Methodology Snapshot

The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® is built upon an original conceptual framework, which WJP developed in consultation with academics, legal practitioners, and community leaders around the world.

1. Questionnaires

WJP administers a set of five original questionnaires to experts and the general public. These questionnaires are translated into several languages and adapted to reflect commonly used terms and expressions.

4 Expert Questionnaires

Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs)

Every year, WJP invites legal practitioners and academics from around the world to participate in expert surveys covering four disciplines: civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

1 Household Questionnaire

General Population Poll (GPP)

Every few years, WJP engages the services of leading local polling companies to conduct surveys of the general public in each country.

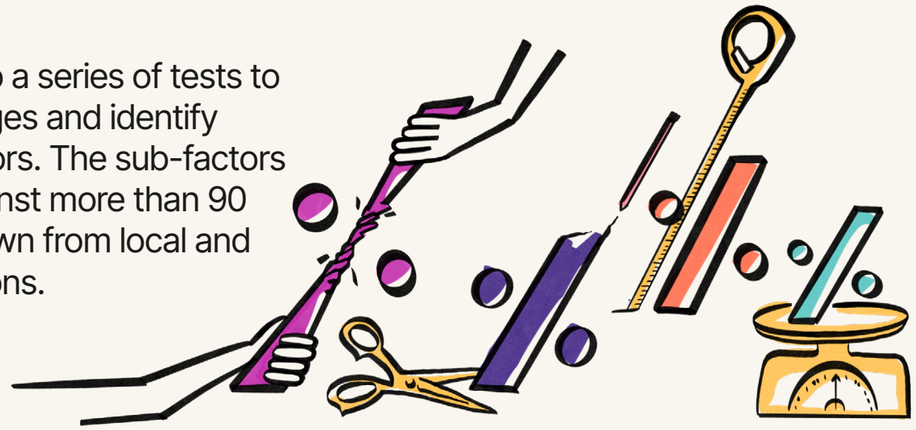
2. Codification

WJP maps collected data onto 44 rule of law sub-factors. Final scores are constructed using a five-step process:

1. Codify questionnaire items as numeric values.
2. Produce raw country scores by aggregating the individual responses.
3. Normalize raw scores.
4. Aggregate the scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages.
5. Produce the final scores and rankings.

3. Testing

The data is subjected to a series of tests to detect significant changes and identify possible biases and errors. The sub-factors are cross-checked against more than 90 third-party sources drawn from local and international organizations.

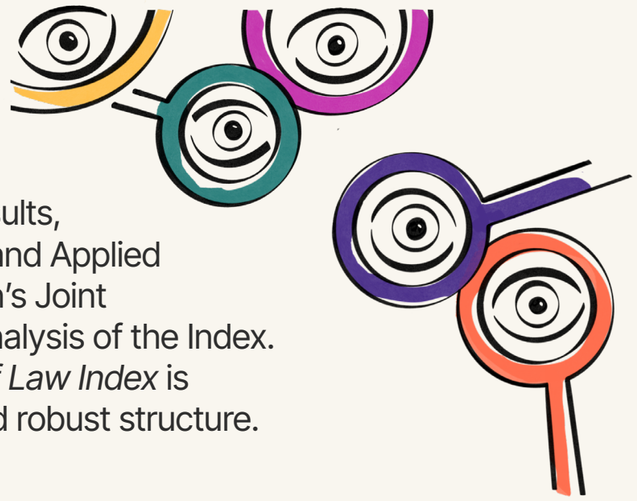


4. Presentation

Data is organized into country profiles, tables, and figures to facilitate its presentation and interpretation. The full report, key insights, and historical datasets can be accessed on WJP's website: *worldjusticeproject.org/index*.

5. External Review and Validation

To assess the statistical reliability of our results, WJP periodically invites the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre to perform a sensitivity analysis of the Index. This analysis confirms that the *WJP Rule of Law Index* is a reliable tool with statistical coherence and robust structure.



Methodology

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is the first resource to systematically and comprehensively quantify the rule of law around the world and remains unique in its operationalization of rule of law dimensions into concrete questions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2025* report presents information on eight composite factors that are further disaggregated into 44 specific sub-factors (see page 12 in the full 2025 Index report). Factor 9: Informal Justice is included in the conceptual framework but has been excluded from the aggregated scores and rankings in order to provide meaningful cross-country comparisons.

