

World Watch List 2015 (1 November 2013 - 31 October 2014)

RANK WWL 2015		1. Private	2. Family	3. Community	4. National	5. Church	6. Violence	TOTAL SCORES WWL 2015		RANK WWL 2014	TOTAL SCORES WWL 2014
1	North Korea	16.667	15.476	16.472	16.667	16.667	10.000	92		1	90
2	Somalia	16.667	16.228	16.667	16.256	16.667	7.037	90		2	80
3	Iraq	13.921	13.988	14.063	13.651	14.713	16.112	86		4	78
4	Syria	13.068	13.616	12.956	13.103	13.889	16.112	83		3	79
5	Afghanistan	15.909	15.923	14.974	13.706	15.799	5.185	81		5	78
6	Sudan	14.205	12.798	13.412	11.513	13.281	15.186	80		11	73
7	Iran	13.163	13.318	13.412	14.200	15.495	10.000	80		9	77
8	Pakistan	13.731	13.021	13.998	13.487	9.332	15.186	79		8	77
9	Eritrea	16.667	13.311	12.643	15.461	16.667	3.889	79		12	72
10	Nigeria	11.742	11.905	13.347	11.623	12.630	16.667	78		14	70
11	Maldives	16.099	14.881	13.151	16.228	15.885	1.482	78		7	77
12	Saudi Arabia	14.678	13.616	13.998	14.090	16.233	4.074	77		6	78
13	Libya	14.489	13.467	12.435	12.500	13.889	8.889	76		13	71
14	Yemen	14.205	13.914	13.867	14.035	14.453	2.407	73		10	74
15	Uzbekistan	15.152	10.938	11.458	12.062	15.364	4.074	69		15	68
16	Vietnam	13.324	6.257	11.836	14.205	14.149	7.963	68		18	65
17	Central African Republic	11.269	7.515	12.044	11.623	9.245	15.556	67		16	67
18	Qatar	13.258	12.723	11.719	12.336	13.542	0.185	64		19	63
19	Kenya	11.487	10.119	10.964	7.802	10.100	12.963	63		43	48
20	Turkmenistan	15.057	9.673	11.328	12.226	14.713	0.185	63		20	62
21	India	10.606	10.342	9.961	10.362	9.375	10.926	62		28	55
22	Ethiopia	11.970	10.938	10.130	8.553	11.102	8.704	61		17	65
23	Egypt	10.511	10.714	9.961	7.237	7.205	15.186	61		22	61
24	Djibouti	12.661	10.313	10.208	10.806	13.129	2.593	60		46	46
25	Myanmar	9.953	8.266	8.887	7.220	10.100	15.185	60		23	59
26	Palestinian Territories	11.174	12.574	10.547	10.855	12.500	0.741	58		34	53
27	Brunei	14.299	13.318	10.352	7.127	12.543	0	58		24	57
28	Laos	11.203	6.265	11.543	12.051	14.483	2.037	58		21	62
29	China	10.578	7.701	7.611	9.150	14.275	7.222	57		37	51

30	Jordan	11.648	11.756	9.570	8.991	10.894	3.519	56		26	56
31	Bhutan	9.886	10.037	11.218	10.176	13.932	1.111	56		31	54
32	Comoros	11.648	11.682	9.310	10.252	12.847	0.556	56		42	48
33	Tanzania	10.701	9.226	12.370	9.265	8.941	5.185	56		49	46
34	Algeria	12.879	13.170	8.854	9.814	9.288	1.482	55		32	54
35	Colombia	6.600	8.162	9.948	9.315	9.961	11.111	55		25	56
36	Tunisia	11.553	11.905	10.612	7.456	10.764	2.593	55		30	55
37	Malaysia	11.174	11.905	8.919	9.265	10.460	2.963	55		40	49
38	Mexico	8.277	6.369	9.961	6.716	9.818	13.519	55		(new)	(new)
39	Oman	13.352	11.161	8.333	9.594	12.153	0	55		27	56
40	Mali	11.458	11.830	9.050	8.059	9.505	2.593	52		33	54
41	Turkey	10.890	8.408	9.115	10.143	10.590	2.407	52		(new)	(new)
42	Kazakhstan	12.027	8.036	7.357	10.197	12.587	1.111	51		39	49
43	Bangladesh	10.303	8.542	10.020	8.262	6.615	7.407	51		48	46
44	Sri Lanka	9.233	5.915	8.763	9.699	9.700	7.408	51		29	55
45	Tajikistan	12.689	8.854	7.617	8.224	11.849	0.741	50		45	47
46	Azerbaijan	11.932	7.664	8.399	8.827	12.022	1.111	50		(new)	(new)
47	Indonesia	8.428	9.449	9.701	8.279	7.422	6.482	50		47	46
48	Mauritania	10.606	11.235	8.659	11.020	8.116	0	50		36	51
49	United Arab Emirates	13.258	10.193	8.594	8.608	8.420	0.185	49		35	51
50	Kuwait	13.352	10.342	6.250	7.785	10.807	0	49		38	50

