

ENCUESTA CIUDADANÍA DEMOCRACIA Y NARCOVIOLENCIA CIDENA, 2011

METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS



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CIUDADANÍA
DEMOCRACIA Y
NARCOVIOLENCIA
CIDENA, 2011

CIDENA 2011

The survey Citizenship, Democracy, and Durg-related violence (CIDENA, 2011) has the goal of providing information to contribute to a diagnosis on the complex dynamics between society and drug-relaed violence in Mexico.

Four years after the start of this war on drugs in Mexico, nobody had measured the impact of this social conflict situation on democratic values, conceptions of citizenship and the Rule of Law.

This excercise was done under the perspective of social psychology, as shown by cognitive interviews and list experiments.



CIDENA 2011- METHODOLOGY

•The survey Citizenship, Democracy, and Drug-related Violence (CIDENA, 2011) was a national survey applied to men and women over 18 years old, inhabitants of the United States of Mexico.

•The field work was developed from May 10 through June 9, 2011, with home face-to-face interviews.

•The sample was of a total of 7,416 interviews at the national level. The margin of error nationally is of +/- 1.1% at 95% confidence.

•To select the electoral sections, the sample was designed under a stratified, complex, probabilistic, and proportional to size sample.

•For the purposes of the survey, it was important to compare results among states with different levels of violence. To achieve this purpose, the level of violence was measured through the number of executions collected by three main national newspapers: Reforma, El Universal, and Milenio.

• Sample included representativeness for 7 states with three different levels of violence:

High levels of violence: Chihuahua, Guerrero, Michoacán, and Nuevo León.

Intermediate levels of violence: Jalisco, and Estado de México

Low levels of violence: Distrito Federal.

•The states in the sample also represent the three main political parties in the state government: Chihuahua (PRI); DF (PRD); Estado de México (PRI); Guerrero (PRD); Jalisco (PAN); Michoacán (PRD); Nuevo León (PRI).

• 900 cases for Chihuahua, Distrito Federal, Estado de México, Jalisco, Michoacán, and Nuevo León with a margin of error of +/- 3.3% at 95% confidence.

•And 816 cases for Guerrero with a margin of error of +/- 3.5%.

CORE CONCEPTS

1 2

Ideology

The survey has three sections that measure the opinion of citizens regarding issues with a deep ideological content.

Effects of violence on institutional evaluation

This section approaches issues concerning the perception of the national economy, institutional trust, and political behavior.

3 4

Security and victimization

This section explores the way in which violence has affected the daily life of people, directly or indirectly: how they changed their activities, the way they protect their homes, or measures taken at their working places.

Social Capital

The issue of social capital is an approach to the need of promoting collective actions to strength cultural values, institutions, as well as society's quality of life. Actions that are essential for economic, political or social development of the country might be affected by drug-related violence as well.

QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION



COGNITIVE INTERVIEWS

The questionnaire used in the survey went through a series of tests to avoid possible errors during the field work. To identify possible comprehension problems, **cognitive interviews** helped to find the mistakes on questionnaire design. These interviews included an analysis of each of the questions in the questionnaire to evaluate comprehension, structure, phrasing and social desirability problems.

TRIAL FIELD WORK

Once the adjustments from the cognitive interviews were done, a small trial was undertaken in the state of Morelos. This trial enabled the verification of time of the interview, reception of the questionnaire by the respondents and observations concerning missing options in the answers or uncomfortable questions to the respondent.



ADDITIONAL METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES

LIST

Questionnaire also includes a technique that allows to get better answers to sensible questions.

For example: the approval of torture. This technique is known as list experiment or counting of elements.

The idea in the example of list experiment, is asking a question that might be uncomfortable in an indirect way, such that there is a higher possibility of getting an honest answer from the respondents.

To do these experiments, two groups are used: control and treatment.

To apply all the questions done in a list experiment way, it was necessary to divide the sample. For this, 16 different questionnaires were sent to the field, alternating the questions between control and treatment groups.

Where no respondents were found, the observation was replaced.

EXPERIMENT

RELEVANT FINDINGS

1

Approval of the strategy



Approval of the strategy



Is the war being won or not?

