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Mexican Views of the U.S. Turn Sharply Negative

*Widespread dissatisfaction with
economy and political leaders*

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Mexican Views of the U.S. Turn Sharply Negative

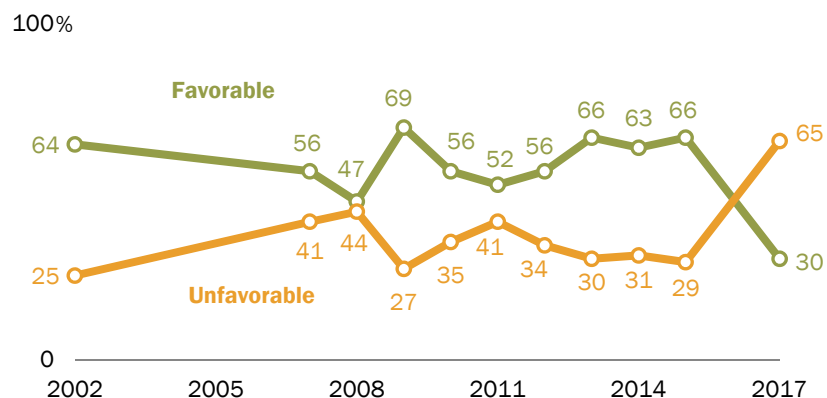
Widespread dissatisfaction with economy and political leaders

More Mexicans view the United States unfavorably than at any time in the past decade and a half. Nearly two-thirds of Mexicans (65%) express a negative opinion of the U.S., more than double the share two years ago (29%). Mexicans' opinions about the economic relationship with their country's northern neighbor are also deteriorating, though less dramatically: 55% now say economic ties between Mexico and the U.S. are good for their country, down from 70% in 2013.

This erosion of Mexico's goodwill toward the U.S. coincides with low approval of American President Donald Trump and one of his signature policies. An overwhelming 94% of Mexicans oppose Trump's proposed border wall and only 5% have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, Trump's lowest rating among 37 nations

U.S. image in Mexico hits a low point

Views of U.S.

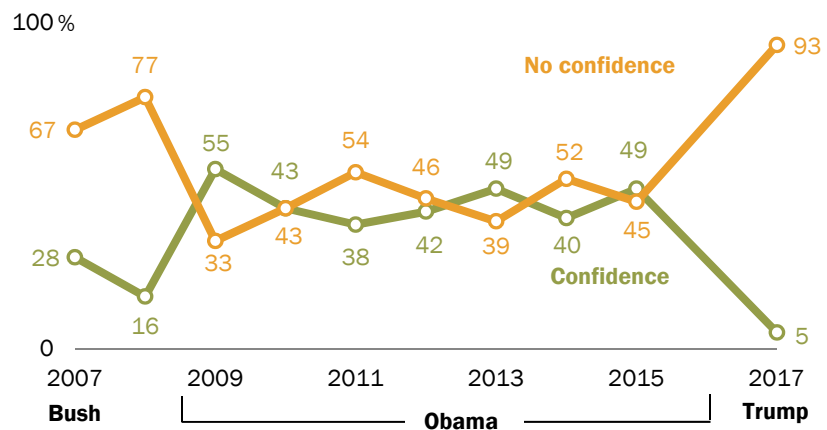


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a.

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In Mexico, image of U.S. president at record low

Confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30a.

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polled in 2017. President Barack Obama's lowest rating in Mexico was 38%, in 2011. (For more on America's image around the world, see "[U.S. Image Suffers as Publics Around World Question Trump's Leadership.](#)")

Despite the negative shift in Mexican attitudes about the U.S., the share who believe that Mexicans who move to the U.S. have a better life has increased by 7 percentage points since 2015, reaching a level last seen in 2012.

A third of Mexicans say they would move to the U.S. if given the opportunity, a figure that has remained relatively steady since Pew Research Center began measuring in 2009. However, Mexicans express less of a willingness to live and work in the U.S. without authorization than they did in 2015, with only 13% saying that they would do so, down from 20% two years ago.

These are among the major findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 1,000 respondents in Mexico from March 2 to April 10, 2017.

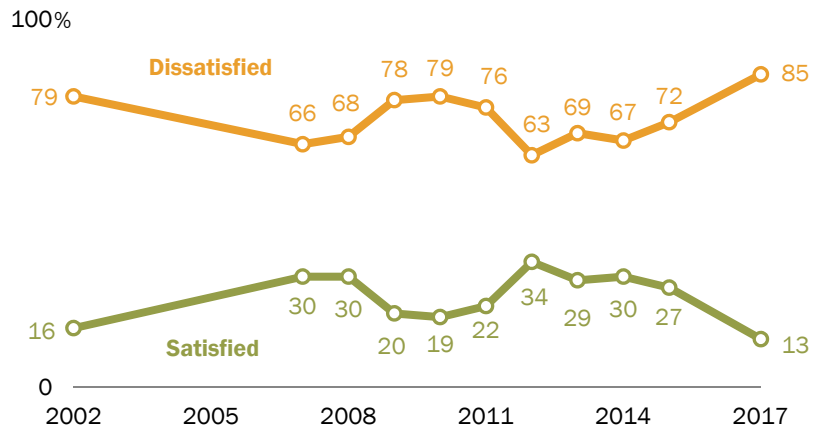
Overall, the national mood in Mexico is grim: 85% are dissatisfied with the way things are going in Mexico generally, and perceptions of the national economy are not much better, with seven-in-ten believing the economic situation is bad.

