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2026

The Global Safety Report

Personal Safety in a World in Conflict



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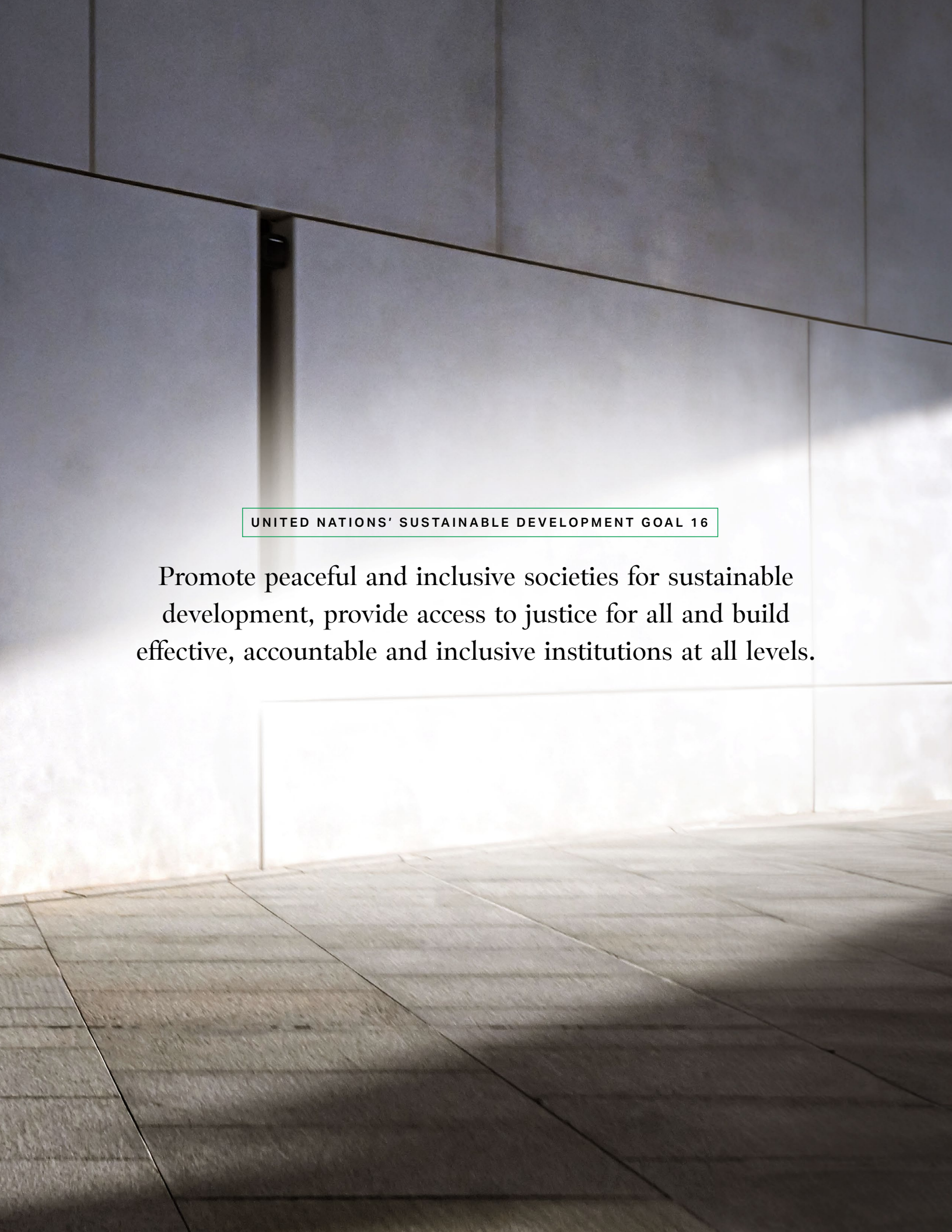
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UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

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

The State of Personal Safety

Even in countries experiencing armed conflict, many people feel safe in their own communities



Peace is more than the absence of war. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 16 calls for peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable institutions. An important measure of progress toward that goal is whether people feel safe in their own communities.[1]

Last year's *Global Safety Report* highlighted an apparent paradox: Even as the world experienced more armed conflicts than at any time since World War II,[2] perceptions of personal safety reached a record high.[3] In 2024, 73% of adults worldwide said they felt safe walking alone at night where they lived, the highest percentage Gallup had measured since it began asking the question two decades ago.

The latest findings show that much of that progress has held. In 2025, 69% of adults worldwide said they felt safe walking alone at night, according to Gallup interviews with 143,620 adults aged 15 and older across 140 countries and territories. Although this represents a four-percentage-point decline from the previous year's high, perceptions of safety were stable or improved in five of seven global regions.

More recent findings offer further evidence of how perceptions of personal safety can remain high even amid armed conflict. In 2026, 96% of adults in Saudi Arabia and 93% in Bahrain say they feel safe walking alone at night, little changed from 2025 despite conflict and instability across the Middle East.

This year's report examines this apparent paradox more closely. New analysis finds that national prosperity and homicide rates are more consistently associated with perceptions of personal safety than the severity of armed conflict. Meanwhile, armed conflict is more strongly associated with whether people identify safety and security as their country's most important problem.

This distinction matters for understanding progress toward peaceful societies. People can feel safe in their communities even when their countries face serious security challenges. Countries free from major armed conflict can still struggle to provide everyday security.

1 United Nations. (n.d.). *Sustainable development goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, including indicator 16.1.4.* https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal16

2 Davies, S., Pettersson, T., Sollenberg, M., & Öberg, M. (2025). Organized violence 1989-2024, and the challenges of identifying civilian victims. *Journal of Peace Research, 62*(4), 1223-1240. https://doi.org/10.1177/00223433251345636

3 Gallup, Inc. (2025). *The global safety report: A safer world in unsafe times?* https://www.gallup.com/file/analytics/695138/Gallup_Global-Safety-Report-2025.pdf

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Safety Through Time

Over the past two decades, Gallup's global tracking has documented substantial gains in perceived safety, although progress has not been steady. Between 2014 and 2020, perceptions of safety increased worldwide before losing ground between 2021 and 2023. After rebounding to a record 73% in 2024, the global percentage declined to 69% in 2025.

