



## Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel Wave 4 Report

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All data come from the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel (Wave 4), conducted online between September 30 and October 17, 2025. Results from Wave 4 are those respondents who answered our fourth wave survey, the data is unweighted. The data and codebooks for Waves one through four are available at [www.dialogojudicial.com](http://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 are seated which happen on September first ([Staff 2025](#)).

## Executive Summary

This report summarizes findings from the fourth 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 2,219 respondents between September 30 and October 17, 2025, which follows the new elected judges taking office in September. For this wave we draw four main conclusions:

- **Public awareness of the newly elected judges remains limited.** Following the June 2025 judicial elections, the new judges and magistrates took office in September 2025 ([Staff 2025](#)). Over one-third of respondents (35.7%) reported knowing nothing about them, and 38.3% had heard only “a little,” indicating overall low public familiarity with the newly installed judiciary.
- **Evaluations of the newly elected judges are mixed but lean negative.** A majority of respondents rated the judges’ performance as “bad” (37.2%) or “very bad” (22.9%), while only 37% described it as “good” and 2.9% as “very good.”
- **Future voting participation shows mixed levels of engagement.** A near majority of respondents (49.2%) indicated that they would vote for candidates in the future judicial elections in 2027. However, a significant portion of respondents (38.4%) stated that they would not vote, while 12.4% expressed an intention to cast a blank or null ballot.
- **Attitudes toward the judicial reform remain stable.** Opposition to the reform stands at 40.5% in Wave 4, with 36.3% expressing support and 23.2% remaining neutral, showing little change since previous waves despite the judges’ installation in office.

## Public Awareness of the Newly Elected Judges

Following the judicial elections held in June 2025, the newly elected judges and magistrates formally took office in September 2025 (Staff 2025). To assess public familiarity with this transition, respondents were asked how much they had heard or knew about the new judges and magistrates taking office. As shown in Figure 1, awareness of the new judiciary is relatively low: 38.3% of respondents reported knowing nothing and 35.7% “a little,” while only 21% said “some” and 5% “a lot.” These results suggest that, despite the unprecedented nature of the judicial elections, public knowledge of those assuming judicial office remains limited and uneven across the population.

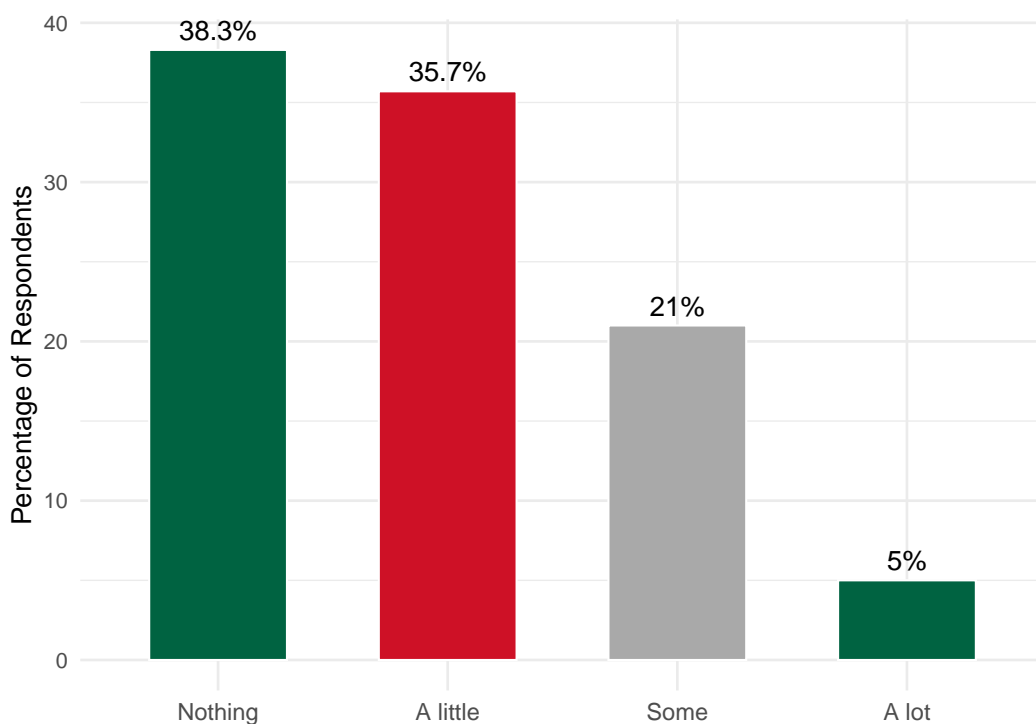


Figure 1: Awareness of Elected Judges Taking Office (Wave 4)

## 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 are mixed but lean negative. A majority of respondents rated their performance as either “bad” (37.2%) or “very bad” (22.9%), while 37% considered it “good” and only 2.9% “very good.”

