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Troubled by Crime, the Economy, Drugs and Corruption
**MOST MEXICANS SEE BETTER LIFE IN U.S. – ONE-IN-THREE WOULD
MIGRATE**

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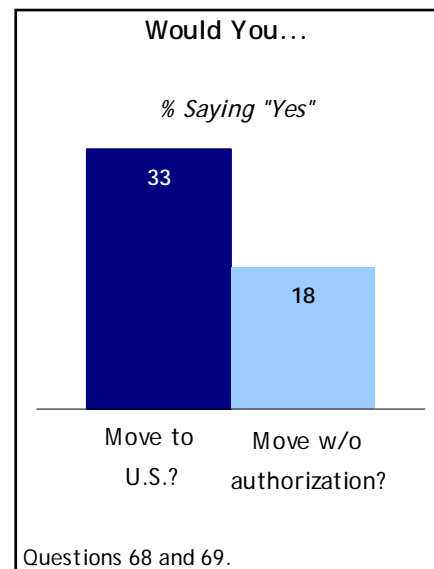
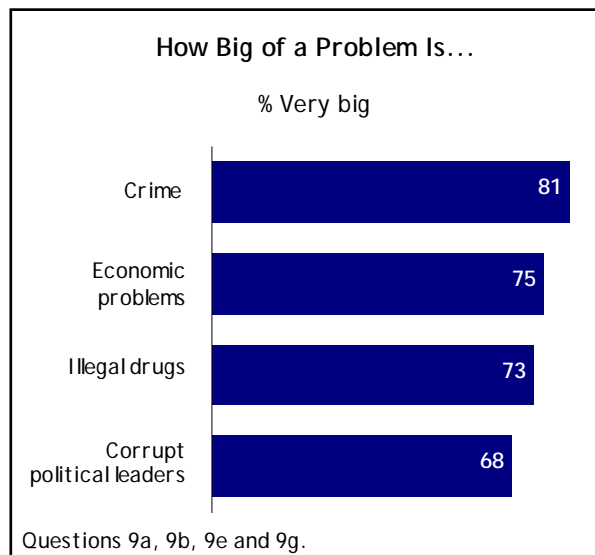
Troubled by Crime, the Economy, Drugs and Corruption MOST MEXICANS SEE BETTER LIFE IN U.S. – ONE-IN-THREE WOULD MIGRATE

Facing a variety of national problems – crime, drugs, corruption, a troubled economy – Mexicans overwhelmingly are dissatisfied with the direction of their country. With drug-related violence affecting much of Mexico, large majorities describe crime (81%) and illegal drugs (73%) as very big problems, and Mexicans overwhelmingly endorse President Felipe Calderón’s tough stance against drug traffickers.

Most believe life is better in the United States. Close to six-in-ten (57%) say that people who move from Mexico enjoy a better life in the U.S., up from 51% in 2007. And the vast majority of those who are in regular contact with friends and relatives living in the U.S. say those friends and relatives have largely achieved their goals.

A substantial minority of Mexicans say that if they had the means and opportunity to go live in the U.S. they would do so, and more than half of those who would migrate if they had the chance say they would do so *without authorization*.

Nonetheless, immigration data show a drop-off in recent years in the annual flow of Mexican immigrants to the

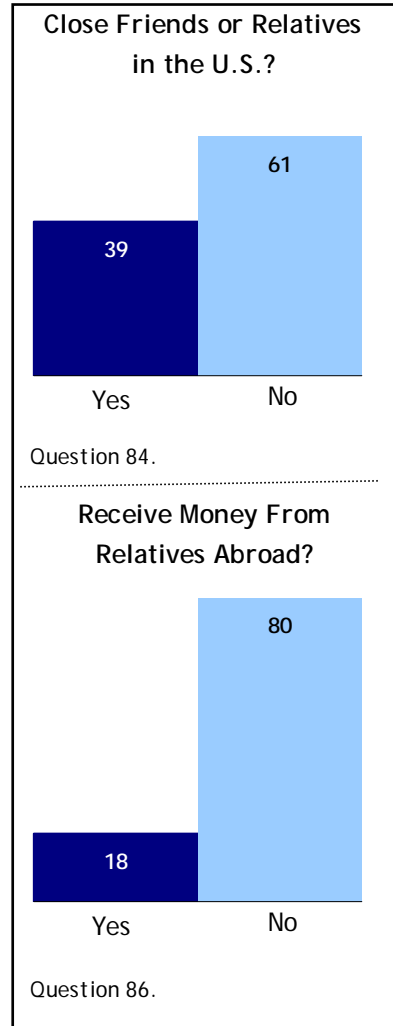


U.S.¹ This decline may be tied in part to the economic downturn in the U.S., which has resulted in fewer jobs for immigrants. Four-in-ten Mexicans say they know someone who left for the U.S. but returned because they could not find a job, although even more (47%) report knowing someone who returned because they were turned back by the border patrol.

And some may see expanding job opportunities in the Mexican economy. Although 69% say the current economy is bad, most are upbeat about the future: 61% expect the national economy to improve over the next 12 months, while only 14% think it will get worse.

The close ties between people in the U.S. and Mexico are reflected in the survey’s findings – 39% of Mexicans have friends or relatives in the U.S. Nearly one-in-five (18%) Mexicans say they receive money from relatives living in another country, although this represents a slight decline from 2007, when 23% said they received money from outside.

These are the latest findings from the 2009 survey of Mexico by the Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,000 adults in Mexico between May 26 and June 2, 2009. The sample is representative of the country’s adult population, and the margin of sampling error for the results is plus or minus three percentage points.² The Mexico poll is part of a broader survey of 25 publics conducted by the Pew Global Attitudes Project (*Mexico was surveyed as part of the Spring 2009 Pew Global Attitudes Survey, which included 24 nations and the Palestinian territories. For more findings from this survey, see “Confidence in Obama Lifts U.S. Image around the World; Most Muslim Publics Not So Easily Moved,” released July 23, 2009.*)



Support for Tough Stance Against Drug Gangs

There is a widespread concern about illegal drugs in Mexico, and broad support for using force to combat the violent drug gangs plaguing much of the nation. With more than 10,000 deaths from drug-related violence since President Calderón took office in December 2006,

¹ For more on Mexican immigration patterns, see “Mexican Immigrants: How Many Come? How Many Leave?” Pew Hispanic Center, released July 22, 2009.

² For more details, see the Methods Section of this report.

Mexicans clearly see this issue as one of the main challenges facing their country: 95% rate it a big problem.

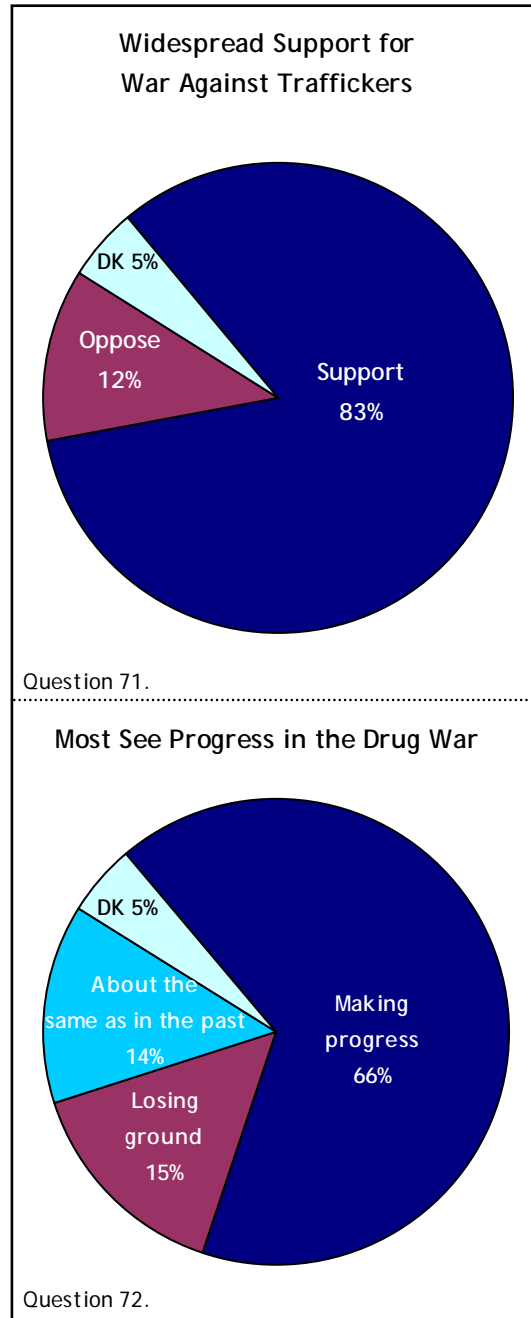
Calderón has responded to the drug traffickers with unprecedented force, deploying the army to major cities to combat the gangs. As the survey illustrates, the public overwhelmingly backs this strategy: 83% support using the Mexican army to fight drug traffickers, while just 12% oppose the idea.

Moreover, most Mexicans believe the efforts are effective – 66% say the army is making progress against the traffickers, while only 15% think it is losing ground. The popularity of the tough stance against drug gangs seems to be bolstering support for Calderón. Roughly two-thirds (68%) have a favorable opinion of the president, while only 29% express an unfavorable view.

There is also considerable support for U.S. assistance in fighting the drug war. Almost eight-in-ten want the U.S. to train Mexican police and military personnel, and 63% want the U.S. to send money and weapons to the Mexican police and military. However, there is little appetite for having American troops on Mexican soil – only 30% want U.S. forces deployed to Mexico to fight drug traffickers.

The survey makes clear the extent to which Mexicans want law and order in their country. A majority (56%) believe that, right now, law and order should be a more important priority for the government than protecting personal freedoms. Only 18% believe individual freedoms should be the bigger priority, while about one-quarter (24%) volunteer that both are equally important.

The survey also reveals serious differences in how some of the main institutions involved in the drug war are perceived. Mexicans largely approve of the job the military is doing – 77% say it is having a



good impact on the country. On the other hand, the court system (37% say it is having a good impact) and the police (35%) receive generally poor reviews.

