

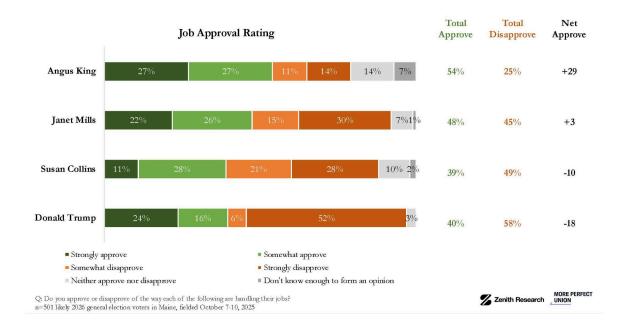
## More Perfect Union: Maine Senate General Election Benchmark Poll

## Methodology

On behalf of More Perfect Union, Zenith Research conducted an online survey among 501 likely general election voters in Maine from October 7-10, 2025. The margin of sampling error is ±4.4%. The sample was weighted to be representative of the likely 2026 general electorate in Maine on gender, age group, race/ethnicity, education, party registration, region, and recalled 2024 presidential vote.

## **Detailed Findings**

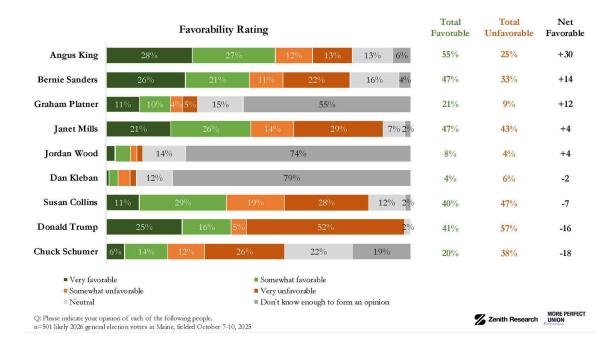
1) Susan Collins is underwater. Collins has a 39-49 job approval rating (including 28% that strongly disapprove) and a 40-47 favorability rating (including 28% that have a very unfavorable view of her). She has a 53-28 approval rating among Republicans (with just 18% saying they "strongly approve" of her job performance).



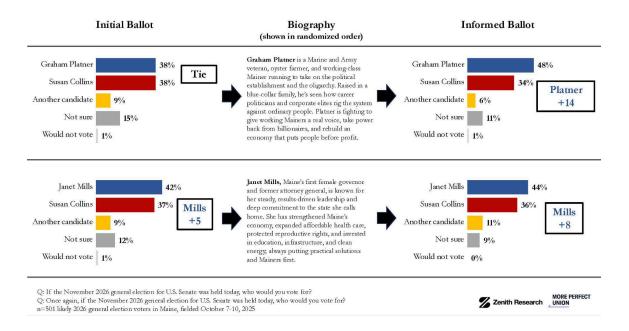
2) Voters are split on their views of Janet Mills. Mills has a 48-45 job approval rating (including 30% that strongly disapprove) and a 47-43 favorability rating (including 29% that have a very unfavorable view of her). She has a 40-51 approval rating among independents.



3) Less than half of voters have heard of Graham Platner. Platner has a 21-9 favorability rating, with 15% saying they are neutral toward him, and 55% saying they don't know enough about him to form an opinion. About three-in-four are unfamiliar with two other Democratic candidates (74% for Jordan Wood and 79% for Dan Kleban).

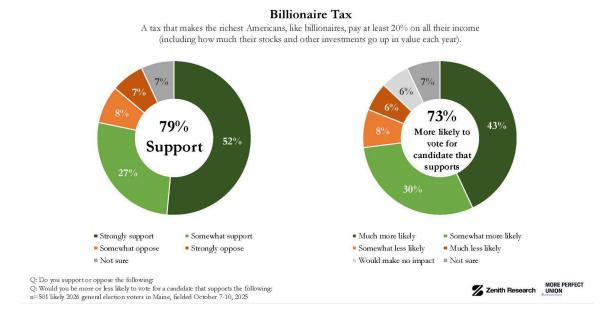


- 4) In the initial ballot, Platner and Collins start out tied, and Mills holds a 5-point lead over Collins. In the initial ballot test, Mills leads Collins 42% to 37%, while Platner and Collins are tied at 38%. Collins has about the same share of the vote against both candidates.
- 5) After respondents see short biographies for both Democratic candidates, Platner leads Collins by 14 points, and Mills leads Collins by 8 points. Post-bios, Platner leads Collins 48-34, a net gain of 14 points from the initial ballot, and Mills leads Collins 44-36, a net gain of 3 points from the initial ballot.

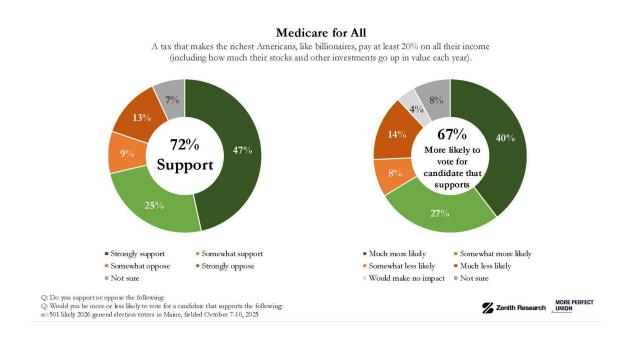


- 6) In the post-bio votes, Platner outperforms Mills most among young voters, independents, rural voters, men, gun owners, college graduates, and those making \$100K+ per year.
- 7) Nearly one-in-four candidates say they would vote for "another candidate" or are undecided in both initial ballots, suggesting a potentially fluid race. Voters that prefer an unnamed third party candidate are disproportionately independent, from very rural counties, and are likely to have strongly negative views toward both Mills and Collins.

8) 79% of Maine voters support a billionaire tax. 52% strongly support a tax that makes the richest Americans, like billionaires, pay at least 20% on all their income. 27% somewhat support it and just 15% oppose it. 73% say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate that supports it.

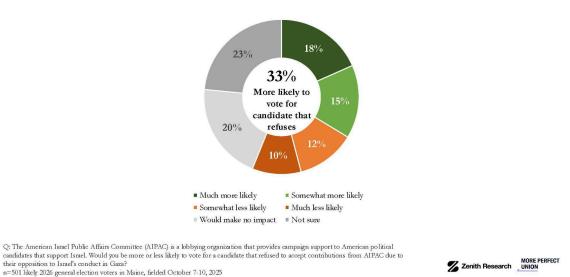


9) 72% of Maine voters support Medicare For All. 47% strongly support Medicare for All, 25% somewhat support it and just 22% oppose it. 67% say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate that supports it.



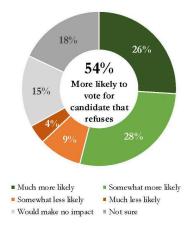
10) Maine voters are split on the impact of a candidate refusing to accept money from AIPAC. 33% of Maine voters say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who rejects AIPAC contributions, with another 22% saying it would make them less likely to vote for them. 20% say it would make no impact, and 23% say they're not sure.

## Refuse to Accept Contributions from AIPAC



11) A majority of Maine voters are more likely to vote for a candidate that refuses to accept contributions from corporate PACs. 54% of Maine voters say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who rejects corporate PAC money, with just 13% saying it would make them less likely to vote for them. 15% say it would make no impact and 18% say they're not sure.

Refuse to Accept Contributions from Corporate PACs



Q: Would you be more or less likely to vote for a candidate who refused to accept contributions from corporate political action committees (PACs)? =501 likely 2026 general election voters in Maine, fielded October 7-10, 2025



