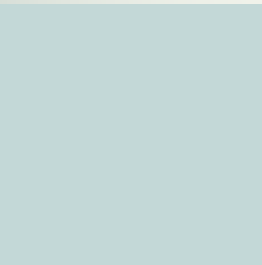




Wellcome Global Monitor 2026

Gallup Worldwide Research Methodology and Codebook



GALLUP

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Methodology Overview

Gallup's World Poll continually surveys residents in more than 150 countries and areas, representing more than 98% of the world's adult population, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. Gallup typically surveys 1,000 individuals in each country or area, using a standard set of core questions that has been translated into the major languages of the respective country. In some regions, supplemental questions are asked in addition to core questions.

Face-to-face interviews are approximately 1 hour, while telephone interviews are about 30 minutes. In many countries, the survey is conducted once per year, and fieldwork is generally completed in two to four weeks. The Country Dataset Details document displays each country's sample size, month/year of the data collection, mode of interviewing, languages employed, design effect, margin of error and details about sample coverage.

Gallup is entirely responsible for the management, design and control of Gallup's World Poll. For more than 80 years, Gallup has been committed to the principle that accurately collecting and disseminating the opinions and aspirations of people around the globe is vital to understanding our world. Gallup's mission is to provide information in an objective, reliable and scientifically grounded manner. Gallup is not associated with any political orientation, party or advocacy group and does not accept partisan entities as clients. Any individual, institution or governmental agency may access the Gallup World Poll regardless of nationality. The identities of clients and all surveyed respondents remain confidential.

Research Ethics

Gallup has a strong commitment to research ethics. Gallup operates an internal Institutional Review Board (IRB) that is responsible for the oversight of international research. The IRB's authority is to review the World Poll study protocol annually to ensure its design minimizes respondents' burden and protects the rights and welfare of human subjects.

Gallup has developed an ethics protocol that is part of field staff training. Further, Gallup requires its local vendors to obtain all government approvals, as applicable, before interviewers' training and fieldwork launch. Local vendors agree to abide by all laws in their countries during the collection and transfer of data, including the protection of data that could be classified as Personally Identifying Information (PII).

Preparing for Data Collection

Question Design

Gallup develops its questions using a global network of research and political scientists¹ who understand key issues concerning question development and construction and data gathering. The organization has developed, tested, piloted and finalized thousands of questions since the World Poll's inception. Gallup retained the best questions for the core World Poll questionnaire and organized them into indexes. Most of the items have a simple dichotomous ("yes or no") response set to minimize cultural differences in response styles and to facilitate cross-cultural comparisons.

The Gallup World Poll measures key indicators such as law and order, food and shelter, job creation, migration, financial life, personal health, civic engagement and evaluative wellbeing that are related to other world development indicators. These indicators assist leaders in understanding the broad context of national interests, and establish specific relationships between indexes and lagging economic outcomes.

Gallup organizes its core group of indicators into the Gallup World Path (see Appendix B). The Path is an organizational conceptualization of seven indexes and should not be construed as a causal model. The individual indexes have many properties of a strong theoretical framework. A more in-depth description of the questions and Gallup indexes is included in the indexes section of this document.

In addition to the indexes, Gallup World Poll questions also measure opinions about national institutions, corruption, youth development, community basics, diversity, optimism, communications and other topics. In many regions of the world, Gallup asks additional questions that are specific to that region or a country.

¹ The Brookings Institution, World Bank, USAID, United Nations, the late Daniel Kahneman, the late Ed Diener, Deepak Chopra, Richard Florida, John Helliwell, Jeffrey Sachs and Arthur Stone were consulted as part of the World Poll project.

Translation

The questionnaire is translated into the major conversational languages of each country. The translation process starts with an English, French, Portuguese or Spanish version, depending on the region. A translator translates into the target language. An independent third party with knowledge of survey methods reviews and revises the translation as necessary.

Core Gallup World Poll question translations remain consistent over time (see Appendix A). Any new question items are translated according to the Gallup World Poll's quality procedures. Interviewers are instructed to follow the interview script and may not deviate from the translated language.