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CIDENA 11

2

Democratic values



Rights and freedoms



Physical abuse to obtain information



Detention without proof



Voting for drug-related candidates

3

Rule of Law



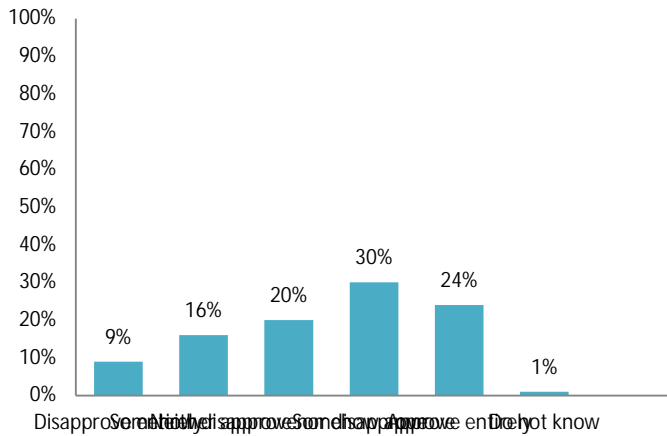
Going against the law



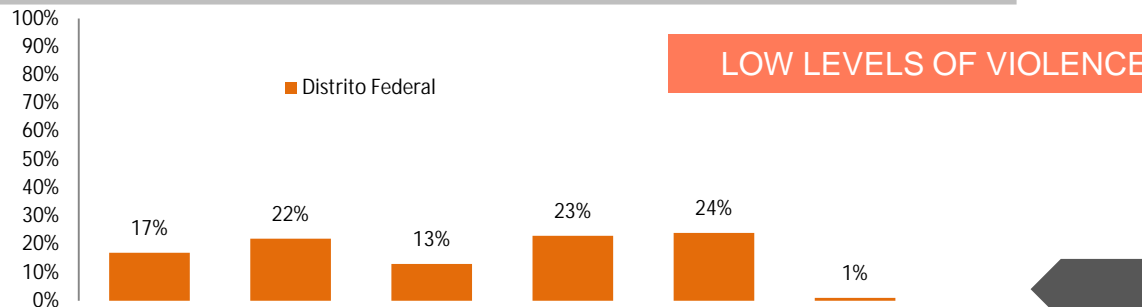
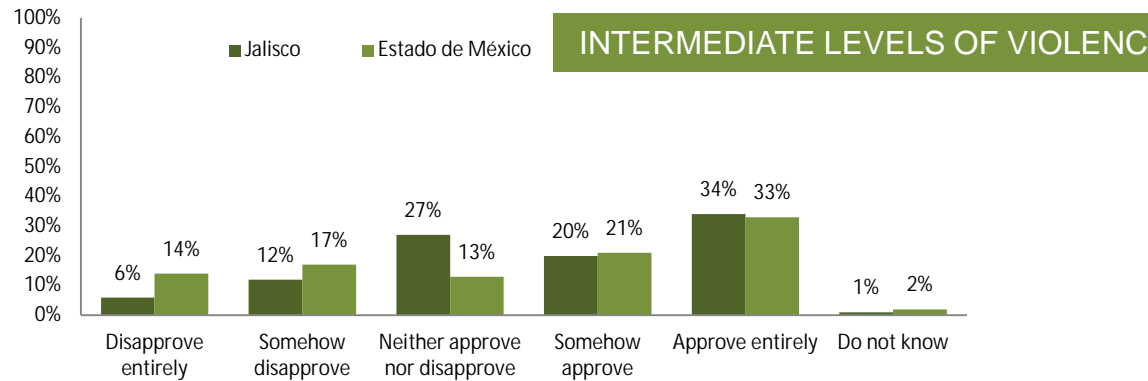
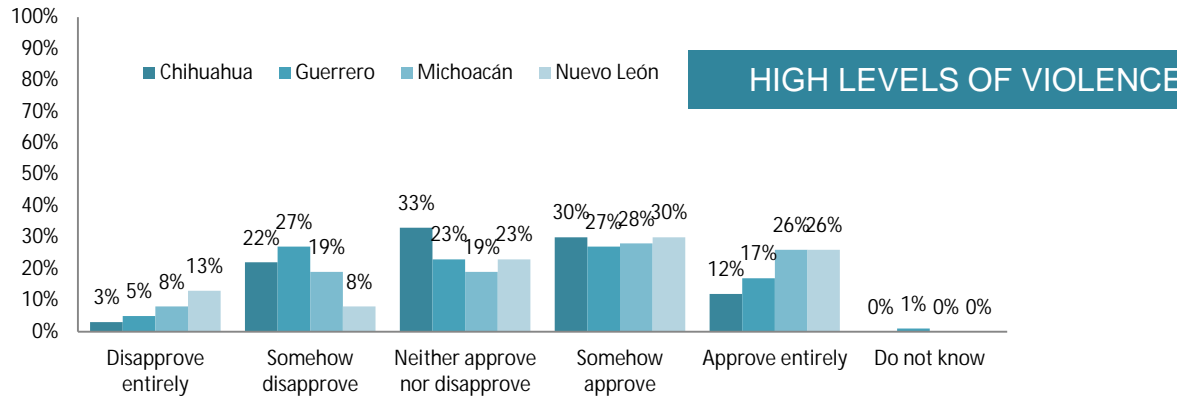
Self-defense groups

HOW MUCH DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE THE ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN FIGHTING DRUG TRAFFICKING?

NATIONAL

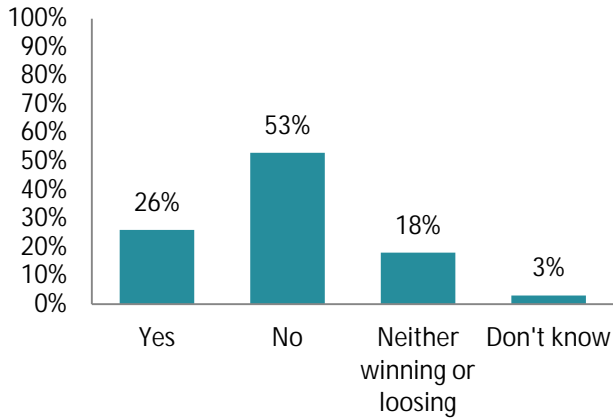


Ciudadanía, Democracia y Narcoviolenencia (CIDENA, 2011). July 2011. Sample size 7,416 at a national level. Margin of error +/- 1.1% at a 95% confidence level. 900 cases for Chihuahua, Distrito Federal, Estado de México, Jalisco, Michoacán y Nuevo León. Margin of error of +/- 3.3% at 95% confidence. And 816 cases for Guerrero, margin of error of +/- 3.5%. SIMO Consulting, México.