Today, Mexicans are most concerned with crime, political corruption, cartel-related violence and rising prices, though corrupt police officers and a lack of employment also alarm many. Lower-level but still significant concerns include poor-quality schools and the wealth gap.

President Enrique Peña Nieto's popularity is at its lowest since Pew Research Center began asking about him in 2011, a year before he took office. Just over a quarter of Mexicans have a favorable view of Peña Nieto today, down from a peak of 61% in 2011. The president's favorability is eroding

Increasingly grim public mood in Mexico

___ with the way things are going in our country today



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

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even among supporters of his own party, the PRI, where he's seen a drop of 18 percentage points since 2015.

Mexicans are most critical of Peña Nieto in his handling of the economy. He receives similarly low marks when it comes to fighting corruption, organized crime and drug trafficking, as well as his relations with the U.S. Since 2015, Mexicans have become more displeased with their president's handling of relations with Washington.

The president's political party, the PRI, has suffered under Peña Nieto's administration. The PRI's favorability rating among Mexicans has almost halved (from 49% to 27%) since 2013. Major opposition parties like PAN and PRD, on the other hand, have gained popularity since 2015, and the relatively new opposition party, MORENA, is viewed more favorably than either the PRI or PRD, at 37%.

The Mexican public generally believes that nongovernmental institutions are having a positive impact on their country, with more mixed views of governmental institutions. Most people see the military in a positive light (79%), as well as the media (76%), human rights organizations (65%) and religious leaders (63%). The police, the national government and corporations are at the bottom of the list, with half or less of Mexicans seeing their influence on society as good.

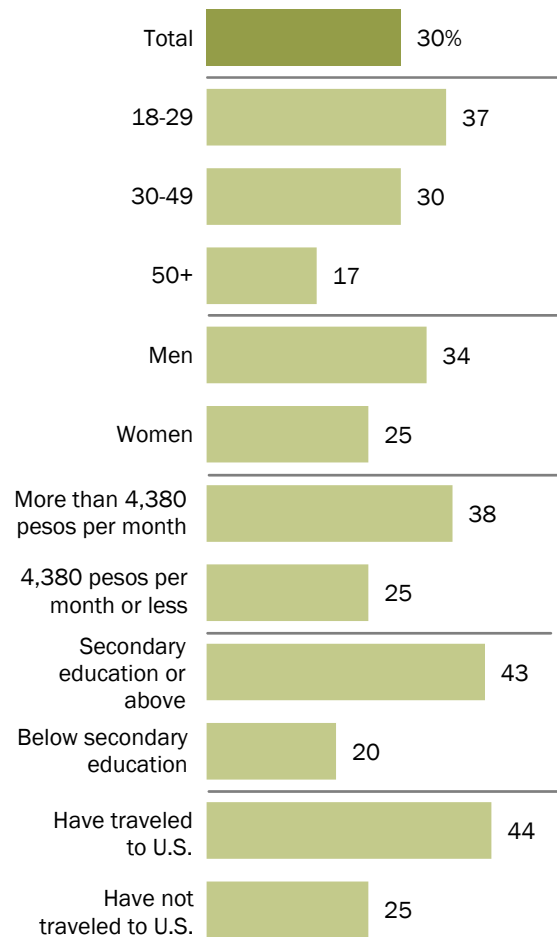
1. Dramatic shifts in how Mexicans see the U.S.

Mexico's perception of its northern neighbor has shifted dramatically in the past two years. Currently, roughly two-thirds (65%) of Mexicans view the U.S. unfavorably and 30% view the U.S. favorably, an all-time low for the country since Pew Research Center began measuring U.S. favorability in 2002. This represents a complete reversal in Mexicans' views: In 2015, 66% were favorable toward the U.S. and 29% were unfavorable. The 36-percentage-point drop in favorability is the largest across 37 countries surveyed by the Center. And the intensity of Mexicans' distaste for America has grown: The share that holds a *very* unfavorable opinion of the U.S. has increased since 2015, from 6% to 42%.

Although negative views of the U.S. are widespread throughout Mexican society, opinions differ among demographic groups. Men, Mexicans ages 18 to 29, those who report higher incomes and those with more education are more likely to have favorable opinions of the U.S.

U.S. more popular among younger and higher-income Mexicans

Favorable view of the U.S.

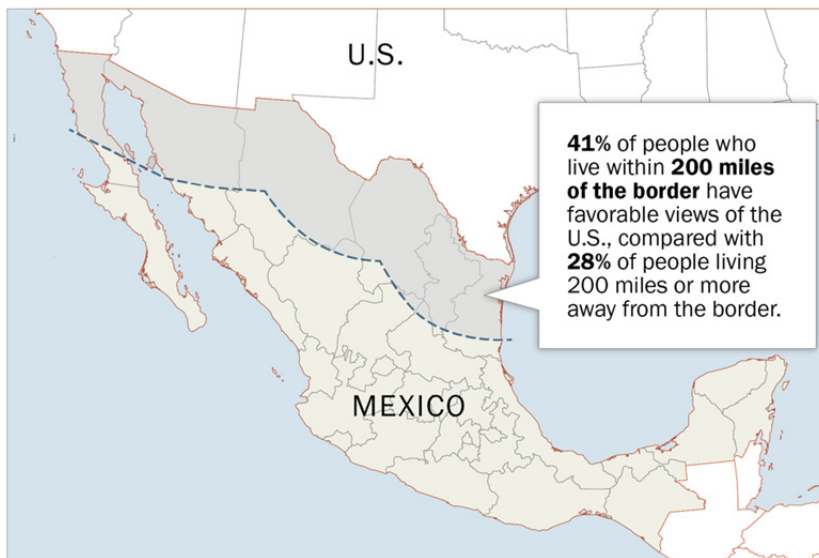


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12a.

