

Global Law and Order 2015

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Global Law and Order 2015

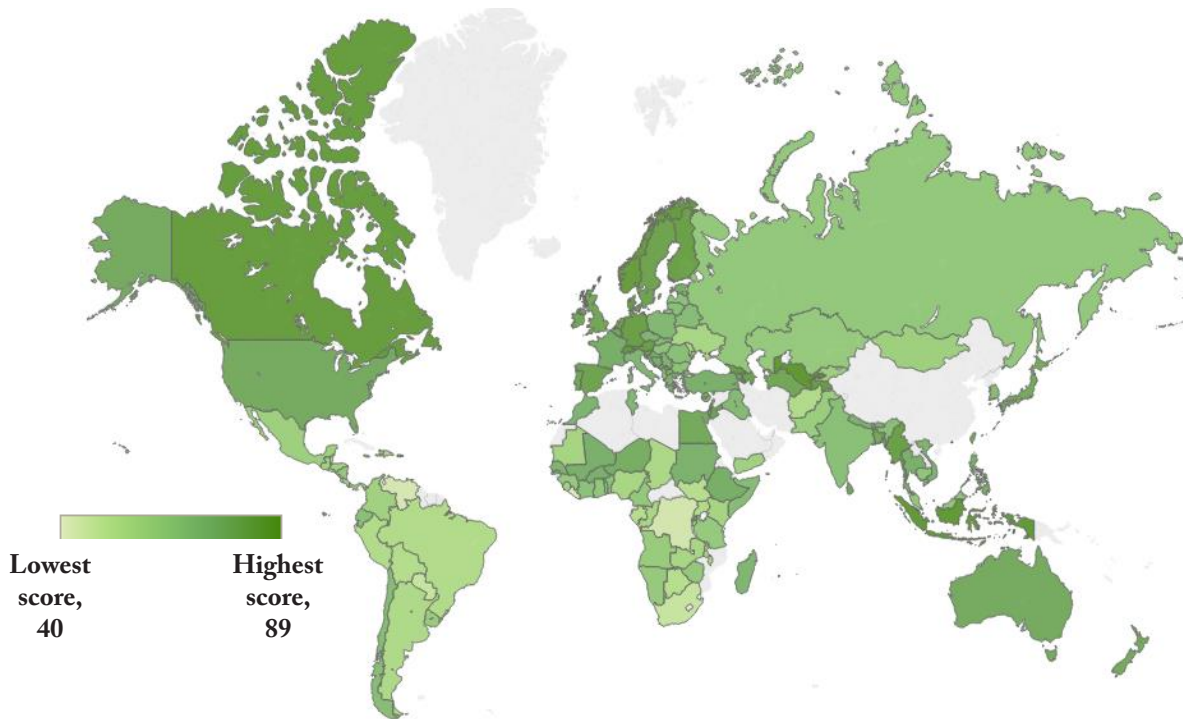
Gallup's Law and Order Index uses three questions to gauge people's sense of personal security in their neighborhoods and their personal experiences with crime and law enforcement:

- *In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force?*
- *Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*
- *Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?*

Gallup sees strong relationships between people's answers to these questions and external measures related to economic and social development, reinforcing how high crime rates can suppress social cohesion and negatively affect economic performance. Indicators such as these are important to monitor, particularly given that the United Nations is targeting promoting "just, peaceful and inclusive societies" as one of its new Sustainable Development Goals for the world.

The *Global Law and Order 2015* report presents the results from Gallup's latest measure of people's answers to these questions, based on more than 142,000 interviews with adults in 141 countries in 2014.

2014 Law and Order Index Worldwide



MAJORITY OF THE WORLD CONFIDENT IN POLICE, FEELS SECURE

Gallup asked adults in 141 countries in 2014 whether they feel safe in their neighborhoods and about their personal experiences with crime and law enforcement. At least six in 10 people worldwide say they have confidence in their local police (63%) and feel safe walking alone at night where they live (60%). Fewer than one in six (15%) say they had money or property stolen from them in the past year.

