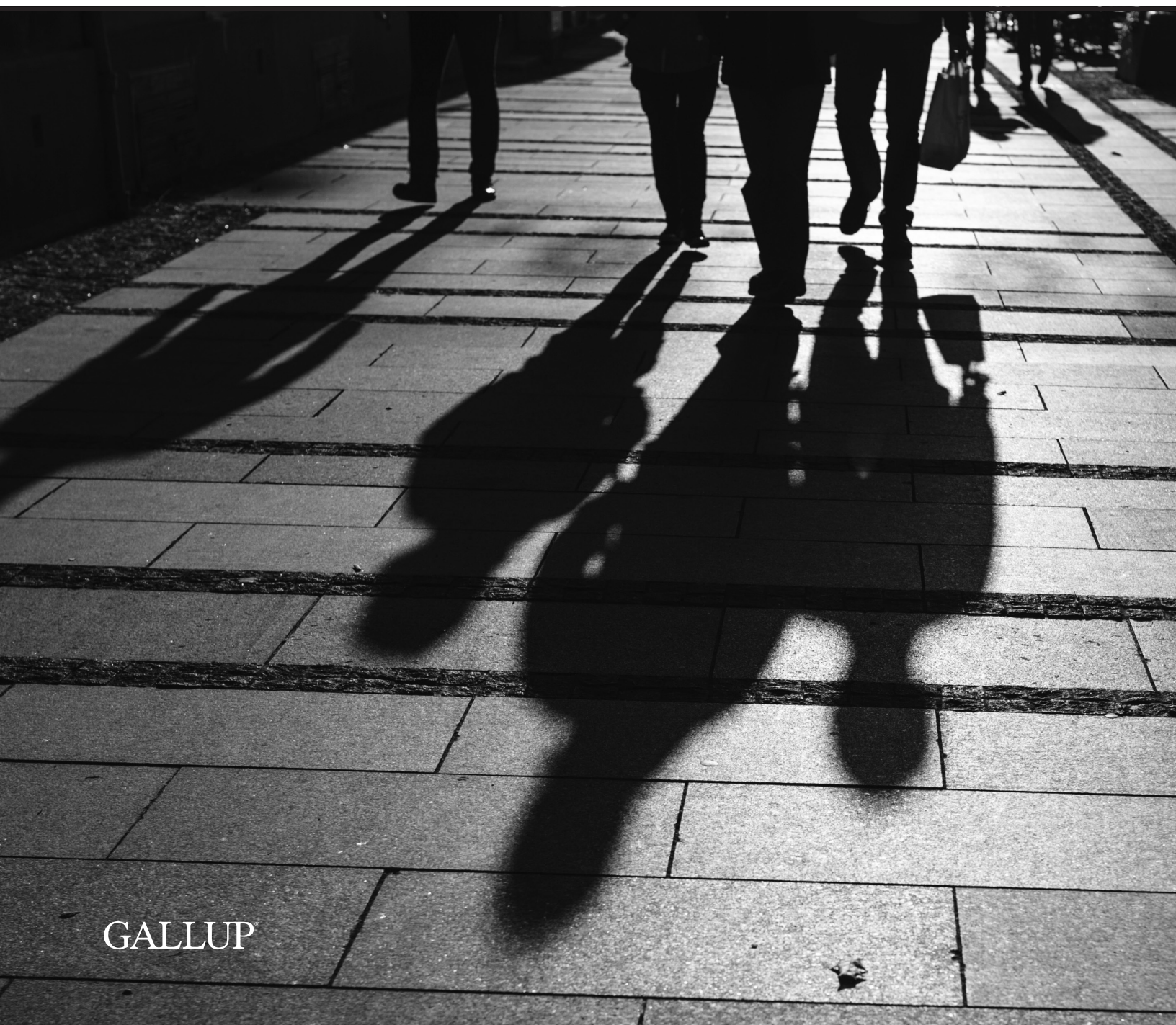


# Gallup 2017 Global Law and Order



## **Copyright Standards**

This document contains proprietary research, copyrighted materials and literary property of Gallup, Inc. It is for the guidance of your organization only and is not to be copied, quoted, published or divulged to others outside your organization. All of Gallup, Inc.'s content is protected by copyright. Neither the client nor the participants shall copy, modify, resell, reuse or distribute the program materials beyond the scope of what is agreed upon in writing by Gallup, Inc. Any violation of this Agreement shall be considered a breach of contract and misuse of Gallup, Inc.'s intellectual property.

This document is of great value to Gallup, Inc. Accordingly, international and domestic laws and penalties guaranteeing patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection safeguard the ideas, concepts and recommendations related within this document. No changes may be made to this document without the express written permission of Gallup, Inc.

