

2025

# The Global Safety Report

A Safer World in Unsafe Times?



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# Letter From the CEO

**The paradox is striking. We are living through more armed conflicts than at any time since the Second World War. And yet, Gallup finds that more people than ever say they feel safe in their communities.**

In 2024, 73% of adults worldwide told Gallup they feel safe walking alone at night where they live. That is the highest figure since we began tracking nearly two decades ago. But how can a growing sense of safety coexist with wars in Ukraine and Gaza, violent extremism in the Sahel, and unrest across Asia and Latin America?

Look closer, and you see why. Even in the middle of conflict, people find ways to build safety through neighbors they trust, institutions they rely on and habits that give them strength. These are not just reactions to danger. They are the foundations that make lasting peace possible. How safe people feel is not just a reflection of peace; it is what makes peace possible.

This truth is at the heart of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 16. Its benchmark — how safe people feel walking alone at night — is one of the few global indicators with reliable, comparable data. Gallup is the only organization that measures it every year worldwide, covering 144 countries in this report.

For the first time, Gallup is partnering with the Center on International Cooperation at New York University. Together, we bring world-class data and policy expertise to show what drives safety and how it can be built. The findings demonstrate that violence is not inevitable, and that safety can be created city by city, system by system.

This year's *Global Safety Report* reveals gains and gaps. More people are feeling safe, but one in four still do not. Women, in particular, remain less likely than men to feel secure, a gap that persists across more than 100 countries, regardless of income or stability.

The lesson is simple: Real safety is about more than avoiding conflict. It depends on trust, strong institutions and people working together. This report shows how much progress the world has made and how much more we must do.



**Jon Clifton**  
*Chief Executive Officer*  
Gallup

UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

# A Safer World?

*On a global level, people feel safer today than they have in years.*

**In 2024, Gallup's global tracking of public safety perceptions reached a new milestone: 73% of adults worldwide said they feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.**

This figure marks a three-percentage-point increase from 2023 and is the highest level recorded since Gallup began asking the question in 2006, surpassing the previous peak of 72% in 2020. It also represents a 13-point increase over the past decade, underscoring a meaningful, long-term shift in global perceptions of personal safety.

The latest results are based on interviews with 145,170 adults aged 15 and older across 144 countries and territories, offering a comprehensive current view of how people worldwide perceive their personal safety.

## Safety Through Time: Progress, Plateau and Promise

Between 2014 and 2020, global perceptions of safety were on the rise, but that progress stalled — and even regressed in some regions — between 2021 and 2023. The rebound in 2024 marks a clear reversal of this recent downturn, signaling renewed momentum in how safe people feel around the world.

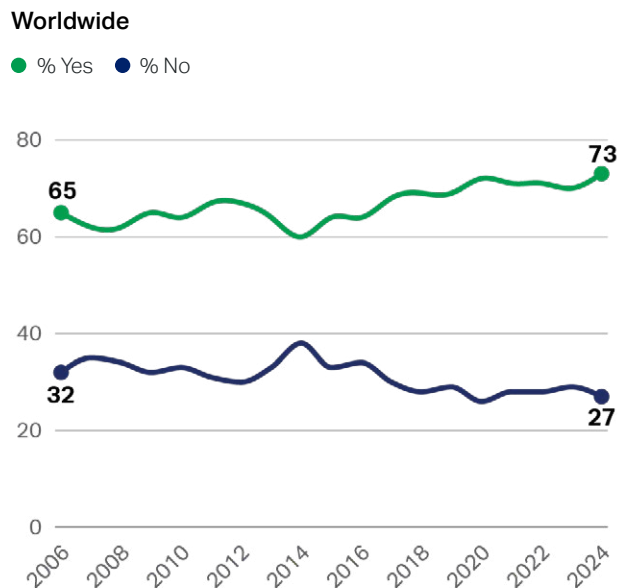
However, these gains have unfolded against a backdrop of persistent and often intensifying security challenges. The number of countries engaged in conflict is now the highest since World War II,<sup>1</sup> reflecting a global landscape increasingly marked by violence and instability.

<sup>1</sup> Highest number of countries engaged in conflict since World War II. (2024, June 11). Vision of Humanity. <https://www.visionofhumanity.org/highest-number-of-countries-engaged-in-conflict-since-world-war-ii/>

Ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, Gaza, and across the Middle East and North Africa, as well as in the Sahel, continue to threaten regional and global stability. These realities underscore that safety remains uneven and far from universally experienced.

**CHART 1**  
**Worldwide Perceptions of Safety Reach New Peak**

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*



Yet the fact that perceptions of personal safety are rising, often in regions with deep, long-standing challenges, suggests that progress is still possible. It also highlights the role of local-level security, trust in institutions and leadership, and community resilience, which can strengthen even in the face of broader global unrest.

# Where Safety Is Rising, and Where It Still Lags

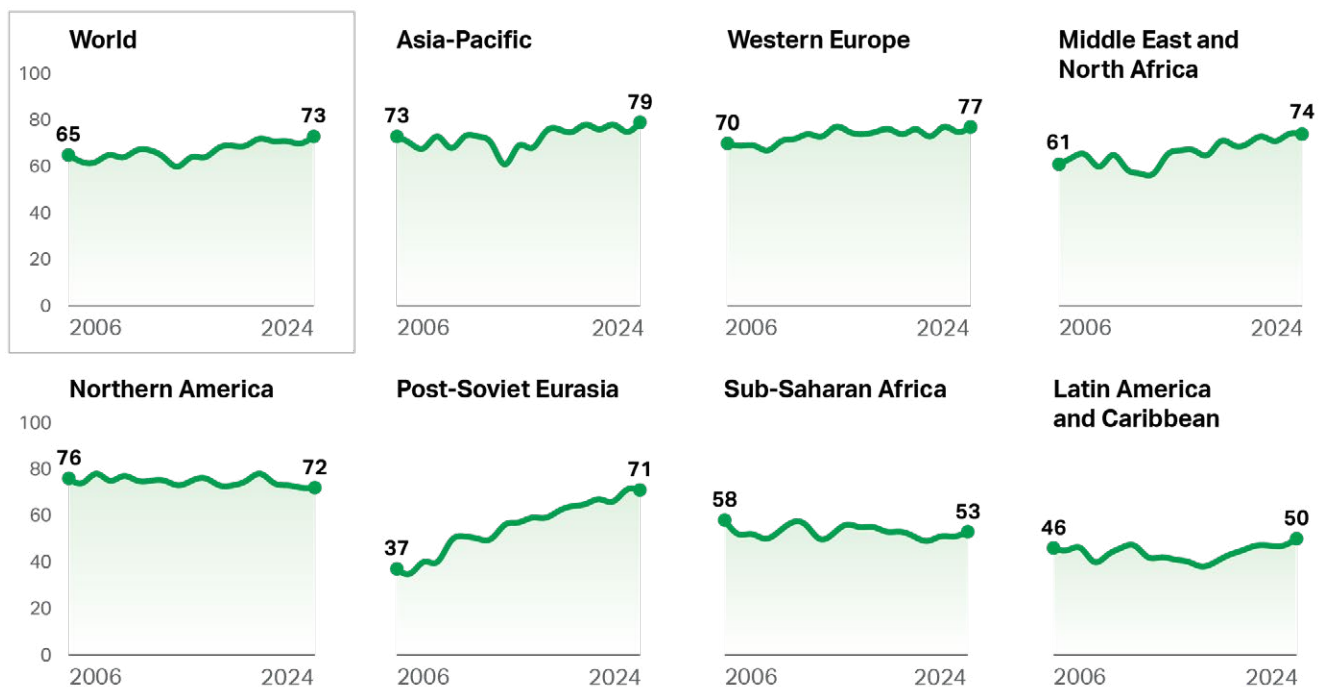
Gains in the Asia-Pacific, Western Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions largely drove the 2024 increase in perceived safety. In Asia-Pacific and Western Europe, where feelings of safety were already among the highest in the world, people’s perceptions of safety set new records or tied previous ones.