U.S. Image Improves

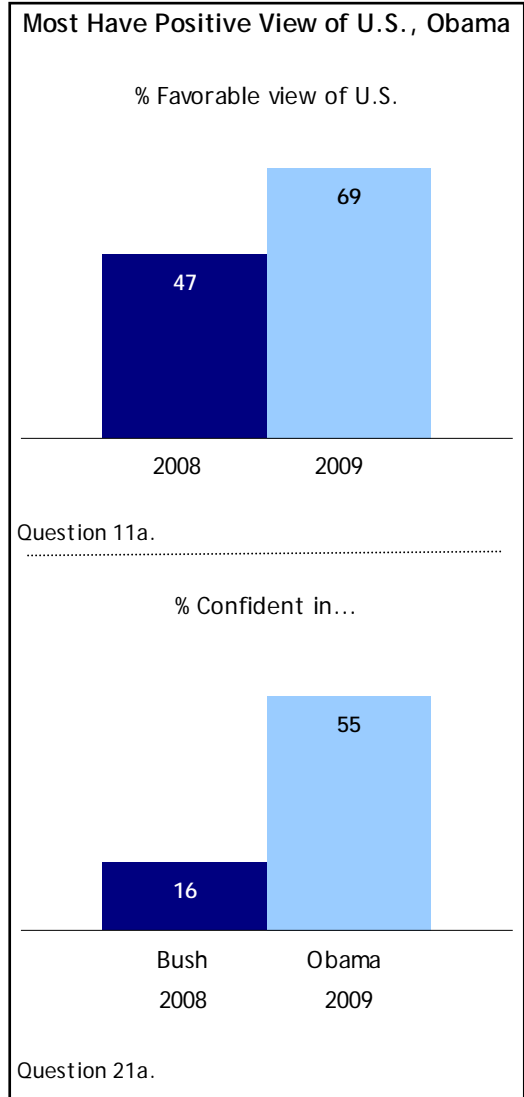
The Pew Global Attitudes survey found that America’s overall image improved significantly across much of the world over the last year, and Mexico is no exception. While slightly less than half (47%) expressed a positive opinion of the U.S. in 2008, 69% do so now. Views of the American people also have become more positive since 2008.

And in a pattern found throughout much of the world, President Barack Obama receives considerably more favorable reviews than his predecessor, George W. Bush. Interestingly, however, Mexico is one of the few countries included in the survey where the U.S. as a country receives higher marks than President Obama or the American people.

Overall, Mexicans believe they benefit from the deep economic ties between the U.S. and their country – about three-in-four (76%) say that these ties are good for Mexico. Nonetheless, many see America’s economic crisis spilling across the border, and most say that, right now, the U.S. is having a negative economic impact on Mexico.

Government Gets Good Marks for Handling Swine Flu

When the survey was conducted in late May and early June, nearly all of those surveyed (93%) had heard of the swine flu (also known as the H1N1 virus). And most of those who had heard of it were worried that they or someone in their family could be exposed to the illness. Even so, despite the fact that the first outbreak of the 2009 swine flu began in Mexico, concern about the disease was lower among Mexicans than among several other publics included in the spring 2009 survey – in eight of the 25 publics, the level of concern about swine flu was higher than in Mexico.



The Mexican government received high marks for its handling of the swine flu outbreak. Roughly three-in-four (76%) of those who had heard about the virus said the government was doing a good job of dealing with it. Support for the government's handling of the crisis was widespread, both among those who identify with President Calderón's National Action Party (PAN) (83% approve) and those who identify with the opposition Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) (77%).

Also of Note:

- The economic downturn has not led to a decrease in support for trade. In fact, the share of the public who believes growing trade and business ties between nations are good for Mexico has increased, rising from 69% in 2008 to 79% in 2009.
- Mexicans are less enthusiastic about the free market than many others around the world. Just 52% say people are generally better off in a free market system, even though this means some may be rich while others are poor; about four-in-ten (41%) disagree with this point of view. Only four of the 25 publics in the survey express less enthusiasm for the free market.
- Almost universally, political corruption is considered a problem. Fully 94% of those surveyed say corrupt political leaders are a big problem, and 68% say they are a *very* big problem.
- Despite seeing a host of problems afflicting the country, the vast majority of Mexicans (87%) say they are very or somewhat satisfied with their own lives.
- The economic downturn is having an impact on the lives of Mexicans – 54% describe their personal economic situation as good, down six percentage points from last year.
- Most Mexicans think their country has a poor image abroad – 61% say Mexico is poorly regarded by people around the world.

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 26 major reports, as well as numerous commentaries and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

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, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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.

Pew Global Attitudes Project staff includes Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Erin Carriere-Kretschmer, Kathleen Holzwart, Jacob Poushter and other Pew Research Center staff, including Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Mark Lopez, Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock and Michael Remez. Additional members of the team include consultants Bruce Stokes; Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International; and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. 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.

<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

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter looks at attitudes about immigration and life in the U.S., as well as Mexicans' personal ties to the U.S. The next chapter explores the campaign against drug traffickers, including views on the government's efforts to combat drug gangs and the role of the U.S. in the drug war. Chapter 3 examines how Mexicans assess national conditions. Chapter 4 investigates ratings for key leaders and institutions. Chapter 5 looks at Mexican attitudes toward the United States, while Chapter 6 looks at opinions of U.S. President Barack Obama and his foreign policies. Chapter 7 examines how Mexicans view trade and globalization. Finally, Chapter 8 looks at how Mexicans rate conditions in their own lives.

Pew Global Attitudes Interactive: Key Indicators Database

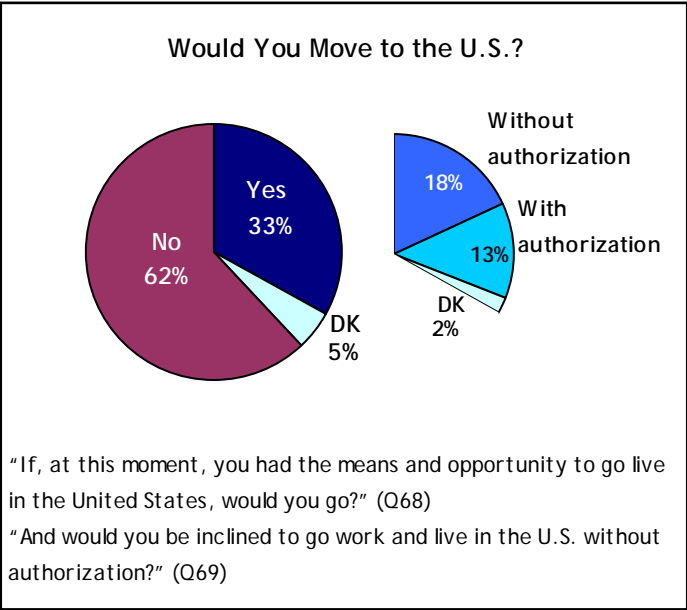
The Pew Global Attitudes Project recently launched a new feature on its website: the key indicators database. This interactive database allows users to explore public opinion trends from the 55 countries surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project since 2002, including Mexico and the 24 other nations included in the 2009 survey.

Data can be searched by question, by topic or by country – and results can be displayed in map, table or chart formats. The database includes findings from “Confidence in Obama Lifts U.S. Image around the World; Most Muslim Publics Not So Easily Moved,” released July 23, 2009, as well as findings from previous Pew Global Attitudes surveys.

Explore the database online at: www.pewglobal.org/database.

1. Immigration and Life in the United States

A sizeable percentage of Mexicans say they would move to the United States if they had the means and the opportunity to do so, and a majority of those who would move say they would be inclined to work and live in the U.S. without authorization. This is, perhaps, not surprising; an overwhelming majority of Mexicans who have friends or relatives in the U.S. with whom they communicate regularly say these friends and relatives have achieved their goals, and most Mexicans say that people from their country who move to the U.S. have a better life than those who stay in Mexico.



At the same time, Mexicans have mixed views about the effect emigration has had on their country. About half think it is bad for Mexico that so many of its citizens live in the U.S., while slightly fewer say it is a good thing. The survey also finds that the percentage of Mexicans who say they receive money from relatives living abroad has declined in recent years.

Nearly half of Mexicans say they know someone who went to the U.S. but returned because they were captured by immigration officials at the border. Fewer say they know someone who went to the U.S. but returned because they could not find work.

Personal Ties to the United States

About four-in-ten Mexicans (39%) have friends or relatives in the United States whom they telephone, write to, or visit regularly. Personal contact with friends or relatives in the U.S. is especially common among those who live in the central region. Fully half in central Mexico say they have close contact with friends or relatives living in the United States, compared with 39% in the north, 35% in Mexico City and 27% in the south.

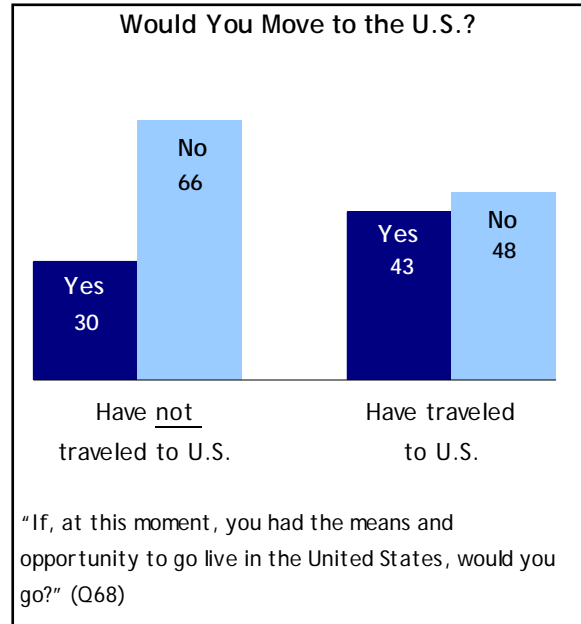
Have...	2002	2007	2009
Friends or relatives in the U.S.	49%	42%	39%
Friends or relatives abroad but not in U.S.	4%	9%	8%
No friends or relatives abroad	47%	49%	53%

“Do you have friends or relatives who live in another country that you write to, telephone or visit regularly?” (Q83)
 “Do any of the friends or relatives that you write to, telephone or visit regularly live in the U.S.?” (Q84)

The percentage of Mexicans who have friends or relatives living in the U.S. with whom they correspond regularly has declined since 2002, consistent with a drop in the flow of immigrants from Mexico to the United States. (For a more detailed analysis of Mexican immigration patterns, see “Mexican Immigrants: How Many Come? How Many Leave?” Pew Hispanic Center, released July 22, 2009) In 2002, nearly half (49%) said they had close friends or relatives living in the U.S. By 2007, about four-in-ten (42%) said that was the case.

One-in-Three Would Move to U.S.

A majority of Mexicans (62%) say that, at this moment, they would not move to the United States if they had the means and opportunity to do so. Yet, a sizeable minority (33%) would move to the U.S. if they could. And among those who would move, 55% – or, 18% of the total population – say they would be inclined to do so without authorization. According to the Pew Hispanic Center, 55% of the Mexican immigrants currently in the U.S. are, in fact, unauthorized, and an even larger share of those who have immigrated in the last decade have done so without documentation.



Those who have traveled to the U.S. are more likely than those who have not to say they would move. More than four-in-ten (43%) 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. By contrast, 30% of those who have not traveled to the U.S. say they would move, including 15% who would do so without authorization.

Life in the United States

Nearly six-in-ten (57%) say that, from what they know, people who move from Mexico to the U.S. have a better life, while 14% say life is worse in the U.S. and 22% say it is neither better nor worse. Those who have friends and relatives living in the U.S. whom they telephone, write to, or visit regularly are considerably more likely to say life is better in the U.S.; about two-thirds (68%) say that is the case, compared with 54% of those who do not have close friends or relatives in this country.