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In addition, Mexicans with some connection to the U.S. tend to feel more favorably toward the country. Mexicans who live within 200 miles of the U.S. border and those who report having visited America have more favorable views of the U.S. than those who live farther away and those who haven't visited. However, America's poor image transcends political ideology: Mexicans from the political right, left and center all have similarly negative views of the U.S.

Mexicans living near northern border view the U.S. more favorably



Note: Distance from the border was measured using the midpoint of the primary sampling unit in which the interview was conducted.

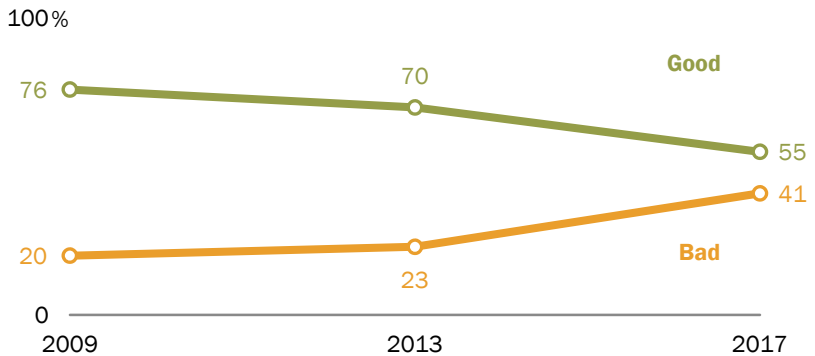
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a.

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Mexicans' declining affinity for the U.S. corresponds to their changing views of the Mexico-U.S. economic relationship, though most remain interested in continuing to work together economically. A majority of Mexicans (55%) still view their economic relationship with the U.S. as good for the country, but that reflects a decline of 15 points since 2013 and 21 points since 2009.

Mexicans less positive on economic ties with U.S.

The economic ties between Mexico and the U.S. are ___ for our country



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q105.

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Among the minority of Mexicans who see the current economic situation in Mexico as good, 68% see economic ties with the U.S. as a positive thing, compared with only 50% among those not satisfied with Mexico's economic situation. Those who live within 200 miles of the U.S. border are more likely to approve of economic ties with the U.S. (66%) than those farther away (54%).

Mexicans' views of economic ties with the U.S. also mirror their views of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): Three-in-five Mexicans (60%) see NAFTA as a good thing for their country. Again, those close to the U.S. border (70%) view NAFTA more positively than those more than 200 miles away (58%).

Mexicans less interested in moving to the U.S. without authorization

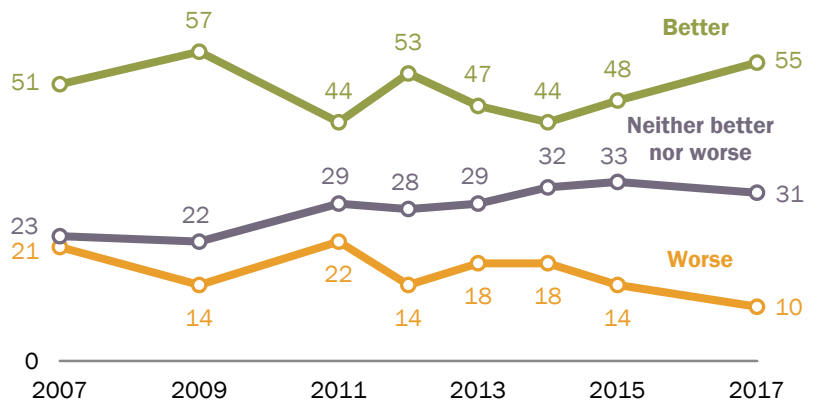
Despite their increasingly negative views of the U.S., Mexicans still believe life is better for those who move across the U.S. border. A majority (55%) say that Mexicans who move to America have a better life, up slightly since 2015 and similar to the peak in 2009.

The belief that moving to the U.S. results in a better life does not depend on views of the U.S.: More than half of those with an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. (54%) say that life is better for Mexicans who move there.

Majority of Mexicans say that those who move to the U.S. have a better life

People from our country who move to the U.S. have a ___ life

80%



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q102.

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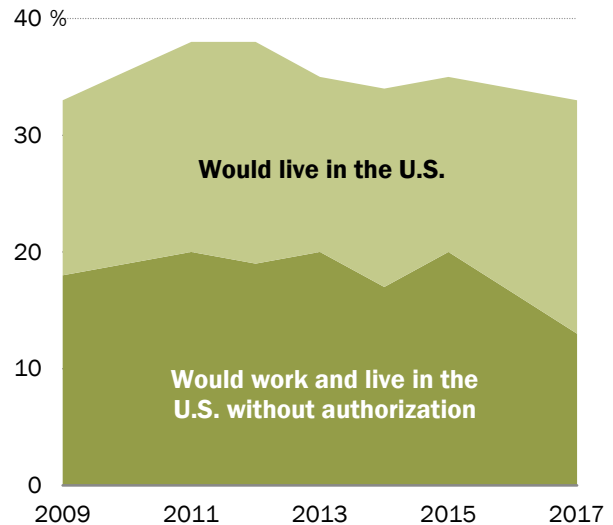
Similarly, the number of Mexicans interested in living in the United States has remained relatively stable for many years, despite the fact that between 2009 and 2014, more Mexicans left than came to the U.S. (*For more, see [More Mexicans Leaving Than Coming to the U.S.](#)*) A third of Mexicans surveyed (33%) would choose to live in the U.S. if they had the means and opportunity. Since this question was first asked in 2009, this measure has not wavered by more than 5 points (the high was 38% in 2011 and 2012).