The country scores and rankings presented in this report are built from more than 550 variables drawn from the assessments of over 215,000 households and 4,100 surveys from legal practitioners and experts. This data covers 143 countries and jurisdictions, making it the most accurate portrayal of the factors that contribute to shaping the rule of law in a country.

Data Sources

To accurately capture the rule of law as it is experienced in practice, each score of the Index is calculated using questions drawn from two original data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: a General Population Poll (GPP) and a series of Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs). These sources collect up-to-date firsthand information that is not otherwise available at the global level, constituting the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind. Each survey captures people-centered data based on the lived experiences of ordinary people and in-country professionals concerning the performance of the state and its agents in terms of the actual operation of the legal framework in their country.

Through the GPP, WJP collects primary data on the public's interactions with a range of pertinent rule of law mechanisms. These topics include people's dealings with the government, the ease of interacting with state bureaucracy, the extent of bribery and corruption, the availability of dispute resolution systems, and the prevalence of common crimes to which they are exposed.

The GPP survey instrument includes 127 perception-based questions and 213 experience-based questions, along with socio-demographic information on all respondents. The questionnaire is translated into local languages, adapted to common expressions, and administered by leading local polling companies using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents.[1] In previous editions of the Index, the poll was conducted in the three largest cities of each country. However, the World Justice Project has updated this methodology to include nationally representative polls. Towards this end, nationally representative polls have thus far been administered in 115 countries and jurisdictions covered in

1. Due to small populations or obstacles to data collection in certain countries and jurisdictions, the sampling plan was adjusted in some cases. For more information on specific countries and jurisdictions and sample sizes, see pages 9-16.

the 2025 *WJP Rule of Law Index*. The remaining countries will be updated with nationally representative polling data in future editions of the Index. Depending on the polling conditions of each country, one of three different methodologies is used: face-to-face, online, or telephone. The GPP has been carried out in each country every few years. The polling data used in this year's report was collected during spring 2025 (for two countries), spring 2024 (for 28 countries), summer 2023 (for two countries), fall 2021 through summer 2022 (for 21 countries), fall 2020 through summer 2021 (for 16 countries), fall 2019 (for five countries), fall 2018 (for 56 countries), fall 2017 (for 42 countries), fall 2016 (for four countries), fall 2014 (for three countries), fall 2012 (for one country), and fall 2011 (for two countries). Detailed information regarding the country coverage (cities surveyed or nationally representative), the polling companies contracted to administer the questionnaire, and the polling methodology employed in each of the 143 countries and jurisdictions is presented on page 9.

The QRQs complement the household data with assessments from in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law; constitutional law, civil liberties, and criminal law; labor law; and public health. These questionnaires gather timely input on a range of topics from practitioners who frequently interact with state institutions. Such topics include information on the efficacy of courts, the strength of regulatory enforcement, the accessibility of public health resources, and the reliability of accountability mechanisms.

The questionnaires contain closed-ended perception questions and several hypothetical scenarios with highly detailed factual assumptions aimed at ensuring comparability across countries. The QRQ surveys are conducted annually, and the questionnaires are completed by respondents selected from directories of law firms, universities and colleges, research organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as through referrals from the WJP global network of practitioners. All qualified respondents are vetted by WJP staff based on their expertise. The expert surveys are administered in seven languages: Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Thai. In order to improve the accuracy of the QRQ results and reduce respondent burden, proactive dependent interviewing techniques are used to remind returning respondents who participated in the previous year's survey of their responses from the year prior. The QRQ data for this report includes more than 4,100 surveys, which represents an average of about 29 responses per country. This data was collected from February 2025 through June 2025.

Data Cleaning and Score Computation

Once collected, the data is carefully processed to arrive at country-level scores. As a first step, the respondent level data is edited to exclude partially completed surveys, suspicious data, and outliers (which are detected using the Z-score method). Individual answers are then mapped onto the 44 sub-factors of the Index (or onto the intermediate categories that make up each sub-factor), codified so that all values

fall between 0 (weakest adherence to the rule of law) and 1 (strongest adherence to the rule of law), and aggregated into question level indicators at the country level using the simple (or unweighted) average of all respondents.