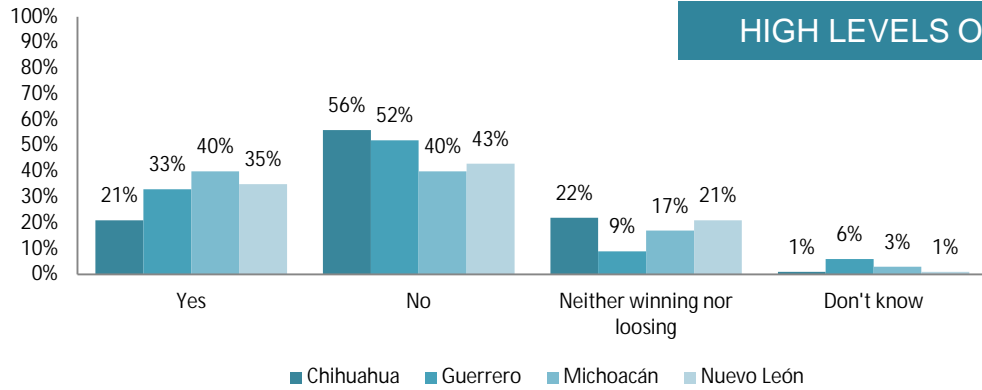
IN YOUR OPINION, IS THE GOVERNMENT WINNING THE WAR ON DRUGS OR NOT?

NATIONAL

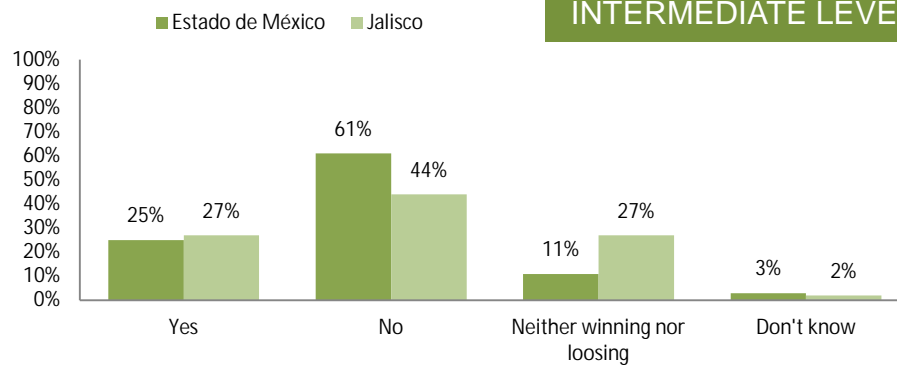


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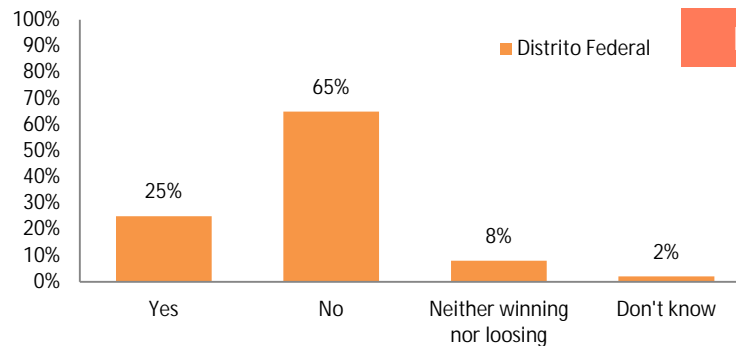
HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



INTERMEDIATE LEVELS OF VIOLENCE

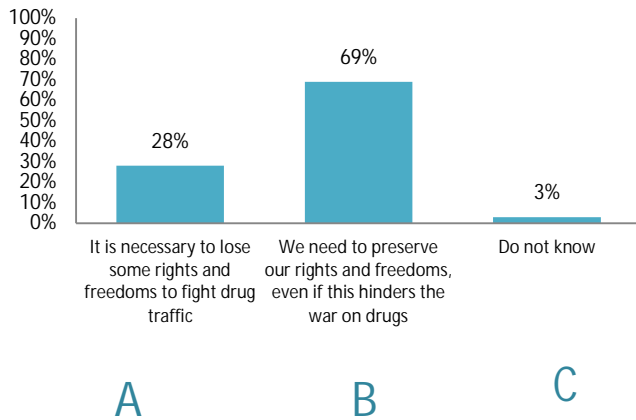


LOW LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



SOME PEOPLE SAY THAT IN ORDER TO END DRUG TRAFFIC IN MEXICO, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO LOSE SOME RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS. PLEASE TELL ME, WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS DO YOU AGREE THE MOST (...)?