This stability, however, masks a shift in views among older Mexicans. In 2015, significantly more people ages 18 to 29 (43%) said that they would move to the U.S. if they could than people ages 50 and older (29%), while 30- to 49-year-olds were in the middle at 32%. Today, the share of Mexicans younger than 50 who would move to the U.S. has stayed the same (43% among 18- to 29-year-olds, 33% among 30- to 49-year-olds), but Mexicans 50 and older have become less willing to make the move (18%), increasing the age gap.

In contrast, the share of Mexicans who say they would work and live in the U.S. *without authorization* has decreased from 20% two years ago to 13% now. At the start of his presidential campaign in June 2015, Trump announced his plans to build a wall on the U.S.-Mexico border, and he has continued to push for [stricter immigration policies](#) since then.

Fewer Mexicans inclined to work and live in the U.S. without authorization

% saying that, if they had the means and opportunity, they ...



Note: Total sample shown. Only people who said they would live in the U.S. (33%) were asked whether they would work and live in the U.S. without authorization.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q103 & Q104.

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2. Mexicans are downbeat about their country's direction

Mexicans' satisfaction with the way things are going in their country is at its lowest since 2007. Only 13% of Mexicans are satisfied with the way things are going, compared with 85% who report being dissatisfied. This is a marked deterioration since 2015, when 27% were satisfied and 72% dissatisfied.

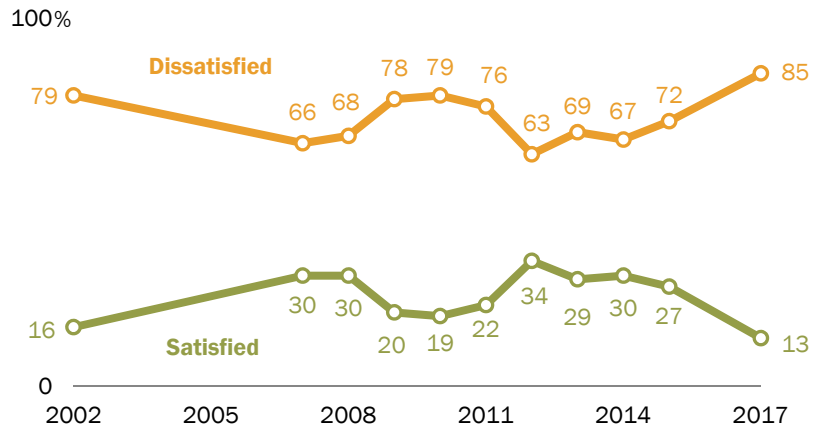
Mexicans' attitudes about the way things are going in the country align with their views of the national economy.

Today, seven-in-ten Mexicans view their country's current economic situation as bad – including 35% who say the national economy is *very* bad, an increase of 10 percentage points since 2012.

Views of the economy are particularly sour among supporters of opposition parties in Mexico. Roughly eight-in-ten Mexicans who identify with leftist parties PRD or MORENA (78%) say Mexico's economic situation is bad, and 68% of those who identify with right-of-center opposition party PAN view the economy negatively.

Increasingly grim public mood in Mexico

___ with the way things are going in our country today

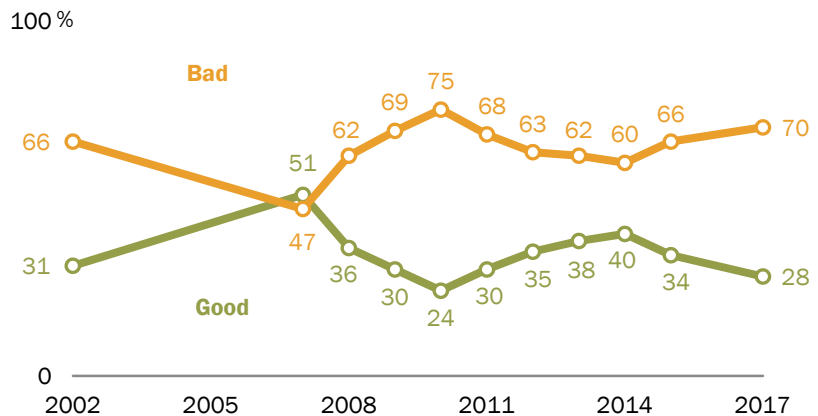


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

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A large majority of Mexicans rate their national economy negatively

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

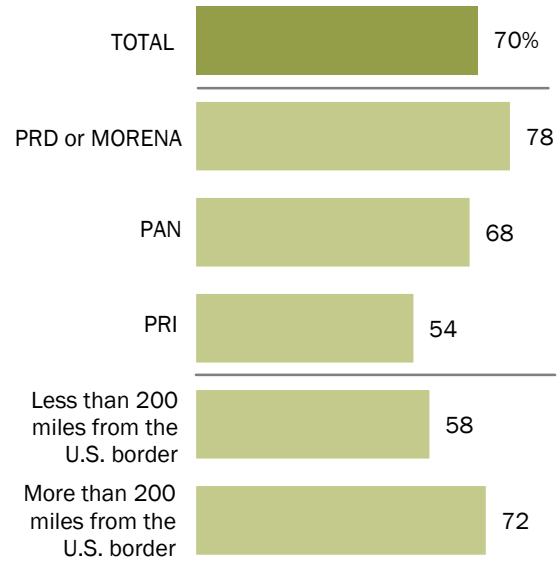
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In contrast, 54% of those who identify with President Peña Nieto's party, PRI, say the economic situation is bad, while 44% say it is good.

