



WORLD RISK POLL

Reports 2026

Methodology

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I Information

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I About Gallup

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Overview

The Lloyd’s Register Foundation World Risk Poll is the first and only global, nationally representative study of people’s worries about risks to their safety and their experiences of harm from those risks. Conducted every two years as a focused module within the Gallup World Poll, the World Risk Poll — also referred to in this report as the Poll — was first launched in 2019 to better understand how people perceive and experience a wide range of risks, from familiar, everyday hazards to larger, longer-term threats. Because of its global reach, the Poll also provides valuable evidence in countries and territories where little or no official data on safety and risk exist.

The World Risk Poll helps fill critical evidence gaps by providing new insights into the risks people face in their daily lives. These insights can support a wide range of stakeholders — including government officials, policymakers, non-governmental organisations, employers, researchers and community leaders — in better understanding how people perceive different types of risk, as well as the experiences and contextual factors that shape those perceptions. In doing so, the Poll can inform better-targeted policies, interventions and public outreach efforts that contribute to a safer world.

The latest wave of the Poll, based on 143,459 interviews conducted across 140 countries and territories in 2025, marks the fourth edition of the study. As with previous waves, Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup will release a series of themed analytical reports drawing on the new data, including *The Quiet Hazards: How Everyday Risk Shapes Daily Life*. Together, these reports will highlight key findings, emerging trends and areas of continuity and change in how people around the world perceive and experience risk.

Rather than serving as a methodological appendix to a single report, this document is intended as a stand-alone methodological reference for the World Risk Poll 2026 report series. As additional reports are released, this document will be updated as needed.

Part A provides an overview of the survey methodology, including questionnaire development, fielding, data processing and weighting. Part B explains how the data were analysed and presented in *The Quiet Hazards* report, including the key reporting conventions, analytical decisions and indicators used in the analysis.

Table 1. World Risk Poll waves: Year and total number interviewed

WORLD RISK POLL WAVE	POLLING YEAR	TOTAL INTERVIEWED
Wave 1	2019	154,195
Wave 2	2021	125,911
Wave 3	2023	146,910
Wave 4	2025	143,459

The microdata, or individual-level data, for the 2025 World Risk Poll will also be made available for public use with appropriate attribution. Users should cite the data as: Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup, 2025 World Risk Poll. Readers interested in downloading and exploring the data should visit the official World Risk Poll website: <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/>.

A. Survey methodology

All four waves of the World Risk Poll have been conducted as modules within the Gallup World Poll. Since 2005, the Gallup World Poll has regularly surveyed residents in more than 150 countries and territories, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. In most years, these samples represent more than 98% of the world’s population aged 15 and older. In most countries, interviews are conducted face-to-face. In Northern America, Western Europe, developed Asia and Gulf Cooperation Council countries, interviews are typically conducted by telephone, reflecting the high — and in many cases, nearly universal — penetration of mobile and landline telephones in those settings.

The 2025 World Risk Poll was fielded in 140 countries and territories. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in 93 countries and territories, by telephone in 46, and through a self-administered web survey in one country: China.

The remainder of this section provides further detail on the methodology, design, implementation and processing of the World Risk Poll. Because the World Risk Poll is embedded within the Gallup World Poll, some discussion necessarily refers to broader Gallup World Poll practices and procedures. Where relevant, however, the section focuses specifically on the design and implementation of the 2025 World Risk Poll wave.

Preparing for data collection

Survey development

Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup used a collaborative, iterative process to develop the survey instrument for the fourth wave of the World Risk Poll. As in previous waves, questionnaire development sought to balance two priorities: maintaining a core set of indicators that allow changes in risk perceptions and experiences to be tracked over time while also introducing new questions that address emerging or evolving issues related to safety and risk.

Previous waves of the World Risk Poll have expanded the questionnaire to cover topics such as workplace violence and harassment, perceptions and behaviours related to waste disposal, risks associated with artificial intelligence, and concerns about the use of personal data online. For the 2025 wave, the emphasis was less on introducing entirely new subject areas and more on deepening understanding of issues already reflected in the World Risk Poll.

When Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup began identifying the main research priorities for the

2025 questionnaire, they included the following areas:

Second-order beliefs on climate change. A notable addition to the 2025 World Risk Poll is a question asking respondents whether they think most people in their country view climate change as a ‘very serious’ threat, a ‘somewhat serious’ threat or ‘not a threat at all’ over the next 20 years. In *The Quiet Hazards* report, these are referred to as ‘second-order’ beliefs on climate change. This topic was identified as analytically important because perceptions of others’ beliefs can play an important role in shaping social norms, policy support and collective actionⁱ.

Weather events and conditions that may be affected by climate change. The 2025 questionnaire also sought to better understand people’s worries about, and experiences of harm from, weather events or environmental conditions that may become more frequent or severe in the context of climate change. These include events and conditions such as wildfires and poor air quality.

Warnings about natural disasters. Since 2021, the World Risk Poll’s resilience module has asked respondents who experienced a natural disaster in the past five years whether they received an official warning before the event and, if so, how they received that warning. For the 2025 wave, there was interest in expanding the response options to better capture additional communication channels, including social media. A new follow-up question was added to assess whether the warning prompted respondents to take action before the disaster.

The initial draft of the 2025 questionnaire also included other potential new content. This included a series of items on transportation habits, such as the type of transport people use most often, their main reason for travel and whether they have experienced serious harm in the past five years while using that mode of transport. As with previous waves, development of the new questions was informed by a review of relevant literature and prior survey research. Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup consulted the project’s Technical Advisory Group (TAG) when formulating and refining new items.

Gallup then conducted cognitive interviews with 90 respondents across eight countries: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The purpose of the cognitive testing was to assess the comprehensibility, interpretability and cultural appropriateness of the proposed new questions across diverse country contexts and languages.

i. UNDP. (2024). *The 2023/2024 human development report: Breaking the gridlock. Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world.* <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2023-24reporten.pdf>

Prentice, D. A., & Miller, D. T. (1993). Pluralistic ignorance and alcohol use on campus: Some consequences of misperceiving the social norm. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64(2), 243–256. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/8433272/>

Mildenberger, M., & Tingley, D. (2019). Beliefs about climate beliefs: The importance of second-order opinions for climate politics. *British Journal of Political Science*, 49(4), 1279–1307. https://climateadvocacylab.org/system/files/mildenbergertingley_bjps.pdf

Following the cognitive interviews, Gallup researchers reviewed the interview findings alongside feedback from the local teams that administered the testing. Gallup summarised these findings for the Lloyd’s Register Foundation team and provided recommendations for revising and streamlining the draft instrument. Based on this review and given space limitations, the proposed transportation items were excluded from the final questionnaire. Other revisions were made to improve clarity, comprehension and consistency across the survey.

Overall, several considerations guided the final decision about which items to include in the 2025 World Risk Poll:

Table 2. Criteria for final item selection in the 2025 World Risk Poll

CONSIDERATION	DESCRIPTION
Research relevance	Alignment with Lloyd’s Register Foundation’s priority research questions
Cognitive testing results	Evidence that questions were understood as intended across different country contexts
Expert input	Feedback from Lloyd’s Register Foundation advisors and the Technical Advisory Group
Module length	The need to manage question items to fit within the 10-minute overall module length
Analytical value	The expected usefulness and value of the item for reporting, trend analysis and future research

Once finalised, the 2025 World Risk Poll module was incorporated into the Gallup World Poll survey instrument. The questionnaire was then translated into more than 130 languages for fielding across the countries and territories included in the 2025 study.

Questionnaire 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.

Translations of core World Risk Poll questions remain consistent over time. Any new question items are translated in accordance with the Gallup World Poll’s quality procedures. Interviewers are instructed to follow the interview script and may not deviate from the translated language.

Interviewer training and field quality control

Gallup works with local partners to implement the World Poll. Gallup selects local partners 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 standardised 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

Because the World Risk Poll is fielded as a module within the larger Gallup World Poll, data collection follows Gallup World Poll sampling and fielding protocols. Therefore, the discussion below describes core World Poll procedures and highlights how they were applied to the 2025 World Risk Poll.

With some exceptions, Gallup World Poll samples are probability-based and nationally representative of the resident adult population. The target population is the civilian, non-institutionalised population aged 15 and older. In most countries and territories, the coverage area includes the entire country, including rural areas. Exceptions may include places where the safety of interviewing staff is at risk, scarcely populated islands in some countries, and areas that interviewers can reach only by foot, animal or small boat. Additional information on country-specific coverage and exclusions is provided in the ‘Country dataset details’ section below.

