

Wellcome Global Monitor Syntax 2026

Syntax used for the analysis

The descriptive analysis presented in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report was produced using IBM SPSS Statistics software. R was used for more advanced statistical analysis. The accompanying SPSS syntax file and R code documents the analytical processes used to generate the statistics and provides a replicable record of the analyses underpinning the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report.

SPSS Syntax

* Encoding: UTF-8.

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* WELLCOME GLOBAL MONITOR 2026 - Report syntax

* COMBINED FILE: Key Findings + Chapter 1 + Chapter 2 + Chapter 3.

*PLEASE NOTE: The Gini Coefficient Analysis, found in Chapter 2, Section 2.3, and the MLM analysis, found in Chapter 3, Section 3.5, were run using a separate R statistical package.

*The syntax for this analysis is found in a separate document on the Wellcome Global Monitor webpage

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* Source datasets:

* <CrossWave_Dataset> Three-wave file, 108 countries present in all of the 2018, 2020

* and 2025 waves.

* <2025_WGM_Dataset> Single-wave 2025 working data file, 140 countries.

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* Placeholder convention: angle brackets mark a value to be substituted before the syntax

* will run. Placeholders always appear inside quotes. The <> in IF conditions is SPSS's

* not-equal operator, not a placeholder, and never appears inside quotes.

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* Weight variable: PROJWT. Referred to below as projwt; SPSS variable names are not

* case-sensitive, so the two are the same variable.

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* CONTENTS.

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* KEY FINDINGS.

- * KF1.1 Gains in trust in science seen in 2020 have been lost
- * KF1.2 Trust fallen below pre-pandemic levels in 5 global regions
- * KF1.3 Trust in scientists fallen more than other groups/institutions
- * KF2.1 Trust lowest among those struggling to get by
- * KF2.2 People who feel systems working for them trust science more
 - * - Gini correlation bullet
- * KF2.3 Positive healthcare experiences -> more trust in science
- * KF3.1 Most people do not feel science benefits everyone equally
- * KF3.2 Greater trust in science -> more positive about its benefits
 - * - covariate-adjusted 23pp gap
- * KF3.3 Trust-widespread countries: low-trust groups further apart <
- *.

* CHAPTER 1 - How has trust changed since 2018?.

- * Figure 1.1 Heat map of trust in science by country, 2025
- * Figure 1.2 Little/no trust in science has grown since 2018
- * Figure 1.3 Trust more consistent 2018-2025 excluding China
- * Figure 1.4 Trust changed with peaks during the pandemic, by region
- * Figure 1.5 Scientists remain among the most trusted, least stable
- * Spotlight: Brazil & Chile
- *.

* CHAPTER 2 - Trust in science and everyday life.

- * Figure 2.1 Lower trust in science among those finding it difficult on income
- * Figure 2.2 Trust in science linked to Financial Life Index
- * Figure 2.3 Ethiopia: income trust-gap widened 2018-2025
- * Figure 2.4 More years of education, more trust in science
- * Figure 2.5 France: education trust-gap grew 2020-2025
- * Figure 2.6 Trust in science vs. National Institutions Index, by country
- * Figure 2.7 Trust in science vs. Corruption Index, by country

- * Table 2.1 Correlations: trust in science and other actors, by wave
- * Figure 2.8 Trust in science by perceived climate threat
- * Figure 2.9 Climate change threat perception by region
- * Figure 2.10 Hospital/clinic confidence by trust in science
- * Figure 2.11 Trust in science and hospital confidence, by country
- * Figure 2.12 Hospital confidence by all trust variables
- * Figure 2.13 Low hospital confidence: trust in government vs. science, by region
- * Figure 2.14 Vaccine attitudes by trust in science
- * Spotlight: South Africa
- * .
- * CHAPTER 3 - Trust and the perceived benefits of science.
- * Figure 3.1 Wide variation in who is seen to benefit from science, by region
- * Figure 3.2 Fewer people believe science benefits most people, since 2018
- * Figure 3.3 Steadier over time once China is excluded
- * Figure 3.4 Views that 'most' benefit have declined in several regions
- * Figure 3.5 'Very few' benefit has increased in most regions since 2018
- * Spotlight: USA
- * Figure 3.6 Institutional confidence and enthusiasm for science's benefits
- * Figure 3.7 Perceived corruption and enthusiasm for science's benefits
- * Figure 3.8 Healthcare confidence and positive attitudes to science
- * Figure 3.9 Trust in science much higher among those who see broad benefit
- * Figure 3.10 Countries with more perceived benefit also trust science more
- * Figure 3.11 More doubt about AI's benefits in the Global South
- * Figure 3.12 Algeria: belief science benefits 'most' people has grown
- * Figure 3.13 Tajikistan: national trends hide diverging attitudes
- * Figure 3.14 India: changes in attitudes more uniform across society
- * Figure 3.15 Trust-attitudes gap by country
- * Figure 3.16 Trust-attitudes gap vs. average trust, by country <

