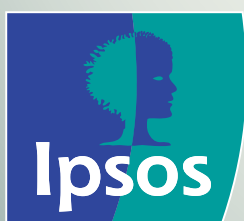


Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 Technical Report



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Purpose and structure of the report

This technical report for the third wave of the Wellcome Global Monitor covers the quality control measures and analysis undertaken by Ipsos to produce the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report.

The report starts with an overview of the survey objectives and methodology. Next, the report outlines the data sources provided for the production of the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report. The subsequent section covers the data validation processes used, including the creation of any derived variables. Finally, the report outlines the data analysis approaches used and concludes with a description of any analytical and methodological constraints.

This technical report does not cover the design or implementation of the survey. Full details of the survey methodology can be found here: wellcome.org/globalmonitor

Survey objectives and methodology

The Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 is the third wave of the world's largest survey into how people worldwide think and feel about science and major health challenges. The 2026 report is based on data collected in 2025 and follows previous waves in 2018 and 2020. The Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 was included as a module within the Gallup World Poll. Since 2005, the World Poll has regularly surveyed people across the world using mixed methods of telephone and face-to-face interviewing, and, in 2025, online interviewing, depending on the country or territory. In a typical year, the poll results represent more than 95 percent of the world's population aged 15+ by using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. The Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 surveyed people across 140 countries.

The full dataset is freely available for your own research, as are country and region-level factsheets and a dashboard for exploring the findings. Find them at: wellcome.org/globalmonitor

Data sources

To conduct the analysis and produce the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report, Ipsos received the following materials from Gallup and the Wellcome Trust.

- Wellcome Global Monitor questionnaire
- Wellcome Global Monitor public release dataset in SPSS including a population weight
- Wellcome Global Monitor crosstabulations in Excel
- Wellcome Global Monitor codebook
- Wellcome Global Monitor world regions coding
- Wellcome Global Monitor World Bank income groupings

Ipsos also received access to multiple Gallup World Poll Indexes and several additional World Poll variables and downloaded the previous waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor datasets (2018 and 2020) from the public domain.

Data preparation and data management

This section outlines Ipsos' approach to the management of the data received. It includes information on any data validation and data processing undertaken, the creation of derived variables and the construction of the trend data.

Data processing and quality control procedures

The final dataset was provided by Gallup, who were responsible for the data processing and final preparation of the dataset. The dataset was produced to a high standard, and so minimal data processing was undertaken by Ipsos. Instead, for quality assurance, Ipsos undertook the following data validation checks, which included:

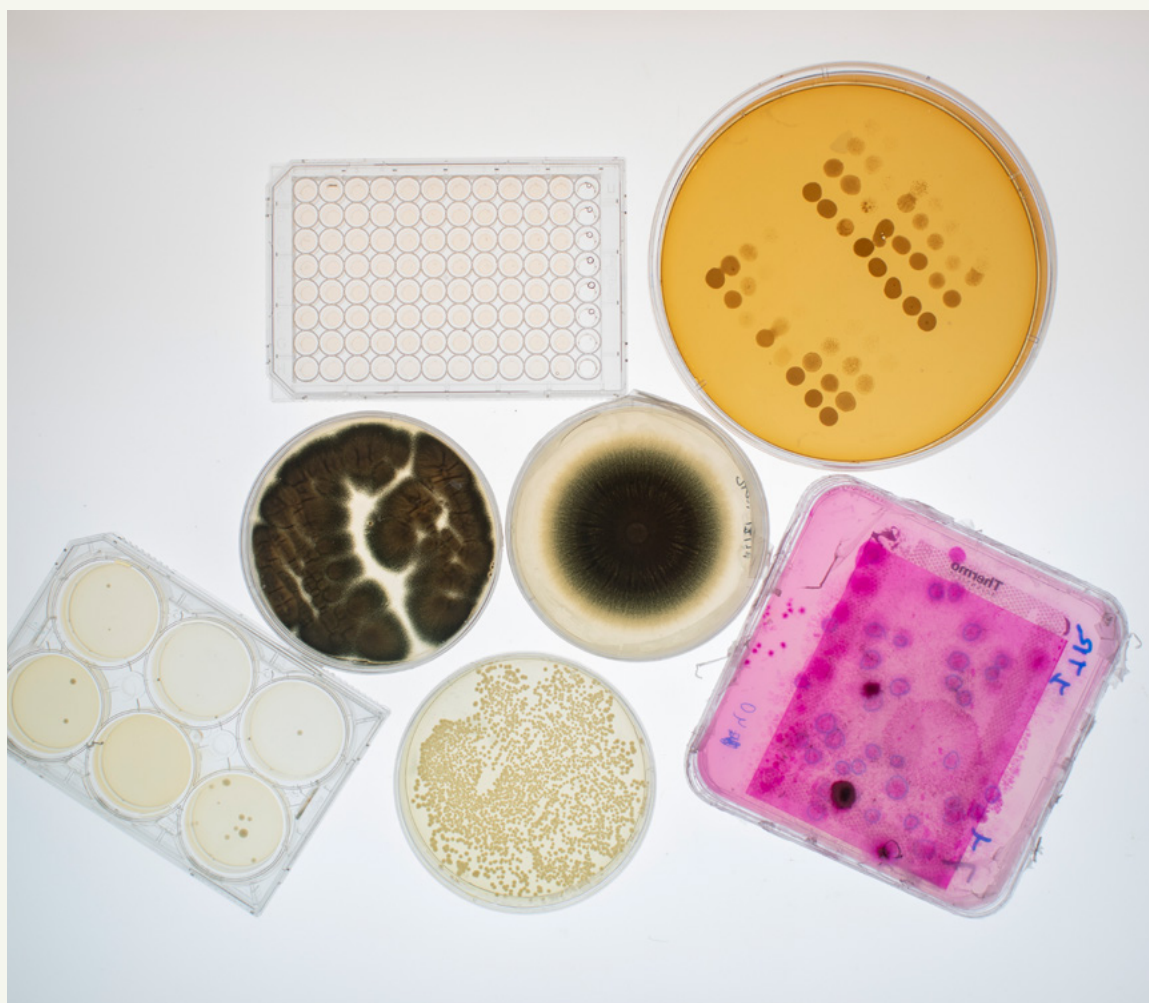
- Final frequency checks on all questions including that the filtering instructions had been followed
- Final checks to ensure only permitted values had been inputted
- Final checks on response distribution

Through a review of the methodological reports from previous waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor, Ipsos and the Wellcome Trust's academic advisor also undertook a review of the country coverage and survey mode in each wave of the Wellcome Global Monitor. This information was used to identify the countries that were included in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor and could be used for the trend analysis. In total, a comparable set of 108 countries

were included across the three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor and these countries were used in any analysis of trends over time.

During this review, Ipsos and the Wellcome Trust's academic advisor also identified key changes in survey mode from face-to-face to telephone and vice versa, and, in the case of China, a change to data collection via a non-probability online panel. The change in the mode of data collection, and in particular, a move from a random sampling approach to a non-probability online panel survey in China may have contributed to a mode effect. A mode effect occurs when changes in survey results are caused by a change in the survey mode rather than a real change in public attitudes or values. This may be because the new mode reaches a different group of respondents or because it influences how people answer questions, or both. Together, these influences make up the mode effect. This has been noted in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 report where appropriate.

The territories of Northern Cyprus and Kosovo, which were included in the study but are not recognised by the UN, are not



included when examining country-by-country results. However, interviews conducted in these areas are included in the analysis of global results and in regional results. The data for China excludes Hong Kong S.A.R. of China and Taiwan.

An overview of the country and territory coverage and the survey mode for each wave is provided in Table 1.1 in the Appendix.