Training and Field Quality Control

Gallup selects vendors based on experience in nationwide survey research studies and conducts in-depth training sessions with local field staff prior to the start of data collection. To assist the fieldwork team with training and to ensure consistency and structure, Gallup provides a standardized training manual. Topics covered in training include:

1. Standards for conducting a quality interview:

- Closed-ended questions
- Open-ended questions
- Skip patterns
- Probing

2. Random route procedures:

- Selecting a starting point
- Household selection and substitution
- Within household selection
- Disposition coding

Sampling and Data Collection Methodology

With some exceptions, all samples are probability based and nationally representative of the resident adult population. The coverage area is the entire country including rural areas, and the sampling frame represents the entire civilian, non-institutionalized, aged 15 and older population. Exceptions include areas where the safety of interviewing staff is threatened, scarcely populated islands in some countries, and areas that interviewers can reach only by foot, animal or small boat.

Gallup uses telephone surveys in Northern America Western Europe, developed Asia, and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. (See the Country Dataset Details document for detailed information on each country.) In Central and Eastern Europe, much of Latin America, former Soviet states, nearly all of Asia, the Middle East and Africa, an area frame design is used for face-to-face interviewing.

The typical Gallup World Poll survey includes interviews with at least 1,000 individuals. In some countries, Gallup collects oversamples in major cities or areas of special interest. Additionally, in some large countries, such as China and Russia, sample sizes may include at least 2,000 adults for some waves. Although rare, in some instances, the sample size falls between 500 and 1,000. See the Country Dataset Details document for detailed information for each country or area.

Face-to-Face Survey Design

First Stage: Stratification and sampling

In countries where face-to-face surveys are conducted, sampling units are stratified by population size and or geography and clustering is achieved through one or more stages of sampling. Where population information is available, sample selection is based on probabilities proportional to population size, otherwise, simple random sampling is used. Samples are drawn independently of any samples drawn for surveys conducted in previous years. The goal is to identify 100 to 125 ultimate clusters (sampling units), consisting of clusters of households.

For face-to-face surveys, Gallup uses three different sampling approaches, depending on the available population information:

Method 1:

In countries where Gallup has detailed population information from a recent Census or other reliable source, it uses a stratified single stage or multiple-stage cluster design. Sampling units are selected using probabilities proportional to population size for each sampling stage

down to 100 to 125 ultimate clusters, with a fixed number of interviews (eight or 10) completed in each ultimate cluster. If a multiple stage of selection is used, a minimum of 33 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are selected.

Method 2:

In countries with limited population information (for example, population data available at the state, province or district level), Gallup uses a stratified multiple stage cluster design. PSUs are selected using probabilities proportional to size and units at subsequent stages are selected using simple random sampling. At least 33 PSUs are selected at the first stage of sampling, with 100 to 125 ultimate clusters selected at the last stage of sampling.

Method 3:

In countries where only overall population information is available at the strata level (broad geographies/regions or population density) and below that just the name of units down to the lowest administrative unit, Gallup uses a stratified single stage cluster design. PSUs (for example, wards or villages) are selected using simple random sampling. The sample design results in 100 to 125 PSUs/ultimate clusters.

Figure 1 Second Stage: Household selection



Random route procedures are used to select sampled households. In each ultimate cluster, the supervisor or field manager has pre-selected a starting point/address for the interviewer. Once the interviewer reaches the starting point, he or she will need to follow strict rules to determine the households he or she will need to visit to attempt an interview.

Definition of a Household: All interviews will take place at a person's

home, which can be anything from a one-room flat to a single house. To be eligible, a household has to have its **own cooking facilities**, which could be anything from a standing stove in the kitchen to a small fire in the courtyard.

Movement From the Starting Point: Once at the given starting point, the interviewer will have to place his or her **back** to the (main) entrance of the structure and move to the right (rule: *always go to the right*). Counting **three** households (excluding the starting point), the interviewer will attempt a contact at the third household. This household is the **main** household where the interviewer will make up to three attempts to secure an interview with a household member. Unless an outright refusal occurs, interviewers may make up to three attempts to survey the household.

After visiting this first main household, the interviewer will continue to select the third household to the right, and so on. If the interviewer is not successful in completing an interview at a selected household, it is replaced with another household using the same procedure.

The interviewer should count individual households and not houses, as a house/building can contain numerous individual households. The interviewer will not count unoccupied structures.