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* SHARED DERIVED VARIABLES.

* Each GET FILE clears computed variables along with the previous dataset, so these are

* defined once as macros and invoked with ! after every GET that needs them.

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DEFINE !UNSDSubRegion ().

RECODE WP5

(1=13) (84=1) (184 = 6) (2=1) (3=1) (141=1) (190=1) (57=2) (66=2) (67=2)
(103=2) (122=2) (125=2) (134=2) (139=2) (140=2) (150=2) (155=2) (178=2) (186=2)
(187=2) (99=3) (175=3) (12=4) (23=4) (25=4) (119=4) (121=4) (130=4) (132=4) (138=4)
(143=4) (160=4) (24=5) (83=5) (97=5) (109=5) (145=5) (148=5) (154=5) (166=5) (173=5)
(176=5) (198=5) (89=6) (144=6) (185=7) (195=7) (27=8) (29=8) (30=8) (68=8) (69=8)
(153=8) (10=9) (28=9) (48=9) (146=9) (9=10) (11=10) (31=10) (49=10) (157=10) (8=11)
(72=11) (88=11) (90=11) (92=11) (111=11) (131=11) (137=11) (193=11) (202=11) (82=12)
(87=12) (96=12) (124=12) (129=12) (135=12) (194=12) (46=13) (47=14) (55=14)
(SYSMIS=SYSMIS) (35 thru 37=2) (40 thru 45=2) (60 thru 64=2) (78 thru 81=2)
(106 thru 108=2) (19 thru 22=3) (75 thru 77=3) (17 thru 18=5) (13 thru 16=6)
(73 thru 74=7) (50 thru 54=9) (4 thru 6=11) (38 thru 39=11) (32 thru 34=12)
(104 thru 105=12) (114 thru 116=12) (163 thru 165=12)

INTO UNSDSubRegion.

VARIABLE LABELS UNSDSubRegion 'UNSDSubRegion'.

VALUE LABELS UNSDSubRegion

- 1 "Northern Africa"
- 2 "Sub-Saharan Africa"
- 3 "Eastern Europe"
- 4 "Northern Europe"
- 5 "Southern Europe"
- 6 "Western Europe"
- 7 "Central Asia"
- 8 "Eastern Asia"
- 9 "South-eastern Asia"

10 "Southern Asia"
11 "Western Asia"
12 "Latin America and the Caribbean"
13 "Northern America"
14 "Australia and New Zealand".

EXECUTE.

!ENDDEFINE.

DEFINE !SubjectiveIncomeRecode ().

MISSING VALUES Subjective_Income (98,99).

COMPUTE Subjective_Income_recode = Subjective_Income.

RECODE Subjective_Income_recode (4=3).

VARIABLE LABELS Subjective_Income_recode 'Subjective_Income_recode'.

VALUE LABELS Subjective_Income_recode

1 "Comfortable"

2 "Getting by"

3 "Difficult".

EXECUTE.

!ENDDEFINE.

DEFINE !EducationBinary ().

COMPUTE educationbinary = 0.

IF (WP3117 = 1) educationbinary = 1.

IF (WP3117 = 2 OR WP3117 = 3) educationbinary = 2.

