

IPSOS POLLING: ATTITUDES ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

A 31-country Ipsos
Global Advisor Survey

June 2024

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Introduction: The second annual edition of Ipsos' crime and law enforcement report

Welcome to the second annual edition of Ipsos' polling on crime and law enforcement. This 31-country survey tracks how people around the world see crime playing out in their communities, what they want governments to do, and how much trust they have in law enforcement—among other trends.

This year—2024—is one of the biggest years for democracy in human history. With billions of people heading to the polls, one of the main issues on many people's minds in many countries around the world is their safety, how safe they feel in their communities, the sense of fairness they feel from the criminal justice system and law enforcement, and how these two undercurrents interact with how much trust they have

in their systems of government broadly. [Trust in the system](#) is key to understanding electoral outcomes, as [global Ipsos polling](#) earlier this year shows. This latest report builds on that research, finding that even as [populism](#) remains a driving force around the world, most support and adhere to the rule of law and norms. More respondents support following laws over breaking them to do the right thing, though there are important regional differences, perhaps driven by different historic norms.

Looking closer to home, however, it is clear that in the 31 countries Ipsos surveyed, people want their government to prioritize the economy over crime, suggesting that [inflation's effects are still pressing](#).

However, perceptions of crime and what actions people feel governments should

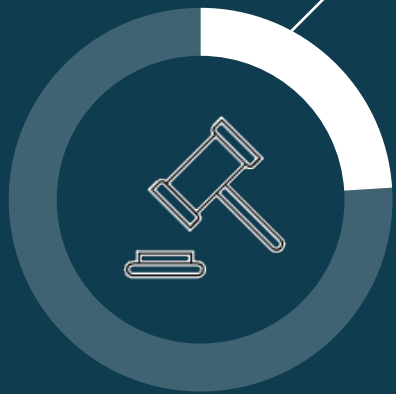
take sometimes plays out in unexpected ways. Overall, across the 31 countries Ipsos polled in, more say crime has stayed about the same in the past year, though many note a range of crimes they see in their communities, from vandalism to drug use to trafficking. However, some countries want their governments to prioritize crime even as many have not reported increases in crime, and vice versa, suggesting complicated issue priorities from the public.

Still, a majority trust law enforcement to treat all with respect, on a global level, unchanged from last year. Many also see poverty as a significant driver of crime over ineffective law enforcement. How these various experiences and forces play out globally will be an important space to watch as election results continue to roll in.



Talking points

At a glance



24%

on average across 31 countries say they want their government to prioritize stopping crime and violence, while **50%** say they want their government to prioritize creating jobs and boosting the economy



53%

on average say poverty and unemployment are the most significant causes of crime and violence

31%

say crime increased in their communities in the past year, roughly unchanged from the 34% globally who said that crime was increasing in their neighborhood last year

57%



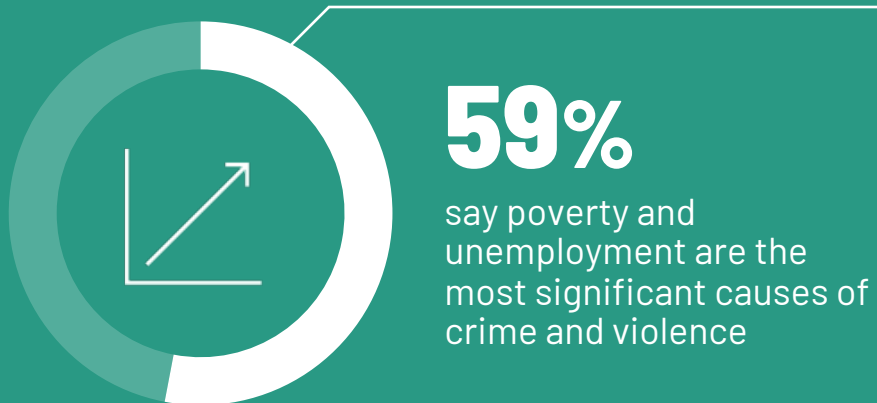
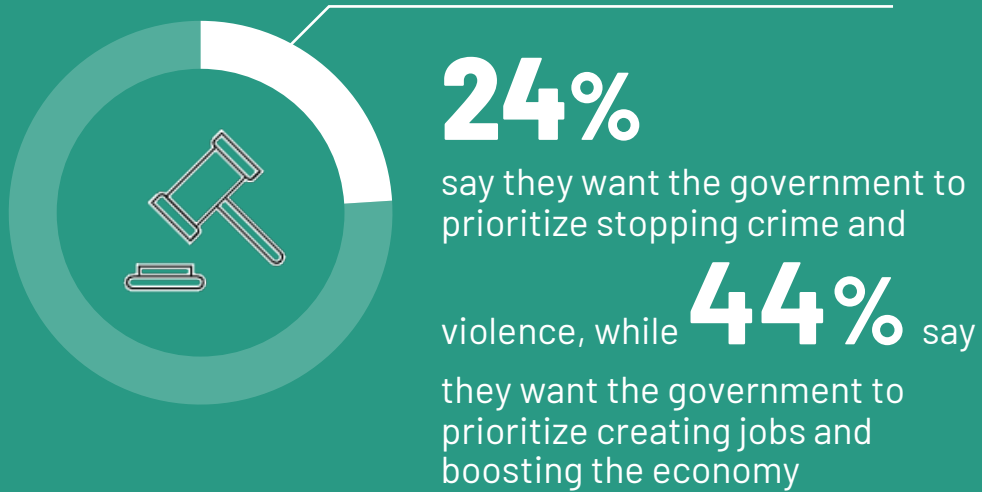
report that they have trust and confidence in law enforcement to treat all with respect



Two in three

on average globally, and a majority in 30/31 countries, say that people should obey the law, even if it interferes with their interests

Australia at a glance



31% say crime increased in their communities in the past year, which is the same proportion as last year. Queenslanders most likely to say crime has increased

49%

68%



report that they have trust and confidence in law enforcement to treat all with respect



Two in three

say that people should obey the law, even if it interferes with their interests

Key findings



Economy Trumps Crime

Fifty percent, on average across 31 countries say that governments should prioritize creating jobs and boosting the economy over protecting local citizens' health and environment (27%) and stopping or reducing crime (24%).



Experience with Crime Stable

Thirty-one percent on average across 31 countries say crime has increased in their communities in the past year. Countries where this is feeling is most prevalent include Chile (63%), Peru (62%), and Colombia (55%).



Majority Trust Law Enforcement

A majority (57% on average globally) say they trust law enforcement to treat all citizens with the same respect, roughly unchanged from last year (this total is up 3 pts in the U.S. with 60%). Poland, Hungary and South Korea are the three least confident countries.



Poverty Seen as Root Cause of Crime

Fifty-three percent say poverty and unemployment are the most significant causes of crime and violence. Following that, drug and alcohol abuse are seen as a root cause of crime by 43% globally.



Respect For Rule of Law

Globally, most feel that people should obey the law, even if it interferes with their interests (65%), over breaking the law to do the right thing (35%). There are differences by country and region, suggesting that political and historic norms may be shaping attitudes.

Data in Context: Perceptions versus "Reality"

Data in Context: Perceptions versus “reality”

Ipsos has been polling on people's perception of different topics, including crime, and how it lines up with reality since 2012.

To illustrate, Ipsos research in 2017 found only a small minority of people in most countries saying the murder rate had declined in their country since 2000 - despite that [being true in most countries](#), with the overall rate across these countries declining by 29%.

When it comes to exploring the “perils of perception” on crime, the first feeling that comes to mind is: *it's complicated*.

When developing the questionnaire itself, it is critical to be mindful of how interconnected different variables are. This is not just a matter of defining and describing different aspects of crime, from low-level infringements to more serious offences. There is a *broader*

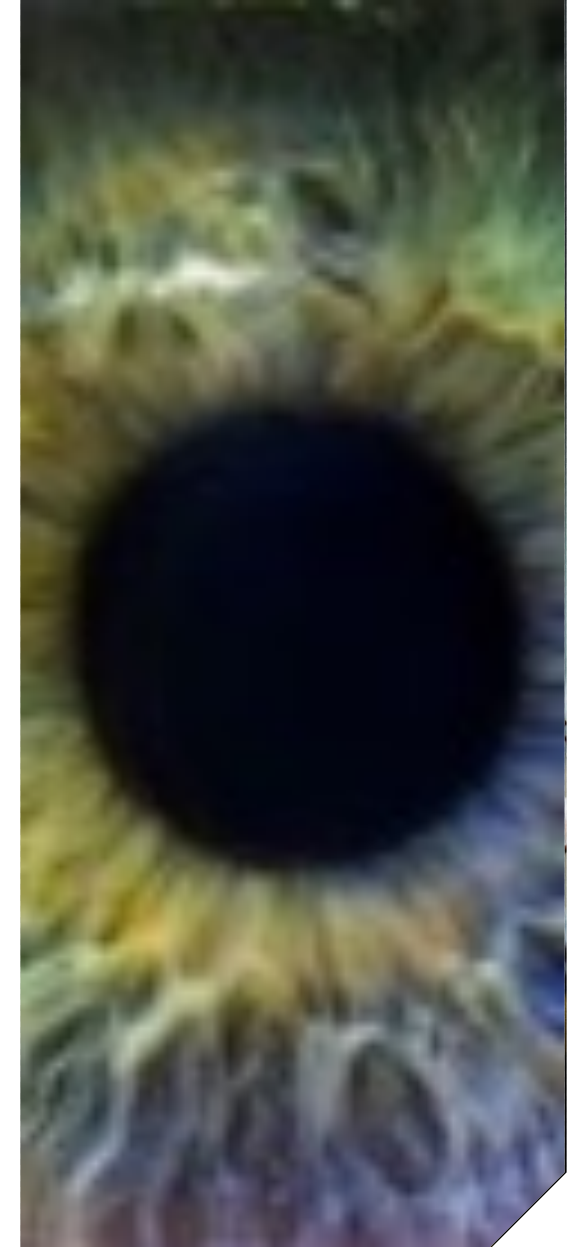
context, such as inequality and unemployment, that must be factored in and which are key to understanding what is happening, not least at a local level.

Then there are further questions around *where to find official statistics*, and what their strengths and weaknesses are. Data collected by law enforcement agencies provides part of the picture. But even the most robust measurement systems will not be able to cover unrecorded crime. And for this study, where analysis looks at things internationally, the challenges of sourcing and interpreting international data also come into play.

However, looking at survey data in context allows for better interpretations of the results, boosting understanding of the data. The following section looks at the results through a number of different lenses:

- 1. Trends over Time:** How do the results compare with last year?
- 2. Perceptions and Priorities:** The relationship between attitudes to crime and priorities for governments
- 3. Perceptions versus Realities:** There are two angles here. First, how attitudes to crime compare with externally-sourced data on recorded crime. Second, Ipsos explores the association between how *perceptions of change over time* at neighborhood level connect with a decade's worth of data collected by the United Nations.

People's perceptions are not reality. Things are rarely as they seem. For more information on Ipsos' *Perils of Perception* programme, take a look at the Ipsos [microsite](#).



Data in Context #1:

This year versus last year

This chart shows how people’s perspectives on crime and violence have evolved over the last year.

The pattern is far from uniform. Peru, Colombia and Brazil are the three countries showing the biggest increase over the 12-month period. Other countries – such as Japan, Indonesia and Israel – show a movement in the opposite direction.

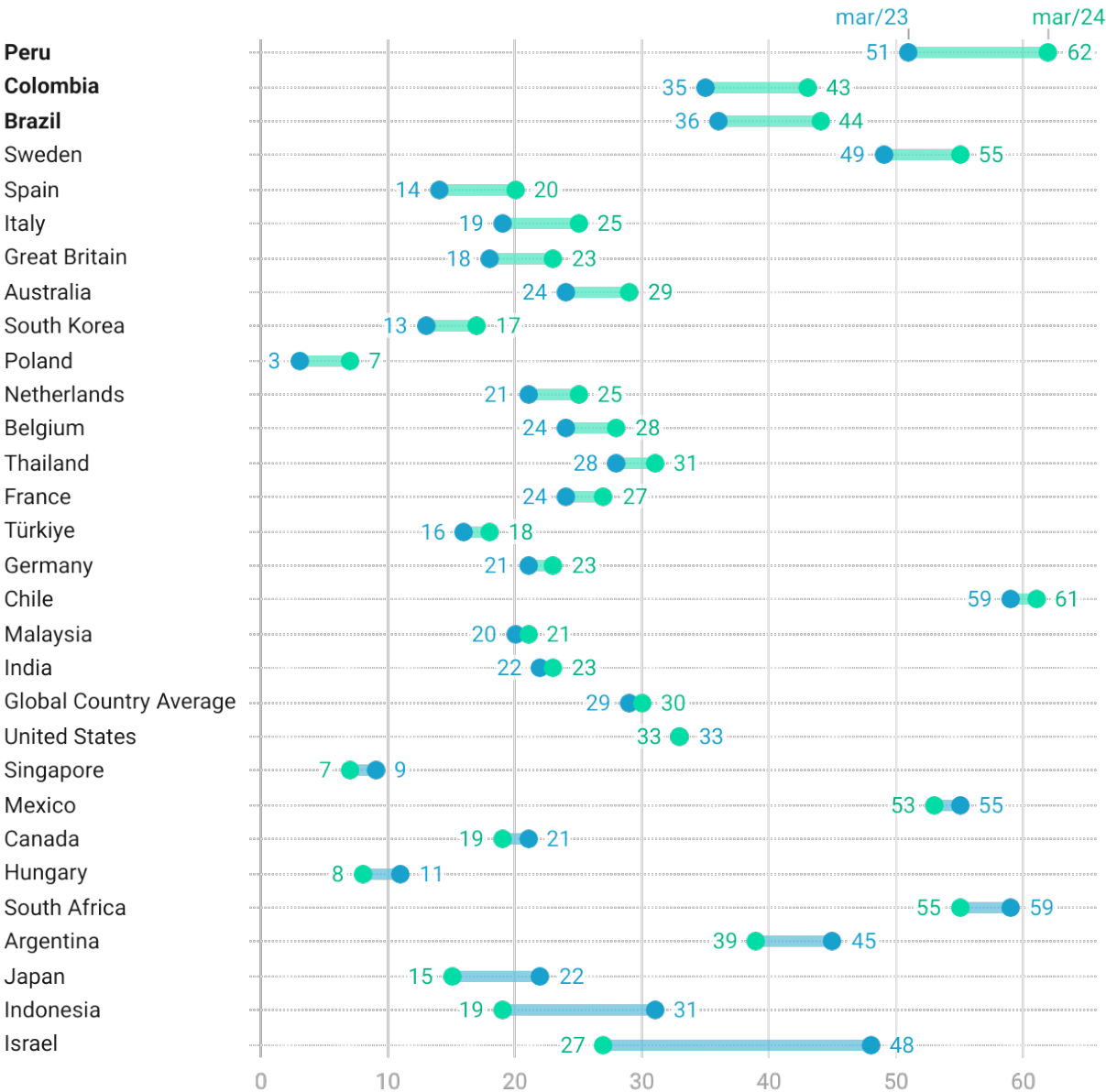
It’s clear that **the country context matters**; as Ipsos builds this time series over the years to come, the data will be able to say more about the dynamics at work and how they compare with “reality”.

Base 2023: Representative sample of 24,516 adults aged 16-74 in 29 participating countries, February 17, 2023 – March 3, 2023.
Base 2024: Representative sample of 23,761 adults aged 16-74 in 29 participating countries, February 23, 2024 – March 8, 2024.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

“Crime and Violence” as top worry by country

% Cite “Crime and Violence” as Top Worry – 2023 vs. 2024



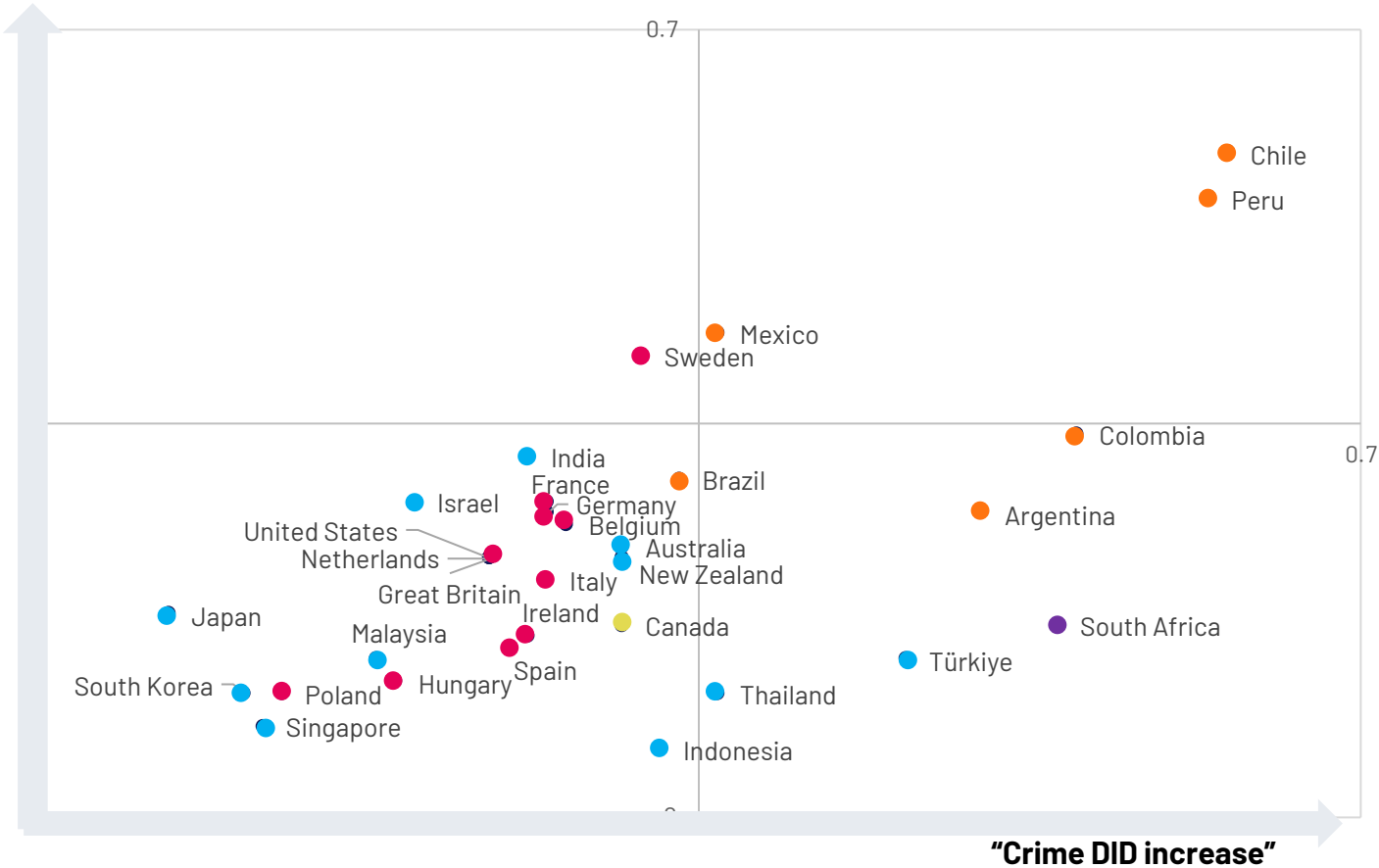
Data in Context #2: Perceptions on crime versus priorities for governments

This chart brings together two different questions from this survey in a “**comparison matrix**.” It sets the % saying priority should be stopping crime vs. *the % saying crime has increased* in the past 12 months.