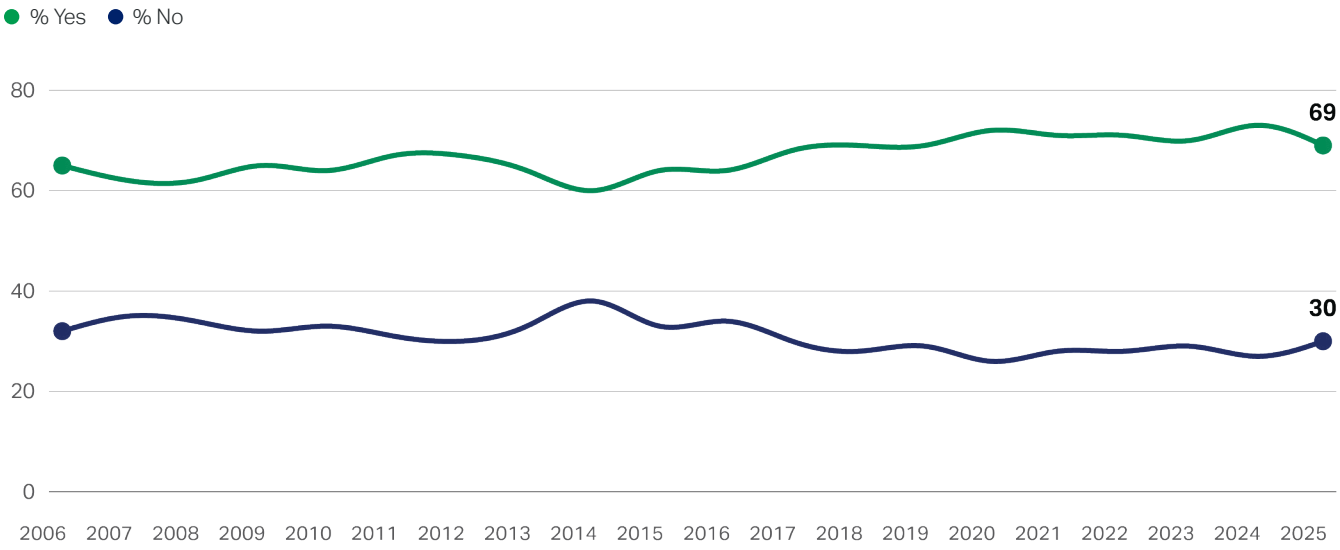
Even after the latest decline, the percentage of adults who feel safe walking alone at night remains nine percentage points above the 2014 level of 60%. Much of the progress made over the past decade has held.

CHART 1

Global Perceptions of Safety, 2006-2025

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

Worldwide



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Most Regions Keep Their Safety Gains

Declines in Asia-Pacific and Western Europe contrast with stability or improvements elsewhere



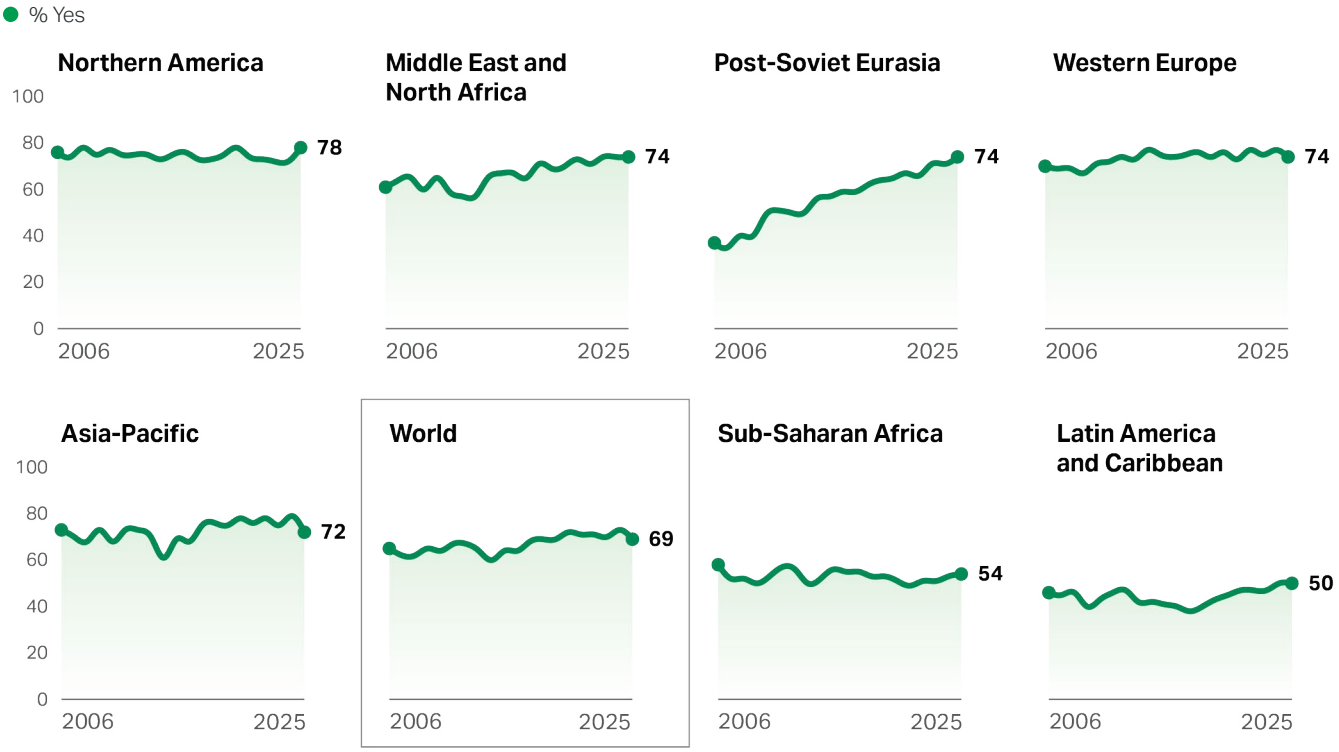
The global decline in perceived safety in 2025 was not shared across all regions. In five of seven regions, the percentage of adults who felt safe walking alone at night either increased or held steady.

Northern America saw the largest increase, rising six percentage points to 78%, while Post-Soviet Eurasia gained three points to 74%. The global decline was concentrated in the populous Asia-Pacific region and Western Europe, where perceptions of safety fell by seven and three points, respectively.

CHART 2

How Safe Does the World Feel?

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



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Where Feelings of Safety Are Highest

Despite declines in Asia-Pacific and Western Europe, both remain among the regions where people feel safest. At least seven in 10 adults in these regions, as well as Northern America, the Middle East and North Africa and Post-Soviet Eurasia, feel safe walking alone at night.

Northern America had the highest percentage in 2025, at 78%, largely because of an increase in the United States from 71% to 78%. Perceptions of safety in Canada held steady at 75%.

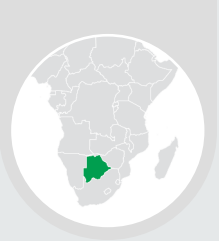
The Middle East and North Africa, Post-Soviet Eurasia and Western Europe followed at 74% each. Russia, the most populous country in Post-Soviet Eurasia, contributed to the region's increase, with perceptions of safety rising three points to 72%. Asia-Pacific stood at 72%, with declines in populous countries, including China and Bangladesh, contributing substantially to the regional decrease.

Where Feelings of Safety Are Lowest

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 50% of adults said they felt safe walking alone at night in 2025, unchanged from 2024, when the region reached that level for the first time. Perceptions of safety in sub-Saharan Africa were also stable, at 54%.

Both regions continue to lag considerably behind the rest of the world in perceived safety. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), they also have the world's highest homicide rates, consistent with Gallup's findings that perceptions of personal safety tend to be lower in countries with higher homicide rates.