VALUE LABELS educationbinary 1 'Up to primary school' 2 'Beyond primary school'.

EXECUTE.

!ENDDEFINE.

DEFINE !LowHealthConfidence ().

COMPUTE LowHealthConfidence = 0.

IF (WP21078 = 3 OR WP21078 = 4) LowHealthConfidence = 1.

```
VALUE LABELS LowHealthConfidence 1 'Have low confidence in hospitals or health clinics'.  
EXECUTE.  
!ENDDEFINE.
```

```
DEFINE !BenefitsSegments ().  
  COMPUTE BenefitsSegments = 0.  
  IF (WP21081 = 1 & WP21082 = 1) BenefitsSegments = 1.  
  IF (WP21081 = 3 & WP21082 = 3) BenefitsSegments = 2.  
  IF (WP21081 = 1 & WP21082 <> 1) BenefitsSegments = 3.  
  IF (WP21081 <> 1 & WP21082 < 3) BenefitsSegments = 4.  
  VARIABLE LABELS BenefitsSegments 'BenefitsSegments'.  
  VALUE LABELS BenefitsSegments  
    1 "Enthusiasts"  
    2 "Sceptics"  
    3 "MostOthersNotMe"  
    4 "MeaBitNotMostOthers".  
EXECUTE.  
!ENDDEFINE.
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* KEY FINDINGS.
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* Key finding 1.1: The gains in trust in science seen in 2020 have been lost.
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GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.  
DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.  
WEIGHT BY projwt.
```

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Key finding 1.2: Trust in science has fallen below pre-pandemic levels in 5 global regions.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave BY UNSDSubRegion /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Key finding 1.3: Since 2020, trust in scientists has fallen more than trust in other

* groups and institutions.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_scientists_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_govt_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_journalists_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Key finding 2.1: Trust in science is lowest among those who feel they are struggling to

* get by, and has fallen most among this group.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!SubjectiveIncomeRecode.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave BY Subjective_Income_recode /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!EducationBinary.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY INDEX_FL /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY INDEX_PH /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP3117 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY educationbinary /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

- * Key finding 2.2: People who feel systems are working for them are more likely to trust science and see its benefits.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

- * Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY INDEX_NI /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP19990 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY INDEX_CR /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

- * [PLACEHOLDER] Second bullet: "Trust in science was moderately negatively correlated (coefficient $r = -0.34$) with economic inequality." This is the Gini-coefficient correlation, run separately in R, not in SPSS. Please use R code for the Gini analysis - see Gini analysis.R.

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- * Key finding 2.3: Those with positive healthcare experiences have higher trust in science.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

- * Output: frequencies, column percentages.

FREQUENCIES WP19996.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP21078 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP24325 /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.
WEIGHT BY projwt.
!LowHealthConfidence.

* Output: frequencies, column percentages.

FREQUENCIES LowHealthConfidence.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY LowHealthConfidence /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19990 BY LowHealthConfidence /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Key finding 3.1: Most people in the world do not feel that science benefits everyone in

* society equally.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.
DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.
WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Key finding 3.2: People with greater trust in science are more positive about its

* benefits.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP21081 /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

* [PLACEHOLDER] This is multilevel-model output, run separately in R

* and supplied by the statistician. Please insert the statistician's MLM syntax/output here.

*****.

* Key finding 3.3: In countries where trust in science is widespread, low-trust groups tend

* to be further apart from others in their attitudes to science.

*****.

* [PLACEHOLDER] This is multilevel-model output, run separately in R

* and supplied by the statistician. Please insert the statistician's MLM syntax/output here.

*****.

* OUTPUT EXPORT.

*****.

* Disabled by default, uncomment before running to

* export this section's Viewer output to Excel. Substitute <Output_Directory> for the

* folder to save into.

* OUTPUT EXPORT

* /CONTENTS EXPORT=ALL LAYERS=PRINTSETTING MODELVIEWS=PRINTSETTING

* /XLSX DOCUMENTFILE='<Output_Directory>\Key Findings statistics.xlsx'

* OPERATION=CREATEFILE

* LOCATION=LASTCOLUMN NOTESCAPTIONS=YES.