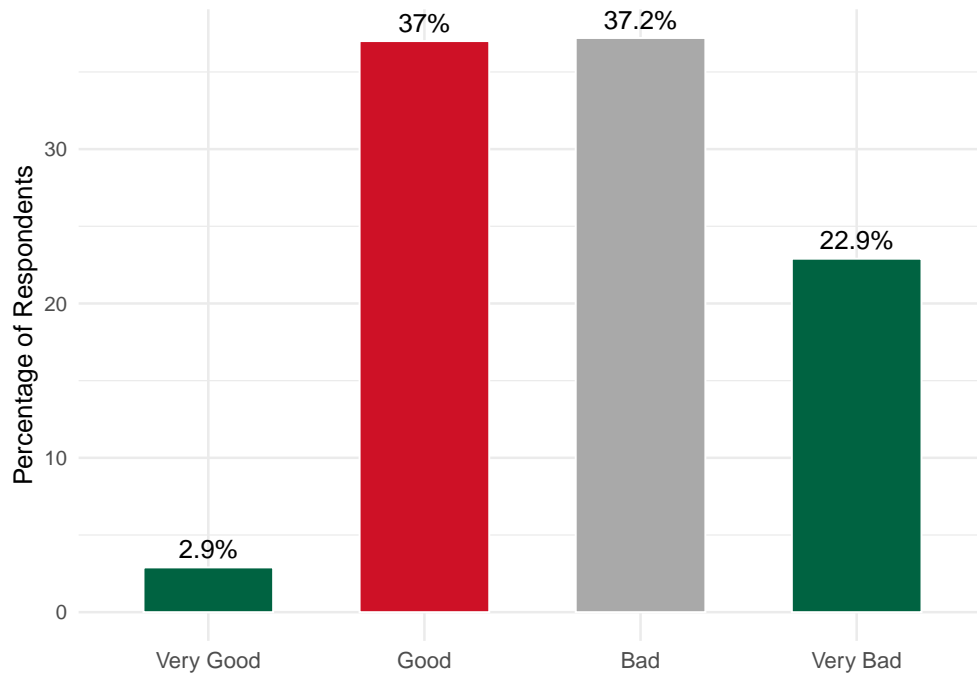


Figure 2: Evaluations of the Newly Elected Judges' Performance (Wave 4)

## Future Voting Behavior in the 2027 Judicial Elections

Following the installation of the newly elected judges and magistrates in September 2025, respondents were asked again about their intentions to participate in the next round of judicial elections scheduled for 2027. As shown in Figure 3, nearly half of respondents (49.2%) said they would vote for candidates, 37.2% reported they would not vote, and 13.5% stated they would cast a blank or null ballot. These figures are virtually unchanged from Wave 3, indicating that public enthusiasm for judicial elections has not increased even after the newly elected judges took office.