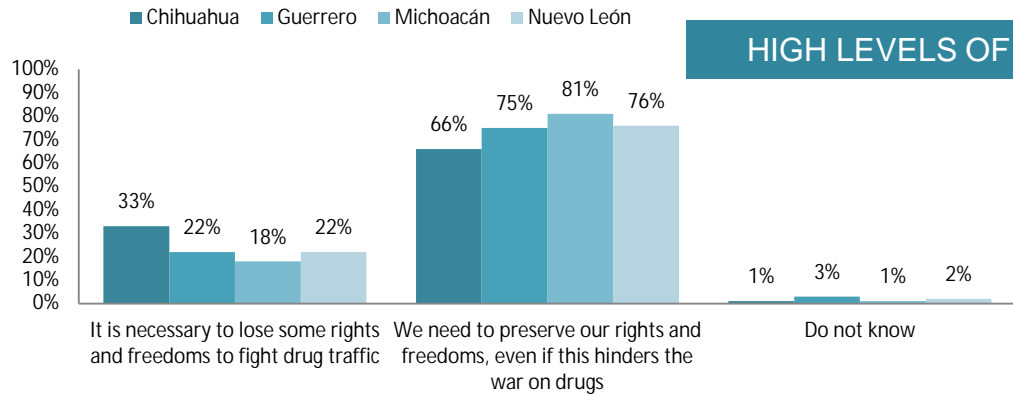
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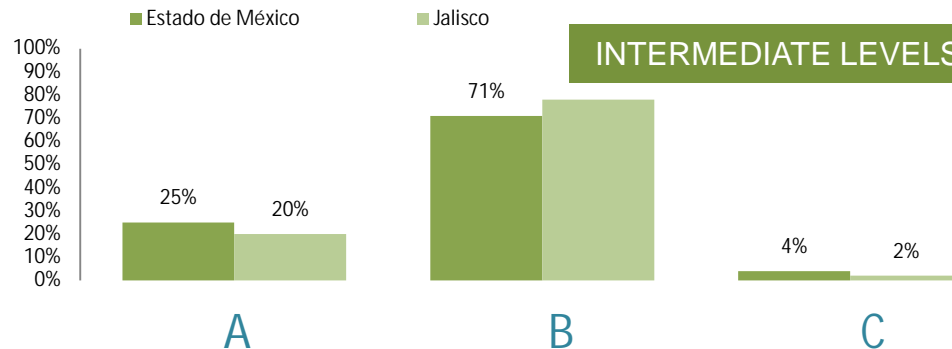
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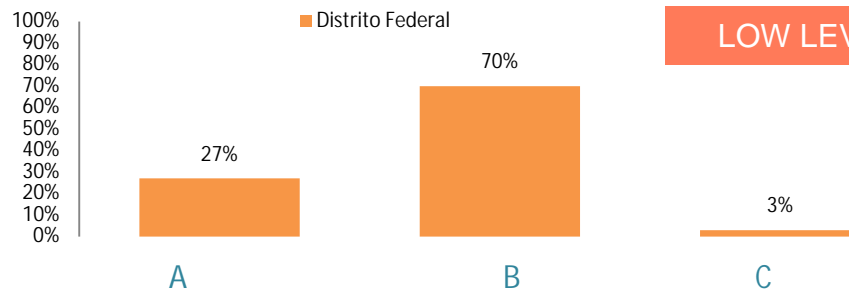
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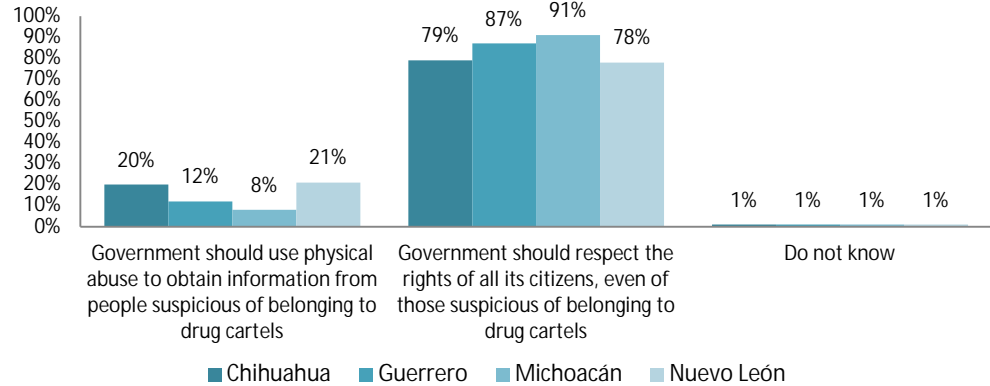
LOW LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



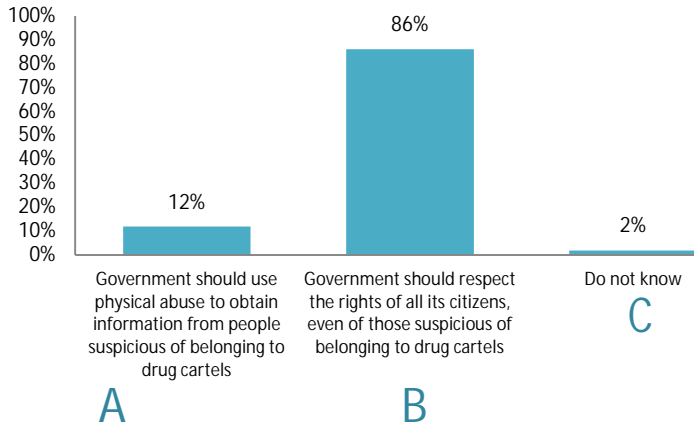
WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS DO YOU AGREE THE MOST?