*****.

* CHAPTER 1.

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* Figure 1.1: A map showing how many people trusted science 'a lot' in each country.

* Feeds an external heat-map chart, not a native SPSS map.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: counts, row percentages.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 <> 202 AND WP5 <> 198).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=WP5 BY WP19996

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 1.2: The proportion of people with little or no trust in science has grown

* significantly since 2018.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 1.3: Leaving out data from China, levels of trust in science is more consistent

* between 2018 and 2025.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (Country_Code <> 30).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 1.4: Trust in science has changed, with peaks during the pandemic (decliners /
* returners / retainers).

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave BY UNSDSubRegion /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 1.5: Scientists remain one of the most trusted groups, but that trust is the
* least stable.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_scientists_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_govt_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_journalists_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_drs_nurses_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS trust_neighbours_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: Brazil & Chile.

* Trust holds in Brazil while declining in Chile - gender/income and age/income

* breakdowns per country.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Brazil (Country_Code = 33).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (Country_Code = 33).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: counts, column percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave BY gender Household_Income

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

* Chile (Country_Code = 104).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (Country_Code = 104).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: counts, column percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave BY age Household_Income

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* OUTPUT EXPORT.

*****.

- * Disabled by default, uncomment before running to
- * export this section's Viewer output to Excel. Substitute <Output_Directory> for the
- * folder to save into.
- * OUTPUT EXPORT
- * /CONTENTS EXPORT=ALL LAYERS=PRINTSETTING MODELVIEWS=PRINTSETTING
- * /XLSX DOCUMENTFILE='<Output_Directory>\Chapter 1 statistics.xlsx'
- * OPERATION=CREATEFILE
- * LOCATION=LASTCOLUMN NOTESCAPTIONS=YES.

*****.

* CHAPTER 2.

*****.

*****.

- * Figure 2.1: People finding it difficult on their present income reported trusting
- * science less than those living comfortably.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!SubjectiveIncomeRecode.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave BY Subjective_Income_recode /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.2: Those who trust science more score higher on Gallup's Financial Life Index.

* Four filtered runs, one per trust-in-science category (WP19996 = 1 to 4).

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP19996 = 1).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: descriptive statistics.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_FL

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP19996 = 2).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_FL

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP19996 = 3).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_FL

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP19996 = 4).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_FL

/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: Ethiopia (Figure 2.3).

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!SubjectiveIncomeRecode.

* Ethiopia (Country_Code = 60).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (Country_Code = 60).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: counts, column percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave BY Subjective_Income_recode

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.4: People with more years in education show more trust in science.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: counts, column percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave BY education

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: France (Figure 2.5).

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (Country_Code = 13).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: counts, column percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=trust_science BY wave BY education

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT COLUMN

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

- * Figures 2.6 and 2.7: Countries with lower trust in science report less confidence in
- * institutions (2.6) and higher perceived corruption (2.7).
- * Both scatter charts share the same country-level trust-in-science x-axis data, so this
- * single block produces the data for both: two MEANS TABLES runs
- * for the two y-axes, then one shared CROSSTABS for the common x-axis.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 <> 202 AND WP5 <> 198).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

- * Output for Figure 2.6: National Institutions Index, country-level means.

MEANS TABLES=INDEX_NI BY WP5.

- * Output for Figure 2.7: Corruption Index, country-level means.

MEANS TABLES=INDEX_CR BY WP5.

- * Shared x-axis for both scatters: trust in science, by country.

CROSSTABS WP5 BY WP19996 /CELLS=ROW.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Table 2.1: Correlations between trust in science and other actors, by wave.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

MISSING VALUES

trust_science

trust_neighbours

trust_govt

trust_scientists

trust_journalists

trust_drs_nurses

(98,99).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (wave = 2018).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: correlation matrix, 2018.

CORRELATIONS

/VARIABLES=trust_science trust_neighbours trust_govt trust_scientists trust_journalists

trust_drs_nurses

/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL

/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (wave = 2020).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: correlation matrix, 2020.

