

Chapter IX

ELECTIONS



How an Issue Becomes a Ballot Proposal . . .	505
Laws Proposed by Initiative Petition, 1964-2012	508
Referenda on Legislation, 1964-2012	509
State Election Results for Selected Positions . .	511
Voter Registration and Election Turnout Statistics for Michigan General Elections . .	523
Summary of Vote for Governor, 1835-2010 . .	524



HOW AN ISSUE BECOMES A BALLOT PROPOSAL

Background

Historically, the phenomenon of “direct democracy” — voters casting ballots to amend statutes or the state constitution — has its roots in the populist movement of the turn of the twentieth century. Since 1898, when South Dakota adopted a statewide initiative and referendum capability, many states have incorporated mechanisms for direct citizen participation in lawmaking. Michigan provides more access to the ballot for its citizens than most states. Only 15 states, including Michigan, provide for all three of the tools for citizens to place proposals on the ballot: the initiative to propose changes to the state constitution, the initiative to propose legislation, and the power of citizens to invoke the referendum.

The mechanisms of the referendum and initiative, through which many proposals reach the ballot, have been part of Michigan law for many years. The Michigan Constitution of 1908 contained the right of initiative and the right of referendum (as a result of a 1913 amendment). The referendum used by the Legislature to submit any bill to a vote of the people and the right of the people to propose amendments to the constitution are also found in the 1908 constitution. The right of initiative is defined in the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended, as “. . . the power to propose laws and to enact and reject laws . . .”, and the people’s right of referendum is defined as “. . . the power to approve or reject laws enacted by the legislature . . .”.

An issue can become a statewide ballot proposal as a result of any of the following actions:

- A citizen petition invoking the **initiative** relative to Michigan’s statutes.
- A citizen petition invoking the **referendum** relative to Michigan’s statutes.
- A citizen petition seeking to **amend Michigan’s constitution**.
- Legislation enacted by the legislature which includes a provision that says the legislation cannot become law unless approved by a majority of voters.
- A measure adopted by the legislature seeking to amend the constitution.
- A constitutionally mandated provision which automatically places on the ballot each sixteenth year the question of a general revision of the constitution. This question appeared on the ballot in 1978, 1994, and 2010.

With the exception of the constitutionally mandated provision that automatically places the question of a general revision of the constitution before the electorate every 16 years, every ballot proposal is the result of either citizen or legislative action.

Initiative

In order to exercise the right to initiate legislation, a citizen or group must secure, on petitions, the signatures of registered electors in an amount not less than 8 percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last gubernatorial election.

The Michigan Election Law, 1954 PA 116, as amended, establishes requirements and provisions that must be followed in order for a proposed piece of legislation to reach the ballot. These requirements include page and print size specifications, the full text of the proposed law to be printed on the petitions, and the manner in which they are to be circulated. Before they are circulated for signatures, all petitions to initiate legislation or amend the constitution must be filed with the Secretary of State to be made available to the public. Not less than 10 days before the beginning of a session of the legislature, completed **petitions to initiate legislation** are filed with the Secretary of State and the Board of State Canvassers, which then must check validity and sufficiency of the signatures and make an official declaration of approval or disapproval at least 2 months before the election. The Elections Division of the Secretary of State recommends that petitions be filed at least 160 days prior to the general election to assure placement on the ballot, if required. The legislature has 40 days from the time it receives the petition to enact or reject the proposed law or to propose a different measure on the same question. If not enacted, the original initiative proposal and any different measure passed by the legislature must go before the voters as ballot proposals. A substitute passed by the legislature would be a separate proposal. Regarding situations where legislative and citizen-originated measures, or any proposals, are approved and conflict, the constitution provides:

If two or more measures approved by the electors at the same election conflict, that receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail.

If an initiated proposal is passed by a majority of those voting, the new law takes effect ten days after the date of the official declaration of the vote. A new initiated law thus passed cannot be vetoed by the governor. It can only be amended or repealed by a subsequent vote of the electors or by a three-fourths vote of the members in each chamber of the legislature. (Article 2, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

The method of initiative used in Michigan is sometimes called the indirect initiative because the measure is first submitted to the legislature rather than directly to the voters.