The following quality control steps were taken during the analysis:

- All documentation provided by the Wellcome Trust and Gallup was reviewed to gain a background understanding of the survey context
- Key variables were mapped to thematic areas of interest
- An Excel table was created mapping the key variables and charting requirements
- Draft outlines of the report template and data analysis plan were prepared and discussed with the Wellcome Trust and its academic advisor
- Initial analysis was produced and shared at an interim analysis session. Following this session, the analysis was refined and revised iteratively in collaboration with the Wellcome Trust and its academic advisor
- An interim analytical report was prepared by Ipsos and reviewed by the Wellcome Trust and its academic advisors with feedback reviewed and implemented by Ipsos
- Regular meetings to discuss analytical findings and approaches to statistical analysis were held between Ipsos, the Wellcome Trust and its academic advisor
- The analytical outputs were produced using SPSS for descriptive and summary statistics and/or R for more advanced statistical analysis

Creation of derived variables

As the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 was fielded in 140 countries, the survey findings are often reported in various cross-national groupings to help illustrate the global variation in the results without overburdening the reader. The major types of country groupings used in the report that were created using derived variables are described in the subsequent sections.

Regional groupings

The 2018 Wellcome Global Monitor analysis looked at 14 different geographical regions, largely corresponding to the continental sub-region or 'intermediary' regions used by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The 2020 Wellcome Global Monitor used different regional groupings because the survey was fielded in fewer countries than in the 2018 wave (113 in 2020 vs 144 in 2018). In 2025 the number of countries was larger than in the previous wave (140 vs 113), so the decision was taken to group the countries into 14 UNSD sub-regions to provide some consistency in coding across the three waves of the survey for the trend analysis. Additionally, UNSD groupings were chosen as they represent a widely recognised standard classification, commonly used in other quantitative cross-national analyses, which also supports comparability with external datasets.

When analysing the results from 140 countries and in the 108 comparable countries across the three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor, the report uses the following regional groupings as defined by the UNSD:

- **Australia and New Zealand:** Australia, New Zealand
- **Central Asia:** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- **Eastern Asia:** China, Hong Kong S.A.R. of China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Taiwan
- **Eastern Europe:** Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine
- **Latin America and the Caribbean:** Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
- **Northern Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
- **Northern America:** Canada, United States of America
- **Northern Europe:** Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **South-eastern Asia:** Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

- **Southern Asia:** Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- **Southern Europe:** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain
- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia (Republic of The) Ghana, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, , Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Western Asia:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Northern Cyprus, State of Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates
- **Western Europe:** Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Switzerland

Standardisation of income, education and employment groups

Education

Countries have different ways of classifying education levels, and these classifications needed to be preserved during data collection by Gallup for weighting purposes. In this study, however, to make comparisons across countries by education, consistent categories needed to be created. All descriptions of education can be placed within three categories: primary education, secondary education and tertiary education. All survey responses to questions about education were coded by Gallup into their relevant category for global comparison.

- **Primary education:** Functional equivalent to completing primary education or lower secondary or less.

This level is closest to completing up to eight years of education. The exact definition will vary by country.

- **Secondary education:** Functional equivalent to completing some secondary up to tertiary education. This category typically refers to individuals who have completed nine to fifteen years of education but have not completed the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. The exact definition will vary by country.
- **Tertiary education:** Functional equivalent to completing four years of post-secondary tertiary education, or the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. This level typically refers to individuals who have completed approximately 16 or more years of education. The exact definition will vary by country.

Income

To provide household income measurements that are comparable across countries, Gallup asked respondents two questions. The respondent who answered these questions was the one randomly selected from the household in the final stage of sampling. The first question asked respondents about their monthly household income in local currency before taxes. Respondents were 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 asked about annual rather than monthly income. If respondents hesitated to answer or had difficulty answering the first question, they were presented with a set of income ranges in their local currency.

The two questions are as follows.

- "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 were computed using hot deck imputation, while restricting imputed values to the reported range. Estimates for respondents who did not answer either of the income questions were imputed using the same method, with no restriction of range. In this imputation process, each missing value was replaced with an observed value from another unit that had characteristics similar to the missing unit.

From these two questions, Gallup created several income variables including per capita income quintiles, which were used in the analysis.

Categories of employment

Gallup classified 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 were asked an identical series of questions and classification calculations for each respondent and country-level aggregates were also standardised.

Employed Full Time for an Employer

A respondent was considered employed full time for an employer if they were employed by an employer and if he or she worked for this employer for at least 30 hours per week.

Employed Full Time for Self

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

Employed Part Time, Do Not Want to Work Full Time

Respondents who worked either for an employer or themselves and did not work more than 30 hours per week at either job

were categorised as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they did not want to work more than 30 hours per week.

