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Fewer Than Half See Progress in Drug War

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# Crime and Drug Cartels Top Concerns in Mexico

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## Fewer Than Half See Progress in Drug War **Crime and Drug Cartels Top Concerns in Mexico**

As the death toll continues to rise in Mexico's drug war, now claiming more than 35,000 lives since President Felipe Calderón took office in December 2006, fewer than half (45%) of Mexicans say their government is making progress in its campaign against drug cartels; 29% say the government is losing ground and 25% say things are about the same as they have been in the past.

Still, an overwhelming majority (83%) continues to endorse the use of the Mexican army to fight drug traffickers, virtually unchanged in recent years. Moreover, many welcome U.S. help in training Mexican police and military personnel (74%) and providing money and weapons to Mexican police and military forces (64%).

And while Mexicans broadly oppose the deployment of U.S. troops to combat drug traffickers in Mexico (38% support and 57% oppose), more now support this strategy than did so in 2010, when only about a quarter (26%) favored the deployment of U.S. troops in their country and two-thirds opposed it.

The survey of Mexico conducted by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project between March 22 and April 7 also finds that illegal drugs and cartel-related violence

### **Support for Using Mexican Army to Fight Traffickers and for U.S. Aid to Mexican Forces**

	2009	2010	2011	10-11 change
<i>Government's campaign against traffickers</i>				
	%	%	%	
Making progress	--	--	45	--
Losing ground	--	--	29	--
About the same	--	--	25	--
Don't know	--	--	1	--
<i>Using Mexican army to fight traffickers</i>				
Support	83	80	83	+3
Oppose	12	17	14	-3
Don't know	5	3	3	0
<i>U.S. help in training Mexican military</i>				
Support	78	78	74	-4
Oppose	17	19	26	+7
Don't know	5	3	1	-2
<i>Provide money to Mexican police/military</i>				
Support	63	57	64	+7
Oppose	28	37	33	-4
Don't know	8	6	3	-3
<i>Deploy U.S. troops to Mexico</i>				
Support	30	26	38	+12
Oppose	59	67	57	-10
Don't know	11	7	4	-3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q107, Q108, & 109a-c.

rank among the top national problems facing Mexico; 71% say illegal drugs are a *very* big problem in their country and even more (77%) see the violence associated with drug cartels as a major challenge.

Concerns about illegal drugs and cartel-related violence are especially widespread in the North, where Mexico's cartels have been especially active. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) in North Mexico say illegal drugs are a very big problem in their country, compared with 69% in the South and in the Greater Mexico City area and 63% in Central Mexico. Similarly, 94% in the North see the violence associated with drug cartels as a very big problem; 75% in Mexico City, 73% in the South and 69% in Central Mexico share this concern.

When asked who is most to blame for the drug violence in their country, more now say both Mexico and the U.S. are to blame than did so in recent surveys. About six-in-ten (61%) Mexicans blame both nations; 51% held this view in 2009 and 2010. Currently, 18% say the U.S. is mostly to blame and about the same percentage (16%) blame Mexico; a year ago, nearly twice as many said the U.S. was mostly to blame as named Mexico (27% vs. 14%).

### U.S. Image Positive

The image of the U.S. has rebounded somewhat since the passage of Arizona's controversial immigration bill in April 2010, but it remains far more negative than it was prior to the law's enactment. Currently, a slim majority (52%) of Mexicans hold a favorable view of the U.S., while 41% express a negative opinion.

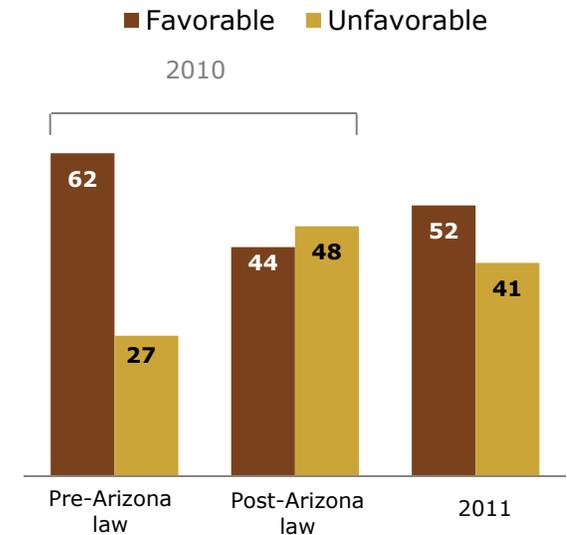
A year ago, 56% had a favorable view of the U.S., but those who were interviewed before Gov. Jan Brewer signed the Arizona measure