Referendum

A referendum is also exercised through the gathering of signatures. The number of registered voters needed to invoke the referendum is 5 percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for governor at the last gubernatorial election. A referendum cannot be proposed to approve or reject a law that appropriates money. A referendum petition must be filed with the Secretary of State within 90 days of the final adjournment of the legislative session during which the law in question was enacted. As with the initiative, these petitions are filed with the Secretary of State and the Board of State Canvassers is responsible for ascertaining the validity and sufficiency of the signatures.

After the referendum is properly invoked, the law in question must be suspended until the next general election, at which time the law will appear before voters as a ballot proposal. A law approved through the referendum by a majority of the voters takes effect ten days after the date of the official declaration of the vote. Unlike laws approved as a result of the initiative, which require a three-fourths majority of each legislative chamber to be amended, a law approved under referendum may be amended using the normal legislative process. If the law is rejected, of course, it does not go into effect. (Article 2, Section 9, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

Constitutional Amendments

Citizen action, through the petition, can also be used to amend the constitution. In the case of proposed constitutional amendments, signatures of registered voters must equal at least 10 percent of the number of votes cast for all candidates in the last gubernatorial election in order for the matter to go before the electorate. As in the case of initiative and referendum, petitions seeking amendments to the state's constitution are filed with the Secretary of State, and the Board of State Canvassers is responsible for ascertaining the validity and sufficiency of the signatures. Petitions must be filed at least 120 days prior to the election. After the correct number of valid signatures are ascertained, the proposed amendment to the constitution is placed on the ballot at least 60 days prior to the election. Any proposal that is approved by a majority of those voting becomes part of the constitution and takes effect 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved. (Article 12, Section 2, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

Legislative Action

Ballot proposals placed before the electorate as the result of legislative action are of 3 types: proposed amendments to the constitution (traditionally proposed as joint resolutions of the two legislative chambers), bills passed by the legislature and approved by the governor that stipulate that voter approval is necessary for the bill to become law, and questions pertaining to the state borrowing money for specific purposes.

Nothing in the constitution may be altered without the approval of the voters. Thus, any measure by the legislature to amend the constitution must be placed on the ballot. An amendment proposed by the legislature in the form of a joint resolution can be introduced into either the Senate or the House of Representatives. In order to become a ballot proposal, such a measure must be agreed to by a two-thirds majority of the members in each chamber. Once passed by the legislature at least 60 days before the election, the measure is placed on the ballot at the next general or special election. If approved by a majority of those voting on the ballot proposal, the measure becomes part of the constitution 45 days after the date of the election at which it was approved. (Article 12, Section 1, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

The legislature may, in effect, ask for voter approval of a bill. This may be done for any bill that has passed the legislature and has been approved by the governor, except one appropriating money. In order for a ballot proposal to go before the voters in this manner, the bill must contain a provision that the bill cannot become law unless it receives approval from a majority of those voting. (Article 4, Section 34, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

Another manner in which a proposal goes before the people involves the state borrowing money for specific purposes. Through an act (or acts) by the legislature which is adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members in each chamber, the **question of borrowing money** may go before the electorate. The proposal must state the amount to be borrowed, the specific purpose to which the funds are to be devoted, and the method of repayment. (Article 9, Section 15, Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, as amended.)

Ballot Proposal Language

A great deal of attention, and occasional controversy, is often focused on the actual ballot language of the proposals. The language that is printed on the ballots as “Proposal 08-1,” “Proposal 08-2,” etc. is often different than the wording of the actual amendment or law that is being considered. Obviously, the length of some measures and the technical language used to gain legal clarity prevent an entire measure from being reproduced on the ballot. The important task of summarizing each proposal into a yes or no question in less than 100 words (excluding the title) is the responsibility of the Board of State Canvassers. The wording that is finalized as the ballot proposal is often the result of many hours of discussion.

