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**Opinion of U.S. Improving**  
**Mexicans Back Military Campaign**  
**Against Cartels**

Despite Doubts About Success, Human Rights Costs

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Opinion of U.S. Improving

**Mexicans Back Military Campaign Against Cartels**

Despite Doubts About Success, Human Rights Costs

As Felipe Calderón’s term as Mexico’s president draws to a close, Mexicans continue to strongly back his policy of deploying the military to combat the country’s powerful drug cartels. Eight-in-ten say this is the right course, a level of support that has remained remarkably constant since the Pew Global Attitudes Project first asked the question in 2009.

Support for Calderón’s strategy continues despite limited confidence that the government is winning the drug war, and widespread concerns about its costs. Just 47% believe progress is being made against drug traffickers, virtually identical to the 45% who held this opinion in 2011. Three-in-ten today say the government is actually losing ground against the cartels, while 19% see no change in the stand-off between the authorities and crime syndicates.

At the same time, the public is uneasy about the moral cost of the drug war: 74% say human rights violations by the military and police are a very big problem. But concern about rights abuses coexist with continued worries about drug-related violence and crime – both of which strong majorities describe as pressing issues in Mexico.

President Calderón himself remains popular. A 58%-majority has a favorable opinion of Mexico’s current leader. Although down from a high of 68% in 2009, this rating nonetheless puts him on par with the 56% who have a positive view of the Institutional Revolutionary

**Public Backs Using Army in Drug War, Despite Mixed Views of Results**

	2011	2012
<i>Use Mexican army to fight drug traffickers</i>	%	%
Support	83	80
Oppose	14	17
Don’t know	3	3
<i>Campaign against drug traffickers is...</i>		
Making progress	45	47
Losing ground	29	30
Same as past	25	19
Don’t know	1	3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q137 & Q138.

**Drug Violence and Rights Abuses Both Major Concerns**

*% Very big problem*

	2011	2012
	%	%
Drug-related violence	77	75
Human rights violations	--	74
Crime	80	73

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q23a, Q23m & Q23n.

Party's (PRI's) Enrique Peña Nieto, whose ratings clearly topped those of his opponents when the poll was conducted between March 20 and April 2 of this year.

Whether Peña Nieto or any of the other presidential candidates have a solution to Mexico's drug problems is an open question for the Mexican public. When asked which political party could do a better job of dealing with organized crime and drug traffickers, about equal numbers name Calderón's National Action Party (PAN) (28%) and Peña Nieto's PRI (25%), while only 13% point to the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD). Fully 23% volunteer that none of the parties is particularly capable of dealing with this critical issue.

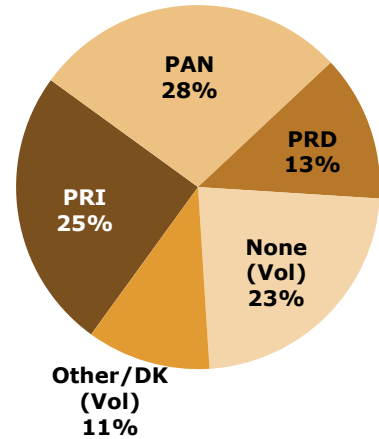
These are the principal findings from the latest survey in Mexico by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Conducted face-to-face with 1,200 adults from across the country, the poll also finds that most Mexicans (61%) blame both the United States and their own country for the continued drug violence within their borders. While solid majorities would welcome U.S. assistance in combating the cartels if the aid came in the form of training, equipment or intelligence support, only a third would approve deploying U.S. troops on Mexican soil.

Overall, a majority (56%) of Mexicans have a favorable opinion of the United States, with about the same number (53%) convinced that Mexicans who migrate to the U.S. have a better life. Despite this perception, most Mexicans have no interest in migrating north across the border, although the percentage who say they would move to the U.S. if they had the means and opportunity has remained fairly steady since 2009.