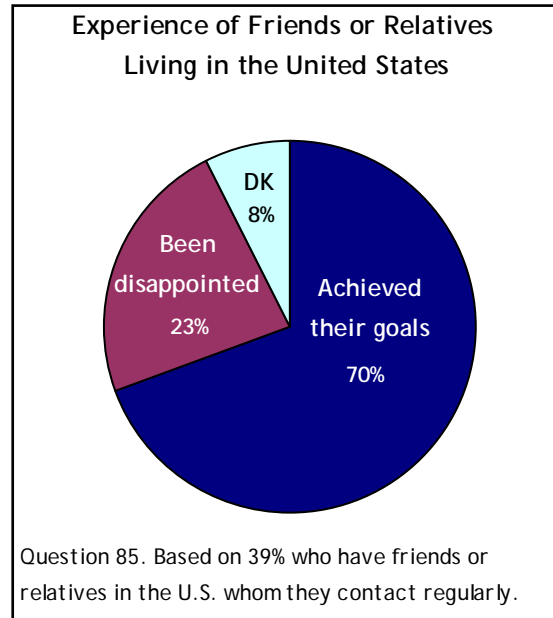
	2007 %	2009 %	Change
Better	51	57	+6
Worse	21	14	-7
Neither	23	22	-1
Don't know	5	7	+2

“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?” (Q35)

The view that Mexicans who move to the U.S. have a better life in the host country is more widespread than in 2007, the last time the question was included in a Pew Global Attitudes survey. Two years ago, about half (51%) said life was better in the U.S., 21% said life was worse in the U.S., and 23% said it was neither better nor worse.

Seven-in-ten of those who have close friends and relatives in the U.S. say those friends and relatives have achieved their goals; about a quarter (23%) say they have been disappointed.

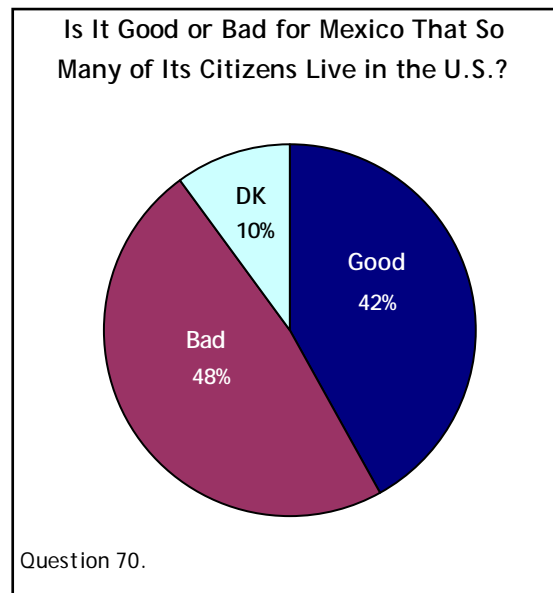
Those with higher incomes are especially likely to say their friends and relatives who live in the U.S. have achieved their goals; 77% among the most affluent and 73% of those with middle incomes say that is the case, compared with 59% of those with low incomes.³



Mixed Views About Effect of Emigration

While most Mexicans think that those who move to the U.S. generally have a positive experience, they are not as sure about the impact emigration has had on their country. About half (48%) say that it is bad for Mexico that so many of its citizens live in the U.S. and 42% say it is good for Mexico. Moreover, 81% say it is a big problem that people leave Mexico for jobs in other countries.

Women are more likely than men to say it is bad that so many Mexicans leave their country to live in the U.S. A majority of women (54%) express that view, while 37% say it is good for Mexico. Views are more balanced among men – 42% say it

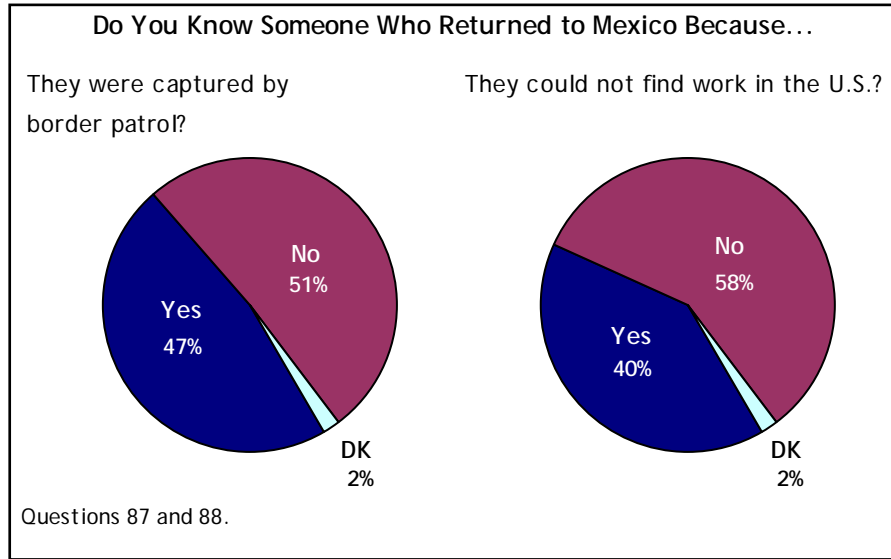


is bad for Mexico that so many of its citizens live in the U.S. and 47% see it as a positive thing for their country.

³ 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 2,920 pesos or less; middle-income respondents fall within the range of 2,921 to 4,380 pesos per month; and those in the high-income categories earn 4,381 pesos or more per month.

Reasons for Returning to Mexico

Nearly half of Mexicans (47%) say they know someone who went to the U.S. but returned to their area because they were captured by immigration officials at the border. Four-in-ten say they know someone who returned because they could not find work in the U.S.



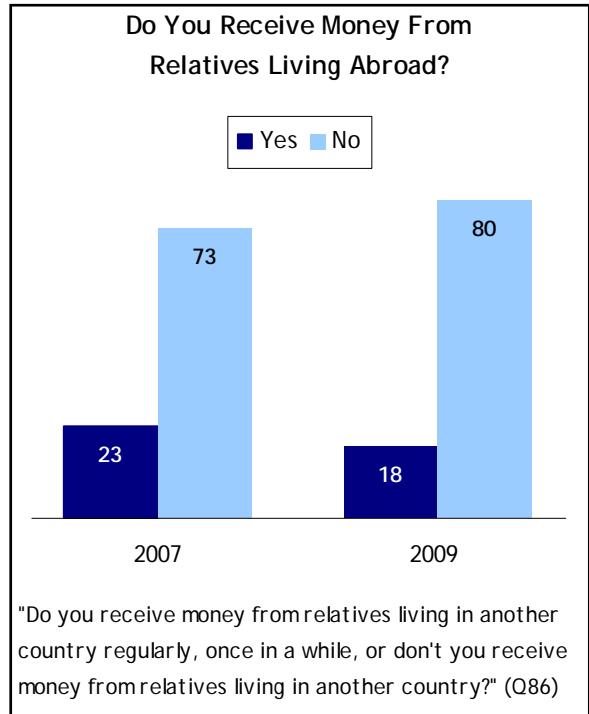
The less educated are much more likely to say they know someone who was captured at the U.S. border or who returned to Mexico because they could not find work in the U.S. More than half (53%) of those with a primary school education or less say they know someone who went to the U.S. but returned to their area because they were captured by the border patrol. By contrast, 45% of those with some secondary education and 37% of those who attended college say the same. Similarly, 47% of those in the lowest education group say they know someone who returned to Mexico because they could not find work in the U.S., compared with 37% of those with some secondary education and 33% of those with some college education.

Residents of northern states are more likely than those in the south to say they know someone who returned to Mexico because they were captured by immigration officials at the border. About half (51%) in the north say they know someone who was apprehended, compared with 42% in the south. Just under half in the central region (48%) and in Mexico City (46%) say they know someone who went to the U.S. but returned because they were captured by the border patrol.

Fewer Receive Remittances

About one-in-five Mexicans (18%) say they receive money from relatives living in another country at least once in a while, down from 23% in 2007. Remittances are especially common among those with low levels of education; 25% of those with a primary education or less receive money from relatives abroad, compared with 10% of those who have attended college.

The decline in the percentage who receives money from relatives living abroad has been most significant among the more educated and those with higher incomes. For example, one-in-ten Mexicans who have attended college now say they receive money from relatives, compared with about one-in-five (19%) in 2007; one-quarter of those with no more than a primary education say they receive money from relatives abroad at least occasionally, down from 30% two years ago.



2. The Campaign Against Drug Traffickers

In December 2006, President Felipe Calderón announced that Mexico would begin a campaign to target drug traffickers. Since then, as the Mexican government deployed its army and federal police to cities and communities across Mexico, more than 10,000 people have been killed in drug related violence.

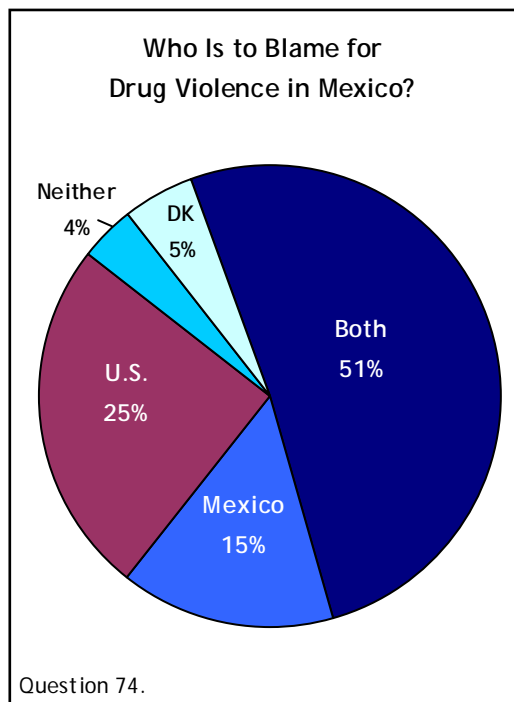
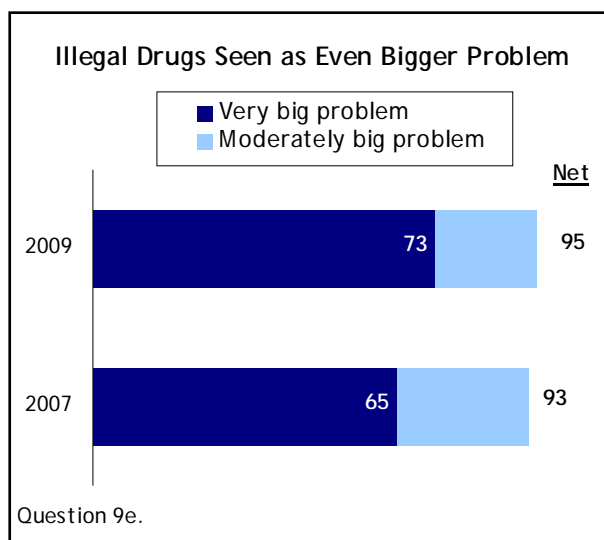
Overall, a large majority of Mexicans see illegal drugs as a very big problem, with a greater share saying so today compared to 2007. When asked which nation is most to blame for the drug-related violence, many say both Mexico and the United States are to blame.

