MICHIGAN 2026 MIDTERM ELECTIONS SURVEY

Democratic U.S. Senate Primary & General Election Matchups vs. Mike Rogers (R)

FIELD DATES	SAMPLE	MARGIN OF ERROR	DESIGN EFFECT
June 25-28, 2026	n = 602 Likely General Election Voters	±4.7 points (95% CI)	1.4
Includes an oversample of n = 353 Likely Democratic Primary Voters (±5.7 points, 95% CI, design effect = 1.2)			

Wedgewood Polls conducted a survey of likely Michigan voters ahead of the 2026 midterm elections, including the Democratic U.S. Senate primary and three hypothetical general election matchups against Republican Mike Rogers. This report presents toplines, full demographic crosstabulations, and a summary of the survey's methodology.

Prepared by Wedgewood Polls

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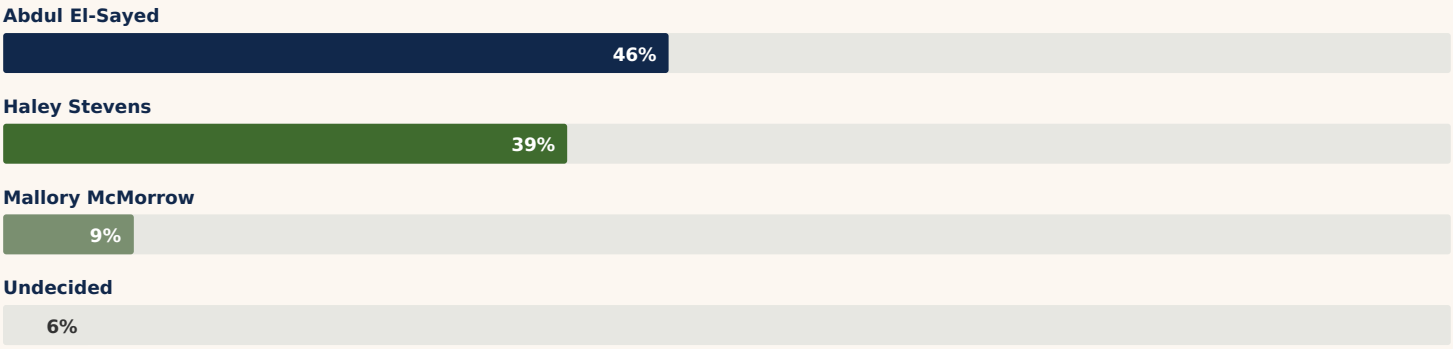
Topline Results: Democratic U.S. Senate Primary

Among 353 likely Democratic primary voters surveyed June 25-28, 2026, Abdul El-Sayed holds a lead in the race for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate, with Haley Stevens running competitively behind him and Mallory McMorrow trailing in third.



Candidate	Support
Abdul El-Sayed	46%
Haley Stevens	39%
Mallory McMorrow	9%
Undecided	6%

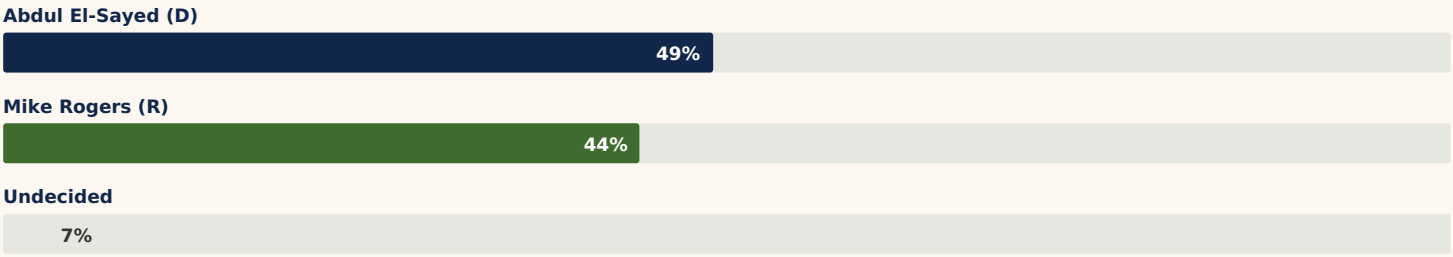
Question wording: "If the Democratic primary for U.S. Senate were held today, and the candidates were Abdul El-Sayed, Haley Stevens, and Mallory McMorrow, for whom would you vote?" Results based on n = 353 likely Democratic primary voters; margin of error ±5.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, design-effect adjusted (design effect = 1.2). El-Sayed's lead over Stevens is within the margin of error.

