



Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel Wave 3 Report

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All data come from the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel (Wave 3), conducted online between June 24 and July 08, 2025. Results from Wave 3 are those respondents who answered our third wave survey, the data is unweighted. The data and codebooks for Waves one through three 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 are seated.

Executive Summary

This report summarizes findings from the third 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 2,592 respondents between June 24 and July 8, 2025, following the first judicial elections held in Mexico in June. For this wave we draw five main conclusions:

- **Most respondents did not vote.** Although a majority of respondents in previous waves of the survey indicated an intention to vote (55.5% in Wave 1 and 49.1% in Wave 2), a majority of respondents in Wave 3 (54.3%) reported not voting in the judicial elections held on June 1, 2025. Only 10.4% of respondents indicated that they voted, a figure consistent with official turnout data, which estimate that only 13% of eligible voters participated in the judicial elections ([Instituto Nacional Electoral 2025](#)).
- **Perceptions of electoral fairness are mixed.** In their assessments of fairness following the election, 26.5% of respondents viewed the electoral process positively, 29.7% remained neutral, while 43.9% viewed the elections as unfair. In the second wave of the survey, perceptions were more evenly divided.
- **Confidence in the Accuracy of Vote Counting.** A majority of respondents (31.1%) reported no confidence in the accuracy of vote counting, while 29.0% indicated little confidence.
- **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.
- **Opposition to the judicial reform has increased.** In Wave 1, 31.8% of respondents opposed the reform, rising to 38.1% in Wave 2 before slightly declining to 35.5% in Wave 3.

Electoral Participation in the Judicial Elections

Figure 1 presents the distribution of self-reported turnout as a measure of voters’ participation in the election. A majority of respondents (54.3%) reported not voting in the June 1, 2025, judicial elections. Only 10.4% indicated that they did vote, and of those who voted, 10.2% cast a blank or null vote. An additional 35.3% preferred not to disclose their participation. These self-reported figures closely align with official data released by Mexican electoral authorities, which estimate that just 13% of eligible voters participated in the judicial elections ([Instituto Nacional Electoral 2025](#)).