Group quarters are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses, dormitories and military barracks. Group quarters are excluded from this survey.

Third Stage: Respondent selection

After a person in the household, aged 15 or older, has agreed to an interview, the interviewer's next step is to randomly select the respondent within the household. The interviewer lists all household members age 15+ who live in the household. The CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) system then randomly selects the household member to be interviewed. (For countries or areas where paper and pencil interviewing are employed, the Kish grid selection is used.)

If the selected respondent is temporarily unavailable, the interviewer will revisit the household at another time. If the selected respondent refuses to take part in an interview or is unavailable for the remainder of the field period, the household is replaced with another household (following the random route procedure). The interviewer cannot interview any other person of the household. In a few Middle Eastern and Asian countries where cultural restrictions dictate gender matching, respondents are randomly selected among all eligible adults of the matching gender.

Telephone Survey Design

In countries where interviews are conducted by telephone, Gallup uses random-digit-dialing (RDD) or a nationally representative list of phone numbers. Gallup typically uses either a dual sampling frame (landline and mobile telephone) or a mobile telephone only frame. The split between expected landline and mobile completes in a dual-frame design is based on information Gallup has on landline and mobile use in those countries, either from past surveys or other secondary data.

For respondents contacted by landline telephone, random respondent selection within the household (among eligible respondents aged 15 and older) is performed by:

- asking for the person aged 15 and older who has the next birthday, or
- listing all eligible household members, and random selection of the respondent by the CATI program

Over different days and times of day, interviewers make at least five attempts to reach a person and complete an interview in each household.

Data Preparation

Quality Assurance

To ensure interviewers are following the methodology and executing the questionnaire properly, Gallup requires vendors to conduct in-field validations for a percentage of face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews. Face-to-face interviews are validated by supervisor accompaniment, in-person re-contact, phone re-contact, or listening to recorded interviews. Telephone interviews are validated by live listen-ins, or recordings. In addition, interviewer productivity metrics and para data are tracked throughout data collection.

The dataset goes through a rigorous quality assurance process before it is publicly released. Gallup's directors of survey research in each region of the world review the data to confirm the sampling plan was followed and the data are nationally representative. They also review the data for consistency and stability by interviewer and region. If the regional director suspects a problem, it may be necessary to collect new data.

After the regional directors review the data, Gallup scientists perform additional validity reviews. The data are centrally aggregated and cleaned, ensuring correct variable codes and labels are applied. The data are then reviewed in detail for logical consistency and trends over time. Once the data are cleaned, weighted and vetted, the final step is to calculate approximate study design effect and margin of error.

Data Weighting

Data weighting is used to minimize bias in survey-based estimates, to ensure samples are nationally representative for each country and is intended to be used for generating estimates within a country. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and performed in multiple stages.

In countries where data are collected face-to-face, first Gallup constructs sampling weights to account for any disproportionality in selection of primary and subsequent levels of sampling within each stratum. Sampling weights are calculated to account for any disproportionalities in allocation, selection probabilities of PSUs, SSUs and households within the ultimate cluster. Next, within selected households, weighting by household size (number of residents aged 15 and older) is used to adjust for the probability of selecting a single adult in each selected household, as residents in larger households will have a disproportionately lower

probability of being selected for the sample. The product of these two steps constitutes the base weight. Adjustment to the calculation of sampling weights was added to the weighting process in 2021 in all face-to-face countries.

In countries where data are collected via telephone, Gallup constructs a probability weight factor (base weight) to account for selection of telephone numbers from the respective frames and correct for unequal selection probabilities as a result of selecting one adult in landline households and for dual-users coming from both the landline and mobile frame. Adjustment to selection probabilities reflecting the relative frame sizes was added to the weighting process starting in 2020 in all telephone countries.

Next, the base weights are post-stratified to adjust for non-response and to match the weighted sample totals to known target population totals obtained from country level census data. Gallup makes non-response adjustments to gender, age, and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status.

Finally, approximate study design effect and margin of error are calculated (calculations are presented in the Country Dataset Details document). The design effect calculation reflects the influence of data weighting.