### Who Is Mostly to Blame for the Drug Violence in Mexico?

	2009	2010	2011	10-11 Change
	%	%	%	
U.S.	25	27	18	-9
Mexico	15	14	16	+2
Both	51	51	61	+10
Neither (VOL)	4	4	2	-2
Don't know	5	5	3	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q110.

### U.S. Favorability in Mexico



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a.

into law on April 23, 2010, offered far more positive opinions than those interviewed following the law's enactment; 62% of those interviewed April 14-20, 2010 rated the U.S. favorably, compared with just 44% of those interviewed May 1-6, 2010. In 2009, nearly seven-in-ten Mexicans (69%) expressed a positive attitude toward the U.S.

### Fewer See a Better Life in U.S.

Mexicans are less likely than they were two years ago to say that people from their country who move to the U.S. have a better life than those who stay in Mexico. Fewer than half (44%) now say this is the case; 22% say life is worse in the U.S. and 29% say it is neither better nor worse. In 2009, nearly six-in-ten (57%) said people who moved to the U.S. from Mexico enjoyed a better life in the host country, while 14% believe life was worse for those who moved to the U.S. and 22% said it was neither better nor worse.

As was the case in 2009, most Mexicans (61%) say they would not move to the U.S. if they had the means and opportunity to do so. Among the sizeable minority (38%) who would move to the U.S. if they could, 53% (or, 20% of the total population) say they would be inclined to do so without authorization. (For a more detailed analysis of Mexican immigration patterns, see *"The Mexican American Boom: Births Overtake Immigration,"* Pew Hispanic Center, released July 14, 2011.)

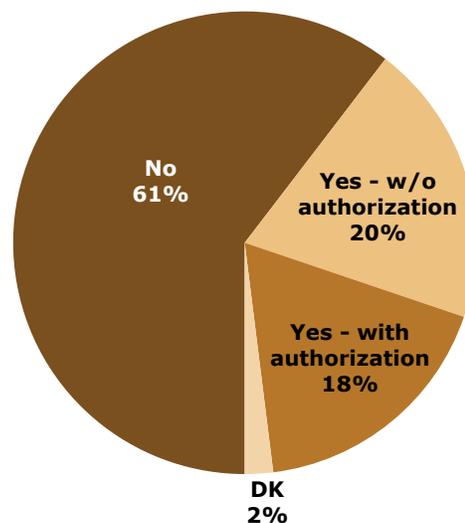
Younger respondents are more likely than older ones to say they would move to the U.S. Slightly more than half (52%) of those younger than age 30 say they would move if they had the means and opportunity to do so, including 28% who say they would be inclined to work and live in the U.S. without authorization. In contrast, just 36% of those ages 30

### Life in the United States Is...

	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Change
	%	%	%	
Better	51	57	44	-13
Worse	21	14	22	+8
Neither	23	22	29	+7
Don't know	5	7	4	-3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q52MEX.

### Would You Move to the U.S.?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q106MEX & Q106MEXb.

to 49 and 27% of those 50 and older say they would move to the U.S. (20% and 11%, respectively, say they would do so without authorization).