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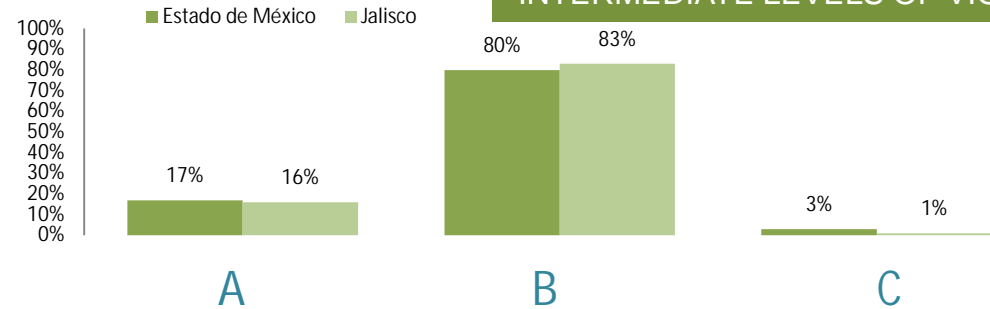
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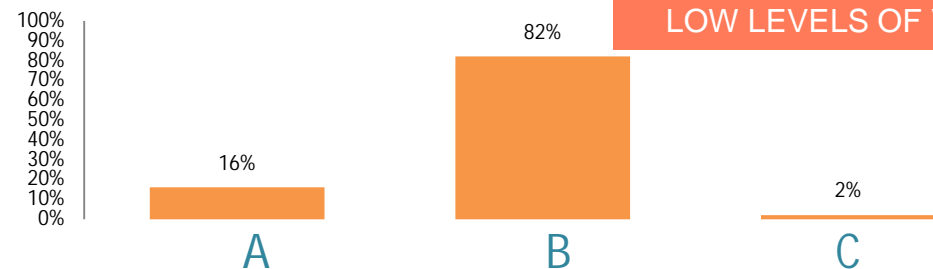
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INTERMEDIATE LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



LOW LEVELS OF VIOLENCE

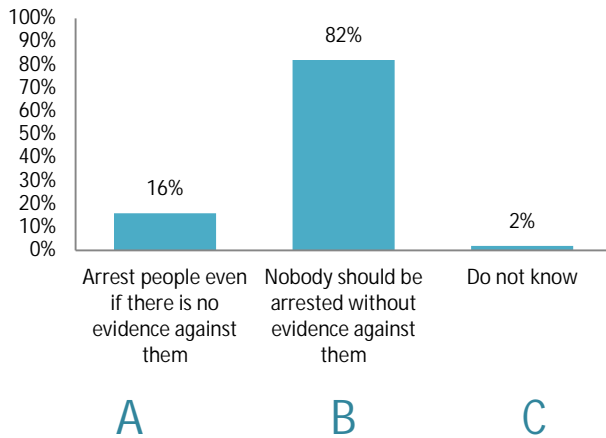


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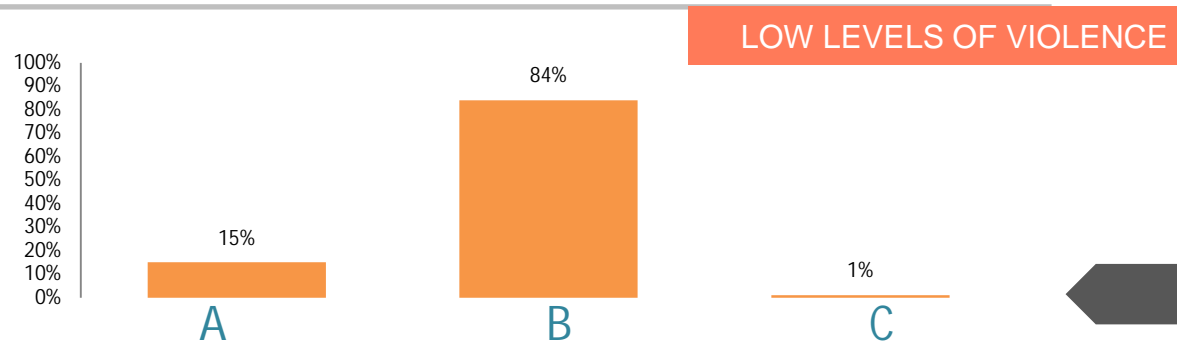
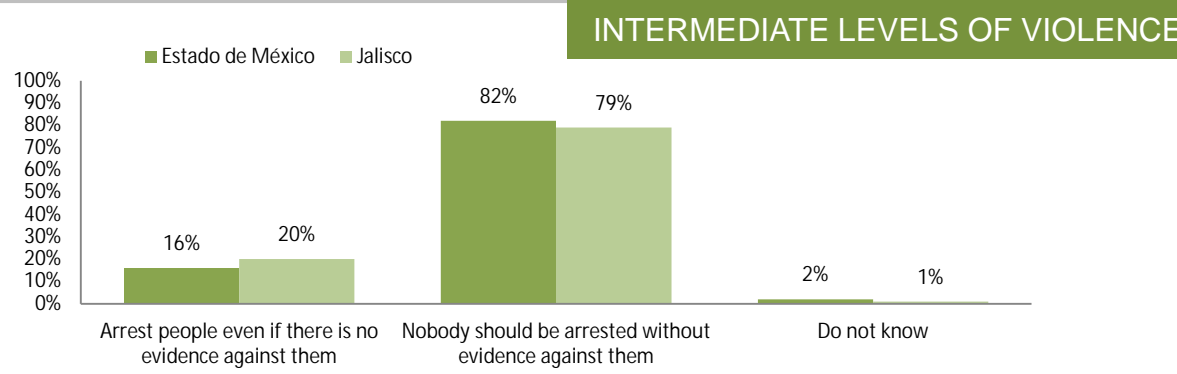
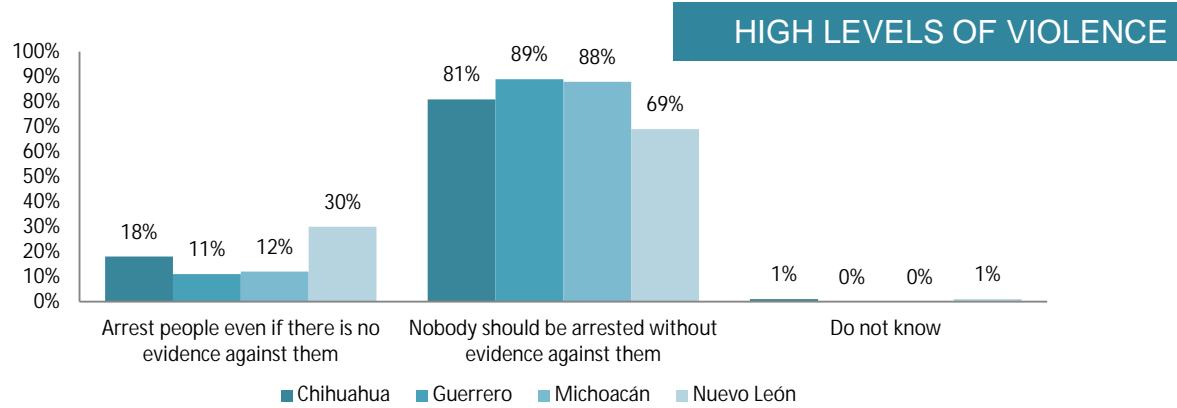
WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS DO YOU AGREE THE MOST?