Gallup® is a trademark of Gallup, Inc. All other trademarks and copyrights are property of their respective owners.

# Global Law and Order

Gallup's Law and Order Index uses four questions<sup>1</sup> to gauge people's sense of personal security and their personal experiences with crime and law enforcement:

## Law and Order Index

- 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?
- Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?

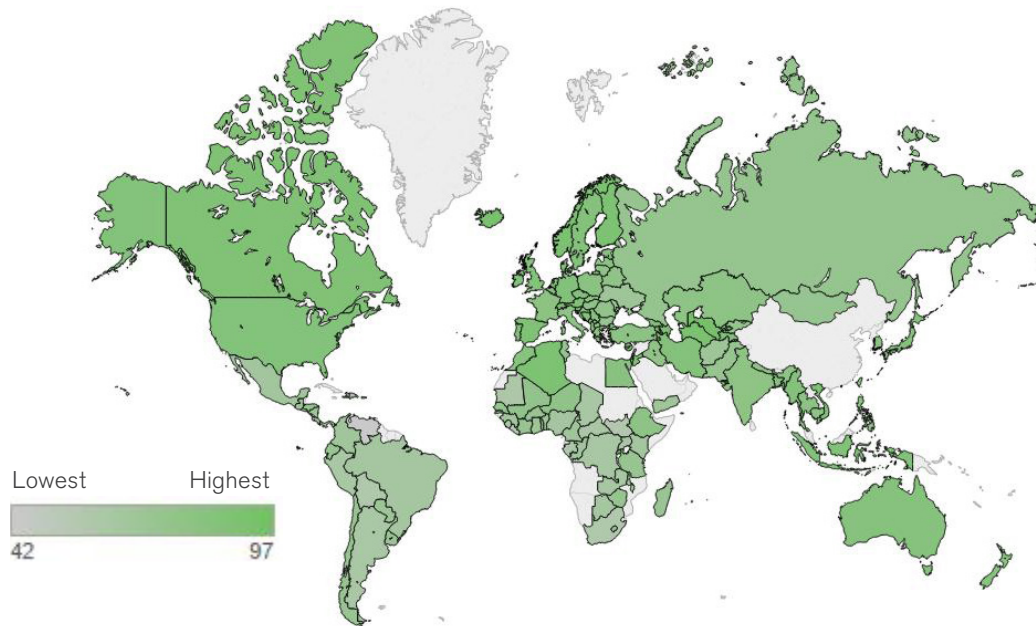
The *2017 Global Law and Order* report presents the results from Gallup's latest measurements of people's answers to these questions based on more than 136,000 interviews with adults in 135 countries in 2016.

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 continue to monitor, particularly given that the United Nations is targeting "promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies" as one of its Sustainable Development Goals for the world.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Law and Order Index was based on three questions until 2016. Gallup added a fourth item — "Within the past 12 months, have you been assaulted or mugged?" — to the index construction in 2016. All of the index results in the current report have been adjusted to reflect this change; however, the results presented here are not directly comparable to those from previous reports on this index.

## Law and Order Index Worldwide 2016



### Majority of the World Confident in Police, Feels Secure

More than six in 10 people worldwide say they have confidence in their local police (68%) and feel safe walking alone at night where they live (64%). One in seven (14%) say they had property stolen from them in the past year and 6% say they were assaulted or mugged.

Gallup compiles the “positive” responses to these four 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 2016 is 78 out of a possible 100. Sixty-six countries posted scores lower than this average.

Scores worldwide ranged from a high of 97 in Singapore to a low of 42 in Venezuela.<sup>2</sup> In 2016, as Venezuela spiraled into disorder, just 12% of residents said they felt safe walking alone at night where they live and 14% expressed confidence in their police. Both percentages are not only new lows for Venezuela, but also the lowest scores Gallup has measured worldwide since 2005. At the same time, 38% of Venezuelans said they had had property or money stolen in the past year — a record high. In only five countries — all in sub-Saharan Africa — were residents more likely than Venezuelans to say they had been the victims of theft in the past year.

<sup>2</sup> The full list of index scores for all countries is included at the end of this report.

### Latin America and the Caribbean Score Lowest on Security

As in previous years, people in Latin America and the Caribbean are the least likely among all global regions to feel secure in their communities. The region scored a 64 on Gallup’s Law and Order Index — unchanged from its score in 2015. Residents of the U.S. and Canada, Southeast Asia, East Asia and Western Europe are the most likely to feel secure, with index scores of 84 or higher.