Margin of Error

The maximum margin of error is calculated for each country-level dataset, assuming a 95% confidence level. The margin of error also includes the approximate design effect, taking into account the variability in weights for the total country sample.

Figure 1 displays the design effect and margin of error for each country dataset. As an example, use the country data for India collected in 2023. For reported percentages based on the total country dataset (not subset), the margin of error is +2.1 percentage points. This means that if the survey was conducted 100 times using the exact same procedures, the “true value” around a reported percentage of 50% would fall within the range of 47% to 52% in 95 out of 100 cases.

Because these surveys are a clustered sample design, the margin of error varies by question, and if the data user is making decisions based on the margin of error, he or she should consider using appropriate software that incorporates design variables such as strata and clustering. Further, in countries where gender-matched interviewing was implemented, the margin of error should be inflated to approximate the effect of non-random procedures during the final stage of sampling.

Other errors that can affect survey validity include measurement error associated with the questionnaire, such as translation issues, and coverage error, where a part of the target population has a zero probability of being selected for the survey. Additionally, because of authoritarian governments in select countries, respondents may be less than forthcoming in their assessments, leading to the potential for inflated scores.

Changes to World Poll Methodology, 2020–2023

World Poll Methodology in 2020 and 2021 Because of COVID-19

In 2020, the prevalence of COVID-19 presented too much risk of community transmission to conduct face-to-face data collection in the Gallup World Poll. Gallup prepared a contingency methodology based entirely on telephone interviewing, with the goal of protecting the safety of interviewers and respondents, retaining high levels of representativity, and ensuring high quality of data collection. As a standard practice, Gallup and our partners comply with all government-issued guidance from local authorities and have taken this guidance into account throughout the interviewing process, including following social distancing measures for telephone interviews. Gallup and local data collection agencies conducted all training remotely using available technologies such as e-learning and video conferencing.

All samples were probability based and nationally representative of the resident adult population. As all eligible landline exchanges and valid mobile service providers were included, covering the entire country including rural areas. The sampling frame represented adults aged 15 and older with access to a phone (either landline or mobile).

For countries where Gallup typically conducts telephone interviewing (Northern America Western Europe, developed Asia, and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries), methodology and respondent selection followed the same procedure as in previous years.

In countries where interviews were conducted by telephone for the first time (previously face-to-face countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, former Soviet states, developing Asia, the Middle East and Africa), Gallup employed one of two methods:

- dual-frame (landline and mobile telephone) RDD, where landline presence and use is 20% or higher based on historical Gallup estimates, or
- mobile telephone RDD in countries with limited to no landline presence (<20%).

Figure 2 Excerpt of Data From Country Dataset Details

Country	Data Collection Date	Number of Interviews	Design Effect	Margin of Error	Mode of Interview	Languages	Over-sample	Exclusions
India	Sep 30 – Dec 27, 2023	3,009	1.41	2.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu		Excluded population living in Northeast states and remote islands, and Jammu and Kashmir. The excluded areas represent less than 10% of the population.
New Zealand	Phone: May 8 – Jun 19, 2023 Web: Jun 9 – Jul 4, 2023	Phone: 800 Web: 200 Total: 1,000	Phone: 1.67 Total: 1.68	Phone: 4.5 Total: 4.0	Landline and Mobile Telephone / Web	English		
Saudi Arabia	Jun 1 – Jun 19, 2023	1,021	1.07	3.9	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Arabic, English, Hindi, Urdu		Includes Saudis, Arab expatriates, and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Urdu, or Hindi.
Singapore	Aug 11, 2023 – Jan 21, 2024	1,000	1.99	4.4	Mobile Telephone	Chinese, English		

For countries with low combined landline/mobile telephone coverage (below 80%), random respondent selection within the household (among eligible household members aged 15 and older) was performed, regardless if the respondent was contacted by landline or mobile telephone.

In 2021, several countries were still struggling to get their populations vaccinated and sporadic lockdowns continued in many parts of the world. Continuing our focus on prioritizing the health and wellbeing of communities, Gallup carefully reviewed the situation in each country and determined which countries were safe to return to in-person data collection with appropriate safety measures in place, which ones to continue with CATI data collection and the ones that would not be included in the 2021 data collection roster. In 2021, we returned to face-to-face interviewing in 51 countries (vast majority of countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and some countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, former Soviet states, developing Asia, and the Middle East). All interviewers were instructed to follow the guidelines provided by Gallup around safety protocols and social distancing during data collection.