Recent Ballot Proposals

Since the ratification by Michigan voters of the current constitution, the Constitution of 1963, there have been many significant changes in our state that have come about because of ballot proposals. Many elements of our everyday lives have resulted from this method of direct citizen impact. Things such as daylight savings time, the legal drinking age, the removal of sales tax on food and prescription drugs, the prohibition of nonreturnable beverage containers, the Vietnam era veterans bonus, tax limitations, school financing, and setting term limits for state elected officials. In all, there have been **74 proposed amendments to the Constitution of 1963**. Thirty-one of these have resulted from initiatory petitions, while 43 have been placed on the ballot by the legislature. Also included are three questions of calling a constitutional convention: in 1978, 1994, and 2010, which were all defeated. Of the 74 total proposed amendments to the constitution (including the question of a constitutional convention), 32 have been approved by the voters of Michigan.

There have been 13 occasions in which **the initiative** has brought a proposed law before the people for a vote under our present constitution. Seven of these proposals have been passed by the voters. Successful initiatives that have passed and become law have included daylight savings time in 1972, the prohibition of nonreturnable beverage containers in 1976, casino provisions in 1996, and the legalization of medical marihuana in 2010.

Twenty-one instances of **the referendum** bringing legislation to the electorate for approval or rejection have occurred since the Constitution of 1963 became effective on January 1, 1964. Ten of these referenda were approved by the voters.

There have been five instances of the **legislature approving initiatives proposed by the citizens**, which eliminated the need for the measures to go before voters. These citizen-initiated and legislature-approved acts were 1964 PA 2, 1987 PA 59, 1990 PA 211, 2004 PA 135, and 2006 PA 325.

LAWS PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION AND SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE, 1964-2012

Subject of Petition	Date of Election	Action	Vote	
			For	Against
New legislation to allow licensed physicians to perform abortions upon demand if period of gestation has not exceeded 20 weeks.	Nov. 1972	Rejected	1,270,416	1,958,265
Repeal Act 6 of 1967, to permit the establishment of daylight saving time in Michigan.	Nov. 1972	Adopted	1,754,887	1,460,724
New legislation to prohibit use of nonreturnable beverage containers; to require refundable cash deposits for returnable containers; and to provide penalties for violation of the law.	Nov. 1976	Adopted ¹	2,160,398	1,227,254
Amend section 33 of, and add section 33a to, Act 232 of 1953, to revise standards for grant of parole and to prohibit grant of parole for certain defined crimes until court-imposed minimum sentence is served.	Nov. 1978	Adopted ²	2,075,599	711,262
Amend sections 3105, 3140, and 3204 of Act 236 of 1961, to prohibit lender from using a "due on sale" clause in foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage or land contract unless security is impaired.	Nov. 1982	Rejected	1,344,463	1,445,897
Amend title and sections 6a and 6b of Act 3 of 1939, to prohibit utility increases without full notice or hearing and to amend rate adjustment provisions.	Nov. 1982	Adopted ³	1,472,442	1,431,884
New legislation calling for mutual, verifiable nuclear weapons freeze between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and requiring transmission of communication to United States government officials.	Nov. 1982	Adopted ⁴	1,585,809	1,216,172
Amendments to auto insurance statutes.	Nov. 1992	Rejected	1,482,577	2,480,032
Amend the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act to limit bear hunting season and prohibit the use of bait and dogs to hunt bear. . . .	Nov. 1996	Rejected	1,379,340	2,225,675
New legislation to permit casino gaming in qualified cities.	Nov. 1996	Adopted ⁵	1,878,542	1,768,156
Amendatory legislation to legalize the prescription of a legal dose of medication to terminally ill, competent, informed adults in order to commit suicide. . . .	Nov. 1998	Rejected	859,381	2,116,154
Amend School Aid Act to set mandatory funding levels.	Nov. 2006	Rejected	1,366,355	2,259,247
New legislation, the Medical Marihuana Act.	Nov. 2008	Adopted ⁶	3,006,820	1,790,889

¹ Compiled as §445.571 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

² Compiled as §§791.233 and 791.233b of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

³ Following the enactment of Act 212 of 1982, which amended Act 3 of 1939 and was made subject to referendum, the legislature received an initiative petition to amend the 1939 statute, upon which it failed to act. Under the provisions of Const 1963, art 2, §9, the petition was placed on the ballot as Proposal D. Act 212 was placed on the ballot as Proposal H, following a court challenge to its submission to the voters (*Michigan State Chamber of Commerce v Secretary of State*, Court of Appeals No 65841 (1982)).