## CHART 2

### How Safe Does the World Feel?

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*

● % Yes



### Where Feelings of Safety Are Highest

Perceived safety was highest — surpassing 70% — in Asia-Pacific, Western Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, Northern America (including the U.S. and Canada) and Post-Soviet Eurasia. Among these regions, Post-Soviet Eurasia stands out for its dramatic progress over time.

In 2006, 37% of adults there said they feel safe. In 2024, that figure was 71%, unchanged from the previous year but nearly double the percentage measured nearly two decades ago.



## Where Feelings of Safety Are Lowest

Latin America and the Caribbean reached a milestone in 2024, with 50% of adults saying they feel safe walking alone at night, marking the first time perceptions in the region reached this level. Perceptions in sub-Saharan Africa also improved last year, with 53% reporting that they feel safe. However, this increase reflects more of a recovery than a breakthrough, as the four-point gain from a low of 49% in 2021 brings the region back in line with its longer-term trend.

Despite these recent gains, Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa remain the regions where people feel the least safe globally.

These two regions also account for the highest homicide rates in the world, according to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).<sup>2</sup> This correlation underscores the real risk that underpins how unsafe residents say they feel, particularly in areas where law enforcement capacity, economic opportunity and public infrastructure are limited.

2 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2023, December 8). *Fifty-two people lost their lives to homicide globally every hour in 2021, says new report from UNODC* [Press release]. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2023/December/fifty-two-people-lost-their-lives-to-homicide-globally-every-hour-in-2021--says-new-report-from-unodc.html>

## PERSPECTIVES FROM CIC

### Building a Safer Country City by City: The Experience of Pelotas and Niterói in Brazil

**In Brazil, the percentage of people who said they feel safe walking alone at night in 2024 topped 50% for the first time in almost 20 years. Most of the improvement in the past two years has been among Brazilians living in towns, semi-dense areas and more rural areas.**

Violence and crime are often hyper-localized, and this is particularly true in Latin America, where 50% of crimes are concentrated in 3% to 8% of street segments.<sup>3</sup> This puts city leaders in a prime position to use their in-depth knowledge of their communities and the relative agility of city structures to deliver on policies and initiatives that can prevent violence and increase safety for their citizens.

Leaders in a few mid-size cities in Brazil are putting this to the test and delivering on safety strategies that are producing measurable improvements in their communities. By following the best practice of using data-informed, holistic and cross-sectoral approaches, they are engaging communities and blending law enforcement and services to address the root causes of violence. For example, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, has implemented integrated, cross-sectoral public safety strategies and initiatives, such as the creation of an Integrated Public Security Center.<sup>4</sup> In Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, a plan named Pacto Niterói Contra a Violência, just finished its first six-year cycle with impressive results: a 69% reduction in intentional homicides and an over 80% reduction in multiple types of violent crimes.<sup>5</sup>

Both cities are members of the Peace in Our Cities network — a global network of cities and community-based organizations committed to reducing the most serious forms of urban violence. This demonstrates cities' power in building peace and increasing safety can be amplified and replicated when they are connected to peers, experts and resources that can support and accelerate their work.

3 Ajzenman, N., & Jaitman, L. (2016). *Crime concentration and hot spot dynamics in Latin America*. Inter-American Development Bank. <https://publications.iadb.org/en/crime-concentration-and-hot-spot-dynamics-latin-america>

4 Niterói. (n.d.). Peace in Our Cities. Retrieved August 6, 2025, from <https://peaceinourcities.org/cities/niteroi/>

5 Instituto Cidade Segura é contratado para auxiliar na elaboração do novo Pacto Niterói Contra a Violência (2025-2030). (2025, June 3). Instituto Cidade Segura. <https://institutocidadesegura.com.br/noticias/instituto-cidade-segura-e-contratado-para-auxiliar-na-elaboracao-do-novo-pacto-niteroi-contra-a-violencia-2025-2030/>



# South Africans Least Likely in the World to Feel Safe Walking at Night

**In 2024, South Africans were the least likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night. Just 33% of adults reported feeling safe, the lowest percentage among more than 140 countries surveyed globally.**

Lesotho (34%), a landlocked country surrounded by South Africa, and neighboring Botswana (34%) followed closely, with statistically similar results.

Notably, these countries are not engaged in geopolitical conflict. Yet, they top the list for lowest perceived safety, underscoring how domestic conditions like violent crime, inequality and governance challenges can erode public safety even in the absence of war.

When Gallup first began measuring perceptions of safety in 2006, 41% of South Africans said they feel safe walking alone at night in their communities. Since then, despite some fluctuations, safety perceptions have rarely returned to that level. Feelings of safety have averaged closer to 31%, similar to the most recent reading.