The Mexican government has responded to the increase in violence with a stepped up law enforcement and military presence in many parts of Mexico. Overwhelmingly, Mexicans support deploying the army in the campaign against drug traffickers, and most think the army is making progress in this campaign. There is also strong support for using U.S. resources to assist the Mexican army and law enforcement personnel. However, the Mexican public strongly opposes the use of U.S. troops in Mexico in the campaign against drug traffickers.

The Problem of Illegal Drugs

Virtually all Mexicans say illegal drugs are a big problem in their country and even more see illegal drugs as a *very* big problem than did so in 2007. Currently, 73% say illegal drugs are a very big problem, compared with 65% two years ago.

Opinions about which nation is mostly responsible for the drug-related violence in Mexico are more mixed. About half (51%) say both the U.S. and Mexico are to blame. However, one-quarter identify



the U.S. as mostly to blame for the drug violence, while 15% say Mexico is mostly to blame.

Support for Drug Enforcement Policies

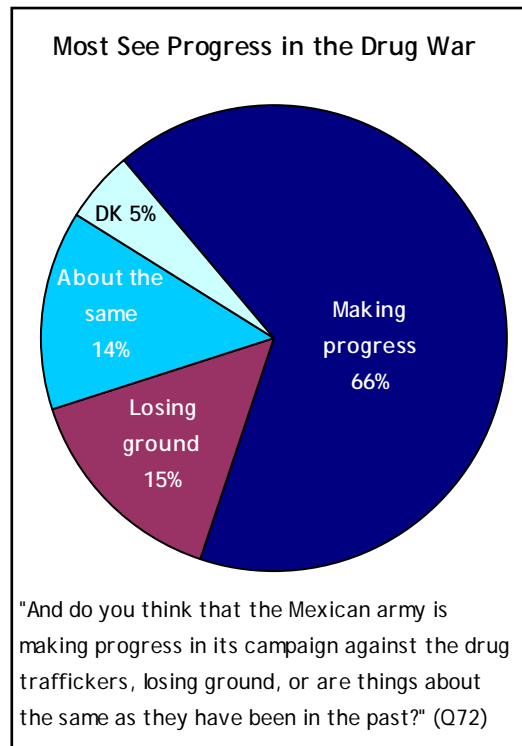
Overall, 83% of Mexicans say they support the use of the nation’s army to fight drug traffickers, while only 12% oppose the use of the army. Moreover, about two-thirds (66%) say the army is making progress in the drug war, while 15% say it is losing ground and 14% say things are the same as they have been in the past.

When asked about the possibility of the U.S. helping Mexico in its campaign against drug traffickers, Mexicans support U.S. help in the form of training, money or weapons. Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Mexicans say they support the use of U.S. resources to train Mexican police and military personnel, while 17% oppose this approach. Similarly, 63% support the U.S providing money and weapons to help in Mexico’s campaign against drug traffickers, while 28% oppose such a move.

While there is strong support among the Mexican public for U.S. assistance in the form of training or the provision of weapons and money to the Mexican military, most do not want to see U.S. troops deployed to their country. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) oppose the use of the U.S. military in Mexico to fight drug traffickers, although a sizeable minority (30%) supports the use of U.S. troops in Mexico.

	<u>Support</u> %	<u>Oppose</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Using Mexican army to fight traffickers	83	12	5
The U.S... Training Mexican police and military	78	17	5
Providing money and weapons to Mexico	63	28	8
Deploying troops to Mexico	30	59	11

Questions 71, 73a, 73b, and 73c.



3. Views of National Conditions and the Economy

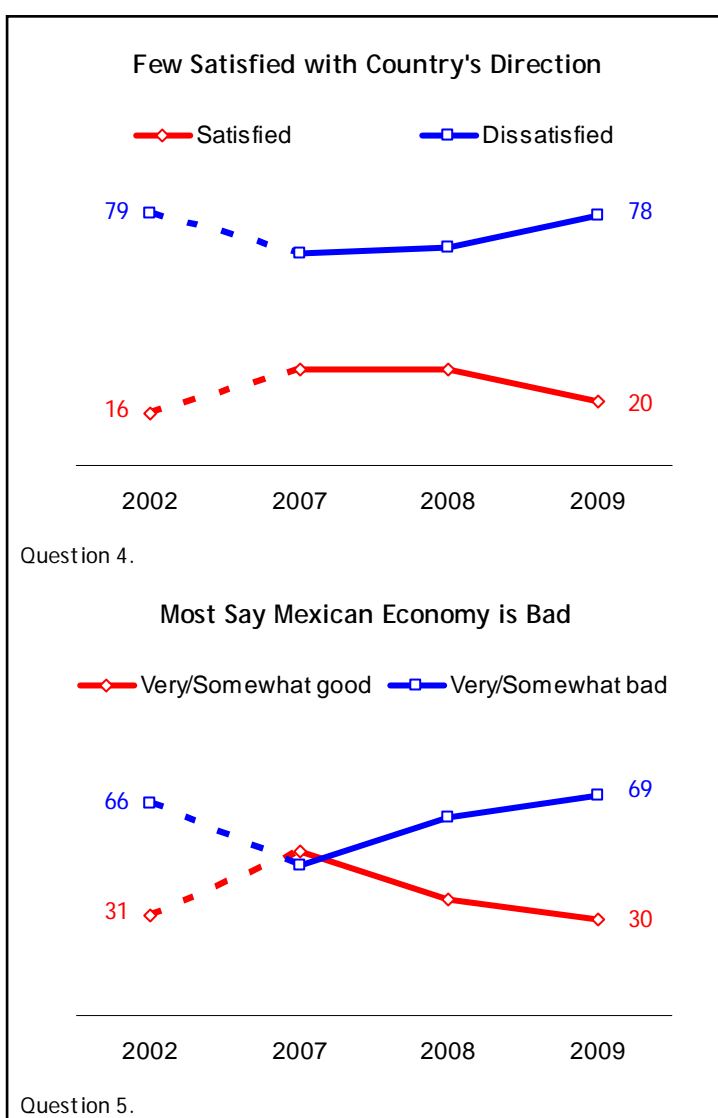
Overwhelmingly, Mexicans are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. About seven-in-ten say the nation's economy is in bad shape, although most say it will improve over the next year. Respondents see a variety of problems facing their country: crime, drugs, economic issues, corruption, pollution, and people leaving in search of jobs in other countries. Most also think Mexico has problems with its international image – only about one-quarter say they believe their country is well regarded abroad.

And there are clear signs of concern about the swine flu (also known as the H1N1 virus). When the survey was conducted, more than nine-in-ten had heard of the virus, and most were worried that they or one of their family members could be exposed to it. Even so, Mexicans were generally no more concerned about swine flu than others around the world, despite the fact that the 2009 outbreak was first reported in their country.

Pervasive Dissatisfaction

Nearly eight-in-ten Mexicans (78%) are dissatisfied with the country's direction, up 10 percentage points from last year. This view is common across Mexican society – large majorities of every group analyzed in the survey are dissatisfied with the way things are going.

Views of the economy are only slightly less negative – 69% describe the current economic situation in Mexico as very or somewhat bad, up seven points since last year. The change has been even more dramatic since 2007, when the percentage rating the economy as good (51%) slightly outweighed the percentage rating it as bad (47%).



However, most Mexicans are optimistic about the prospects for a better economy – 61% expect it to improve in the next 12 months, while only 14% think it will get worse and 24% believe it will stay the same. Mexicans are more optimistic about the economy now than they were last year, when 42% said it would improve in the ensuing 12 months.

A Host of Problems

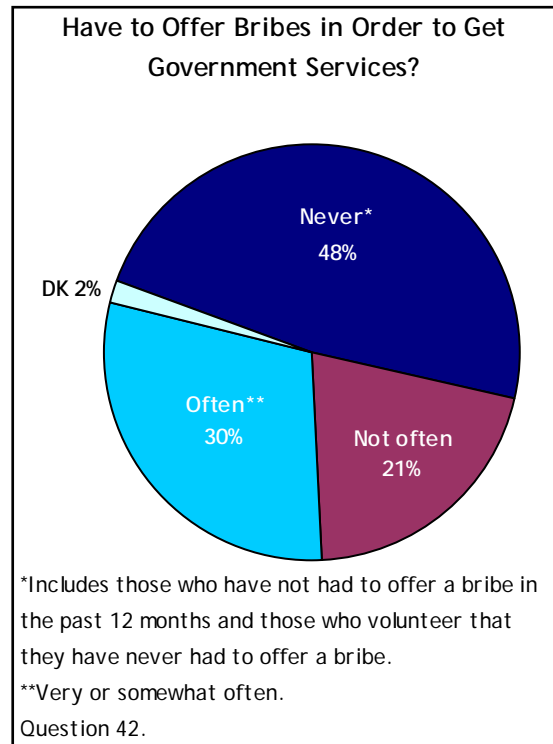
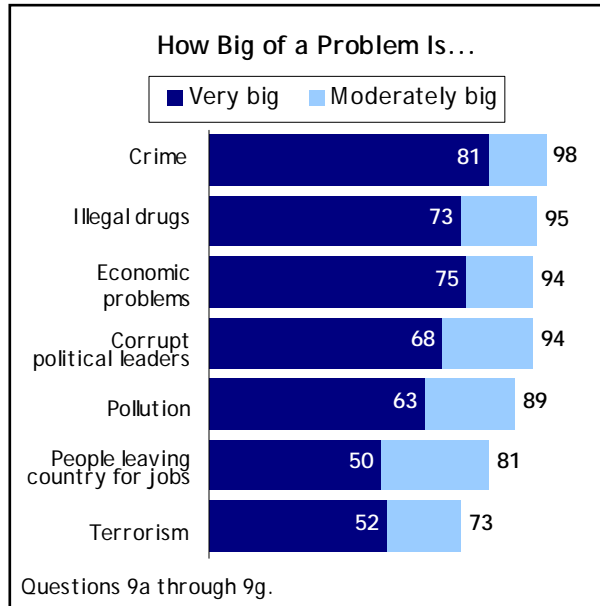
Most Mexicans see a variety of challenges facing their country. Nearly all of those surveyed rate crime a big problem, and 81% say it is a *very* big problem. The share of the public describing crime as a very big problem declined significantly between 2002 and 2007 (from 81% to 64%), but now these concerns are back to the 2002 level.