Gallup compiles the “positive” responses to these three questions into a Law and Order Index score for each country. The higher the score, the higher the proportion of the population that reports feeling safe. The index score for the world in 2014 was 69 out of a possible 100. Seventy countries posted scores lower than this average.

Scores worldwide range from a high of 89 in Singapore — which also led the world on this metric in 2013 — to a low of 40 in Liberia.¹ Surveyed at the onset of the 2014 Ebola outbreak, barely more than one in three Liberians (35%) say they feel safe walking alone at night, and a record-low percentage express confidence in their local police (38%). At the same time, nearly half (48%) say they have had money or property stolen from them in the past year.

Venezuela, which ranked last in 2013, ranked second to last in 2014 with an index score of 42. Relatively fewer Venezuelans than Liberians feel safe (22%) and are confident in their police (26%), but they are far less likely to report being victims of theft (22%).

¹ The full list of results for all countries is included at the end of this report.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN SCORE LOWEST ON SECURITY

For the sixth consecutive year, residents of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014 were the least likely among all global regions to feel secure in their communities. The region scored a 55 on Gallup's Law and Order Index. Residents of Southeast Asia, the U.S. and Canada, Europe and East Asia are the most likely to feel secure, with index scores of 76 or higher.

With an average homicide rate higher than any other region's for the past decade, it's not surprising that the poor personal security situation in Latin America and the Caribbean has changed little over the past several years.

In 2014, all countries in the region had index scores below the global average (69). Chile, which has generally lower crime rates, came the closest with an index score of 68.

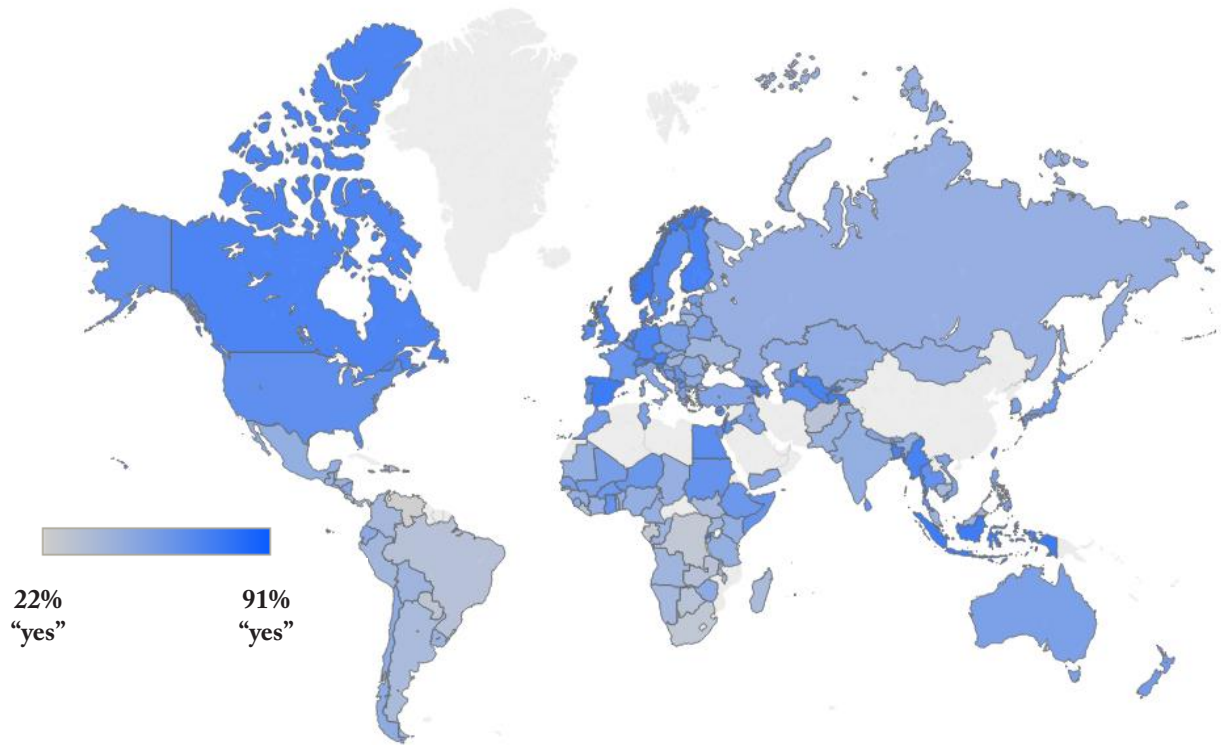
The largest decline took place in Panama — which has been considered one of the safer countries in Central America in recent years — largely driven by fewer residents feeling safe walking alone at night in 2014 (40%) than in 2013 (50%).