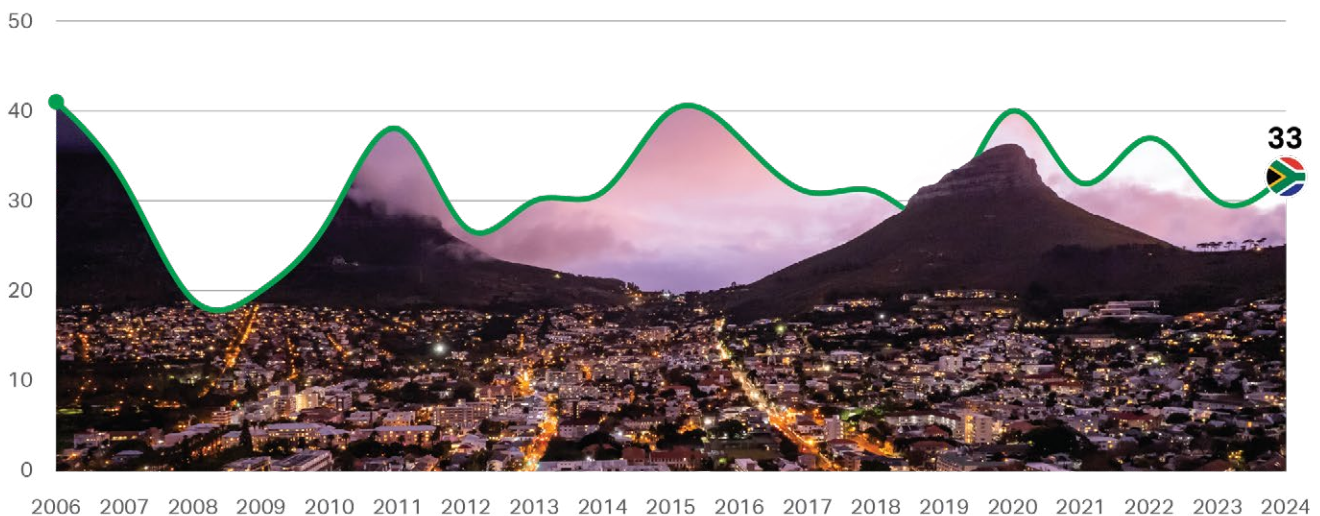
In many South African communities, especially under-resourced townships and informal settlements, crime — including assault, robbery and gender-based violence — remains a daily concern. Women, in particular, face higher levels of insecurity. In 2024, 25% of women said they feel safe walking alone at night, compared with 43% of men.

## CHART 3

### South Africans Continue to Feel Least Safe

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*

● % Yes





PERSPECTIVES FROM CIC

## South Africa's Bet on the Private Sector

In a context of large shifts in the funding and development landscape, South Africa is turning to the private sector to partner in efforts to reduce violence levels and increase feelings of safety among its population, particularly women in the workplace. In late 2024, South Africa announced the launch of a Private Sector Coalition (PSC) to address gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH) in the workplace.<sup>6</sup> This initiative marks a step forward in actualizing the country's 2020 National Strategy Plan on Gender-Based Violence & Femicide, which has a specific call to the private sector to join in these efforts.

Preventing violence and fostering safe communities is a complex challenge that extends beyond the responsibility of government alone. While efforts in this area have traditionally involved community-based and international organizations, the private sector also represents a relevant stakeholder. Given their presence, resources and influence within local communities, businesses are positioned to contribute to violence prevention strategies. Similarly, private sector entities also have much to gain in taking action to reduce violence: An environment where people feel safe enhances workforce productivity, broadens consumer bases and ensures the long-term viability of their operations.<sup>7</sup>

6 UN Women – Africa. (2024, September 18). *Private sector coalition formed to combat workplace gender-based violence in South Africa*. <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2024/09/private-sector-coalition-formed-to-combat-workplace-gender-based-violence-in-south-africa>

7 Muro, M., & Liu, S. (2022, October 5). *The path to public safety requires economic opportunity*. Brookings Institution. <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-path-to-public-safety-requires-economic-opportunity/>



# Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America Still Among the Least Safe

South Africa’s low ranking is part of a wider trend in Southern Africa. Four of the 10 countries where people felt the least safe in the world in 2024 are South Africa’s regional neighbors: Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Eswatini.

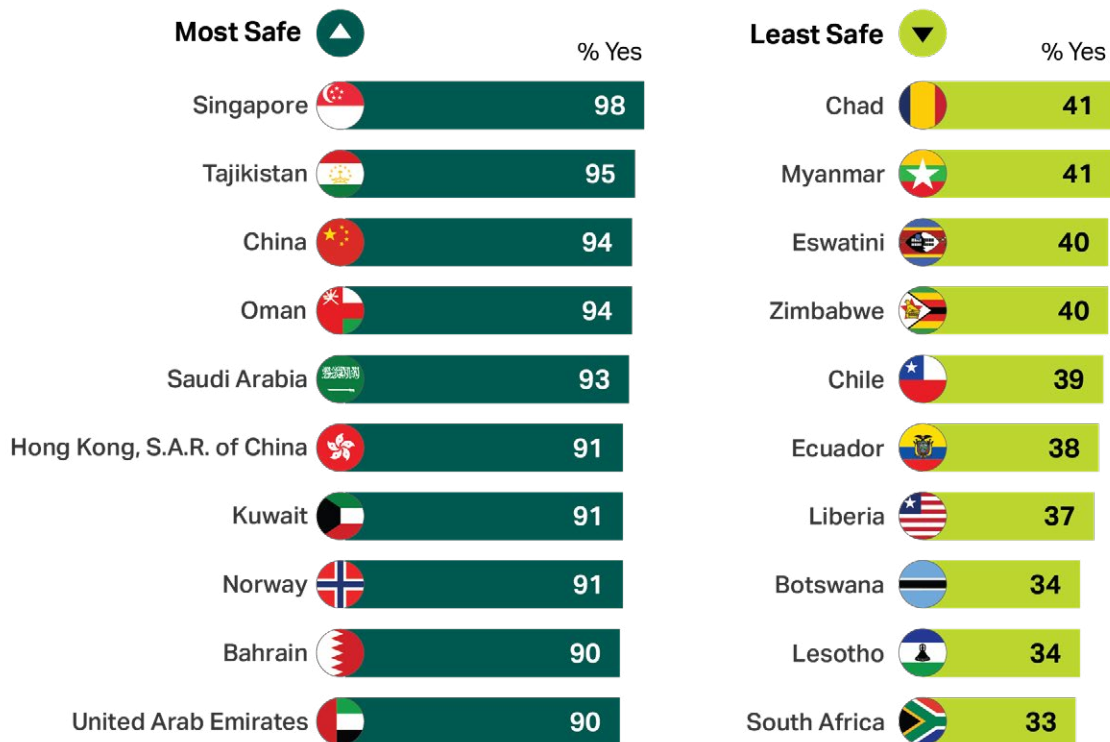
The countries where residents were least likely to say they feel safe walking alone at night were almost exclusively located in sub-Saharan Africa or Latin America and the Caribbean, a pattern that has been consistent year over year. Myanmar, which has been embroiled in ongoing ethnic conflict, violent crackdowns by the military and civil unrest, was the only country outside those two regions to rank among the 10 least safe in 2024.

**This regional concentration points to shared structural challenges, including high rates of violent crime, limited policing coverage and persistent economic pressures.**

## CHART 4

### Where People Felt the Most and Least Safe in 2024

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*





# GCC Countries Continue to Rank Among Top 10 Safest

In 2024, Gallup's global data showed that the top 10 countries and territories for perceived safety looked much like they have in past years, a consistent group where strong institutions, low crime and public trust tend to reinforce one another.

**Five of the top 10 countries are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates — continuing a long-standing pattern. Gallup has consistently found high levels of perceived nighttime safety in the GCC, a trend likely driven by more than just low crime rates.**

These rankings reflect a broader combination of factors, including centralized governance, strong public order and sustained investment in urban safety and infrastructure. In many GCC countries, a shared emphasis on security, enforcement and visible state presence helps foster a pervasive sense of safety among residents.