Worries about illegal drugs have also increased over the last two years – 73% now consider illegal drugs a very big problem, compared with 65% in 2007.

More than two-thirds describe economic problems (75%) and corrupt political leaders (68%) as very big problems. And at least half believe pollution (63%), terrorism (52%) and people leaving the country for jobs (50%) are very big problems.

Bribery Affects Many

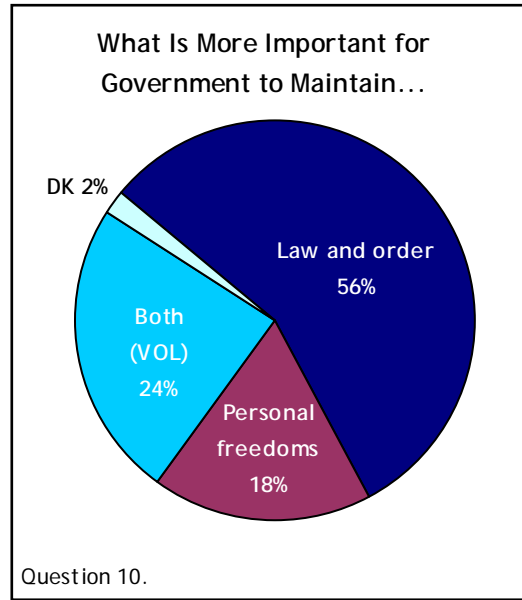
When asked how often in the past year they had to do a favor, give a gift, or pay a bribe to a government official to get services or a document that the government is supposed to provide, three-in-ten say they have had to do so at least somewhat often in the past twelve months, while another 21% say they have done it, but not often. Slightly less than half (48%) say they have not had to offer a bribe in the past 12 months or volunteer that they have never had to do so.



Law and Order Takes Priority

Most Mexicans say that, at this time, the government should prioritize law and order above individual freedoms. When asked which they believe is more important at this time, that the government try to maintain law and order or try to protect people’s personal freedoms, a majority (56%) choose maintaining law and order.

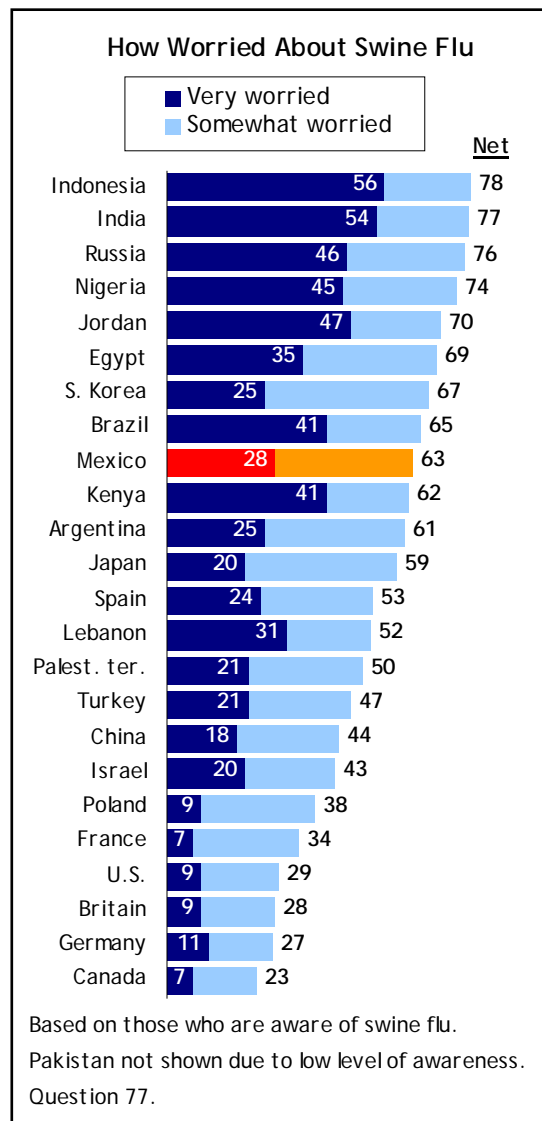
Fewer than one-in-five (18%) choose protecting personal freedoms. About one-quarter (24%) volunteer that both are important.



Concern About Swine Flu

Awareness of the swine flu was widespread in Mexico when the survey was conducted in late May and early June. More than nine-in-ten (93%) had heard of the disease. Among those who had heard, a solid majority (63%) expressed concern that they or someone in their family would be exposed to it. Yet, compared to publics in 23 other countries surveyed where awareness of the swine flu was high, Mexicans did not stand out in their concern about the disease, which at the time the survey was conducted had killed more people in their country than in any other.

Concern over the swine flu was particularly high among women. About seven-in-ten Mexican women (69%) who had heard of the virus said they were worried that they or someone in their family would be exposed to swine flu, compared with 56% of men. Those in the south, where the first swine flu death occurred, were somewhat more likely than residents of other regions to express concern about the disease; 72% in southern states said they were worried, compared with 65% in Mexico City, 62% in the north, and 56% in the central region.



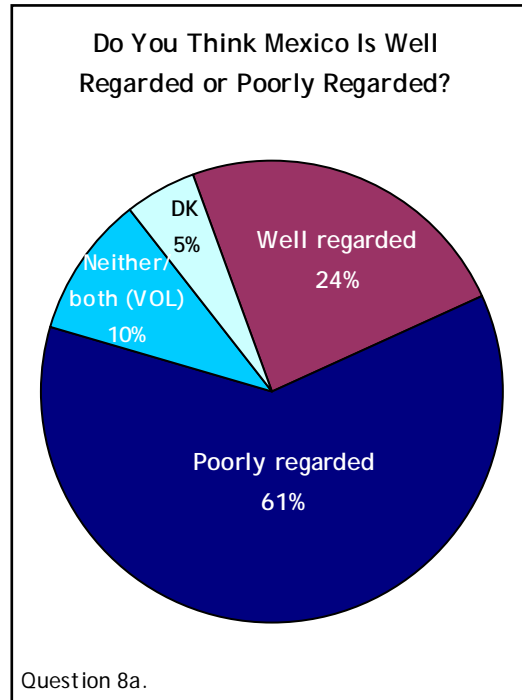
When asked about the Mexican government’s handling of the swine flu outbreak, an overwhelming majority of those who had heard of the swine flu (76%) said they approved of the job their government was doing, while 17% disapproved. Those who are affiliated with President Felipe Calderón’s National Action Party (PAN) as well as those who are affiliated with the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), the opposition party, gave the government a good rating – 83% and 77%, respectively, said they approved of how the government was handling the swine flu.

Respondents from Mexico City were somewhat more critical of the government – 26% in the capital said they disapproved of the government’s job in dealing with the swine flu, compared with 17% in central Mexico, 14% in the south, and 11% in the north. Still, majorities in all regions gave the government high marks.

Assessing Mexico’s Image Abroad

Most Mexicans believe their country has a poor international image. Roughly six-in-ten (61%) think Mexico is poorly regarded these days by people around the world, while only about one-quarter (24%) say it is well regarded.

Mexico City residents are especially likely to believe their nation has a negative image – about three-in-four (74%) say Mexico is poorly regarded.



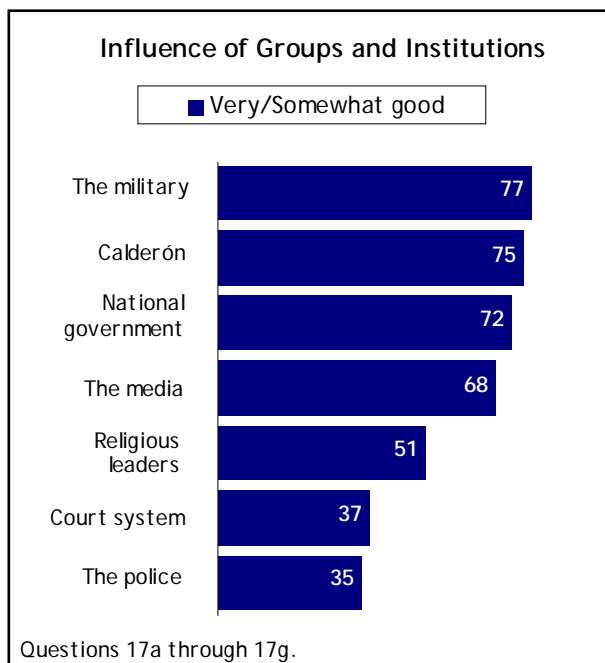
4. Ratings of Leaders and Institutions

A majority of Mexicans give President Felipe Calderón high marks. Moreover, the survey shows that most believe that the president, national government and the military are having a positive impact on the way things are going in their country. The court system and the police receive less favorable reviews.

Views of Groups and Institutions

Close to eight-in-ten (77%) say the military is having a very or somewhat good influence on the way things are going, largely unchanged since 2007. Three-quarters say President Calderón is having a positive impact on the country, up from 70% in 2007. In 2002, slightly fewer (66%) described then-President Vicente Fox's influence on the country as good.

The national government receives high praise for its impact on the country. More than seven-in-ten (72%) say the national government is having a positive effect on the way things are going, up from 64% in 2002.



The percentage saying the media is having a good influence on the way things are going has decreased over the last few years. Today, 68% think the media is having a good impact, compared with 75% in 2007 and 84% in 2002.

About half (51%) believe that religious leaders are having a positive effect on the country, while 35% view their influence negatively. In 2007, a larger majority (59%) said religious leaders were having a good impact.

Majorities express discontent with the kind of influence the police and the court system are having on the way things are going. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) say that the police are having a negative impact on the country, while fewer than four-in-ten (35%) view the influence of the police positively. And when it comes to the judiciary, 55% believe that the court system is having a bad influence on the country, while only 37% think it is having a good influence.

Rating Political Leaders

Nearly seven-in-ten (68%) Mexicans express a favorable opinion of Calderón, while only about three-in-ten (29%) have an unfavorable view of the president.⁴ Positive opinions of Calderón are widespread across most demographic groups, and more than eight-in-ten (82%) of those who identify with his National

	<u>Fav</u> %	<u>Unfav</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Felipe Calderón	68	29	4
Beatriz Paredes Rangel	47	32	21
Jesús Ortega Martínez	37	35	28

Questions 24a, 24b and 24c.

Action Party (PAN) give him a positive rating. Moreover, the president’s popularity extends across party lines – 63% of those affiliated with the PRI express a positive view of Calderón.

Majorities in all four regions express favorable views of the president, but opinions about him are more negative in the capital. About four-in-ten (41%) in Mexico City have an unfavorable view of Calderón, compared with 28% in the north, 24% in the central region and 21% in the south.

Nearly half of Mexicans (47%) express a positive opinion of Beatriz Paredes Rangel, president of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), while roughly one-third (32%) say they have an unfavorable view of her, and 21% do not offer an opinion. Paredes garners much stronger support from members of her own party – 60% of those who are affiliated with the PRI offer a positive opinion of their party’s leader, compared with 46% of those who are affiliated with the PAN.