Employed Part Time, Want to Work Full Time

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

Unemployed

A respondent was unemployed if they reported not being employed in the last seven days, either by an employer or by themselves. The respondent must have also reported actively looking for a job in the past four weeks AND that they were able to begin work in the last four weeks.

Out of the Workforce

Respondents were classed as out of the workforce if they were not employed within the last seven days, either by an employer or by themselves, were not looking for work, AND/OR were not available to start work. Respondents may have been full-time students, retired, disabled or homemakers; however, some respondents did not fall into any of these scenarios.

Additional derived variables

Ipsos also created an additional combined indicator, as described below, to explore people’s views on the benefits of science.

Combined indicator: views on the benefits of science

Following a similar approach used in the 2018 Wellcome Global Monitor, Ipsos created a combined indicator to explore people’s views about the benefits of science. The two questions were the same in both the 2018 and 2025 waves of the survey, but the response options were different. Therefore, it was not possible to

use the exact same approach or to compare the results across the two waves.

The survey asked two questions about the benefits of science:

- “In general, do you think the work that scientists do benefits most, some, or very few people in this country?”
- “In general, do you think the work that scientists do benefits people like you in this country?”

Respondents were grouped into three groups using their answers to both questions as follows:

- **Enthusiasts:** people who said that the work of scientists benefits ‘most’ people in their country and benefits people like them ‘a lot’
- **Sceptics:** people who said that the work of scientists benefits ‘very few’ people in their country and benefits people like them ‘not at all’

After creating these two named groups, there was a residual group that comprised 68 percent of the weighted sample. This group fell somewhere in the middle, with a mixed sense of the benefits of science and of the unequal distribution of those benefits.

These groupings were then used to explore people’s views on a variety of topics asked about in the survey.

Recoded variable

Feelings about household income

The survey asked people a question about their feelings about household income:

- “Which one of these phrases comes closest to your own feelings about your household’s income these days?”

The response options for this question varied slightly across the three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor. To enable consistent comparisons over time, responses were harmonised across survey waves. The categories “living comfortably

on present income” and “getting by on present income” were retained as originally reported. The categories “finding it difficult on present income” and “finding it very difficult on present income” were combined into a single category to maintain comparability with the 2018 and 2020 Wellcome Global Monitor. Similarly, responses of ‘don’t know’ and ‘refused’ were excluded from the analysis to maintain comparability across waves.

Use of Gallup World Poll Indexes

Ipsos was provided with access to additional Gallup World Poll Indexes to use alongside the analysis of the Wellcome Global Monitor datasets. Below, we provide Gallup’s core definitions of each of the indexes used in the analytical report. Further information on the Gallup World Poll Indexes can be found here: wellcome.org/globalmonitor

Financial Life Index

The Financial Life Index measures respondents’ personal and community economic situations. This subjective data complements macroeconomic measures such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and unemployment rates. This is particularly useful where macroeconomic data is difficult to access or of poor quality. This measure captures a given population’s living conditions, which GDP and other macroeconomic measures do not necessarily reflect. A higher score in the Financial Life Index indicates that more respondents reported a stronger economic situation, whereas a lower score indicates that more respondents reported a poorer economic situation.

Law and Order Index

The Law and Order Index measures how respondents report feelings of personal security. A higher index score indicates that more respondents reported feeling secure, while a lower index score indicates the opposite.

Personal Health Index

The Personal Health Index measures respondents' perceptions of their personal health. A higher index score indicates that more respondents perceived their own health positively.

Food and Shelter Index

The Food and Shelter Index measures respondents' ability to meet basic food and shelter needs. A lower index score means that more respondents reported difficulty affording food and shelter, whereas a higher score means fewer respondents reported difficulty in doing so.

Unemployment Index

The Gallup Unemployment Rate is the percentage of respondents in the workforce who were not employed, who had been actively looking for work within the last four weeks, AND who said they would have been able to begin work in the last four weeks. Gallup's unemployment measure is comparable to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and International Labour Organization (ILO) unemployment calculations.

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.

Corruption Index

The Corruption Index measures perceptions in a community about the level of corruption in business and government. Higher scores on the Corruption Index indicate that more residents perceive corruption as widespread.