### Army Backed in Drug War

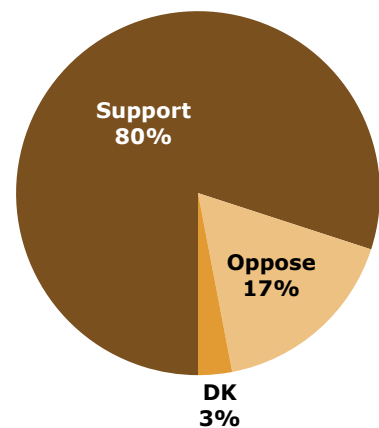
More than five years after President Calderón first ordered troops to take part in controlling drug-related violence, the public remains firmly behind the use of military units to combat drug cartels. Fully eight-in-ten say they support the

### No Party With Edge on Combating Crime, Drugs



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q25b.

### Strong Support for Army to Fight Drug Traffickers



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q137.

use of the Mexican army in the drug war, little changed from opinion over the past several years.

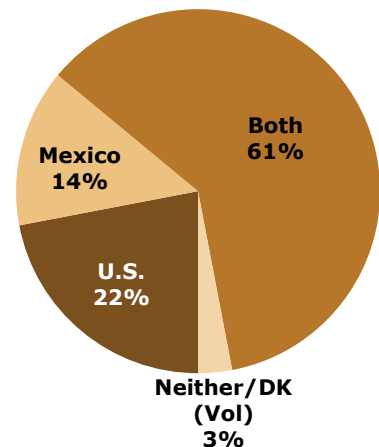
Supporters of both the PAN (88%) and the PRI (84%) strongly endorse Calderón's use of the military. Backers of the PRD are more skeptical, yet 66% still approve of the approach.

Support for Calderón's anti-cartel strategy is widespread even though only 47% of Mexicans believe the government is making progress against the drug traffickers. Three-in-ten actually think the authorities are losing ground, while 19% essentially see a stalemate, with neither side gaining. This assessment of the drug war is virtually identical to views expressed last year.

Perhaps not surprisingly, backers of the ruling PAN are more enthusiastic about the government's campaign against drug traffickers: 62% of them believe the authorities are making progress, compared with just 45% of PRI and 34% of PRD supporters.

When asked who is to blame for the drug violence in their country – Mexico or the United States – a majority of Mexicans (61%) say both countries bear responsibility. About one-in-five (22%) says the U.S. is mostly to blame, while 14% point to Mexico. The number of Mexicans blaming both countries is up 10 percentage points compared with 2009, when the question was first asked.

### Who is to Blame for Drug Violence?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q140.

In order to combat the drug cartels, three-quarters of Mexicans would support the U.S. training Mexican police and military personnel. About six-in-ten (61%) would also approve of the U.S. providing money and weapons to the country's police and military. However, there is much less enthusiasm for deploying U.S. troops within Mexico's borders. Only a third would welcome such a move, while a 59% majority would oppose it.

### Mexicans Draw Line at Deploying U.S. Troops to Fight Drug War

	Support %	Oppose %	DK %
U.S. training police and military	75	22	3
U.S. providing money and weapons	61	34	4
Deploying U.S. troops	33	59	8

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q139a-c.

Overall, attitudes toward U.S. assistance in the drug war are little changed from last year, although the percentage who would back the deployment of U.S. troops has fallen slightly, from 38% in 2011 to 33% today.

Support for U.S. assistance in the drug war tends to be higher among those who see the government succeeding, rather than failing, in its fight against the cartels. For example, 85% of Mexicans who see progress in the drug war back U.S. training of police and military personnel, compared with 68% among those who think the government is losing ground or stymied. Similarly, those who see success in the drug war are more likely than those who do not to approve of the U.S. providing money and weapons (71% vs. 54%). Even on the issue of deploying U.S. troops, Mexicans who see progress against the cartels are much more supportive of such a measure than those who believe the government is not succeeding in the drug war (47% vs. 22%).