Views of the president of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), Jesús Ortega Martínez, are divided. About as many say they have a favorable opinion of Martínez (37%) as say they have an unfavorable opinion of him (35%). About three-in-ten (28%) are unable to offer an assessment of the leader of the PRD, and those in the north, south and central regions are particularly unfamiliar with him. In the capital city, where Martínez is more well-known, nearly half (49%) give him a positive rating.

⁴ Despite the president’s popularity, Calderón’s National Action Party (PAN) lost in the July 5th mid-term elections to the opposition party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which now controls the Chamber of Deputies. A recent poll conducted August 14-16 by the Mexico City newspaper *Reforma* suggests that Calderón remains popular, despite his party’s losses – the president received a 68% approval rating, up from 62% one year earlier.

5. Attitudes Toward the United States

Mexican attitudes toward the United States have grown much more positive over the last year. In the current survey, 69% of Mexicans express a favorable view of the U.S., compared with 47% in 2008. Positive opinions of the U.S. are now as prevalent as they were at the beginning of this decade.

Mexicans are now also much more likely to think of the U.S. as a partner of their country. Last year, slightly less than half (48%) considered the U.S. a partner, while 64% feel this way now.

Overall, most see the deep economic ties between Mexico and the United States in a positive light. Still, as Mexicans, like many others around the world, struggle with an economic downturn, most believe the U.S. economy is currently having a negative impact on their country.

America's Image Largely Positive

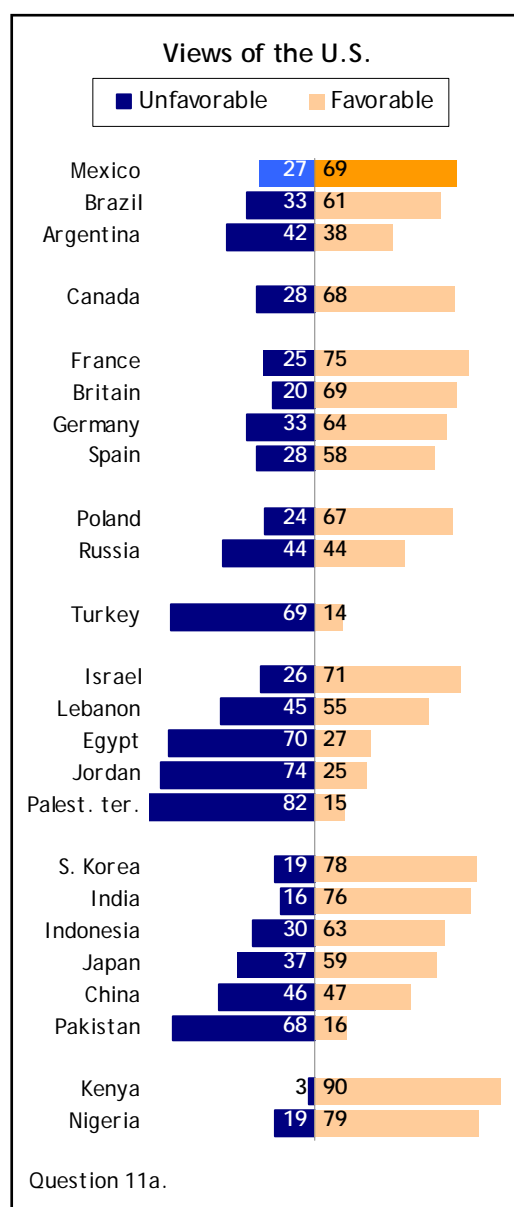
Among the 24 publics (excluding the U.S.) included in the 2009 Pew Global Attitudes survey, Mexican views toward the U.S. are among the most positive. Only six countries – Kenya, Nigeria, South Korea, India, France and Israel – give the U.S. higher marks.

And among the three Latin American nations surveyed, Mexicans give the U.S. its highest rating. While 69% of Mexicans express a favorable view, 61% do so in Brazil, and just 38% do so in Argentina, where negative opinions of the U.S. have been pervasive in the past (although even in Argentina, America's image has improved since 2008).

Rebound in U.S. Favorability

View of U.S.	1999/ 2000/2002/2007/2008/2009				
	%	%	%	%	%
Favorable	68	64	56	47	69
Unfavorable	--	25	41	44	27
DK	--	10	3	9	5

1999/2000 survey trend provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State. Question 11a.



Positive views toward the U.S. are common across all segments of the Mexican population analyzed in the survey, although they are especially common among people who have traveled to the U.S. (81% favorable). Looking at the country’s four major regions, favorable opinions are especially pervasive in the central region (79%) and somewhat less common in Mexico City (60%). Also, lower income respondents (63%) express slightly less positive views than do middle (74%) and high (71%) income respondents.

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Total	69	27	5
Travel to U.S.			
Yes	81	16	3
No	65	30	5
Region			
North	68	24	9
Central	79	18	4
Mexico City	60	37	3
South	64	32	4
Income			
High	71	26	3
Middle	74	24	2
Low	63	31	6
Question 11a.			

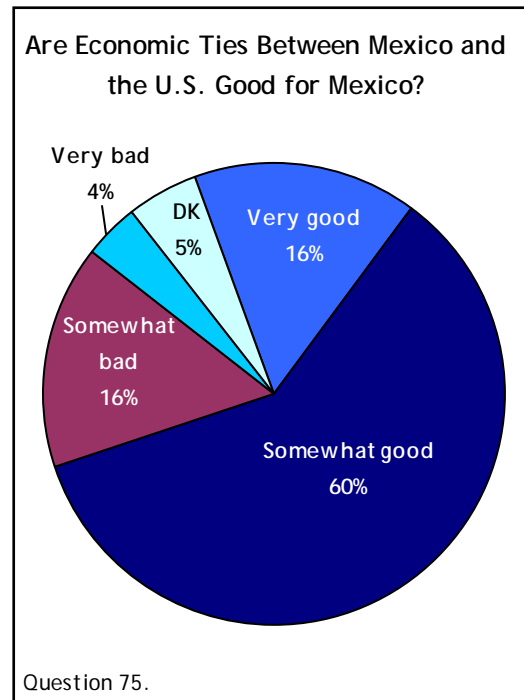
An overwhelming majority (79%) of those surveyed think the U.S. has a great deal or a fair amount of influence in Mexico, basically unchanged from last year when 81% expressed this view. Among those who think the U.S. is having an influence, about half consider it a negative one: 49% say the U.S. is having a bad impact.

As with America’s overall image, views of the American people also have improved over the past year: 57% now express a favorable view of Americans, up from 44% in 2008. Among the three Latin American nations surveyed, however, Mexicans do not give the American people their highest rating – at 62%, Brazilians are slightly more likely to offer a positive view (compared with just 38% of Argentines). Mexico is one of the few countries included in the 2009 survey where the U.S. as a country receives more positive marks than its people.

Mexicans are divided over the extent to which the U.S. takes into account their interests when making foreign policy. About half (48%) believe the U.S. considers the interests of countries like Mexico a great deal or a fair amount, while about half (49%) say not too much or not at all. On this measure, there has been virtually no change since last year, when 47% said a great deal or fair amount and 49% said not too much or not at all.

Economic Ties to the U.S.

Roughly three-in-four (76%) Mexicans say that, all in all, the economic ties between their country and the U.S. are very or somewhat good for Mexico. Only one-in-five say these ties are very or somewhat bad.



The vast majority of those surveyed think the U.S. economy has an impact on their country: 82% say what happens in the American economy affects the Mexican economy a great deal or a fair amount. Among those who believe the U.S. economy has an impact, 70% say that right now the impact is negative.

More See U.S. as Partner than China

More than six-in-ten Mexicans (64%) consider the U.S. a partner of their country, while just 17% say it is an enemy. On the other hand, less than half (45%) describe China as a partner, while about one-quarter (24%) call China an enemy.

Overall, Mexicans offer much more negative views of China than they do of the U.S. – 39% express a favorable view and 43% an unfavorable view of the Asian country. China receives less positive ratings in Mexico than in most of the other countries included in the 2009 poll. Only three nations – Germany (29%), Japan (26%) and Turkey (16%) – give China less favorable reviews.

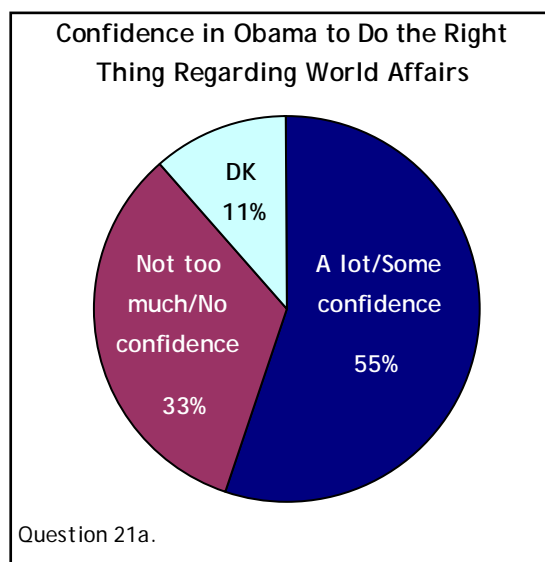
	<u>U.S.</u> %	<u>China</u> %
Partner	64	45
Enemy	17	24
Neither	13	23
Don't know	6	8

Questions 53 and 54.

6. Attitudes Toward President Barack Obama

A majority of Mexicans express confidence in Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs, and about as many credit Obama's election with improving their opinion of the United States. Mexicans have considerably more confidence in Obama than they did in his predecessor, George W. Bush.

Mexicans generally approve of Obama's international policies, and pluralities expect the American president to act multilaterally, taking the interests of countries like theirs into account and seeking international approval before using military force. Moreover, nearly half think Obama will take significant measures to control global climate change.



Confidence Gap

Obama receives far more positive reviews from Mexicans than George W. Bush did as he neared the end of his presidency. More than half (55%) say they have at least some confidence in Obama when it comes to international affairs, while one-third say they do not have much confidence in the American president. By contrast, in 2008, more than three-quarters of Mexicans (77%) said they did not have confidence in Bush and just 16% expressed confidence in the then-president when it came to international affairs.