Similarly, majorities in all regions of the country rate the economy negatively, but Mexicans who live less than 200 miles from the U.S. border are slightly more positive about the current economy (58% say it is bad) than those who live in the central and southern parts of the country (72%).

Differences in views of the Mexican economy

The current economic situation in our country is bad



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q5.

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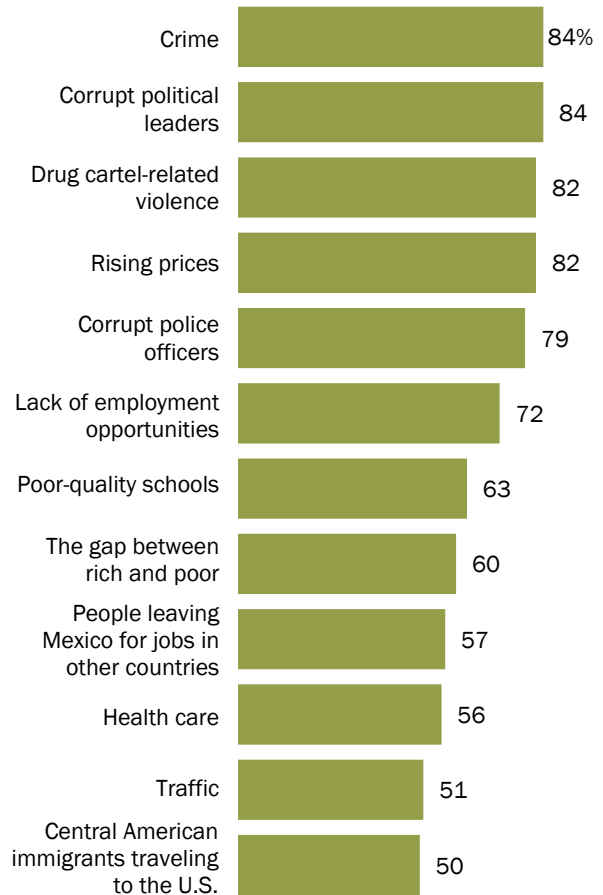
Growing sense that corruption is a major problem

In 2017, crime, political corruption, drug cartel-related violence and rising prices are the top concerns for Mexicans. More than seven-in-ten also view corrupt police officers and a lack of employment opportunities as very big problems. Concerns have risen since 2015 for nine of 12 issues tested. The shares of Mexicans who named corrupt political leaders, cartel-related violence, the gap between rich and poor, crime and traffic each rose by 10 points or more over the past two years.

Women and men tend to view problems similarly, though men are more concerned with corrupt leaders, while women are significantly more concerned with people leaving Mexico for jobs abroad and Central American immigrants traveling through Mexico to the U.S.

Crime and corruption are top concerns in Mexico

___ is a very big problem in our country



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q80a-l.

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Compared with 18- to 29-year-olds, Mexicans ages 50 and older express more concern about corrupt political leaders, crime, rising prices, drug cartel-related violence and people leaving the country for jobs. For instance, about nine-in-ten (89%) of those 50 and older say corrupt leadership is a very big problem versus roughly three-quarters (76%) of those ages 18 to 29.

Mexicans ages 30 and older are becoming more nervous over time compared with their younger counterparts. Across seven of 12 issues tested, the share of Mexicans 30 and older expressing concern has grown more since 2015 than it has among younger Mexicans – and for two of those issues, Mexicans 50 and older had the largest increase in concern (people leaving the country for jobs elsewhere and immigrants traveling through Mexico from Central America to the U.S.).

Most notably, the share of Mexicans 30 to 49 years old who say corrupt leadership is a very big problem has risen 13 points in the past two years (to 86% in 2017) and 21 points among Mexicans 50 years and older (to 89%). Conversely, the proportion of young people concerned about corrupt leadership has remained at roughly three-quarters. Mexicans 30 and older have also become more concerned than their younger counterparts about crime, corrupt political leaders and violence related to drug cartels.

Rising concern about issues in Mexico

— is a very big problem in our country

	2015	2017	Change
	%	%	
Corrupt political leaders	72	84	+12
Traffic	39	51	+12
Drug cartel-related violence	71	82	+11
Gap between rich and poor	49	60	+11
Crime	74	84	+10
Corrupt police officers	70	79	+9
People leaving our country for jobs in other countries	50	57	+7
Rising prices	76	82	+6
Immigrants traveling through Mexico to the U.S.	44	50	+6

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q80a-b, e-f, h-l.