It illustrates just how much perceptions vary from one country to another. Each of the four “quadrants” contains a number of countries; it’s notable however that **Latin American nations** feature strongly in the top right corner, indicating elevated levels of concern about crime and a strong feeling that governments should act on that issue.

- North America
- Latin America
- Asia-Pacific
- South Africa
- Europe

“Government should prioritize crime”



Base: Representative sample of 23,800 adults aged 16-74 in 31 participating countries, March 22 – April 5, 2024.

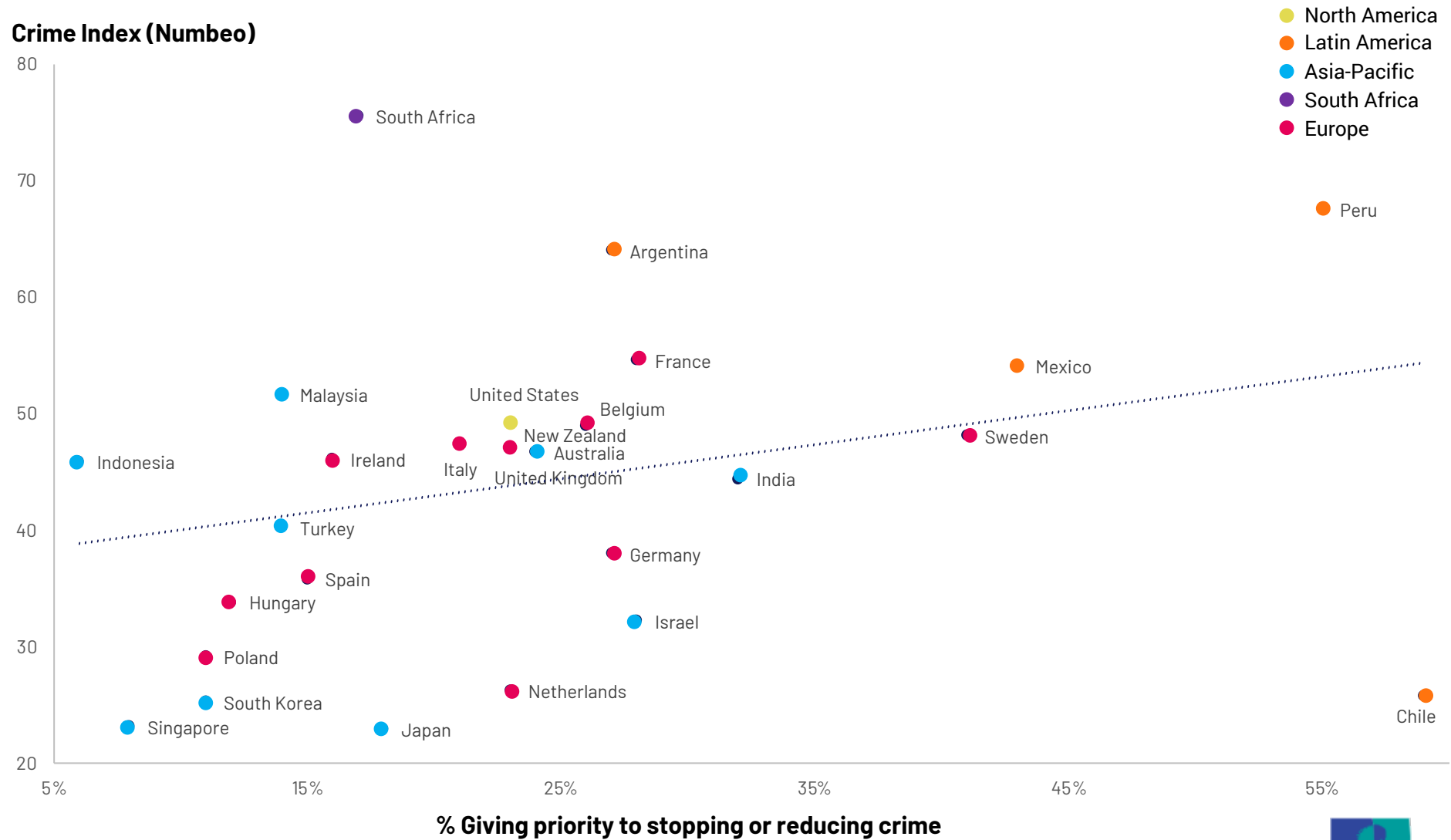
Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

Q: Which of the following should be the government's main priority for the people who live in your neighbourhood? vs. **Q:** In the past 12 months, has the amount of crime or violence in your neighbourhood increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as the previous year?

Data in Context #3a: *Crime as a priority versus “actual crime”*

This chart brings an external source of data into the equation. The **Crime Index** used here is an estimation of the overall level of crime in a country. It is compiled semi-annually by statistics site [Numbeo](#), and ranges from 0-100. Lower scores are preferable in the Crime Index.

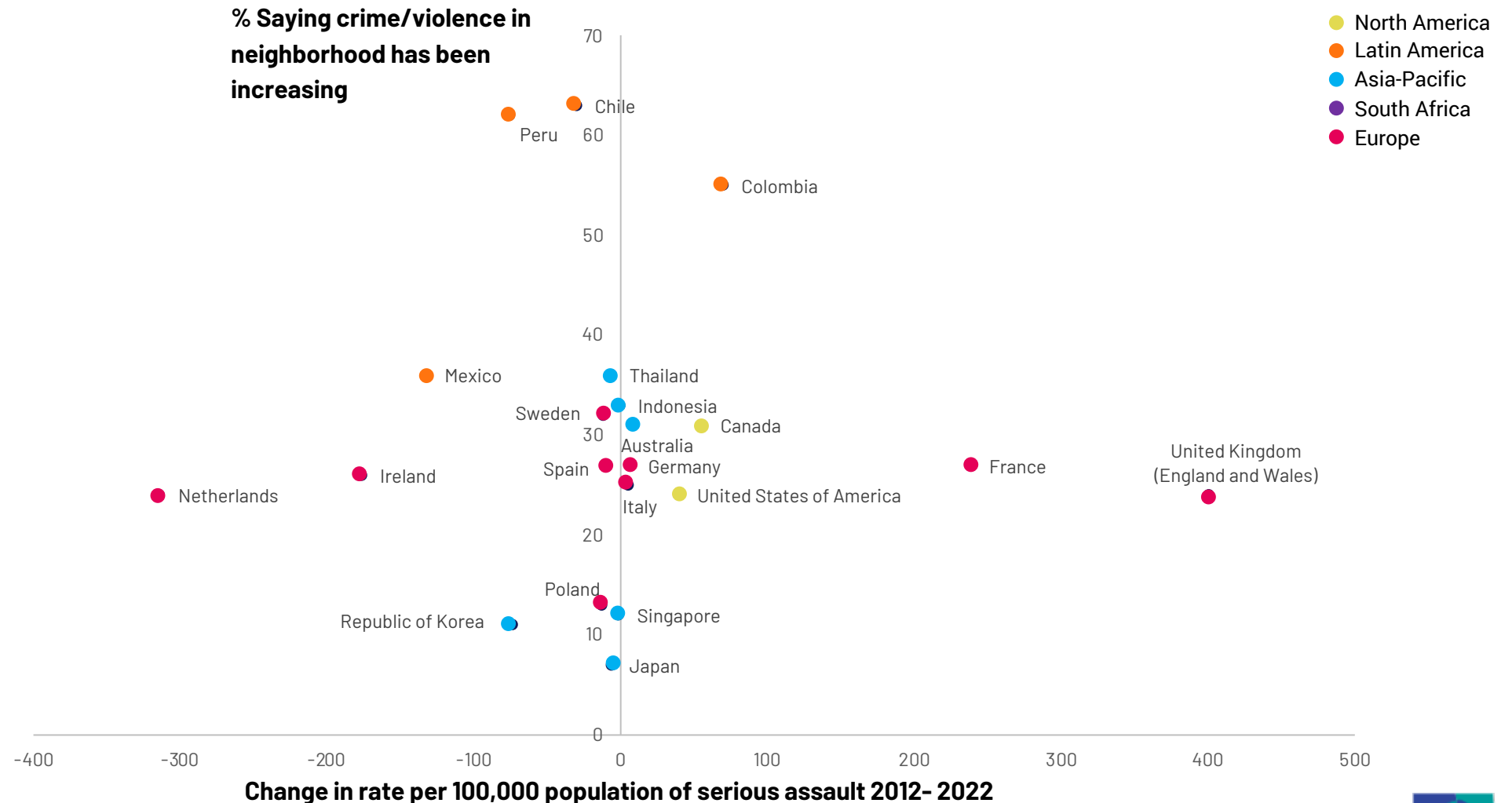
The chart points to **a fairly loose relationship between actual crime levels and the importance attached to reducing crime**. As shown elsewhere in the report, the public are weighing many other priorities. The importance attached by South Africans to job creation being a vivid example of this.



Data in Context #3b: *Perceptions of change versus “recorded reality”*

This chart also brings in external data, this time from the [United Nations](#). It maps countries according to how the level of serious assaults changed between 2012 and 2022 against the proportion saying crime/violence have increased in their neighborhood in the past 12 months.

It reveals **NO correlation** between the “**factual increases**” recorded over the decade and **perceptions of what has been happening on the ground** recently.

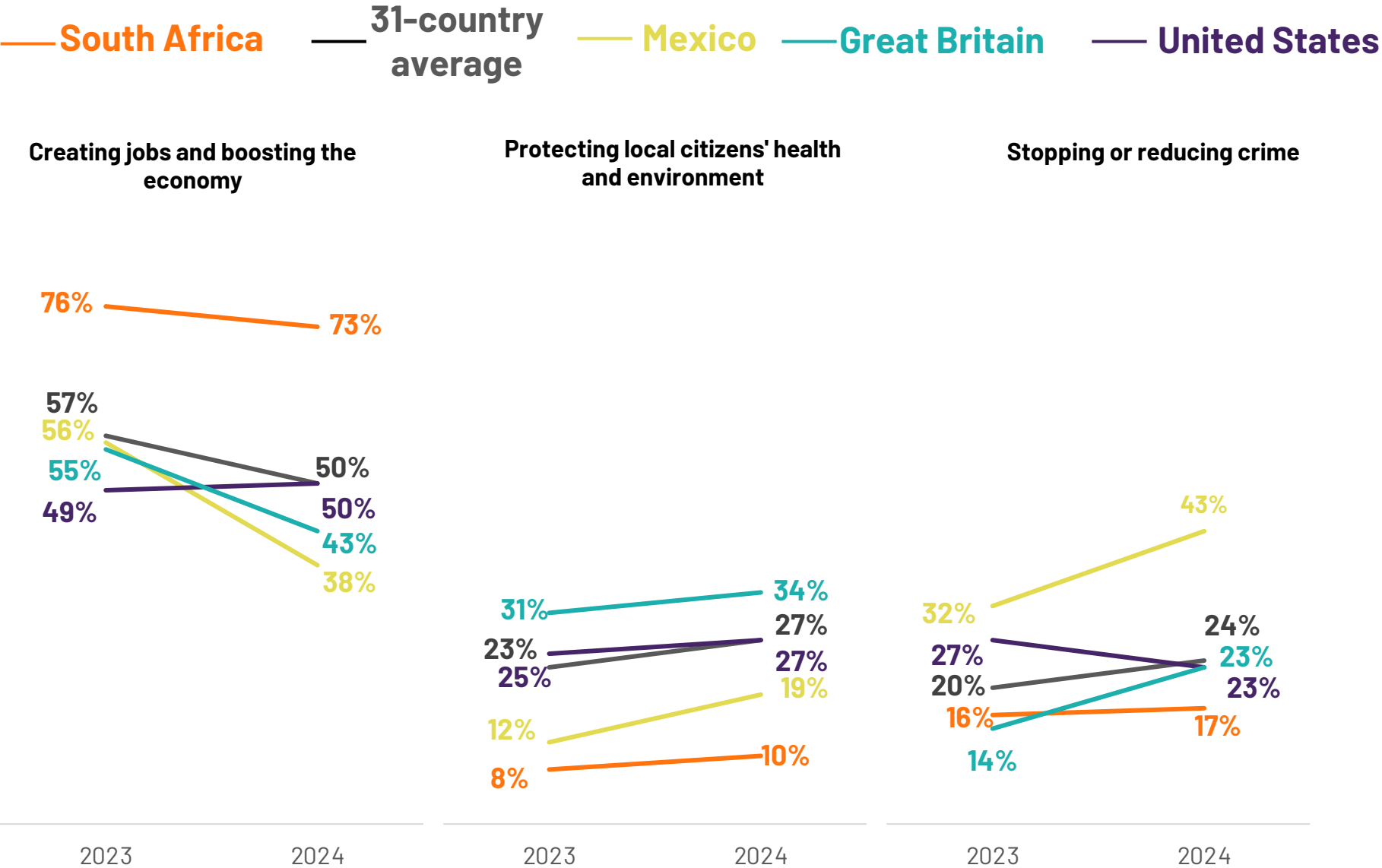


How should governments prioritize the issues



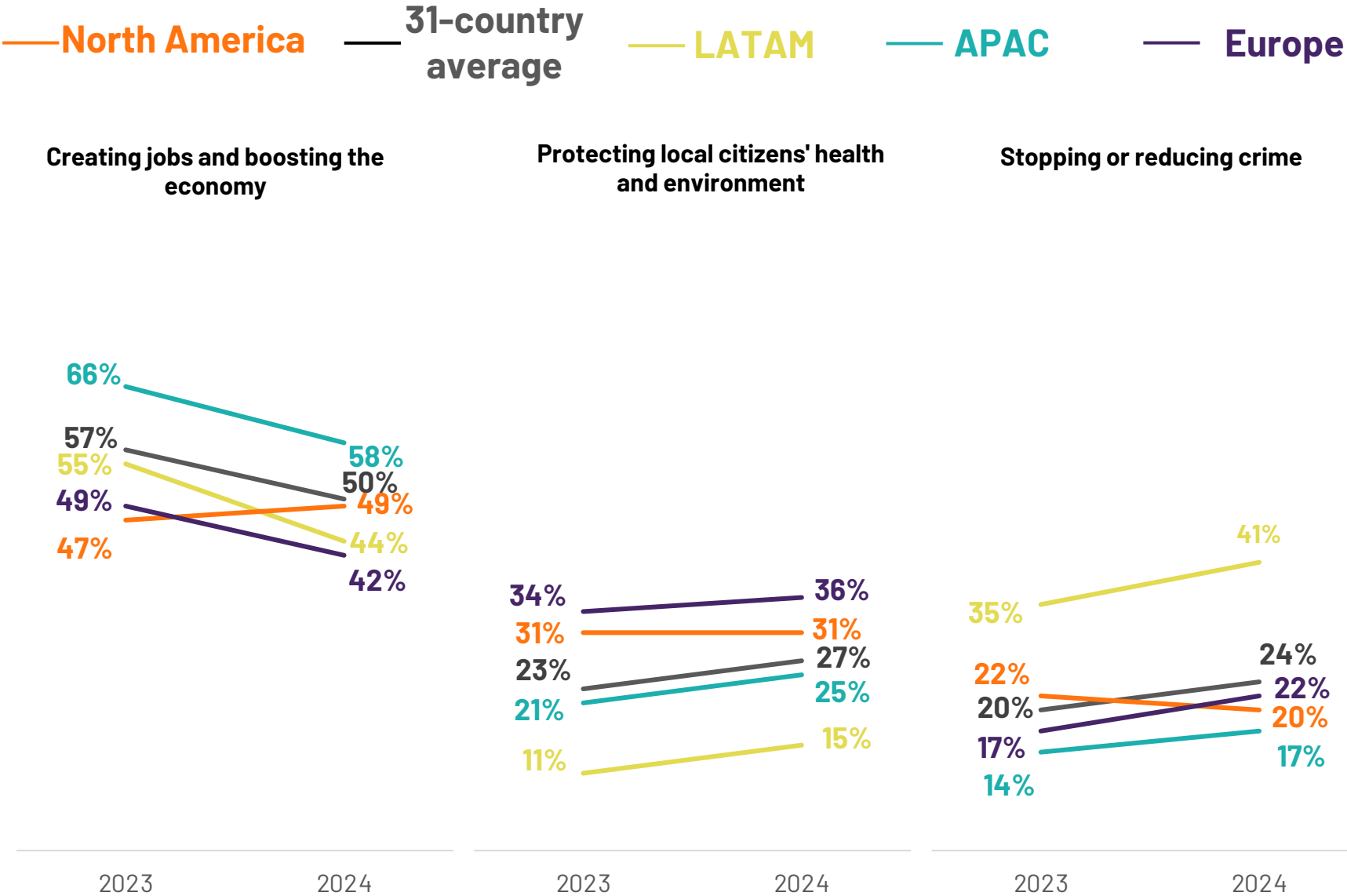
Which of the following should be the government's main priority for the people who live in your neighborhood?