To allow for an easier comparison across previous years of Index data, the resulting 2025 scores are normalized using the Min-Max method with a base year of 2015. These normalized scores are then successively aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level to produce the final country scores (rounded to two decimal points) and rankings. In most cases, the GPP and QRQ questions are equally weighted in the calculation of the scores of the intermediate categories (sub-factors and sub-sub-factors).

For a full picture of how questions are mapped onto indicators and how they are weighted, WJP's Variable Map is available for download on the *WJP Rule of Law Index* web page at *https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/ROLIndex2024_Table_of_Variables.pdf.*

Data Validation

As a final step, data is validated and cross-checked against third-party sources to provide an additional layer of analysis and to identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data. During this step, WJP references over 90 quantitative data sources and a broad range of qualitative resources, including reports and analyses from renowned international civil society and non-governmental organizations as well as numerous international and local news sources for each country. Many of the third-party data sources used to cross-check the Index scores are described in Botero and Ponce (2011).[2]

Methodological Changes to this Year's Report

Every year, the WJP reviews the methods of data collection to ensure that the information produced is valid, useful, and continues to capture the status of the rule of law around the world. To maintain consistency with previous editions and to facilitate tracking changes over time, this year's questionnaires and data maps are closely aligned with those administered in the past.

This year, no new questions or indicators were added to the Index. Overall, 100 percent of questions remained the same between the 2024 and 2025 editions of the Index. A description of the variables is available at *worldjusticeproject.org*.

Tracking Changes over Time

The Index includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country, as measured through the factors of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, has changed since the previous year. On each country profile, score changes are presented in the form of arrows and represent a summary of rigorous statistical testing based on the use of bootstrapping procedures. For each factor, statistically signifcant improvements and deteriorations in score are marked with an asterisk. This measure complements the numerical scores and rankings presented in this report, which benchmark each country's current performance on the factors and sub-factors of the

2. Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No. 1, available at *https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/publications/working-papers/measuring-rule-law*

Index against that of other countries. The measure of change over time is constructed in three steps:

1. First, last year's scores are subtracted from this year's to obtain the annual difference in scores for each country and each factor.

2. To test whether the annual changes are statistically significant, a bootstrapping procedure is used to estimate standard errors. To calculate these errors, 100 sample sizes of respondent-level observations (of equal size to the original sample) are randomly selected with replacement for each country from the pooled set of respondents for last year and this year. These samples are used to produce a set of 100 country-level scores for each factor and each country, which are utilized to calculate the final standard errors. These errors—which measure uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents—are then employed to conduct pair-wise t-tests for each country and each factor.

3. Finally, to illustrate the annual change, a measure of change over time is produced based on the value of the annual difference and its statistical significance (at the 10 percent level).

Using the WJP Rule of Law Index

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is designed to offer a reliable and independent data source for policy makers, businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders to assess a country's adherence to the rule of law as perceived and experienced by the average person, identify a country's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries, and track changes over time. With unique features such as its wide-ranging coverage of rule of law topics and comparability over time, the Index distinguishes itself as a valuable resource that can inform policy debates both within and across countries.

Among its strengths is the inclusion of expert and household surveys to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population. By triangulating information across data sources and types of questions, the Index's measurement approach not only accounts for different perspectives on the rule of law but also reduces possible bias that might be introduced by any other data collection method.

Additionally, the Index relies on statistical testing to determine the significance of the changes in the factor scores over the last year. In the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre's most recent statistical audit of the Index's methodology, authors Matija Kovacic and Giulio Caperna conclude that "the ROLI is a reliable tool, and that the framework has a good statistical coherence and a robust structure."[3]

The Index's findings must also be interpreted considering certain inherent limitations. Policymaking related to the rule of law should take into account a combination of sources, instruments, and methods, and requires careful consideration of all relevant and country-specific variables. As such, the

3. Kovacic, M. and Caperna, G. (2022) "Joint Research Centre Statistical Analysis of the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2021 (ROLI)", available at *https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC131884*.

Index is generally intended to be used in tandem with other quantitative and qualitative instruments. Just as in the areas of health or economics, no single index conveys a full picture of a country's situation. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is not intended to establish causation or ascertain the complex relationship among different rule of law dimensions in various countries. The scores and rankings of the Index provide an overview of rule of law dimensions that appear relatively strong or weak, but it is necessary to use the Index alongside other analytical tools to provide a full picture of causes and possible solutions for a country's rule of law issues.