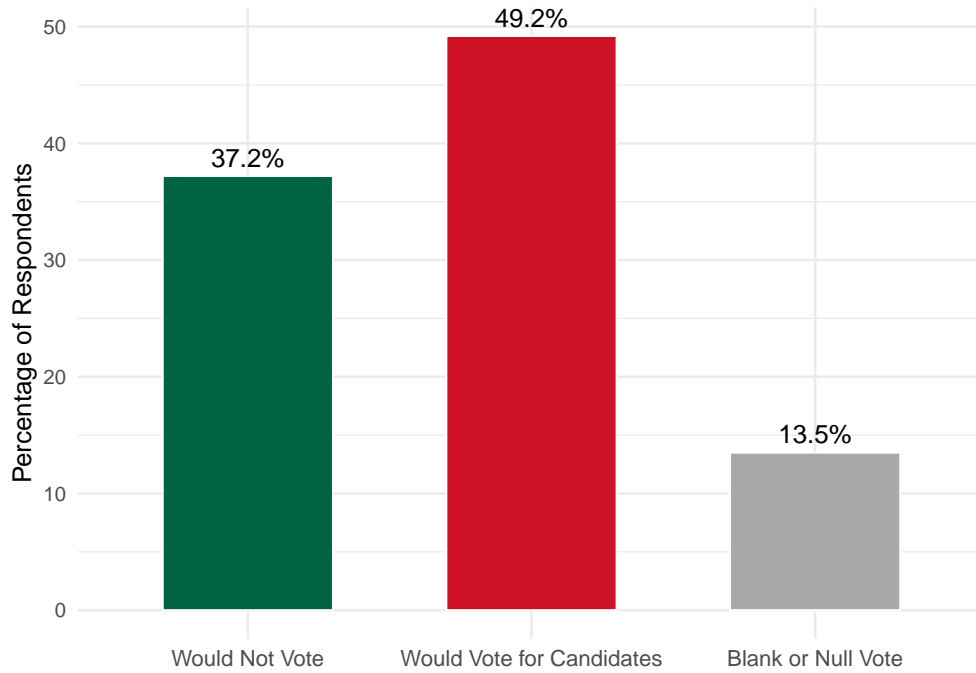


Figure 3: Future Voting Intentions for the 2027 Judicial Elections, Wave 4

## Support for the Judicial Reform Across Waves

Respondents were asked whether they supported the proposed judicial reform. Figure 4 presents the distribution of responses across the four survey waves. In Wave 1, 41.6% of respondents expressed support for the reform, 26.7% were neutral, and 31.8% opposed it. In Wave 2, opposition rose to 38.1%, while support remained similar at 40.9% and neutrality decreased to 21.0%. In Wave 3, opposition increased slightly to 41.7%, with 35.5% supporting the reform and 22.9% remaining neutral. In Wave 4, fielded after the newly elected judges took office in September 2025, the distribution of attitudes remained largely unchanged: 40.5% opposed the reform, 23.2% were neutral, and 36.3% supported it. Overall, these results indicate that public opinion on the reform has remained stable over time, with persistent divisions and no major shift following the judges' installation in office.

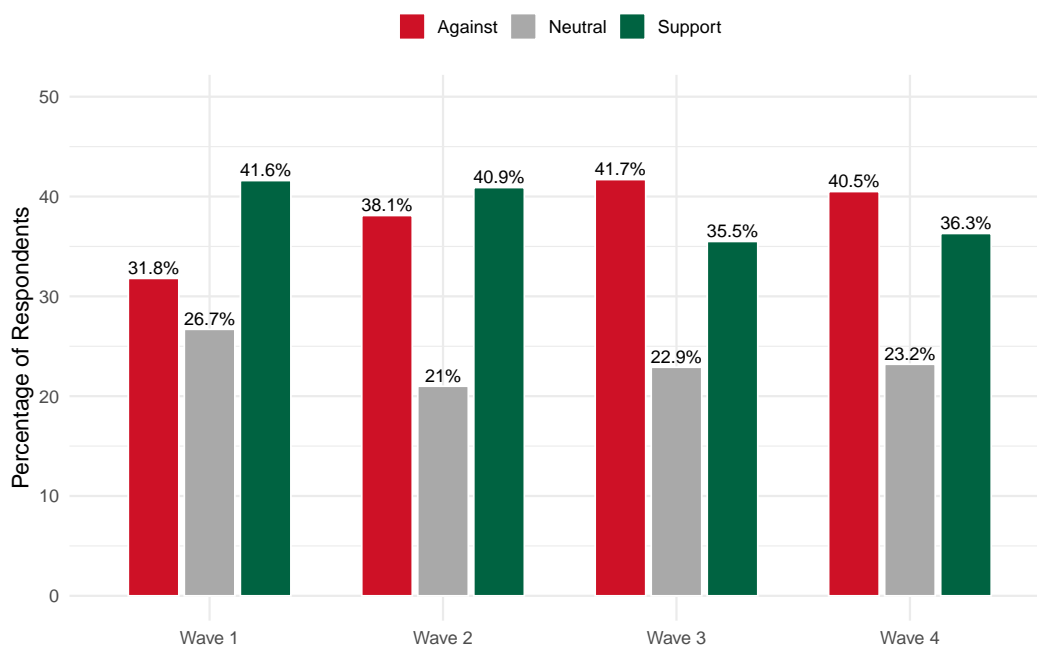


Figure 4: Distribution of Support for the Judicial Reform Across Waves (W1–W4)

## Conclusion and Final Remarks

Findings from the fourth wave of the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel offer an updated picture of public opinion after the newly elected judges and magistrates officially assumed office in September 2025. Overall, public engagement with the reform process remains limited, and opinions about the judiciary’s performance are mixed. While some citizens view the new judges’ work positively, a majority continue to express critical assessments and modest levels of trust in judicial institutions.

Support for the judicial reform has remained largely stable across the four waves, with opposition persisting at elevated levels compared to the beginning of the panel. The continuity in attitudes suggests that the installation of elected judges has not substantially shifted public perceptions of the reform. Although expectations surrounding the new judiciary were high, early evaluations indicate that skepticism remains a defining feature of public opinion toward this unprecedented reform effort.

As the reforms continue to unfold and the judges begin exercising their roles, subsequent waves will be critical to track whether these stable but divided attitudes evolve—whether greater familiarity with the elected judiciary leads to increased confidence, or whether skepticism continues to shape public evaluations of Mexico’s judicial transformation.

## Field Notes

The Third wave of the survey was fielded by NetQuest from September 30 - October 17, 2025, with a total of 2,219 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. The first 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. The fifth wave of the survey is scheduled for February 2026.

## References

Staff, MND. 2025. "Mexico's New Supreme Court Takes the Bench."

URL: <https://mexiconewsdaily.com/news/mexicos-new-supreme-court-takes-bench/>

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