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



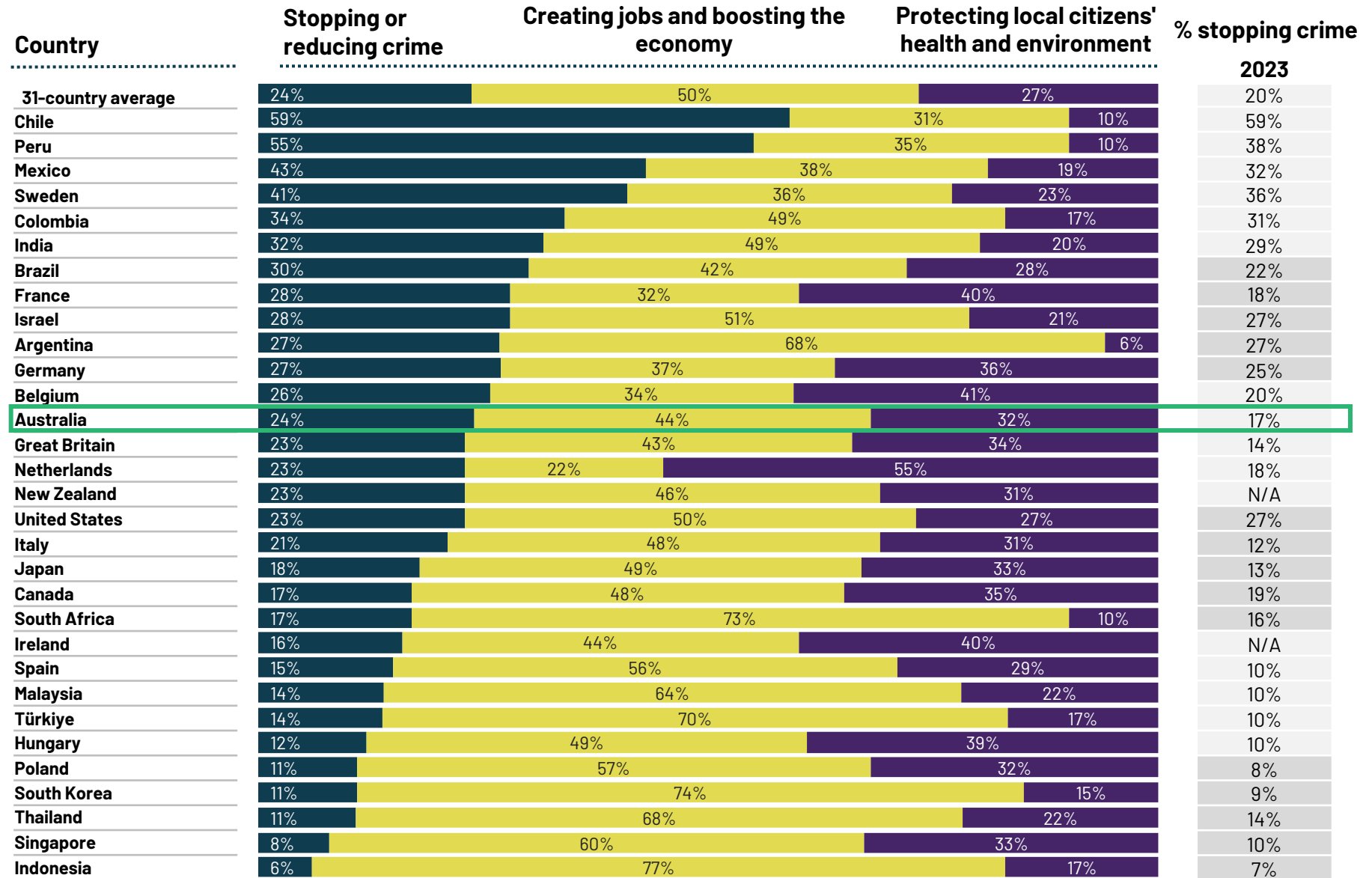
Which of the following should be the government's main priority for the people who live in your neighborhood?

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



Which of the following should be the government's main priority for the people who live in your neighborhood?

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



Perceptions of crime

In the past 12 months, has the amount of crime or violence in your neighborhood increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as the previous year?

% increasing

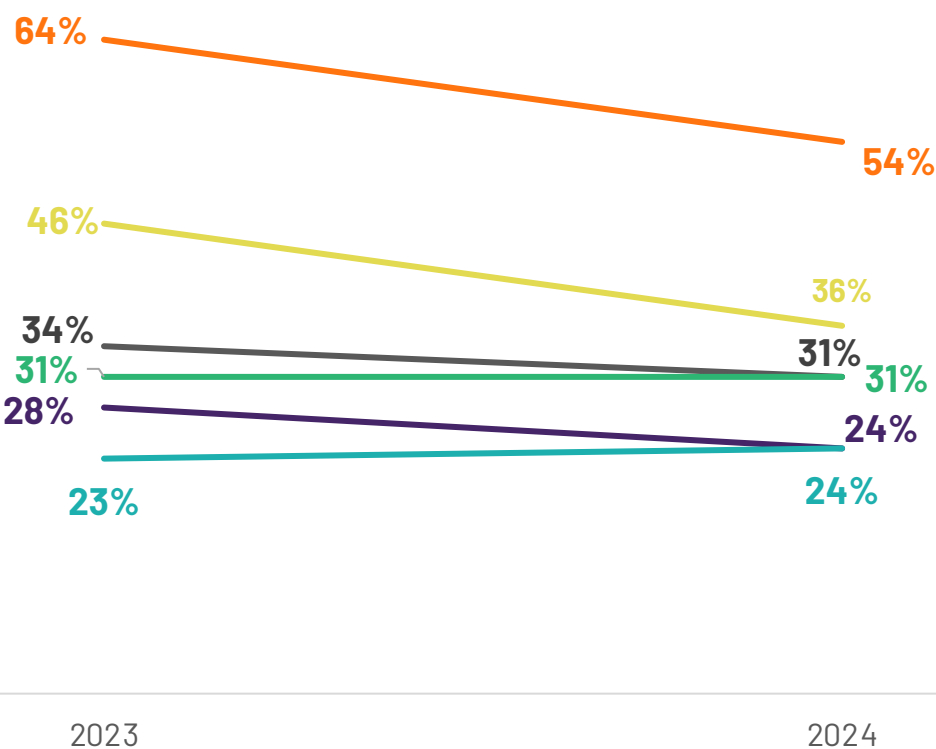
Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

South Africa

Mexico

31-country
average
Australia
United States

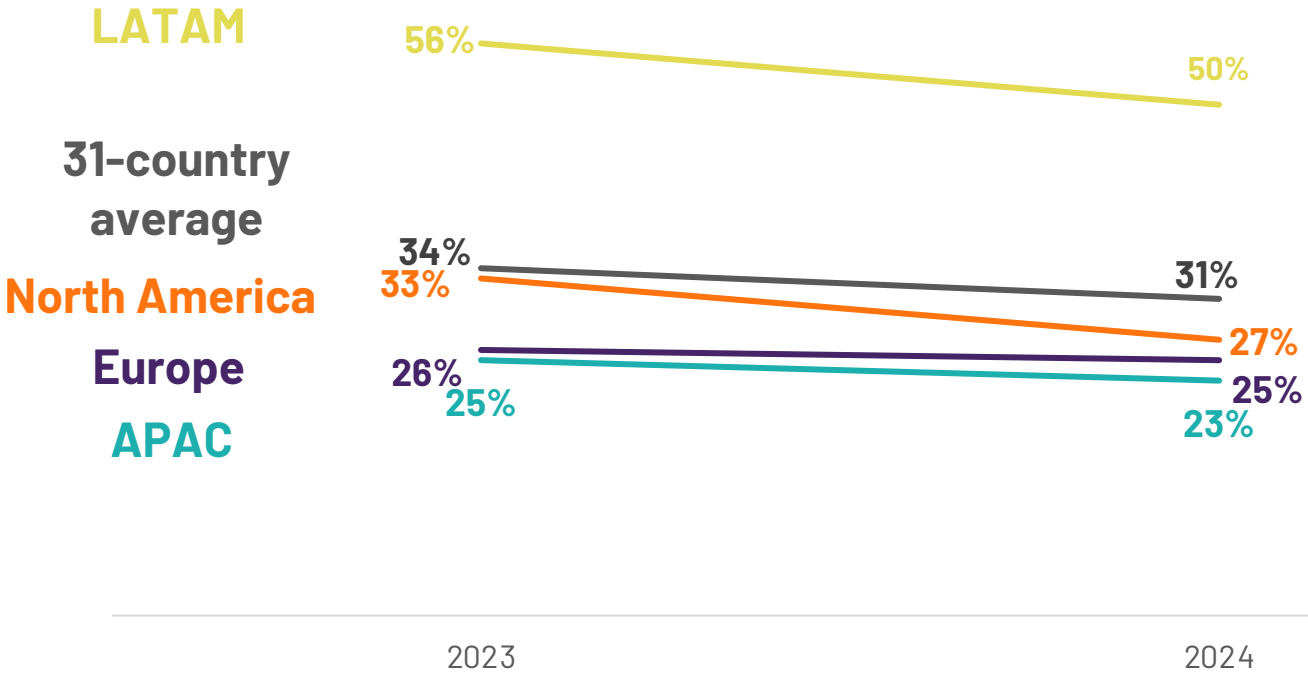
Great Britain



In the past 12 months, has the amount of crime or violence in your neighborhood increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as the previous year?

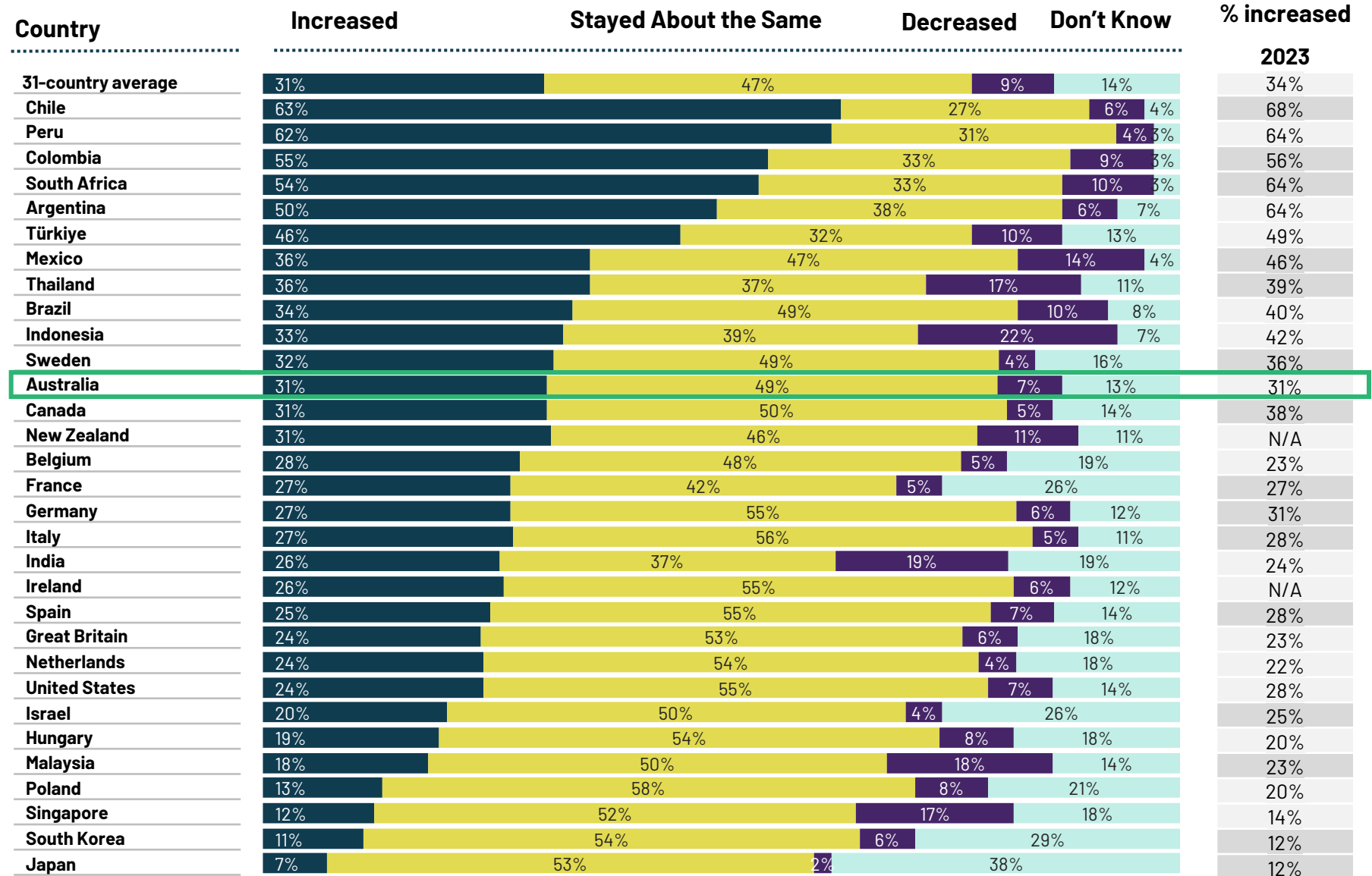
% increasing

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



In the past 12 months, has the amount of crime or violence in your neighborhood increased, decreased, or stayed about the same as the previous year?