El-Sayed performs best among voters 18-29 and non-white voters, and runs ahead among women. Stevens is strongest among voters 65 and older and white voters, running close to even with El-Sayed in those groups. McMorrow draws her best, though still limited, support among voters 65 and older. The race remains fluid heading into the primary, with a meaningful undecided share among younger voters in particular.

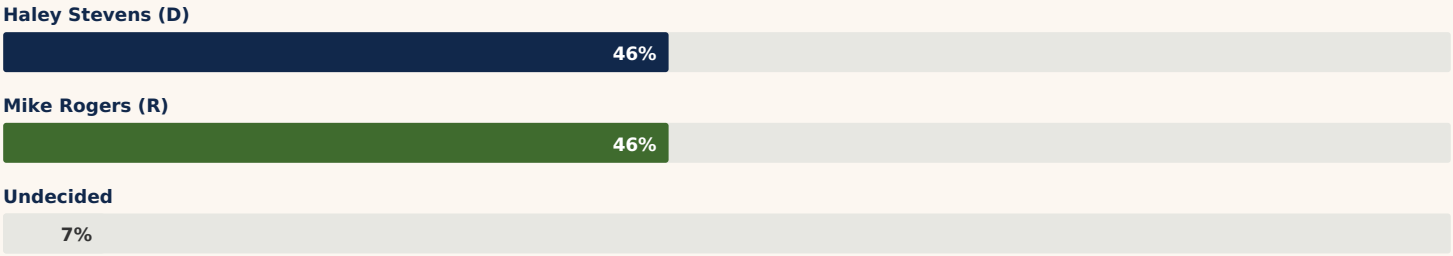
Topline Results: General Election Matchups

Wedgewood Polls also tested three hypothetical general election matchups for U.S. Senate between Republican Mike Rogers and each of the three candidates competing in the Democratic primary. Results below are based on n = 602 likely general election voters; Democratic primary voters in this sample were weighted down to their proper share of the general electorate (see Methodology).

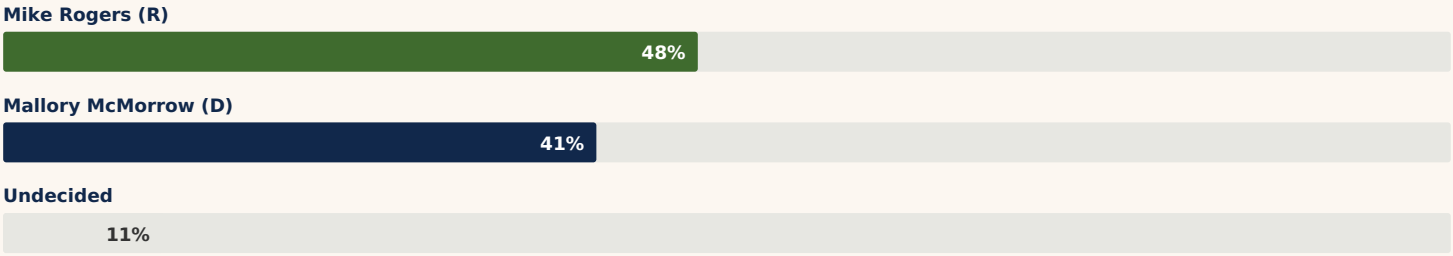
El-Sayed (D) vs. Rogers (R)



Stevens (D) vs. Rogers (R)



Rogers (R) vs. McMorrow (D)



Question wording: "If the 2026 general election for U.S. Senate were held today, and the candidates were [Democratic candidate] and Mike Rogers, for whom would you vote?" Each matchup based on n = 602 likely general election voters; margin of error ±4.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, design-effect adjusted (design effect = 1.4). Stevens and Rogers are tied within the margin of error; the El-Sayed-Rogers and Rogers-McMorrow matchups are also within the margin of error.

El-Sayed and Stevens each run more competitively against Rogers than McMorrow does, both posting narrower deficits or leads driven by stronger crossover and base consolidation. Rogers performs best against McMorrow, opening his widest lead of the three matchups, while undecideds are also highest in that pairing — consistent with McMorrow's lower name recognition relative to El-Sayed and Stevens.

Detailed Crosstabulations: Democratic Primary

The tables below show candidate support across key demographic subgroups among likely Democratic primary voters, weighted to match the expected primary electorate. Subgroup sample sizes are smaller than the overall sample and carry correspondingly larger margins of error; see note below.

