



Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel Wave 6 Report

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July 14, 2026

All data come from the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel (Wave 6), conducted online between May 25 and June 15, 2026. Results from Wave 6 are for respondents who answered our sixth-wave survey; the data are unweighted. The data and codebooks for Waves one through six are available at www.dialogojudicial.com.

Introduction

In June 2025, Mexican judges at all levels of the judicial hierarchy were, for the first time and in the largest judicial election in world history, directly elected by citizens. This project tracks citizens' attitudes toward the reforms and the judiciary as these reforms are implemented, as the elections unfold, and as the directly elected judges take office, which occurred on September 1, 2025. This report continues to monitor public reactions to the reform as it moves into implementation, focusing not only on citizens' evaluations of the newly elected judges, but also on their support for the reform and their understanding of the new judicial system.

Executive Summary

This report summarizes findings from the sixth wave of the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel, a nationally representative panel survey of Mexican adults tracking public attitudes during the implementation of the country's first-ever judicial elections. The data presented here were collected via an online panel with 1,950 respondents between 25 May and 15 June 2026, several months after the newly elected judges took office in September 2025 and several months after judges took office. It also incorporates analyzes from earlier waves to examine changes over time and contextualize the latest results. From this wave, we draw four main conclusions:

- **Support for the judicial reform remains highly partisan.** MORENA identifiers remain the most supportive group across all six waves, with support declining only modestly from 87% in Wave 1 to 79% in Wave 6. Opposition-party supporters are much less supportive: support among MC voters falls from 47% to 29%, from 38% to 21% among PRlistas, and PAN voters from 20% to 13%. The Wave 6 results show continued partisan polarization rather than convergence.
- **Evaluations of the newly elected judges remain negative.** In Wave 6, 62% of respondents rated the judges' performance as either "bad" or "very bad," compared to 37% who described it as "good" or "very good," indicating little change from the similarly negative pattern observed in previous waves.
- **Voting intentions for the 2027 judicial elections show stability over time, but support levels remain moderate.** Across waves roughly half of the respondents say they would vote in the next judicial elections, ranging from 49% to 52%. The share saying they would not vote has declined from 39% to 33%, while blank or null vote intentions have increased, from 12% to 18%.

Support for Judicial Reform Across Waves by Partisanship

Figure 1 The figure shows support for the judicial reform across Waves 1 through 6 by respondents' party identification. Support remains highly partisan across all six waves. MORENA identifiers are consistently the most supportive group, with support declining from 87% in Wave 1 to 79% in Wave 6. Opposition-party identifiers express substantially lower levels of support. Support among MC identifiers declines from 47% in Wave 1 to 29% in Wave 6, while support among PRI identifiers falls from 38% to 21%. PAN identifiers remain the least supportive group, with support declining from 20% in Wave 1 to 13% in Wave 6. Overall, the figure demonstrates that support for the judicial reform remains sharply divided along partisan lines.