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SAFETY SPOTLIGHT

Botswana Ranks Lowest in the World

Few adults in Botswana feel safe walking alone at night, but women are especially unlikely to feel safe

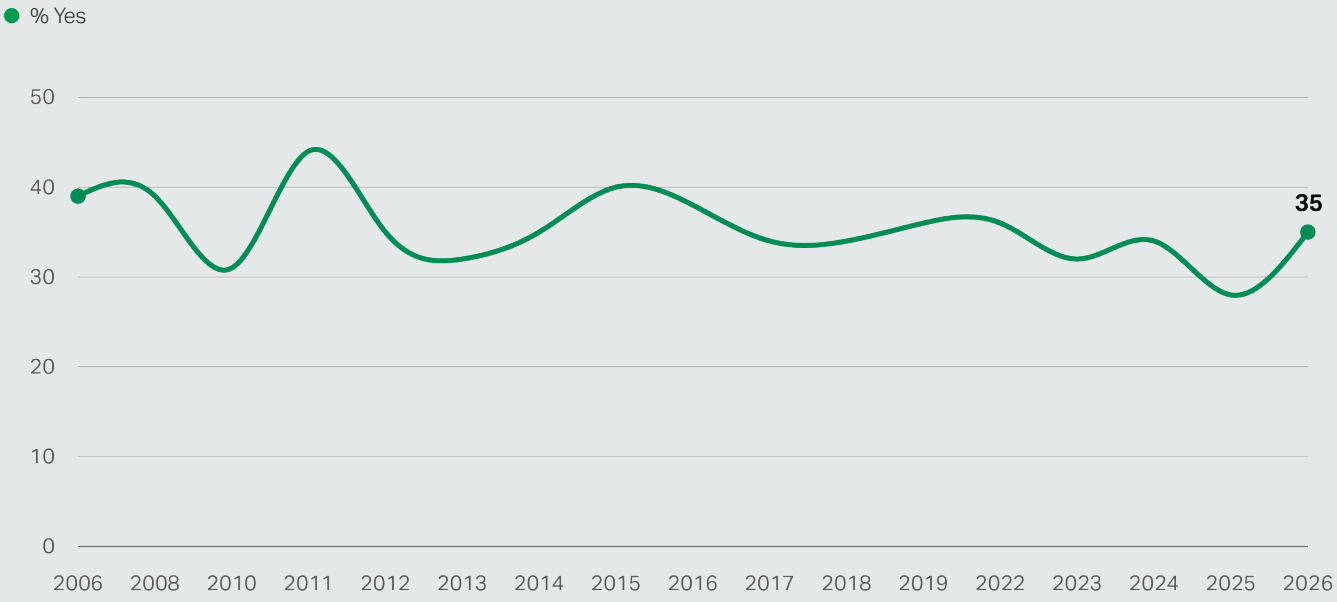
Botswana replaced neighboring South Africa as the country where people felt least safe walking alone at night in 2025. Just 28% of adults in Botswana said they felt safe, down from 34% in 2024.

This was the first time Botswana ranked last globally since Gallup began tracking perceptions of safety in 2006, although it has frequently ranked among the countries where people feel least safe.

CHART 3

Botswana: Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Night

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



This question was not asked in Botswana in 2007, 2009, 2020 or 2021.

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South Africa had occupied the bottom position for several years, reflecting a broader pattern of low perceived safety across Southern Africa. In 2025, both countries, along with Lesotho and Zimbabwe, ranked among the 10 countries where people felt least safe.

Perceptions of safety were particularly low among women in Botswana. Just one in five women (20%) felt safe walking alone at night in 2025, compared with 38% of men. Both figures were lower than in 2024, when 27% of women and 43% of men reported feeling safe. As Gallup documented in last year's *Global Safety Report*, women are less likely than men to feel safe in most countries across the world, a pattern that has persisted in Botswana for years.

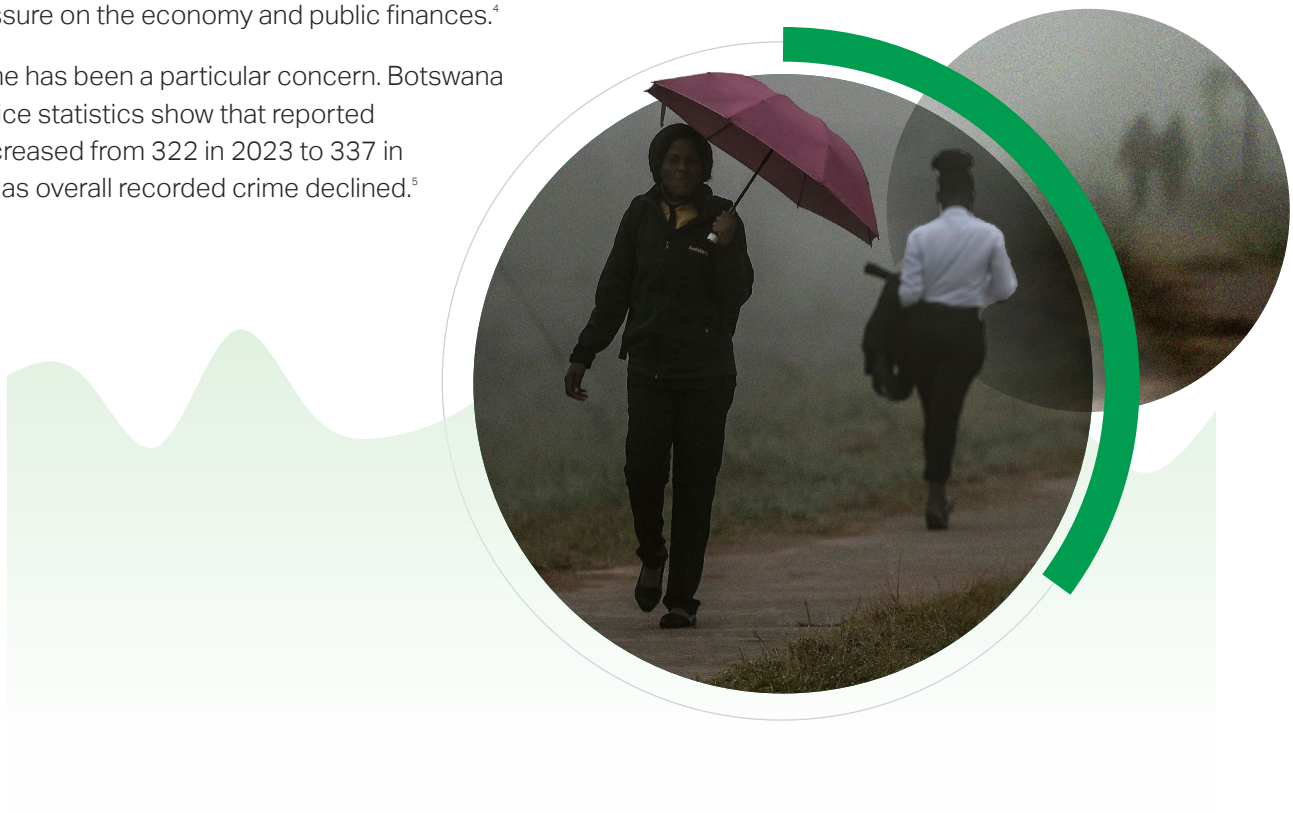
Botswana entered 2025 amid considerable economic and political change. A historic election in late 2024 ended nearly six decades of rule by the Botswana Democratic Party, while declining diamond revenues placed pressure on the economy and public finances.[4]

Violent crime has been a particular concern. Botswana Police Service statistics show that reported murders increased from 322 in 2023 to 337 in 2024, even as overall recorded crime declined.[5]

The country's economic difficulties also strained public services, culminating in a national public health emergency in August 2025 over shortages of essential medicines and medical supplies.[6]

Despite low perceptions of safety, just 2% of adults in Botswana identified crime, violence or public safety as the country's most important problem in 2025. Economic concerns were far more common, with 39% citing the economy and cost of living and 37% citing unemployment and working conditions.