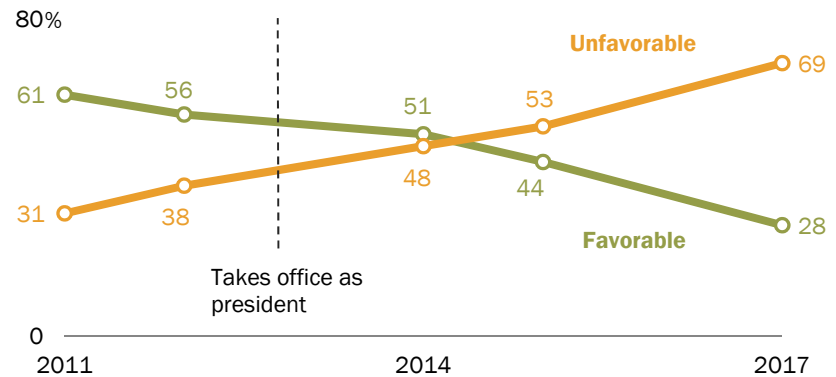
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3. Poor ratings for Peña Nieto, political parties

President Enrique Peña Nieto’s popularity has continued to plunge since Pew Research Center began asking about him in 2011. Today, 28% of Mexicans express a favorable opinion of the Mexican president, less than half the share that supported him in 2011 (61%). The current favorability rating marks a 16-percentage-point drop since 2015 and a 28-point drop since the Center’s 2012 poll, conducted just months before he was elected president.

Sharp decrease in Peña Nieto favorability

Views of Enrique Peña Nieto



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q100.

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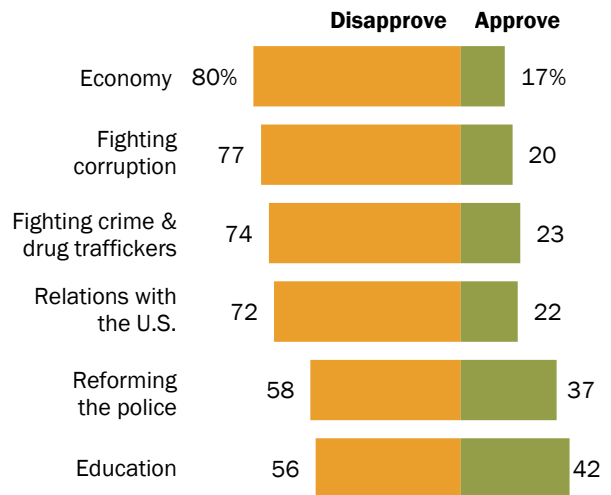
Even within his own party, Peña Nieto is suffering, though he retains majority support. Six-in-ten Mexicans who identify with the PRI view him favorably, down from 78% in 2015.

Peña Nieto’s approval on specific issues has also weakened over the past two years. Eight-in-ten Mexicans disapprove of the way he is dealing with the economy, an increase of 12 points since 2015. Large shares of Mexicans also disapprove of the way their president is handling corruption and crime.

Satisfaction with Peña Nieto’s handling of relations with the United States has taken a sharp hit since 2015, coinciding with Peña Nieto’s [invitation](#) in 2016 to then-candidate Donald Trump to visit Mexico. While just over half (53%) disapproved of his handling of

Widespread disapproval of Peña Nieto on the economy and corruption

___ of the way President Peña Nieto is handling ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q101a-f.

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relations with the U.S. in 2015, roughly seven-in-ten (72%) say they disapprove today.

Peña Nieto receives slightly better marks for his handling of police reform and education, although majorities continue to disapprove.

Mexicans who live in urban areas are significantly more critical of Peña Nieto. When it comes to his performance on the economy, more than eight-in-ten (84%) Mexicans who live in urban areas disapprove, while only 66% of those who live in rural areas say the same.

This urban-rural divide is especially prominent when it comes to the president’s performance on education: 64% of urban residents disapprove, compared with 31% of their rural counterparts.

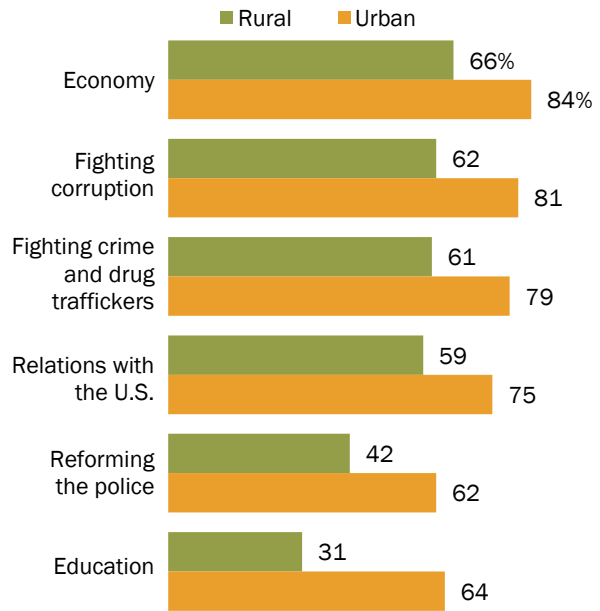
Mexicans ages 18 to 29 are also more likely to have negative views of Peña Nieto’s policies than those 50 or older, particularly concerning education. Two-thirds of young Mexicans disapprove of the president’s handling of education, versus 44% of those ages 50 and older.

Views of Peña Nieto’s political party have worsened during his tenure. Roughly one-in-four (27%) have favorable views of the PRI now, compared with about half (49%) in 2013.

Meanwhile, favorable views of the right-of-center PAN improved from 29% in 2015 to 38% in 2017. The social democratic party PRD also gained support, from 23% in 2015 to 29% in 2017. The left-of-center MORENA party, a

Large rural-urban divide in views of Peña Nieto’s performance

Disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling ...

