



Kansas Voting Research Poll

Topline results and turnout scenarios · 564 Kansas likely voters (registered voters who say they will definitely or probably vote)

Fielded October 5–10, 2026 · text-to-web · FINAL RESULTS · REVISED OCTOBER 18, 2026

U.S. SENATE	GOVERNOR	ATTORNEY GENERAL	TRUMP JOB APPROVAL	KANSAS DIRECTION
Hamilton 47	Masterson 48	Mann 47	Approve 45	Wrong track 42
Marshall 43	Holscher 44	Kobach 46	Disapprove 54	Right direction 29

Ballot figures in the strip are the initial vote. Full wording and answers follow.

Sample: 564 Kansas likely voters (registered voters who say they will definitely or probably vote), each matched to the Kansas voter file. Respondents were drawn from the voter file, invited by text message and answered online. **Margin of sampling error:** ± 4.1 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for the full sample; larger for subgroups and for questions asked of part of the sample. **Weighting:** by party registration, age, region, gender, education, race, 2024 presidential vote and 2022/2024 general-election voting history to a 2018-style electorate with a small primary boost (Republicans 52.2%, Democrats 29.5%, unaffiliated and other 18.3%; 2024 Trump voters 54.5%, Harris voters 38.3%). **Revised October 18, 2026:** the October 13 version was weighted to the FSR Turnout Model (Republicans 51.6%, Democrats 31.6%), now shown with the other turnout scenarios. **Likely voters:** registered voters who say they will definitely or probably vote; 10 respondents who said 50-50 or less are excluded. Figures are weighted percentages; **n** is the unweighted number answering. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Who votes in November is the biggest unknown in any poll. The results below use a 2018-style electorate with a small primary boost, our central estimate. The scenario table near the end shows every race under eight possible electorates, and the page after it explains each one and when Kansas has actually seen it.

Q1. Are you registered to vote in Kansas?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Yes	100	563
No	–	0
Not sure	–	1

Q2. How likely are you to vote in the November 3 general election?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Definitely will	98	553
Probably will	2	11
50-50	–	0
Probably won't	–	0
Definitely won't	–	0

Q3. In the election for U.S. Senate, who would you vote for?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Roger Marshall, the Republican	43	186
Adam Hamilton, the Democrat	47	336
David Graham, the Libertarian	1	6
Undecided	9	36

Q4. [Asked of those undecided] If you had to decide today, which way do you lean?

Undecided on Q3 (n = 36)	%	n
Roger Marshall, the Republican	27	7
Adam Hamilton, the Democrat	21	6
David Graham, the Libertarian	4	2
Still undecided	47	21

Q3 with leaners	%	All undecideds allocated	%
Roger Marshall, the Republican	46	Roger Marshall, the Republican	48
Adam Hamilton, the Democrat	49	Adam Hamilton, the Democrat	51
David Graham, the Libertarian	1	David Graham, the Libertarian	1
Still undecided	4		

Q5. And for Governor of Kansas, who would you vote for?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Ty Masterson, the Republican	48	206
Cindy Holscher, the Democrat	44	317
Undecided	8	41

Q6. [Asked of those undecided] If you had to decide today, which way do you lean?

Undecided on Q5 (n = 41)	%	n
Ty Masterson, the Republican	8	8
Cindy Holscher, the Democrat	23	12
Still undecided	69	21

Q5 with leaners	%	All undecideds allocated	%
Ty Masterson, the Republican	49	Ty Masterson, the Republican	51
Cindy Holscher, the Democrat	46	Cindy Holscher, the Democrat	49
Still undecided	5		

Q7. And for Kansas Attorney General, who would you vote for?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Kris Kobach, the Republican	46	209
Chris Mann, the Democrat	47	325
Undecided	7	30

Q8. [Asked of those undecided] If you had to decide today, which way do you lean?

Undecided on Q7 (n = 30)	%	n
Kris Kobach, the Republican	12	1
Chris Mann, the Democrat	40	11
Still undecided	49	18

Q7 with leaners	%	All undecideds allocated	%
Kris Kobach, the Republican	47	Kris Kobach, the Republican	50
Chris Mann, the Democrat	50	Chris Mann, the Democrat	50
Still undecided	4		

Q9. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Strongly approve	29	125
Somewhat approve	16	67
Somewhat disapprove	3	21
Strongly disapprove	51	346
Not sure	1	5

Q10. Overall, is Kansas headed in the right direction, or is it off on the wrong track?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Right direction	29	153
Wrong track	42	253
Not sure	29	158

Q11. Which issue matters most to your vote this year?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Cost of living	37	230
Property taxes	16	78
Public schools	5	31
Health care and rural hospitals	11	64
Abortion	8	40
Crime and public safety	1	12
Immigration	13	52
Something else	10	57

Q12. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
High school or less	23	33
Some college or an associate degree	31	170
Bachelor's degree	31	203
Postgraduate degree (master's, law, medical, doctorate)	15	158

Q13. Which best describes you? If you are Hispanic or Latino, please choose that option.