A typical Gallup World Poll survey includes interviews with at least 1,000 respondents, though sample sizes may be larger or smaller depending on country context and study design. For the 2025 World Risk Poll, Gallup interviewed more than 3,000 respondents in China and India. In two smaller countries, Iceland and Jamaica, the final sample size was 500 respondents.

Gallup primarily uses two modes of data collection for the World Poll: face-to-face interviewing and telephone interviewing. In 2025, as in 2023, Gallup also used computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI) in a single country (China).

The following sub-sections provide an overview of Gallup’s survey procedures by mode of interview, including sample design and respondent selection. The final sub-section reviews the median regional response rates for the 2025 Poll.

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 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 at each sampling stage, down to 100–125 ultimate clusters, with a fixed number of interviews (eight or 10) completed in each ultimate cluster. If a multiple-stage selection is used, a minimum of 33 primary sampling units (PSUs) is 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 100–125 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 100–125 PSUs/ultimate clusters.

Second stage: Household selection

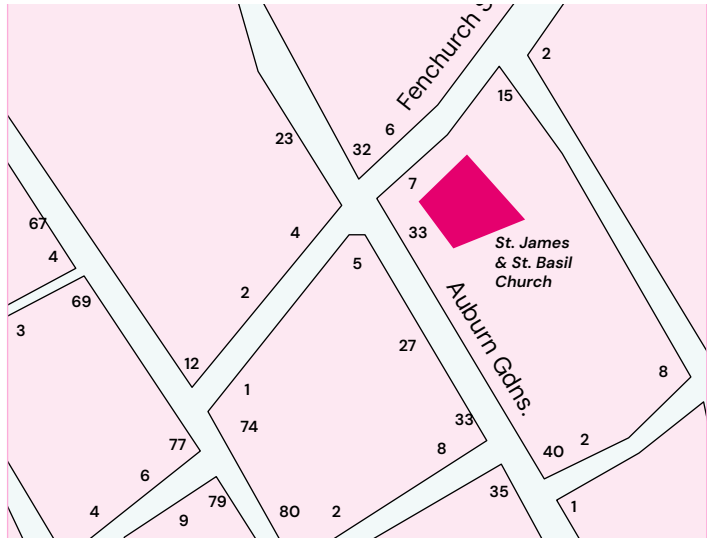
Random route procedures are used to select sampled households. In each ultimate cluster, the supervisor or field manager has pre-selected a starting point/address for the interviewer. Once the interviewer reaches the starting point, they must follow strict rules to determine which households to visit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

Definition of a household: All interviews will take place at a person’s home, ranging from a one-room flat to a single house. To be eligible, a household must 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 must place their 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 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 unable to complete an interview at a selected household, another household is selected using the same procedure.

The interviewer should count individual households, not houses, as a house/building can contain multiple 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.



- 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.

Panel survey design

For the 2025 World Risk Poll, data collection in the United States was conducted using the Gallup Panel™. This reflected a broader change in Gallup World Poll data collection procedures for the United States, rather than a World Risk Poll-specific design decision. The Gallup Panel is a probability-based, nationally representative panel whose members are recruited using random-digit-dial methodology. The Gallup World Poll panel survey is conducted by telephone and takes approximately 30 minutes to complete.

Web survey design

In China, 2025 World Risk Poll data were collected using a self-administered web survey, also known as computer-assisted web interviewing, or CAWI. Unlike the face-to-face and telephone surveys described above, the web survey relied on an opt-in sample rather than a probability-based sample design. This approach was also used for World Risk Poll data collection in China in 2023.

Gallup used high-quality, commercially available third-party panels as the sample source. These panels are recruited using opt-in methods and are designed to provide access to a broad cross-section of the online adult population. Because the sample was not probability-based, Gallup used quotas to help align the achieved sample with key demographic characteristics of the adult population aged 15 and older. Quotas were set by age, gender, region and education.

From a questionnaire design perspective, the web survey instrument closely matched the telephone version of the World Risk Poll questionnaire. However, item formatting and presentation were adapted for self-administration and to support high-quality web data collection. Gallup applied standard web-survey design practices to reduce item nonresponse, incomplete interviews and inconsistent or illogical responses.

Because the China data were collected entirely by web, the results should be interpreted with this mode and sample design in mind. In particular, the use of an opt-in web panel differs from the probability-based face-to-face and telephone designs used in most other World Risk Poll countries and territories.

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 aged 15+ who live in the household. The computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) system then randomly selects the household member to be interviewed. (For countries or areas where paper and pencil interviewing is 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 participate 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 in 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-dialling (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

World Risk Poll regional survey response rates

As is common in cross-country survey research, response rates for the Gallup World Poll differ across countries and territories. There are several reasons for this variation: the mode of interviewing (telephone or in person), how people in a country generally feel about survey research and the survey length or idiosyncratic factors, such as a person’s willingness to participate.

Table 3. Median response rate by region, 2025 World Risk Poll

REGION	NO. OF COUNTRIES IN REGION	SURVEY MODE (NO. OF COUNTRIES)	RESPONSE RATE (MEDIAN)
Australia and New Zealand	2	Telephone (2)	4%
Central Asia	7	Face-to-Face (7)	58%
Central/Western Africa	19	Face-to-Face (19)	70%
Eastern Africa	12	Face-to-Face (11), Telephone (1)	72%
Eastern Asia*	5	Face-to-Face (1), Telephone (4)	4%
Eastern Europe	10	Face-to-Face (6), Telephone (4)	51%
Latin America and the Caribbean	18	Face-to-Face (18)	31%
Middle East	11	Face-to-Face (6), Telephone (5)	27%
Northern Africa	5	Face-to-Face (3), Telephone (2)	34%
Northern America	2	Telephone (2)	12%
Northern/Western Europe	17	Telephone (17)	3%
Southeastern Asia	9	Face-to-Face (7), Telephone (2)	34%
Southern Africa	4	Face-to-Face (4)	73%
Southern Asia	5	Face-to-Face (5)	65%
Southern Europe	13	Face-to-Face (6), Telephone (7)	16%

*Note: China is excluded from the response-rate table because data were collected using a nonprobability web sample, for which a traditional response rate is not applicable.

Data preparation and weighting

This section describes data processing and weighting procedures and explains how to interpret and calculate sampling errors.

Data processing and quality control

The World Risk Poll dataset, like all data collected through the Gallup World Poll, undergoes a rigorous quality assurance process before analysis and public release. Quality control begins during data collection and continues through data cleaning, review, weighting and final validation.

For face-to-face and telephone interviews, Gallup requires vendors to conduct in-field validations to ensure interviewers follow the sampling methodology and administer the questionnaire correctly. Face-to-face interviews may be validated through supervisor accompaniment, in-person re-contact, telephone re-contact or review of recorded interviews. Telephone interviews may be validated through live listen-ins or recordings. In addition, interviewer productivity metrics and paradata are monitored throughout the field period to identify potential irregularities or quality concerns.

Following fieldwork, Gallup’s regional directors of survey research review the data to confirm that the sampling plan was followed and that the resulting data are nationally representative. These reviews include checks for consistency and stability by interviewer, region and other relevant dimensions. If a regional director identifies a potential problem, additional investigation is conducted and, where necessary, new data may be collected.

After the regional review, Gallup scientists conduct additional validity checks. The data are centrally aggregated and cleaned to ensure that correct variable codes, labels and data structures are applied. The dataset is then reviewed for logical consistency, data quality and trends over time. Once the data have been cleaned, weighted and vetted, Gallup calculates approximate study design effects and margins of error.

For data collected by web, Gallup applies additional quality control procedures tailored to self-administered online surveys. These procedures are informed by guidance from the AAPOR task force report, *Data Quality Metrics for Online Samples: Considerations for Study Design and Analysis*ⁱⁱ. In addition to the standard data review processes described above, Gallup implemented the following checks for the web survey data:

ii. <https://aapor.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Task-Force-Report-FINAL.pdf>

Table 4. Quality control checks for web survey data

QUALITY CONTROL CHECK	DESCRIPTION
Digital fingerprinting	Used to help confirm that responses were unique, came from valid devices and were not completed by bots.
Logic and consistency checks	Survey logic was programmed into the web instrument and tested before launch. The project team completed the survey and attempted to bypass programmed logic to confirm that checks were functioning as intended.
Excessive item nonresponse	Respondents who overused item nonresponse options, such as ‘don’t know’, were identified during quality checks and removed where appropriate.
Straight–lining	Respondents who repeatedly selected the same response category across long lists or blocks of questions were identified and removed where appropriate.
Speeding	Gallup reviewed total interview length to identify respondents who completed the survey too quickly to have fully read and considered the questions. Typically, interviews below one–third of the median country interview length are flagged for review. If other quality concerns were also present, the interview was removed and replaced.