At the November 1982 general election, both Proposals D and H were approved, with Proposal H receiving 1,670,381 votes to Proposal D's 1,472,442 votes. Subsequently, an action was commenced in Ingham County Circuit Court seeking a declaratory judgment as to which of the two conflicting proposals would become effective. At the request of the governor, the Michigan Supreme Court asked the lower court to certify the controlling questions directly to the supreme court. Addressing the issue of whether Proposal H was validly enacted, the supreme court ruled that the legislature had enacted Proposal H subject to voter approval consistent with its power to approve legislation subject to referendum under Const 1963, art 4, §34. The court rejected the argument that the legislature was bound to act on the initiative under Const 1963, art 2, §9, pointing out that when the legislature enacted Proposal H, it had not yet received the certified initiative petition which later became Proposal D. *In re Proposals D and H, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce v State of Michigan*, 417 Mich 409, 398 NW2d 848 (1983).

To determine which proposal would become effective, the court "borrowed" the provision of Const 1963, art 2, §9, which states that if 2 or more measures approved by voters conflict, that receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. The court held that Proposal H would become the effective statute based on its higher affirmative vote in the election. *In re Proposals D and H, supra*.

⁴ Compiled as §3.851 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁵ Compiled as §432.201 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁶ Compiled as §333.26421 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

REFERENDA ON LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE, 1964-2012

Subject of Referendum	Date of Election	Action	Vote	
			For	Against
Act 240 of 1964, to amend sections 685, 696, 706, 737, 775, 782, 786, 803, and 804 of Act 116 of 1954, to institute use of Massachusetts ballot in Michigan to prevent straight party ticket voting. ¹ (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 1964	Rejected	795,546	1,515,875
Act 6 of 1967, to permit establishment of daylight saving time in Michigan. ¹ (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 1968	Rejected	1,402,562	1,403,052
Act 76 of 1968, to authorize issuance of bonds for planning, acquisition, and construction of facilities for prevention and abatement of water pollution and for loans and grants to municipalities. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1968	Adopted ³	1,906,385	796,079
Act 257 of 1968, to authorize issuance of bonds to provide funding for public recreational facilities and programs and for loans and grants to municipalities. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1968	Adopted ⁴	1,384,254	1,235,681
Act 304 of 1969, to authorize issuance of bonds for urban redevelopment to increase the supply of low-income housing and for loans and grants to municipalities and redevelopment corporations. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1970	Rejected	921,482	1,388,737
Act 231 of 1972, to authorize issuance of bonds to provide funding for bonus payments and educational benefits to Vietnam and other veterans. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1972	Rejected	1,490,968	1,603,203
Act 106 of 1974, to authorize issuance of bonds to provide funding for bonus payments to Vietnam and other veterans. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1974	Adopted ⁵	1,668,641	700,041
Act 245 of 1974, to authorize issuance of bonds to provide funding to plan, acquire, construct, and equip transportation systems and to make loans and grants for that purpose. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1974	Rejected	963,576	1,319,586
Act 250 of 1980, to amend sections 51 and 475 of Act 281 of 1976, to increase the state income tax 0.1% for 5 years to fund the construction of regional correctional facilities, the demolition of the Michigan Reformatory, and other state and local correctional projects. ⁶ (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1980	Rejected	1,288,999	2,202,042
Act 212 of 1982, to amend sections 6a and 6b of Act 3 of 1939, to prohibit certain utility rate adjustment clauses, utility rate increases without notice and hearing, and acceptance of employment with any utility for 2 years by member of 81st Legislature. ⁶ (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1982	Adopted ⁷	1,670,381	1,131,990
Act 59 of 1987, to prohibit use of public funds for the abortion of a recipient of welfare benefits unless the abortion is necessary to save the life of the mother. ¹ (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 1988	Adopted ⁸	1,959,727	1,486,371
Act 326 of 1988, to authorize issuance of bonds to finance environmental protection programs that would clean up environmental contamination sites and address related problems. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1988	Adopted ⁹	2,528,109	774,451
Act 327 of 1988 to authorize issuance of bonds to finance state and local public recreation projects. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1988	Adopted ¹⁰	2,055,290	1,206,465
Act 143 of 1993, to reduce auto insurance rates; place limits on personal injury benefits, fees paid to health care providers, and right to sue; and allow rate reduction for accident-free driving. (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 1994	Rejected	1,165,732	1,812,526
Act 118 of 1994, to amend certain sections of Michigan Bingo Act. (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 1996	Rejected	1,511,063	1,936,198