NATIONAL

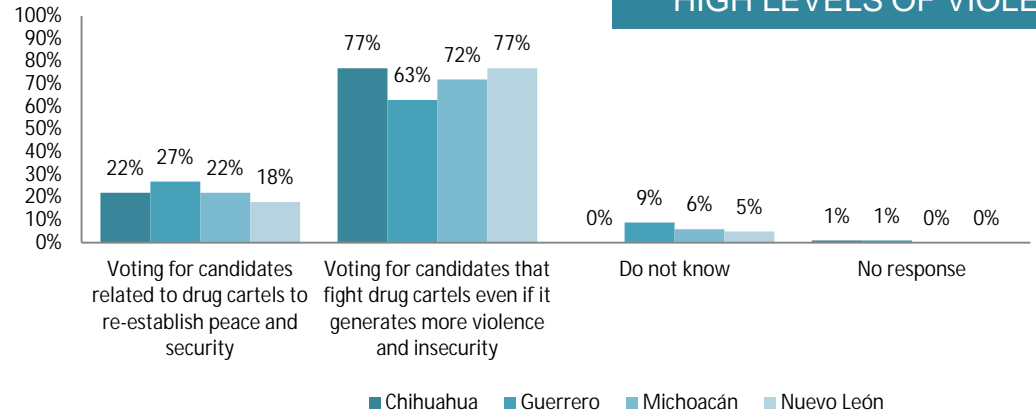


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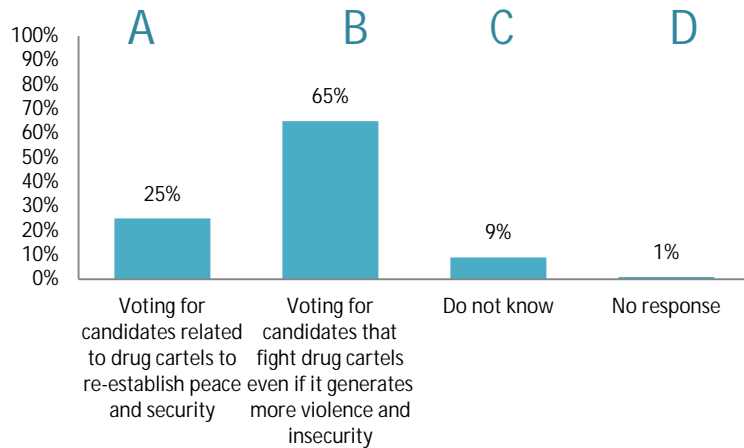


WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS DO YOU AGREE THE MOST?