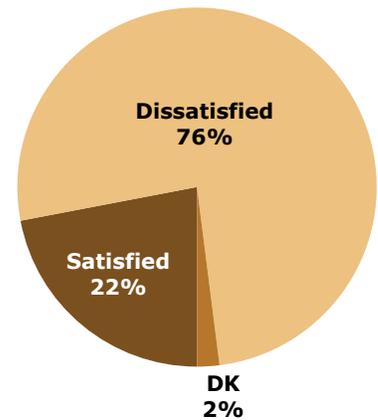
### Most Unhappy With Country's Direction

After shrinking in 2009, during the global recession, Mexico's economy rebounded impressively in 2010 – growing at its fastest rate in a decade. Still, an overwhelming majority of Mexicans remain dissatisfied with economic conditions and with their nation's direction overall. Roughly three-quarters (76%) say they are unhappy with the way things are going in their country, little changed from assessments in 2009 and 2010. Dissatisfaction with the country's direction is common across the different regions of Mexico and cuts across income and educational levels.

Discontent with current economic conditions is similarly widespread with about two-thirds (68%) describing the economy as poor, down slightly from 75% in 2010; just 30% say the economic situation in Mexico is good.

Looking ahead, Mexicans are no more optimistic than they were a year ago about their country's economic prospects. Roughly half (48%) believe the economy will improve over the next 12 months, while 29% think it will remain the same and 22% say it will worsen, virtually unchanged from 2010. In 2009, however, as the effects of the global recession and the faltering U.S. economy were beginning to be felt, Mexicans were actually more optimistic, with 61% saying economic conditions would improve in the coming year.

### Dissatisfaction With Country Direction Remains



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

### Despite Uptick, Economic Mood Still Negative

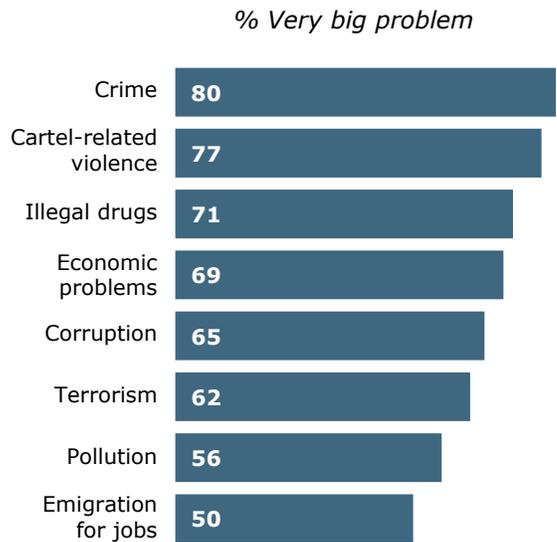
	2009	2010	2011	10-11 change
<i>Current economic situation is...</i>				
Good	30	24	30	+6
Bad	69	75	68	-7
Don't know	1	1	2	+1
<i>Over the next 12 months, the economic situation will...</i>				
Improve	61	47	48	+1
Remain the same	24	25	29	+4
Worsen	14	26	22	-4
Don't know	2	3	1	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4 & Q5.

## Crime and Drug-Related Violence Top Concerns

As noted earlier, among the challenges confronting their country, Mexicans most frequently name crime (80%) and cartel-related violence (77%) as very big problems. Roughly seven-in-ten (71%) see illegal drugs in the same light. Most (69%) also describe economic problems as a major challenge. Indeed, when asked specifically about rising prices and lack of job opportunities, majorities (74% and 70%, respectively) say these are very big problems in Mexico today. Slightly smaller numbers place corruption (65%) and terrorism (62%) in this category, while fewer than six-in-ten (56%) characterize pollution as a very big problem. Just half say people leaving the country for jobs elsewhere is a major issue.

### How Big of a Problem Is...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q12a-b, Q12d-g, & Q12k-l.

While crime and cartel-related violence rate as major challenges among all Mexicans, those with lower incomes are especially concerned about terrorism, with more than seven-in-ten (73%) among this group describing terrorism as a very big problem.<sup>1</sup> Only 54% of middle-income and 49% of higher-income Mexicans see terrorism in the same light.

Despite the economy not topping the public's list of major challenges, when asked separately about rising prices and lack of job opportunities, strong majorities (74% and 70%, respectively) say these are very big problems in Mexico today.