REFERENDA ON LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE, 1964-2012 (Cont.)

Subject of Referendum	Date of Election	Action	Vote	
			For	Against
Act 377 of 1996, an amendment regarding the management of Michigan's wildlife populations. (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1996	Adopted ¹¹	2,413,730	1,099,262
Act 284 of 1998, to authorize bonds for environmental and natural resources protection programs. (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 1998	Adopted ¹²	1,821,006	1,081,988
Act 269 of 2001, to amend certain sections of Michigan election law. (<i>Referendum Petition</i>)	Nov. 2002	Rejected	1,199,236	1,775,043
Act 396 of 2002, to authorize bonds for sewage treatment works projects, storm water projects and water pollution projects. ² (<i>Legislative Action</i>)	Nov. 2002	Adopted ¹³	1,774,053	1,172,612
Act 160 of 2004, to allow hunting season for mourning doves.	Nov. 2006	Rejected	1,137,379	2,534,680
Act 4 of 2011, to authorize the governor to appoint an emergency manager to act in place of local government officials	Nov. 2012	Rejected	2,130,354	2,370,601

¹ Referendum invoked by petition pursuant to Const 1963, art 2, §9.

² Referendum required to borrow money for specific purposes pursuant to Const 1963, art 9, §15.

³ Compiled as §323.371 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁴ Compiled as §318.351 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁵ Compiled as §35.1001 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁶ Referendum required by statute pursuant to Const 1963, art 4, §34.

⁷ Following the enactment of Act 212 of 1982, which amended Act 3 of 1939 and was made subject to referendum, the legislature received an initiative petition to amend the 1939 statute, upon which it failed to act. Under the provisions of Const 1963, art 2, §9, the petition was placed on the ballot as Proposal D. Act 212 was placed on the ballot as Proposal H, following a court challenge to its submission to the voters (*Michigan State Chamber of Commerce v Secretary of State*, Court of Appeals No 65841 (1982)).

At the November 1982 general election, both Proposals D and H were approved, with Proposal H receiving 1,670,381 votes to Proposal D's 1,472,442 votes. Subsequently, an action was commenced in Ingham County Circuit Court seeking a declaratory judgment as to which of the two conflicting proposals would become effective. At the request of the governor, the Michigan Supreme Court asked the lower court to certify the controlling questions directly to the supreme court. Addressing the issue of whether Proposal H was validly enacted, the supreme court ruled that the legislature had enacted Proposal H subject to voter approval consistent with its power to approve legislation subject to referendum under Const 1963, art 4, §34. The court rejected the argument that the legislature was bound to act on the initiative under Const 1963, art 2, §9, pointing out that when the legislature enacted Proposal H, it had not yet received the certified initiative petition which later became Proposal D. *In re Proposals D and H, Michigan State Chamber of Commerce v State of Michigan*, 417 Mich 409, 398 NW2d 848 (1983).

To determine which proposal would become effective, the court "borrowed" the provision of Const 1963, art 2, §9, which states that if 2 or more measures approved by voters conflict, that receiving the highest affirmative vote shall prevail. The court held that Proposal H would become the effective statute based on its higher affirmative vote in the election. *In re Proposals D and H, supra*.

Compiled as §§460.6a and 460.6b of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

⁸ This added section was proposed by initiative petition pursuant to Const 1963, art 2, §9. On June 17, 1987, the initiative petition was approved by an affirmative vote of the majority of the senators-elect and filed with the secretary of state. On June 23, 1987, the initiative petition was approved by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members-elect of the house of representatives and filed with the secretary of state. The legislature did not vote pursuant to Const 1963, art 4, §27 to give immediate effect to this enactment.