Definitions of categories

Private life

Private life is defined as the inner life of a Christian, the *forum internum*, the freedom of thought and conscience.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How free has a Christian been to relate to God one-on-one in his/her own space?” This is not limited to the private home but can also apply to prison, for example, or a walk in the woods. This is irrespective of who the agent challenging this freedom might be.

The questions deal with conversion, private worship, possession of religious material, freedom of expression, e.g. in spoken word and writing, through images and symbols, access to information and media, privately sharing a belief with others, freedom of private assembly, freedom of private communication, and freedom of movement.

Family life

Family life is defined as pertaining to the nuclear and extended family of a Christian.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How free has a Christian been to live his/her Christian convictions within the circle of the family, and how free have Christian families been to conduct their family life in a Christian way?” It also asks: “How much have Christians been discriminated against, harassed or in any other way persecuted by their own families?”

The questions deal with the forced allocation of religious identity, registration of civil affairs, weddings, baptisms, burials, adoptions, child rearing, indoctrination of children, harassment of or discrimination against children, separation of families, isolation of converts, pressure to divorce, custody of children, and inheritance rights.

Community life

Community life is defined as the interaction of Christians with their respective local communities beyond the family level and below any supra-local level. This community life includes the workplace, business, health care, education, and local public life and civic order. A mobile person can have several local communities regarding different aspects of community life, e.g. origin or residence in one place and education or work in another.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How free have Christians been individually and collectively to live their Christian convictions within the local community (beyond church life), and how much pressure has the community put on Christians by acts of discrimination, harassment or any other form of persecution?”

The questions deal with threat or obstruction to daily life, dress codes, monitoring of Christians, abduction and forced marriage, access to community resources, community ceremonies, participation in communal institutions and forums, pressure to renounce faith, access to health care, access to and disadvantages in education, discrimination in employment and obstruction in business, policing issues (fines, interrogations, forced reporting), and other ways of marginalization of Christians.

National life

National life is defined as the interaction between Christians and the nation they live in. This includes rights and laws, the justice system, national public administration and public life.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How free have Christians been individually and collectively to live their Christian convictions beyond their local community, and how much pressure has the legal system put on Christians, and how much pressure have agents of supra-local national life put on Christians by acts of misinformation, discrimination, harassment or any other form of persecution?”

The questions deal with national ideology, constitution, registration of religion in IDs, conscientious objection, travel within a country and abroad, discrimination by authorities, barring from public office or professional progress, policy interference with businesses, expression of opinion in public, Christian civil society organizations and political parties, reporting about religious or social conflicts, smear campaigns, toleration of public disrespect, religious symbols, blasphemy accusations, impunity, equal treatment in court, monitoring of trials.

Church life

Church life is defined as the collective exercise by Christians of freedom of thought and conscience, particularly as regards uniting with fellow Christians in worship, life, service and public expression of their faith without undue interference. It also pertains to properties held or used by Christians for these purposes.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How have restrictions, discrimination, harassment or other forms of persecution infringed upon these rights and this collective life of Christian churches, organizations and institutions?”

The questions deal with the hindrance in gathering of Christians, registration of churches, monitoring or closing of unregistered churches, church building and renovation, expropriation and non-return, disturbance or disruption of services, prevention of activities inside or outside churches or among youth, acceptance of converts, monitoring of preaching and published materials, election and training of leaders, harassment of leaders or their families, Bibles and other religious materials and their printing, importing, selling or dissemination, and confiscation, broadcasting and Internet use, interference with ethical convictions (regarding family and marriage) and personnel policy of Christian institutions, Christian civil society organizations and social activities, foreign Christian workers, and the denouncing of government persecution.

Plain violence

Plain violence is defined as the deprivation of physical freedom or as serious bodily harm to Christians or serious damage to their property.

The guiding WWL question asked is: “How many cases of such violence have there been?”

The questions deal with the killing of Christians, serious damage to communal Christian buildings, detention without trial, jailing, abduction, rape and sexual harassment, forced marriage, other physical or mental harm, serious damage to the homes and businesses of Christians, and eviction and flight.