Together, these procedures are intended to ensure that the final World Risk Poll dataset meets Gallup’s standards for data quality, consistency and analytical usability across modes of data collection.

Data weighting

Data weighting is used to reduce potential bias in survey estimates, align samples with known population parameters and support nationally representative estimates within each country or area, where appropriate. Gallup’s weighting procedures are based on the sample design for each country and are implemented in multiple stages. Because the 2025 World Risk Poll was collected using different modes, the construction of base weights differed for face–to–face, telephone and web samples.

In countries where data were collected face–to–face, Gallup first constructed sampling weights to account for disproportionate selection at primary and subsequent stages of sampling within each stratum. These weights account for differences in the allocation and selection probabilities of primary sampling units, secondary sampling units and households within the ultimate cluster. Gallup then applied a household–size adjustment based on the number of residents aged 15 and older in the selected household. This adjustment accounts for the fact that adults in larger households have a lower probability of being selected when only one adult is chosen for interview. The product of these steps constitutes the base weight for face–to–face samples. This approach to calculating sampling weights was added to the weighting process for all face–to–face countries in 2021.

In countries where data were collected by telephone, Gallup constructed a probability–based base weight to account for the selection of telephone numbers from the relevant sampling frames and to correct for unequal selection probabilities. This includes adjustments for selecting one adult within landline households and for respondents who could be selected from both landline and mobile frames. Adjustments reflecting the relative sizes of the landline and mobile frames were added to the weighting process for all telephone countries beginning in 2020.

For China, where data were collected via an opt–in web panel, the sample was drawn from a nonprobability frame, meaning respondents did not have known probabilities of selection. Gallup therefore used propensity weighting to construct pseudo–base weights. This method uses variables common to the web sample and prior Gallup World Poll data from China to model the likelihood that a respondent came from the panel frame, using logistic regression. The estimated probability of inclusion in the panel frame was then used in constructing respondent–level survey weights for analysis.

After base weights or pseudo–base weights were constructed, the weights were post–stratified to adjust for nonresponse and align the weighted sample with known population benchmarks.

For the web sample, weights were further adjusted through post–stratification to align with predetermined targets for age, gender, education, region and urbanicity.

All survey weights are normalised within each country or area. This means the weights are rescaled so that the sum of the weights equals the total sample size for that country or area.

Finally, Gallup calculates approximate study design effects and margins of error. These calculations are presented in the ‘Country dataset details’ section. The design effect calculation reflects the influence of weighting on the precision of survey estimates.

Population or projection weights

Many results presented in *The Quiet Hazards* are based on pooled analyses that combine country–level data to produce cross–national estimates, typically at the global or regional level. For these analyses, a different weight — known as a projection weight — is used.

As described in the previous section, Gallup normalises survey weights so that the sum of the weights within each country or area equals that country’s achieved sample size. In most countries and territories included in the 2025 World Risk Poll, the sample size is approximately 1,000 respondents, though some exceptions exist.

This weighting approach is appropriate for estimating results within individual countries and for comparing country-level results. However, it has important implications for analyses that combine data across multiple countries. If normalised survey weights were used to calculate a global or regional estimate, the result would not account for differences in the size of each country's population aged 15 and older. Instead, the estimate would approximate an average of country-level results, with large-population countries having the same influence on the final estimate as smaller-population countries — effectively under-representing people living in larger countries and over-representing those living in smaller ones.

Projection weights address this issue by rescaling each country's normalised survey weights so that they sum to the country's population aged 15 and older, rather than to the country's World Risk Poll sample size. This allows pooled estimates to reflect the relative population size of each country or area included in the analysis. In practical terms, projection weights ensure that respondents from more populous countries contribute proportionally more to global or regional estimates than those from less populous countries.

Unless otherwise noted, all 2025 World Risk Poll statistics that describe a group of countries — including global and regional estimates — are calculated using projection weights.

Sampling error and precision of estimates

When interpreting survey results, it is important to recognise that all sample surveys are subject to potential sources of error. These include sampling errors, which reflect the uncertainty associated with surveying a sample rather than the full population, as well as non-sampling errors that may occur during data collection, processing or analysis. Nonresponse is one important source of non-sampling error; it occurs when selected individuals cannot be contacted, are unavailable or choose not to participate. Nonresponse may introduce bias if nonparticipants differ systematically from respondents in ways related to the survey measures. Other potential sources of error include interviewer-administration mistakes and incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent answers from respondents.

The sampling design of the World Risk Poll is intended to support nationally representative estimates for each country or area's target population (with the exception of China, where data were collected via an opt-in web panel and the sample was drawn from a nonprobability frame). A properly drawn probability sample is expected to reflect the characteristics of the population from which it was selected within a known range of statistical uncertainty. In other words, sample-based estimates can be used to make inferences about the target population while accounting for the uncertainty introduced by sampling rather than interviewing every member of the population.

Sampling error can be estimated and used to help interpret survey results. The size of the sampling error depends largely on the number of completed interviews, the distribution of responses to a given question and the complexity of the sampling design.

The margin of error (MOE), or the level of precision used in estimating the unknown population proportion 'P', can be derived based on the following formulaⁱⁱⁱ:

$$MOE = 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

where 'n' is the sample size (i.e. the number of completed surveys). Under the most conservative assumption (P = 0.5), the MOE for a sample size of 1,000 will be $1.96 \times \sqrt{(0.25/1,000)} = 3.1\%$ under the assumption of simple random sampling.

Table 5 shows the size of the 95% confidence interval half-widths for various sample sizes under the assumption of simple random sampling. They may be interpreted as indicating the approximate range (plus or minus the figure shown) around the sample estimate within which the results of repeated sampling in the same time period could be expected to fall 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedures, interviewing process and questionnaire. For any given sample size, the estimated precision is lowest when P = 0.5 (or 50%). For example, the sample size needed to ensure a sampling error (or half-width of confidence interval) of 0.05 at the 95% confidence level is around 400 cases when P = 0.5 (or 50%). A sample size of 300 will produce a sampling error close to 0.057 at the 95% confidence level when P = 0.5 (or 50%). With P = 0.4 (or 40%), a sample size of 300 will produce a sampling error of 0.056.

iii. This formula is calculated at the 95% confidence level, i.e. $\alpha = 0.05$, resulting in $z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$.

Table 5. 95% confidence interval half-widths for percentages for entire sample or subgroups, in percentage points

SAMPLE SIZES NEAR	FOR PERCENTAGES NEAR					
	5/95%	10/90%	20/80%	30/70%	40/60%	50/50%
400	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9
500	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
600	1.7	2.4	3.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
800	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.5
1,000	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
1,500	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
2,000	0.96	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
2,500	0.85	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
3,000	0.78	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
4,000	0.68	0.93	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
5,000	0.60	0.88	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4

While the above table reflects precision assuming simple random sampling, face-to-face surveys use complex designs involving stratification and clustering. Even for telephone samples, although drawn as simple random samples within each frame, the overall sample design is complex. In addition to design complexities, both modes of data collection are weighted to correct for unequal probabilities of household selection and post-stratification adjustments. This introduces a design effect that must be considered when computing the sampling error (or precision) of the estimates. The design effect is defined as the ratio of the design-based sample variance to the sample variance obtained from a simple random sample of the same size. To calculate the precision of an estimate using the complex sampling design with a design effect, one must multiply the precision under the assumption of simple random sampling by the square root of the design effect associated with this estimate. In other words, the precision of an estimate (p) of an unknown population proportion ‘P’ may be approximated as:

$$\text{Precision}(p) = \sqrt{\text{Deff}} \times \text{SE}(p)$$

where ‘Deff’ is the design effect associated with the estimate (p), and

$$\text{SE}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

where ‘n’ is the unweighted sample size.

For purposes of simplicity, an estimate of ‘Deff_{wt}’ is provided for each country, taking into

consideration only the variability of weights^{iv}. A design effect of 1 means the effective sample size is the same as the nominal sample size, which is 1,000 for most countries. For proportions close to 0.5 (or 50%), a design effect of 2 reduces the effective sample size by 50% or increases the margin of error by over 40% compared with a simple random sample^v.