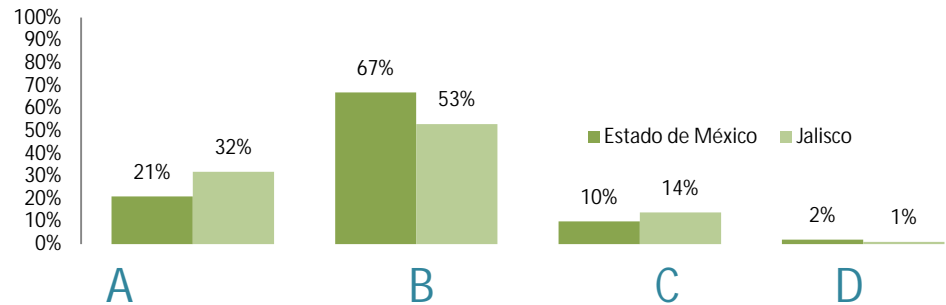
HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



NATIONAL

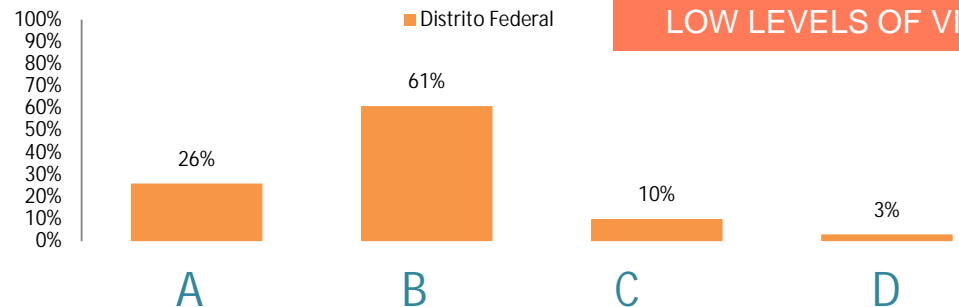


INTERMEDIATE LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



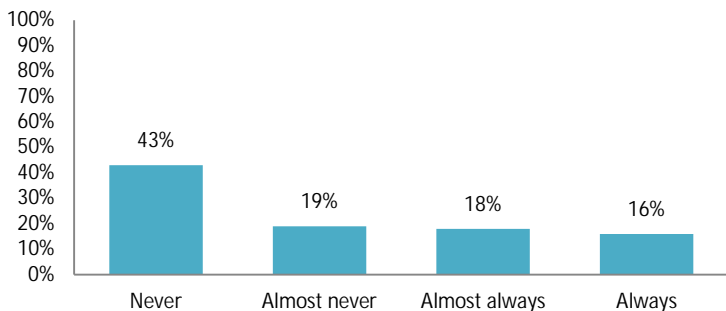
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LOW LEVELS OF VIOLENCE

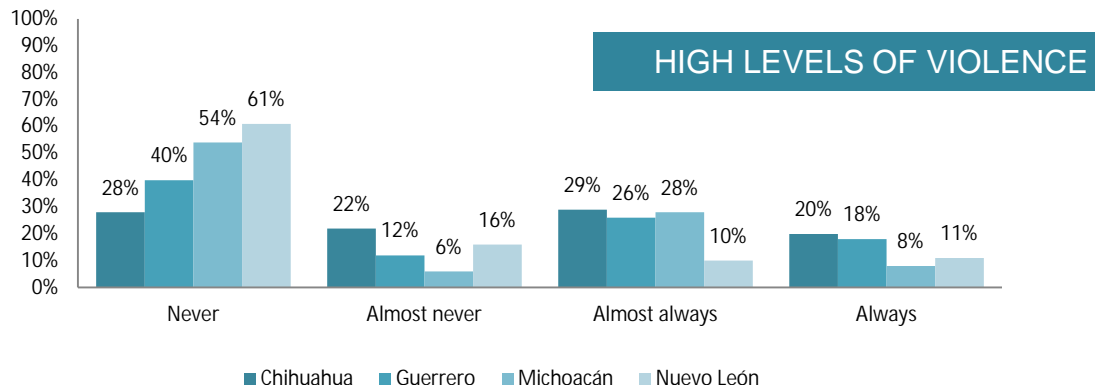


WHEN YOU THINK YOU ARE RIGHT, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO GO AGAINST THE LAW (...)?

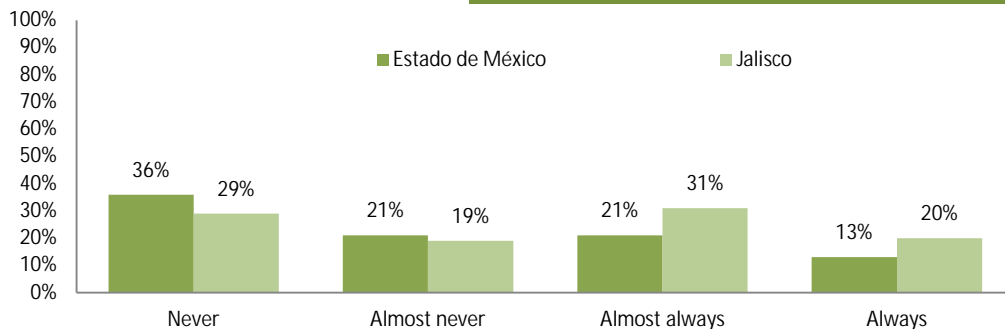
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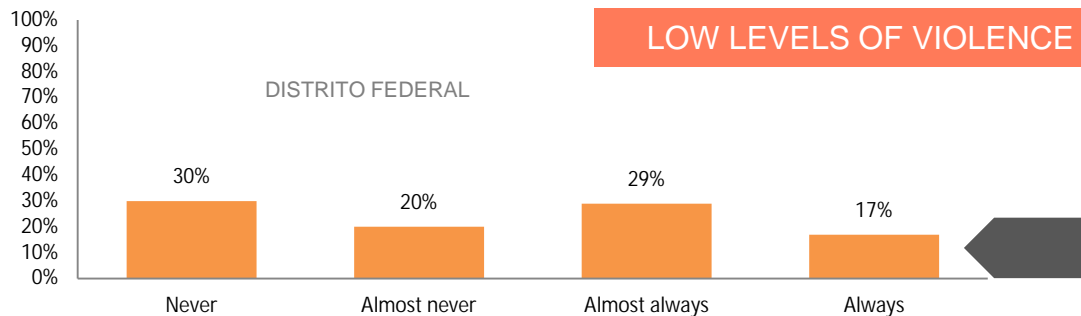
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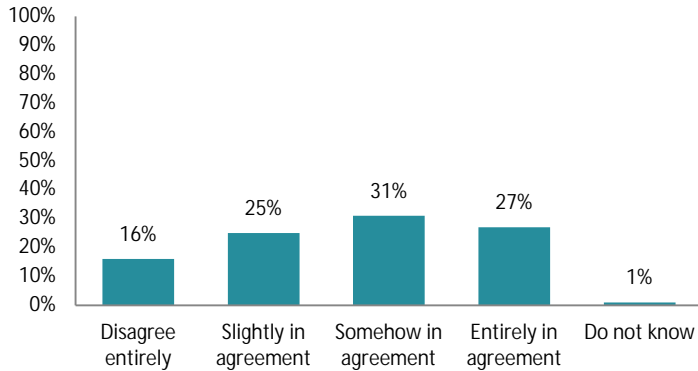