Use of external indicators

In advance of the analysis, a rapid scoping exercise was conducted to identify external indicators to use alongside the

analysis of the Wellcome Global Monitor dataset. The final data analysis used one external indicator: the World Bank's Gini coefficient. For each country, the analysis uses the latest available Gini index estimate between 2021 and 2025. Countries that did not have an available estimate were excluded.

World Bank Gini coefficient

The World Bank Gini coefficient assesses the distribution of income across households within an economy as a measure of inequality. The Gini index scores from 0 to 100, where 0 represents complete equality and 100 represents complete inequality. The Gini index measures the distribution of income rather than the absolute level of income or poverty, so it is possible for a country's inequality according to the Gini coefficient to rise even where poverty in general has decreased. This allowed us to explore how income inequality within a country is associated with people's views on trust in science and other topics that were asked about in the survey.

Creation of the trend dataset

The Wellcome Global Monitor has run for three waves. This provided an opportunity to explore whether people's views and attitudes have changed over time. Before conducting the trend analysis, Ipsos reviewed the questionnaires and datasets from each wave of the Wellcome Global Monitor to see which countries and which questions were the same in all three waves of the survey and could be used in the trend analysis.

North Macedonia was included in all three Wellcome Global Monitor waves but was previously recorded as "Macedonia". A name-matching issue led to its exclusion from the 108-country trend dataset. Ipsos assessed the impact and found that including North Macedonia would not have materially changed the results, conclusions or overall narrative.

Table 1.2 shows the list of 108 countries and territories that were included in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor and used in the trend analysis.

Table 1.2: countries and territories included in the trend analysis

Countries and territories in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor		
Albania	Germany	Norway
Algeria	Ghana	Paraguay
Argentina	Greece	Peru
Australia	Guinea	Philippines
Austria	Hungary	Poland
Bangladesh	India	Portugal
Belgium	Indonesia	Romania
Benin	Iraq	Russian Federation
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Ireland	Saudi Arabia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Israel	Senegal
Brazil	Italy	Serbia
Bulgaria	Japan	Slovakia
Burkina Faso	Jordan	Slovenia
Cambodia	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Cameroon	Kenya	Republic of Korea
Canada	Kosovo	Spain
Chile	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka
China	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sweden
Colombia	Latvia	Switzerland
Congo	Lebanon	Taiwan
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Tajikistan
Croatia	Malaysia	United Republic of Tanzania
Cyprus	Mali	Thailand
Czechia	Malta	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritius	Türkiye
Denmark	Mexico	Uganda
Dominican Republic	Republic of Moldova	Ukraine
Ecuador	Mongolia	United Arab Emirates
Egypt	Montenegro	United Kingdom
El Salvador	Morocco	United States of America
Estonia	Myanmar	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Namibia	Uzbekistan
Finland	Nepal	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
France	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Viet Nam
Gabon	New Zealand	Zambia
Georgia	Nigeria	Zimbabwe

To ensure comparability, Ipsos only used questions in the trend analysis if both the question and the response options were the same in all three waves. Table 1.3 below outlines which questions were available for analysis. Other questions were not included because either the question wording or the response options had changed.

Table 1.3: Questions included in the trend analysis

Question Number	Question Wording
Q1	"How much do you, personally, know about science? Do you know a lot, some, not much, or nothing at all?"
Q2a	"How much do you trust each of the following? Do you trust them a lot, some, not much, or not at all? If you don't know, please just say so. How about the people in your neighbourhood?"
Q2b	"How much do you trust each of the following? Do you trust them a lot, some, not much, or not at all? If you don't know, please just say so. How about the national government in this country?"
Q2c	"How much do you trust each of the following? Do you trust them a lot, some, not much, or not at all? If you don't know, please just say so. How about scientists in this country?"
Q2d	"How much do you trust each of the following? Do you trust them a lot, some, not much, or not at all? If you don't know, please just say so. How about journalists in this country?"
Q2e	"How much do you trust each of the following? Do you trust them a lot, some, not much, or not at all? If you don't know, please just say so. How about doctors and nurses in this country?"
Q3	"In general, would you say that you trust science a lot, some, not much, or not at all?"
Q5	"In general, do you think the work that scientists do benefits most, some, or very few people in this country?"