In 2022, Gallup returned to face-to-face interviewing in most regions/countries where it had traditionally collected World Poll surveys using this mode.

Education and Income: Creating Worldwide Comparability

The ways that income and education are reported vary by country, making equivalent cross-cultural comparisons difficult. Gallup harmonized education variables and consulted with Gallup Senior Scientist Angus Deaton² to create income variables. In doing so, Gallup has created a worldwide dataset with standardized respondent-level education and income data.

Education

Countries have unique ways of classifying education levels, and these classifications need to be preserved during data collection for weighting purposes. However, to make comparisons across countries by educational attainment, consistent categories also needed to be created. All education descriptions can be placed within three categories: elementary, secondary and tertiary. All responses regarding education are coded into their relevant category for global comparison.

- **Elementary:** Completed elementary education or less (up to eight years of basic education)
- **Secondary:** Completed some secondary education up to three years tertiary education (nine to 15 years of education)
- **Tertiary:** Completed four years of education beyond “high school” and/or received a four-year college degree

Income

How Gallup Measures Income

To provide household income measurements that are comparable across countries, Gallup asks respondents two questions. The respondent who answers these questions is the one randomly selected from the

² Thank you to Angus Deaton for his expertise and input during the creation of income variables. Angus Deaton, Ph.D., is a Gallup Senior Scientist and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs Emeritus at the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs and the Economics Department at Princeton University.

household in the final stage of sampling. The first question asks respondents about their monthly household income in local currency before taxes. Respondents are instructed to include all income from all wages and salaries in the household, remittances from family members living elsewhere, and all other sources. In a few countries, Gallup asks about annual rather than monthly income.

If respondents hesitate to answer or have difficulty answering the first question, they are presented with a set of income ranges in their local currency.

- *What is your total MONTHLY household income in (country), before taxes? Please include income from wages and salaries, remittances from family members living elsewhere, farming, and all other sources.*
- *(If don't know or refused, ask:) Would you say your total MONTHLY household income is _____ ?*

Estimates for respondents answering the second income question are computed using hot deck imputation, while restricting imputing values to the reported range. Estimates for respondents who did not answer either income question are imputed using the same method, with no restriction of range. In this imputation process, each missing value is replaced with an observed value from another unit that has characteristics similar to the missing unit.

Estimates of household income are expressed in both local and International Dollars. Local income is converted to International Dollars using the World Bank's individual consumption PPP conversion factor, making income estimates comparable across all countries. From these two questions, several

income variables are created. For further explanation of income variable calculation and imputation procedures, see Appendix C.

Gallup researchers calculate the following income variables:

- Annual Household Income in Local Currency (INCOME_1)
- Annual Household Income in International Dollars (INCOME_2)
- Per Capita Annual Income in Local Currency (INCOME_3)
- Per Capita Annual Income in International Dollars (INCOME_4)
- Per Capita Income Quintiles (INCOME_5)
- Reported Versus Imputed Values (INCOME_7)
- Total Number of People Living in Household (HHSIZE)

Employment

Gallup has released employment measures, starting with 2009 figures, as part of the World Poll dataset. Gallup collects employment information using identical questions worldwide and standardizes calculations, making equivalent cross-national comparisons possible.

Gallup's Research and Development of Employment Metrics

In 2009, Gallup began developing and testing a question series that measures key employment metrics as outlined by International Conference of Labour Statisticians' standards. The questionnaire went through several revisions before Gallup implemented a final version. Gallup has collected data on a nightly basis in the U.S. since April 2009, and the data collected in the U.S. are in line with those the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported during the same time period. Not only are Gallup's unadjusted numbers highly correlated with BLS numbers, but Gallup's unemployment data are also highly predictive of the official seasonally adjusted figures the BLS reports each month.

Categories of Employment (EMP_2010)

Gallup classifies respondents into one of six categories of employment based on a respondent's combination of answers to a series of questions about employment. Respondents worldwide are asked an identical series of questions and classification calculations for each respondent and country-level aggregates are also standardized.

