

UC San Diego

SCHOOL OF GLOBAL POLICY AND STRATEGY  
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ELECTORAL NEWSLETTER  
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# Democratic Integrity: Mexico 2024

ELECTION DAY: FIRST REPORT



# Summary

**"Democracy is a system of institutions that survive and representatives that change."**

**José Woldenberg**

**"Democracy is superior to any other system of government because it is the only one that does not require the costly expedient of blood."**

**Karl Popper**

One week ago, on Sunday, June 2, Mexicans cast their votes for more than 20,000 popularly elected positions, including the presidency, Congress, and governors in nine states.

The National Electoral Institute, an autonomous organization independent of the government and political parties, installed 170,000 polling stations across the country. It did so with the support of more than one million citizens who served as polling station officials.

This combination of professional electoral authorities and committed citizens has once again ensured the integrity of the election day.

Despite an ongoing public security crisis, the willingness of citizens to participate allowed for a day characterized by civility.

Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo will be the next president of Mexico. She will not only be the first woman to lead Mexico, but also the first woman to head a national government in North America, achieving this gender milestone before either Canada or the United States.

In this penultimate issue of "Democratic Integrity: Mexico 2024," we present an overview of last week's elections' preliminary results.

In the "Last Glance" section, we examine how one of the political parties that played a leading role in this electoral cycle appears set to lose its registration.

# Election Day in Review

June 2, 2024, was the most significant election day in Mexico's history. More than 98 million people were eligible to vote for 20,708 positions: the Presidency of the Republic, seats in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nine governorships, and another 20,070 local positions.

The National Electoral Institute (INE) invited more than 12 million Mexicans to participate as the polling station officials who would receive, count, and register their neighbors' votes. Of these, the INE trained more than 1.5 million people, with approximately one million citizens ultimately serving at the more than 170,000 polling stations installed across the country.

The electoral authority announced that 23 polling stations could not be installed due to force majeure, representing 0.013% of the total number. Likewise, voting was definitively suspended at 29 polling stations.

This represented an improvement from the 2021 elections, when 32 polling stations were not installed, and voting was definitively suspended at 132 polling stations.

This civic celebration was also attended by 192,928 election observers, 1,309 foreign visitors from 63 different countries, and more than one million representatives of political parties who supervised the operation of the voting.









At the close of the polls (6:00 p.m. on June 2), the third stage of the electoral process began, as officials began work to publish election results and declare the election's validity.

## Elections June 2nd

170,182 polling stations were approved.  
23 polling stations were not installed due to force majeure (0.013%).



Voting was definitively suspended in 29 polling stations:

-  2 in Baja California due to theft of electoral materials
-  1 in Hidalgo due to violence resulting from the lack of ballots at a special polling station
-  7 in Queretaro due to gunfire
-  1 in the State of Mexico due to the destruction of electoral material
-  10 in Michoacan due to gunfire at the start of the tabulation, after the close of voting
-  2 in Puebla due to the presence of armed groups
-  1 in Nuevo Leon due to intimidation of Movimiento Ciudadano party representatives at a polling station
-  5 in Veracruz due to the destruction of electoral materials

Source: Compiled by the authors based on information from the National Electoral Institute.

A reliable electoral process requires accurate results on election night. For this reason, on June 2, the INE operated two tools to provide information on the outcome: the Preliminary Electoral Results Program (PREP) and the Quick Counts (see “Democratic Integrity: Mexico 2024,” number 17, which explains the functioning of these mechanisms).

These two different systems for collecting, transmitting, and presenting information on election results have always faithfully reflected the people’s will as expressed in the ballot boxes.