The Obama-Bush Confidence Gap

	Bush <u>2008</u> %	Obama <u>2009</u> %	<i>Diff</i>
A lot/Some confidence	16	55	+39
Not too much/ No confidence	77	33	-44
Don't know	6	11	+5

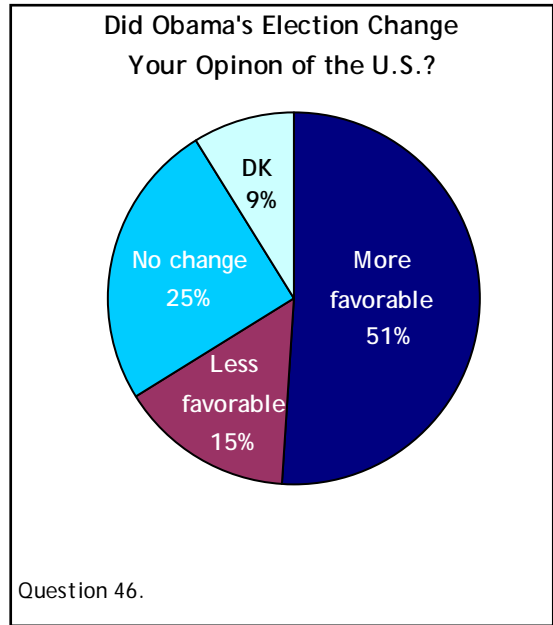
Question Q21a.

Mexicans are largely unfamiliar with the other Western leaders included in the survey; majorities express no opinion about French President Nicolas Sarkozy (52%) and German Chancellor Angela Merkel (54%). Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez is broadly unpopular among Mexicans – more than six-in-ten (63%) say they do not have confidence in the Venezuelan leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

Election Improved Opinion of U.S.

About half of Mexicans (51%) say the election of Barack Obama led them to have a more favorable view of the United States; 15% say they have a less favorable opinion of the U.S. as a result of his election and 25% say their opinion of the U.S. has not changed.

Compared with publics in the other two Latin American countries included in the survey – Brazil and Argentina – Mexicans are much less likely to say that Obama’s election improved their opinion of the U.S. More than three-quarters in Brazil (77%) and 61% in Argentina say that is the case. Publics in all of the Western European and African countries surveyed, as well as in most Asian countries, are also more likely than Mexicans to say the election changed their opinion of the U.S. for the better.



Expectations for Obama

Pluralities of Mexicans expect Obama to approach international policymaking in a multilateral fashion. Just under half say Obama will take the interests of countries like Mexico into account when making foreign policy decisions (47%), and about the same number (45%) say the U.S. president will seek international approval before using military force. Similarly, about half (47%) expect Obama to take significant measures to control global climate change. Close to six-in-ten (56%) Mexicans say they approve of Obama’s international policies overall, while 17% disapprove.

	Obama Will...		
	Yes %	No %	DK %
Consider your country's interests	47	29	24
Seek int'l approval for military force	45	25	30
Take steps on climate change	47	24	29

Questions 48b, 48c and 48d.

7. Views on Trade and Globalization

Ongoing dissatisfaction with the country's economy has not led Mexicans to reject international trade. Indeed, about eight-in-ten say trade is good for Mexico and nearly as many say it is good for them personally. Moreover, support for trade is up over the last year.

Still, many voice concerns about aspects of globalization. The belief that government should protect the country's national interests, even if other countries object, is widely shared. And a significant minority has doubts about the benefits of the free market.

Support for Trade Rebounds

Fully 79% say growing trade and business ties between Mexico and other nations is good for Mexico, up from 69% last year. Only 16% believe trade is bad for Mexico, down from 26% in 2008.

Most also believe they benefit personally from trade – 74% say growing trade and business ties are good for themselves and their families, up from 66% in last year's survey. Just 16% say trade is bad for them, a 10 percentage point drop from last year.

	<u>Good</u>	<u>Bad</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Our country	79	16	6
2008	69	26	5
2007	77	19	4
2002	78	13	8
Your family	74	16	9
2008	66	26	8
2002	76	11	13

Questions 13 and 14.

Despite widespread support for trade, there is still a strong desire for the government to protect Mexico's economic interests. Close to nine-in-ten (87%) agree that the government should take steps to protect Mexico economically, even if other friendly nations object.

Tepid Embrace of the Free Market

About half of Mexicans (52%) agree with the statement "Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor," while 41% disagree.

Support for the free market is relatively low in Mexico. Of the 24 other nations included in the 2009 Pew Global Attitudes survey only Japan (41% agree), and Argentina (36%) register less support. Russians and Indonesians express similar levels of support for the free market as do Mexicans (51% and 49%, respectively).

Mexican views about the free market vary according to socioeconomic status and region. Those in the high income group are split on this question (49% agree, 48% disagree), while those in the middle (53% agree, 41% disagree) and low (54% agree, 36% disagree) income groups express views that are, on balance, more favorable to the free market approach, even if it does result in inequalities.

Views about the free market are generally positive in the central (65% agree) and north (54%) regions, while support for the free market is much lower in Mexico City (44%) and the south (40%).

Concerns About Foreign Influence

Overwhelmingly, Mexicans say they are worried about foreign influence. More than eight-in-ten (83%) agree with the statement: “Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence,” and 46% *completely* agree. Worries about foreign influence have increased somewhat since 2007, when 75% agreed and 31% completely agreed.

	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Total	52	41	7
Income			
High	49	48	4
Middle	53	41	6
Low	54	36	10
Education			
High	49	50	1
Middle	50	44	6
Low	56	32	11
Region			
North	54	35	11
Central	65	26	8
Mexico City	44	54	1
South	40	53	7

“Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement: Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.” (Q12a)

8. Views of Personal Life

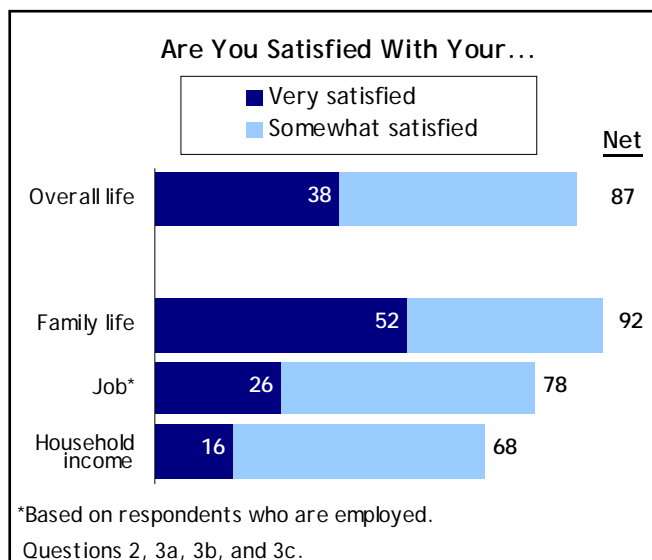
Mexicans are generally satisfied with their lives, and most are content with their family lives, jobs, and household incomes. However, few say they are *very* satisfied with their incomes or jobs. Moreover, their self assessment of their overall personal economic situation is not as high, and has declined since 2008.

Life Satisfaction

Nearly nine-in-ten Mexicans (87%) say they are satisfied with their life overall, while 14% say they are dissatisfied.

Mexicans are about as satisfied with their lives as are publics in the two other Latin American countries surveyed; 87% of Brazilians and 85% of Argentines are satisfied. Similarly, nine-in-ten Americans are content with their lives.

On specific aspects of their lives, Mexicans express high levels of satisfaction. About nine-in-ten say they are satisfied with their family life (92%), nearly eight-in-ten (78%) of the employed say they are satisfied with their job, and 68% say they are satisfied with their household income.



Slight Increases Since 2007

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>
	%	%	%
Family life			
Satisfied	92	84	92
Dissatisfied	8	16	8
Your job*			
Satisfied	71	70	78
Dissatisfied	25	27	21
Household income			
Satisfied	67	63	68
Dissatisfied	31	36	31

*Based on respondents who are employed.
Questions 3a through 3c.

Satisfaction with various aspects of life among Mexicans has improved since 2007, when it was already high. Satisfaction with family life is up eight percentage points, rising from 84% to 92%. Mexican satisfaction with family life is among the highest of the 25 publics surveyed – only the publics of India and Spain give their family lives higher ratings (94% each).

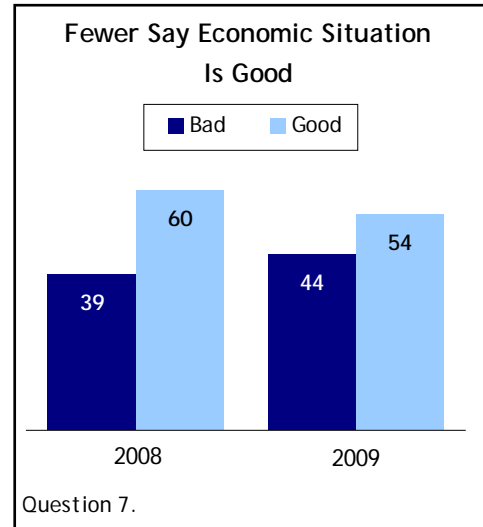
Job satisfaction among employed Mexicans also has increased, from 70% in 2007 to 78% in 2009. Similarly, satisfaction with household income is five percentage points higher in 2009 compared with 2007 – 68% versus 63%.

Personal Economic Situation

Mexicans are somewhat split about their personal economic situation – 54% say it is good and 44% say it is bad. In 2008, Mexicans were far more likely to rate their personal finances positively than negatively (60% vs. 39%).

Seven-in-ten Mexicans with at least some college education say their personal economic situation is very good or somewhat good. In contrast, 56% of those with at least some secondary school education, and 46% of those with a primary school education or less say the same.

Mexicans in the south and in Mexico City express the greatest levels of satisfaction with their personal economic situations. Nearly seven-in-ten in the south (69%) and 62% in Mexico City say they are in good financial shape, compared with 49% in the north and 44% in the central region.



2009 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Mexico --Survey Methods--

Results for the survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted May 26 to June 2, 2009. The survey in Mexico is part of the larger 2009 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 24 nations and the Palestinian territories from May 18 to June 16, 2009, under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. (*For more results from the 25-nation 2009 poll, see “Confidence in Obama Lifts U.S. Image Around the World,” released July 23, 2009.*)

The table provides details about the survey’s methodology, including the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in Mexico. 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.

Survey Details	
Sample Design	Probability
Mode	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages	Spanish
Fieldwork dates	May 26 to June 2, 2009
Sample size	1,000
Margin of error	3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult Population

Notes on the topline results:

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns always show 100%, however, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- The 2007, 2008, and 2009 Global Attitudes surveys use a different process to generate topline than previous Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from previously published numbers.
- Questions previously released in “Confidence in Obama Lifts U.S. Image Around the World” include Q2-8, Q11a-c, Q11e-f, Q11j, Q12-16, Q18-20, Q21a-e, Q21h, Q22, Q25-32, Q36-40, Q46-47, Q48-50, Q53-54, Q58, Q60, Q76-77, and Q78a-79c.
- Questions held for future release: Q1, Q11d, Q11g-i, Q11k-l, Q21f, Q21i-l, Q33-34, Q51-Q52, Q59, Q61, and Q90-94.
- In the following topline, the results for questions Q2-Q8, Q11a, Q11b, Q11c, Q12a, Q13-Q14, Q18a, Q21a, Q21b, Q21d, Q21h, Q25, Q28-32, Q46, Q47, Q48a-Q49c, Q53-54, and Q76-77 are shown for Mexico only, but are available for the other 24 publics in “Confidence in Obama Lifts U.S. Image Around the World.”