### Support for U.S. Aid in Drug War Higher Among Those Who See Government Winning

% Support U.S...	Campaign against drug traffickers is...	
	Making progress	Losing ground/Same
Training police and military	85	68
Providing money and weapons	71	54
Deploying troops	47	22

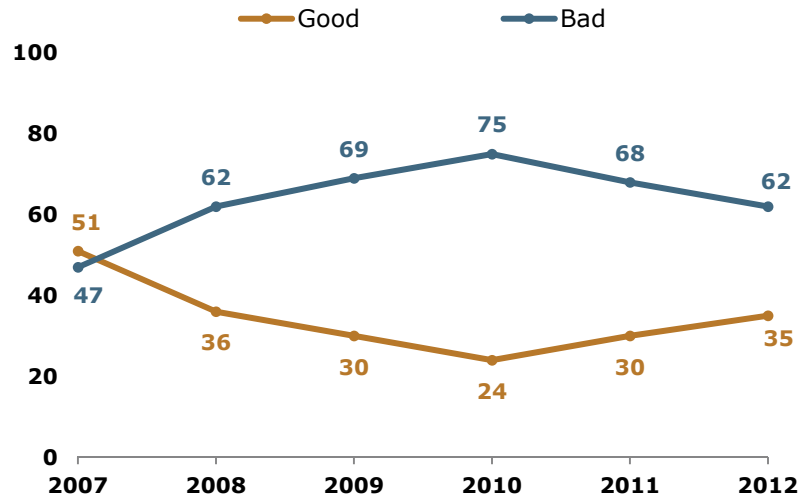
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q138 & Q139a-c.

### Negative Ratings for Country and Economy

Mexicans remain unhappy with their country's direction, although the national mood has improved somewhat over the past year. Currently, 63% say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in Mexico – an improvement from 2011, when 76% were dissatisfied.

Similarly, while 62% describe the country's economy as bad, this is a slight improvement from last year's

### Economic Conditions Bad But Getting Better



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

68%, and is significantly lower than the 75% registered in 2010.

Regardless of these negative assessments, Mexicans are generally optimistic about the future – 51% say the economy will improve over the next 12 months. About a third (32%) believe things will stay the same and just 16% think the economy will worsen. These attitudes are virtually unchanged since last year.

Across all of these measures, Mexicans with higher incomes and better education are more likely to have a positive view of current conditions and to be optimistic about the country's economic future. For example, almost half of higher-income Mexicans (46%) say the economy is good compared with just 23% of those with lower incomes.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, 43% of Mexicans with a post-secondary education rate the economy positively versus 25% of those with a primary education or less.

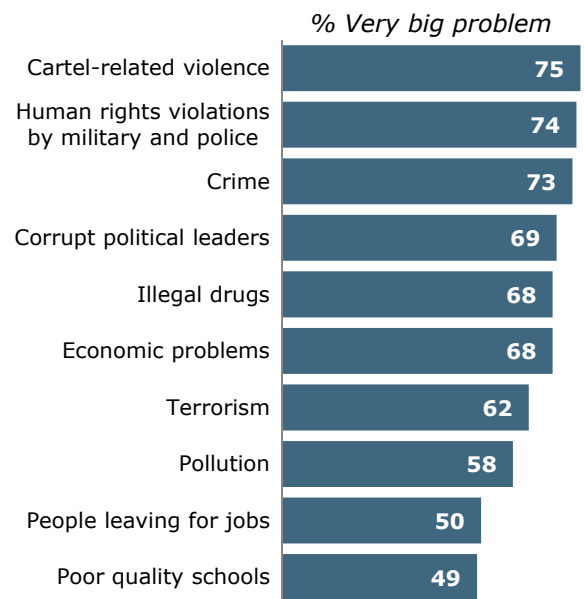
### Crime and Drug Violence Top Concerns

Issues related to the ongoing drug war top the Mexican public's list of concerns. Three-in-four say cartel-related violence is a very big problem for the country, while a roughly equal number say the same about human rights violations by the military and police. And 73% name crime as a very big problem.