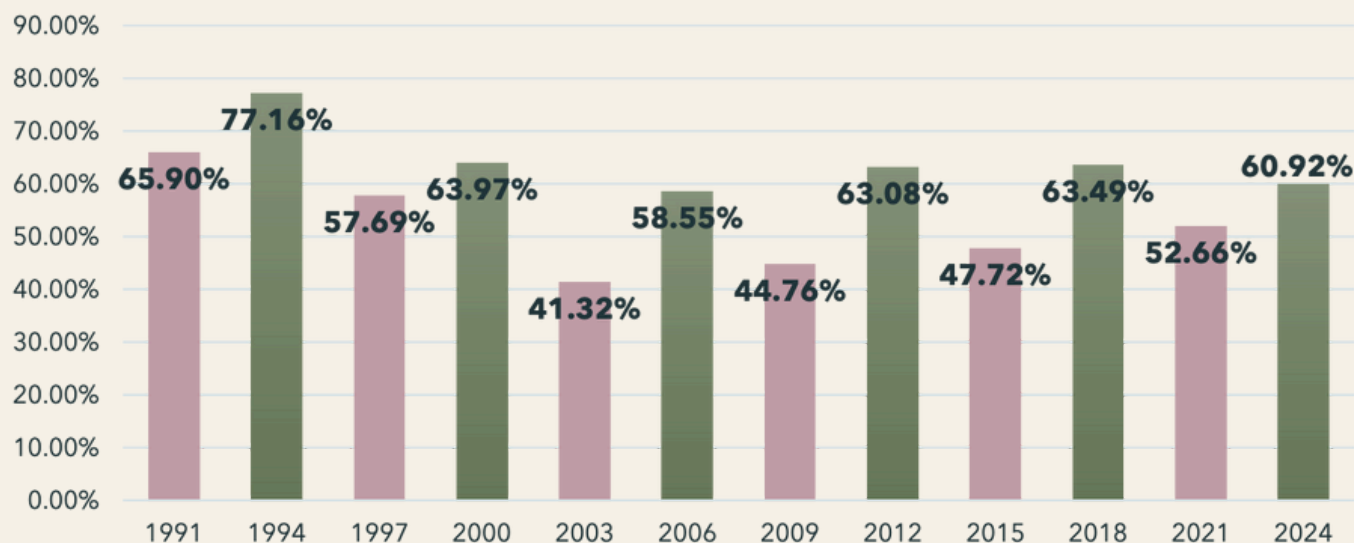
It should be clarified that both the PREP and the Quick Counts offer official but preliminary results without legal implication. It remains necessary to wait for the publication of final results. By law, district counts are conducted from June 5 to June 8. These calculations consist of adding up the tally sheets of the results in each of the 300 districts. In addition, recounts of the electoral packages will be carried out, as required by law, in case of inconsistencies.

## Citizen Turnout

In Mexico, unlike in other countries, although voting is compulsory, there are no sanctions for those who do not participate. Over the last three decades, the average turnout in midterm elections for the Chamber of Deputies only (in pink, below) has been 51.5%, while in elections for the full Congress and the presidency (green bars), it has been 64.4%.

On June 2, Mexico recorded a turnout of 60.92%, the lowest in thirty years, excluding 2006, according to the Preliminary Electoral Results Program.