Relatively high levels of perceived safety are also common in economically advanced countries with strong rule of law and low levels of interpersonal violence. In these environments, public safety is often supported by formal legal structures and widespread trust in institutions.





# Safety Spotlight: Singapore Ranks Safest in the World for 12<sup>th</sup> Time

**In 2024, 98% of Singaporeans said they feel safe walking alone at night, one of the highest figures Gallup has ever recorded globally.**

This level of public confidence has remained remarkably stable over time: Since 2006, Singapore has held the No. 1 spot in the world 12 times in Gallup's global trend.

While many developed countries tend to score high on this measure, Singapore stands out for its consistent performance in terms of the near-universal sense of safety its people feel.

In the past five measurements alone, the percentage of residents reporting they feel safe has never dropped below 94%. Further, women and men have a high degree of parity: 98% of men vs. 97% of women reported feeling safe in 2024.

These results reflect Singapore's long-standing reputation for low crime, effective law enforcement and strong public order, all of which have contributed to its consistently high levels of perceived safety. However, as it is a small, high-income island city-state, Singapore's progress may not be easy to replicate in other contexts.

## CHART 5

### Singaporeans Universally Feel Safe

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*

● % Yes



# Global Gender Gap in Safety Persists Despite Progress

While the overall global picture is one of progress, safety remains out of reach for many around the world. In 2024, more than a quarter of adults globally (27%) said they do not feel safe walking alone at night in their communities.

**Women continue to be disproportionately affected: 32% of women said they do not feel safe, compared with 21% of men.**

This disparity underscores the ongoing need for investment in addressing all forms of violence, particularly gender-based violence and threats to safety in vulnerable or underserved areas.

Despite these challenges, there are signs of improvement. In 2024, more women reported feeling safe than at any point since Gallup began tracking this measure in 2006, with 67% saying they feel safe walking alone at night where they live. Even so, men remained more likely to feel secure, with 78% saying they feel safe — leaving an 11-point gender gap.

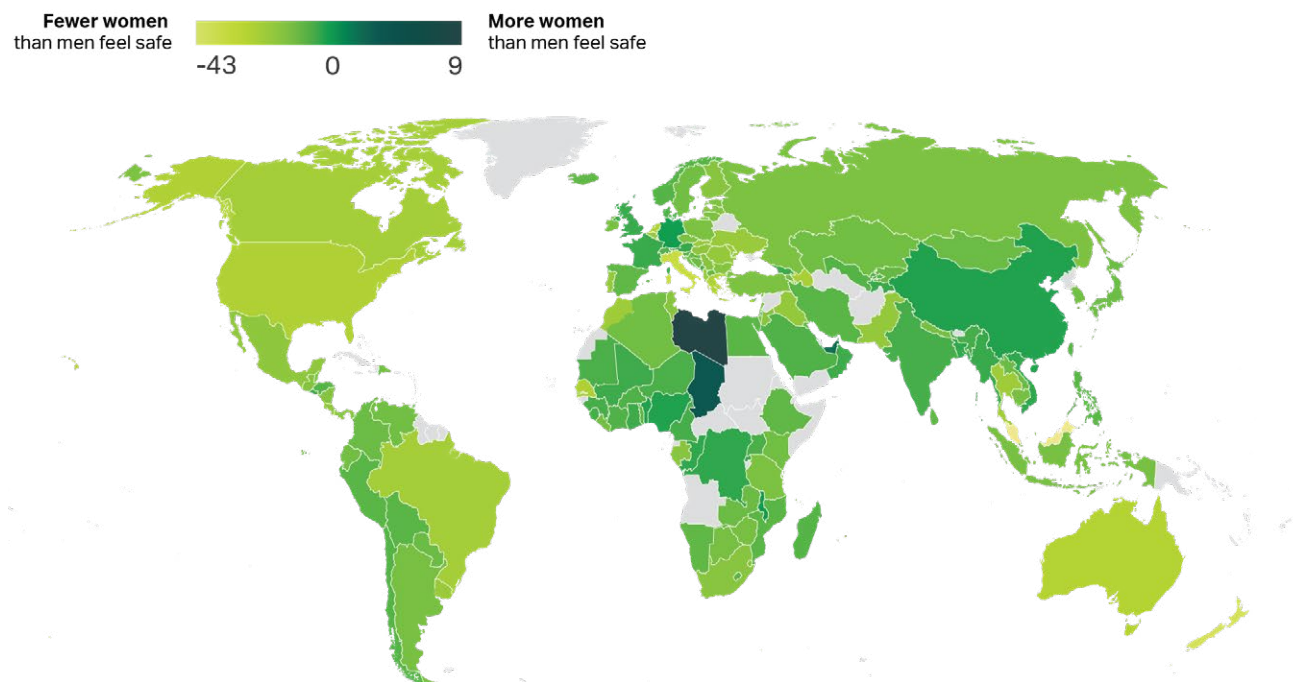
Further, gender gaps in safety perceptions were present in nearly every country surveyed. In 104 out of 144 countries and territories, the difference between men and women who feel safe walking alone at night was at least 10 points, highlighting how deeply entrenched this divide remains.

## CHART 6

### Women Feel Less Safe Than Men in Most Countries

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*

Gender gap (% Yes among women minus % Yes among men)



# High-Income Countries Top List of Largest Gender Gaps in Safety

Gender disparities in perceived safety remain stark, even in countries with high levels of development and strong public safety infrastructure. Among the 10 countries with the largest gender gaps in 2024 (26 percentage points or more), nearly all are high-income economies, highlighting that economic progress alone does not eliminate inequality in how safe people — particularly women — feel in their daily lives.

The United States, for example, has a 26-point gender gap in perceptions of safety. If rankings were based solely on the percentage of women who feel safe walking alone at night (58%), the U.S. would drop to 77<sup>th</sup> globally, instead of ranking 61<sup>st</sup>.