Law and Order Index by World Region Means (0=lowest score, 100=highest score)			
	2013	2014	Difference
Southeast Asia	80	79	-1
U.S. and Canada	79	78	-1
Europe	77	77	0
East Asia	80	76	-4
Middle East and North Africa	65	73	+8
South Asia	70	68	-2
Former Soviet Union	62	66	+4
Sub-Saharan Africa	59	60	+1
Latin America and the Caribbean	56	55	-1

Law and Order Index in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Country Means (0=lowest score, 100=highest score)

	2013	2014	Difference		2013	2014	Difference
Chile	66	68	+2	Honduras	56	57	+1
Ecuador	63	67	+4	Haiti	58	57	-1
Puerto Rico	na	66	na	El Salvador	59	56	-3
Nicaragua	67	63	-4	Belize	na	55	na
Jamaica	61	62	+1	Dominican Republic	53	54	+1
Uruguay	62	61	-1	Argentina	56	53	-3
Panama	67	59	-8	Brazil	56	52	-4
Mexico	59	59	0	Peru	48	52	+4
Colombia	60	58	-2	Bolivia	47	51	+4
Costa Rica	60	58	-2	Paraguay	52	46	-6
Guatemala	57	58	+1	Venezuela	41	42	+1

Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?
Percentage “yes” among each country’s adult population



VENEZUELANAS LEAST LIKELY IN THE WORLD TO FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT

Venezuela’s index score of 42 was the worst in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2014, and nearly the worst in the world. However, the 22% of Venezuelan adults who say they feel safe walking alone at night is the lowest in the world. The economically troubled country, which has the second-highest murder rate in the world after Honduras, has ranked at or near the bottom of the “least safe” list since 2009.

The countries where residents are the most likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night are among those with the highest Law and Order Index scores in the world. In Singapore and Hong Kong, with index scores of 89 and 87, respectively, more than nine in 10 residents (91%) say they feel safe.

Least Likely to Feel Safe		Most Likely to Feel Safe	
	Yes, feel safe		Yes, feel safe
Brazil	36%	Hong Kong	91%
Zambia	36%	Singapore	91%
Botswana	35%	Norway	86%
Liberia	35%	Indonesia	85%
Afghanistan	34%	Rwanda	85%
Paraguay	32%	Spain	85%
South Africa	31%	Slovenia	84%
Congo (Kinshasa)	30%	Tajikistan	83%
Gabon	29%	Armenia	82%
Venezuela	22%	Austria	81%

EGYPTIAN CONFIDENCE POST-ELECTION BOOSTS REGIONAL AVERAGE

The regional Law and Order Index score for the Middle East and North Africa improved between 2013 and 2014, rising from 65 to 73. However, this increase is largely attributable to a 24-point surge in Egypt shortly after President Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi took office and to the absence of 2014 data from war-torn Syria. Relatively low scores in both of these countries depressed the region's index score in 2013.