**Voter Turnout, 1991 - 2024**

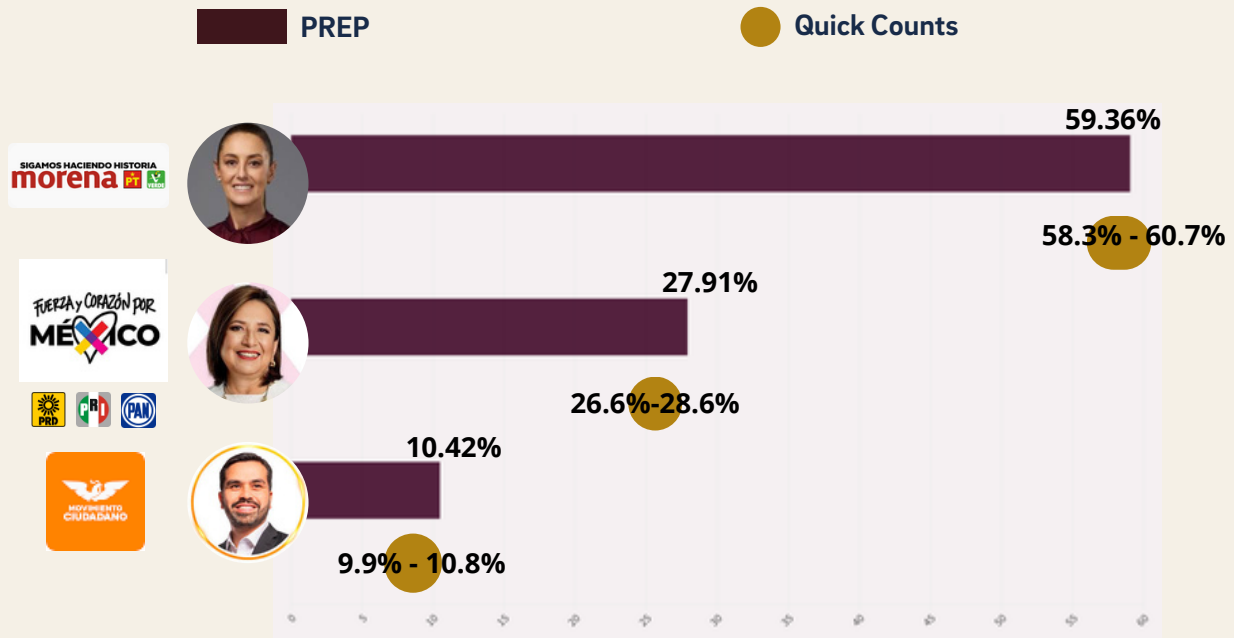


Source: Compiled by the authors based on information from the National Electoral Institute.

## Presidential Election

The electoral outcomes presented by the PREP and Quick Counts coincide, with the PREP tallies of votes falling within the Quick Count estimation of popular support. Both instruments clearly show that the Sigamos Haciendo Historia coalition candidate, Claudia Sheinbaum, will be Mexico's next president. If the final results confirm these preliminary results, Sheinbaum will take office on October 1. She will be both Mexico's first woman president, and the first woman to lead a North American country.

### Presidential Election Results, June 2, 2024



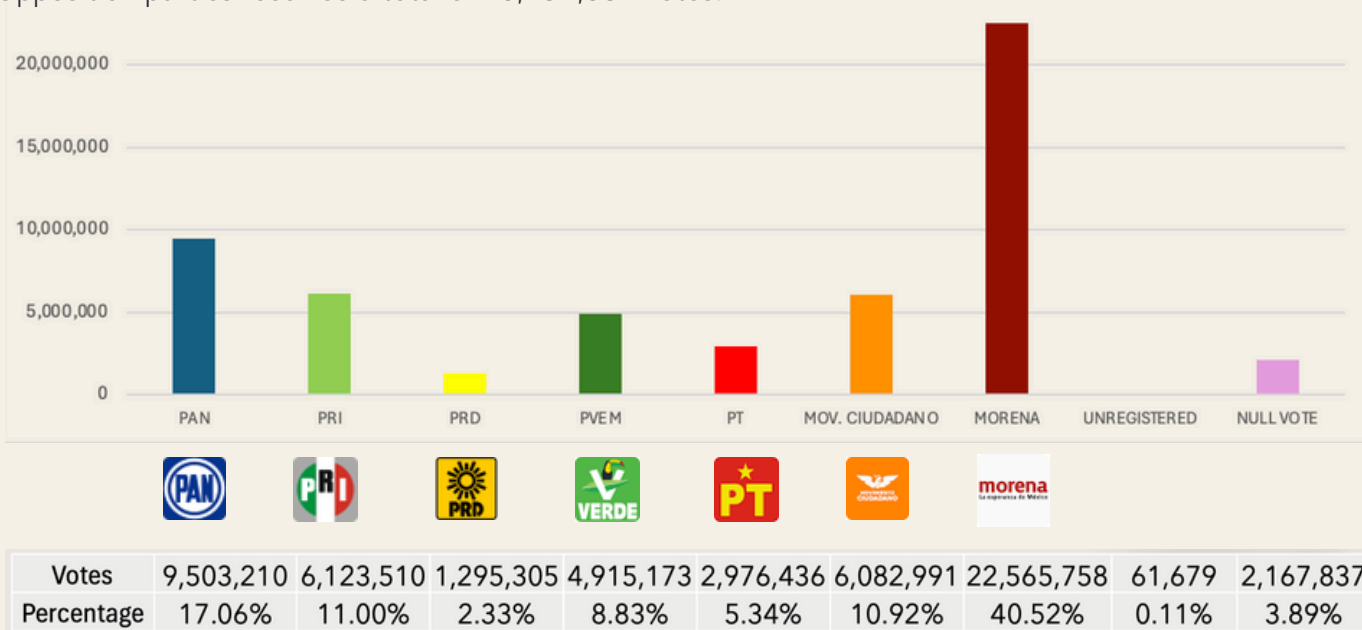
Source: Compiled by the authors based on information from the National Electoral Institute.