Slightly smaller majorities point to corrupt political leaders, illegal drugs, and the economy as very big problems.

Roughly six-in-ten believe terrorism (62%) and pollution (58%) are very big problems, while only about half think people leaving Mexico for jobs or the poor quality of schools are top concerns.

#### Problems in Mexico



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q23a-b, d-h, l-n.

<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 3,630 Mexican pesos or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 3,631 to 7,260 Mexican pesos per month, and those in the high-income category earn 7,261 Mexican pesos or more per month.

Despite being relatively content with the overall situation in the country, Mexicans with higher incomes are more likely than others to see their country beset by problems. Specifically, wealthier Mexicans are at least 10 percentage points more likely than those with lower incomes to rate schools (+20), economic problems (+14), cartel-related violence (+10), illegal drugs (+10), human rights violations (+10) and crime (+10) as very big problems.

Given broad public concern about crime, it is perhaps unsurprising that more than half (56%) of Mexicans say they are afraid to walk alone at night within a kilometer of their home. This sentiment has increased slightly since 2007 (50%). Women (61%) are more likely to be afraid, though a sizeable percentage of men (51%) also express unease.

### Calderón and Government Get Positive Marks

Felipe Calderón remains popular as he concludes his final months as president, with majorities expressing a favorable view of him personally and describing his influence on the country as positive. Ratings for the national government are also high, with roughly two-thirds (65%) saying it is having a good influence on the country's direction.

#### Views of National Government Rebound; Calderón's Image Flat

	2007	2009	2011	2012	11-12 Change
<i>% Good influence</i>	%	%	%	%	
National gov't	70	72	54	65	+11
Calderón	70	75	57	57	0
<i>% Favorable</i>					
Calderón	--	68	55	58	+3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36a-b & Q49a.

Assessments of the national government's impact have improved 11 percentage points since last spring, when 54% said it was having a good influence. Views of the government have particularly improved among middle-income Mexicans (+25 percentage points) and those living in the Mexico City area (+22).

Meanwhile, opinion of Calderón has slipped compared with the high marks he received in 2009. At that time, roughly two-thirds viewed him favorably (68%) compared to 58% in the latest survey, and three-quarters in 2009 thought he was having a good influence on the country compared to 57% now.

Calderón is especially trusted among people who say the Mexican government is making progress in the drug war (72% rate him a good influence) but less so among those who say the government is not making progress or losing ground (46%). Meanwhile, two-thirds of Mexicans living in the North and South regions say he is a good influence, but only about half from the Central and Mexico City areas say the same (53% and 47%, respectively).

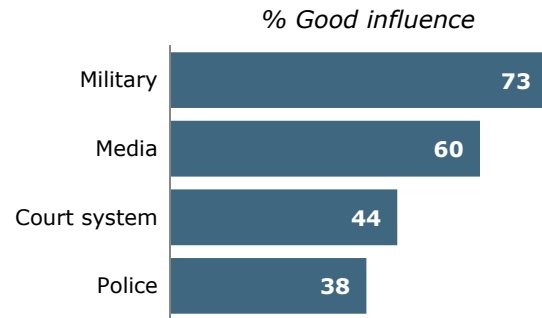
## Military, Media Viewed Favorably

In addition to the national government, the military is also seen in a favorable light, with nearly three-in-four (73%) saying it is having a good influence on the way things are going in the country. This represents a rebound from 2011, when 62% said the military was having a positive impact.

The media is also well-regarded: six-in-ten say television, radio, newspapers, and magazines are having a good influence on the country's direction. Opinions of the media are unchanged from last year.

Views of the court system and police are not as positive. Less than half of Mexicans see the courts (44%) and the police (38%) as having a good influence on the way things are going in the country. A year ago, opinions of the courts and police were even more negative, with only about three-in-ten giving either institution a positive rating.