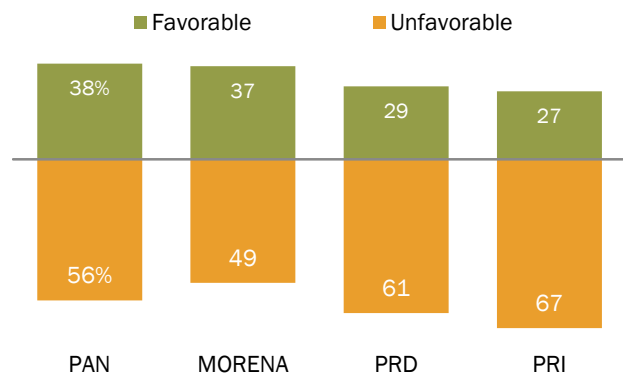


Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q101a-f.

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Mostly negative ratings for PAN, MORENA, PRI and PRD

Views of Mexican political parties



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q99a-d.

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relative newcomer to the political scene, is seen favorably by 37%.

Institutions generally seen as having a positive impact in Mexico

A strong majority of Mexicans (79%) see the military as having a positive influence on the country, making it the best-regarded institution tested. The media are a close second, with 76%. Almost two-thirds believe that human rights organizations (65%) have a good influence on how things are going in Mexico, and 63% say the same thing about religious leaders.

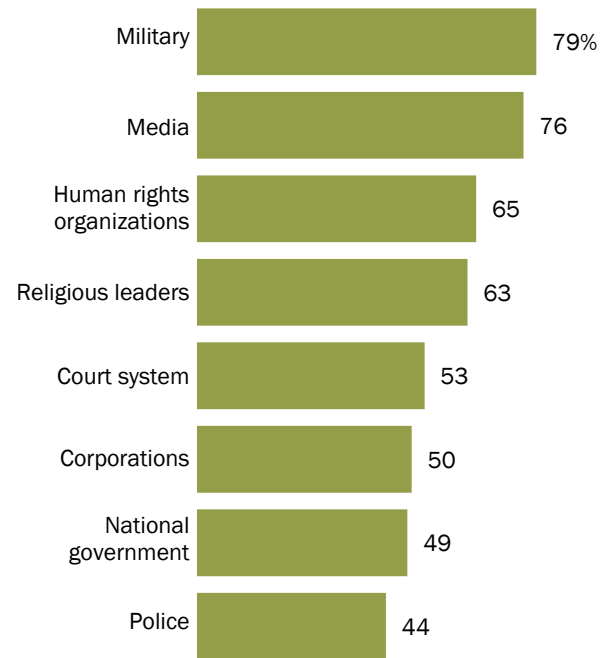
The court system, corporations and the national government receive mixed views, with around half of Mexicans seeing their influence as good. The police are at the bottom of the list, at 44% positive.

The military is seen more positively by men (84%) than women (75%), and somewhat more positively among Mexicans living in rural areas (86%) than those in urban areas (78%).

Nearly half of Mexicans ages 18 to 29 (48%) see the influence of the police positively, while about one-third of those 50 or older share this view (34%). Similarly, younger Mexicans (64%) more than their older counterparts (40%) tend to believe the court system has a positive influence.

Military seen as most positive influence

___ is having a good influence on the way things are going in Mexico



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q98a-h.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Voices! Research & Consultancy. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2017 Survey
September 14, 2017 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 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, 2017	13	85	3	100
	Spring, 2015	27	72	2	100
	Spring, 2014	30	67	3	100
	Spring, 2013	29	69	2	100
	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

		Q5. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2017	1	27	35	35	1	100
	Spring, 2015	4	30	39	27	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	34	33	27	1	100
	Spring, 2013	5	33	32	30	1	100
	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

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2017	5	25	23	42	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	51	23	6	4	100
	Spring, 2014	17	46	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2013	19	47	19	11	4	100
	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

		Q30a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Donald Trump					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2017	1	4	13	80	2	100

		Q38b. As I read some proposed policies of President Donald Trump, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of each one. b. build a wall on the border between the U.S. and Mexico			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2017	5	94	2	100

		Q75a. As I read each one, please 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, 2017	84	13	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2015	74	22	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	79	16	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	1	0	100
	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

		Q75b. As I read each one, please 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, 2017	84	14	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2015	72	21	6	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	72	22	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	1	1	100
	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

		Q75c. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. c. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	63	26	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2015	58	27	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2014	52	29	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	63	25	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	49	33	11	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	38	41	15	4	1	100
		Summer, 2002	49	39	8	3	2

In Mexico in 2002, asked 'poor quality public schools.'

		Q75f. As I read each one, please 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. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	56	32	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	56	31	10	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	54	29	10	6	1	100

		Q75g. As I read each one, please 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. traffic					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	51	31	11	7	1	100
	Spring, 2015	39	28	23	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	33	25	18	21	3	100

		Q75m. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. m. the gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	60	29	4	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	49	26	17	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	60	24	9	3	3	100
	Spring, 2013	67	21	7	2	2	100

		Q75k. As I read each one, please 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. a lack of employment opportunities					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	72	23	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	73	19	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	14	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	14	3	1	1	100

		Q75j. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. j. rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	82	17	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2015	76	15	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	83	13	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	13	2	1	1	100

		Q75bb. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. bb. 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, 2017	57	32	4	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	50	30	14	5	1	100
	Spring, 2014	38	32	20	10	1	100
	Spring, 2013	53	24	14	7	2	100
	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	

		Q75cc. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. cc. drug cartel-related violence					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	82	15	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	71	21	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	72	20	5	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	71	19	7	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	75	21	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	77	18	4	1	1	100

Prior to 2014, asked 'drug cartel-related violence in places like Ciudad Juarez'.