Early results from 2026 suggest that Botswana's decline in safety perceptions was not sustained. The percentage of adults who feel safe walking alone at night increased significantly to 35%, returning to approximately its 2024 level.



4 Benza, B. (2024, November 1). Botswana voters kick out ruling party of nearly six decades. *Reuters*. https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/botswanas-ruling-party-loses-its-majority-this-weeks-election-mmegi-newspaper-2024-11-01/

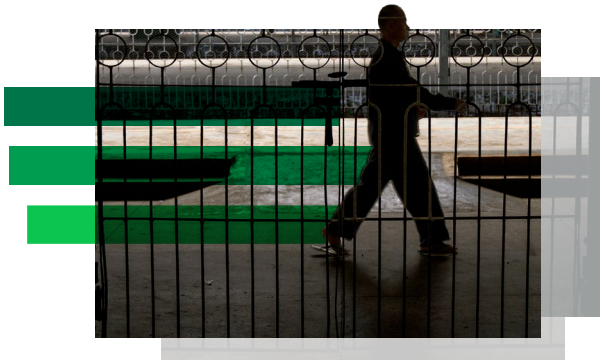
5 Botswana Police Service. (2024). *Annual report 2024*. https://www.police.gov.bw/media/publications/a132cdf141504488a96b7cf90b7dea10.pdf

6 Benza, B., Madubela, A., & Parakozov, S. (2025, August 25). Botswana declares public health emergency as clinics run out of medicine. *Reuters*. https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/botswana-declares-public-health-emergency-clinics-run-out-medicine-2025-08-25/

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Sub-Saharan African, Latin American Countries Remain Among the Least Safe

GCC countries continue to dominate the world's highest perceived safety rankings



The countries where people feel safest and least safe walking alone at night have changed relatively little over time, despite shifts in individual country rankings.

Southern Africa continues to account for a substantial portion of the countries near the bottom of the rankings. Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho and Zimbabwe all ranked among the 10 countries where people felt least safe in 2025.

Low perceptions of safety extend beyond Southern Africa. Chile (37%) and Ecuador (38%) were also among the bottom 10. Ecuador has ranked among the 10 countries where people feel least safe for four consecutive years, including in 2023, when it ranked last worldwide. Myanmar (42%), which has experienced years of armed conflict, was also among the bottom 10 for the second consecutive year.

At the opposite end of the rankings, the United Arab Emirates and Singapore ranked first and second, respectively, in 2025, with 96% of adults in both countries saying they felt safe walking alone at night. Tajikistan (93%), Hong Kong (90%), Norway (90%), Switzerland (90%) and El Salvador (90%) also ranked among the top 10.

El Salvador's position is particularly notable. The country first entered the world's highest-safety rankings in 2023, when 88% of adults said they felt safe walking alone at night. Once known for having one of the world's highest homicide rates,[7] El Salvador has maintained exceptionally high perceptions of safety in the years since.

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries were particularly well represented, with four members among the top 10: the UAE, Saudi Arabia (95%), Kuwait (93%) and Bahrain (92%). More recent findings from 2026 show that perceptions of safety remained exceptionally high in Saudi Arabia (96%) and Bahrain (93%), little changed from 2025 despite conflict and instability across the Middle East.

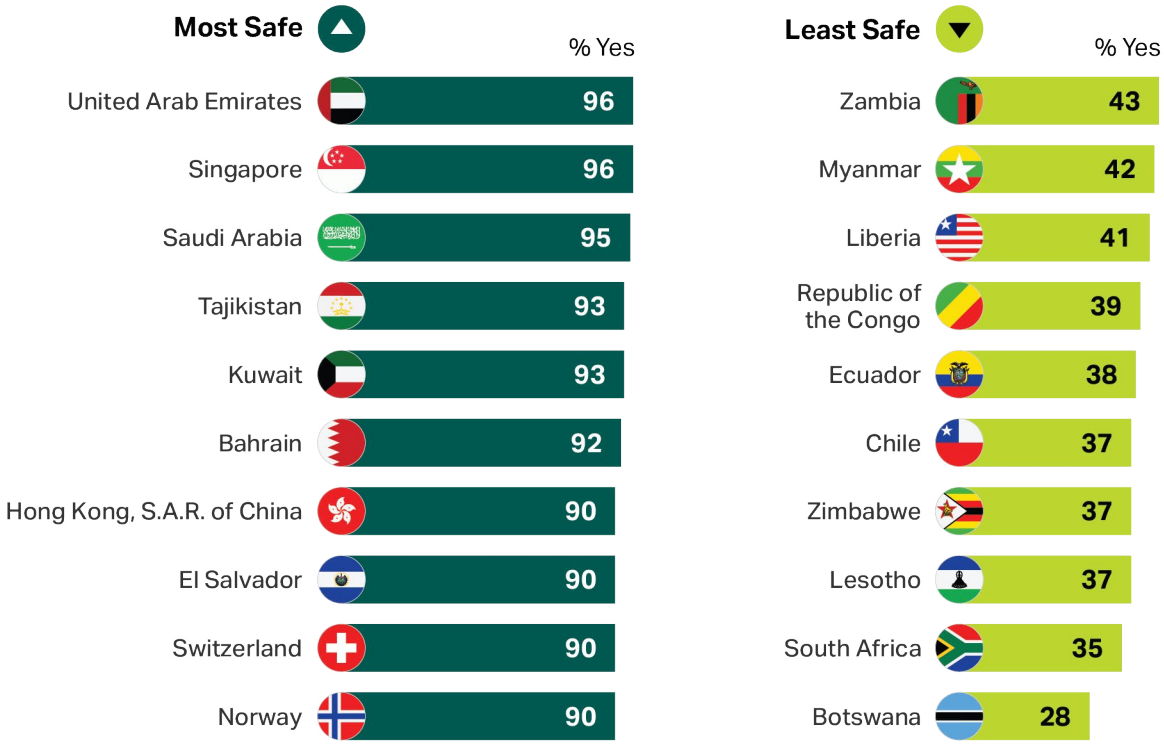
7 Statista Research Department. (2026, March 26). *Homicide rate in El Salvador from 2014 to 2025 (in number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants)* [Graph]. Statista. https://www.statista.com/statistics/696152/homicide-rate-in-el-salvador/

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CHART 4

Where People Felt the Most and Least Safe in 2025

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



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SAFETY SPOTLIGHT

UAE Tops Global Safety Rankings

Nearly all adults in the UAE feel safe walking alone at night, regardless of gender or income

The United Arab Emirates ranked numerically first in the world for perceived safety in 2025, returning to the top position for the first time since 2020. In both the UAE and second-ranked Singapore, 96% of adults said they felt safe walking alone at night where they live.