All respondents (n = 559)	%	n
White	83	495
Black or African American	4	11
Hispanic or Latino	4	15
Asian	2	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	1
Another race, or more than one	2	7
Prefer not to say	4	26

Q14. In the 2024 presidential election, did you vote for Donald Trump, Kamala Harris, someone else, or did you not vote?

All respondents (n = 563)	%	n
Donald Trump	54	225
Kamala Harris	39	285
Someone else	3	34
Did not vote	3	5
Prefer not to say	2	14

Q15. May we text you occasionally with short research surveys like this one in the future?

All respondents (n = 564)	%	n
Yes, that's fine	68	384
No thanks	32	180

How undecideds are allocated: each undecided voter is assigned by their lean if they gave one, then by their choices in the other two races, then by party registration, and otherwise in proportion to decided voters.

The Ballot Under Eight Turnout Scenarios

Same 564 likely voters, weighted to eight different November electorates. Large figures are the vote with all undecideds allocated; small figures are the initial vote. Blue shading favors the Democrat, red the Republican; deeper means a wider margin.

Turnout scenario	Electorate	Attorney General	U.S. Senate	Governor	Trump approval*
2022 base	R 54 · D 29 · U 16 GOP edge R+25	Kobach 50.6 initial Kob. 47–45 Man.	Hamilton 49.8 initial Mar. 44–46 Ham.	Masterson 52.0 initial Mas. 49–43 Hol.	46%
2018 + primary boost (used above)	R 52 · D 30 · U 18 GOP edge R+23	Even 50–50 initial Kob. 46–47 Man.	Hamilton 51.0 initial Mar. 43–47 Ham.	Masterson 51.0 initial Mas. 48–44 Hol.	45%
Soft R	R 52 · D 31 · U 17 GOP edge R+21	Mann 51.4 initial Kob. 45–47 Man.	Hamilton 51.8 initial Mar. 42–49 Ham.	Even 50–50 initial Mas. 47–45 Hol.	44%
FSR Turnout Model	R 52 · D 32 · U 17 GOP edge R+20	Mann 52.0 initial Kob. 45–48 Man.	Hamilton 52.4 initial Mar. 42–49 Ham.	Holscher 50.6 initial Mas. 47–46 Hol.	44%
Strong D	R 51 · D 32 · U 17 GOP edge R+19	Mann 52.6 initial Kob. 44–48 Man.	Hamilton 52.9 initial Mar. 41–50 Ham.	Holscher 51.2 initial Mas. 46–46 Hol.	43%
Primary signal	R 52 · D 33 · U 16 GOP edge R+19	Mann 52.7 initial Kob. 44–49 Man.	Hamilton 53.1 initial Mar. 41–50 Ham.	Holscher 51.3 initial Mas. 46–46 Hol.	43%
Independent surge	R 51 · D 28 · U 21 GOP edge R+23	Mann 52.9 initial Kob. 44–49 Man.	Hamilton 53.0 initial Mar. 41–49 Ham.	Holscher 51.1 initial Mas. 46–46 Hol.	43%
Suburban surge	R 52 · D 28 · U 20 GOP edge R+24	Mann 54.3 initial Kob. 44–50 Man.	Hamilton 53.9 initial Mar. 40–51 Ham.	Holscher 53.1 initial Mas. 44–48 Hol.	42%

Reading the table. In a 2022-style electorate, Kobach and Masterson lead and the Senate race is a coin flip. With a 2018-style electorate plus a small primary boost, our central estimate, the Attorney General's race is even, Hamilton leads narrowly and Masterson is narrowly ahead. In Soft R, Mann and Hamilton lead and the governor's race is within a point. Under the FSR Turnout Model and every scenario more Democratic than it, Democrats lead all three races, with the governor's race within about a point under the FSR Turnout Model. The two surge scenarios are the best for Democrats in every race.

Electorate = registered party of the voters who turn out (R / D / unaffiliated, %). GOP edge = Republican share minus Democratic share. *Trump approval among respondents with an opinion. The topline (Q9) report approval among all respondents, which runs about a point lower.