<b>Gallup Law and Order Index Across Global Regions</b>			
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Difference</b>
U.S. and Canada	83	86	<b>+3</b>
Southeast Asia	85	85	0
East Asia	82	84	<b>+2</b>
Western Europe	83	84	<b>+1</b>
Middle East and North Africa	79	82	<b>+3</b>
Eastern Europe	78	80	<b>+2</b>
South Asia	79	78	<b>-1</b>
Commonwealth of Independent States	74	76	<b>+2</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	69	68	<b>-1</b>
Latin America and the Caribbean	64	64	0

At the regional level, the 2016 Law and Order Index scores have remained relatively stable from 2015, changing no more than three points in any of the global regions. Scores for individual countries also changed little. The most notable exceptions are an eight-point gain in Honduras, from 64 in 2015 to 72 in 2016, and a nine-point decline in Niger, from 86 to 77.

The percentage of Hondurans who say they have confidence in their local police rose particularly sharply, from 29% in 2015 to 50% in 2016. About six in 10 (59%) said in 2016 they feel safe walking alone in their areas at night, up from slightly less than half (48%) in 2015. These results coincide with a 30% decline in the country’s murder rate in 2016, according to government statistics; Honduran President Juan Orlando Hernandez attributed the improvement to a security operation that transfers dangerous gangsters to a new maximum-security jail in Santa Barbara.

The increased incidence of terrorist attacks in Niger, some in retaliation for the country’s participation in French-led counter-insurgency efforts in the region, helps explain the heightened sense of insecurity in that country.

### Venezuelans Least Likely in the World to Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night

Just 12% of Venezuelans say they feel safe walking alone in their area at night — the lowest figure ever recorded since Gallup began tracking this question worldwide in 2005. The next-lowest figure in 2016 was more than twice as high: 28% in El Salvador. Among the 12 countries in which residents are least likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night, five are in Latin America. Another six are in sub-Saharan Africa — including two of that region’s more economically developed countries, South Africa (37%) and Botswana (38%). Soaring crime rates in these countries reflect a common problem among societies that have experienced uneven economic growth from industrialization or technological change: high levels of income inequality. In some cases, the resulting instability threatens the pace of progress.

In most economically developed countries with strong rule of law, high majorities of residents say they feel safe walking alone in their areas at night. This response is nearly universal in Singapore at 97% and tops 80% in many Western European countries. The U.S. is somewhat further down the list, at 76%.

This feeling is also high at 92% in Uzbekistan, a reminder that security is sometimes attained at a heavy cost in terms of civil liberties. Uzbekistan is the only country surveyed worldwide in which no residents said they had been assaulted or mugged in the past year. However, the country is sometimes described as a police state. Singapore is a remarkable success story by many measures — but it has been subject to criticism regarding civil liberties such as freedom of speech.

Least Likely to Feel Safe <sup>3</sup>		Most Likely to Feel Safe	
	Yes, feel safe		Yes, feel safe
Mauritania	39%	Singapore	97%
Congo (Kinshasa)	39%	Uzbekistan	92%
Argentina	39%	Iceland	88%
Botswana	38%	Norway	87%
South Africa	37%	Rwanda	87%
Brazil	36%	Slovenia	87%
Afghanistan	36%	Hong Kong	86%
Liberia	35%	Denmark	83%
Dominican Republic	33%	Switzerland	83%
Gabon	33%	Spain	83%
El Salvador	28%	Armenia	83%
Venezuela	12%		

**GALLUP WORLD POLL, 2016**

<sup>3</sup> In Syria, where residents were among the least likely worldwide to say they felt safe in 2015, security conditions prevented Gallup from conducting a survey there in 2016.