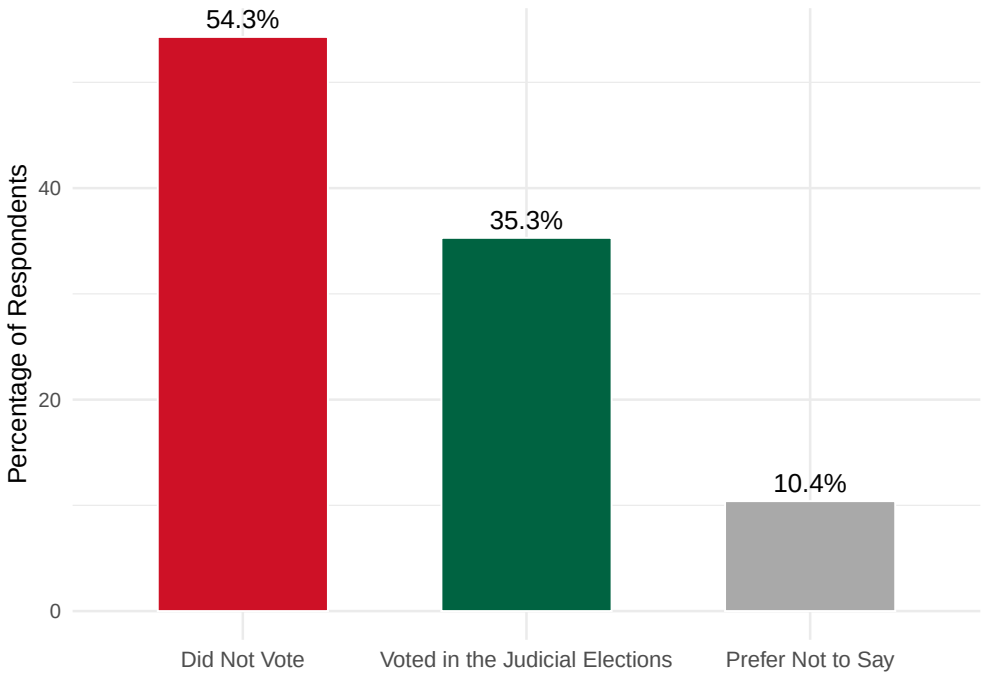


Figure 1: Electoral Participation in the Judicial Elections, Wave 3

Perception of Fairness of the Electoral Process

In addition to their participation, respondents were asked how they judged the fairness of the electoral process. Figure 2 shows the results. Assessments in this regard remain divided: 43.9% of the respondents viewed the elections as unfair (26.1% very unfair and 17.8% unfair), while 26.5% considered the process fair (15.3% fair and 11.2% very fair). A further 29.7% expressed a neutral opinion.

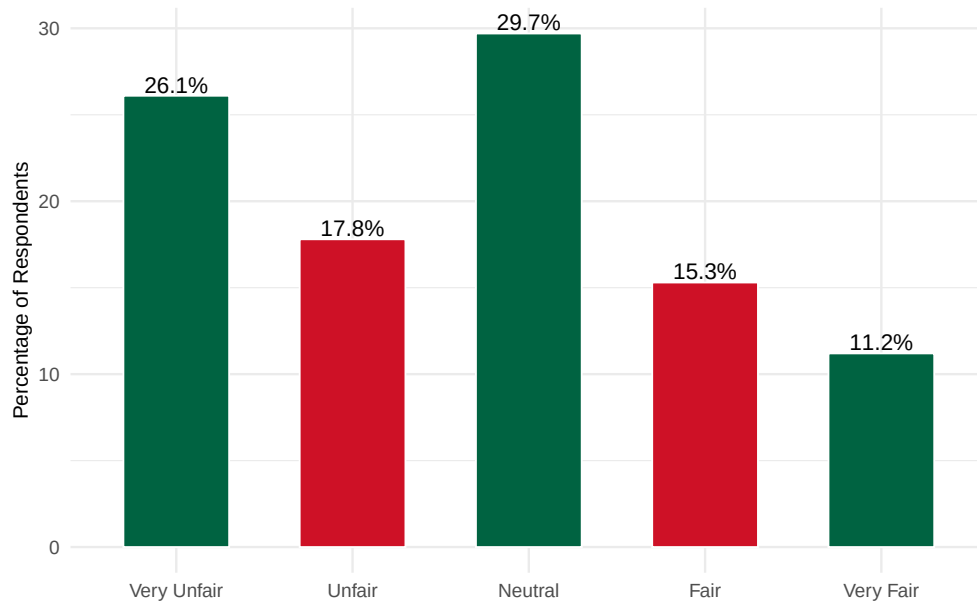


Figure 2: Perceptions of Fairness in Judicial Elections, Wave 3

Confidence in the Accuracy of Vote Counting

Respondents were also asked to indicate their level of confidence in the accuracy of vote counting. Figure 3 presents the results. A majority of respondents (31.1%) expressed no confidence, while 29.0% indicated little confidence. A smaller proportion, 12.4%, reported high confidence, and 27.5% stated they had some confidence. These results reflect varying levels of trust in the electoral process.