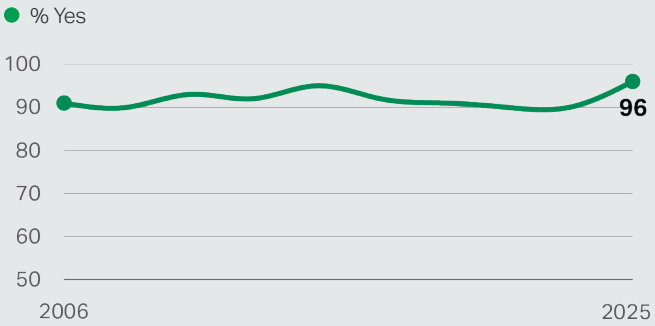
The difference between the two countries was not statistically significant. Singapore had previously held the top position 12 times since Gallup began tracking perceptions of safety in 2006.

The UAE's 2025 result was six percentage points higher than in 2024 and exceeded its previous high of 95% in 2020. High perceptions of safety are not new to the country. In every available Gallup measurement since 2006, at least nine in 10 adults in the UAE have said they feel safe walking alone at night.

CHART 5

UAE: Perceptions of Safety, 2006-2025

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



This question was not asked in the UAE in 2007, 2011-2017.
Click this link to view the full dataset.

The latest increase was widespread across demographic groups. Among non-nationals, the percentage feeling safe rose from 89% in 2024 to 96% in 2025, while perceptions among UAE nationals were nearly universal at 98%. Adults in the lowest household income quintile also saw a substantial increase, from 84% to 95%. In 2025, 96% of women and men said they felt safe.

The UAE's high perceptions of safety are also reflected in how residents view the country's challenges.

In 2025, fewer than 1% identified crime, violence or public safety as the country's most important problem, while nearly one in three (32%) said the country faced no major problem.

The UAE's 2025 safety findings predate the Iran conflict that began in February 2026. Iranian missile and drone attacks struck locations across the country, causing deaths and injuries, damaging infrastructure and disrupting air travel.[8] Gallup was collecting new data on perceptions of personal safety in the UAE as this report was being prepared.

8 Smith, A. (Ed.). (2026, May 4). UAE says air defences engage missiles, drones as flights diverted. *Reuters.* https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/fujairah-oil-zone-hit-by-fire-after-drone-attack-uae-says-it-intercepted-iran-2026-05-04/

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Is Personal Safety a National Security Issue?

National prosperity and homicide rates are more consistently associated with personal safety than armed conflict is



How safe people feel walking alone at night is more closely associated with everyday conditions of safety and security than with broader geopolitical conflict. However, perceptions of safety can change sharply during periods of armed conflict.

To better understand the apparent paradox between widespread armed conflict and relatively high perceptions of personal safety, Gallup examined how national prosperity, homicide rates and armed conflict relate to perceptions of personal safety and national security concerns. The analysis also explored the relationship between these two perceptions, including whether the same individuals feel safe in their communities while identifying safety and security as their country's most important problem.

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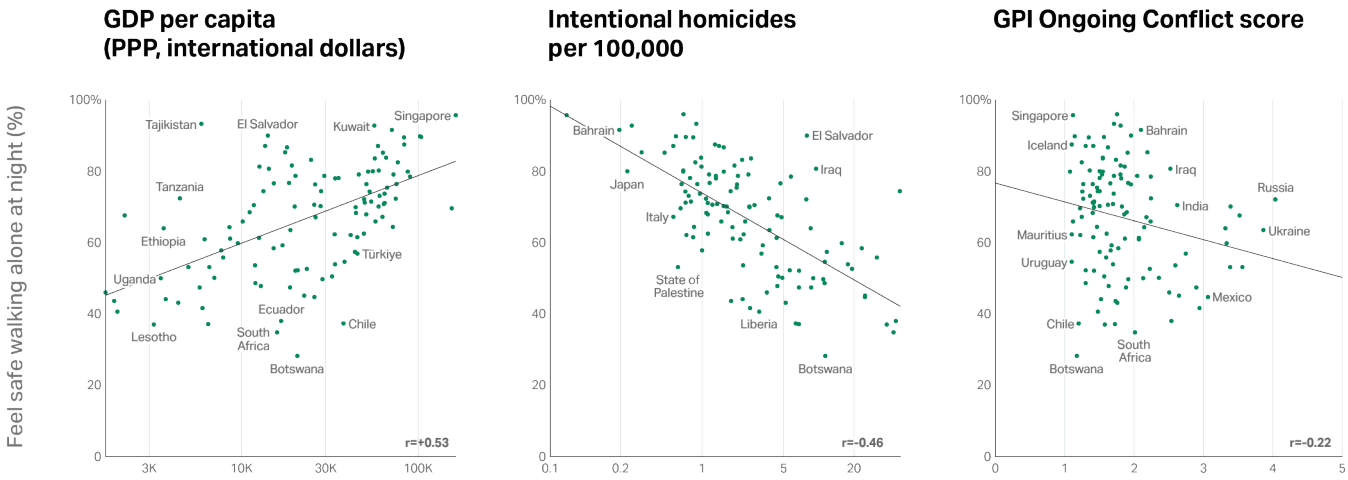
What Is Associated With Perceptions of Personal Safety?

Gallup's analysis finds substantial relationships between perceptions of personal safety, national prosperity and homicide rates. Across 114 countries, perceptions of safety were positively associated with national prosperity, measured by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita adjusted for differences in purchasing power (r = +0.53), and negatively associated with intentional homicide rates (r = −0.46).

The relationship with armed conflict was weaker (r = −0.22). After accounting for national prosperity and homicide rates, the association with armed conflict was no longer statistically significant, while both prosperity and homicide retained significant independent associations with perceived safety.

CHART 6

National Conditions and Perceived Personal Safety



Sources: Gallup World Poll (2025); World Bank GDP per capita (PPP); UNODC homicide rates; Global Peace Index Ongoing Conflict domain.

Methodology note: GDP and homicide axes use nonlinear scales. Trendlines fitted on displayed axes; correlations use original values.

Note: Higher GPI Ongoing Conflict scores indicate more severe conflict conditions.

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The country-level conflict measure came from the Global Peace Index's Ongoing Conflict domain, which combines indicators of domestic and international conflict.[9] Additional analyses using data from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program examined internal armed conflict separately, including its occurrence, intensity and battle-related deaths.[10] After accounting for national prosperity and homicide rates, none of these internal-conflict measures showed a statistically significant association with perceptions of personal safety.

One consideration in interpreting these findings is that Gallup's surveys exclude certain geographic areas in some countries, although most exclusions are limited. In some conflict-affected countries, security conditions restrict coverage. For example, interviews in Ukraine excluded occupied territories without coverage by Ukrainian mobile operators. These limitations should be considered when comparing perceptions of personal safety with armed conflict.

The findings were similar when country-level perceptions of safety were adjusted for differences in age, gender and household income. National prosperity and homicide rates retained significant associations with perceived safety, while armed conflict did not after accounting for those factors.

