and analyze each database provided so we could merge them in a more efficient way.

Afterwards we run a correlation analysis within the whole variable index that we thought would explain better our hypothesis; by doing these analysis we observed that a bunch of variables had no correlation or where no significant to our research, base on the result we decided to take another path looking for the effect that our variables had on the OECD countries.

With this being set we started to merge the dataframes into a bigger masterdata, as the variables started to talk one to each other, we create matplotlib charts so we could understand better the data, and deliver better analysis to explain our hypothesis on a more visuable way.

**Conclusions**

1. Gini index and Rule of Law have a direct correlation, with less Gini, higher Rule of Law, which determine the degree of development of each country.
2. Comparing Mexico which have a high Gini index against Finland with a low level of Gini index, we prove that most developed countries have lower negative enviornmental impact, excemptions can ocurr because more factors can intervene, but it showed an interesting trend.
3. We found that even though there are developed countries in the OECD, it exists a positive correlation between the socio-economic factors and the green house emissions.
4. Higher levels of GINI is positivitely corrleated with higher population.
5. Even though our results look like the most developed countries had the worst behavior on contamination, the RoL helps to keep the contamination levels low by using regulatory actions.