Not surprisingly, given the high levels of concern about crime and cartel-related violence, Mexicans by a 58%-to-26% margin say it is more important for the government to try to maintain law and order than to protect people's personal freedoms. About one-in-seven (15%) volunteer that the government should give equal weight to both. Compared with

<sup>1</sup> For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 3,360 Mexican pesos or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 3,361 to 6,720 Mexican pesos per month, and those in the high-income category earn 6,721 Mexican pesos or more per month.

two years ago, the number of Mexicans who think personal freedoms should take precedent over law and order has increased eight percentage points, rising from 18% in spring 2009.

Supporters of President Calderón's PAN tend to be more insistent that law and order should be the government's top priority. Roughly seven-in-ten (71%) PAN supporters say it is more important for the authorities to maintain law and order than to protect personal freedoms; only 52% of those who back the opposition PRI agree with this view.

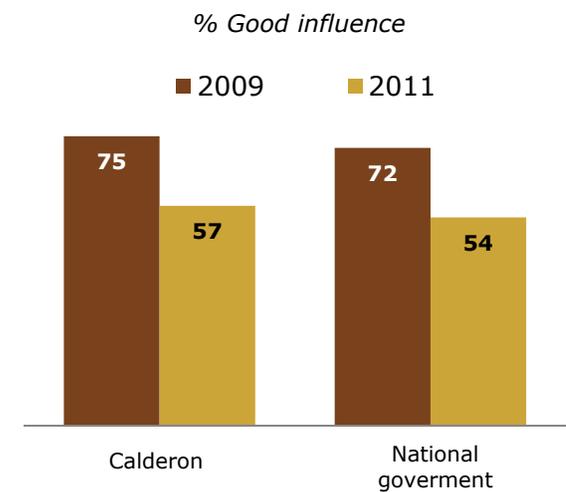
### Views of Calderón and the National Government

Despite overwhelming concerns about crime and drug-related violence and negative assessments of the country's economy and overall direction, most Mexicans continue to say that President Calderón and the national government are having a positive impact on the country. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) say the president's influence is good, while 39% describe it as bad; 54% give the national government a positive rating, while 41% say the government is having a negative influence.

Compared with two years ago, however, views of Calderón and the government have become increasingly negative. In 2009, three-quarters said Calderón was having a positive influence and 72% said the same about the national government; just 22% and 26% gave the president and the government, respectively, a negative rating.

Views of the national government are tied, at least in part, to opinions about the government's handling of drug traffickers; a solid majority (63%) of those saying the Mexican government is making progress against drug traffickers describe the national government's influence as good, compared with 47% of those who say the government is losing ground and 46% of those who say things are about the same as they have been in the past.

#### Influence of the President and the National Government



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33a & Q33b.

## Military and Media Receive Positive Ratings

Most Mexicans say the military and the media are having a very or somewhat good influence on the way things are going in Mexico (62% and 60%, respectively). In contrast, only about three-in-ten say the court system (32%) and the police (30%) are having a positive influence.

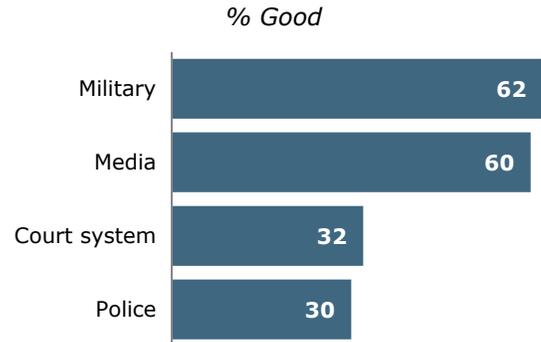
While the military remains popular, the percentage saying it is having a good influence has declined by double digits, from 77% in 2009. Ratings for the media have also declined over the last two years, though not as dramatically; 68% said the media was having a good influence on the way things were going in Mexico in 2009. In 2002, when the question was first asked, 84% of Mexicans saw the media's influence as positive.