### Assault Most Commonly Reported in Sub-Saharan Africa

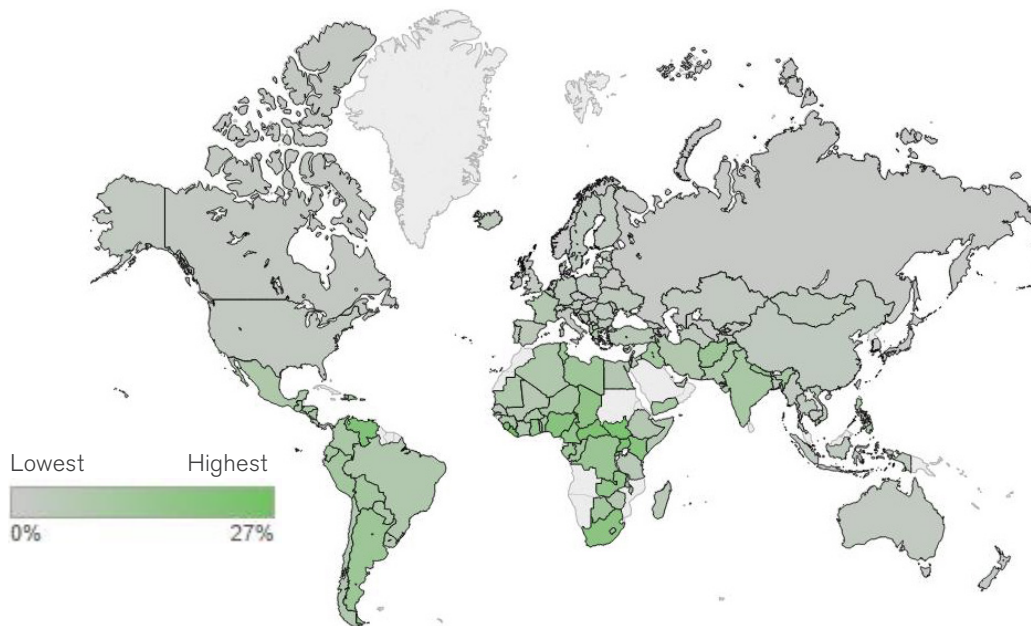
For the first time in 2016, Gallup's Law and Order Index includes the proportion of adult residents in each country who say they have been assaulted or mugged in the past year. Globally, 6% of adults in 2016 said they had. The results vary significantly by region, however, from 2% in the Commonwealth of Independent States to 14% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Yes, have been assaulted or mugged in the past year			
Region		Region	
Sub-Saharan Africa	14%	Eastern Europe	3%
Latin America and the Caribbean	9%	U.S. and Canada	3%
South Asia	9%	East Asia	3%
Middle East and North Africa	7%	Commonwealth of Independent States	2%
Western Europe	4%		
Southeast Asia	4%		

GALLUP WORLD POLL, 2016

There are 14 countries worldwide in which at least 15% of residents say they have been assaulted or mugged in the past year, led by Liberia (27%), South Sudan (24%), Uganda (23%) and Central African Republic (23%). All but one of the 14 are in sub-Saharan Africa; the lone exception is Venezuela, where 22% say they have been assaulted or mugged in the past year. Sub-Saharan Africa also saw the largest increases on this measure by country between 2015 and 2016 — in Kenya, where the proportion who said they had been assaulted rose from 11% to 19%, and in Zambia, where it rose from 8% to 16%.

### Assaulted or Mugged in Past 12 Months



**Law and Order Index Score Results for 2016**

	Index Score		Index Score
Singapore	97	Croatia	83
Uzbekistan	95	New Zealand	83
Iceland	92	Serbia	83
Turkmenistan	91	Morocco	83
Norway	91	Estonia	83
Switzerland	90	Armenia	82
Algeria	90	Belgium	82
Finland	90	Egypt	82
Jordan	89	Philippines	82
Vietnam	89	Poland	81
Luxembourg	88	Montenegro	81
Austria	88	Northern Cyprus	81
Canada	88	South Korea	81
Hong Kong	88	Cyprus	81
Spain	88	Slovakia	80
Malta	88	Latvia	80
Azerbaijan	87	France	80
Slovenia	87	Israel	80
Georgia	87	Turkey	80
Denmark	87	Thailand	80
Germany	87	Ethiopia	80
Netherlands	86	Italy	80
Indonesia	86	Kazakhstan	79
Tajikistan	86	India	79
Ireland	86	Albania	79
United States	85	Cambodia	79
Czech Republic	85	Mauritius	78
Iran	85	Greece	78
Sweden	85	Hungary	78
Portugal	85	Lithuania	78
Myanmar	85	Niger	77
Kosovo	85	Iraq	77
Japan	85	Belarus	77
United Kingdom	85	Palestinian Territories	76
Bangladesh	84	Romania	76
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84	Nepal	76
Australia	84	Lebanon	76
Rwanda	84	Mali	75
Taiwan	84	Macedonia	75



## Law and Order Index Score Results for 2016

	Index Score		Index Score
Tunisia	75	Congo (Brazzaville)	66
Kyrgyzstan	74	Guinea	66
Senegal	74	Mexico	65
Russia	74	Brazil	65
Mongolia	73	Kenya	65
Tanzania	73	Nigeria	64
Zimbabwe	73	Botswana	64
Honduras	72	Malawi	64
Bulgaria	72	Zambia	63
Lesotho	72	Congo (Kinshasa)	62
Pakistan	72	Chad	62
Ivory Coast	72	Uganda	62
Burkina Faso	72	Peru	62
Chile	72	Sierra Leone	62
Uruguay	71	Central African Republic	61
Madagascar	71	Argentina	61
Haiti	70	Mauritania	60
Ecuador	70	Dominican Republic	60
Paraguay	70	Gabon	58
Panama	69	Bolivia	58
Costa Rica	69	South Africa	58
Afghanistan	69	South Sudan	56
Nicaragua	69	El Salvador	54
Benin	69	Liberia	53
Ukraine	68	Venezuela	42
Ghana	68		
Togo	68		
Yemen	68		
Moldova	67		
Cameroon	67		
Guatemala	67		
Colombia	67		