DISTRITO FEDERAL



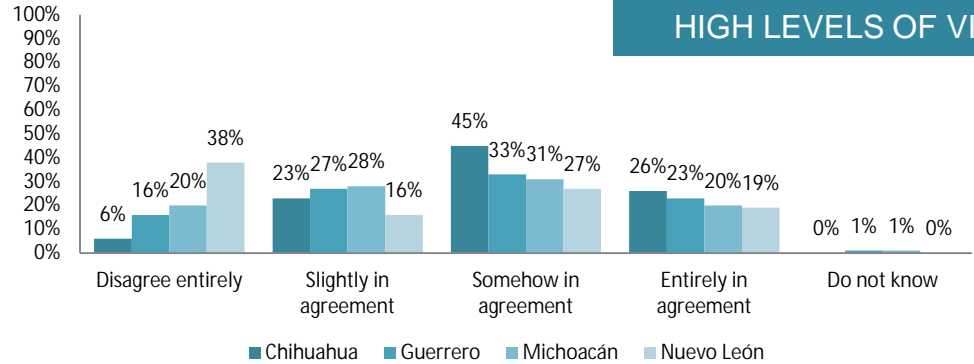
SOME COMMUNITIES BESIEGED BY DRUG VIOLENCE HAVE STARTED TO ORGANIZE TO CREATE SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE WITH COMMUNITIES ORGANIZING INTO SELF-DEFENSE GROUPS?

NATIONAL

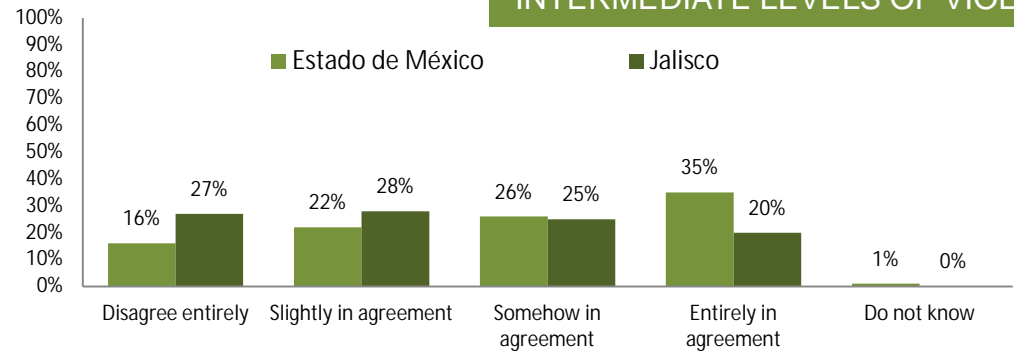


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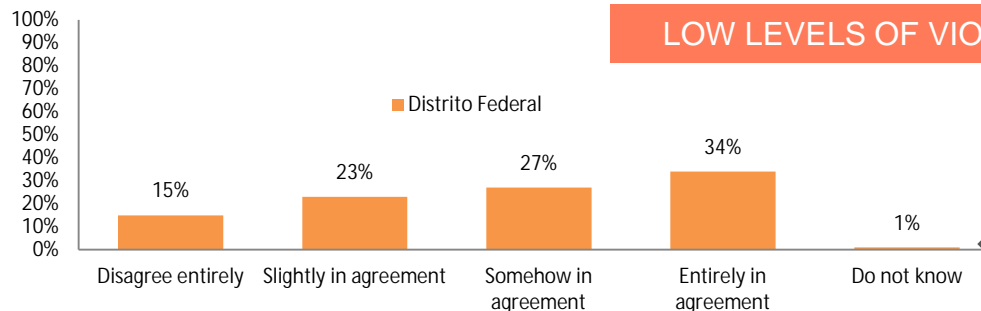
HIGH LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



INTERMEDIATE LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



LOW LEVELS OF VIOLENCE



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