These findings suggest that national economic conditions and levels of violent crime are more consistently associated with perceived personal safety than a country's involvement in armed conflict.



9 Institute for Economics & Peace. (2026). *Global peace index 2026: Measuring peace in a complex world.* https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Global-Peace-Index-2026-Report.pdf

10 Davies, S., Pettersson, T., & Öberg, M. (2026). Organized violence 1989-2025, and violent political protests. *Journal of Peace Research, 63*(4), 705-723. https://doi.org/10.1093/jopres/xjag046; Sundberg, R., & Melander, E. (2013). Introducing the UCDP georeferenced event dataset. *Journal of Peace Research, 50*(4), 523-532.

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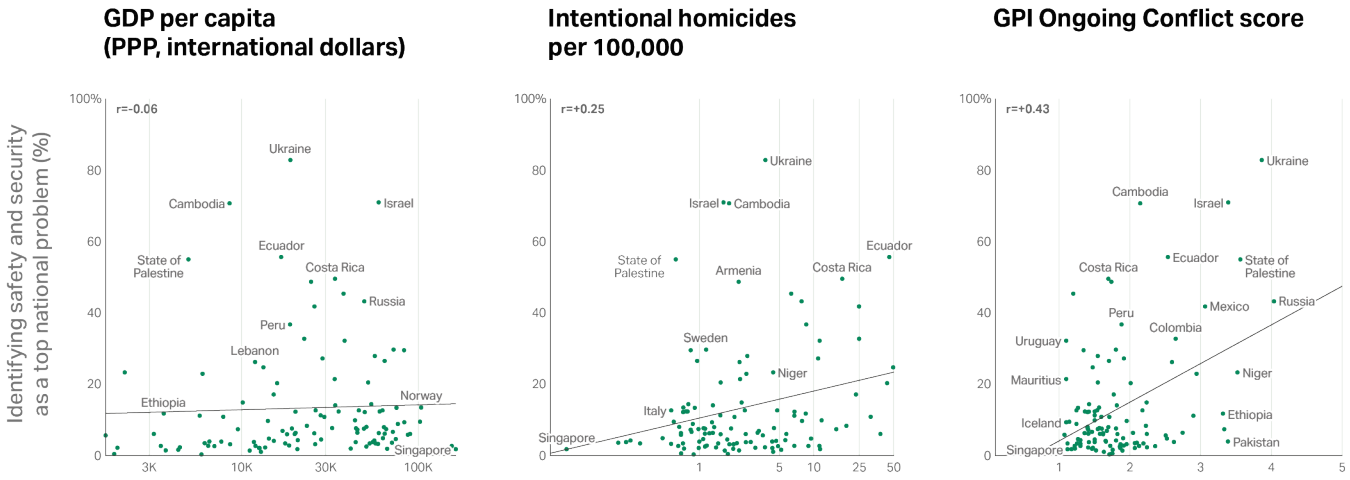
Personal Safety and National Security Concerns

Gallup's question about the country's most important problem provides a second measure of how people perceive safety, this time at the national level. It captures whether adults identify safety and security, including war, crime and violence, as their country's most important problem.

Across 114 countries with complete data, armed conflict was significantly associated with identifying safety and security as the country's most important problem, even after accounting for national prosperity and homicide rates. The corresponding relationship with perceptions of personal safety was not statistically significant.

CHART 7

National Conditions and Safety and Security Concerns



Sources: Gallup World Poll (2025); World Bank GDP per capita (PPP); UNODC homicide rates; Global Peace Index Ongoing Conflict domain.

Methodology note: GDP and homicide axes use nonlinear scales. Trendlines fitted on displayed axes; correlations use original values.

Note: Safety and security includes war, crime, violence and other safety-related issues. Each dot represents one country; correlations are unadjusted. Higher GPI Ongoing Conflict scores indicate more severe conflict conditions.

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The relationship between armed conflict and national security concerns was stronger when countries experiencing severe conflict were included in the analysis. However, the association remained statistically significant after excluding Ukraine, Israel and the State of Palestine, indicating that the finding was not driven solely by these countries.

The distinction is particularly striking in countries experiencing armed conflict. In Ukraine, 64% of adults felt safe walking alone at night in 2025, while 83% identified safety and security as their country's most important problem. In Israel, 70% felt safe, compared with 71% who identified safety and security as their top national concern. In Russia, 72% felt safe, while 43% named safety and security as their country's most important problem.

An analysis of individual survey responses confirms that these perceptions can coexist. Among adults who identified safety and security as their country's most important problem, 65% in Ukraine and 75% in Israel also reported feeling safe walking alone at night.

In Ecuador and Chile, where crime and violence are major national concerns, a different picture emerged. Fewer than four in 10 adults in Ecuador (38%) and Chile (37%) felt safe walking alone at night in 2025. Meanwhile, 56% and 45%, respectively, identified safety and security as their country's most important problem.

Ecuador recorded 9,216 homicides in 2025, a 30% increase from the previous year, amid violence involving organized criminal groups. According to Chile's National Statistics Institute, 83% believed crime had increased nationally, even as the percentage of households experiencing violent crime declined from 8.5% in 2024 to 7.9% in 2025.[11]

> **These findings illustrate an important distinction between perceived personal safety and national security concerns. The conditions associated with everyday security are not necessarily the same as those associated with concerns about national security.**

This does not mean that armed conflict has little bearing on personal safety. War can disrupt local policing, public services and the conditions that allow people to feel safe in their communities. The extent of that disruption may differ depending on where and how conflict is experienced.

Gallup's analysis compares countries at a single point in time. It cannot establish how perceptions of safety change when conflicts begin, intensify or end. In Israel, for example, perceptions of safety fell sharply after the Oct. 7, 2023, Hamas attacks, demonstrating how major events can coincide with substantial changes within countries.

11 Lupa. (2026, January 22). *Costa, violencia, muertes violentas y homicidios.* https://lupa.com.ec/explicativos/costa-violencia-muertes-violentas-homicidios/; Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas. (2026, July 10). *7,9% de los hogares a nivel nacional fue víctima de delitos violentos en los últimos doce meses, según la ENUSC 2025.* https://www.ine.gob.cl/sala-de-prensa/prensa/general/noticia/2026/07/10/7-9-de-los-hogares-a-nivel-nacional-fue-v%C3%ADctima-de-delitos-violentos-en-los-%C3%BAltimos-doce-meses-seg%C3%BAn-la-enusc-2025

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Everyday Security and Development

Gallup's Law and Order Index is linked to national prosperity, public health and other measures of development



Understanding progress toward peaceful societies requires examining both national security challenges and the everyday conditions that allow people to feel safe, avoid crime and trust the institutions responsible for their protection.

Gallup's Law and Order Index provides a broader measure of everyday security. Alongside perceived safety when walking alone at night, the index measures confidence in local police, whether they or another household member had property stolen in the past year and personal experiences of being assaulted or mugged in the past year.

Gallup compiles the "positive" responses to these four questions into a Law and Order Index score for each country, ranging from 0 to 100. Higher scores indicate larger percentages of the population feel secure.