With a score of 58, Yemen is the only country in the region with a Law and Order Index score lower than the global average. Faith in the country's security declined in Yemen in 2014 ahead of the Houthi rebels' seizure of the capital of Sanaa in September 2014.

The percentage of Yemenis saying they feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live fell to 57% in June 2014 — the lowest level Gallup has recorded in the past eight years. The drop in Yemenis' feelings of safety followed a decline in their confidence in local police forces. Before the uprising that began in January 2011, roughly half of Yemenis consistently said they had confidence in their local police force. That rate declined sharply as the uprising wore on.

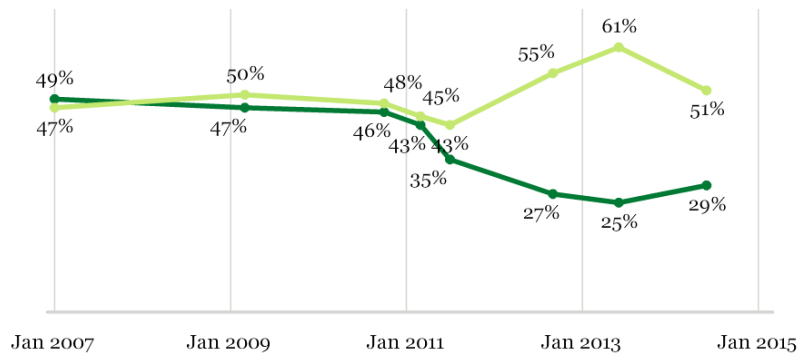
Law and Order Index in the Middle East and North Africa, by Country/Territory
Means (0=lowest score, 100=highest score)

	2013	2014	Difference
Jordan	83	81	-2
Egypt	54	78	+24
Israel	73	77	+4
Turkey	72	74	+2
Morocco	75	72	-3
Tunisia	72	70	-2
Lebanon	66	70	+4
Palestinian Territories	67	69	+2
Iraq	67	69	+2
Yemen	61	58	-3

Fewer Yemenis Confident in Police

In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force, or not?

■ Yes ■ No



RUSSIA RALLY LEADS INCREASES IN FORMER SOVIET STATES

As recently as 2009, regional Law and Order Index scores for the former Soviet Union were on par with the low regional scores in Latin America and the Caribbean. Scores have improved since then in most countries, and the regional index score rose from 62 in 2013 to 66 in 2014.

Most of the recent increase is attributable to changes in Russia, where the index score rose six points — from 57 in 2013 to 63 in 2014. Riding a swell of national pride after the Olympic Games in Sochi and the annexation of Crimea in March, Russians were more optimistic about nearly all aspects of their lives in 2014 than they have been in years. For the first time in the past decade, the majority of Russians (51%) say they feel safe walking alone at night and a record 48% say they are confident in their local police.

Index scores continue to vary widely throughout the region, from a high of 88 in Uzbekistan to a low of 54 in Moldova. Ukraine's score of 55 is similar to Moldova's and is essentially no different from the 53 in 2013, before the Euromaidan protests, the crisis in Crimea and the conflict in eastern Ukraine. However, it is important to note that surveys in 2014 did not include Crimea, which is considered occupied territory, as well as some areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions where security was an issue.

Law and Order Index in the Former Soviet Union, by Country Means (0=lowest score, 100=highest score)			
	2013	2014	Difference
Uzbekistan	88	88	0
Tajikistan	88	84	-4
Georgia	87	84	-3
Azerbaijan	77	81	+4
Turkmenistan	78	79	+1
Armenia	77	77	0
Belarus	68	68	0
Russia	57	63	+6
Kazakhstan	59	62	+3
Kyrgyzstan	64	59	-5
Ukraine	53	55	+2
Moldova	56	54	-2

REGIONAL SCORE DROPS IN EAST ASIA

The only region with a measurable decline in its overall score between 2013 and 2014 was East Asia. The regional score dropped from 80 to 76. Most of this decline reflects the absence of China from the 2014 figure. Scores for China in the years leading up to that were generally 80 or higher, which would rank it between Hong Kong and Taiwan in 2014. Scores in all other countries and territories in the region remained flat between 2013 and 2014.