Indices and indicators are subject to potential abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, the data is openly accessible and can be used for purposes unanticipated by the researchers. If data is taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or erroneous policy decisions. Rule of law concepts measured by the Index may have different meanings across countries, so users are encouraged to consult the specific definitions of the variables employed in the construction of the Index. These are discussed in greater detail in the methodology section of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website.

Safeguards Against Measurement Error

The Index's scores and rankings are the product of a rigorous data collection and aggregation methodology. Nonetheless, as with all measurements, they are subject to measurement error.

To safeguard against the potential for error, WJP has examined limitations associated with its data collection methods and taken measures to reduce such errors.

In previous editions of the Index, General Population Poll (GPP) data was only gathered from three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries. The World Justice Project has changed this methodology to include nationally representative polls, currently reflected in 115 of the indexed countries and jurisdictions, and the remaining countries will be updated in future editions of the Index. Additionally, Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ) data may be subject to problems in measurement error due to the limited number of experts in some countries, resulting in less precise estimates. To address this, the WJP works constantly to expand its network of in-country academic and practitioner experts who contribute their time and expertise to this endeavor. Given the uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents, standard errors have been calculated using bootstrapping methods to test whether the annual changes in the factor scores are statistically significant.

Due to the fact that changes to the rule of law can occur rapidly, scores for certain countries may be sensitive to the specific period during which data was collected. To address this, the WJP is piloting test methods of moving averages to account for short-term fluctuations. However, it is possible that this test may not detect small changes in a country's situation over time due to the limited number of experts in some countries (which implies higher standard errors) and the fact that general population polls are administered in each country every few years (which implies that, for some countries, certain

variables do not change from one year to another).

Pursuant to the sensitivity analysis of the Index data conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, confidence intervals have been calculated for all figures included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index*. These confidence intervals and other relevant considerations regarding measurement error are reported in Kovacic and Caperna (2022)[4] and Botero and Ponce (2011).

Additional Methodological Resources

A detailed presentation of the methodology, a table and description of the 550+ variables used to construct the Index scores, and the questionnaires used to collect the data are available at: *https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/about.* To learn more about the development of the Index, please refer to Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No.1, available at: *https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/about.*

The following pages (9 – 16) list the coverage and polling methodology for the GPP in the 143 indexed countries and jurisdictions.

4. Kovacic, M. and Caperna, G. (2022) "Joint Research Centre Statistical Analysis of the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2021 (ROLI)", available at *https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/publications/working-papers/measuring-rule-law*

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Afghanistan	Nationally representative	D3: Designs, Data, Decisions & ACSOR Surveys	Face-to-face	3,019	2019
Albania	Nationally representative	IDRA Research & Consulting	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Algeria	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Angola	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1,010	2018
Antigua and Barbuda	Nationally representative Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd. DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	513 500	2018 2022
Argentina	Nationally representative	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	759	2022
Australia	Nationally representative	Big Picture Marketing Strategy & Research	Online	1,067	2018
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,008 2,310	2017 2024
The Bahamas	Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500	2022
Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna	Org-Quest Research Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,000	2016
Barbados	Nationally representative Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd. DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	513 500	2018 2022
Belarus	Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA) WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 401	2014 2017
Belgium	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,007 1,521	2018 2024
Belize	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	2,004	2021
Benin	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1,010	2018
Bolivia	Nationally representative	Captura Consulting	Face-to-face	1,000	2022
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Tuzla	Kantar TNS MIB	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Botswana	Nationally representative	BJKA Consulting	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Brazil	Nationally representative	About Brazil Market Research	Face-to-face	1,109	2022