In 2025, 72% of adults worldwide expressed confidence in their police; one in seven (14%) said they had property stolen from them or another household member in the past year; and 9% said they were assaulted or mugged. These percentages have generally remained relatively stable in recent years, although the 9% who reported being assaulted is up two points from the previous high in 2023.

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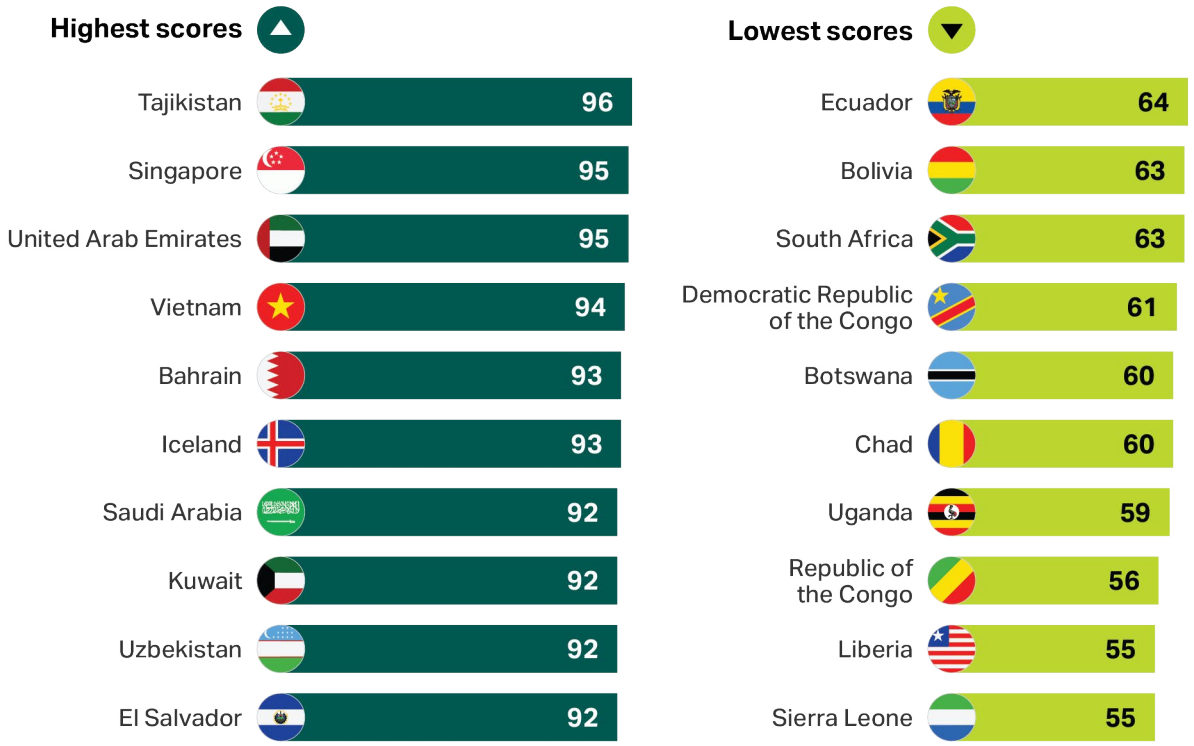
Law and Order Worldwide in 2025

The global Law and Order Index score in 2025 was 80 out of a possible 100, down three points from 2024, largely attributable to declines in Asia-Pacific and Western Europe but generally in line with most scores since 2017.

Scores at the country level in 2025 ranged from a high of 96 in Tajikistan to a low of 55 in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

CHART 8

Law and Order Index: Highest and Lowest Scores, 2025



Click this link to view the full dataset.

Liberia and Sierra Leone have occupied the bottom two positions on Gallup's Law and Order Index for the past two years. In 2025, they tied for last place for the first time, largely because Liberia's score improved (from 49) while Sierra Leone's held steady. For the second consecutive year, Sierra Leoneans were the most likely in the world to report having money or property stolen (55%), while nearly half in Liberia (47%) said this had happened to them.

Liberia's index score improved largely because fewer reported being assaulted in 2025 (25%) than the previous year (43%).

Tajikistan, which leads the world on the index for the second consecutive year, has posted scores in the 90s since 2018. In 2025, more than nine in 10 residents (93%) said they felt safe walking alone at night where they live, while incidence of assault (1%) and theft (4%) continued to be in the low single digits.

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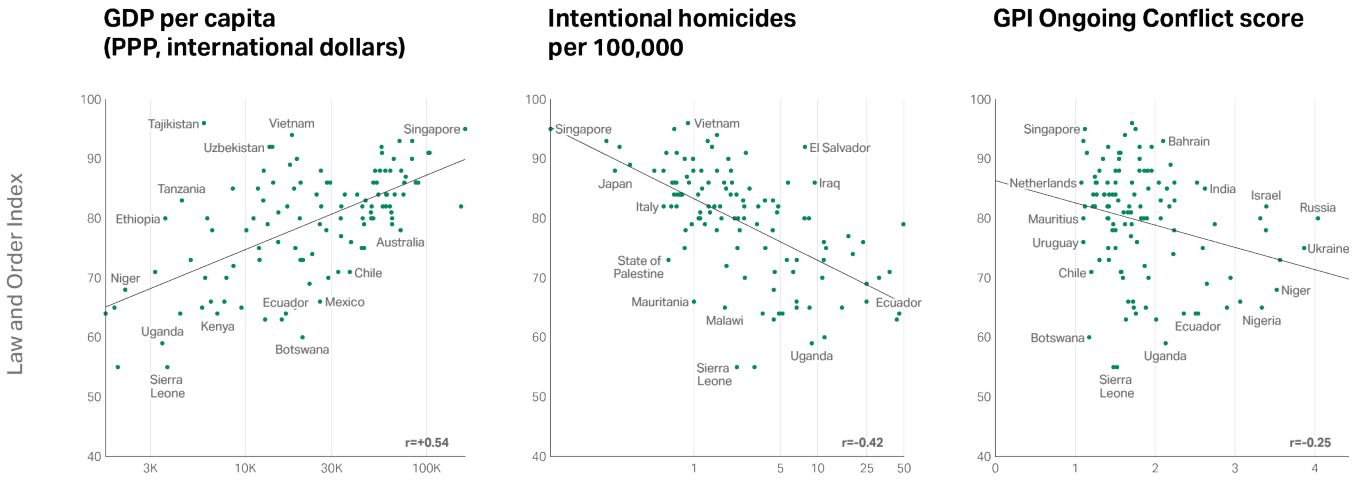
Security Beyond Armed Conflict

Law and Order Index scores are closely associated with broader measures of development, including national income, health, food security and homicide rates. Countries with higher levels of prosperity generally have higher index scores, while countries with higher homicide rates tend to score lower.

As with perceptions of safety walking alone at night, the relationship between the Law and Order Index and armed conflict was not statistically significant after accounting for national prosperity and homicide rates. Both prosperity and homicide rates retained significant independent associations with index scores.