### Military Receives High Ratings

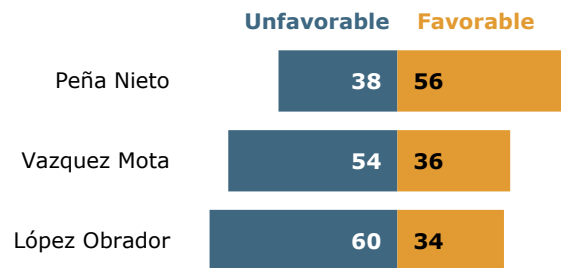


PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36c-d, f-g.

## Views of Presidential Candidates

Of the three major presidential candidates, Mexicans are most positive about the PRI's Enrique Peña Nieto. A 56%-majority has a favorable opinion of Peña Nieto, compared with 38% who see him unfavorably. The PAN's Josefina Vazquez Mota and the PRD's Andrés Manuel López Obrador are less popular, with only about a third expressing a favorable view of either candidate (36% and 34%, respectively). More than half express unfavorable views of López Obrador (60%) and Vazquez Mota (54%).

### Peña Nieto More Popular Than Opponents



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q49b-d.



While Peña Nieto is broadly popular across Mexico, views of Vazquez Mota and López Obrador vary by region. Specifically, Vazquez Mota is seen more favorably in the North (47% favorable), while López Obrador has more support among Mexicans in the Mexico City region and the South (46% and 39% favorable respectively).

### No Party Stands Out on Key Problems

The public is divided when asked which party could do a better job handling some of the most pressing issues facing Mexico. On unemployment, organized crime/drug traffickers, and corruption, the three main parties come out looking pretty much the same in the eyes of most Mexicans. And confidence is generally low across the board: 30% or fewer think any of the parties is better than the others on these issues.

#### Which Party Could Do a Better Job Dealing With...

	PRI %	PAN %	PRD %	Other/None/ DK (Vol) %
Unemployment	30	23	15	31
Organized crime/ drug traffickers	25	28	13	34
Corruption	24	24	14	37

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q25a-c.

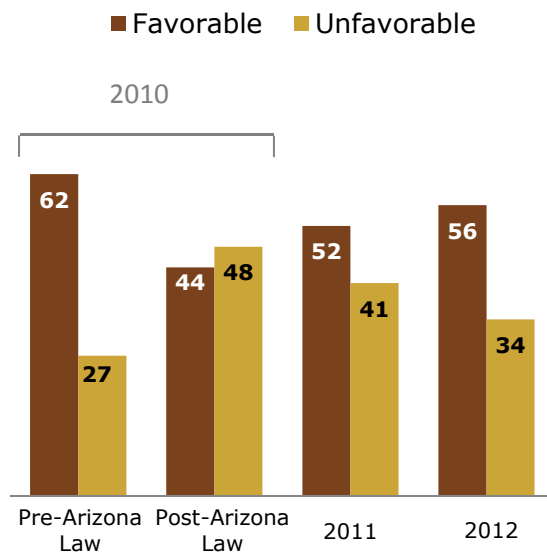
Generally, those on the right of the ideological spectrum express greater confidence in the ability of both the PRI and PAN to deal with these major problems, while those on the left are inclined to trust the PRD.

### U.S. Image Still Positive

A 56%-majority of Mexicans say they have a positive opinion of the U.S., while just 34% rate their northern neighbor unfavorably. America's image has improved since the passage in 2010 of the highly publicized Arizona immigration law, but has yet to return to levels seen before the law's enactment.

In 2010, the Arizona law had a measurable impact on opinion of the United States: prior to the law's passage 62% of those interviewed expressed a favorable view of the U.S.,

#### U.S. Favorability in Mexico



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a.

compared with just 44% of those interviewed after the measure was enacted.

Today, younger Mexicans and those with higher education are more likely to be favorable toward the U.S. For example, 60% of 18-29 year-olds hold a positive view of the U.S., while just half of those age 50 and older say the same. Similarly, 66% of those with a post-secondary education are favorable versus just 48% of those with a primary education or less.