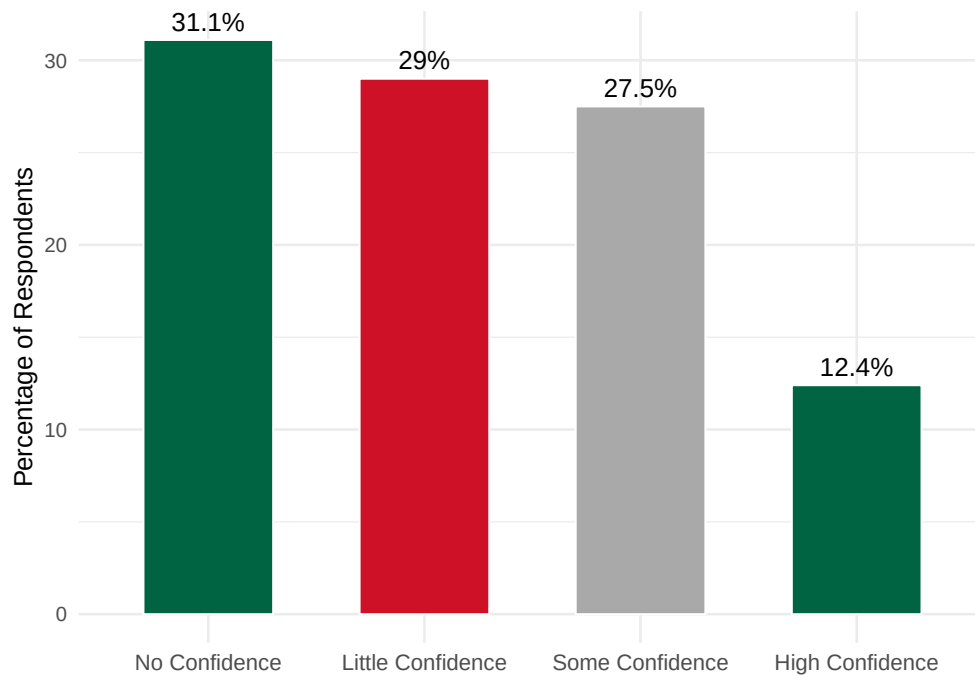


Figure 3: Confidence in the Accuracy of Vote Counting, Wave 3

Future Voting Behavior in the 2027 Judicial Elections

Regarding future voting intentions, respondents were asked about their behavior in the 2027 judicial elections. Figure 4 shows the distribution of responses. A majority of respondents (49.2%) expressed an intention to vote for candidates in the upcoming judicial elections. However, 38.4% stated they would not vote, while 12.4% indicated they would either leave the ballot blank or annul their vote.