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

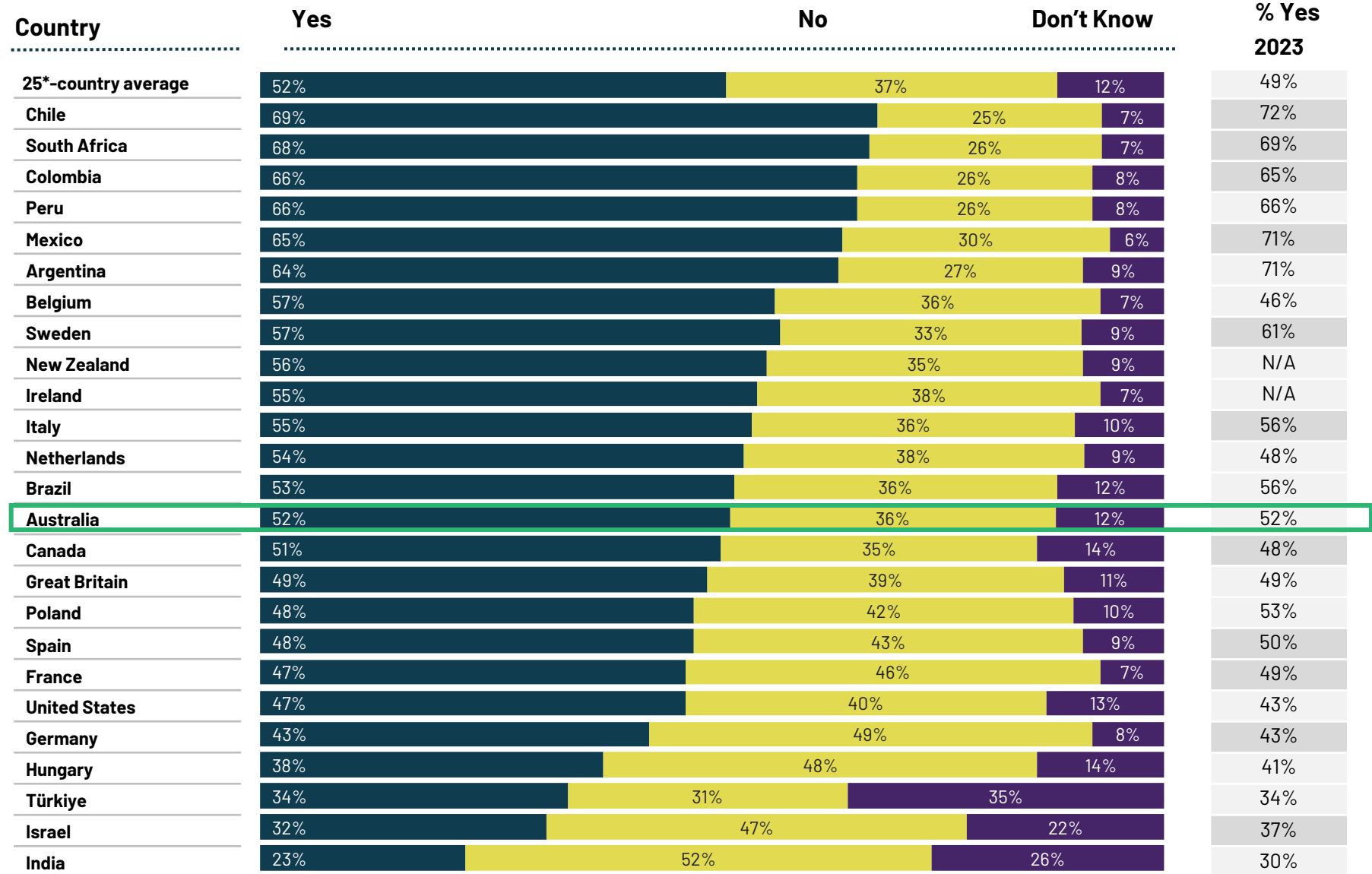


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Vandalism

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

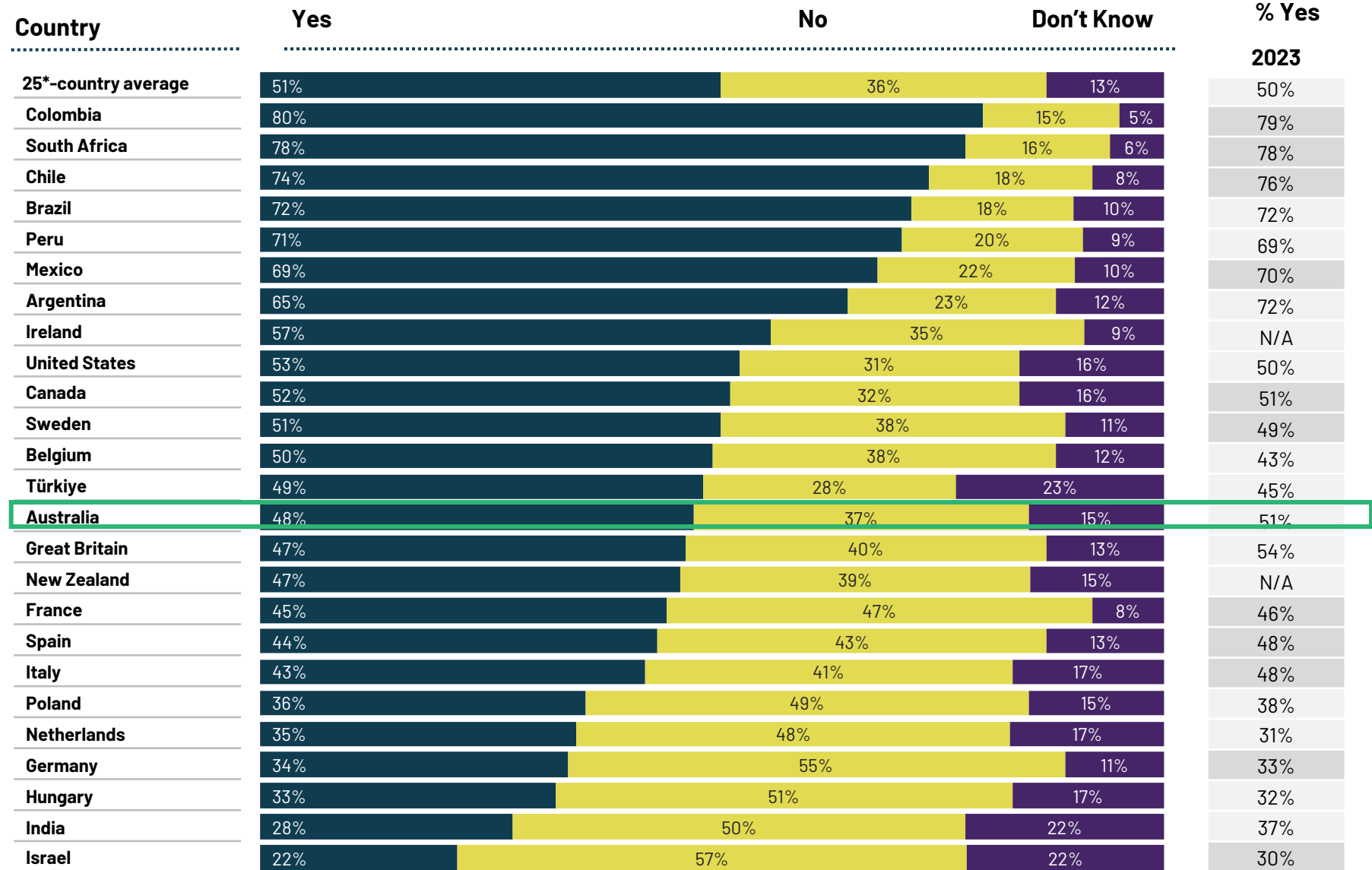


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

People consuming illegal drugs

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

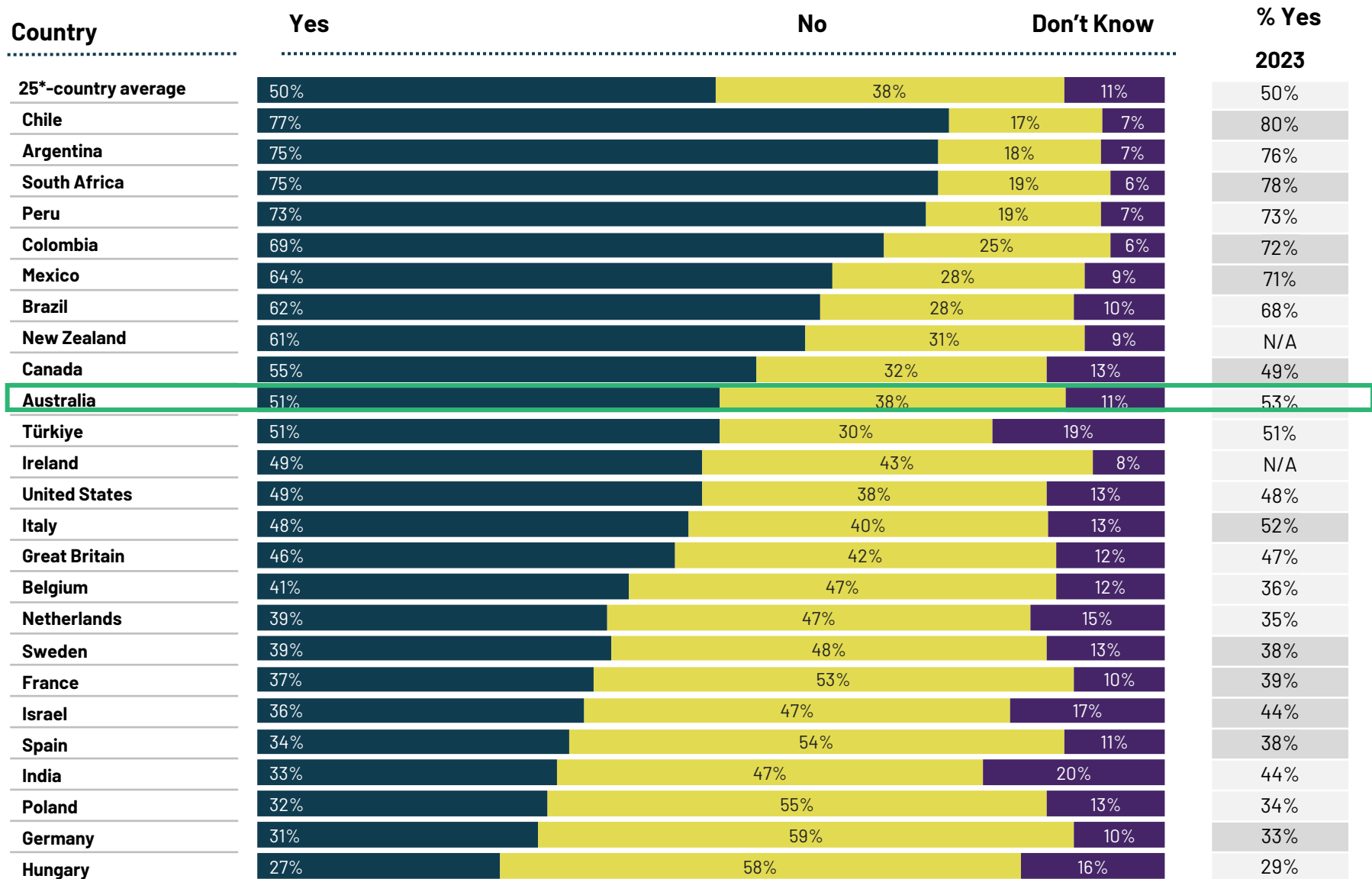


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Vehicle thefts (cars, motorcycles, etc.)

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

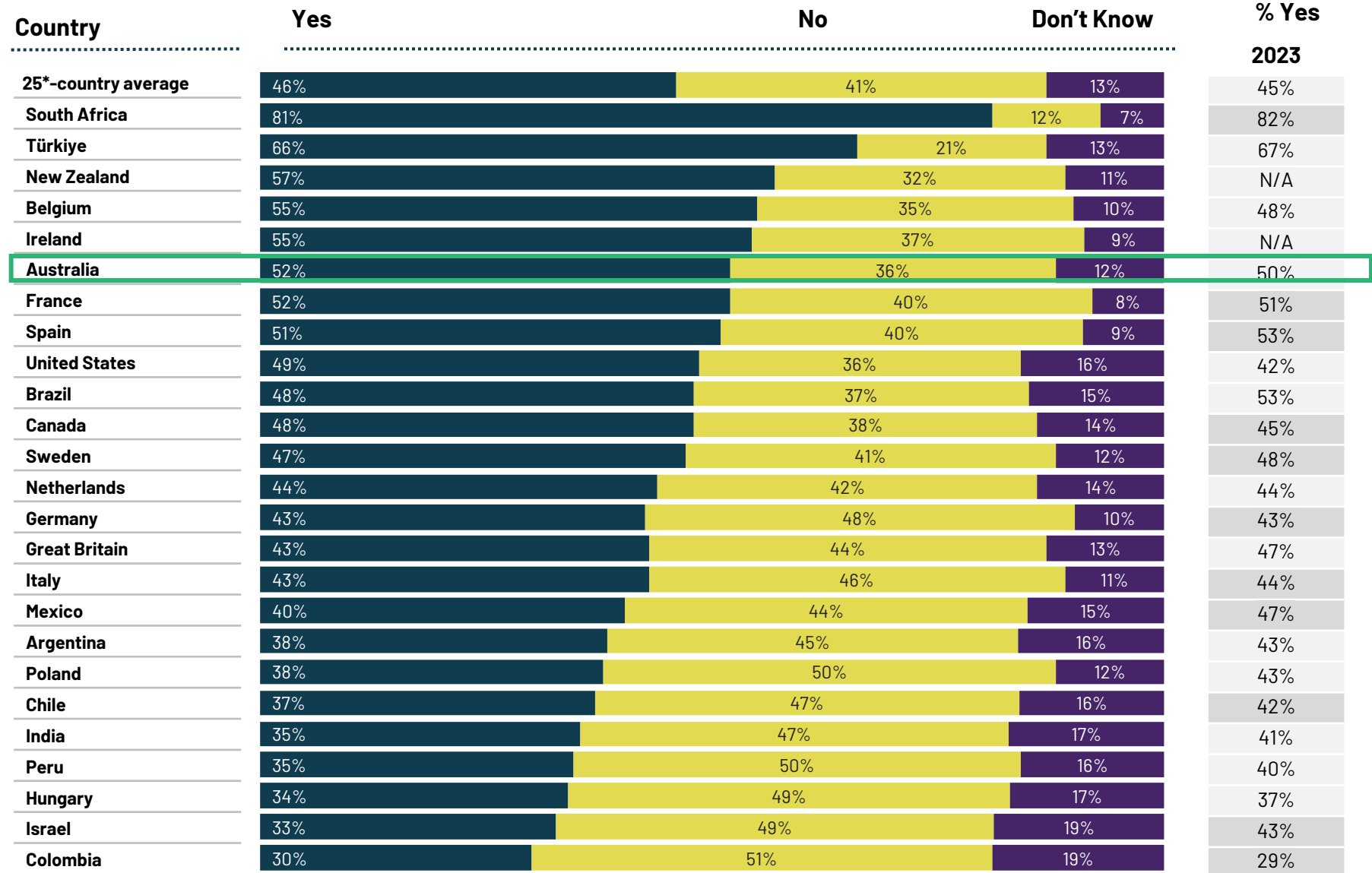


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Burglaries

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

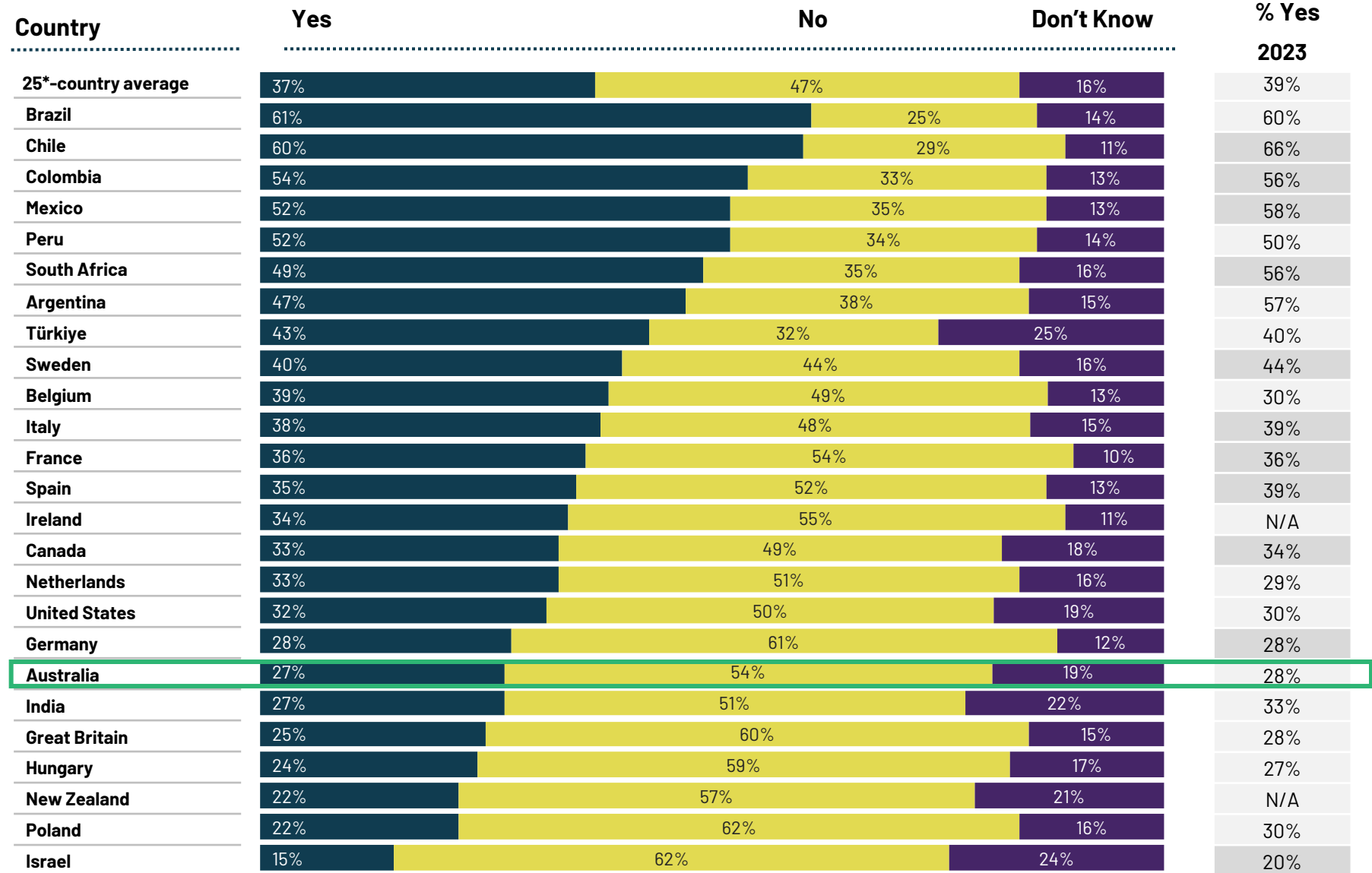


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Groups or people linked to drug trafficking