### Better Life in the U.S.

More than half the public (53%) believe that Mexicans who move to the U.S. have a better life there. Just 14% say they have a worse life, while 28% believe life in the U.S. is neither better nor worse. Attitudes on this topic have shifted since last year, when there was a dip in the percentage who said life is better in the U.S.

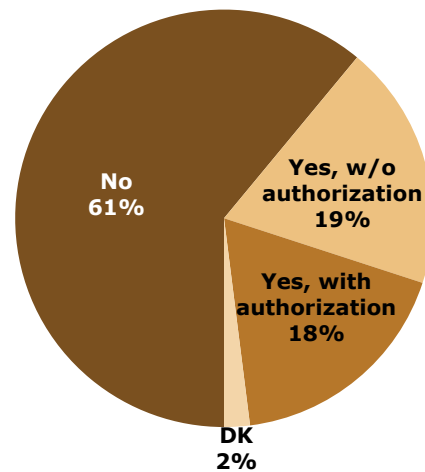
#### Life is Better in the U.S.

	2009	2011	2012
Better	57	44	53
Worse	14	22	14
Neither	22	29	28

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q60.

Even though many believe life is better for those who emigrate to the U.S., most Mexicans (61%) say they would not move to the U.S., even if they had the means and opportunity to do so. Among the substantial minority who would move, half say they would emigrate without authorization (19% of the total population). These attitudes are unchanged since last year.

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



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q135 & Q136.

The young and highly educated are more likely to want to go to the U.S. Among 18-29 year-olds, 54% would like to move north, while just 37% of 30-49 year-olds and 25% of those age 50 and older say the same. Mexicans with a post-secondary education are 11 percentage points more likely to want to emigrate than those with the lowest level of education.

A sizeable minority of Mexicans know people who have returned to Mexico from the U.S., either for economic reasons or through deportation. Three-in-ten are personally familiar with someone who came back from the U.S. because they could not find a job. This percentage is

down 10 points since 2009, during the depth of the U.S. recession. Similarly, 32% of Mexicans say they know someone who has been deported or detained by the U.S. government in the last 12 months.

## 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.

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 (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. 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.

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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
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 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
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

\* Includes the Palestinian territories.

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The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The 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.

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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## **2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Mexico Survey Methods**

The survey in Mexico is part of the larger Spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 21 countries under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Mexico are based on 1,200 face-to-face interviews conducted March 20 to April 2, 2012. The survey is representative of the country's adult population. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population. All interviews were conducted in Spanish.

The margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3.8$  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**  
**2012 Spring Survey Topline Results**  
**June 20, 2012 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on a national sample. 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 2012 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, 2012	34	63	3	100
	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

		Q8a 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, 2012	12	44	21	13	9	100
	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

		Q14 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, 2012	2	33	37	25	2	100
	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

		Q15 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, 2012	19	32	32	12	4	1	100
	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

		Q23a 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, 2012	73	24	2	0	1	100
	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

		Q23b 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, 2012	69	22	6	1	2	100
	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

		Q23d 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, 2012	62	24	9	3	2	100
	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

		Q23e 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: e. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	49	33	11	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	38	41	15	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	8	3	2	100

In 2002, respondents were asked about "poor quality public schools"

		Q23f 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, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. 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, 2012	50	29	11	9	2	100
	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

		Q23g 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. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	68	25	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	71	24	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	73	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	65	28	5	1	1	100



		Q23h 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: h. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	58	31	7	2	2	100
	Spring, 2011	56	27	14	3	1	100
	Spring, 2009	63	26	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	56	35	6	2	1	100

		Q23i 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: i. economic problems					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	68	25	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	69	26	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	75	19	4	1	1	100

		Q23m 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: m. 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, 2012	75	21	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	77	18	4	1	1	100

		Q23n 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: n. human rights violations by the military and the police					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	74	22	3	1	1	100