What Each Scenario Assumes, and When Kansas Has Seen It

Each scenario is a guess about who shows up. Below are the real Kansas electorates of recent elections, measured from the state voter file, followed by each scenario's assumption and its closest precedent.

Kansas electorate	Rep.	Dem.	Unaff.	GOP edge	Women	Johnson Co.
Nov. 2018 general*	53%	29%	18%	R+25	53%	23%
Nov. 2020 general*	53%	27%	19%	R+26	53%	24%
Nov. 2022 general	56%	30%	14%	R+26	53%	26%
Nov. 2024 general	52%	28%	20%	R+25	53%	26%
Aug. 2022 primary (abortion amendment)	53%	32%	16%	R+21	56%	27%
Aug. 2026 primary	53%	37%	10%	R+16	54%	29%

*Partial: voters who have since left the rolls drop out of the voter file, so these years are under-counted (the 2018 file holds about 618,000 of the 1,039,085 Kansans who voted). Party is each voter's registration today, so anyone who has switched parties is counted in their current party.

Scenario	GOP edge	What it assumes	When Kansas has seen it
2022 base	R+25	November 2022 happens again: the electorate that re-elected Gov. Kelly and elected Kris Kobach Attorney General.	Met. It is modeled on the November 2022 electorate; its targets come from a separate 2022 turnout source, so they differ from the voter-file row above by 1–2 points. Check: in 2022 Mann lost to Kobach 49.2% to 50.8%; this scenario, applied to today's poll, gives 49.4% to 50.6%.
2018 + primary boost (our central estimate)	R+23	The November 2018 electorate, when Laura Kelly beat Kris Kobach for governor, by party from the voter file (53 / 28.5 / 18), plus one point shifted from Republicans to Democrats for this year's primary turnout (52 / 29.5 / 18); ages from the 2022 midterm electorate.	Nearly met. November 2018, the best recent midterm for Democrats, was R+25 by today's voter file (a partial count). The one-point boost is our assumption; no November since 2018 has shown it.
Soft R	R+21	Republican turnout softer than 2022 and Democratic turnout stronger.	Never in a November election since 2018. The closest real electorate is the August 2022 abortion-amendment vote (R+21), a high-energy election in which voters rejected the amendment 59% to 41%. Soft R is a November that looks like August 2022.
FSR Turnout Model	R+20	Our earlier central model (used until Oct. 18): halfway between Soft R and Strong D.	Not seen in a November election. It sits between the August 2022 and August 2026 primary electorates.
Strong D	R+19	A full Democratic wave year: the strongest Democratic turnout of the scenarios built from 2022.	Not seen in a November election. It goes past August 2022, toward this year's primary electorate.
Primary signal	R+19	Carries this August's primary enthusiasm into November.	Not seen in a November election. Democrats were 37% of August 2026 primary voters, their largest share of any Kansas primary since 2018 (28–32% in 2018 through 2024). The one recent primary that came close to November turnout, August 2022 (942,851 votes on the amendment vs. 1,008,998 for governor that November), was R+21 in August and R+26 by November.
Independent surge	R+23	Unaffiliated voters turn out at presidential-year levels (21% of the electorate).	Close in presidential years: unaffiliated voters were 19% of the 2020 electorate and 20% in 2024. No recent midterm comes close (14% in 2022).
Suburban surge	R+24	Johnson County, women and college-educated voters turn out strongly (Johnson 26%, women 52%).	Essentially met in November 2024 (52% R, 28% D, 20% unaffiliated; Johnson 26%; women 53%), a presidential year.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Every November electorate since 2018 has been R+25 or R+26. Our three middle scenarios assume R+19 to R+21, a 4–6 point Democratic shift that Kansas has only seen in August elections. The case for it is this year's primary, where Democrats made up their largest share of primary voters since at least 2018. If November looks like every recent November, Kobach and Masterson are favored and the Senate race is a coin flip. Democrats have still won statewide in R+25 electorates: Laura Kelly beat Kris Kobach for governor in 2018, 48.0% to 43.0%.

Sources. Election results: Kansas Secretary of State official vote totals for the 2018 general, 2022 primary and 2022 general elections (sos.ks.gov/elections/18elec/2018_General_Election_Official_Votes_Cast.pdf; sos.ks.gov/elections/22elec/2022-Primary-Official-Vote-Totals.pdf; sos.ks.gov/elections/22elec/2022-General-Official-Vote-Totals.pdf). 2018 turnout: Kansas Secretary of State election statistics. Past electorates: Kansas voter file vote history, analyzed by Free State Research.