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

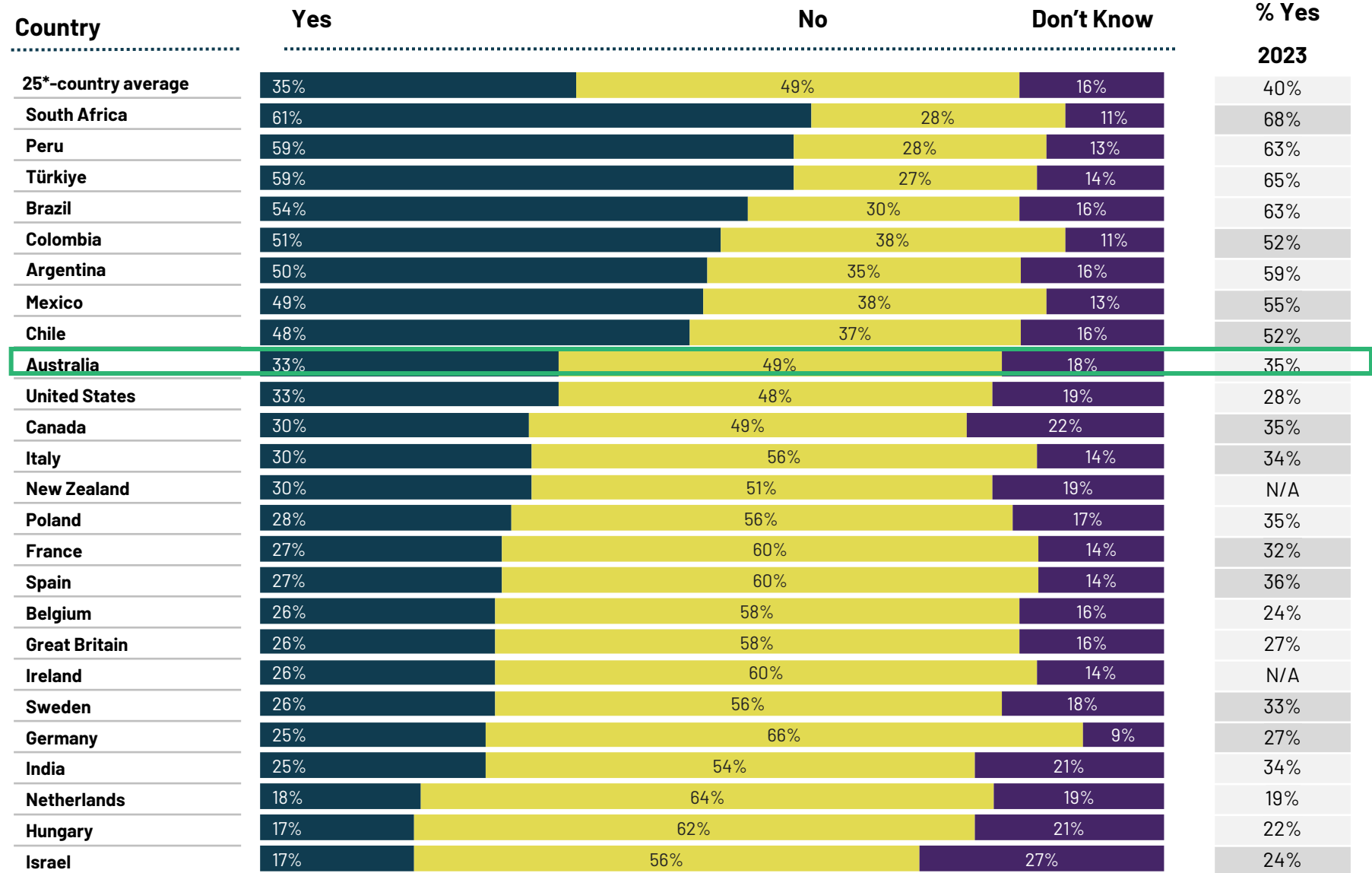


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Any type of violence against adult women

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

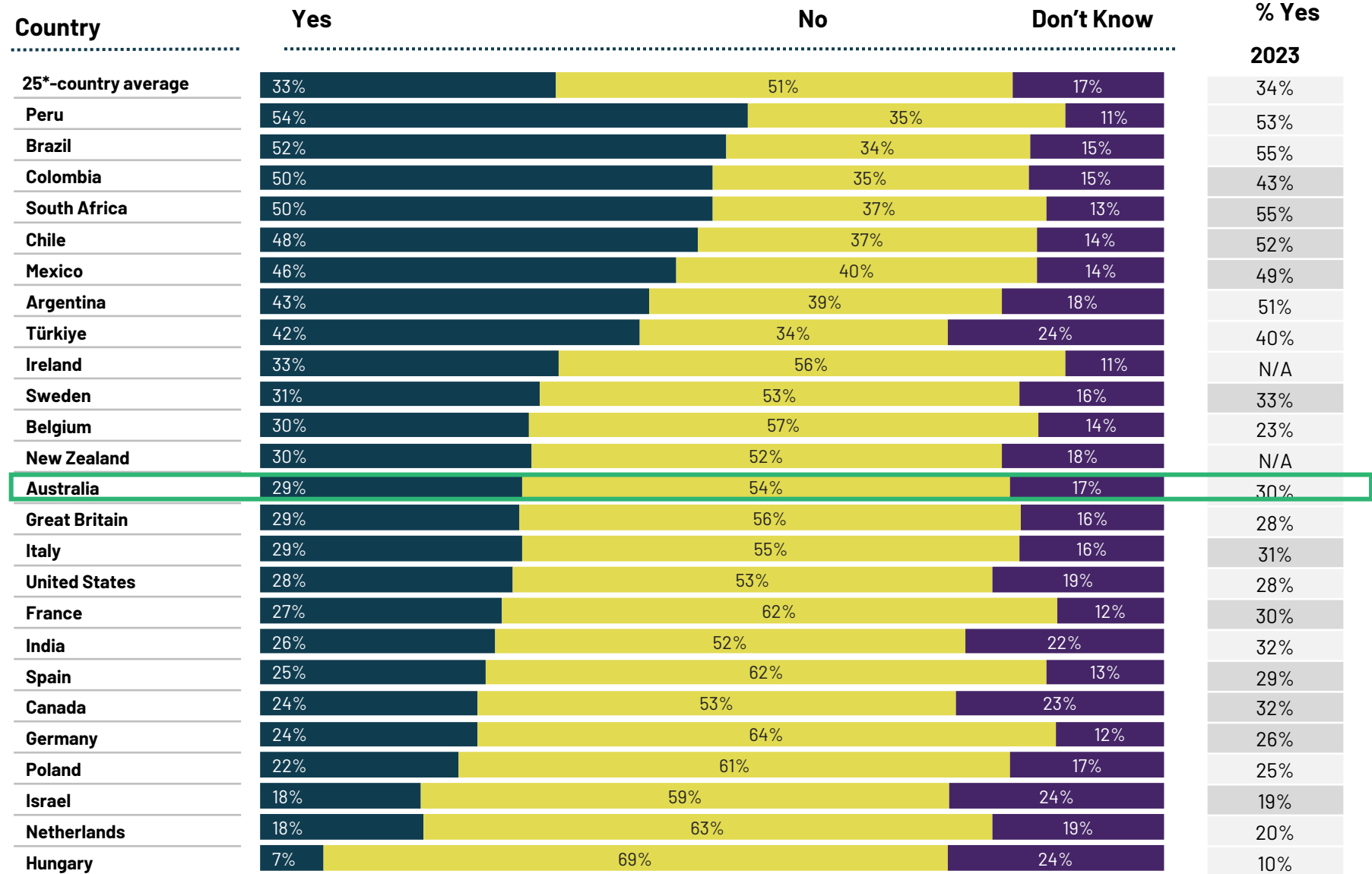


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Any type of violence against adult men

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

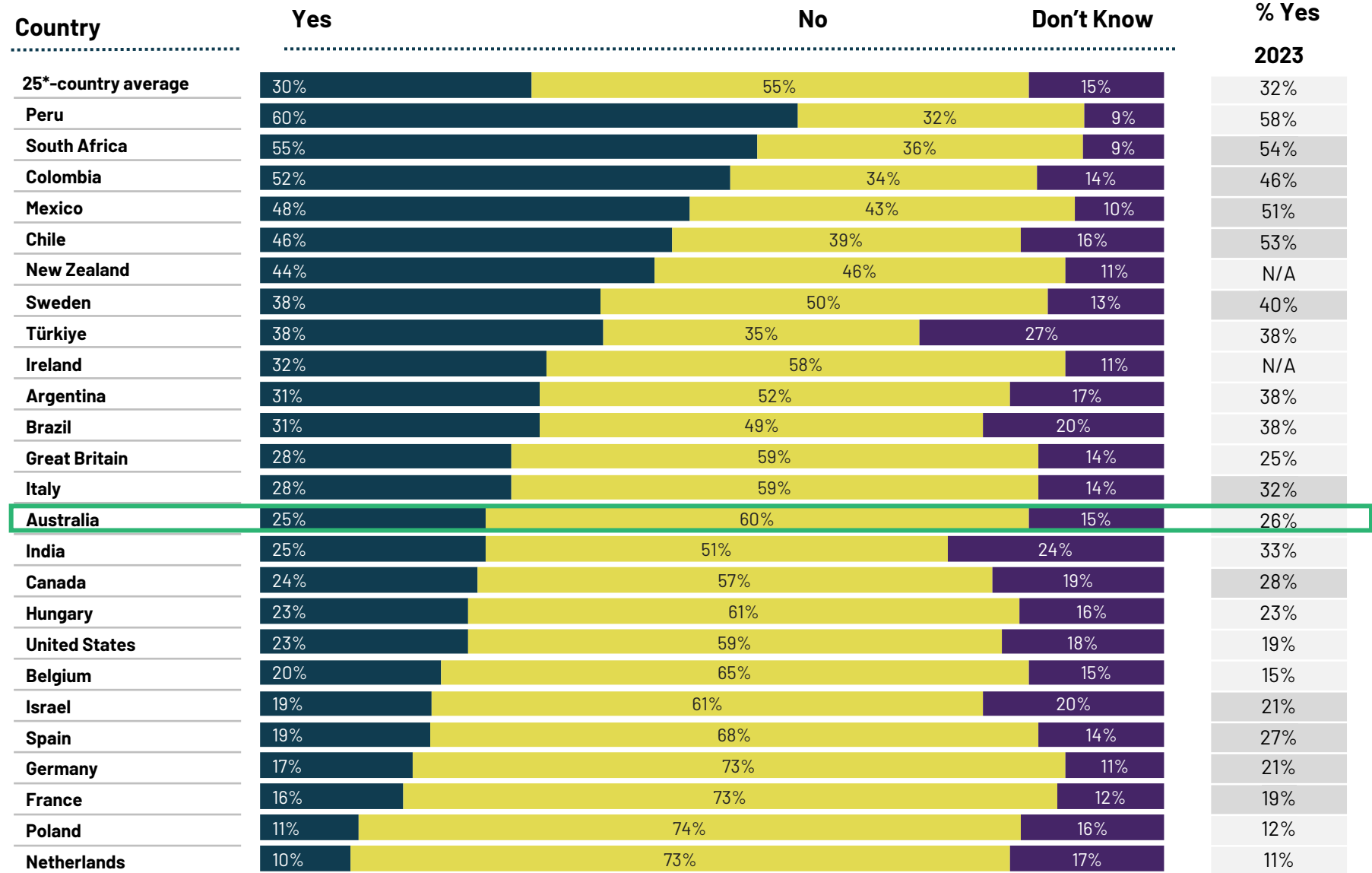


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Gangs

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

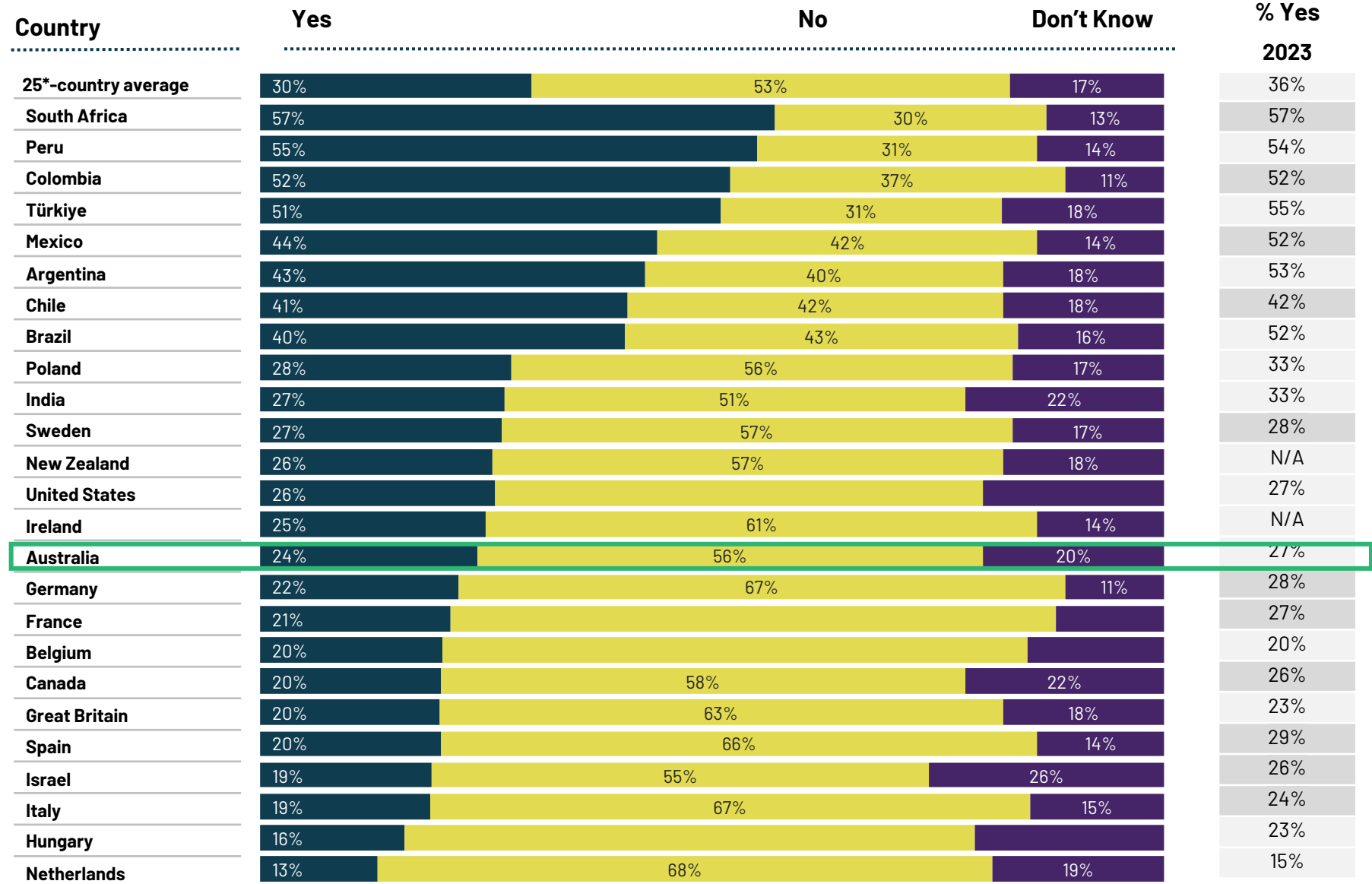


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Any type of violence against children or adolescents

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question

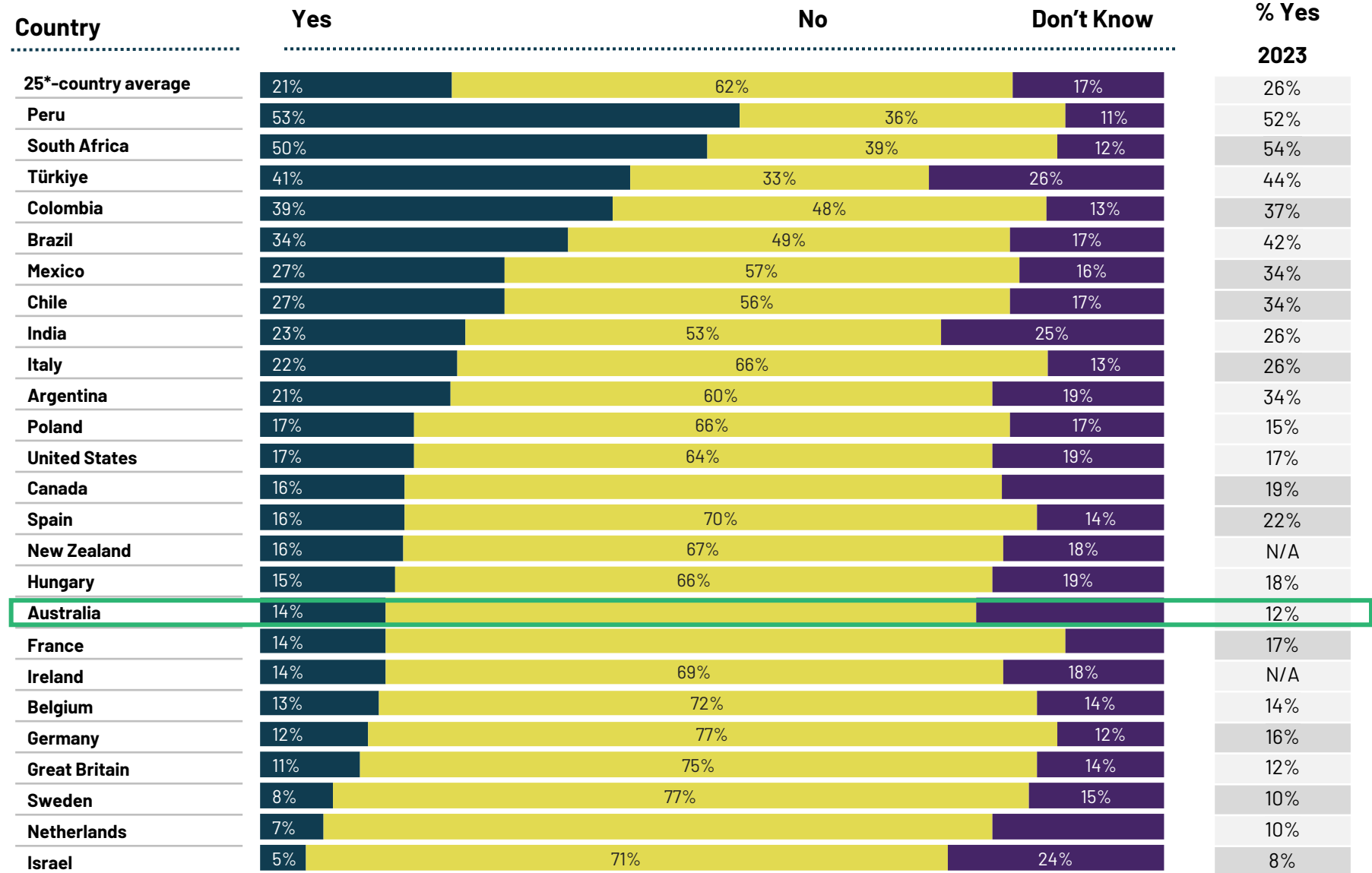


In the past 12 months, have you seen or heard about the following happening in your neighborhood?