In addition to the variability of weights, clustered samples in face-to-face surveys contribute to the design effect by reducing the effective sample size. The intraclass correlation coefficient for each estimate and the average cluster size affect the design effect as follows:

$$\text{Deff}_c = 1 + (c - 1)\rho$$

where ‘Deff_c’ is the design effect due to clustering, ‘c’ is the average cluster size and ‘ρ’ is the intraclass correlation coefficient for a particular estimate. In most face-to-face countries in the 2023 World Risk Poll, the average cluster size is 10. For purposes of illustration, if the average cluster size in a country is 10 and if the intraclass correlation coefficient estimate is 0.1, the design effect due to clustering is:

Deff_c = 1 + (10 – 1) × 0.1 = 1.9. In general, design effects associated with clustered samples will be higher than 1.

Therefore, precision for estimates generated from face-to-face surveys can be approximated by this formula:

$$\text{MOE} = 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}} \times \sqrt{\text{Deff}_{\text{wt}}} \times \sqrt{\text{Deff}_c}$$

For nonprobability web samples, credibility intervals may be reported as approximate indicators of statistical uncertainty based on the effective sample size. Because respondents are not selected through a probability sample design with known selection probabilities, these intervals should not be interpreted as conventional margins of sampling error.

World Risk Poll modified or excluded questions

In 2025, the World Risk Poll was fielded in 140 countries and territories with diverse political, cultural, economic and geographic backgrounds. In some instances, these differences prevented Gallup from asking the full set of questions in the World Risk Poll; some questions were completely excluded, while others had to be worded differently in a few countries.

iv. The design effect was defined formally by Kish (1965, Section 8.2, p. 258) as ‘the ratio of the actual variance of a sample to the variance of a simple random sample of the same number of elements’. Based on Kish’s approximate formula: design effect = (sample size) × (sum of squared weights) / (square of the sum of weights).
v. Assuming the margin of error is reported at the 95% confidence level, the margin of error associated with an estimate of p = 0.5, a design effect of 1 and a sample size of 1,000 is ±3.1 percentage points. If the design effect increases to 2, the margin of error increases to ±4.4 percentage points.

This section provides information about the countries or territories where any question appearing in the 2025 Poll was significantly modified or was excluded altogether.

 Bahrain

The following question was not asked in Bahrain:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?

 Kuwait

The following questions were not asked in Kuwait:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government
- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government
- WP22260 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your religion

 Morocco

The following questions were not asked in Morocco:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government
- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government

 Myanmar

In Myanmar, WP22231 and WP24198 were modified so that the text read ‘the government of Myanmar currently in power’. Responses to the modified wording are included in the analysis and reporting.

 Niger

The following questions were not asked in Niger:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government
- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government

 Oman

The following questions were not asked in Oman:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government
- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government
- WP22260 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your religion

 Saudi Arabia

The following questions were not asked in Saudi Arabia:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government
- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government
- WP22259 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? The colour of your skin

- WP22260 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your religion
- WP22261 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your [insert nationality/ethnic group/race]
- WP22262 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your gender
- WP22263 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? A disability, if you have one

Additionally, because of its sensitivity, the coded response option ‘politics/political situation/corruption’ was suppressed in Saudi Arabia for the following open-ended question:

- WP22211 In your own words, what is the greatest source of RISK TO YOUR SAFETY in your daily life?

 Singapore

In Singapore, the following question was not asked because it was viewed as too repetitive with WP24198 (Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in Singapore, or not? National government). This is due to Singapore’s status as a city-state and the lack of differentiation between a ‘national’ and a ‘local’ government.

- WP24199 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? Local government

 Tajikistan

The following questions were not asked in Tajikistan:

- WP22231 How much do you think the government of (NAME OF COUNTRY) cares about you and your wellbeing? A lot, somewhat or not at all?
- WP24198 Do you think each of the following are well prepared to deal with a disaster in (response in SA/WP5), or not? National government

Additionally, because of its sensitivity, the coded response option ‘politics/political situation/corruption’ was suppressed in Tajikistan for the following open-ended question:

- WP22211 In your own words, what is the greatest source of RISK TO YOUR SAFETY in your daily life?

 United Arab Emirates

The following questions were not asked in the United Arab Emirates:

- WP22259 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? The colour of your skin
- WP22260 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your religion
- WP22261 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your [insert nationality/ethnic group/race]
- WP22262 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? Your gender
- WP22263 Have you, PERSONALLY, ever EXPERIENCED any discrimination because of any of the following? A disability, if you have one

Country dataset details, 2025 World Risk Poll

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Albania	17 May – 13 Jul 2025	1,000	1.32	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Albanian	People living in remote or difficult-to-access rural areas were excluded. The excluded area represents approximately 2% of the population.
2025	Algeria	20 May – 9 Jul 2025	1,000	2.20	4.6	Mobile Telephone	Arabic	
2025	Argentina	27 Jun – 31 Jul 2025	1,000	1.40	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	Those living in dispersed rural population areas were excluded. This represents about 3% of the population.
2025	Armenia	30 Apr – 4 Jun 2025	1,001	1.48	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Armenian	Settlements near territories disputed with Azerbaijan were not included for insecurity reasons. The excluded area represents approximately 3% of the population.
2025	Australia	13 Aug – 13 Oct 2025	1,000	1.46	3.7	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
2025	Austria	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,010	1.78	4.1	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German	
2025	Azerbaijan	4 Aug – 10 Sep 2025	1,000	1.25	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Azeri, Russian	Nakhichevan and East Zangezur territories are not included. These areas represent approximately 8% of the total population. (Nagorno-Karabakh is not included in the sampling frame and not counted in exclusion percent.)
2025	Bahrain	20 Jul – 10 Aug 2025	1,011	1.20	3.4	Mobile Telephone	Arabic, English, Hindi	Includes only Bahrainis, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, or Hindi.
2025	Bangladesh	2 Aug – 9 Sep 2025	1,000	1.93	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bengali	
2025	Belgium	17 Oct 2025 – 10 Jan 2026	1,002	1.43	3.7	Landline and Mobile Telephone	French, Flemish	
2025	Benin	31 Jul – 19 Aug 2025	1,000	1.96	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bariba, Fon, French	
2025	Bolivia	3 Jun – 1 Jul 2025	1,000	1.33	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	Some distant, small locations were excluded due to accessibility and/or security issues. The exclusions represent approximately 7% of the population.
2025	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 Jun – 21 Sep 2025	1,004	1.52	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bosnian	
2025	Botswana	9 Oct – 1 Dec 2025	1,000	1.84	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Setswana	Sampling units of population size less than 50 are excluded from the sampling frame. This exclusion is approximately 4% of the population of Botswana.
2025	Brazil	13 Jun – 15 Jul 2025	1,000	1.26	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Portuguese	
2025	Bulgaria	4 Jul – 8 Dec 2025	1,015	1.33	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bulgarian	
2025	Burkina Faso	28 Aug – 24 Sep 2025	1,000	1.56	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Dioula, French, Fulfulde, Moore	Some communities across regions were excluded due to security reasons. The areas excluded represent approximately 18% of the population.
2025	Cambodia	1 Sep – 1 Oct 2025	1,000	1.57	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Khmer	Koh Kong, Steung Treng, Otdar Meanchey and Kep provinces were excluded. These excluded areas represent approximately 3% of the population of Cambodia.
2025	Cameroon	22 May – 20 Jun 2024	1,000	1.69	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, English, Fulfulde	Some arrondissements in the East, North, Extreme North, Northwest, and Southwest regions were excluded due to insecurity. Neighbourhoods with fewer than 50 households were also excluded from the sampling. The exclusion represents 21% of the total population.
2025	Canada	8 Aug – 14 Sep 2025	1,017	1.35	3.6	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English, French	Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut were excluded from the sample.