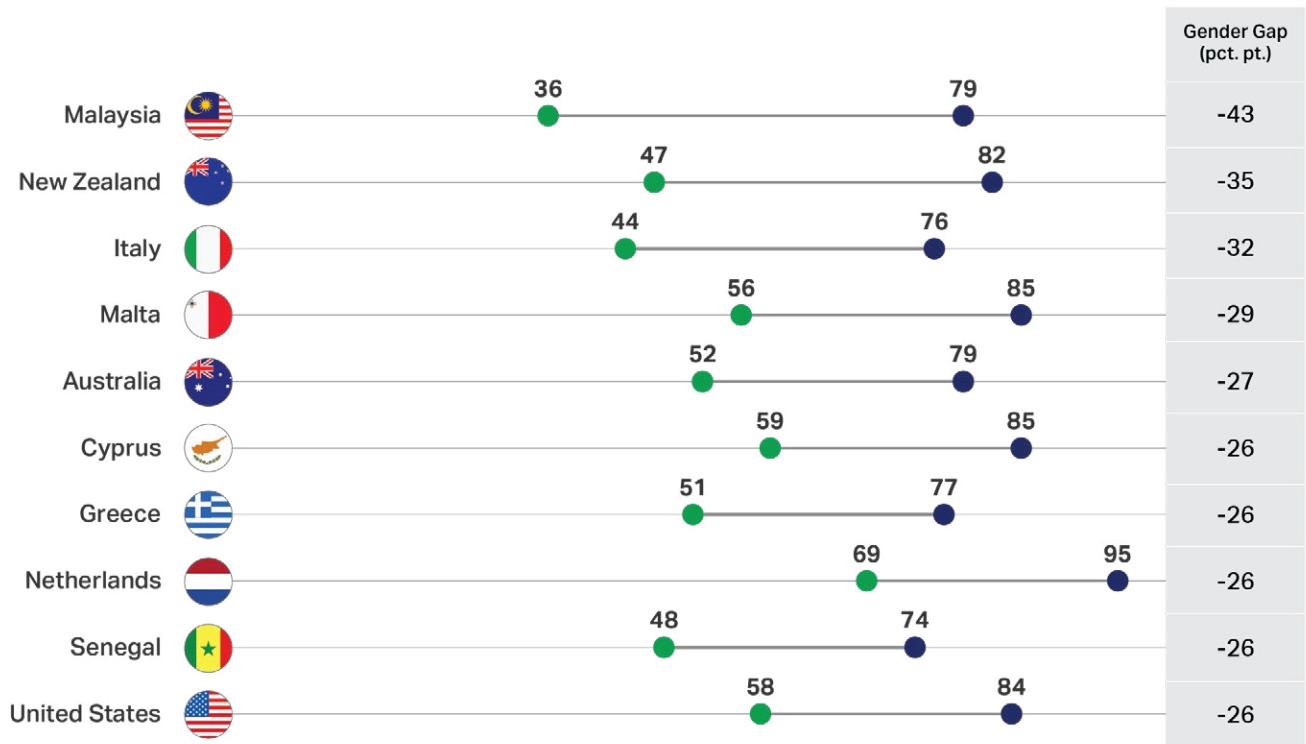
CHART 7

## Countries With the Largest Gender Gaps in the Percentage of Men/Women Who Feel Safe Walking Alone at Night

*Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?*

Gender gap (% Yes among women minus % Yes among men)

● % Yes among women ● % Yes among men



The European Union is overrepresented in this group, which is especially relevant given the EU's 2024 directive to combat violence against women.<sup>8</sup> Five of the 10 countries with the largest gaps are EU members: Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus and the Netherlands.

Yet this overrepresentation does not reflect the broader trend in safety perceptions across the EU. In most EU countries, perceptions of safety improved in 2024, suggesting incremental progress in public security or gender-based safety efforts. Still, a handful of exceptions stand out.

8 Council of the European Union. (2024, May 7). *Council adopt first-ever EU law combating violence against women* [Press release]. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/05/07/council-adopts-first-ever-eu-law-combating-violence-against-women/>

**Among them, Italy recorded the lowest percentage of women who said they feel safe walking alone at night (44%), notably the lowest among EU countries and the lowest for Italian women in more than a decade.**

This figure places them on par with countries like Uganda (44%), while 76% of Italian men said they feel safe, a level similar to men in Germany (78%).

## PERSPECTIVES FROM CIC

### Why Do Women Feel Unsafe?

It is often said that women are more at risk of experiencing violence in their homes than anywhere else. In fact, 56% of intentional homicides where the victim is a woman or girl are perpetrated by an intimate partner or family member, compared to 11% when the victim is male.<sup>9</sup> Still, worldwide, fewer women than men feel safe walking alone at night in their neighborhoods.

While men are more likely to be victims of lethal violence in public, rates of reported non-lethal violence are much closer between genders. In the 2024 World Poll survey, 7% of men said they had been the victims of assault in the past year, compared with 5% of women. Additionally, countries with low levels of overall violence tend to have higher comparative levels of violence against women.<sup>10</sup> This suggests that general violence-reduction policies may be more effective at protecting men while falling short in addressing gender-specific forms of violence, highlighting the need for targeted efforts to prevent violence against women and girls.

Broader societal factors influencing women's daily lives are also relevant. On average, women are only granted three-quarters of the same rights as men, with many women being constrained in their economic rights, freedom of movement and decision over their marriage status.<sup>11</sup> Since the beginning of their lives, they are given fewer opportunities than men: Less than half of all countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, leaving almost 130 million girls outside of school.<sup>12</sup> These restrictions place women in a vulnerable position as victims of violence and may negatively affect their feelings of safety.

9 *Beyond the battlefields: Practical strategies to halving global violence in our homes, streets, and communities*. (2024, July 1). Center on International Cooperation, New York University.

10 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2023). *Global study on homicide 2023*. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>

11 *Beyond the battlefields: Practical strategies to halving global violence in our homes, streets, and communities*. (2024, July 1). Center on International Cooperation, New York University.

12 Ibid.

# Safety First: Sustainable Growth Starts With Ensuring People Feel Secure

*People’s perceptions are highly related to hard data.*

In addition to asking about people’s feelings of safety, Gallup asks three questions about people’s confidence in their local police and their personal experiences with assault and theft in the past year. In 2024, 71% of adults worldwide expressed confidence in their police; almost one in eight (12%) said they had property stolen from them or another household member in the past year; and 6% said they were assaulted or mugged. These percentages have remained relatively stable for at least the past five years.

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. Scores on the Law and Order Index are highly related to traditional development indicators, including global income, health, food security and homicide metrics.

**The world’s index score in 2024 was 83 out of a possible 100 — up one point from 2023, but essentially no different from most scores since 2017. Scores at the country level in 2024 ranged from a high of 97 in Tajikistan to a low of 49 in Liberia.**














Liberia posted the lowest score on the index for the third straight year, mostly attributable to the high percentage of residents who have been victims of crime and their low sense of security. Almost half of Liberians (49%) said they had money or property stolen in the past year, and over four in 10 (43%) had been the victim of assault, which was the highest rate in the world for the second year in a row. Thirty-seven percent said they feel safe walking alone at night where they live, which is among the lowest rates in the world.