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna Nationally representative	Alpha Research Ltd. Alpha Research Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,001 1,500	2018 2024
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koudougou	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1,029	2017
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1,000	2014
Cameroon	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1,006	2018
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Calgary	YouGov	Online	1,000	2017
Chile	Santiago, Valparaíso Viña del Mar, Antofagasta	Datum Internacional S.A. Cadem S.A.	Face-to-face	1,011	2017
China	Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	508	2018
Colombia	Nationally representative	Tempo Group SA	Face-to-face	1,000	2022
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi	Kantar Public at TNS RMS Senegal	Face-to-face	1,083	2018
Congo, Rep.	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	517	2021
Costa Rica	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,005	2022
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1,011	2017
Croatia	Nationally representative Nationally representative	Ipsos ACT Research and Management Consulting Company and Hendal market research	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,010 2,000	2018 2024
Cyprus	Nationally representative Nationally representative	Pulse Market Research Pulse Market Research	Online Face-to-face	504 1,010	2021 2024
Czechia	Prague, Brno, Ostrava Nationally representative	YouGov Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,013 2,024	2017 2024
Denmark	Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,016 2,522	2017 2024
Dominica	Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500	2022
Dominican Republic	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,002	2022
Ecuador	Nationally representative	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	1,005	2022

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
El Salvador	Nationally representative	CID Latinoamerica	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu, Narva Nationally representative	Norstat Eesti Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,010 1,044	2017 2024
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa, Gondar, Nazret	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,037	2017
Finland	Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere Nationally representative	YouGov Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,014 2,218	2017 2024
France	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,040 6,195	2018 2024
Gabon	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	513	2022
The Gambia	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,030	2019
Georgia	Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi	ACT Market Research and Consulting Company	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Germany	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,048 8,055	2018 2024
Ghana	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,103	2018
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras Nationally representative	YouGov D3: Designs, Data, Decisions	Online Face-to-face	1,015 2,009	2017 2024
Grenada	Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500	2022
Guatemala	Nationally representative	Mercaplan Central America & Caribbean	Face-to-face	2,508	2021
Guinea	Conakry, Nzerekore, Kankan	Kantar Public at TNS RMS Senegal	Face-to-face	1,065	2018
Guyana	Georgetown, Linden, New Amsterdam Nationally representative	StatMark Group StatMark Group	Face-to-face Face-to-face	527 500	2018 2022
Haiti	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	507	2022
Honduras	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	3,003	2021
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,004	2017

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Hungary	Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged Nationally representative	Ipsos Hungary Talk Online Panel	Face-to-face Online	1,000 1,750	2017 2024
India	Nationally representative	Market Xcel Data Matrix Pvt. Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,059	2018
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	MRI (Marketing Research Indonesia)	Face-to-face	1,004	2017
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan	BJKA consulting with local partner MHA Research	Face-to-face	1,010	2018
Ireland	Nationally representative Nationally representative	Dynata RED C Research and Marketing Ltd.	Online Online	1,027 1,288	2021 2024
Italy	Rome, Milan, Naples Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,004 3,844	2017 2024
Jamaica	Nationally representative	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	1,001	2022
Japan	Nationally representative	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Online	1,000	2018
Jordan	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Kazakhstan	Almaty, Astana, Shymkent	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Kenya	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,099	2018
Korea, Rep.	Nationally representative	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Online	1,000	2018
Kosovo	Nationally representative	IDRA Research & Consulting	Face-to-face	1,000	2019
Kuwait	Nationally representative	AMRC Insights & Market Dive	Face-to-face	500	2025
Kyrgyz Republic	Nationally representative	Ipsos	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Latvia	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov ACT Research and Management Consulting Company and SKDS	Online Face-to-face	1,049 1,003	2021 2024
Lebanon	Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon	REACH SAL	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Liberia	Monrovia, Gbarnga, Buchanan	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,113	2018

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Lithuania	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov ACT Research and Management Consulting Company and Vilmorus Ltd.	Online Face-to-face	1,066 1,500	2021 2024
Luxembourg	Nationally representative Nationally representative	ILRES ILRES	Online Online	651 605	2021 2024
Madagascar	Antananarivo, Toamasina, Antsirabe	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Malawi	Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,039	2017
Malaysia	Klang Valley, Johor Bahru, Ipoh	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Mali	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1,012	2018
Malta	Nationally representative Nationally representative	Misco International Misco International	Face-to-face Face-to-face	500 500	2021 2024
Mauritania	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Mauritius	Nationally representative	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Data Opinión Pública y Mercados	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Moldova	Chisinau, Balti, Cahul	Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI) in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,043	2017
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Darkhan	Mongolian Marketing Consulting Group LLC	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Montenegro	Nationally representative	Indago	Face-to-face	1,000	2023
Morocco	Casablanca, Fes, Tangier	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,000	2017
Mozambique	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1,009	2018
Myanmar	Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw	Myanmar Survey Research Co., Ltd (MSR)	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Namibia	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1,001	2018
Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lalitpur	Solutions Consultant	Face-to-face	1,000	2017