Gender

	Male	Female
El-Sayed	40%	51%
Stevens	47%	32%
McMorrow	7%	11%
Undecided	6%	6%
n	**152**	**201**

Age

	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
El-Sayed	68%	48%	50%	35%
Stevens	12%	38%	42%	44%
McMorrow	5%	6%	3%	18%
Undecided	15%	8%	5%	3%
n	**35**	**64**	**127**	**127**

Race

	White	Non-White
El-Sayed	41%	60%
Stevens	41%	33%
McMorrow	11%	2%
Undecided	7%	5%
n	**265**	**88**

Education

	Bachelor's +	No 4-Year Degree
El-Sayed	39%	54%
Stevens	45%	32%
McMorrow	11%	7%
Undecided	5%	7%
n	**180**	**173**

Note: Subgroup n's are weighted estimates based on a total Democratic primary sample of n = 353; margins of error for individual subgroups are larger than the overall primary survey margin of error of ±5.7 points. Smaller subgroups (e.g., 18-29) should be interpreted with additional caution.

Detailed Crosstabulations: El-Sayed (D) vs. Rogers (R)

Results below are based on n = 602 likely general election voters, with Democratic primary voters weighted down to their proper share of the general electorate. Subgroup sample sizes are smaller than the overall sample and carry correspondingly larger margins of error.

Gender

	Male	Female
El-Sayed	43%	56%
Rogers	52%	36%
Undecided	6%	8%
n	**289**	**313**

Age

	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
El-Sayed	61%	56%	44%	47%
Rogers	29%	36%	49%	48%
Undecided	10%	8%	7%	6%
n	**66**	**120**	**223**	**193**

Race

	White	Non-White
El-Sayed	40%	77%
Rogers	53%	17%
Undecided	7%	7%
n	**452**	**150**

2024 Vote

	Harris	Trump	Non-Voter
El-Sayed	93%	6%	40%
Rogers	2%	90%	37%
Undecided	5%	6%	23%
n	**277**	**265**	**54**

Education

	Bachelor's +	No 4-Yr Degree
El-Sayed	56%	44%
Rogers	40%	47%
Undecided	4%	9%
n	**247**	**355**

Note: Subgroup n’s are weighted estimates based on a total general election sample of n = 602; margins of error for individual subgroups are larger than the overall survey margin of error of ±4.7 points.

Detailed Crosstabulations: Stevens (D) vs. Rogers (R)

Results below are based on n = 602 likely general election voters, with Democratic primary voters weighted down to their proper share of the general electorate. Subgroup sample sizes are smaller than the overall sample and carry correspondingly larger margins of error.

Gender

	Male	Female
Stevens	35%	56%
Rogers	58%	37%
Undecided	7%	7%
n	**289**	**313**

Age

	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Stevens	56%	53%	40%	46%
Rogers	32%	40%	54%	48%
Undecided	12%	7%	6%	5%
n	**60**	**108**	**217**	**217**

Race

	White	Non-White
Stevens	37%	73%
Rogers	57%	21%
Undecided	6%	7%
n	**452**	**150**

2024 Vote

	Harris	Trump	Non-Voter
Stevens	90%	3%	32%
Rogers	2%	92%	46%
Undecided	7%	5%	22%
n	**277**	**265**	**54**

Education

	Bachelor's +	No 4-Yr Degree
Stevens	52%	42%
Rogers	42%	50%
Undecided	6%	8%
n	**247**	**355**

Note: Subgroup n’s are weighted estimates based on a total general election sample of n = 602; margins of error for individual subgroups are larger than the overall survey margin of error of ±4.7 points.

Detailed Crosstabulations: Rogers (R) vs. McMorrow (D)

Results below are based on n = 602 likely general election voters, with Democratic primary voters weighted down to their proper share of the general electorate. Subgroup sample sizes are smaller than the overall sample and carry correspondingly larger margins of error.

Gender

	Male	Female
Rogers	61%	36%
McMorrow	28%	53%
Undecided	11%	11%
n	**289**	**313**

Age

	18-29	30-44	45-64	65+
Rogers	35%	42%	55%	48%
McMorrow	50%	45%	36%	43%
Undecided	15%	13%	9%	9%
n	**60**	**108**	**217**	**217**

Race

	White	Non-White
Rogers	56%	24%
McMorrow	33%	65%
Undecided	11%	11%
n	**452**	**150**

2024 Vote

	Harris	Trump	Non-Voter
Rogers	10%	90%	42%
McMorrow	81%	1%	26%
Undecided	9%	9%	32%
n	**277**	**265**	**54**

Education

	Bachelor's +	No 4-Yr Degree
Rogers	44%	51%
McMorrow	47%	36%
Undecided	9%	13%
n	**247**	**355**

Note: Subgroup n’s are weighted estimates based on a total general election sample of n = 602; margins of error for individual subgroups are larger than the overall survey margin of error of ±4.7 points.