Employed Full Time for an Employer

A respondent is considered employed full time for an employer if he or she is employed by an **employer** and if he or she works for this employer for at least 30 hours per week.

Employed Full Time for Self

Respondents are considered employed full time for themselves if they are self-employed and if they work for at least 30 hours per week.

Employed Part Time, Do Not Want to Work Full Time

Respondents who work either for an employer or themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they **do not** want to work more than 30 hours per week.

Employed Part Time, Want to Work Full Time

Respondents who work either for an employer or themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they **do** want to work more than 30 hours per week.

Unemployed

A respondent is unemployed if he/she reports not being employed in the last seven days, either for an employer or for himself or herself. The respondent must also report actively looking for a job in the past four weeks AND being able to begin work in the last four weeks.

Out of the Workforce

Respondents who are out of the workforce were not employed within the last seven days, either for an employer or for themselves, are not looking for work, AND/OR are not available to start work. Respondents may be full-time students, retired, disabled or homemakers; however, some respondents will not fall into any of these scenarios.

Employment Indexes

In addition to the employment variable, Gallup also calculates four employment indexes: unemployment, underemployment, employed full time for an employer and labor force participation rate. The six-category employment variable categorizes *all* respondents. However, frequencies from EMP_2010 are not comparable to traditional employment metrics, which are based on the workforce only. The employment indexes rebase the employment data to include only those in the workforce, and a country-level frequency of the employment index is the "rate" for that given measure. For example, the unemployment index can be interpreted as the "unemployment rate."

Unemployment (EMP_UNEMP)

The Gallup Unemployment Rate is the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are not employed, who have been actively looking for work within the last four weeks, AND who say they would have been able to begin work in the last four weeks. Gallup's unemployment measure is comparable to BLS and International Labour Organization unemployment calculations.

Underemployment (EMP_UNDER)

The Gallup Underemployment Index measures the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are working at less than desired capacity. Respondents are "underemployed" if they are employed part time but want to work full time OR if they are unemployed.

Employed Full Time for an Employer (EMP_FTEMP)

The Gallup Employed Full Time for an Employer Index measures the percentage of the workforce that is employed full time for an employer. A respondent is classified as employed for an employer if he or she works at least 30 hours per week for an employer.

Employed Full Time for an Employer — Percentage of Population (EMP_FTEMP_POP)

This index measures the percentage of the population that is employed full time for an employer. Similar to how EMP_FTEMP it is calculated based on the respondents who are employed full time for an employer at least 30 hours per week. However, rather than calculating a percentage based on the workforce, this index is calculated based on the total population.

Labor Force Participation Rate (EMP_LFPR)

The Labor Force Participation Rate Index is a measure of the percentage of the adult population that is part of the workforce. This includes people who are unemployed, as they desire to be active members of the workforce.

Total Number of Hours Work Per Week (EMP_WORK_HOURS)

The total number of hours work per week includes hours worked for an employer or self, and categorizes them into five groups: Less than 15 hours per week, 15 to 29 hours per week, 30 to 39 hours per week, 40 to 49 hours per week, 50 or more hours per week. Data for this index are available starting with 2016.

Overview of Gallup World Poll Indexes

Gallup indexes span multiple political, social and economic topics that make up the interconnected components of the Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics, a behavioral economic model for the well-being of societies. The indexes break down according to the elements of the Gallup World Path. The indexes included in this methodology report only reflect the indexes used in the Wellcome Global Monitor report. These are highlighted below.

Law and Order	Law and Order Index
Food and Shelter	Food and Shelter Index
Institutions and Infrastructure	Community Basics Index National Institutions Index Youth Development Index Communications Use Index Communications Access Index Communications Index Corruption Index
Good Jobs	Job Climate Index
Well-Being	Financial Life Index Economic Confidence Index Local Economic Confidence Index Personal Health Index Social Life Index Civic Engagement Index Life Evaluation Index Positive Experience Index Negative Experience Index Daily Experience Index
Brain Gain	Community Attachment Index

The vast amount of data allow Gallup to calculate other indexes, as shown in this document. Because of government restrictions in some countries, interviewers cannot ask select questions. If the missing question is part of an index, it may not have been possible to calculate an index score for that country.