Prostitution / People prostituting themselves

Base: 19,294 online adults under age 75 across 25* countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

*Data not included for six countries at this question



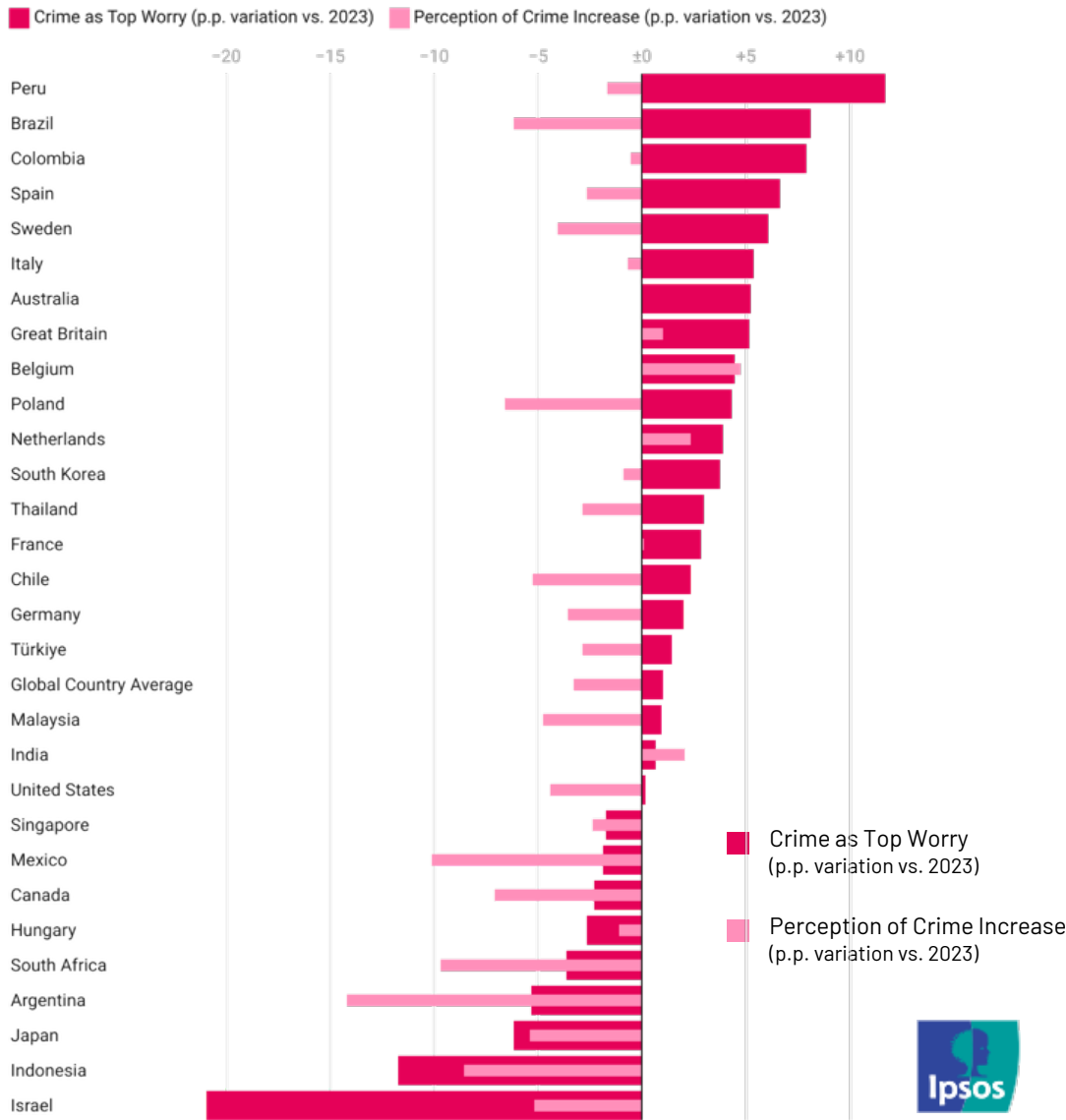
Data in Context: Crime Concern Paradox?

Data indicates that while crime has varied as a top worry in many countries, it does not necessarily align with the perception that crime has increased in the past year. Countries like Peru, Brazil, and Colombia show upwards trends in levels of worry compared to 2023, but relatively low levels of reported crime increasing.



“Crime and Violence” as top worry vs. Perception of Crime Increase - Change vs. 2023

p.p. difference (2023 vs. 2024) cite “Crime and Violence” as Top Worry and p.p. difference (2023 vs. 2024) perceive “Crime has increased over the past 12 months)



Confidence in law enforcement

How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

% Confident

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

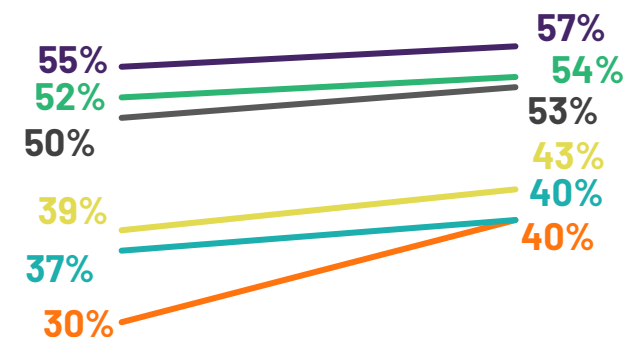
— South Africa — 31-country average
— Australia — Great Britain

— Mexico — United States

Treating all citizens with the same level of respect



Stopping violent crimes from happening



How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

% Confident

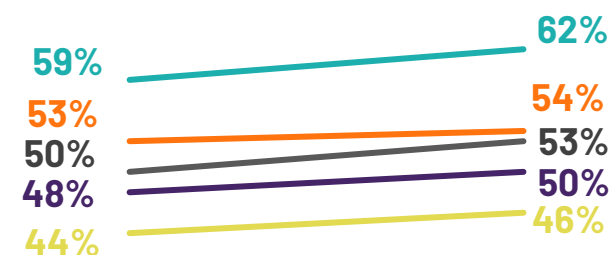
Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

— North America — 31-country average — LATAM — APAC — Europe

Treating all citizens with the same level of respect



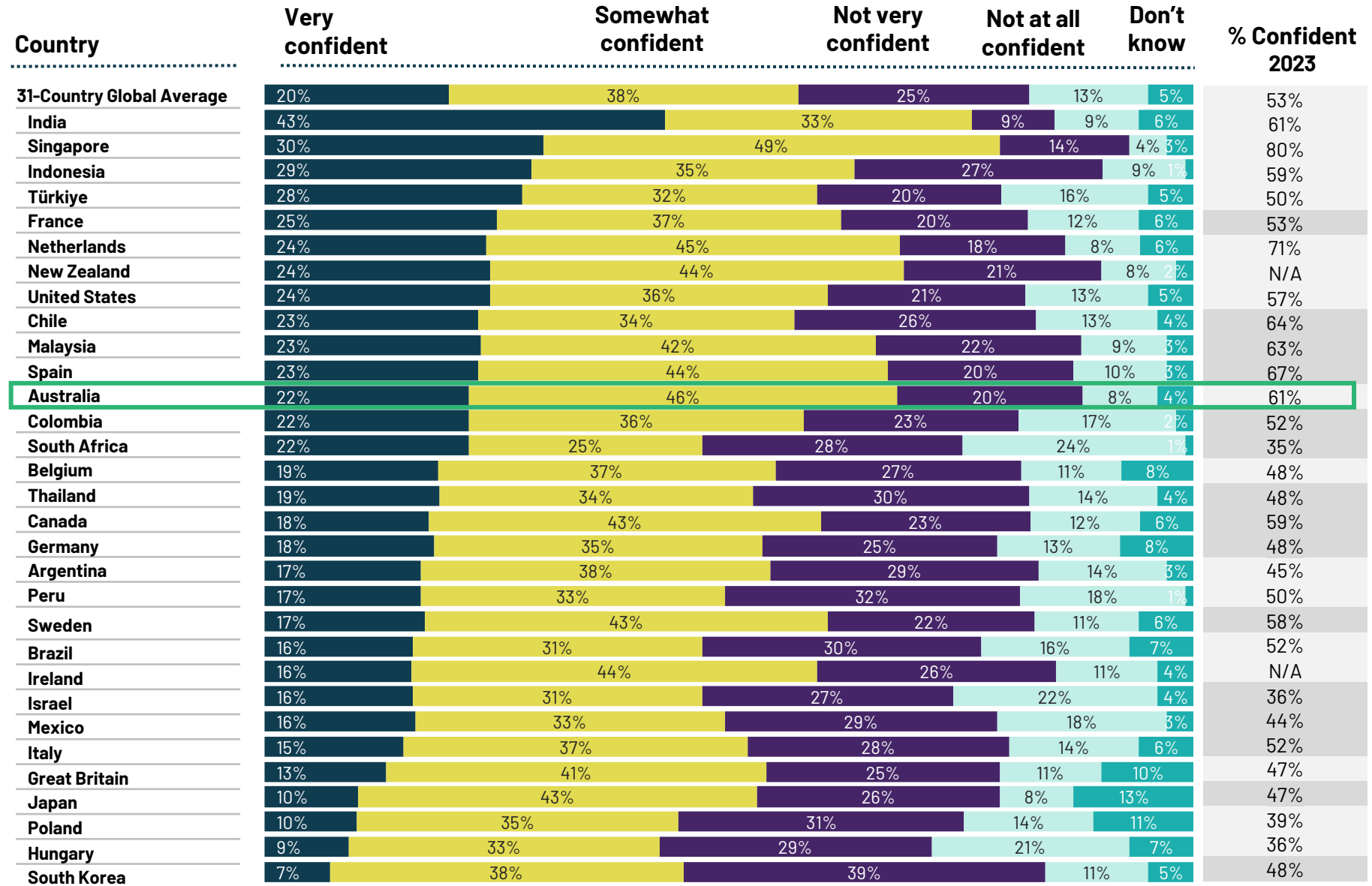
Stopping violent crimes from happening



How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

Treating all citizens with the same level of respect

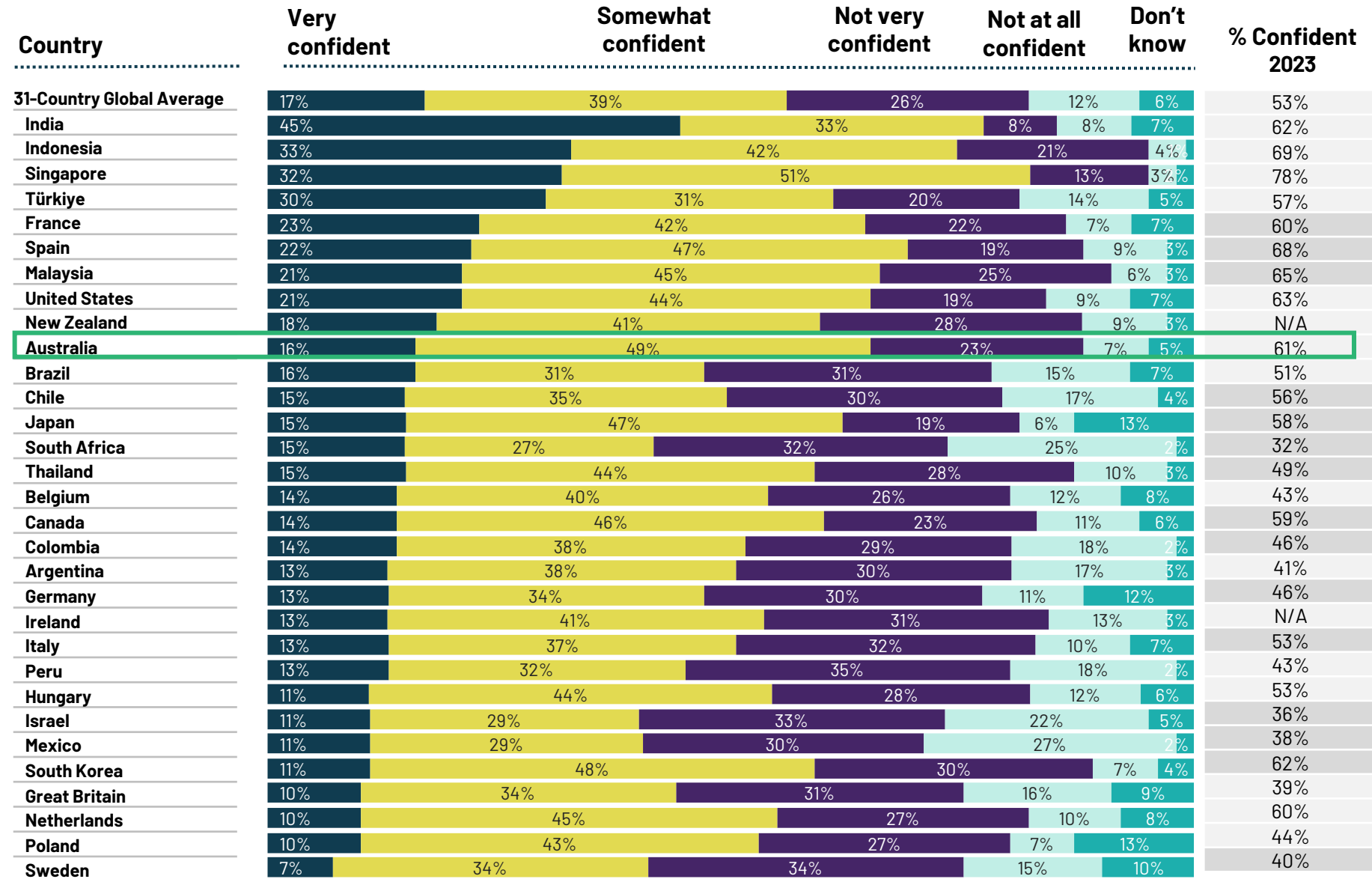
Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

Finding and arresting the correct criminal after a crime

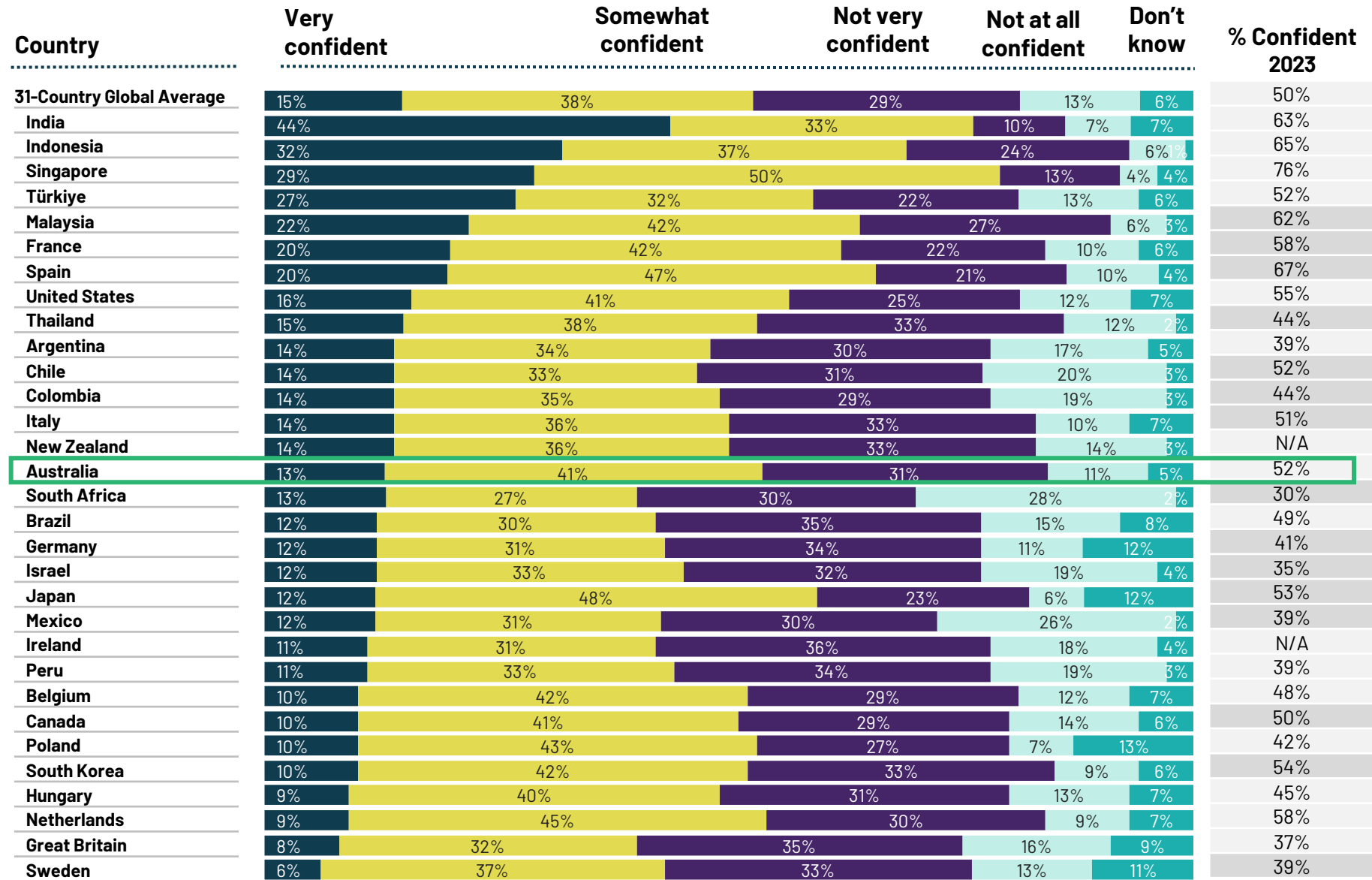
Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