In affirming the decision of the court of appeals in *Frey v Director, Department of Social Services*, the Michigan Supreme Court held that when a law is proposed by initiative and enacted by the legislature without change or amendment within forty days as required by Const 1963, art 2, §9, it takes effect ninety days after the end of the session in which it was passed unless two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature, as provided by Const 1963, art 4, §27, vote to give the law immediate effect. Act 59 of 1987, not having received votes in favor of immediate effect by two-thirds of the elected members of each house, may not take effect until ninety days after the end of the session in which it was enacted. *Frey v Director, Department of Social Services*, 429 Mich 315; 414 NW2d 873 (1987).

On March 1, 1988, petitions to invoke the power of referendum with regard to Act 59 of 1987 were filed with the secretary of state. On April 13, 1988, the board of state canvassers certified the validity of a sufficient number of petition signatures to invoke the referendum.

In a letter opinion to C. Patrick Babcock, Director, Department of Social Services, dated March 28, 1988, the attorney general addressed the following question: "If the filing of petitions, which include, if they are valid, a sufficient number of signatures to properly invoke a referendum, stays the effective date of Act 59 of 1987, which will otherwise become effective on March 30, 1988?" The attorney general concluded that "when a petition seeking referendum, which on its face meets legal requirements, is filed the signatures appearing on that petition are presumed valid and the statute at issue is stayed or suspended until either the petitions are found to be invalid or a vote of the people occurs."

Act 59 of 1987, as enacted by the legislature, was submitted to the people by referendum petition and approved by a majority of the votes cast at the general election held November 8, 1988. The board of state canvassers officially declared the vote to be 1,959,727 (for) and 1,486,371 (against) on December 2, 1988.

⁹ Compiled as §299.651 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹⁰ Compiled as §318.351 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹¹ Compiled as §324.40113a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹² Compiled as §324.95101 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

¹³ Compiled as §324.95201 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

Please see page 96 for proposed constitutional amendments placed on the ballot.

STATE ELECTION RESULTS FOR SELECTED POSITIONS



**CONGRESS
2012**

**U.S. SENATE
2012**

**GOVERNOR
2010**

**STATE SENATE
2010**

**STATE HOUSE
2012**

**SPECIAL ELECTIONS
2013**

U.S. CONGRESS GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012

Status of incumbents seeking re-election in the primary and general elections is noted.
The **bolded name** is the winner of the general election.

Congressional District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently, or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
1	Gary McDowell*	Dan Benishek †	Emily Salvette (Lib), Ellis Boal (Gr)	
2	Willie German, Jr.	Bill Huizenga †	Mary Buzuma (Lib), Ronald Graeser (UST), William Opalicky (Gr)	
3	Steve Pestka*	Justin Amash †	Bill Gelineau (Lib)	
4	Debra Wirth	Dave Camp †	John Gelineau (Lib), George Zimmer (UST), Pat Timmons (Gr)	
5	Daniel T. Kildee	Jim Slezak*	Gregory Creswell (Lib), David Davenport (NPA)	
6	Mike O'Brien	Fred S. Upton †	Christie Gelineau (Lib), Jason Gatties (UST)	
7	Kurt Haskell	Tim Walberg †	Ken Proctor (Lib), Richard Wunsch (Gr)	
8	Lance Enderle	Mike Rogers †	Daniel Goebel (Lib), Preston Brooks (NPA)	
9	Sander M. Levin †	Don Volaric	Jim Fulner (Lib), Les Townsend (UST), Julia Williams (Gr)	Jack Hoogendyk (R)*
10	Chuck Stadler	Candice S. Miller †	Bhagwan Dashaarya (Lib)	
11	Syed Taj	Kerry Bentivolio	John Tatar (Lib), Steven Duke (Gr), Daniel Johnson (NLP)	Nancy Cassis (R)*, Loren Bennett (R)* both write-in candidates
12	John D. Dingell, Jr. †	Cynthia Kallgren	Richard Secular (Lib)	
13	John Conyers, Jr. †	Harry Sawicki	Chris Sharer (Lib), Martin Gray (UST)	Glenn Anderson (D)‡, Shanelle Jackson (D)‡, Bert Johnson (D)‡
14	Gary C. Peters †	John Hauler	Leonard Schwartz (Lib), Douglas Campbell (Gr)	Hansen Clarke (D)†, Mary Waters (D)*

bold means winner of the general election
 † indicates incumbent ‡ sitting State Legislator seeking election to congressional seat
 * former member of the State Legislature seeking election to a congressional seat
 Gr means Green Party Lib means Libertarian Party UST means U.S. Taxpayers Party
 NLP means Natural Law Party NPA means no party affiliation