2009 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Mexico Final Topline

		Q2 Next, please tell me how satisfied you are with your life overall -- would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	38	49	11	3	0	100

		Q3a As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: a. your household income?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	16	52	22	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	11	52	28	8	1	100
	Summer, 2002	17	50	22	9	2	100

		Q3b As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: b. your family life?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	52	40	7	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	41	43	13	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	51	41	6	2	1	100

		Q3c As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: c. your job? (BASED ON THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED)						
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	26	52	16	5	2	100	549
	Spring, 2007	19	51	20	7	4	100	626
	Summer, 2002	28	43	18	7	4	100	639

		Q4 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	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 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, 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

		Q6 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, 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

		Q7 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	7	47	33	11	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	54	30	9	2	100

		Q8 When children today in Mexico grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off than people are now?				
		Better	Worse	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	37	36	17	9	100
	Spring, 2007	41	39	16	4	100
	Summer, 2002	41	36	13	10	100

		Q8a Thinking about how people around the world view Mexico these days, do you think Mexico is well regarded or poorly regarded?				
		Well regarded	Poorly regarded	Neither/both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	24	61	10	5	100

		Q9a 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, 2009 --	81	17	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	81	17	1	0	0	100

		Q9b 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, 2009 --	68	26	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	63	28	6	2	1	100
	Summer, 2002	72	23	3	0	1	100

		Q9c 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: c. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	52	21	14	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	50	26	15	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	69	18	7	5	2	100

		Q9d 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. 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, 2009 --	50	31	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	36	9	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	52	30	9	7	1	100

		Q9e 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. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	73	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	65	28	5	1	1	100

		Q9f 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. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	63	26	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	56	35	6	2	1	100

		Q9g 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. economic problems					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	75	19	4	1	1	100

		Q10 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 (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	56	18	24	2	100

		Q11a 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, 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

		Q11b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	11	46	26	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	30	12	6	100
	Summer, 2002	11	45	19	13	12	100

		Q11c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100

		Q12a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	14	38	28	13	7	100

		Q13 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between Mexico and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	27	52	12	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	48	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	14	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	27	51	9	4	8	100

		Q14 Now thinking about you and your family – do you think the growing trade and business ties between our country and other countries are very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad for you and your family?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	22	52	13	3	9	100
	Spring, 2008	15	51	19	7	8	100
	Summer, 2002	25	51	8	3	13	100

		Q17a 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, 2009 --	18	54	19	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	62	25	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	11	53	23	7	6	100

		Q17bmex 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 Felipe Calderón ¹					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	25	50	16	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	53	21	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	15	51	18	11	6	100

1. Asked about then-President Vicente Fox in 2002.

		Q17c 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, 2009 --	31	46	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2007	26	50	17	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	22	54	13	4	7	100

		Q17d 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, 2009 --	21	47	22	6	5	100
	Spring, 2007	23	52	19	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	29	55	10	3	4	100

		Q17e 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: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	11	40	25	10	13	100
	Spring, 2007	13	46	29	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	13	44	21	9	13	100

		Q17f 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, 2009 --	8	29	36	19	9	100

		Q17g 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, 2009 --	7	28	32	26	6	100

		Q18a As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: a. Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	46	37	11	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	31	44	17	6	2	100
	Summer, 2002	43	33	13	8	3	100

		Q18c As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: c. The government should take steps to protect Mexico economically, even if other friendly nations object to it.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	47	40	8	2	3	100

		Q21a 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 Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	15	40	24	9	11	100

		Q21b 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: b. Russian President Dmitri Medvedev					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	3	12	21	14	50	100

		Q21d 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: d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	3	10	19	13	54	100
	Spring, 2008	3	9	18	24	46	100
	Spring, 2007	5	17	21	22	36	100

		Q21g 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: g. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	1	8	17	46	28	100
	Spring, 2008	1	5	11	68	15	100
	Spring, 2007	4	13	21	45	17	100

		Q21h 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: h. French President Nicolas Sarkozy					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	3	14	18	14	52	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	19	26	43	100

		Q24a 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. Beatriz Paredes Rangel					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	9	38	23	9	21	100

		Q24b 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. Jesús Ortega Martínez					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	8	29	24	11	28	100

		Q24c 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. Felipe Calderón					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	22	46	19	10	4	100

		Q25 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like Mexico - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	16	32	32	17	4	100
	Spring, 2007	13	34	25	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	30	25	27	6	100

		Q28 Overall, how much influence do you think the United States is having on the way things are going in our country? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	43	36	13	4	5	100
	Spring, 2008	50	31	9	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	38	37	13	5	7	100

		Q29 ASK IF 'A GREAT DEAL' OR 'A FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q28: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good	Bad	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	23	49	24	4	100	793
	Spring, 2008	21	60	17	2	100	651
	Spring, 2007	22	60	16	2	100	631

		Q30 In your opinion, how much, if at all, does what happens in the American economy affect economic conditions in Mexico—a great deal, fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	53	29	11	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	28	12	7	4	100

		Q31 ASK IF WHAT HAPPENS AFFECTS CONDITIONS A GREAT DEAL OR A FAIR AMOUNT: Right now, is the American economy having a positive or negative impact on economic conditions in Mexico?					
		Positive	Negative	Neither/both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	20	70	7	3	100	828
	Spring, 2008	26	63	6	5	100	624

		Q35 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 (Vol.)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	57	14	22	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	51	21	23	2	3	100

		Q42 In the past year, how often, if ever, have you had to do a favor, give a gift or pay a bribe to a government official in order to get services or a document that the government is supposed to provide?						
		Very often	Somewhat often	Not too often	Not at all	Never (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	7	23	21	34	14	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	21	19	31	14	2	100
	Summer, 2002	8	15	16	38	21	1	100

		Q46 Did the election of President Barack Obama lead you to have a more favorable or less favorable opinion of the United States?				
		More favorable	Less favorable	No change (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	51	15	25	9	100

		Q48a Now I'm going to read you some statements about what President Obama might do. Please tell me whether you think this is something he will or will not do. a. Be fair in dealing with the Israelis and the Palestinians?			
		Will	Will not	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	40	28	32	100

		Q48b Now I'm going to read you some statements about what President Obama might do. Please tell me whether you think this is something he will or will not do. b. Take into account the interests of countries like ours when making international policy decisions?			
		Will	Will not	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	47	29	24	100

		Q48c Now I'm going to read you some statements about what President Obama might do. Please tell me whether you think this is something he will or will not do. c. Get the United States to take significant measures to control global climate change?			
		Will	Will not	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	47	24	29	100

		Q48d Now I'm going to read you some statements about what President Obama might do. Please tell me whether you think this is something he will or will not do. d. Seek international approval before using military force?			
		Will	Will not	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	45	25	30	100

		Q49a As I read some specific policies of President Barack Obama tell me if you approve or disapprove of them: a. Closing the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	45	25	30	100

		Q49b As I read some specific policies of President Barack Obama tell me if you approve or disapprove of them: b. Withdrawing U.S. combat forces from Iraq by December 2011			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	56	21	23	100

		Q49c As I read some specific policies of President Barack Obama tell me if you approve or disapprove of them: c. Sending additional troops to Afghanistan			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	22	52	25	100

		Q53 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of Mexico, more of an enemy of Mexico, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	45	24	23	8	100
	Spring, 2008	45	22	28	5	100

		Q54 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of Mexico, more of an enemy of Mexico, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	64	17	13	6	100
	Spring, 2008	48	31	17	3	100

		Q68 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, 2009 --	33	62	5	100

		Q69 ASK IF RESPONDENT WANTS TO GO TO 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, 2009 --	55	41	4	100	341

		Q70 Overall, would you say it is good for Mexico or bad for Mexico that many of its citizens live in the U.S.?			
		Good for Mexico	Bad for Mexico	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	42	48	10	100

		Q71 Do you support or oppose using the Mexican army to fight drug traffickers?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	83	12	5	100

		Q72 And do you think that the Mexican army 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, 2009 --	66	15	14	5	100

		Q73a Now I'm going to read you a list of things the U.S. might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Do you support or oppose: a. Training Mexican police and military personnel			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	78	17	5	100

		Q73b Now I'm going to read you a list of things the U.S. might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Do you support or oppose: b. Providing money and weapons to the Mexican police and military personnel			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	63	28	8	100

		Q73c Now I'm going to read you a list of things the U.S. might do to help the Mexican government combat drug traffickers in our country. Do you support or oppose: c. Deploying U.S. troops in Mexico			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	30	59	11	100

		Q74 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, 2009 --	25	15	51	4	5	100

		Q75 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, 2009 --	16	60	16	4	5	100

		Q76 Have you heard of the disease called swine flu found in many countries around the world, or haven't you heard of this?			
		Have heard	Have not heard	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	93	5	2	100

		Q77 ASK IF 'HAVE HEARD' OF SWINE FLU IN Q76: How worried are you that you or someone in your family will be exposed to swine flu - very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not worried at all?							
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	Exposed Already (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	28	35	19	16	0	1	100	934

		Q78 ASK IF 'HAVE HEARD' OF SWINE FLU IN Q76: Do you approve or disapprove of the job the government has done in dealing with the swine flu?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	76	17	7	100

		Q82 Have you ever traveled to the U.S.?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	22	77	0	100	
	Spring, 2007	25	75	1	100	
	Summer, 2002	27	73	0	100	

		Q83 Do you have friends or relatives who live in another country that you write to, telephone or visit regularly?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	47	52	1	100	
	Spring, 2007	51	49	0	100	
	Summer, 2002	53	47	0	100	

		Q84 ASK IF HAS FRIENDS OR RELATIVES IN ANOTHER COUNTRY: Do any of the friends or relatives you write to, telephone or visit regularly live in the U.S.?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	83	16	1	100	472
	Spring, 2007	82	17	0	100	423
	Summer, 2002	93	7	1	100	531

		Q85 ASK IF HAS FRIENDS OR RELATIVES IN U.S. WHO THEY CONTACT REGULARLY: In general, would you say your friends or relatives who live in the U.S. have achieved their goals, or have they been disappointed?				
		Achieved their goals	Been disappointed	DK/Refused	Total	N
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	70	23	8	100	386

		Q86 Do you receive money from relatives living in another country regularly, once in a while, or don't you receive money from relatives living in another country?				
		Receive money regularly	Receive money once in a while	Do not receive money	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	4	14	80	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	17	73	4	100

		Q87 Do you know someone who went to the U.S., but returned to your area because they were captured by "La Migra" at the border?			
		Yes - I know someone	No - I do not know anyone	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2009 --	47	51	2	100

		Q88 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, 2009 --	40	58	2	100