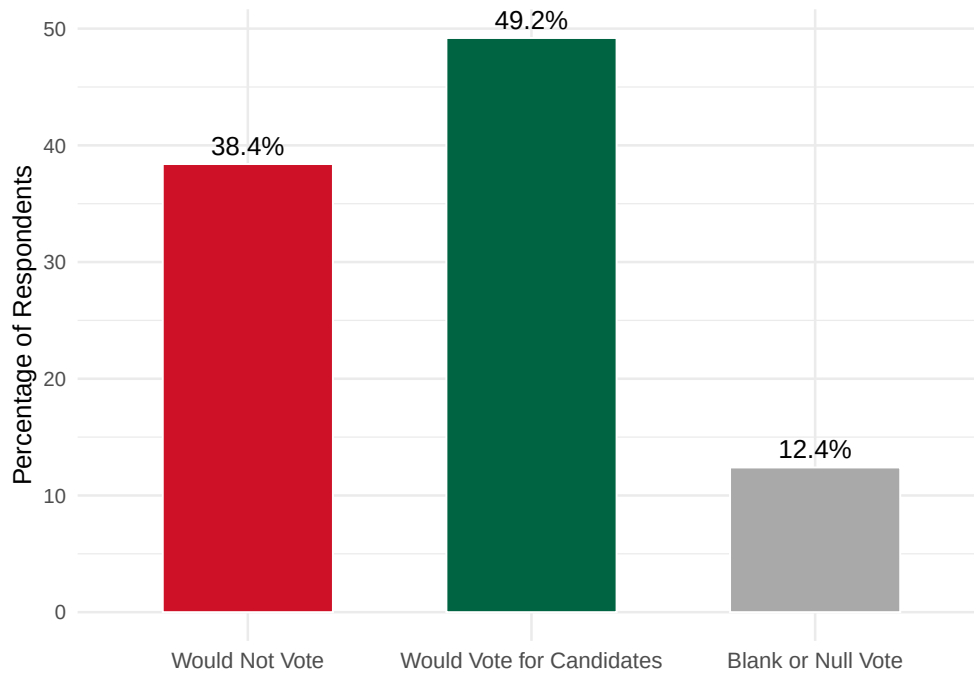


Figure 4: Voting Behavior in the 2027 Judicial Elections, Wave 3

Support for the Judicial Reform Across Waves

Respondents were asked whether they supported the proposed judicial reform. Figure 5 presents the distribution of responses across the three 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 declined slightly to 35.5%, with 41.7% supporting the reform and 22.9% remaining neutral. These results indicate that while support for the reform has remained steady, opposition increased notably between Waves.

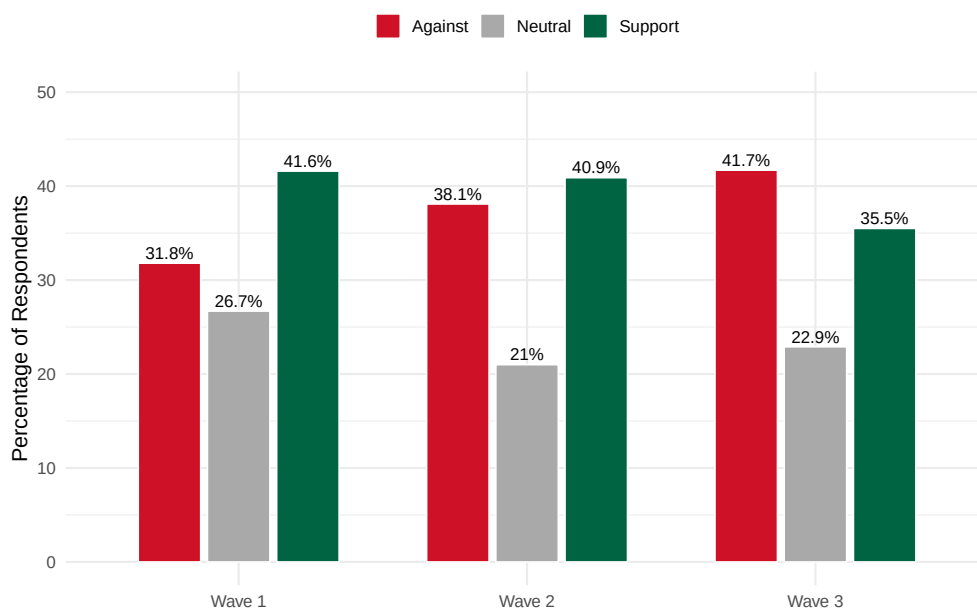


Figure 5: Distribution of Support for the Judicial Reform Across Waves

Conclusion and Final Remarks

Findings from the third wave of the Mexico Judicial Reform Opinion Panel provide an updated view of public opinion after Mexico’s historic first direct election of judges. Public engagement was limited—only 10.4% reported voting—and perceptions of fairness and trust in vote counting remain divided.

Support for the judicial reforms has been stable across the three waves, but opposition has increased significantly compared to the start of the panel, suggesting that the electoral process and its aftermath may have contributed to more critical views of the judicial reform. While Wave 3 recorded a slight decline in opposition compared to Wave 2, skepticism remains higher than in early 2025.

As directly elected judges assume office, future waves of the panel will be essential to monitor whether these elevated levels of opposition persist, decline, or intensify, and to assess how the reforms influence broader public confidence in the judiciary over time.

Field Notes

The Third wave of the survey was fielded by NetQuest from June 24 - July 08, 2025, with a total of 2,592 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 fourth wave of the survey is scheduled for September 2025.

References

Instituto Nacional Electoral. 2025. “Cálculos distritales judiciales 2025: Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación – votos por candidatas (nacional).” <https://computospj2025.ine.mx/scjn/nacional/candidatas>. Accessed July 28, 2025.

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