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Chad	12 Jun – 28 Jul 2025	1,000	1.85	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Chadian Arabic, Ngambay	Because of security issues and difficult terrain, seven regions are excluded from the sampling: Lac, Ouaddaï, Wadi Fira, Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti and Salamat. In addition, the Nord Kanem and Bahr El Gazel Nord districts were excluded due to accessibility issues. Quartiers/villages with fewer than 50 inhabitants are also excluded from sampling. The excluded areas represent 23% of the population.
2025	Chile	16 May – 26 Aug 2025	1,001	1.54	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	China	14 Apr – 15 May 2025	3,010	1.78	2.4	Web	Chinese	Tibet was excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent less than 1% of the population of China.
2025	Colombia	29 Jul – 1 Oct 2025	1,003	1.30	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	Ten departments and an additional 19 municipalities were excluded because they are located in areas of low population or with extreme insecurity. The excluded areas represent approximately 5% of the population.
2025	Comoros	27 Jul – 20 Sep 2025	1,000	1.65	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Comorian	
2025	Congo (Republic of the)	1 Jun – 2 Jul 2025	1,000	1.71	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Kituba, Lingala	
2025	Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)	18 Jul – 29 Aug 2025	1,000	2.20	4.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Lingala, Swahili	Parts of Bandundu, Bas-Congo, Équateur, Kasai-Occidental, Maniema, Orientale, Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu and Katanga were excluded due to insecurity. Geographic exclusions represent 19% of the population.
2025	Costa Rica	10 Jun – 27 Jul 2025	1,000	1.28	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Côte d'Ivoire	8–28 Jul 2025	1,000	1.92	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Dioula	PSUs with a population less than 100 were excluded prior to sampling, corresponding to 9% of the population.
2025	Croatia	30 Aug – 30 Oct 2025	1,007	1.27	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Croatian	
2025	Cyprus	5 Sep – 27 Nov 2025	1,003	2.36	4.8	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Greek, English	
2025	Czech Republic	9 Sep – 21 Oct 2025	1,005	1.33	3.6	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Czech	
2025	Denmark	3 Sep – 8 Oct 2025	1,004	1.95	4.3	Mobile Telephone	Danish	
2025	Dominican Republic	27 Jun – 27 Jul 2025	1,000	1.52	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Ecuador	16 Jul – 6 Sep 2025	1,000	1.38	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Egypt	23 Aug – 12 Sep 2025	1,000	1.52	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic	Frontier governorates (Matruh, Red Sea, New Valley, North Sinai and South Sinai) were excluded because they are remote and represent a small proportion of the country's population. The excluded areas represent less than 2% of the total population.
2025	El Salvador	2 Jul – 17 Sep 2025	1,000	1.64	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Estonia	4–26 Sep 2025	1,011	1.53	3.8	Mobile Telephone	Estonian, Russian	
2025	Ethiopia	26 Aug – 11 Oct 2025	1,000	1.80	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Amharic, English, Oromo, Tigrinya	Amhara was excluded due to a state of emergency. Also excluded were Harari, Somali Urban and Tigray Urban regions. The excluded areas represent approximately 30% of the total population of Ethiopia.
2025	Finland	11 Aug – 2 Oct 2025	1,001	1.74	4.1	Mobile Telephone	Finnish	
2025	France	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,007	1.63	3.9	Landline and Mobile Telephone	French	
2025	Gabon	18 Aug – 27 Sep 2025	1,000	1.74	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Fang	
2025	Gambia	2 Aug – 3 Dec 2025	1,008	1.57	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Pulaar, Wolof, Malinke	

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Georgia	4 Jun – 31 Jul 2025	1,000	1.50	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Georgian, Russian	South Ossetia and Abkhazia were not included for the safety of the interviewers. In addition, very remote, mountainous villages with fewer than 100 inhabitants were also excluded. The excluded area represents approximately 8% of the population.
2025	Germany	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,007	1.90	4.3	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German	
2025	Ghana	15 Sep – 23 Oct 2025	1,000	1.57	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Ewe, Twi, Dagbani	Localities with fewer than 100 inhabitants were excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent approximately 4% of the population.
2025	Greece	1 Sep – 7 Oct 2025	1,006	2.17	4.6	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Greek	
2025	Guatemala	18 Jun – 22 Aug 2025	1,002	1.60	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Guinea	9 Jul – 3 Aug 2025	1,000	1.92	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Malinke, Pular, Soussou	
2025	Honduras	13 Jun – 13 Sep 2025	1,002	1.80	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	PSUs with a population less than 50, and DE LA BAHÍA and GRACIAS A DIOS were excluded. The exclusion represents approximately 4% of the population.
2025	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	23 Aug – 14 Oct 2025	1,004	1.41	3.7	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Chinese	
2025	Hungary	15 Sep – 20 Oct 2025	1,006	1.63	3.9	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Hungarian	
2025	Iceland	2 Jun – 5 Jul 2025	500	1.40	5.2	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Icelandic	
2025	India	2 Aug – 1 Dec 2025	3,058	1.52	2.2	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.
2025	Indonesia	3 Sep – 16 Oct 2025	1,053	1.29	3.4	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bahasa Indonesia	
2025	Iraq	19 Jun – 2 Oct 2025	1,033	1.31	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic, Kurdish	
2025	Ireland	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,009	1.67	4.0	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
2025	Israel	3 Jul – 25 Aug 2025	1,001	1.19	3.4	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Hebrew, Arabic	The sample does not include the area of East Jerusalem. Unsafe or evacuated areas near the Gaza border were excluded from the survey.
2025	Italy	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,008	1.99	4.4	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Italian	
2025	Jamaica	29 Jul – 22 Sep 2025	500	1.56	5.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English	
2025	Japan	11 Sep – 3 Nov 2025	1,006	1.34	3.6	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Japanese	
2025	Jordan	23 Jun – 24 Jul 2025	1,000	1.57	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic	
2025	Kazakhstan	31 Jul – 23 Aug 2025	1,000	1.31	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Russian, Kazakh	
2025	Kenya	7–26 Oct 2025	1,000	1.28	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Swahili/Kiswahili	
2025	Kosovo	3 Jul – 25 Sep 2025	1,000	1.53	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Albanian, Serbian	
2025	Kuwait	23 Jul – 8 Sep 2025	1,000	1.78	4.1	Mobile Telephone	Arabic, Bengali, English, Hindi	Includes only Kuwaitis, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Bengali or Hindi.

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Kyrgyzstan	2–28 Aug 2025	1,000	1.24	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Kyrgyz, Russian	
2025	Lao People's Democratic Republic	22 Sep – 22 Oct 2025	1,000	1.71	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Lao	Excluded Xaisomboun Province, Xayaboury Province and some communes that are unreachable and/or have security considerations. The excluded areas represent approximately 7% of the population.
2025	Latvia	13 Aug – 3 Oct 2025	1,012	1.53	3.8	Mobile Telephone	Latvian, Russian	
2025	Lebanon	5 May – 5 Jun 2025	1,002	1.16	3.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic	Hermel, Baalbek, and Bint Jbeil, under the strict control of Hezbollah, were excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 10% of the population.
2025	Lesotho	7 Jul – 14 Aug 2025	1,005	1.71	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Sesotho	
2025	Liberia	8 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,000	1.43	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Pidgin English	
2025	Libya	7 Aug – 11 Sep 2025	1,001	1.14	3.3	Mobile Telephone	Arabic	
2025	Lithuania	26 Jun – 26 Aug 2025	1,022	1.94	4.3	Mobile Telephone	Lithuanian	
2025	Luxembourg	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,008	1.49	3.8	Landline and Mobile Telephone	French, German	
2025	Madagascar	14 May – 13 Jun 2025	1,000	1.44	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Malagasy	Regions that were unsafe or unreachable were excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent approximately 17% of the total population.
2025	Malawi	31 Jul – 16 Aug 2025	1,000	1.35	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Chichewa, English, Tumbuka	
2025	Malaysia	4 Sep – 11 Oct 2025	1,000	1.70	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bahasa Malay, English	
2025	Mali	1–22 Aug 2025	1,000	1.49	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Bambara	The regions of Gao, Kidal, Mopti and Tombouctou were excluded because of insecurity. Quartiers and villages with fewer than 50 inhabitants were also excluded from the sample. The excluded areas represent 23% of the total population.
2025	Malta	4 Aug – 5 Sep 2025	1,000	1.20	3.4	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Maltese, English	
2025	Mauritania	20 Aug – 14 Sep 2025	1,000	1.66	4.0	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Pulaar, Hassanya	Some communes in Hodh Ech Chargui and Hodh El Gharbi were excluded due to increasing insecurity. The excluded areas represent approximately 4% of the population.
2025	Mauritius	25 Jun – 3 Sep 2025	1,000	1.90	4.3	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Creole, English, French	
2025	Mexico	21 Jun – 21 Aug 2025	1,001	1.27	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Moldova (the Republic of)	15 Jun – 24 Jul 2025	1,000	1.75	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Romanian/Moldavian, Russian	Transnistria (Pridnestrovie) was excluded for safety of interviewers. The excluded area represents approximately 13% of the population.
2025	Mongolia	23 Aug – 28 Sep 2025	1,000	1.34	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Mongolian	
2025	Montenegro	3 Sep – 18 Nov 2025	1,000	1.26	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Montenegrin	
2025	Morocco	8 Sep – 7 Oct 2025	1,007	1.39	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Moroccan Arabic	Excludes the Southern provinces. The excluded area represents approximately 3% of the population.
2025	Mozambique	6 Jul – 22 Aug 2025	1,000	2.01	4.4	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Portuguese, Xichangana, Emakhuwa	Cabo Delgado province, as well as a small number of districts in other provinces, were excluded due to insecurity. The excluded areas represent 11% of the population.
2025	Myanmar	1 Sep – 26 Oct 2025	1,003	1.75	4.1	Mobile Telephone	Myanmar, Burmese	
2025	Namibia	12 Sep – 5 Oct 2025	1,000	1.58	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Oshiwambo, Afrikaans	