## Methodology

Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, aged 15 and older, conducted throughout 2016 in 135 countries. For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error ranged from  $\pm 2.1$  percentage points to  $\pm 5.6$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level. All reported margins of sampling error include computed design effects for weighting.

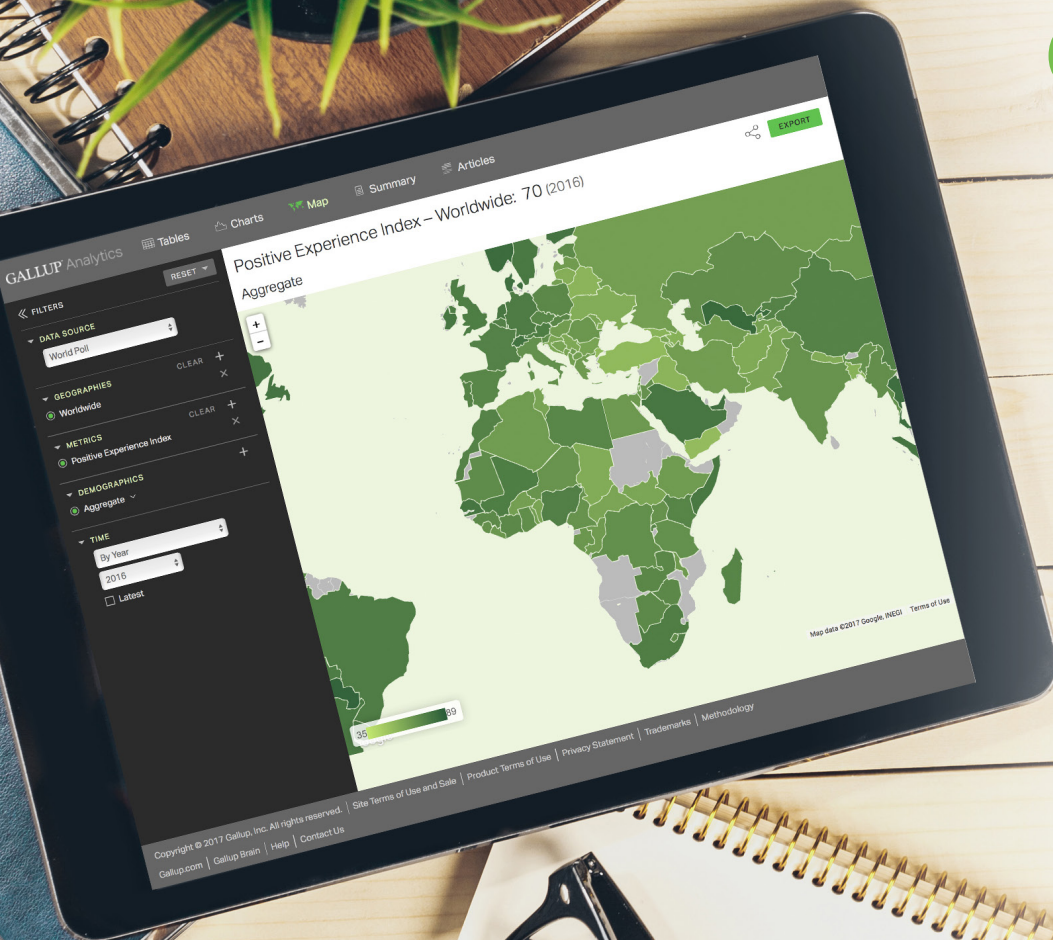
For more complete methodology and specific survey dates, please review [Gallup's Country Data Set details](#).

GALLUP® Analytics

Analyze the  
world in  
one click.

Learn more!

For more information about  
Gallup Analytics, email  
[gallupanalytics@gallup.com](mailto:gallupanalytics@gallup.com) or  
call +1-202-715-3131.



**GALLUP®**

**World Headquarters**

The Gallup Building  
901 F Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20004

**t** +1.877.242.5587

**f** +1.202.715.3045

**[www.gallup.com](http://www.gallup.com)**