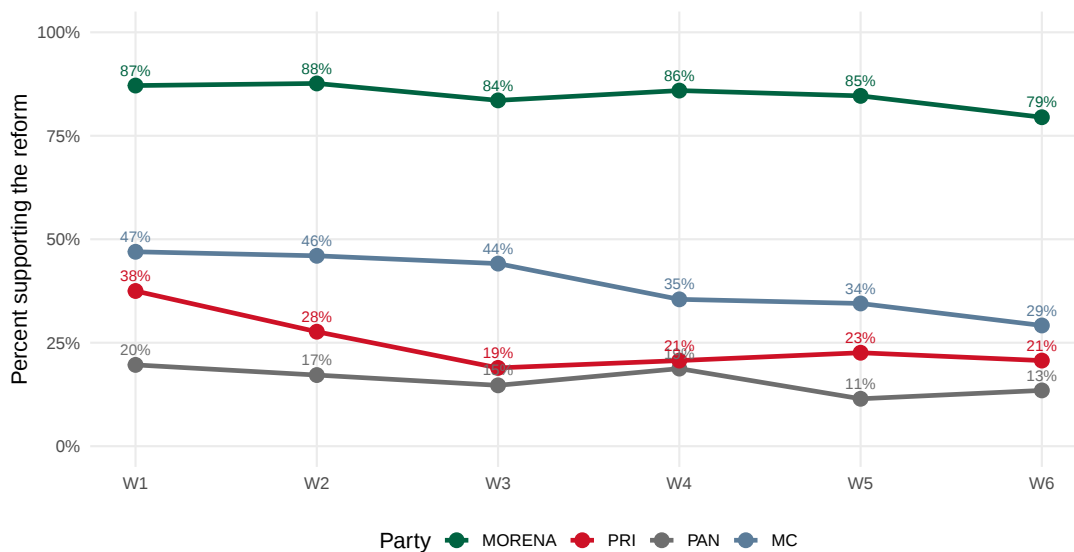


Figure 1: Support for Judicial Reform Across Waves by Party Identification

Evaluations of the Newly Elected Judges' Performance

Respondents were also asked to evaluate the job performance of the newly elected judges and magistrates, who took office in September 2025. As shown in Figure 2, evaluations in Wave 6 are very similar to those observed in Wave 5. In Wave 6, 62% of respondents offered a negative evaluation, compared to 37% who rated the judges positively. This closely mirrors the Wave 5 distribution, where 61.7% offered a negative evaluation and 38.4% rated the judges positively. More specifically, in Wave 6, 37% rated the judges' performance as "bad" and 25% as "very bad," while 34% rated it as "good" and 3% as "very good." Overall, the distribution of evaluations changed very little between Waves 5 and 6, with negative evaluations continuing to outnumber positive ones.

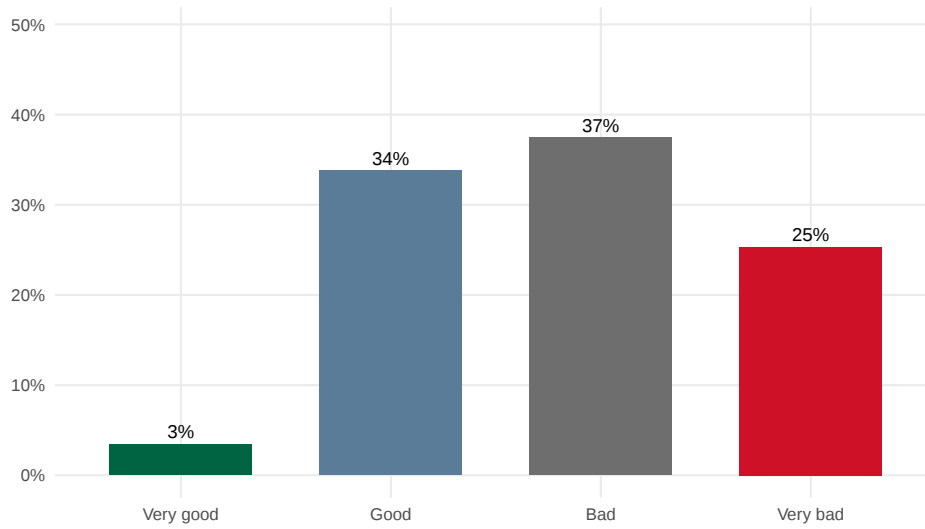


Figure 2: Evaluations of the Newly Elected Judges' Performance

Future Voting Behavior in the 2027 Judicial Elections

Figure 3 shows respondents' stated voting intentions for the 2027 judicial elections across waves. The figure reports the aggregate distribution of respondents who say they would vote, would not vote, or would cast a blank or null vote. Overall, future voting intentions are remarkably stable across waves. The share of respondents who say they would vote remains close to half of the sample in every wave: 49% in Wave 3, 49% in Wave 4, 52% in Wave 5, and 50% in Wave 6. This suggests that willingness to participate in the next round of judicial elections has remained relatively durable after the first judicial election. At the same time, the share of respondents who say they would not vote declines modestly over time, from 39% in Wave 3 to 33% in Wave 6. The proportion saying they would cast a blank or null vote increases from 12% to 18%. This pattern suggests that some respondents may be moving away from outright nonparticipation, but not necessarily toward clear electoral participation. Instead, some appear to be shifting into a more ambivalent form of engagement through blank or null voting.