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Nepal	15 Oct – 20 Nov 2025	1,000	1.42	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Nepali, Maithili	
2025	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	28 Aug – 16 Nov 2025	1,001	1.78	4.1	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Dutch	
2025	New Zealand	20 Aug – 30 Sep 2025	1,000	1.51	3.8	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
2025	Niger	2 Jul – 15 Aug 2025	1,000	2.07	4.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Hausa, Zarma	Some communes in the Agadez and Diffa regions were excluded due to insecurity. In addition, PSUs with fewer than 25 households were also excluded. The excluded area represents approximately 8% of the population.
2025	Nigeria	8 Sep – 2 Oct 2025	1,000	2.15	4.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Hausa, Igbo, Pidgin English, Yoruba	The states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe were excluded due to insecurity and Boko Haram insurgency. Disputed areas of Taraba state are also excluded. These exclusions account for roughly 7% of the total population.
2025	North Macedonia	17 Jun – 5 Sep 2025	1,006	1.44	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Macedonian, Albanian	
2025	Norway	18 Aug – 29 Sep 2025	1,001	1.98	4.4	Mobile Telephone	Norwegian	
2025	Oman	5 Aug – 22 Sep 2025	1,000	1.65	4.0	Mobile Telephone	Arabic, Bengali, English, Hindi, Urdu	Includes Omani Nationals, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Bengali, Hindi or Urdu.
2025	Pakistan	23 Jun – 10 Aug 2025	1,000	1.81	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Urdu	Did not include AJK, other northern areas and parts of FATA. Additional districts were excluded for security reasons. The excluded area represents approximately 3% of the population. Gender-matched sampling was used during the final stage of selection.
2025	Panama	16 Jul – 3 Sep 2025	1,000	1.30	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Paraguay	31 Jul – 8 Sep 2025	1,000	1.34	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish, Jopara	
2025	Peru	15 Jul – 23 Aug 2025	1,000	1.35	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	
2025	Philippines	2 Oct – 5 Dec 2025	1,000	1.34	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Filipino, Iluko, Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Waray, Bicol	
2025	Poland	9 Sep – 27 Oct 2025	1,005	1.26	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Polish	Low population areas were excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 5% of the population.
2025	Portugal	8 Oct – 19 Nov 2025	1,001	1.73	4.1	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Portuguese	
2025	Romania	19 Jun – 23 Sep 2025	1,000	1.29	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Romanian	
2025	Russian Federation	20 Jun – 12 Oct 2025	1,000	1.85	4.2	Mobile Telephone	Russian	
2025	Saudi Arabia	15 Jun – 15 Jul 2025	1,018	1.44	3.7	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.
2025	Senegal	24 Aug – 16 Sep 2025	1,000	1.73	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Wolof	The Sindian commune in the Ziguinchor region was excluded due to insecurity. PSUs (quartiers and villages) with household sizes less than 50 were excluded due to their small population sizes. The excluded areas represent 20% of the population.
2025	Serbia	17 May – 3 Aug 2025	1,000	1.31	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Serbian	
2025	Sierra Leone	22 Sep – 29 Dec 2025	1,001	1.51	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Krio, Mende	
2025	Singapore	3–21 Jul 2025	1,002	1.89	4.3	Mobile Telephone	Bahasa Malay, Chinese, English	
2025	Slovakia	14 Jun – 15 Aug 2025	1,001	1.31	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Hungarian, Slovak	

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Slovenia	26 May – 12 Jul 2025	1,030	1.66	4.0	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Slovene	
2025	Somalia	16 Aug – 3 Nov 2025	1,002	1.40	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Somali	The entire Middle Juba and rural parts of Bakool, Bay, Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle and Sool were excluded due to prevailing security issues, as well as districts in other areas of the country. Excluded areas represent approximately 29% of the population.
2025	South Africa	23 Jul – 16 Sep 2025	1,003	1.32	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Afrikaans, English, Sotho, Xhosa, Zulu	
2025	South Korea	28 Jul – 13 Sep 2025	1,002	1.99	4.4	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Korean	
2025	Spain	20 Oct – 15 Nov 2025	1,012	1.53	3.8	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Spanish	
2025	Sri Lanka	31 Aug – 21 Oct 2025	1,002	1.72	4.1	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Sinhala, Tamil	
2025	Sweden	11 Aug – 21 Sep 2025	1,002	1.99	4.4	Mobile Telephone	Swedish	
2025	Switzerland	20 Oct – 18 Nov 2025	1,011	2.02	4.4	Landline and Mobile Telephone	German, French, Italian	
2025	Taiwan, Province of China	23 Jul – 16 Aug 2025	1,000	1.78	4.1	Landline and Mobile Telephone	Chinese	
2025	Tajikistan	30 May – 10 Aug 2025	1,000	1.55	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Tajik	The GBAO was excluded. The excluded region represents approximately 3% of the population.
2025	Tanzania	2–25 Jun 2025	1,000	1.51	3.8	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Swahili/Kiswahili	
2025	Thailand	1 Sep – 6 Nov 2025	1,002	1.80	4.2	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Thai	Three provinces in the South region (Pattani, Narathiwat and Yala) were excluded for security reasons; a few districts in other provinces were also excluded. The excluded areas represent less than 4% of the population.
2025	Togo	25 Aug – 14 Sep 2025	1,000	1.96	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	French, Ewe	PSUs with less than 100 population were excluded prior to sampling. The excluded areas represent approximately 7% of the population.
2025	Tunisia	15 Jun – 19 Jul 2025	1,000	1.20	3.4	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic	
2025	Türkiye	18 Jul – 20 Sep 2025	1,000	1.21	3.4	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Turkish	Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa provinces and portions of Adana, Hatay and Malatya provinces were excluded due to an earthquake in February 2023. The excluded areas represent approximately 4% of the population.
2025	Uganda	8–29 Nov 2025	1,004	1.38	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Ateso, English, Luganda, Runyankole	Three districts in the North region were excluded for security reasons — Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit. The excluded areas represent 2% or less of the population.
2025	Ukraine	12–26 Sep 2025	1,000	1.51	3.8	Mobile Telephone	Russian, Ukrainian	Some occupied territories with entrenched Russian control are excluded due to lack of coverage by Ukrainian mobile operators. The exclusion represents approximately 12% of the population.
2025	United Arab Emirates	14 Aug – 13 Sep 2025	1,000	1.37	3.6	Mobile Telephone	Arabic, English, Hindi, Urdu	Includes only Emiratis, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Hindi or Urdu.
2025	United Kingdom	20 Oct – 18 Nov 2025	1,006	1.54	3.8	Landline and Mobile Telephone	English	
2025	United States	11 Aug – 11 Sep 2025	1,000	1.80	4.2	Landline and Mobile Telephone (Panel)	English	
2025	Uruguay	24 Jul – 10 Sep 2025	1,000	1.32	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	

SURVEY YEAR	COUNTRY	DATA COLLECTION DATE	NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS	DESIGN EFFECT ^a	MARGIN OF ERROR ^b	MODE OF INTERVIEWING	LANGUAGES	EXCLUSIONS
2025	Uzbekistan	16 Jun – 15 Aug 2025	1,000	1.62	3.9	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Uzbek, Russian	The entire Karakalpak region was excluded, representing 6% of Uzbekistan’s total population.
2025	Venezuela	4 Jun – 4 Jul 2025	1,000	1.40	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Spanish	The Federal Dependencies were excluded due to remoteness and difficulty of access. Exclusions represent less than 1% of the population.
2025	Vietnam	23 Jun – 8 Sep 2025	1,000	1.39	3.7	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Vietnamese	
2025	West Bank and East Jerusalem	26 Jun – 30 Jul 2025	1,000	1.26	3.5	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Arabic	Areas with population concentrations under 1,000 people were excluded. The excluded areas represent approximately 2% of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Interviewing was not conducted in the Gaza Strip. Jewish Israeli-majority areas within the West Bank and East Jerusalem are not included.
2025	Zambia	25 Jun – 16 Jul 2025	1,001	1.90	4.3	Face-to-Face (HH)*	Bemba, English, Lozi, Nyanja, Tonga	
2025	Zimbabwe	27 Jun – 4 Aug 2025	1,000	1.32	3.6	Face-to-Face (HH)*	English, Shona, Ndebele	

^a The design effect calculation reflects the weights and does not incorporate the intraclass correlation coefficients.
Design effect calculation: $n \times (\text{sum of squared weights}) / (\text{sum of weights})^2$

^b Margin of error is calculated around a proportion at the 95% confidence level. The maximum margin of error was calculated assuming a reported percentage of 50% and takes into account the design effect. Margin of error calculation:
 $\sqrt{(0.25/N)} \times 1.96 \times \sqrt{DE}$

*Handheld data collection.