CORRELATIONS

```
/VARIABLES=trust_science trust_neighbours trust_govt trust_scientists trust_journalists  
trust_drs_nurses  
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL  
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (wave = 2025).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: correlation matrix, 2025.

CORRELATIONS

```
/VARIABLES=trust_science trust_neighbours trust_govt trust_scientists trust_journalists  
trust_drs_nurses  
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG FULL  
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.
```

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.8: Trust in science is high among those who see climate change as a major threat.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.
WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: counts, row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=WP19996 WP19991 WP19992 WP19990 BY WP21088_RF

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.9: In every region, climate change is more likely to be perceived as a major
* threat than as no threat.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.
WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

* Output: counts, row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=UNSDSubRegion BY WP21088_RF

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=COUNT ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.10: Those with 'a lot' of trust in science tend to also have 'a lot' of
* confidence in healthcare services, compared with the global average.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=WP21078 BY WP19996

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.11: Countries with higher levels of trust in science tend to have more
* confidence in hospitals and health clinics.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 <> 202 AND WP5 <> 198).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: row percentages.

CROSSTABS WP5 BY WP21078 /CELLS=ROW.

CROSSTABS WP5 BY WP19996 /CELLS=ROW.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.12: People with 'a lot' of confidence in hospitals and clinics are more likely
* to trust other groups and institutions.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=WP21078 BY WP19989 WP19990 WP19991 WP19992 WP19993 WP19996

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.13: Confidence in healthcare is associated with trust in government more than
* with trust in science, among those with low hospital/clinic confidence.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP21078 = 3 OR WP21078 = 4).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=UNSDSubRegion BY WP19996

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=UNSDSubRegion BY WP19990

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 2.14: The relationship between trust in science and vaccine decisions is not

* straightforward.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.
WEIGHT BY projwt.

RECODE WP19996

(98,99=98)

(ELSE=COPY)

INTO WP19996_rec.

VARIABLE LABELS WP19996_rec 'WP19996 with DK and Refused combined'.

VALUE LABELS WP19996_rec 98 'DK/Refused'.

EXECUTE.

* Output: row percentages.

CROSSTABS

/TABLES=WP24322 BY WP19996_rec

/FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES

/CELLS=ROW

/COUNT ROUND CELL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: South Africa.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.
WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Global comparison figures.

FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=WP19996

/ORDER=ANALYSIS.

```
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_NI INDEX_CR
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.
```

* South Africa (WP5 = 45).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 = 45).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=WP19996
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=INDEX_NI INDEX_CR
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.
```

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* OUTPUT EXPORT.

*****.

* Disabled by default, uncomment before running to

* export this section's Viewer output to Excel. Substitute <Output_Directory> for the

* folder to save into.

* OUTPUT EXPORT

* /CONTENTS EXPORT=ALL LAYERS=PRINTSETTING MODELVIEWS=PRINTSETTING

* /XLSX DOCUMENTFILE='<Output_Directory>\Chapter 2 statistics.xlsx'

* OPERATION=CREATEFILE
* LOCATION=LASTCOLUMN NOTESCAPTIONS=YES.

*****.

* CHAPTER 3.

*****.

*****.

* Figure 3.1: The proportions of people who said that 'some' or 'most' people in their
* country benefit from science varied widely, by region.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP21081 BY UNSDSubRegion /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.2: Fewer people in 2025 believed that science benefited most people in their
* country.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.3: When China is excluded, perceptions of who benefits from science are

* steadier over time.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (country <> 'China').

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figures 3.4 and 3.5: Views that science benefits 'most' people have declined in several

* regions since 2018, but others have bucked this trend (3.4); the proportion saying 'very

* few' people benefit has increased in most regions since 2018 (3.5).
* Both figures read different columns ('Most' / 'Very few') of the same column-percent
* table, so this single block produces both. Eastern Asia is
* dominated by China, so a country-level breakdown is run alongside it.

*****.

```
GET FILE=<CrossWave_Dataset>'.  
DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.  
WEIGHT BY projwt.  
!UNSDSubRegion.
```

* Output for Figures 3.4 and 3.5: column percentages.
CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY UNSDSubRegion /CELLS=COL.