Stopping violent crimes from happening

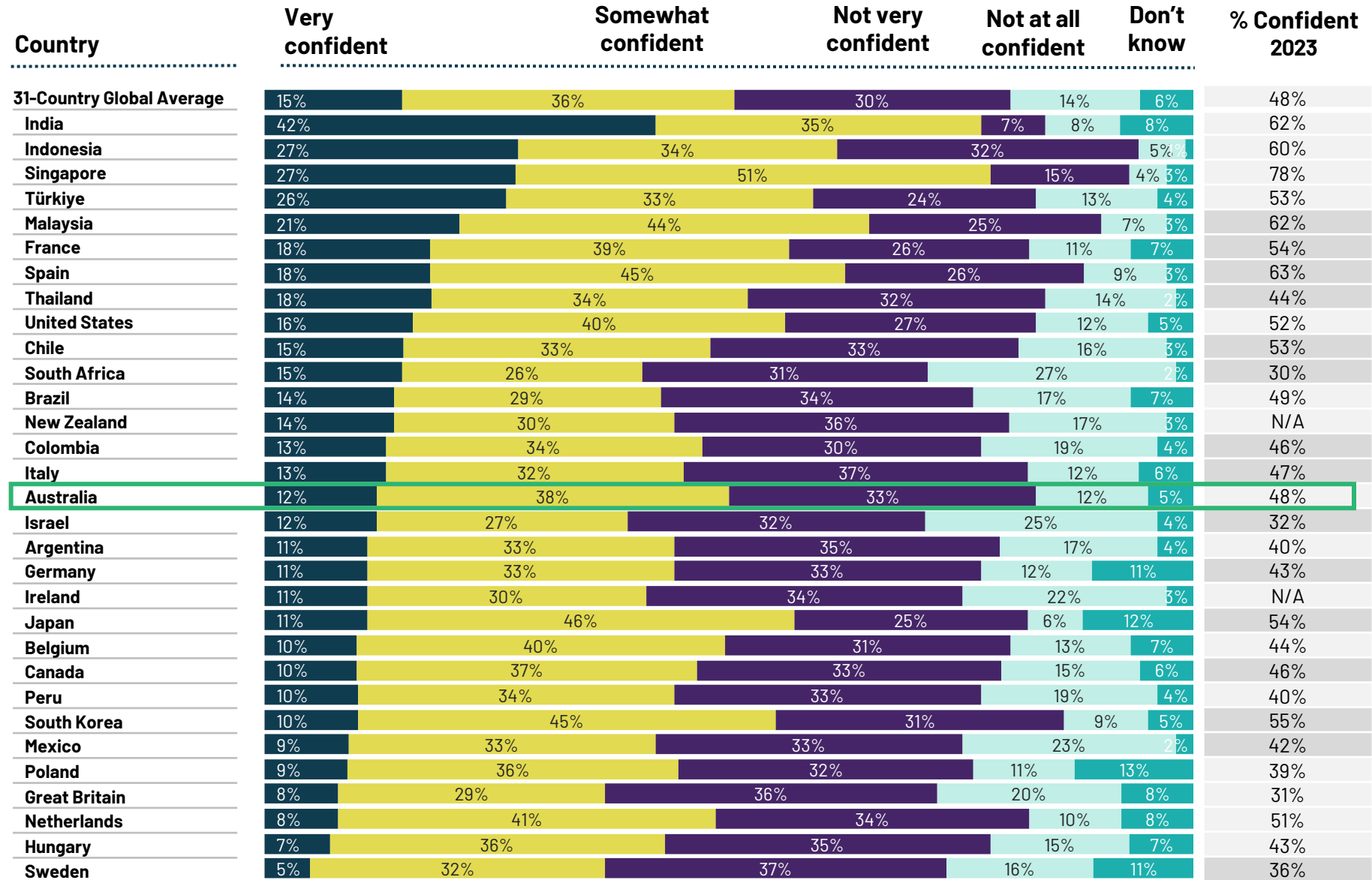
Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



How confident are you, if at all, in law enforcement (e.g., the police) to do the following in your neighborhood?

Stopping non-violent crimes (e.g., burglaries, thefts or fraud) from happening

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



What drives crime?

Poverty, Substance Abuse Top Crime Causes

About half of respondents across the 31 countries Ipsos polled believe poverty and unemployment are the main cause of crime and violence in their area.



% Top Causes of Crime in Neighborhood



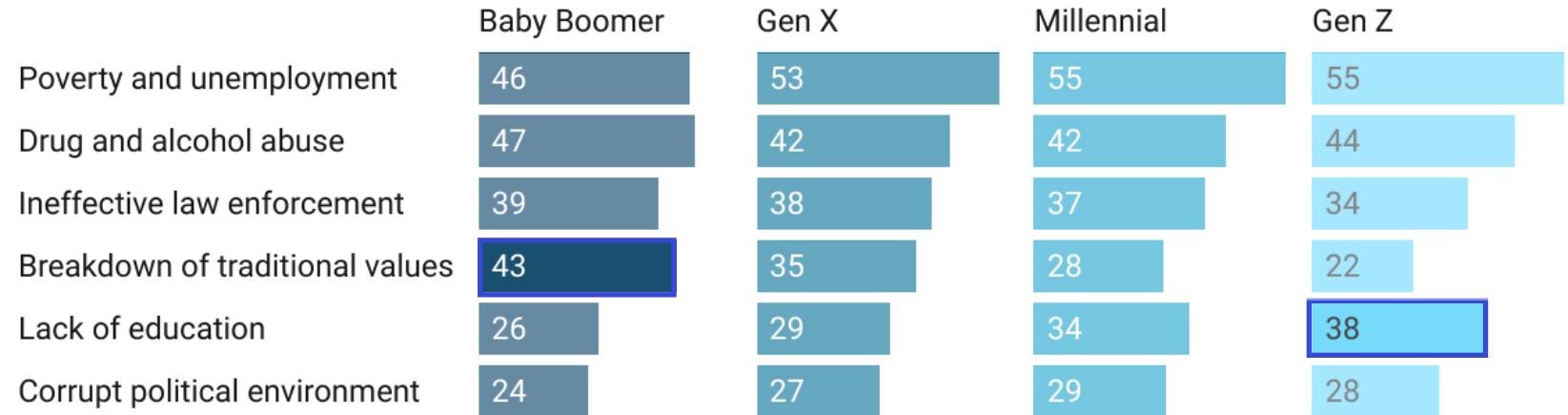
Q: Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.



Gen Z and Boomers stand out... for different reasons

All generations see poverty and unemployment as leading causes of crime and corruption in their neighborhoods, though Boomers are more likely to say crime is also driven by a drug and alcohol abuse, and a breakdown of traditional values. Gen Z emphasizes a lack of education as a driver of crime in their community.

Top Crime Causes by Generational Group



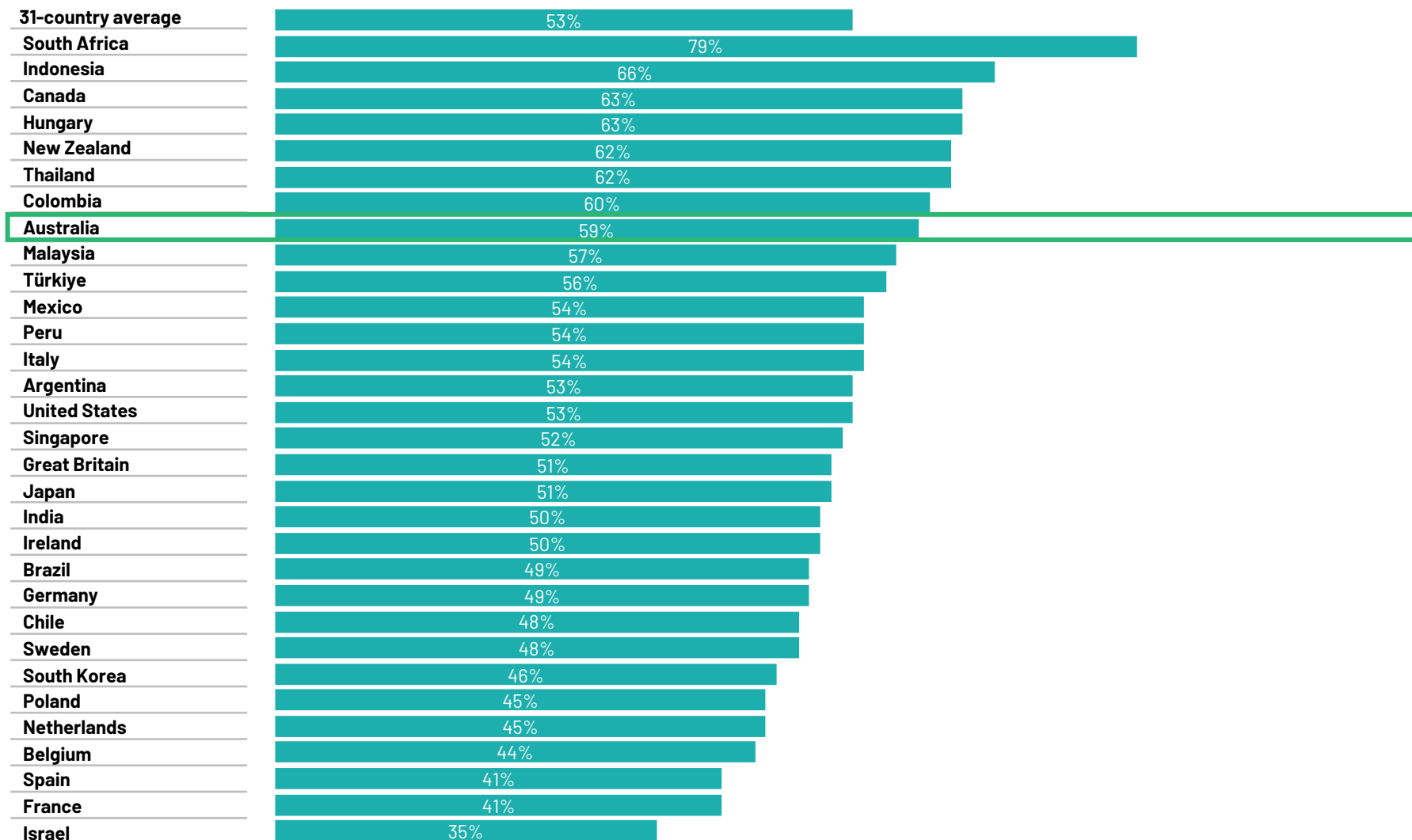
Q: Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Poverty and unemployment