Data analysis plan and methodology

This quantitative analysis was designed to address the study's core research questions. In some cases, this meant reporting descriptive findings at the global, regional and country level. In other cases, additional statistical techniques were used to explore the factors associated with public attitudes towards science. This section describes the analytical approaches used in the study.

Descriptive statistics

The quantitative report used descriptive statistics to explore the overarching top-line results for the global, regional and country findings. This included both univariate analysis (where we explored the results for one question) and bivariate analysis (where we looked at two questions together to explore the relationship between two specific variables e.g., the relationship between trust in science and education). This allowed us to explain to a broad audience what the data showed and to start to explore more complex relationships between trust in science and other topics that were asked about in the survey.

Throughout the Wellcome Global Monitor report the results for each data point on a scale are described. For example, the proportion of people that had 'a lot' of trust in science (26 percent) or 'some' trust in science (44 percent). Occasionally, the combined scores of two data points are described. For example, 70 percent of people worldwide reported having either 'a lot' (26 percent) or 'some' (44 percent) trust in science. For the purposes of presenting the data in graphs, the results for 'don't know' and 'refused' are combined but the results are reported on separately if the findings are notable.

Presentation of cross-country results

All results, with the exception of the multilevel modelling and the cross-country Gini correlation, presented in the Wellcome Global Monitor report were weighted by the population aged 15+ of the countries included in the analysis. This process gave more populated countries more weight than less populated countries. For example, China has the largest population of the 140 countries included in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026. China's population aged 15+ represents about 20 percent of the total population across the countries surveyed, according to the national census figures that Gallup used in its sampling and weighting processes. Thus, when presenting global estimates in the report, respondents from China were given a greater weight – which corresponds to the share of the population that they made up when determining the final calculation.

Trend analysis

Trend analysis allowed us to compare the data from the current wave of the Wellcome Global Monitor with the results from the same questions collected in previous waves. We used this information

to examine how, if at all, responses to the same questions have changed over time. This helped us to explore how, if at all, attitudes towards science have changed at the global, regional and country level.

Multilevel modelling

Attitudes towards science are shaped by both individual and societal factors. An individual's views may be influenced by their own level of trust in science, as well as by whether they live in a society where trust in science is widespread. To examine these relationships, we used a type of statistical analysis called multilevel modelling. This approach can be used for analysis of data where individuals are grouped within countries and allowed us to distinguish the influence of individual characteristics from broader country-level patterns.

Multilevel modelling allowed us to address two questions:

1. Within countries, are people who trust science more likely to see science as beneficial, even after accounting for differences in personal characteristics and circumstances (including age, gender, education and financial wellbeing)?
2. Is this trust-related difference larger or smaller in countries where trust in science is more widespread?

One binary outcome was modelled using a multilevel model in Chapter 3: whether

respondents say the work of scientists benefits most people in their country. This outcome was analysed with a two-level linear probability model in which respondents were nested within countries. The model was estimated by maximum likelihood in the R package lme4. The model includes individual-level controls for age, gender, education and subjective income, a binary indicator of trust in science ('a lot' or 'some' versus 'not much' or 'not at all'), a random intercept and a random country slope for individual trust, the national percentage trusting science (standardised across the 140 countries) as a country-level predictor, and the cross-level interaction between national and individual trust. Estimation samples comprise respondents with complete data on the outcome and all predictors (121,889); the models are unweighted, so model-based quantities average over countries. The country-specific trust gaps shown in the charts in the Wellcome Global Monitor report combine the fixed effects, the cross-level interaction evaluated at the country's national trust share, and the country's predicted random slope (empirical Bayes), with 95 percent intervals reflecting both fixed-part and random-effect uncertainty.

Software specifications

The data processing and data analysis were conducted using two statistical software programmes: SPSS for descriptive statistics and R for more advanced statistical analysis.

Analytical and methodological constraints

The following analytical and methodological constraints should be considered when interpreting the findings of the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026 quantitative survey report. While rigorous quality control measures were applied throughout the data collection, data preparation and analysis phases, certain limitations are inherent to the study's design, the data available, and the longitudinal nature of the research.