* Eastern Asia (region 8), by country - to isolate China's effect on the regional figure.
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF UNSDSubRegion = 8.
CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY country /CELLS=COL.
DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: USA.

*****.

```
GET FILE=<CrossWave_Dataset>'.  
DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.  
WEIGHT BY projwt.
```

* Global comparison figures.
CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY Household_Income /CELLS=COL.

* United States.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (country = "United States").

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY Household_Income /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY age /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY gender /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Global comparison figures.

CROSSTABS WP21082 BY WP14 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP21082 BY WP13125 /CELLS=COL.

* United States (WP5 = 1).

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 = 1).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

CROSSTABS WP21082 BY WP14 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP21082 BY WP13125 /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figures 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8: institutional confidence (3.6), perceived corruption (3.7) and

* healthcare confidence (3.8), each against enthusiasm for the benefits of science.

* All three scatter charts share the same country-level 'Enthusiasts' x-axis data, so this

* single block produces the data for all three: one shared

* CROSSTABS for the common x-axis, then one run per y-axis.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!BenefitsSegments.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 <> 202 AND WP5 <> 198).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Shared x-axis for all three scatters: 'Enthusiasts' segment, by country.

CROSSTABS BenefitsSegments BY WP5 /CELLS=COL.

* Output for Figure 3.6: National Institutions Index, country-level means.

MEANS TABLES=INDEX_NI BY WP5 /CELLS=MEAN COUNT.

* Output for Figure 3.7: Corruption Index, country-level means.

MEANS TABLES=INDEX_CR BY WP5 /CELLS=MEAN COUNT.

* Output for Figure 3.8: hospital/clinic confidence, by country.

CROSSTABS WP21078 BY WP5 /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.9: Those who said that 'most' people benefit from science were substantially
* more likely to have 'a lot' of trust in science.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP21081 /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.10: Countries where more people saw science as beneficial to society tended to
* have a population with a high level of trust in science.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (WP5 <> 202 AND WP5 <> 198).

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP21081 BY WP5 /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS WP19996 BY WP5 /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.11: There was more doubt and uncertainty about the benefits of AI in the Global

* South than in the Global North.

*****.

GET FILE='<2025_WGM_Dataset>'.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

!UNSDSubRegion.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS WP24324 BY UNSDSubRegion /CELLS=COL.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Country spotlight: resilience to falling trust in Algeria, Tajikistan and India

* (Figures 3.12, 3.13, 3.14).

*****.

*****.

* Figure 3.12: Algeria - the proportion who believe science benefits 'most' people has

* grown.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (country = 'Algeria').

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave BY education /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave BY age /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppl_f BY wave BY gender /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.13: Tajikistan - national trends hide diverging attitudes towards science.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (country = 'Tajikistan').

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY age /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY gender /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.14: India - changes in attitudes towards science were more uniform across

* society.

*****.

GET FILE='<CrossWave_Dataset>'.

DATASET NAME DataSet1 WINDOW=FRONT.

WEIGHT BY projwt.

USE ALL.

COMPUTE filter_\$ = (country = 'India').

FILTER BY filter_\$.

EXECUTE.

* Output: column percentages.

CROSSTABS trust_science_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY education /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY age /CELLS=COL.

CROSSTABS sciben_ppL_f BY wave BY gender /CELLS=COL.

FILTER OFF.

USE ALL.

EXECUTE.

DATASET CLOSE ALL.

*****.

* Figure 3.15: In some countries, views on the benefits of science were more sharply

* divided between those who did and did not trust science (trust-attitudes gap by

* country).

* [PLACEHOLDER] Multilevel model output - use the additional MLM syntax in R.

*****.

*****.

* Figure 3.16: The gap in attitudes between those who trust science and those who don't

* tends to be bigger in societies where trust is widespread (trust-attitudes gap vs.

* average trust, by country).

* [PLACEHOLDER] Multilevel model output - use the additional MLM syntax in R.

*****.

*****.

* OUTPUT EXPORT.