Methodology

Overview

Wedgewood Polls surveyed 602 likely general election voters in Michigan from June 25-28, 2026 ahead of the 2026 midterm elections, testing the Democratic U.S. Senate primary among Abdul El-Sayed, Haley Stevens, and Mallory McMorrow, as well as three hypothetical general election matchups pitting each Democratic candidate against Republican Mike Rogers. Interviews were conducted online in English.

Sample Source

Respondents were drawn from Dynata's proprietary online panel, a first-party consumer data panel whose members are recruited in advance and complete a detailed profiling questionnaire covering demographics, geography, and, where available, party registration and prior voting history. This profile library allows Wedgewood Polls to sample directly against quota targets rather than relying solely on post-hoc weighting to correct an unrepresentative pool of respondents.

Sample Design and Oversample

The sample was drawn using quotas on age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, geography, and party registration (where voter-file-matched data was available), designed to approximate the likely Michigan general electorate. Because Democratic primary voters make up a minority of the overall general electorate, Wedgewood Polls intentionally oversampled likely Democratic primary voters within the panel in order to reach a base of n = 353 — sufficient to support reliable primary horserace estimates and demographic crosstabulations. For the general election toplines and crosstabulations presented in this report, these oversampled Democratic primary respondents were weighted down to their proper share of the overall likely general electorate, so that the general election results are not distorted by the oversample. For the Democratic primary horserace and its associated crosstabulations, results are based on the primary subsample directly, raked to Democratic primary population and voter-file benchmarks.

Quality and Fraud Controls

Panelists were screened in real time using Dynata's QualityScore system, which evaluates more than 175 data points per response session to flag bots, duplicate accounts, inattentive respondents, and other forms of survey fraud. Flagged respondents were removed and replaced live during the field period, and an attention-check question was used to remove inattentive respondents.

Weighting

Raw panel data does not, by itself, produce a representative sample of the electorate; it reflects who chose to join Dynata's panel and was available during the field period, as well as the effects of the intentional Democratic primary oversample described above. A two-stage weighting procedure was used to correct for this.

Stage 1 – Likely-voter scoring: Each respondent was assigned a continuous probability of voting in the 2026 general election and, where applicable, the Democratic primary, combining self-reported turnout intent, vote history (where matched to the voter file), registration recency, and stated enthusiasm into a composite score. Respondents below a minimum probability threshold were screened out prior to Stage 2.

Stage 2 – Iterative proportional fitting (raking): The likely-voter-adjusted general election sample was raked to population and voter-file benchmark margins across seven dimensions: age, gender, race/ethnicity, education, geography, party registration, and 2024 vote history/recency tier. The Democratic primary subsample was separately raked to Democratic primary population and voter-file benchmarks across the same dimensions (excluding 2024 vote history, which is folded into the primary likely-voter score instead). Raking targets were derived from Wedgewood Polls' proprietary electorate model for the 2026 Michigan midterm.

Methodology (continued)

Margin of Error

For a simple random sample of n = 602, the unadjusted margin of sampling error at the 95% confidence level is approximately ±4.0 percentage points (calculated as 1.96 × √[0.25 / n]). Because this survey used quota sampling, an intentional oversample of Democratic primary voters that was subsequently weighted down, and multi-dimensional raking, the resulting weights are not uniform, which increases sampling variance relative to a simple random sample of the same size. Wedgewood Polls applies a design effect of 1.4 to the general election sample to account for this added variance, yielding an effective sample size of approximately 430 respondents and a design-effect-adjusted margin of error of ±4.7 percentage points (±4.0% × √1.4). This adjusted figure is the margin of error reported for the general election toplines and crosstabulations throughout this document.

For the Democratic primary subsample of n = 353, the unadjusted margin of sampling error is approximately ±5.2 percentage points. Because this subsample was drawn more directly from the panel with a lighter weighting adjustment than the down-weighted general election sample, Wedgewood Polls applies a design effect of 1.2, yielding an effective sample size of approximately 294 respondents and a design-effect-adjusted margin of error of ±5.7 percentage points (±5.2% × √1.2). This adjusted figure is the margin of error reported for the Democratic primary topline and its crosstabulations. Margins of error for individual demographic subgroups within either sample are larger, given their smaller effective sample sizes, and results for any single subgroup should be interpreted with appropriate caution.

Field Dates and Mode

Interviews were conducted online between June 25-28, 2026. As with any survey, results are also subject to non-sampling error, including question wording and ordering effects, and the possibility that the composition of the actual 2026 primary and general election electorates differs from the likely-voter models used to weight this survey.