Tajikistan, the current country leader, has posted scores in the 90s since 2018. The country’s 2024 score is its highest to date, bolstered by the 95% of residents who said they feel safe, 80% who expressed confidence in their police and the low experiences with assault (1%) and theft (3%).














| External Measures   | Pearson’s r |
|---|-------------|
| Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)* | -.715       |
| Adolescent fertility rate   | -.686       |
| People using safely managed sanitation services                       | .678        |
| Depth of the food deficit (kilocalories per person per day)*          | -.646       |
| Life expectancy (total years)   | .639        |
| GDP per capita, PPP*  | .614        |
| Mortality rate, infant  | -.602       |
| Mortality rate, under-5   | -.597       |
| Internet users  | .575        |
| Health expenditure per capita*  | .557        |
| Intentional homicides   | -.535       |

## Law and Order Index

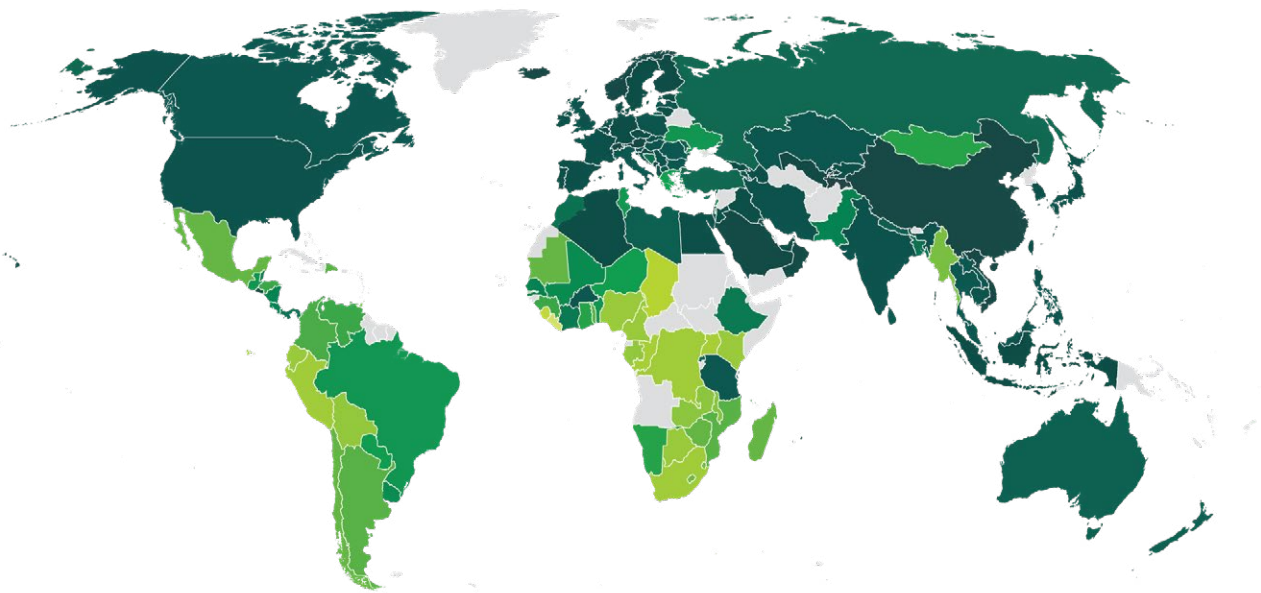
### Countries/Territories With Highest Law and Order Index Scores

| Country  | Index Score |
|--|-------------|
|  Tajikistan     | 97          |
|  Singapore      | 95          |
|  Kosovo         | 94          |
|  China         | 93          |
|  Iceland      | 93          |
|  Vietnam      | 93          |
|  Norway       | 92          |
|  Austria      | 91          |
|  Bahrain      | 91          |
|  Oman         | 91          |
|  Saudi Arabia | 91          |
|  Switzerland  | 91          |
|  Uzbekistan   | 91          |

### Countries/Territories With Lowest Law and Order Index Scores

| Country  | Index Score |
|--|-------------|
|  Botswana                           | 62          |
|  Cameroon                           | 62          |
|  Ecuador                            | 62          |
|  Kenya                             | 62          |
|  Nigeria                          | 62          |
|  Democratic Republic of the Congo | 61          |
|  Peru                             | 61          |
|  South Africa                     | 61          |
|  Republic of the Congo            | 60          |
|  Uganda                           | 60          |
|  Chad                             | 58          |
|  Sierra Leone                     | 55          |
|  Liberia                          | 49          |

**CHART 8**  
**Law and Order Worldwide in 2024**



## PERSPECTIVES FROM CIC

### The Path Forward

The world is experiencing more conflicts now than at any point since World War II.<sup>13</sup> Political polarization has deepened across regions, and trust in political institutions is at historic lows. Despite these developments, more people reported feeling safe in 2024 than in any year since Gallup started measuring this. Understanding what may be contributing to this trend and what can be learned from it offers potential insight for future strategies. At the same time, more than a quarter of the global population still reports feeling unsafe in their communities, including in places not currently experiencing conflict.

While conflict-related violence often dominates headlines, it is interpersonal violence, which occurs in people's homes and on the streets, that directly affects people's daily lives. Intentional homicides, for example, account for nearly four times more deaths than conflict and terrorism combined.<sup>14</sup> Homicide rates, like perceptions of safety, have generally declined over the past two decades, with the exception of a temporary increase in 2021.<sup>15</sup> Similarly, the increases in perceived safety, as well as lower actual violence rates, prove that interpersonal violence is not inevitable and can be reduced.

However, gender differences in perceived safety remain persistent. Women, despite being more likely to experience violence at home, continue to report feeling less safe walking alone at night than men. This points to the fact that the perception of safety is not solely related to the likelihood that someone will experience violence. Women across the world hold fewer legal rights than men, particularly in areas related to economic freedom, mobility and marital autonomy. These disparities may leave them feeling vulnerable in their communities.

**Against this backdrop, there are important steps that national governments, local leaders, civil society organizations, international organizations and other stakeholders can take to help reduce violence and improve perceptions of safety in their communities:**

- 1 Acknowledge that violence is shaped by multiple social, economic and political factors, and consider cross-sector strategies that aim not only to reduce immediate risks but also to promote long-term improvements in safety.
- 2 Use data to identify the root causes and risk factors behind violence and perceptions of insecurity, and target resources toward the people, behaviors and locations most at risk, using proven and evidence-based methods.
- 3 Recognize gender-based differences in experiences of violence and perceptions of safety, and develop policies that address direct threats and underlying structural conditions that disproportionately affect women.

The data indicate that perceptions of safety are gradually improving in many parts of the world. Recent results show signs of progress even in regions that have historically scored lower, such as Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa. However, improvements remain uneven across regions and population groups. Now, it is time to seize on these gains, better understand what has been working and where there is need for improvement, and implement concerted, data-informed, holistic action to create a safer world for all.

<sup>13</sup> *Beyond the battlefields: Practical strategies to halving global violence in our homes, streets, and communities.* (2024, July 1). Center on International Cooperation, New York University.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2023). *Global study on homicide 2023.* <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/global-study-on-homicide.html>

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

# Methodology

The results in this report are based on nationally representative, probability-based samples among the adult population aged 15 and older in 144 countries and territories in 2024. The results are based on telephone or face-to-face surveys of approximately 1,000 or more respondents in each country or territory.