Gallup scientists used Cronbach's alpha on country-level data to evaluate index reliability. For all indexes, this measure is .69 or greater, and for many it exceeds .85. Additionally, scientists correlated indexes at the country level with all Gallup World Poll indexes. Further, Gallup scientists used World Bank, CIA, United Nations and Freedom House measures to validate the indexes against external measures. See Appendix D for descriptions of external measures. The most relevant relationships for each index are detailed. All correlations are significant at the .01 level.

Law and Order Index

The Law and Order Index measures security levels that respondents report. It incorporates four questions that gauge respondents' sense of personal security. Higher scores on this index indicate that more residents report feeling secure.

Index Questions

- *In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force? (WP112)*
- *Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live? (WP113)*
- *Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member? (WP117)*
- *Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged? (WP118)³*

Reliability

The Law and Order Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .75 when aggregated at the country level.

³ This item was added to the index calculation in 2016.

Law and Order — Relationships With Other Measures

Gallup World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Food and Shelter Index	0.716
Community Basics Index	0.711
Local Economic Confidence Index	0.691
Community Attachment Index	0.669
Youth Development Index	0.665

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix D)	Pearson's r
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)*	-.715
Adolescent fertility rate	-.686
People using safely managed sanitation services	.678
Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)*	-.646
Life expectancy (total years)	.639
GDP per capita, PPP*	.614
Mortality rate, infant	-.602
Mortality rate, under-5	-.597
Internet users	.575
Health expenditure per capita*	.557
Intentional homicides	-.535

*Log transformation

Food and Shelter Index

The Food and Shelter Index assesses the ability people have to meet basic needs for food and shelter. Lower scores on this index indicate that more respondents reported struggling to afford food and shelter in the past year, while higher scores indicate fewer respondents reported such struggles.

As would be expected, respondents in wealthier countries are more likely than those in lesser developed nations to report difficulties in affording food and shelter. However, even in the wealthiest countries, some percentage of the population has struggled. The Food and Shelter Index serves as an effective summary measure and indicator of the prevalence of poverty across individuals in a group, country or region.

Index Questions

- *Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed? (WP40)*
- *Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to provide adequate shelter or housing for you and your family? (WP43)*

Reliability

The Food and Shelter Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .82 when aggregated at the country level.

Food and Shelter — Relationships With Other Measures

Gallup World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Communications Use Index	.834
Communications Access Index	.818
Law and Order Index	.716
Community Attachment Index	.654
Thriving Index	.652
Personal Health Index	.650
Social Life Index	.641

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix D)	Pearson's r
Maternal mortality ratio*	-.897
GDP per capita, PPP*	.866
Health expenditures per capita*	.854
Internet users	.846
Life expectancy	.837
Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)*	-.825
Adolescent fertility rate	-.807
Mortality rate, infant	-.773
Mortality rate, under 5	-.757
People using at least basic drinking water (% of population)	.744
People using safely managed sanitation services	.734
Rural population	-.633
Urban population	.633

*Log transformation

National Institutions Index

The National Institutions Index reflects citizens' confidence in key institutions prominent in a country's leadership: the military, the judicial system, the national government and the honesty of elections.

Index Questions

- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not?
How about the military? (WP137)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not?
How about the judicial system and courts? (WP138)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not?
How about the national government? (WP139)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not?
How about the honesty of elections? (WP144)*

Reliability

The National Institutions Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .87 when aggregated at the country level.

National Institutions — Relationships With Other Measures

Gallup World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Youth Development Index	.720
Corruption Index	-.629
Job Climate Index	.593
Community Basics Index	.578
Local Economic Confidence Index	.512

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix D)	Pearson's r
Homicide rate	-.354
Health expenditure per capita*	.328
GDP Growth (annual %)	.328

*Log transformation

Financial Life Index

The Financial Life Index measures respondents' personal economic situations and the economics of the community where they live. The subjective measures of financial life that make up the index are an important complement to traditional macroeconomic indicators such as GDP and unemployment rates, particularly in cases in which these data are difficult to obtain or the quality is suspect.