*****.

* Disabled by default, uncomment before running to

* export this section's Viewer output to Excel. Substitute <Output_Directory> for the

* folder to save into.

* OUTPUT EXPORT

* /CONTENTS EXPORT=ALL LAYERS=PRINTSETTING MODELVIEWS=PRINTSETTING

* /XLSX DOCUMENTFILE='<Output_Directory>\Chapter 3 statistics.xlsx'

* OPERATION=CREATEFILE

* LOCATION=LASTCOLUMN NOTESCAPTIONS=YES.

R Code

=====

2026 WELLCOME GLOBAL MONITOR - GINI COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS (R).

=====

This listing is for reading. The runnable file is Gini analysis.R.

#

Supports the Gini coefficient analysis referenced in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.

This analysis was carried out in R rather than SPSS. It is published as a

separate file and is not part of the combined SPSS syntax.

#

Source files:

```
# <CrossWave_Dataset> Three-wave file, 108 countries present in all of
# the 2018, 2020 and 2025 waves.
# <Gini_Indicator_File> World Bank Gini index, 2023 release, sheet 'Data'.
# <Output_Directory> Local working directory for the exported table.
#
# The 2026 Wellcome Global Monitor reports fieldwork conducted in 2025.
# The dataset placeholders above are named for the fieldwork year.
#
# Placeholder convention: angle brackets mark a value to be substituted
# before the script will run. Placeholders always appear inside quotes.
#
# Weight variable: PROJWT.
# Analysis run date: 18 August 2026.
# Dataset citation: 2026 Wellcome Global Monitor.
# Copyright: (c) The Wellcome Trust / Ipsos / Gallup.
#
# Redaction: internal file paths, project directories and other identifying
# detail have been replaced or removed. No variable name, no computation and
# no model specification has been altered.
# =====

library(haven)
library(dplyr)
library(summarytools)
library(ggplot2)
library(broom.mixed)
library(readxl)
library(tidyverse)
library(corrplot)
library(survey)
```

```
# Part 0: Load and process multi wave data -----
```

```
x_wave_v2<-read_sav('<CrossWave_Dataset>')
```

```
# Part 1: Load gini data -----
```

```
WB_gini<-read_excel("<Gini_Indicator_File>", sheet="Data")
```

```
WB_gini<-WB_gini[c(11, 12)]
```

```
names(WB_gini)<-c("country", "gini")
```

```
WB_gini <- WB_gini %>%
```

```
  mutate(gini = replace(gini, gini %in% c(".."), NA))%>%
```

```
  mutate(gini=as.numeric(gini))%>%
```

```
  na.omit()
```

```
wgm_ext<-merge(WB_gini, x_wave_v2, by.x="country", by.y="country", all=TRUE)
```

```
#####
```

```
### GINI COEFFICIENT ANALYSIS
```

```
#
```

```
=====
```

```
# STEP 1 & 2: Create the dummy variable and aggregate to country level WITH WEIGHTS
```

```
#
```

```
=====
```

```
country_wave_level_data <- wgm_ext %>%
```

```
  # Filter out any rows where TrustInScience or PROJWT might be missing (NA)
```

```
  filter(!is.na(trust_science), !is.na(PROJWT)) %>%
```

```

# Create the dummy variable: 100 if they trust "A lot" (assuming code is 1), else 0
mutate(Trust_ALot_Dummy = ifelse(trust_science == 1, 100, 0)) %>%

# Group the data by Country AND Wave
group_by(country, wave) %>%

# Calculate the weighted percentage and grab the country's Gini score
summarise(
  # weighted.mean applies your PROJWT variable to get the true national % for that wave
  Trust_ALot_Pct = weighted.mean(Trust_ALot_Dummy, w = PROJWT, na.rm = TRUE),

  # Gini is the same for everyone in the country, so mean() just pulls that number
  Gini_Country = mean(gini, na.rm = TRUE),

  # It's good practice to drop the grouping structure after summarising
  .groups = "drop"
) %>%

# Drop any rows that might be missing Gini data
filter(!is.na(Gini_Country))

#
=====

# STEP 3: Run the Correlations (By Wave)
#
=====

# Get a list of all the unique waves in your dataset
unique_waves <- unique(country_wave_level_data$wave)

# Loop through each wave and print the correlations