The PREP recorded a total of 56,107,873 million votes for the presidential election. The breakdown by political party is as follows:



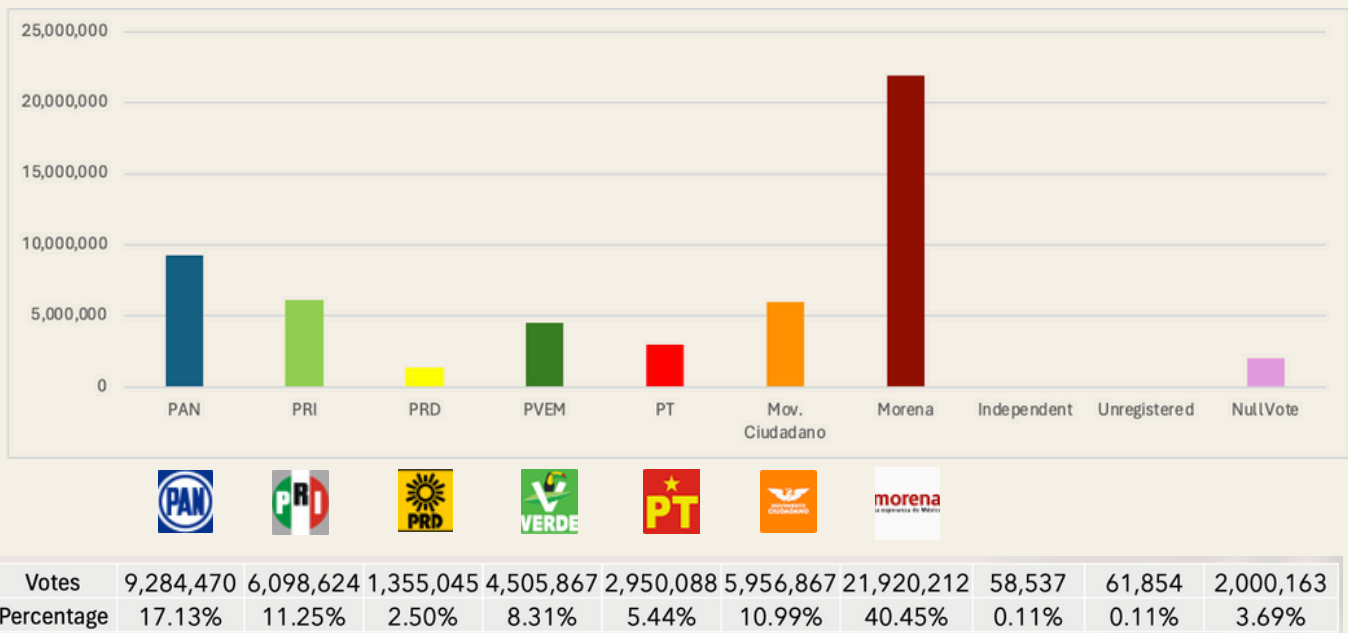
## Senate

For the Senate, 55,691,899 votes were cast nationwide. Morena received the greatest share of these, with 22,565,758 votes. In coalition, Morena, PT, and the PVEM received a total of 30,457,367 votes. Opposition parties received a total of 25,234,532 votes.



## Chamber of Deputies

The Chamber of Deputies followed similar trends to the Senate: while 54% of the population supported the coalition led by Morena, 46% voted for other political forces.



Source: Compiled by the authors based on information from the National Electoral Institute.

Visit <https://prep2024.ine.mx> for more information on the Preliminary Electoral Results Program (PREP).

## Governorships

Nine governorships were on the ballot on June 2: Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Mexico City.

Morena retained power in six states (Mexico City, Chiapas, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco, and Veracruz) and triumphed over the PAN in Yucatán.

Movimiento Ciudadano retained Jalisco, which it has governed since 2018.

PAN retained the governorship of Guanajuato, which it has governed since 1995.

With these results, the electoral map of the 32 entities will be as follows:



- Morena, 23 states: Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico City, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, State of Mexico, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Zacatecas.
- PAN, 4 states: Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, and Querétaro.
- PRI, 2 states: Coahuila and Durango.
- Movimiento Ciudadano, 2 states: Jalisco and Nuevo León.
- PVEM, 1 state: San Luis Potosí

If the preliminary results are confirmed, 13 of the country's 32 entities will be governed by women, which is a significant advance in gender parity.