Even in developed regions where traditional economic indicators are highly reliable, survey data represent complementary measures that can compensate for existing "blind spots." GDP, for instance, is an important measure of rising or falling economic activity in the monetized sector, but an imprecise indicator of how such changes translate to living conditions for the bulk of the country's population. Survey data on satisfaction with living standards, on the other hand, help complete the picture with a bottom-up perspective that accounts for individual-level judgments of welfare. Furthermore, expressions of sentiment often serve as leading indicators of economic conditions. Perhaps the greatest promise of these data is their potential to predict economic progress.

Also enlightening are the relationships that the index shares with other Gallup World Poll indexes. Community Basics, Economic Confidence, Youth Development and Optimism are all strongly related to the Financial Life Index, illustrating the importance of subjective economic circumstances in almost all other facets of everyday life.

Index Questions

- *Which one of these phrases comes closest to your own feelings about your household's income these days: living comfortably on present income, getting by on present income, finding it difficult on present income, or finding it very difficult on present income? (WP2319)*
- *Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do? (WP30)*
- *Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse? (WP31)*
- *Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse? (WP88)*

Reliability

The Financial Life Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .86 when aggregated at the country level.

Financial Life — Relationships With Other Measures

Gallup World Poll Index Measures	Pearson’s r
Local Economic Confidence Index	.888
Optimism Index	.774
Community Basics Index	.758
Thriving Index	.750
Community Attachment Index	.713
Job Climate Index	.709
Diversity Index	.707
Youth Development Index	.706
Social Life Index	.692

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix D)	Pearson's r
People using safely managed sanitation services	.606
GDP per capita, PPP*	.601
Health expenditure per capita*	.593
Life expectancy	.577
Maternal mortality ratio*	-.563
Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)*	-.545
Internet users	.544
People using at least basic drinking water (% of population)	.533
Mortality rate, infant	-.524
Mortality rate, under 5	-.515
Adolescent fertility rate	-.509

*Log transformation

Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics

Gallup employs a unique approach to understanding and improving well-being by focusing on the importance of metrics and continuous monitoring. The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics highlights this approach. The constituent parts of the path comprise a pattern of relationships. The model provides the framework Gallup researchers believe societies must follow to thrive.

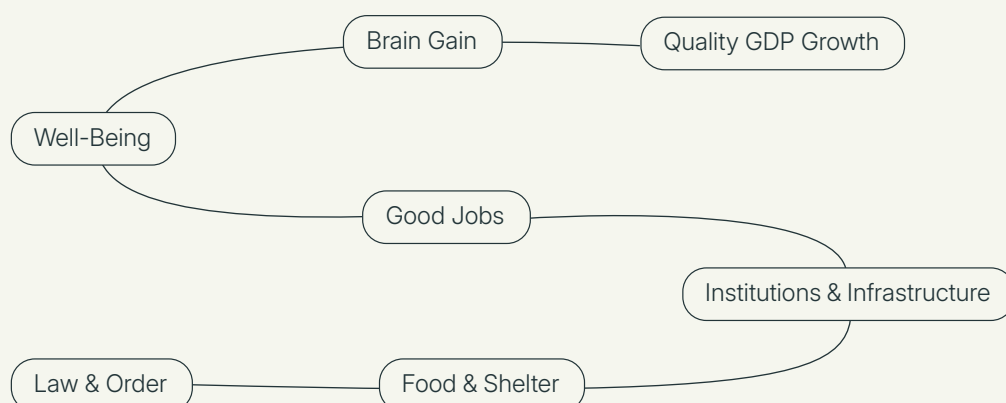
The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics highlights the link between every resident's individual contribution and the community's or country's overall success. The heart of the path is well-being. Just as great workplaces must deliberately create conditions to produce engaged employees and customers, communities must deliberately promote well-being to attract the best talent and promote quality GDP growth. As engaged employees and customers make growth and prosperity possible for companies, engaged residents do the same for their communities.

The fundamental needs of a community's residents, such as food and shelter, form the early steps of the path, followed by higher order needs such as good jobs and well-being. Many communities succeed at addressing basic needs, but they fail in achieving the latter steps of the path.

The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics measures interconnected components regarding law and order, food and shelter, institutions and infrastructure, good jobs, well-being, and brain gain in a society. These components are composed of indicators that correlate with real-world outcomes.

Figure 3**Gallup Macroeconomic Path**

A leadership model for successful societies



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