## Rating Political Leaders

A slim majority (55%) of Mexicans have a favorable opinion of President Felipe Calderón, while 42% express an unfavorable opinion; in 2009, about two-thirds (68%) had a positive view of the president. Gustavo Madero Muñoz, the president of Calderón's PAN party, receives negative ratings on balance, with nearly four-in-ten (39%) expressing an unfavorable opinion, 18% voicing a favorable opinion and 43% of respondents not offering an opinion of the current president of the PAN party.

Enrique Peña Nieto, current governor of the State of Mexico and potential presidential candidate for the PRI, is viewed favorably by about six-in-ten (61%) Mexicans, while only 31% express an unfavorable view of him. Majorities across all demographic groups offer a positive opinion, with especially high ratings among those who identify with the PRI (80% favorable). Beatriz Paredes Rangel, former president of the PRI, receives more

### Influence of Groups and Institutions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33c-d & Q33f-g.

### Declining Support for Mexican Groups and Institutions

<i>% Saying influence is good</i>	2009	2011	Change
	%	%	
Military	77	62	-15
Media	68	60	-8
Police	35	30	-5
Court system	37	32	-5

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q33c-d & Q33f-g.

mixed ratings; 43% of Mexicans voice a favorable opinion of her and 38% offer an unfavorable view.

Marcelo Ebrard, current mayor of Mexico City and a member of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), is seen favorably by 35% of Mexicans, while nearly half (46%) have an unfavorable view of him. Ebrard is viewed most warmly by residents of Mexico City; 56% have a favorable view, compared with about three-in-ten in North (32%) and Central (31%) Mexico and 26% in the South.

Fellow PRD member Andrés Manuel López Obrador has the highest unfavorable ratings of the politicians tested, with over six-in-ten (62%) voicing an unfavorable opinion of the 2006 presidential election runner-up and one-third expressing a positive view. Views of Jesus Ortega Martinez, president of the PRD, are also negative, on balance (22% favorable vs. 45% unfavorable); one-third of Mexicans do not offer an opinion. Favorable ratings for Martinez have declined 15 percentage points since 2009, when nearly four-in-ten (37%) Mexicans offered a favorable view of the PRD leader.

### Views of Mexican Political Leaders

	<b>Fav</b> %	<b>Unfav</b> %	<b>DK</b> %
Enrique Peña Nieto	61	31	9
Felipe Calderón 2009	55 68	42 29	3 4
Beatriz Paredes Rangel 2009	43 47	38 32	18 21
Marcelo Ebrard	35	46	18
Andrés Manuel López Obrador	33	62	5
Jesus Ortega Martinez 2009	22 37	45 35	33 28
Gustavo Madero Muñoz	18	39	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q50a-g.

## About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

*Pew Global Attitudes Project* team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Jodie T. Allen. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at [www.pewglobal.org](http://www.pewglobal.org). The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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### Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100

\* Includes the Palestinian territories.

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## **2011 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Mexico Survey Methods**

The survey in Mexico is part of the larger Spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 22 countries and the Palestinian territories under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Mexico are based on 800 face-to-face interviews of adults conducted March 22 to April 7. The survey uses a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Mexico's geographical regions and urban/rural population. All interviews were conducted in Spanish.

The margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Pew Global Attitudes Project**  
**2011 Spring Survey Topline Results**  
**August 31, 2011 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2011 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	6	46	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in Mexico - is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	4	26	40	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	13	35	29	13	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100

		Q12a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	80	16	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	81	17	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	81	17	1	0	0	100

		Q12b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. corrupt political leaders					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	65	29	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	68	26	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	63	28	6	2	1	100
	Summer, 2002	72	23	3	0	1	100

		Q12d Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: d. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	62	20	12	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	52	21	14	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	50	26	15	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	69	18	7	5	2	100

		Q12e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: e. people leaving our country for jobs in other countries					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	7	0	100
	Spring, 2009	50	31	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	36	9	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	52	30	9	7	1	100

		Q12f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	71	24	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	73	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	65	28	5	1	1	100

		Q12g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	56	27	14	3	1	100
	Spring, 2009	63	26	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	56	35	6	2	1	100

		Q12k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k. economic problems					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	69	26	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	75	19	4	1	1	100