### States Governed by Women

	State	Political Party
1	Aguascalientes	PAN
2	Baja California	Morena
3	Campeche	Morena
4	Chihuahua	PAN
5	Mexico City	Morena
6	Colima	Morena
7	State of Mexico	Morena
8	Guanajuato	PAN
9	Guerrero	Morena
10	Morelos	Morena
11	Quintana Roo	Morena
12	Tlaxcala	Morena
13	Veracruz	Morena

Below, we present the results of the nine gubernatorial elections, with the winning candidate, their party or coalition, and the percentage of votes obtained according to preliminary results. As can be seen, both the PREP and the Quick Counts agreed in their estimates.


### Mexico City



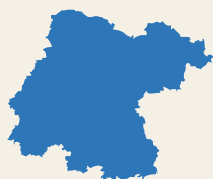
Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Clara Brugada	51.75%	49.00%	52.80%
Voter Turnout	69.26%	67.4%	70.1%


### Chiapas



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Oscar Ramírez	78.57%	79.00%	82.60%
Voter Turnout	61.44%	57.3%	61.8%


### Guanajuato



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Libia Denisse García	51.26%	49.90%	52.80%
Voter Turnout	56.20%	55.4%	57.6%

### Jalisco




Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Pablo Lemus	41.90%	42.50%	45.10%
Voter Turnout	52.84%	55.0%	59.2%




## Morelos



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Margarita González	47.87%	45.70%	50.60%
Voter Turnout	56.94%	57.9%	61.9%


## Puebla



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Alejandro Armenta	59.37%	58.8%	61.70%
Voter Turnout	64.45%	62.7%	64.9%


## Tabasco



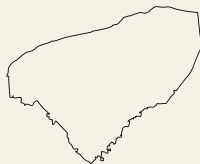
Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Javier May	80.46%	78.5%	83.00%
Voter Turnout	60.20%	58.8%	63.2%


## Veracruz



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Rocío Nahle	58.33%	57.4%	61.50%
Voter Turnout	59.34%	57.6%	60.7%

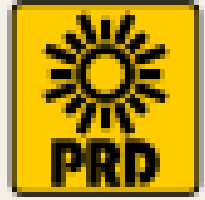
## Yucatán



Winner	PREP	Quick Counts	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Joaquín Díaz	50.92%	46.5.0%	51.60%
Voter Turnout	72.03%	68.2%	73%

The PREP indicates a victory for Joaquín Díaz. However, we must wait for the official results, as the quick count estimation bands did not determine a winner.

# Last Glance



## End of an Era: the Party of the Democratic Revolution loses its registry as a national political party

According to the Preliminary Electoral Results Program (PREP) of the National Electoral Institute (INE), the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) did not receive at least 3 percent of the national vote in any of the three federal elections (presidency, Chamber of Deputies, and Senate).

This means it did not surpass the minimum threshold necessary to maintain its registration as a national political party.

The PRD was a protagonist of Mexico's democratization process. It was founded in 1989 by members of the "democratic current" of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), who had broken with the PRI to back the 1988 presidential candidacy of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, along with members of other parties from the Mexican left.

The PRD inherited the legacy of these leftist parties; its formation resulted from the dissolution of the Mexican Socialist Party (PMS) that year. The PMS, in turn, had been formed in 1985 by the merger of the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) and the Mexican Labor Party (PMT). The PSUM itself was the result of a 1981 merger of various leftist political forces, including the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), which had registered in 1978 at the beginning of Mexico's democratization.

The party was led by Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas between 1989 and 1996, and subsequently by Andrés Manuel López Obrador until 1999. In 1997, it won the government of Mexico City, its first major electoral victory, and governed the city until 2018. In total, between 1997 and 2021, the PRD held 19 governorships in ten different states. In the presidential elections of 1994 and 2000, the party nominated Cárdenas, finishing third both times. In 2006 and 2012, the party nominated López Obrador, who finished second in both elections. Between 1989 and 2015, the PRD was the third largest political force in Mexico, behind the PAN and the PRI.

Much of the party's militancy and leadership has migrated to Morena, which López Obrador founded in 2014 after leaving the PRD. In 2024, the PRD will cease to exist.

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