U.S. SENATE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012

Status of incumbent seeking re-election in the primary and general elections is noted.

The **bolded name** is the winner of the general election.

Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates
Debbie Stabenow †	Peter Hoekstra*	Scotty Boman (Lib), Richard Matkin (UST), Harley Mikkelsen (Gr), John Litle (NLP)

bold means winner of the general election

† indicates incumbent

* former member of the U.S. House of Representatives seeking election to a U.S. Senate seat

Gr means Green Party

Lib means Libertarian Party

UST means U.S. Taxpayers Party

NLP means Natural Law Party

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS FOR GOVERNOR 2010

The **bolded name** is the winner of the general election.

Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
Virg Bernero*	Rick Snyder	Ken Proctor (Lib), Stacey Mathia (UST), Harley Mikkelson (Gr)	Mike Bouchard (R)*, Tom George (R)‡, Peter Hoekstra (R)‡, Andy Dillon (D)‡

bold means winner of the general election

‡ sitting U.S. Congressman or State Legislator seeking election as governor

* former member of the State Legislature seeking election as governor

Gr means Green Party

Lib means Libertarian Party

UST means U.S. Taxpayers Party

STATE SENATOR GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2010

Status of incumbents seeking re-election in the primary and general elections is noted.

The **bolded name** is the winner of the general election.

Senate District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
1	Coleman Young, II ‡	Dakeisha Harwick		LaMar Lemmons (D)*, Mary Waters (D)*
2	Bert Johnson ‡	John Chouinard	Gregory Creswell (Lib)	Bettie Scott (D)‡
3	Morris W. Hood, III *	Doug Mitchell		
4	Virgil Smith *	Frederick Robinson II	Raymond Warner (Lib), D. Wilcoxon (NPA)	George Cushingberry Jr. (D)‡
5	Tupac A. Hunter †	Bonnie Patrick		
6	Glenn S. Anderson †	John Pastor*		
7	Kathleen Law*	Patrick Colbeck	Marlin Brandys (Lib), Michael Kheibari (NPA), John Stewart* (NPA)	Deborah Whyman (R)*
8	Hoon-Yung Hopgood *	Ken Larkin	Loel Gnadtt (Lib), Neil Sawicki (NPA)	
9	Steven M. Bieda *	Michael Ennis	Richard Kuszmar (Gr)	Frank Accavitti Jr. (D)*
10	Paul Gieleghem*	Tory Rocca ‡		
11	Jim Ayres	Jack Brandenburg *		Leon Drolet (R)*, Kim Meltzer (R)‡
12	Cassandra Ulbrich	Jim Marleau ‡		John Garfield (R)*
13	Aaron Bailey	John Pappageorge †		
14	Vincent Gregory ‡	Michael Peters	Karen Shelley (Gr)	
15	Pam Jackson	Mike Kowall *		
16	Doug Spade*	Bruce Caswell *		
17	John Spencer	Randy Richardson *	Ronald Muszynski (Lib)	Pam Byrnes (D)*
18	Rebekah Warren ‡	John Hochstetler		
19	Brenda Abbey	Mike Nofs †		
20	Bobby Hopewell	Tonya L. Schuitmaker ‡		Larry DeShazor (R)‡, Lorence Wenke (R)*
21	Scott Elliott	John M. Proos, IV ‡		

STATE SENATOR GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2010 (Cont.)