The integration of external data sources, such as the World Bank's Gini coefficient, provided valuable context but introduced additional methodological constraints.

We outline the key constraints for consideration below.

- **Temporal alignment:**

The publication dates or data collection periods for external macroeconomic indicators do not always perfectly coincide with the exact fieldwork dates of the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026. This slight temporal mismatch means that external data serves as a proxy for the environment at the time of the survey, rather than an exact snapshot.

- **Geographic matching:** External datasets did not always cover the entirety of the 140 countries included in the 2025 survey. In some instances, external sources used different territorial definitions or lacked data for specific countries, which limited the scope of cross-variable analysis for certain regions.

- **Conceptual comparability:**

Care must be taken when comparing objective macroeconomic indicators with

subjective survey data. For example, the Gini coefficient measures structural income inequality, which may not directly align with the subjective, self-reported perceptions of financial security captured in the survey. Please note, a single fixed Gini value is used for every wave of the Wellcome Global Monitor.

- **Methodological differences:**

Differences in how external data is collected compared to the Gallup World Poll mean that combining these datasets requires cautious interpretation. Variations in findings when mapped against external data may occasionally be artefacts of differing methodological frameworks rather than true correlations.

- **Mode changes**

Mode changes between Wellcome Global Monitor waves are noted below in Appendix 1. In some countries, the mode switched from face-to-face to telephone in 2020 due to the pandemic. In the case of China, the mode changed from telephone interviews in 2020 to a non-probability online panel in 2025. The change in the mode of data collection in China may have contributed to a mode effect.

Country and territory coverage and survey mode

The table below summarises the countries and territories included in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026, indicates whether data for these countries are available across all three waves of the survey, and highlights any changes in data collection mode among countries and territories included in all three waves.

Table 1.1: Country and territory coverage and survey mode

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
Albania	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Algeria	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Argentina	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Armenia	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Australia	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Austria	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Azerbaijan	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Bahrain	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Telephone
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Belgium	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Benin	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Botswana	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Brazil	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Canada	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Chad	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Chile	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
China	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Web
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Comoros	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Congo	Yes	No	Face-to-face	Face-to-face	Face-to-face
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Croatia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Cyprus	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Czechia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Denmark	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Ecuador	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Egypt	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Finland	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
France	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Gabon	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Gambia (Republic of The)	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Germany	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
Ghana	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Greece	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Guatemala	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Guinea	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Honduras	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Hong Kong S.A.R. of China	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Hungary	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Iceland	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Telephone
India	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Iraq	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Ireland	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Israel	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Italy	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Jamaica	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Japan	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Kenya	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Kosovo	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Kuwait	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Telephone
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Lesotho	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Liberia	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Libya	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
Lithuania	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Luxembourg	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Telephone
Madagascar	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Malawi	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Mali	Yes	No	Face-to-face	Face-to-face	Face-to-face
Malta	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Mauritania	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Mauritius	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Mexico	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Montenegro	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Mozambique	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Myanmar	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Namibia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Nepal	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
New Zealand	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Niger	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Nigeria	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
North Macedonia	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Northern Cyprus	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Norway	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Pakistan	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
State of Palestine	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Panama	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Peru	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
Philippines	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Poland	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Portugal	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Romania	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Russian Federation	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
Saudi Arabia	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Senegal	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Serbia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Sierra Leone	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Singapore	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Telephone
Slovakia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Slovenia	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Somalia	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
South Africa	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Republic of Korea	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Spain	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Sweden	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Switzerland	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Taiwan	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Tajikistan	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Togo	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Face-to-face
Tunisia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Türkiye	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Uganda	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Telephone
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
United Kingdom	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone

Countries and territories in the Wellcome Global Monitor 2026	Country or territory in all three waves of the Wellcome Global Monitor	Cross-wave mode change	Mode 2018	Mode 2020	Mode 2025
United States of America	Yes	No	Telephone	Telephone	Telephone
Uruguay	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Uzbekistan	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Viet Nam	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes	Face-to-face	Telephone	Face-to-face



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