Samples are nationally representative unless otherwise noted in the Exclusions column.

B. Data analysis and methods used in reporting

This section reviews the statistical methods used in the analysis of the 2025 Lloyd’s Register Foundation World Risk Poll. It also provides further information about other data sources and Gallup World Poll questions used in the analysis that were not part of the World Risk Poll questionnaire.

World Risk Poll results: reporting and analytical conventions

World Risk Poll results are generally reported at three levels: global estimates, estimates for groups of countries and areas — such as global regions or country-income groups — and country-level estimates. Country-level results are weighted to improve the representativeness of the data for each country or territory’s target population. Results aggregated across more than one country or territory are weighted by the size of the aged 15 and older population in the countries and territories included in the analysis, unless otherwise noted.

Country groupings used in the analysis

Geographic region: The latest report from the World Risk Poll — *The Quiet Hazards: How Everyday Risk Shapes Daily Life* — uses the same 15 regional groupings (see Table 6) as in past reports. These geographic regions closely follow those used by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)^{vi}, though, in some instances, these definitions were modified.

Most notably, the UNSD region of ‘Western Asia’ was renamed to the more familiar name of the ‘Middle East’; countries assigned to the Western Asia region used by the UNSD but not traditionally associated with the Middle East (such as Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) were placed in different regions.

Additionally, this report combined some UNSD regions to reduce the number of categories, including Latin America and the Caribbean (which consists of the UNSD regions of the Caribbean, South America and Central America); Central/Western Africa (which consists of the UNSD regions of Middle Africa and Western Africa) and Northern/Western Europe (which consists of the UNSD regions Northern and Western Europe).

vi. United Nations Statistics Division. (n.d.). UNSD methodology. Retrieved 11 June 2024 from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>

Table 6. Region groupings used in the World Risk Poll 2026 reports

Africa

- **Eastern Africa (12):** Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **Central/Western Africa (19):** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
- **Northern Africa (5):** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia
- **Southern Africa (4):** Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa

Americas

- **Latin America and the Caribbean (18):** Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
- **Northern America (2):** Canada, United States

Asia

- **Central Asia (7):** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
- **Eastern Asia (6):** China, Hong Kong (SAR of China), Japan, Mongolia, South Korea, Taiwan, Province of China
- **Southeastern Asia (9):** Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
- **Southern Asia (5):** Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- **Middle East (11):** Bahrain, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and East Jerusalem

Europe

- **Eastern Europe (10):** Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Kosovo, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine
- **Northern/Western Europe (17):** Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom
- **Southern Europe (13):** Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain

Oceania

- **Australia and New Zealand (2):** Australia, New Zealand

Country-income level: The report frequently examines World Risk Poll results by country income group. These groups are based on the World Bank’s income classifications, which assign economies to one of four categories: low income, lower-middle income, upper-middle income and high income. The World Bank updates these classifications each year on 1 July, based on gross national income (GNI) per capita for the previous calendar year, expressed in US dollars using the Atlas method.

For this report, countries and territories were classified using the World Bank’s fiscal year 2026 income thresholds, which apply from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026. The thresholds are as follows:

- **Low income:** Gross national income (GNI) per capita of less than \$1,135
- **Lower-middle income:** GNI per capita of \$1,136–\$4,495
- **Upper-middle income:** GNI per capita of \$4,496–\$13,935
- **High income:** GNI per capita above \$13,935

Two countries included in the 2025 World Risk Poll, Ethiopia and Venezuela, were not assigned to an income group for this report. Venezuela has been unclassified by the World Bank since FY2021 due to data unavailability, while Ethiopia is new to the ‘unclassified’ category.

For analyses in this report, the FY2026 classification is applied consistently across all World Risk Poll waves. In other words, countries are not reclassified retrospectively according to the World Bank income group that applied at the time of each earlier survey wave. This approach ensures that trend comparisons reflect changes in survey results, rather than changes in the composition of income groups over time.

Relatively few countries or territories change income classifications from year to year. In the FY2026 update, Costa Rica moved from upper-middle income to high income, and Namibia moved from upper-middle income to lower-middle income.

Harmonised education and income measures

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

Education

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

- **Primary (0–8 years):** Functional equivalent to completing primary education or lower secondary or less, the level that is closest to completing up to eight years of education. The exact definition will vary by country.
- **Secondary (9–15 years):** Functional equivalent to completing some secondary up to some postsecondary education. This typically refers to individuals who have completed between nine and 15 years of education but have not yet completed the equivalent of a bachelor’s degree. The exact definition will vary by country.
- **Tertiary (16 years or more):** Functional equivalent to completing four years of tertiary education, or the equivalent of a bachelor’s degree. This typically refers to individuals who have completed approximately 16 or more years of education. The exact definition will vary by country.

Income

To provide comparable household income measurements across countries, Gallup asks respondents two questions. The respondent who answers these questions is the one randomly selected from the 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, with imputed values restricted 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 local and international dollars. Local income is converted to international dollars using the World Bank’s PPP conversion factor for individual consumption, making income estimates comparable across all countries. From these two questions, several income variables are created.

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)

Calculation of trends and selected results

The number and composition of countries and territories included in the World Risk Poll have varied slightly across waves. In 2025, the World Risk Poll was fielded in 140 countries and territories, broadly consistent with the 2019 and 2023 waves. The main exception was 2021, when fieldwork was completed in 121 countries and territories because of risks and restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 7. Number of countries or territories surveyed as part of the World Risk Poll, by year

YEAR OF SURVEY	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES SURVEYED
2019	142
2021	121
2023	142
2025	140

Because the exact set of countries surveyed has changed across waves, trend estimates based on pooled data — such as global or regional totals — require a consistent rule for country inclusion. In this report, global and regional trends are calculated using current and historical data for countries included in the 2025 World Risk Poll. Countries not included in the 2025 wave are, therefore, excluded from the trended pooled estimates, even if they appeared in earlier waves.

This approach aligns the trend analysis with the geographic coverage of the 2025 World Risk Poll while retaining as much historical comparability as possible. It is also consistent with the approach used for trends presented in the 2024 World Risk Poll reports.

Beyond the treatment of trends, some reported indicators were calculated using specific analytical bases or exclusion rules. These decisions are noted here so that users of the public microdata can understand why independently calculated estimates may differ from those published in the report.

Work-related harm. The World Risk Poll asks all respondents whether they or someone they personally know experienced serious harm from work in the past two years. In this report, results for this measure are calculated only among respondents in the workforce. Although the question was asked of all respondents, Lloyd’s Register Foundation and Gallup determined that the workforce population was the most relevant analytical base for reporting this indicator.

Alignment in climate change views. The report also examines alignment between respondents’ views on the threat posed by climate change and their perceptions of how most people in their country view it. This analysis compares responses to two questions: whether the respondent personally views climate change as a ‘very serious’ threat, ‘somewhat serious’ threat or ‘not a threat at all’ to society over the next 20 years; and whether the respondent believes most people in their country hold one of those same views. Respondents who gave a non-substantive response, such as ‘don’t know’ or ‘refused’, to either question were excluded from this analysis. This exclusion applied to approximately 15% of the unweighted 2025 sample.

Worry and Experience of Harm Indices, 2025 methodology

Since its first wave, the World Risk Poll has measured people’s concern about a range of hazards and their experiences of serious harm from those hazards. One key analytical interest has been to understand the extent to which concern (or worry) about a given risk aligns with, or diverges from, reported experiences of harm. Such differences can help show whether certain risks occupy a disproportionate place in people’s overall sense of worry or, conversely, whether the harm associated with some hazards may be under-recognised.

To explore this relationship, the inaugural World Risk Poll report introduced two composite indicators: the Worry Index and the Experience of Harm Index. The 2025 World Risk Poll expanded the set of risks included in these question series to 10 in total, requiring an updated methodology for calculating the indices.

Table 8. Types of risk included in the 2025 Worry and Experience of Harm Indices

Worry: In general, how WORRIED are you that each of the following things could cause you serious harm? Are you very worried, somewhat worried, or not worried?

Harm: Have you or someone you PERSONALLY know, EXPERIENCED serious harm from any of the following things in the past TWO years?