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

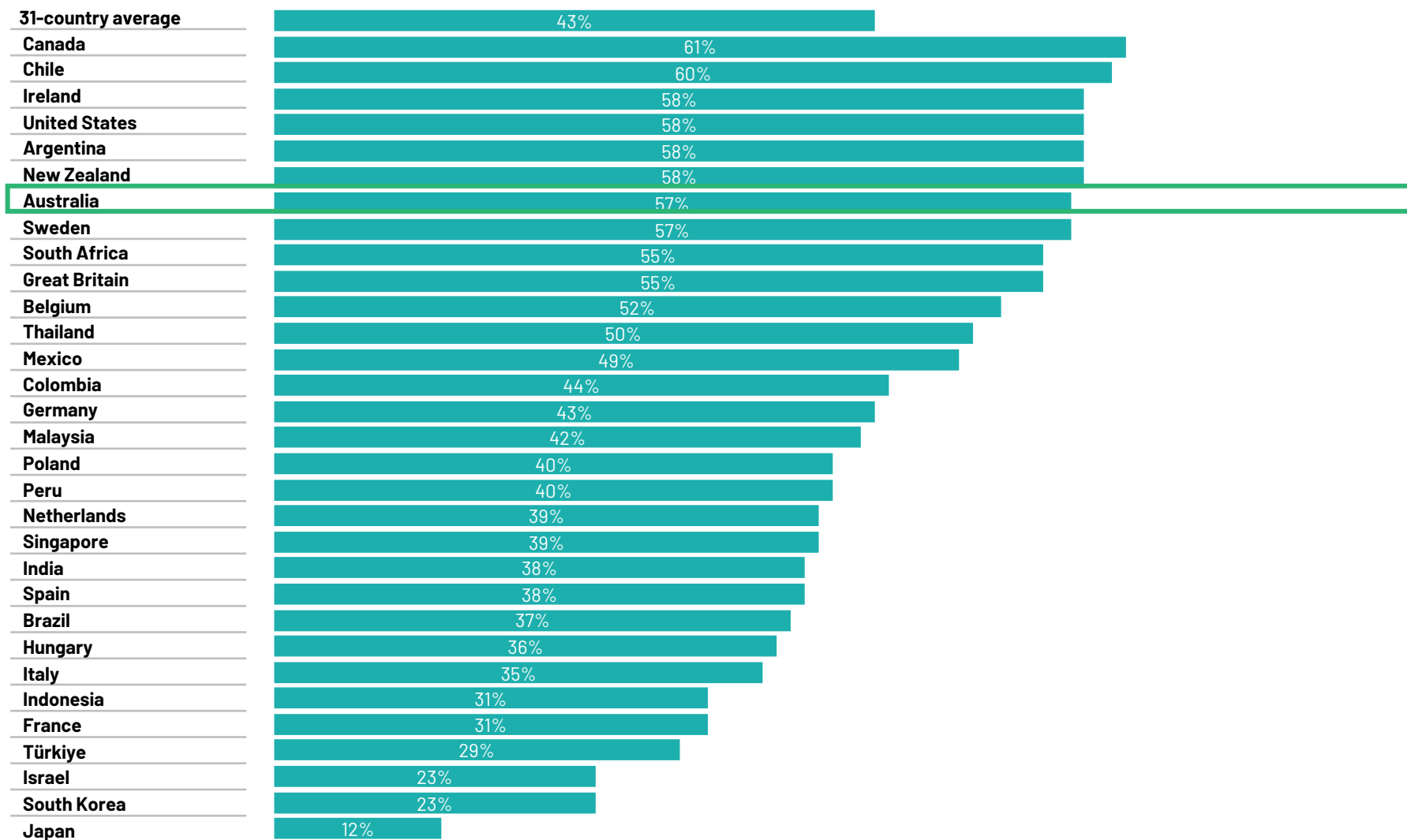


Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Drug and alcohol abuse

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

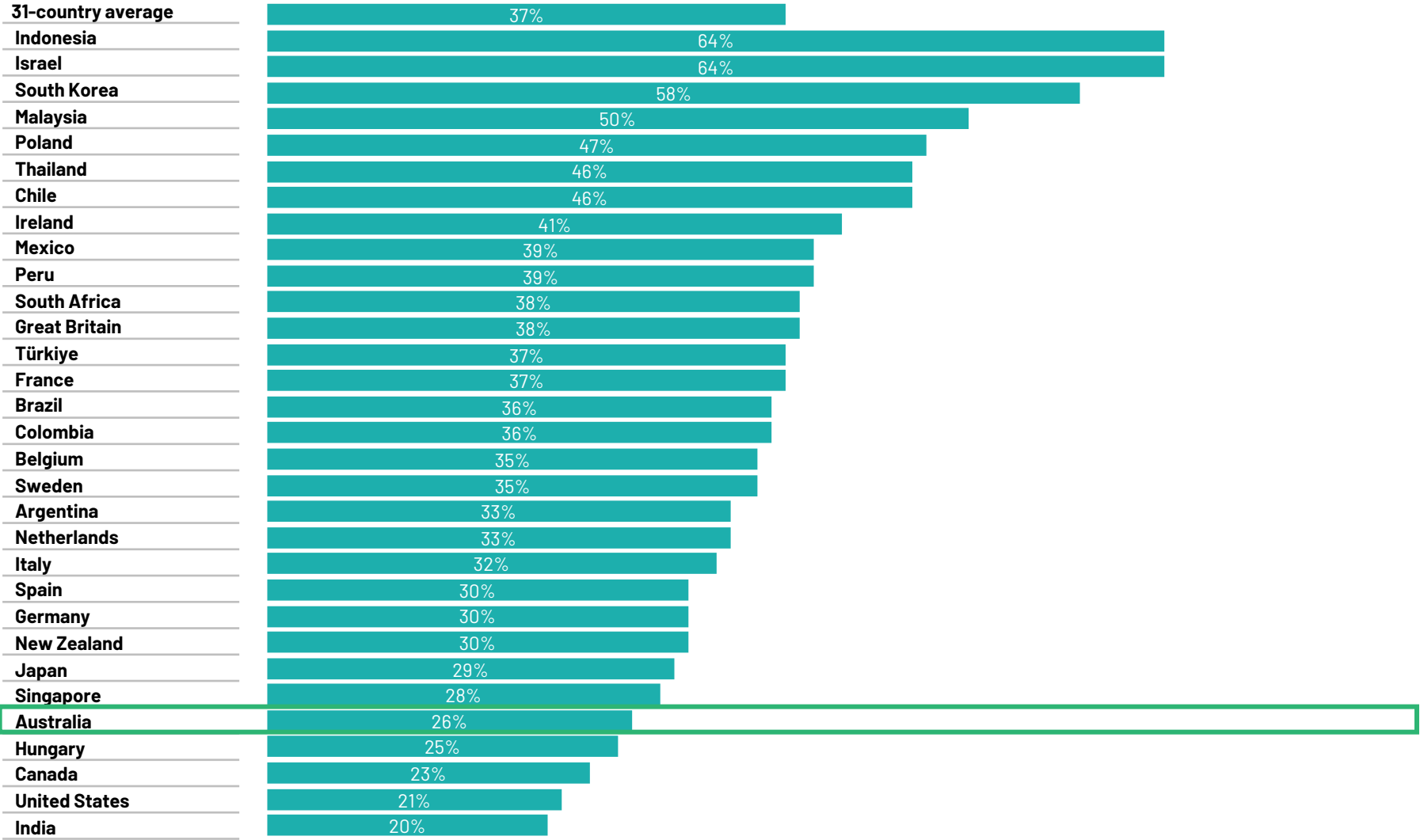


Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Ineffective law enforcement

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

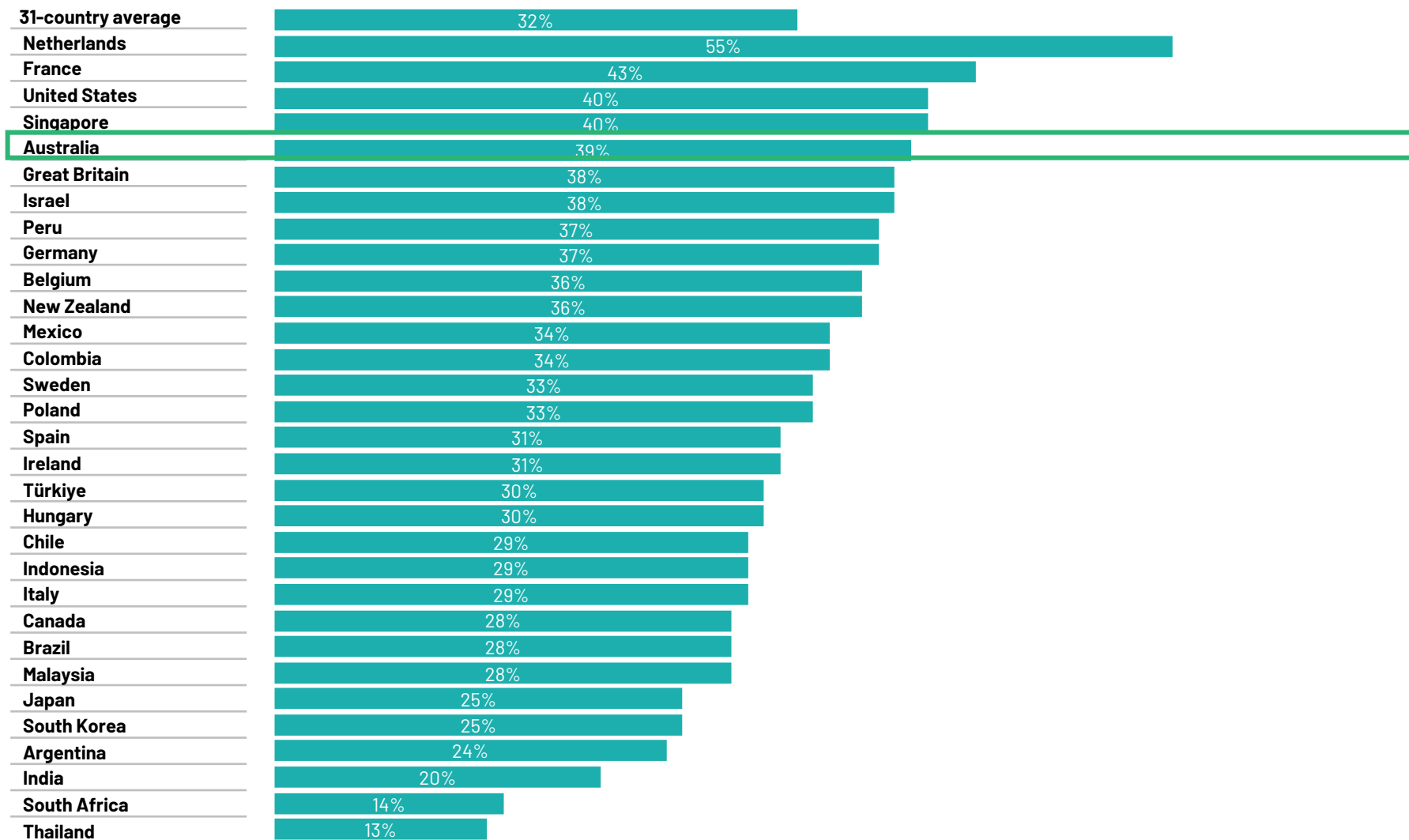


Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Breakdown of traditional values

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

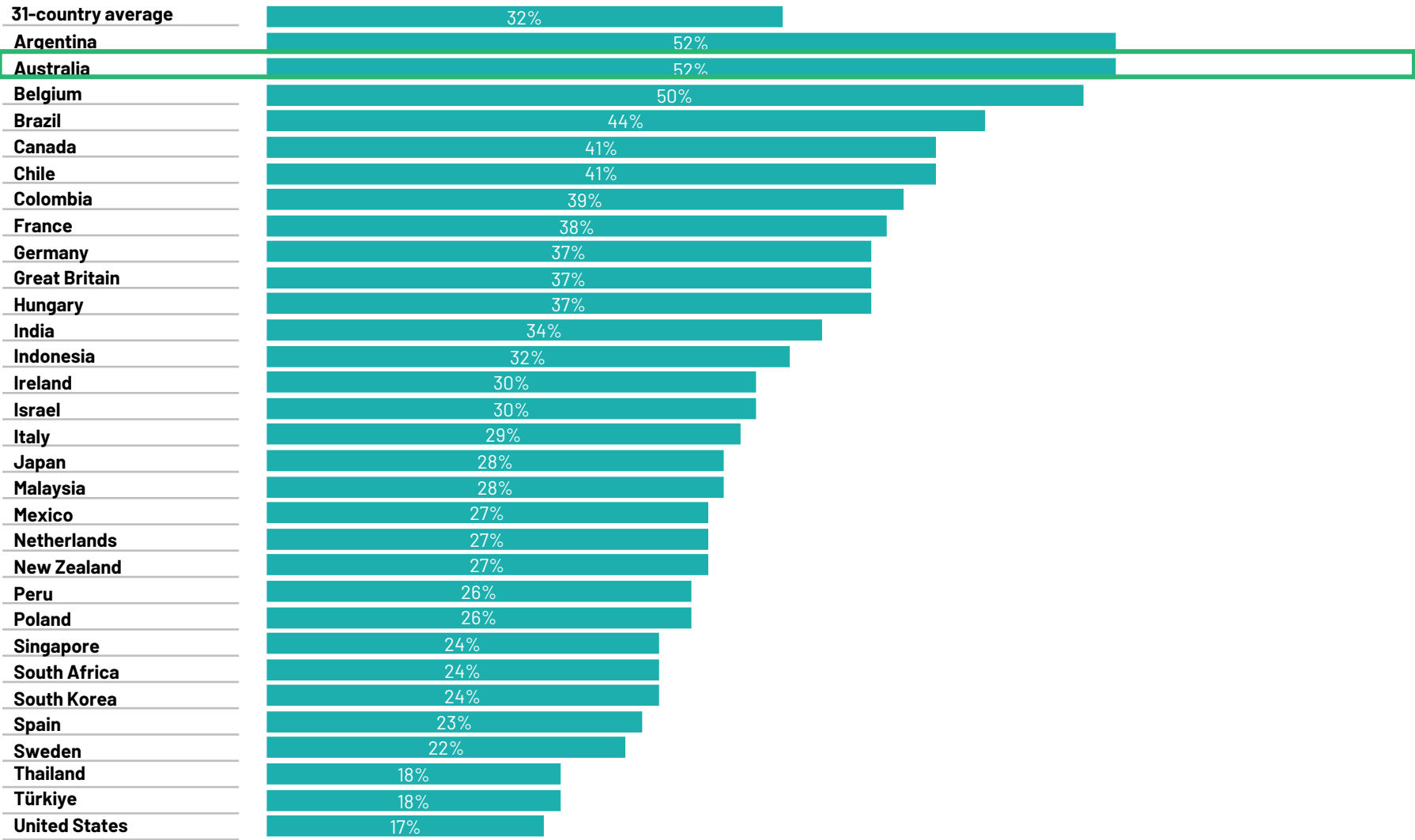


Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Lack of education

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

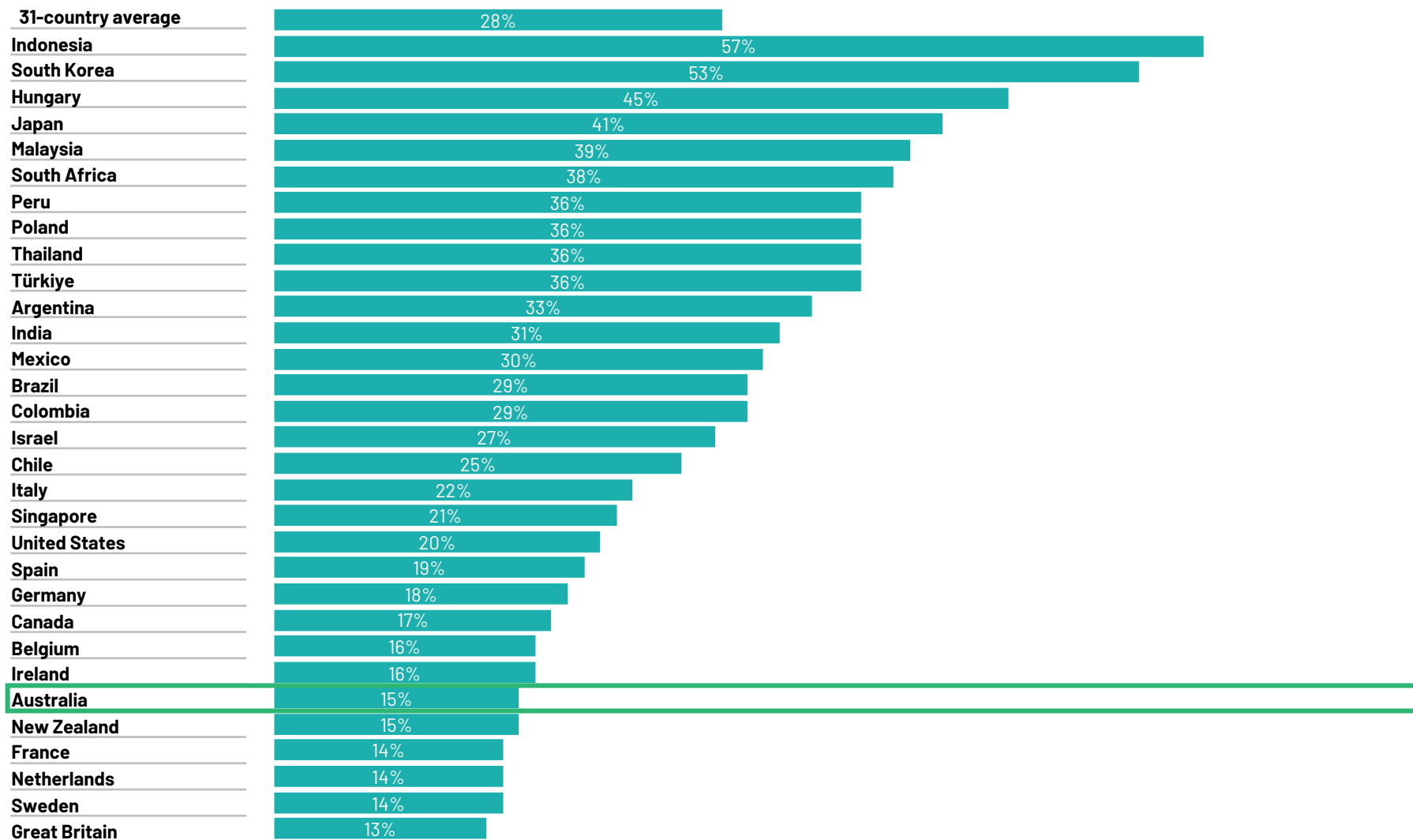


Which of the following do you believe are the most significant causes of crime and corruption in your neighborhood? Please choose up to three causes.

Corrupt political environment

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024

Country

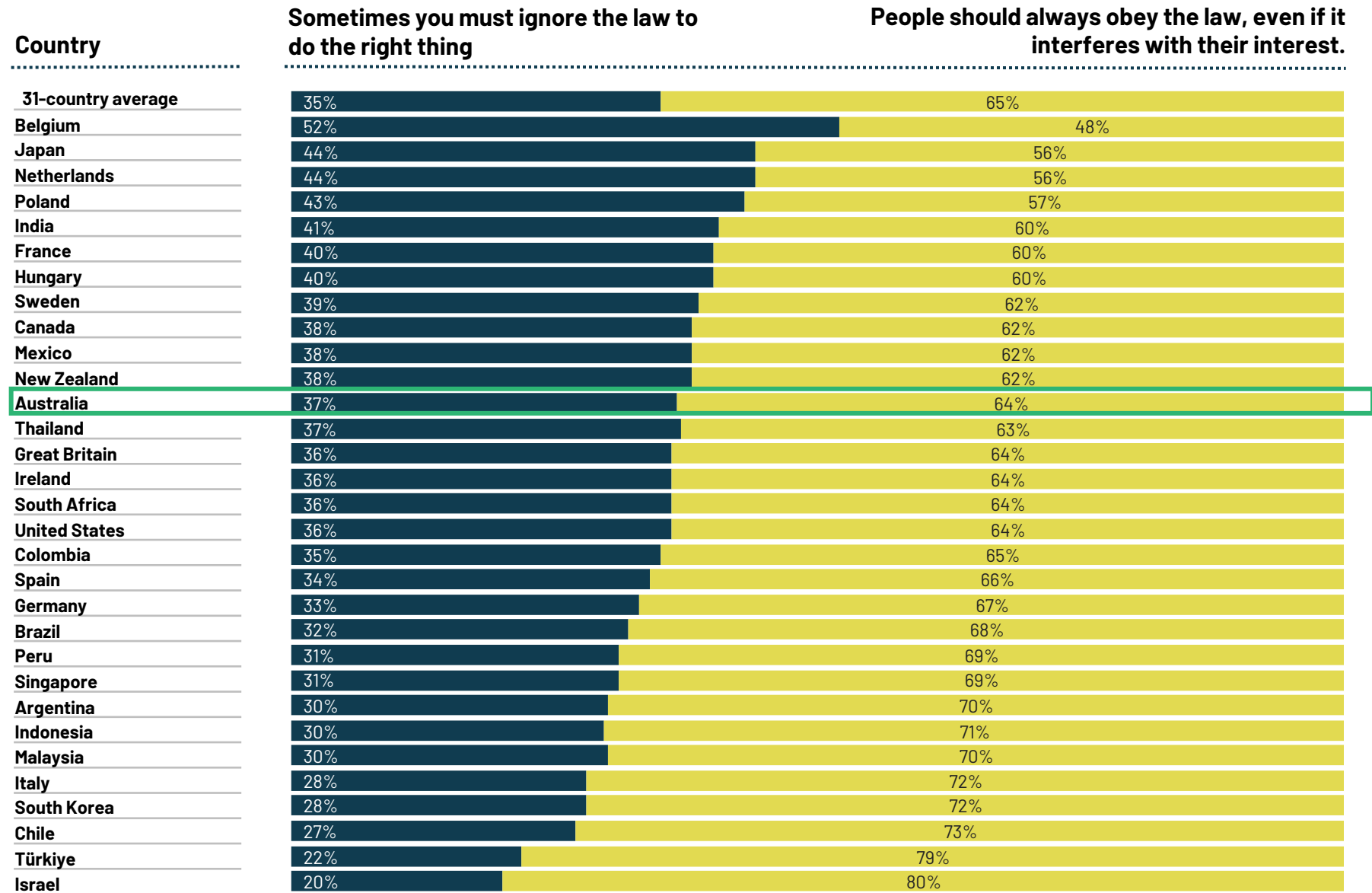


Should you break the law to do what's right?



Please read the following two statements and indicate whether the first statement or the second statement comes closer to your own views even if neither is exactly right. There are no right or wrong answers, answer according to your opinion.

Base: 23,800 online adults under age 75 across 31 countries, interviewed March 22 – April 5, 2024



Majority Favor Law Obedience Over Personal Interest

An average of 35% of respondents across all 31 countries agree with the statement "Sometimes you must ignore the law to do the right thing," while 65% believe that "People should always obey the law, even if it interferes with their interests."

The majority of surveyed individuals favor obeying the law at the expense of their personal interests, indicating a respect for the established legal order. But, this changes based on country and region. Countries like Israel (80%), Türkiye (79%), and Chile (73%) are most likely to express strong adherence to law and order. On the other hand, Belgium (52%), the Netherlands (44%), and Japan (44%) are more likely to say that

sometimes the law must be ignored to do the right thing. Flexibility towards obeying the law suggests a more malleable approach to justice in these societies.

This sense of justice, the law, and fairness may be influenced by historic political norms. For instance, countries with a more authoritarian past, like Chile and Türkiye, show a higher tendency towards law obedience, possibly reflecting the societal norms influenced by their historical experiences. However, countries with more liberal traditions, such as Belgium and the Netherlands, demonstrate a higher tolerance for ignoring the law when necessary.

Countries ranked by agreement with...

Sometimes you must ignore the law to do the right thing

People should always obey the law, even if it interferes with their interest.

Israel	20	80
Türkiye	22	79
Chile	27	73
Italy	28	72
South Korea	28	72
Argentina	30	70
Indonesia	30	71
Malaysia	30	70
Peru	31	69
Singapore	31	69
Brazil	32	68
Germany	33	67
Spain	34	66
Global Average	35	65
Colombia	35	65
Great Britain	36	64
Ireland	36	64
South Africa	36	64
United States	36	64
Australia	37	64
Thailand	37	63
Canada	38	62
Mexico	38	62
New Zealand	38	62
Sweden	39	62
France	40	60
Hungary	40	60
India	41	60
Poland	43	57
Japan	44	56
Netherlands	44	56
Belgium	52	48

Methodology

Methodology

These are the results of a 31-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, March 22 and Friday, April 5, 2024. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,800 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden,

Thailand, and Türkiye. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online. Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of their population.

India's sample represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country's sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. “The Global Country Average” reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be

due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of “don't know” or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where $N=1,000$ being accurate to ± 3.5 percentage points and of where $N=500$ being accurate to ± 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

For more information

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