```

```

for (w in unique_waves) {

cat("\n=====
=====\\n")

cat("RESULTS FOR WAVE:", w, "\\n")

cat("=====
=====\\n")

# Subset the data for just this specific wave
wave_data <- subset(country_wave_level_data, wave == w)

# 1. Pearson Correlation
cat("\\n--- PEARSON CORRELATION ---\\n")
pearson_result <- cor.test(wave_data$Gini_Country,
                           wave_data$Trust_ALot_Pct,
                           method = "pearson")
print(pearson_result)

# 2. Spearman Correlation
cat("\\n--- SPEARMAN CORRELATION ---\\n")
spearman_result <- cor.test(wave_data$Gini_Country,
                            wave_data$Trust_ALot_Pct,
                            method = "spearman")
print(spearman_result)
}

#
=====
==

# STEP 4: Visualize the Story (The Scatterplot by Wave)

```

```

#
=====
==

# This creates a report-ready scatterplot with a trendline, split by wave

trust_gini_plot <- ggplot(country_wave_level_data, aes(x = Gini_Country, y = Trust_ALot_Pct)) +
  geom_point(color = "#005ea5", size = 3, alpha = 0.7) + # Nice Wellcome-style blue
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "#d40072", se = TRUE, fill = "gray80") + # Trendline with CI
  facet_wrap(~ wave) + # <--- THIS IS THE MAGIC LINE FOR MULTI-WAVE PLOTS
  theme_minimal(base_size = 14) +
  labs(
    title = "Trust in Science vs. Inequality by Wave", # Added a title to frame the multi-plot
    subtitle = "Country-level correlation between Gini coefficient and high trust in science",
    x = "Gini Coefficient (Higher = More Inequality)",
    y = "% Trusting Science 'A lot'"
  ) +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"),
    panel.grid.minor = element_blank(),
    strip.text = element_text(face = "bold", size = 14) # Makes the wave labels above each plot bold
  )

# Display the plot

print(trust_gini_plot)

write.csv(country_wave_level_data, "<Output_Directory>/gini_table_over_time_check.csv",
row.names=FALSE)

```

```

#
=====
==

# STEP 5: Test if Spearman Correlations Differ Across Three Waves

#
=====
==

library(cocor)

wide_data <- country_wave_level_data %>%
  select(country, wave, Trust_ALot_Pct, Gini_Country) %>%
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = wave,
    values_from = c(Trust_ALot_Pct, Gini_Country)
  )

df_cocor <- wide_data %>%
  select(Trust_ALot_Pct_2018,
    Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,
    Gini_Country_2025) %>%
  drop_na()

r.jk <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2018,
  df_cocor$Gini_Country_2025,
  method = "spearman")

r.jh <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,
  df_cocor$Gini_Country_2025,
  method = "spearman")

```

```
r.kh <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2018,  
            df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,  
            method = "spearman")
```

```
diff_18_20<-cocor.dep.groups.overlap(  
  r.jk = r.jk,  
  r.jh = r.jh,  
  r.kh = r.kh,  
  n = nrow(df_cocor),  
  test = "meng1992"  
)
```

```
df_cocor <- wide_data %>%  
  select(Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,  
         Trust_ALot_Pct_2025,  
         Gini_Country_2025) %>%  
  drop_na()
```

```
r.jk <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,  
            df_cocor$Gini_Country_2025,  
            method = "spearman")
```

```
r.jh <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2025,  
            df_cocor$Gini_Country_2025,  
            method = "spearman")
```

```
r.kh <- cor(df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2020,  
            df_cocor$Trust_ALot_Pct_2025,  
            method = "spearman")
```

```
diff_20_25<-cocor.dep.groups.overlap(  
  r.jk = r.jk,  
  r.jh = r.jh,  
  r.kh = r.kh,  
  n = nrow(df_cocor),  
  test = "meng1992"  
)
```

```
print(diff_18_20)
```

```
print(diff_20_25)
```