		Q75dd. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. dd. corrupt police officers					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	79	18	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	70	23	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	63	23	9	3	2	100

		Q75ee. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. ee. immigrants traveling through our country from Central America to the United States					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	50	32	9	8	1	100
	Spring, 2015	44	28	19	7	2	100

		Q87a. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	4	45	26	20	5	100
	Spring, 2015	10	44	32	11	3	100
	Spring, 2014	14	43	23	18	2	100
	Spring, 2013	17	51	20	10	3	100
	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	

		Q87o. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? o. human rights organizations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	9	56	20	11	4	100

		Q87b. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? b. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	18	61	12	6	3	100
	Spring, 2015	21	40	24	13	3	100
	Spring, 2014	32	43	14	9	2	100
	Spring, 2013	26	46	19	6	3	100
	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	

		Q87c. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? c. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and online news					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	16	60	14	7	3	100
	Spring, 2015	12	44	32	12	1	100
	Spring, 2014	15	43	25	12	5	100
	Spring, 2013	15	51	22	8	4	100
	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	

Prior to 2017, asked 'the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines.'

		Q87d. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? d. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	7	56	21	10	6	100
	Spring, 2015	11	40	31	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	14	42	20	15	9	100
	Spring, 2009	11	40	25	10	13	100
	Spring, 2007	13	46	29	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	13	44	21	9	13	100

		Q87e. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? e. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	6	47	23	18	6	100
	Spring, 2015	6	28	38	22	6	100
	Spring, 2014	6	31	27	27	9	100
	Spring, 2013	12	32	32	19	5	100
	Spring, 2012	12	32	34	17	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	26	36	26	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	29	36	19	9	100

		Q87i. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? i. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	3	41	30	24	3	100
	Spring, 2015	5	22	38	31	4	100
	Spring, 2014	5	29	30	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	9	33	31	24	4	100
	Spring, 2012	13	25	36	22	4	100
	Spring, 2011	5	25	34	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	32	26	6	100

		Q87g. What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country)? Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country)? g. corporations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	4	46	25	16	10	100
	Spring, 2014	5	32	31	20	12	100

		Q99a. Now I'd like to ask you about some political parties. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the PRI					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	4	23	23	44	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	30	23	33	6	100
	Spring, 2014	16	31	18	29	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	32	21	22	8	100

		Q99b. Now I'd like to ask you about some political parties. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. the PAN					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	4	34	25	31	7	100
	Spring, 2015	4	25	27	36	7	100
	Spring, 2014	5	25	27	36	8	100
	Spring, 2013	8	28	26	27	11	100

		Q99c. Now I'd like to ask you about some political parties. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. MORENA					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	5	32	23	26	14	100

		Q99d. Now I'd like to ask you about some political parties. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the PRD					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	3	26	29	32	10	100
	Spring, 2015	4	19	27	41	9	100
	Spring, 2014	4	21	25	41	10	100
	Spring, 2013	9	24	28	27	13	100

		Q100. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of Enrique Peña Nieto?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	5	23	19	50	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	37	27	26	3	100
	Spring, 2014	15	36	18	30	2	100
	Spring, 2012	23	33	20	18	6	100
	Spring, 2011	15	46	19	12	9	100

Prior to 2015, this question was asked as a list item.

		Q101a. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? a. the economy			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	17	80	4	100
	Spring, 2015	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2014	37	60	3	100
	Spring, 2013	46	46	8	100

		Q101b. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? b. fighting organized crime and drug traffickers			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2015	35	63	2	100
	Spring, 2014	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2013	47	45	8	100

		Q101c. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? c. fighting corruption			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	20	77	4	100
	Spring, 2015	27	69	4	100
	Spring, 2014	42	54	3	100
	Spring, 2013	44	48	8	100

		Q101d. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? d. education			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	42	56	2	100
	Spring, 2015	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2014	55	41	3	100

		Q101e. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? e. relations with the U.S.			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	22	72	6	100
	Spring, 2015	36	53	11	100

		Q101f. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Peña Nieto is handling each of the following areas? f. reforming the police			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	37	58	5	100
	Spring, 2015	26	63	11	100

		Q102. 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 U.S. (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	55	10	31	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	48	14	33	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	44	18	32	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	47	18	29	2	4	100
	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

		Q103. 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, 2017	33	67	1	100
	Spring, 2015	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2014	34	65	1	100
	Spring, 2013	35	61	3	100
	Spring, 2012	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2011	38	61	2	100
	Spring, 2009	33	62	5	100

		Q104. ASK RESPONDENTS WHO WANT TO GO LIVE IN U.S. ONLY: And would you be inclined to go work and live in the U.S. without authorization?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Mexico	Spring, 2017	39	60	1	100	319
	Spring, 2015	58	41	1	100	341
	Spring, 2014	50	50	1	100	336
	Spring, 2013	58	41	1	100	354
	Spring, 2012	50	46	4	100	448
	Spring, 2011	53	47	1	100	283
	Spring, 2009	55	41	4	100	341

		Q105. All in all, do you think the economic ties between Mexico and the United States are very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	4	51	25	16	4	100
	Spring, 2013	13	57	18	5	7	100
	Spring, 2009	16	60	16	4	5	100