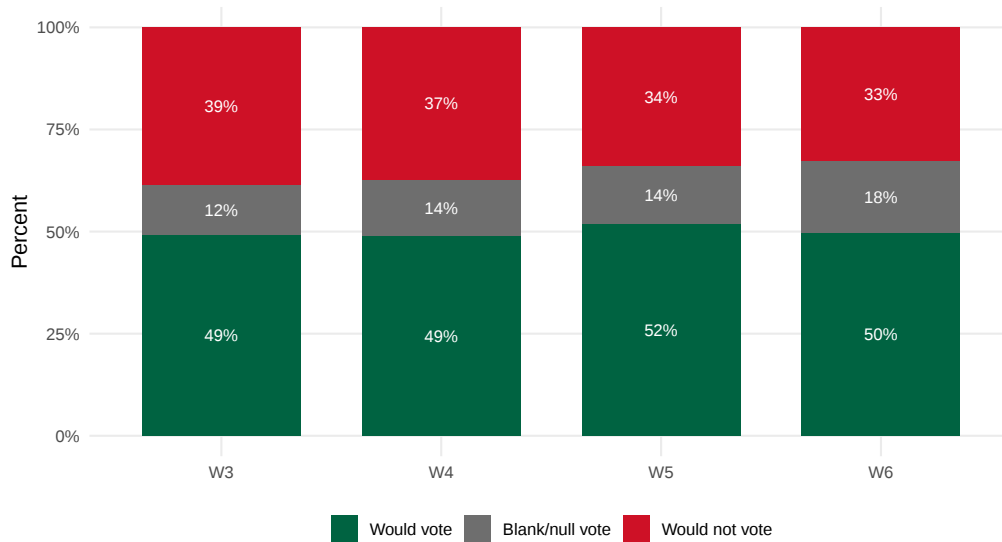


Figure 3: Individual Future Voting Behavior in the 2027 Judicial Elections

Conclusion and Final Remarks

Findings from the sixth wave provide an updated picture of public opinion as Mexico’s judicial reform moves further into implementation. Support for the reform remains strongly divided by party identification: MORENA identifiers continue to express high levels of support, while PAN, PRI, and MC identifiers remain much less supportive.

Evaluations of the newly elected judges’ performance remain negative overall and changed little between Waves 5 and 6. In Wave 6, negative assessments continue to outnumber positive ones, closely mirroring the pattern observed in the previous wave. At the same time, stated willingness to vote in the 2027 judicial elections remains stable at the aggregate level, with roughly half of respondents saying they would participate across Waves 3 to 6.

Taken together, the Wave 6 results point to a public opinion environment marked by stable partisan divisions, broad but uneven awareness of the newly elected judiciary, negative evaluations of judicial performance, and moderate but steady willingness to participate in the next round of judicial elections. Future waves will be important for assessing whether these patterns persist as the new judiciary continues to operate.

Field Notes

The sixth wave of the survey was fielded by NetQuest from May 25 - June 15, 2026, with a total of 1,950 respondents. NetQuest maintains a panel of nearly 260,000 respondents

in Mexico, the NetQuest panel is certified with the requirements for the ISO20252:2019 standard. This wave of the survey was designed to approximate a nationally representative sample of the Mexican population with quotas for gender, age, region and socioeconomic status. Nevertheless and consistent with most online surveys, younger and more affluent respondents are overrepresented relative to the Mexican population.

Acknowledgments

This material is based upon work supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. SES-2501293 & SES-2501294. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



Additional support for this project is provided by the Department of Political Science, the College of the Liberal Arts and the McCourtney Institute for Democracy at Penn State and the Department of Political Science, the College of Social Sciences and Public Policy at Florida State University, and a Seed Grant from the Council on Research and Creativity at Florida State University.