For results based on the total sample of national adults in 2024, the margin of sampling error ranges between  $\pm 3.3$  and  $\pm 5.4$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error reflects the influence of data weighting. In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

## Law and Order Index Scores, 2024

| Country / Territory        | Law and Order Index Score |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tajikistan                 | 97                        |
| Singapore                  | 95                        |
| Kosovo                     | 94                        |
| China                      | 93                        |
| Iceland                    | 93                        |
| Vietnam                    | 93                        |
| Norway                     | 92                        |
| Austria                    | 91                        |
| Bahrain                    | 91                        |
| Oman                       | 91                        |
| Saudi Arabia               | 91                        |
| Switzerland                | 91                        |
| Uzbekistan                 | 91                        |
| Denmark                    | 90                        |
| El Salvador                | 90                        |
| Finland                    | 90                        |
| Montenegro                 | 90                        |
| Hong Kong, S.A.R. of China | 89                        |

| Country / Territory        | Law and Order Index Score |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Indonesia                  | 89                        |
| Taiwan (Province of China) | 89                        |
| Algeria                    | 88                        |
| Estonia                    | 88                        |
| Georgia                    | 88                        |
| Germany                    | 88                        |
| Kuwait                     | 88                        |
| Portugal                   | 88                        |
| Sweden                     | 88                        |
| United Arab Emirates       | 88                        |
| Azerbaijan                 | 87                        |
| Czech Republic             | 87                        |
| Egypt                      | 87                        |
| Iraq                       | 87                        |
| Ireland                    | 87                        |
| Netherlands                | 87                        |
| Slovenia                   | 87                        |
| Belgium                    | 86                        |

| Country / Territory | Law and Order Index Score |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Japan               | 86                        |
| Lithuania           | 86                        |
| South Korea         | 86                        |
| Spain               | 86                        |
| Albania             | 85                        |
| Croatia             | 85                        |
| France              | 85                        |
| Jordan              | 85                        |
| Kyrgyzstan          | 85                        |
| Armenia             | 84                        |
| India               | 84                        |
| Iran                | 84                        |
| Northern Cyprus     | 84                        |
| Philippines         | 84                        |
| Serbia              | 84                        |
| Slovakia            | 84                        |
| United Kingdom      | 84                        |
| United States       | 84                        |
| Cambodia            | 83                        |
| Hungary             | 83                        |
| Malaysia            | 83                        |
| Malta               | 83                        |
| Poland              | 83                        |
| Canada              | 82                        |
| Israel              | 82                        |
| Italy               | 82                        |
| Kazakhstan          | 82                        |
| Latvia              | 82                        |

| Country / Territory              | Law and Order Index Score |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bulgaria                         | 81                        |
| Burkina Faso                     | 81                        |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 81                        |
| Mauritius                        | 81                        |
| North Macedonia                  | 81                        |
| Romania                          | 81                        |
| Sri Lanka                        | 81                        |
| Tanzania                         | 81                        |
| Thailand                         | 81                        |
| Australia                        | 80                        |
| Libya                            | 80                        |
| Moldova, Republic of             | 80                        |
| Nepal                            | 80                        |
| New Zealand                      | 80                        |
| Russian Federation               | 79                        |
| Rwanda                           | 79                        |
| Türkiye                          | 79                        |
| Bangladesh                       | 78                        |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina           | 78                        |
| Morocco                          | 78                        |
| Panama                           | 78                        |
| Cote d'Ivoire                    | 77                        |
| Cyprus                           | 77                        |
| Ethiopia                         | 77                        |
| Belize                           | 76                        |
| Costa Rica                       | 76                        |
| Nicaragua                        | 76                        |
| Pakistan                         | 76                        |

| Country / Territory | Law and Order Index Score |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Senegal             | 76                        |
| Lebanon             | 75                        |
| Mali                | 75                        |
| Uruguay             | 75                        |
| Benin               | 74                        |
| Brazil              | 74                        |
| Guatemala           | 74                        |
| Tunisia             | 74                        |
| Ukraine             | 74                        |
| Greece              | 73                        |
| Niger               | 73                        |
| Paraguay            | 73                        |
| State of Palestine  | 73                        |
| Ghana               | 72                        |
| Mongolia            | 72                        |
| Namibia             | 72                        |
| Comoros             | 71                        |
| Guinea              | 71                        |
| Honduras            | 71                        |
| Venezuela           | 71                        |
| Colombia            | 70                        |
| Argentina           | 69                        |
| Dominican Republic  | 69                        |
| Mozambique          | 69                        |
| Togo                | 69                        |
| Chile               | 68                        |

| Country / Territory              | Law and Order Index Score |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Madagascar                       | 68                        |
| Mauritania                       | 68                        |
| Mexico                           | 68                        |
| Zimbabwe                         | 68                        |
| Lesotho                          | 67                        |
| Eswatini                         | 66                        |
| Myanmar                          | 66                        |
| Trinidad and Tobago              | 66                        |
| Gambia                           | 65                        |
| Malawi                           | 65                        |
| Zambia                           | 64                        |
| Bolivia                          | 63                        |
| Gabon                            | 63                        |
| Botswana                         | 62                        |
| Cameroon                         | 62                        |
| Ecuador                          | 62                        |
| Kenya                            | 62                        |
| Nigeria                          | 62                        |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 61                        |
| Peru                             | 61                        |
| South Africa                     | 61                        |
| Republic of the Congo            | 60                        |
| Uganda                           | 60                        |
| Chad                             | 58                        |
| Sierra Leone                     | 55                        |
| Liberia                          | 49                        |

## Safe to Walk Alone at Night (% Yes), 2024

| Country / Territory        | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Singapore                  | 98%                         |
| Tajikistan                 | 95%                         |
| China                      | 94%                         |
| Oman                       | 94%                         |
| Saudi Arabia               | 93%                         |
| Hong Kong, S.A.R. of China | 91%                         |
| Kuwait                     | 91%                         |
| Norway                     | 91%                         |
| Bahrain                    | 90%                         |
| United Arab Emirates       | 90%                         |
| Denmark                    | 89%                         |
| Kosovo                     | 89%                         |
| Finland                    | 88%                         |
| Iceland                    | 88%                         |
| Switzerland                | 88%                         |
| Vietnam                    | 88%                         |
| El Salvador                | 87%                         |
| Montenegro                 | 87%                         |
| Taiwan (Province of China) | 87%                         |
| Uzbekistan                 | 86%                         |
| Armenia                    | 85%                         |
| Austria                    | 84%                         |
| Slovenia                   | 84%                         |
| Estonia                    | 83%                         |
| Indonesia                  | 83%                         |

| Country / Territory | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Egypt               | 82%                         |
| Georgia             | 82%                         |
| Netherlands         | 82%                         |
| Spain               | 81%                         |
| Sweden              | 81%                         |
| South Korea         | 80%                         |
| Algeria             | 78%                         |
| Czech Republic      | 78%                         |
| Germany             | 78%                         |
| Iran                | 78%                         |
| Japan               | 78%                         |
| Portugal            | 78%                         |
| Rwanda              | 78%                         |
| Serbia              | 78%                         |
| Iraq                | 77%                         |
| Jordan              | 77%                         |
| Kyrgyzstan          | 77%                         |
| Northern Cyprus     | 77%                         |
| Croatia             | 76%                         |
| Ireland             | 76%                         |
| United Kingdom      | 76%                         |
| Canada              | 75%                         |
| Hungary             | 75%                         |
| North Macedonia     | 75%                         |
| Azerbaijan          | 74%                         |