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Netherlands	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Bilendi&respondi	Online Online	1,113 3,050	2018 2024
New Zealand	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch	Big Picture Marketing Strategy & Research	Online	1,000	2017
Nicaragua	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,000	2019
Niger	Niamey, Zinder, Maradi	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1,011	2018
Nigeria	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,083	2018
North Macedonia	Nationally representative	Ipsos dooel Skopje	Face-to-face	1,594	2023
Norway	Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim	YouGov	Online	1,007	2017
Pakistan	Nationally representative	Gallup Pakistan	Face-to-face	1,000	2019
Panama	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	2,502	2021
Paraguay	Nationally representative	Datum Internacional BM Business Partners	Face-to-face	1,000	2021
Peru	Nationally representative	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1,029	2022
Philippines	Manila, Cebu, Davao	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1,008	2016
Poland	Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz Nationally representative	IQS Sp. z o.o. ACT Research and Management Consulting Company and DANAE Sp. z o.o.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 5,252	2018 2024
Portugal	Lisbon, Porto, Amadora Nationally representative	YouGov INTERCAMPUS	Online Face-to-face	1,016 1,562	2017 2024
Qatar	Nationally representative	AMRC Insights & Market Dive	Face-to-face	503	2024
Romania	Nationally representative Nationally representative	Alpha Research Ltd. in collaboration with local partner ACT Research and Management Consulting Company and ISRA Center Marketing Research	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 3,018	2018 2024
Russian Federation	Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 1,000	2016 2018

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Rwanda	Kigali	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	316	2018
Senegal	Pikine, Dakar, Thiès	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1,012	2017
Serbia	Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš	Ipsos Strategic Marketing d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1,002	2017
Sierra Leone	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,165	2018
Singapore	Singapore	Survey Sampling International	Online	1,000	2017
Slovak Republic	Nationally representative Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner Talk Online Panel	Online Online	1,022 2,200	2021 2024
Slovenia	Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje Nationally representative	Ipsos d.o.o. Ipsos NV	Face-to-face Online	1,006 1,019	2017 2024
South Africa	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1,014	2018
Spain	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,051 3,536	2018 2024
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Kaduwela, Maharagama	Kantar LMRB	Face-to-face	1,010	2017
St. Kitts and Nevis	Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500	2018
St. Lucia	Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500	2022
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Nationally representative Nationally representative	DMR Insights Ltd. DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	500 500	2018 2022
Sudan	Nationally representative	Sudan Polling and Statistics Center	Face-to-face	500	2021
Suriname	Nationally representative	D3: Designs, Data, Decisions	Face-to-face	502	2022
Sweden	Nationally representative Nationally representative	YouGov Ipsos NV	Online Online	1,049 1,554	2018 2024
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1,037	2018
Thailand	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1,100	2025
Togo	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1,005	2018

COUNTRY/JURISDICTION	COVERAGE	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Trinidad and Tobago	Nationally representative	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,001	2022
Tunisia	Big Tunis, Sfax, Sousse	BJKA Consulting	Face-to-face	1,001	2017
Türkiye	İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir	Kantar Insights	Face-to-face	1,039	2018
Uganda	Kampala, Nansana, Kira	Kantar Public East Africa	Face-to-face	1,062	2018
Ukraine	Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa	GfK Ukraine	Face-to-face	1,079	2017
United Arab Emirates	Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah	WJP in collaboration with local partner WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,011 200	2011 2017
United Kingdom	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1,056	2018
United States	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1,258	2021
Uruguay	Nationally representative	BM Business Partners	Face-to-face	1,000	2018
Uzbekistan	Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand Tashkent, Namangan, Samarkand Nationally representative	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA Ipsos Info Sapiens International LLC	Face-to-face Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 300 507	2014 2018 2021
Venezuela, RB	Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner StatMark Group	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 1,015	2016 2018
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong	Indochina Research (Vietnam) Ltd. Indochina Research (Vietnam) Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,000 1,000	2011 2017
Zambia	Lusaka, Kitwe, Ndola Lusaka, Kitwe, Chipata	SIS International Research Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face Face-to-face	1,004 1,014	2012 2017
Zimbabwe	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1,001	2018