		QMEX1 Is there any area within a kilometer of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	56	43	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	48	2	100

		Q25a Please tell me if you think the PRI, the PAN, or the PRD party could do a better job in each of the following areas. Which party could do a better job of a. Dealing with unemployment?						
		PRI	PAN	PRD	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	30	23	15	1	21	9	100

		Q25b Please tell me if you think the PRI, the PAN, or the PRD party could do a better job in each of the following areas. Which party could do a better job of b. Dealing with organized crime and drug traffickers?						
		PRI	PAN	PRD	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	25	28	13	1	23	10	100

		Q25c Please tell me if you think the PRI, the PAN, or the PRD party could do a better job in each of the following areas. Which party could do a better job of c. Dealing with corruption?						
		PRI	PAN	PRD	Other (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	24	24	14	1	26	10	100

		Q36a 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, 2012	15	50	23	9	3	100
	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

		Q36bMEX 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: bMEX. President Felipe Calderon					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	19	38	25	14	3	100
	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

		Q36c 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, 2012	29	44	17	6	4	100
	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

		Q36d 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, 2012	18	42	25	11	4	100
	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

		Q36f 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, 2012	12	32	34	17	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	26	36	26	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	29	36	19	9	100

		Q36g 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, 2012	13	25	36	22	4	100
	Spring, 2011	5	25	34	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	32	26	6	100

		Q49a Now I'd 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 of: a. Felipe Calderón					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	15	43	21	18	2	100
	Spring, 2011	11	44	25	17	3	100
	Spring, 2009	22	46	19	10	4	100

		Q49b Now I'd 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 of: b. Andrés Manuel López Obrador					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	11	23	26	34	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	26	23	39	5	100

		Q49c Now I'd 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 of: c. Enrique Peña Nieto					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	23	33	20	18	6	100
	Spring, 2011	15	46	19	12	9	100

		Q49d Now I'd 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 of: d. Josefina Vazquez Mota					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	11	25	24	30	9	100

		Q60 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 (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	53	14	28	1	3	100
	Spring, 2011	44	22	29	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	57	14	22	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	51	21	23	2	3	100

		Q135 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, 2012	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2011	38	61	2	100
	Spring, 2009	33	62	5	100

		Q136 ASK IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO GO LIVE IN THE UNITED STATES: And would you be inclined to go work and live in the U.S. without authorization?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Mexico	Spring, 2012	50	46	4	100	448
	Spring, 2011	53	47	1	100	283
	Spring, 2009	55	41	4	100	341

		Q137 Do you support or oppose using the Mexican army to fight drug traffickers?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	80	17	3	100
	Spring, 2011	83	14	3	100
	Spring, 2010	80	17	3	100
	Spring, 2009	83	12	5	100

		Q138 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?				
		Making progress	Losing ground	Same as they have been in the past	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	47	30	19	3	100
	Spring, 2011	45	29	25	1	100

		Q139a Now I'm 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, 2012	75	22	3	100
	Spring, 2011	74	26	1	100
	Spring, 2010	78	19	3	100
	Spring, 2009	78	17	5	100

		Q139b Now I'm 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, 2012	61	34	4	100
	Spring, 2011	64	33	3	100
	Spring, 2010	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	63	28	8	100

		Q139c Now I'm 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, 2012	33	59	8	100
	Spring, 2011	38	57	4	100
	Spring, 2010	26	67	7	100
	Spring, 2009	30	59	11	100

		Q140 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.					
		U.S.	Mexico	Both	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	22	14	61	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	18	16	61	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	27	14	51	4	5	100
	Spring, 2009	25	15	51	4	5	100

		Q146 Do you personally know someone who has been deported or detained by the U.S. government for immigration reasons in the last 12 months?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	32	68	0	100

		Q147 Do you know someone who went to the U.S. but returned to your area because they could not find work in the U.S.?			
		Yes – I know someone	No – I do not know anyone	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2009	40	58	2	100