CHART 9

National Conditions and the Law and Order Index



Sources: Gallup World Poll (2025); World Bank GDP per capita (PPP); UNODC homicide rates; Global Peace Index Ongoing Conflict domain.
Methodology note: GDP and homicide axes use nonlinear scales. Trendlines fitted on displayed axes; correlations use original values.
Note: Higher GPI Ongoing Conflict scores indicate more severe conflict conditions.
Click this link to view the full dataset.

The finding is important because the Law and Order Index captures several dimensions of everyday security, including confidence in local police and experiences with crime. Even with these additional measures, armed conflict was not independently associated with everyday security after accounting for prosperity and homicide rates.

Armed conflict, however, was associated with whether people identified safety and security as their country's most important problem. This distinction held whether everyday security was measured by perceptions of safety walking alone at night or by Gallup's broader Law and Order Index.

Armed conflict can nonetheless disrupt the institutions and conditions that support everyday security, including local policing and protection from crime and violence. The extent of that disruption can vary considerably depending on where and how conflict is experienced. Gallup's single-year, cross-country analysis does not capture how these conditions may change as conflicts begin or intensify.

The index also has strong relationships with measures such as life expectancy, maternal mortality and access to sanitation. These associations underscore the connection between everyday security and the economic, health and social conditions associated with peaceful societies.

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Methodology

The results in this report are based on nationally representative, probability-based samples among the adult population aged 15 and older in 140 countries and territories in 2025. In all countries except China, results are based on telephone or face-to-face surveys of approximately 1,000 or more respondents in each country or territory. Surveys in China were conducted online.

For results based on the total sample of national adults in 2025, the margin of sampling error ranges between ±2.2 and ±5.5 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.

Results for surveys in Botswana in 2026 are based on face-to face interviews conducted June 23-Aug. 1, 2026, with adults aged 15 and older. The margin of error associated with this survey is ±3.9 percentage points.

Results for surveys in Bahrain 2026 are based on interviews conducted by mobile phone May 11-June 9, 2026, with age 15 and older Bahrainis, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English or Hindi. The margin of error associated with this survey is ±3.5 percentage points.

Results for surveys in Saudi Arabia in 2026 are based on interviews conducted by landline and mobile phone May 12-June 6, 2026, with age 15 and older Saudis, Arab expatriates and non-Arabs who were able to complete the interview in Arabic, English, Urdu or Hindi. The margin of error associated with this survey is ±4.2 percentage points.

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Statistical Analysis

Gallup examined how perceptions of personal safety and national security concerns relate to national prosperity, homicide rates and armed conflict using both country-level and respondent-level analyses.

The country-level multiple regression models included 114 countries with complete data for both survey measures and all three national factors. Separate models examined Gallup's Law and Order Index using the same countries. Country-level safety estimates were also standardized for age, gender and household income quintile.

National prosperity was measured using GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power, primarily from 2025, with 2024 data used where necessary. Intentional homicide rates came from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), using the most recent available year for each country. Armed conflict was measured using the Global Peace Index's Ongoing Conflict domain, which combines domestic and international conflict indicators.

Additional country-level analyses used Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) data to examine internal armed conflict separately, including occurrence, intensity and battle-related deaths. Sensitivity analyses excluded Ukraine, Israel and the State of Palestine, individually and together.

Gallup also examined these relationships using individual survey responses, controlling for age, age squared, gender, household income quintile, national prosperity and homicide rates. These exploratory logistic models did not adjust standard errors for clustering within countries, so their significance tests are not used as confirmatory evidence.

A separate weighted respondent-level analysis examined whether adults who felt safe walking alone also identified safety and security as their country's most important problem. This descriptive analysis covered 138 countries and territories where both questions were asked.

The cross-country models identify associations, not causal effects, and cannot establish how perceptions change as conflicts begin, intensify or end.

Sources and Methodological Notes

Data sources: World Bank, GDP per capita, PPP (current international $): https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD; UNODC, intentional homicide data: https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-intentional-homicide; GPI Ongoing Conflict: https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/Global-Peace-Index-2026-Report.pdf

Gallup World Poll, 2025: respondent-level overlap percentages and country-level outcomes are Gallup analyses of survey responses

In some countries, Gallup surveys exclude limited geographic areas because of accessibility, security or other fieldwork constraints. Security-related exclusions occur in a relatively small number of countries, although geographic coverage limitations can be more substantial in some settings. National estimates reflect the populations covered by the surveys.

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TABLE 1

Law and Order Index Scores, 2025

Country/Territory	Law and Order Index Score
Tajikistan	96
Singapore	95
United Arab Emirates	95
Vietnam	94
Bahrain	93
Iceland	93
Saudi Arabia	92
Kuwait	92
Uzbekistan	92
El Salvador	92
Switzerland	91
Lithuania	91
Norway	91
Kosovo	90
Denmark	90
Finland	90
Hong Kong, S.A.R. of China	90
Taiwan, Province of China	89
Indonesia	89
Slovenia	88
Sweden	88
Jordan	88
Northern Cyprus	88
Japan	88
Luxembourg	88
South Korea	88
Azerbaijan	88
Estonia	88
Austria	87
Portugal	86
Germany	86
Iraq	86
Georgia	86
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	86
Croatia	86

Country/Territory	Law and Order Index Score
Albania	86
United States of America	86
Egypt	86
Cambodia	85
Kyrgyzstan	85
Malta	85
India	85
Algeria	85
Spain	84
Poland	84
Armenia	84
Czech Republic	84
Malaysia	84
Canada	84
Montenegro	84
Belgium	84
Latvia	83
Philippines	83
Tanzania	83
Libya	83
Italy	82
Thailand	82
Serbia	82
New Zealand	82
Ireland	82
Kazakhstan	82
Hungary	82
Israel	82
Sri Lanka	82
Slovakia	81
Tunisia	81
France	81
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	80
Russian Federation	80

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Country/Territory	Law and Order Index Score
Ethiopia	80
Morocco	80
Moldova, Republic of	80
Romania	80
Mauritius	80
Nepal	80
Bulgaria	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	79
Jamaica	79
Cyprus	79
Türkiye	79
Australia	78
Pakistan	78
North Macedonia	78
Bangladesh	78
Burkina Faso	78
Senegal	77
Costa Rica	77
Mali	76
China	76
Uruguay	76
Guatemala	76
Lao People's Democratic Republic	76
Somalia	75
Panama	75
Lebanon	75
Ukraine	75
Greece	75
Brazil	74
Venezuela	74
Mongolia	73
Paraguay	73
State of Palestine	73
Cote d'Ivoire	73
Togo	73
Namibia	73

Country/Territory	Law and Order Index Score
Ghana	72
Comoros	72
Lesotho	71
Benin	71
Argentina	71
Chile	71
Guinea	70
Dominican Republic	70
Myanmar	70
Honduras	70
Colombia	69
Niger	68
Madagascar	67
Zimbabwe	66
Gambia	66
Mexico	66
Mauritania	66
Nigeria	65
Peru	65
Cameroon	65
Malawi	65
Gabon	65
Mozambique	64
Zambia	64
Kenya	64
Ecuador	64
Bolivia	63
South Africa	63
Democratic Republic of the Congo	61
Botswana	60
Chad	60
Uganda	59
Republic of the Congo	56
Liberia	55
Sierra Leone	55

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