- the food you eat
- the water you drink
- violent crime
- being in a traffic or roadside accident
- the work you do (note: ‘worry’ is asked only of currently employed respondents)
- mental health issues
- the air you breathe
- severe weather events, such as floods or violent storms
- severe prolonged weather events, such as heatwaves or droughts
- wildfires

The next section provides further methodological background information for the 2025 version of these indices.

Worry Index

For the development of the Worry Index, items were first re-coded so that higher values indicated greater worry. Responses were coded from 0 to 2, with 0 representing ‘not worried at all’ and 2 representing ‘very worried’. Non-substantive responses, including ‘don’t know’ and refusals, were coded as missing.

Table 9 shows the unweighted distribution of the re-coded items included in the Worry Index. Across most items, missingness due to non-substantive responses was minimal, ranging from 0.4% to 1.8%. One item — worry that the work a respondent does could cause them serious harm — was asked only of respondents who were employed at the time of the survey. As a result, this item initially had a much higher level of missing data because it was not asked of all respondents.

Table 9. Unweighted distribution of question items in the Worry Index

In general, how WORRIED are you that each of the following things could cause you serious harm? Are you very worried, somewhat worried, or not worried? (Unweighted percentage)

QTAG	WORDING	LEVEL OF WORRY (%)			MISSING (%)	
		NOT	SOMEWHAT	VERY	DK/REFUSED	NOT ASKED
WP20720	The food you eat	42.7	35.7	21.0	0.6	0.0
WP20721	The water you drink	52.7	27.9	18.9	0.6	0.0
WP20722	Violent crime	32.3	30.3	36.1	1.3	0.0
WP22213	Being in a traffic or roadside accident	23.2	35.6	40.2	1.0	0.0
WP22214	The work you do	30.9	16.6	9.5	0.4	42.6
WP22214 (alt)	The work you do (assigns those who are unemployed or out of workforce to 'not worried' category)	73.5	16.6	9.5	0.4	0.0
WP20726	Mental health issues	49.1	28.2	21.2	1.5	0.0
WP24175	The air you breathe	52.6	29.5	17.0	0.9	0.0
WP20723	Severe weather events, such as floods or violent storms	33.4	33.8	31.8	1.0	0.0
WP24174	Severe prolonged weather events, such as heatwaves or droughts	27.5	36.5	34.9	1.1	0.0
WP24173	Wildfires	38.8	28.3	31.1	1.8	0.0

Rather than exclude this item from the index, respondents who were not asked the work-related worry question because they were not employed were assigned a value of 0, equivalent to 'not worried at all'. This reflects the analytical decision that respondents who were not working were not exposed to worry about harm from their own work. After this adjustment, missingness for the item was reduced to 0.4%, as shown in the row labelled 'WP22214 (alt)' in Table 9.

Given the low level of item-level missingness after this adjustment, the Worry Index was calculated using available valid responses rather than applying imputation procedures.

Computation of the Worry Index

The Worry Index is a composite measure designed to summarise an individual's overall level of risk-related concern, based on how respondents rated the degree to which they worry about the 10 hazards or sources of risk measured on the survey. Consistent with previous years, we evaluated the items using a Rasch-family item response theory model appropriate for ordered categorical responses. This model-based approach provides a framework for assessing whether the items function coherently as a measure of risk-related concern and whether model-based scoring produces materially different results from a simpler average-based score.

As a robustness check, we also examined the items using complementary statistical techniques that assess latent structure and scale reliability. These included exploratory factor analysis to evaluate whether the items appear to reflect one or more underlying dimensions, and Cronbach's alpha, a widely reported measure of internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha indicates the degree to which a set of items is interrelated, but it does not by itself establish that the items measure a single underlying concept.

The final Worry Index was calculated as a simple average of the 10 risk-related worry items. Respondents were assigned an index score only if they provided valid responses to all 10 items, ensuring that each score was based on the same set of survey measures. Across the total sample, 6% were ineligible to receive a Worry Index score. After averaging the original item scores, the resulting index was transformed to a range of 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater overall worry across the 10 hazards or sources of risk.

Experience of Harm Index

For this measure, responses indicating that the respondent had personally experienced serious harm were coded as 1. This included responses of 'yes, personally experienced' and 'both', where 'both' indicated that the respondent had personally experienced harm and knew someone else who had as well. All other substantive responses — including knowing someone else who had experienced serious harm but not personally experiencing it — were coded as 0. Non-substantive responses, such as 'don't know' or refusals, were excluded from the analysis.

Similar to the Worry Index, the Experience of Harm Index was calculated at the respondent level by taking the average of the 10 items in the scale. Only respondents who provided a substantive response to all 10 questions received a valid Experience of Harm Index score, resulting in about 4% of the pooled sample without a score.

Resilience Index

The World Risk Poll Resilience Index measures people’s capacity to withstand and respond to adversity, based on their personal circumstances and perceptions. The index comprises four dimensions of resilience: individual, household, community and societal. Higher scores indicate greater resilience.

The conceptual framework, indicator selection and calculation of the Resilience Index are unchanged from the methodology originally developed for the 2021 World Risk Pollvii. A fuller discussion of the theoretical basis for the index, the selection and mapping of indicators, and the original methodological development can be found in the appendix to A Resilient World? Understanding vulnerability in a changing climate.

As in the reporting of the 2023 World Risk Poll, Resilience Index scores are presented on a 0–100 scale, rather than the 0–1 scale used when the index was first introduced. This is solely a change in presentation: the underlying standardisation and aggregation methodology is unchanged.

Dimensions and indicators

The Resilience Index combines indicators at four levels (see Table 10):

- **Individual resilience:** individual agency/self-efficacy and educational attainment
- **Household resilience:** financial resources, household planning and access to communications
- **Community resilience:** social capital and local infrastructure
- **Societal resilience:** experiences of discrimination, perceptions of government support and confidence in national institutions

Together, these dimensions are intended to capture resilience across multiple levels of people’s lives, from personal resources and household preparedness to the strength of communities and wider societal institutions.

Table 10. Dimensions and indicators in the World Risk Poll Resilience Index

DIMENSION	INDICATOR	SURVEY QUESTION(S)
Individual	Agency/self-efficacy	If a disaster were to occur near you in the future, do you think there is anything you could do to protect yourself or your family from its impact?
	Educational attainment	What is your highest completed level of education?
Household	Financial assets	Suppose your household suddenly lost all income and had to survive only on savings and things that could be sold. How long would your household be able to cover all the basic needs, such as food, housing, and transportation?
	Planning	If a disaster were to occur near you in the future, do you have a plan for what to do that all members of your household know about?
	Access to communications	Does your home have access to: 1) the internet, 2) a cellular phone?
Community	Social capital	How much do you think most of your neighbours care about you and your wellbeing?
		Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?
Societal	Local infrastructure	Have you done any of the following in the past month? Helped a stranger or someone you didn’t know who needed help.
		In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with: The roads and highways? The educational system or the schools? The availability of quality healthcare?
		In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with: The roads and highways? The educational system or the schools? The availability of quality healthcare?
Societal	Discrimination	Have you, personally, ever experienced any discrimination because of any of the following? The colour of your skin? Your religion? Your ethnicity/nationality? Your gender? A disability, if you have one?
	Government support	How much do you think the government of [country] cares about you and your wellbeing?
	Confidence in national institutions (National Institutions Index)	In [country], do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? The military? The judicial system or courts? The national government? The honesty of elections?

Calculation of the Resilience Index

The Resilience Index and its four dimensions are calculated at the respondent level. All survey items used in the index are first standardised to a common 0–1 scale, with higher values representing greater resilience. Where an indicator is based on multiple survey items, those items are combined using the scoring rules established for the original Resilience Index.

vii. Lloyd’s Register Foundation. (2024). World Risk Poll 2024 report methodology. <https://www.lrfoundation.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-06/World%20Risk%20Poll%202024%20Report%20Methodology.pdf>

Indicators are then grouped into the four dimensions described above. Within each dimension, available indicator scores are averaged with equal weighting. A dimension score can therefore be calculated when one or more constituent indicators are missing, provided at least one valid indicator remains.

The overall Resilience Index is the arithmetic mean of the four dimension scores and is calculated only for respondents with valid scores on all four dimensions. For reporting purposes, dimension and overall index scores are multiplied by 100, producing scores ranging from 0 to 100.

In the 2025 World Risk Poll, at least one indicator used to calculate the Resilience Index was unavailable in 18 countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Cambodia, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Vietnam. Dimension scores were still calculated where at least one valid indicator was available within each dimension. Saudi Arabia was the only country missing all indicators within a dimension (the societal dimension) and was therefore the only country for which an overall Resilience Index score could not be calculated.