| Country / Territory    | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bangladesh             | 74%                         |
| Belgium                | 74%                         |
| Belize                 | 74%                         |
| Latvia                 | 74%                         |
| Lithuania              | 74%                         |
| France                 | 73%                         |
| Bulgaria               | 72%                         |
| Cyprus                 | 72%                         |
| India                  | 72%                         |
| Libya                  | 72%                         |
| Albania                | 71%                         |
| Israel                 | 71%                         |
| Malta                  | 71%                         |
| United States          | 71%                         |
| Thailand               | 70%                         |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 69%                         |
| Mali                   | 69%                         |
| Romania                | 69%                         |
| Russian Federation     | 69%                         |
| Slovakia               | 69%                         |
| Moldova, Republic of   | 68%                         |
| Morocco                | 68%                         |
| Poland                 | 68%                         |
| Tanzania               | 68%                         |
| Burkina Faso           | 67%                         |
| Comoros                | 67%                         |

| Country / Territory              | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kazakhstan                       | 67%                         |
| Niger                            | 67%                         |
| Australia                        | 66%                         |
| Cote d'Ivoire                    | 65%                         |
| Ghana                            | 65%                         |
| Greece                           | 64%                         |
| Mauritania                       | 64%                         |
| New Zealand                      | 64%                         |
| Philippines                      | 64%                         |
| Tunisia                          | 64%                         |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 63%                         |
| Nepal                            | 63%                         |
| Nicaragua                        | 63%                         |
| Panama                           | 63%                         |
| Sri Lanka                        | 63%                         |
| Cambodia                         | 62%                         |
| Mauritius                        | 62%                         |
| Ukraine                          | 62%                         |
| Guinea                           | 60%                         |
| Italy                            | 60%                         |
| Senegal                          | 60%                         |
| Benin                            | 59%                         |
| Venezuela                        | 59%                         |
| Ethiopia                         | 58%                         |
| Honduras                         | 58%                         |
| Malaysia                         | 58%                         |

| Country / Territory | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| State of Palestine  | 56%                         |
| Guatemala           | 54%                         |
| Sierra Leone        | 54%                         |
| Costa Rica          | 53%                         |
| Mongolia            | 53%                         |
| Nigeria             | 53%                         |
| Lebanon             | 52%                         |
| Türkiye             | 52%                         |
| Brazil              | 51%                         |
| Mexico              | 51%                         |
| Pakistan            | 51%                         |
| Paraguay            | 51%                         |
| Mozambique          | 50%                         |
| Namibia             | 50%                         |
| Uruguay             | 50%                         |
| Bolivia             | 49%                         |
| Colombia            | 49%                         |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 49%                         |
| Argentina           | 48%                         |
| Gambia              | 48%                         |
| Togo                | 48%                         |

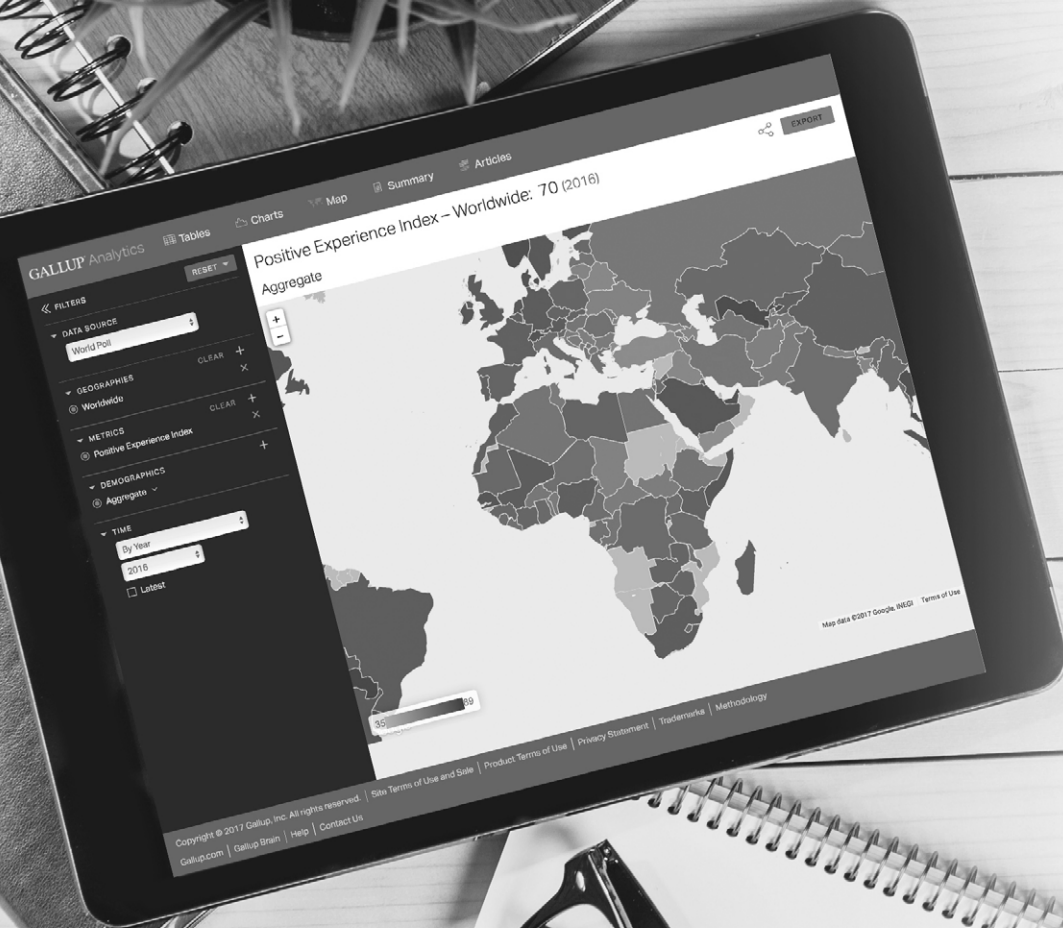
| Country / Territory              | Safe to Walk Alone at Night |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Uganda                           | 48%                         |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 47%                         |
| Republic of the Congo            | 47%                         |
| Dominican Republic               | 47%                         |
| Kenya                            | 47%                         |
| Malawi                           | 46%                         |
| Cameroon                         | 44%                         |
| Gabon                            | 44%                         |
| Madagascar                       | 43%                         |
| Peru                             | 43%                         |
| Zambia                           | 42%                         |
| Chad                             | 41%                         |
| Myanmar                          | 41%                         |
| Eswatini                         | 40%                         |
| Zimbabwe                         | 40%                         |
| Chile                            | 39%                         |
| Ecuador                          | 38%                         |
| Liberia                          | 37%                         |
| Botswana                         | 34%                         |
| Lesotho                          | 34%                         |
| South Africa                     | 33%                         |

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