		Q12I Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: I. drug cartel-related violence in places like Ciudad Juarez					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	77	18	4	1	1	100

		Q13 Do you think rising prices is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?				
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	74	23	2	0	100

		Q13b Do you think a lack of job opportunities is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	70	26	3	1	0	100

		Q14 In your opinion, at this time is it more important that the government try to maintain law and order or try to protect people's personal freedoms?				
		Law and order	Personal freedoms	Both (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	58	26	15	2	100
	Spring, 2009	56	18	24	2	100

		Q33a As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	10	44	29	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	18	54	19	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	62	25	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	11	53	23	7	6	100

		Q33bMEX As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: b. President Calderón					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	13	44	23	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	50	16	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	53	21	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	15	51	18	11	6	100

In 2002, question asked about President Vicente Fox

		Q33c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	19	43	23	11	5	100
	Spring, 2009	31	46	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2007	26	50	17	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	22	54	13	4	7	100

		Q33d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	14	46	25	10	4	100
	Spring, 2009	21	47	22	6	5	100
	Spring, 2007	23	52	19	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	29	55	10	3	4	100

		Q33f As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	6	26	36	26	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	29	36	19	9	100

		Q33g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Mexico: g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	5	25	34	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	32	26	6	100

		Q50a Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: a. Beatriz Paredes Rangel					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	6	37	25	13	18	100
	Spring, 2009	9	38	23	9	21	100

		Q50b Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: b. Jesus Ortega Martinez					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	2	20	25	20	33	100
	Spring, 2009	8	29	24	11	28	100

		Q50c Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: c. Felipe Calderón					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	11	44	25	17	3	100
	Spring, 2009	22	46	19	10	4	100

		Q50d Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: d. Andrés Manuel López Obrador					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	7	26	23	39	5	100

		Q50e Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: e. Enrique Peña Nieto					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	15	46	19	12	9	100

		Q50f Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: f. Marcelo Ebrard					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	4	31	28	18	18	100

		Q50g Now I like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: g. Gustavo Madero Muñoz					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	2	16	20	19	43	100

		Q52MEX From what you know, do people from our country who move to the U.S. have a better life there, a worse life there, or is life neither better nor worse there?					
		Better	Worse	Neither better nor worse	Don't know anyone who moved to the US (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	44	22	29	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	57	14	22	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	51	21	23	2	3	100

		Q106MEX If at this moment, you had the means and opportunity to go to live in the United States, would you go?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	38	61	2	100
	Spring, 2009	33	62	5	100

		Q106MEXb ASK IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO GO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES (Q106MEX = 1): And would you be inclined to go work and live in the U.S. without authorization?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2011	53	47	1	100	283
	Spring, 2009	55	41	4	100	341

		Q107 Do you support or oppose using the Mexican army to fight drug traffickers?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	83	14	3	100
	Spring, 2010	80	17	3	100
	Spring, 2009	83	12	5	100

		Q108 Do you think that the Mexican government is making progress in its campaign against the drug traffickers, losing ground, or are things about the same as they have been in the past?				Total
		Making progress	Losing ground	Same as they have been in the past	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2011	45	29	25	1	100

		Q109a Now I going to read you a list of things the United States might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Would support or oppose it: a. Training Mexican police and military personnel			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	74	26	1	100
	Spring, 2010	78	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	78	17	5	100

		Q109b Now I going to read you a list of things the United States might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Would support or oppose it: b. Providing money and weapons to the Mexican police and military personnel			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	64	33	3	100
	Spring, 2010	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	63	28	8	100

		Q109c Now I going to read you a list of things the United States might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Would support or oppose it: c. Deploying U.S. troops in Mexico			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	38	57	4	100
	Spring, 2010	26	67	7	100
	Spring, 2009	30	59	11	100

		Q110 Which comes closest to describing your view? The United States is mostly to blame for the drug violence in Mexico, OR Mexico is mostly to blame for the drug violence, OR both are to blame.					Total
		U.S.	Mexico	Both	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2011	18	16	61	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	27	14	51	4	5	100
	Spring, 2009	25	15	51	4	5	100