Although South Korea's score of 68 is near the global average (69), the 50% of residents who express confidence in their local police ranks the lowest in the region and is even on the low end for wealthy countries. This may partly reflect South Koreans' lingering resentment and mistrust of their national police, who had a reputation for heavy-handedness in the past.

Law and Order Index in East Asia, by Country Means (0=lowest score, 100=highest score)			
	2013	2014	Difference
Hong Kong	88	87	-1
Taiwan	76	78	+2
Japan	77	78	+1
South Korea	70	68	-2
Mongolia	58	59	+1

Methodology

Results for surveys in 2014 are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted throughout 2014 in 141 countries. For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error ranged from ± 2.1 percentage points to ± 5.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. All reported margins of sampling error include computed design effects for weighting.

For more complete methodology and specific survey dates, please review Gallup's Country Data Set details.

Law and Order Index Scores for 2014

Singapore	89
Uzbekistan	88
Hong Kong	87
Indonesia	87
Switzerland	86
Norway	85
Canada	85
Tajikistan	84
Georgia	84
Denmark	84
Austria	83
Myanmar	83
Finland	83
Germany	83
Netherlands	82
Azerbaijan	81
Spain	81
Sweden	81
Slovenia	81
Jordan	81
Rwanda	80
Luxembourg	80
Kosovo	80
Portugal	80
Malta	80
Sri Lanka	79
United Kingdom	79
Ireland	79
Turkmenistan	79
Bangladesh	78
Egypt	78
Japan	78
Taiwan	78
New Zealand	78
Belgium	78
Israel	77
Armenia	77
United States	77
Australia	77
Montenegro	77
Niger	76
Philippines	76
Estonia	75
France	75
Mauritius	75
Ethiopia	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75
Macedonia	75
Mali	74
Thailand	74
Northern Cyprus	74
Turkey	74

Burkina Faso	74
Croatia	73
Bhutan	73
Sudan	73
Nepal	73
Vietnam	72
Greece	72
Serbia	72
Senegal	72
Morocco	72
Italy	71
Madagascar	71
Czech Republic	71
Tunisia	70
Poland	70
Slovakia	70
Lebanon	70
Iraq	69
Palestinian Territories	69
Somalia	68
Cyprus	68
Chile	68
South Korea	68
Belarus	68
India	67
Lithuania	67
Romania	67
Ecuador	67
Puerto Rico	66
Latvia	66
Ivory Coast	66
Benin	66
Albania	66
Bulgaria	65
Hungary	65
Malaysia	64
Ghana	64
Togo	64
Cambodia	64
Zimbabwe	63
Cameroon	63
Russia	63
Nicaragua	63
Jamaica	62
Guinea	62
Kazakhstan	62
Tanzania	62
Namibia	62
Angola	61
Uruguay	61
Pakistan	60
Mongolia	59

Kyrgyzstan	59
Panama	59
Mexico	59
Costa Rica	58
Guatemala	58
Burundi	58
Yemen	58
Colombia	58
Sierra Leone	57
Haiti	57
Honduras	57
El Salvador	56
Mauritania	56
Kenya	56
Belize	55
Congo (Brazzaville)	55
Ukraine	55
Zambia	55
Nigeria	55
Dominican Republic	54
Moldova	54
Chad	54
Malawi	53
Argentina	53
Brazil	52
Peru	52
Uganda	52
Afghanistan	52
Bolivia	51
Botswana	50
Gabon	50
South Sudan	50
Paraguay	46
South Africa	46
Congo (Kinshasa)	43
Venezuela	42
Liberia	40



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