Senate District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
22	Chuck Fellows	Joe Hune*		
23	Gretchen Whitmer†	Kyle Haubrich		
24	Michelle DiSano	Rick Jones‡	Bradley Cook (Lib)	Lauren Hager (R)*
25	John Nugent	Phillip J. Pavlov‡		Fran Amos (R)*, Jim Slezak (D)‡
26	Paula Zelenko*	David B. Robertson*		
27	John J. Gleason†	Vernon Molnar	Pat Clawson (Lib)	
28	Robin Golden	Mark C. Jansen†	Jamie Lewis (Lib)	
29	David LaGrand	Dave Hildenbrand‡	Bill Gelineau (Lib)	Robert Dean (D)‡
30	John Chester	Arlan B. Meekhof‡	Bruce Campbell (Lib)	
31	Jeff Mayes‡	Mike Green*		
32	Debasish Mridha	Roger Kaln†	Keith Beyerlein (UST), Albert Chia, Jr. (Lib)	
33	James Hoisington	Judy K. Emmons*	Joshua Lillie (Lib)	
34	Mary Valentine‡	Goeff Hansen‡	Nicholas Sundquist (Lib)	
35	Roger Dumigan	Darwin L. Booher‡		
36	Andy Neumann‡	John Moolenaar*		
37	Bob Carr	Howard Walker*		
38	Michael Lahti‡	Tom Casperson*		

bold means winner of the general election

† indicates incumbent

‡ sitting State House member seeking election to the State Senate

* former member of the State House seeking election to the State Senate

Gr means Green Party

Lib means Libertarian Party

UST means U.S. Taxpayers Party

NPA means no party affiliation

STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012

Status of incumbents seeking re-election in the primary and general elections is noted.

The **bolded name** is the winner of the general election.

House District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
1	Brian Banks	Dan Schulte		
2	Alberta Tinsley-Talabi†	Daniel Grano	Hans Barbe (Gr)	Tim Bledsoe (D)†
3	John Olumbazi†	Dolores Broderson	Louis Novak (Gr)	Jimmy Womack (D)†
4	Rose Mary Robinson	Ron Michalski		
5	Fred Durhal, Jr.†	Samuel Rodriguez		
6	Rashida H. Tlaib†	Darrin Daigle	Elena Herrada (Gr)	Maureen Stapleton (D)†
7	Thomas F. Stallworth III†	Mark Price		
8	David Nathani†	David Porter		
9	Harvey Santanai†	Rene Simpson		
10	Philip M. Cavanagh†	Jasmine Bridges		
11	David Knezek	Kathleen Kopczyk		
12	Douglas A. Geisst	Joanne Michalik		
13	Andrew J. Kandrevas†	Tony Amorose		
14	Paul Clemente†	Edward Gubics	Loel Gnadt (Lib)	
15	George T. Darany†	Priscilla Parness		
16	Robert L. Kosowski	Mary Stargell	Steve Boron (Lib), Harold Dunn (UST)	
17	Bill LaVoy	Anne Rossio		
18	Sarah Roberts*	Candice Rusie	Daniel Flamand (Lib)	
19	Richard Tannous	John Walsh†		
20	Tim Roraback	Kurt Heise†		
21	Dian Slaven†	Joe Barnabei		
22	Harold L. Haught†	Art Blundell		

STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012 (Cont.)

House District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
23	Tom Boritzki	Pat Somerville †		
24	Philip Kurczewski	Anthony G. Forlini †		
25	Henry Yanez	Sean Clark		
26	Jim Townsend †	Mark Bliss	James Young (Lib)	
27	Ellen Cogen Lipton †	Ezra Drissman	John Wierzbicki (Lib)	
28	Jon M. Switalski †	Steven Klusek		Lesia Liss (D)†
29	Tim Greimel †	Brian Stebick		
30	Joseph Bogdan	Jeff Farrington †		
31	Marilyn Lane †	Lynn Evans	James Miller (Lib)	
32	Sheri Smith	Andrea LaFontaine †		
33	Martha O'Kray	Ken Goike †		
34	Woodrow Stanley †	Bruce Rogers		
35	Rudy Hobbs †	Timothy Sulowski		
36	Robert Murphy	Pete Lundt †		
37	Vicki Barnett †	Bruce Lilley		
38	Chuck Tindall	Hugh D. Crawford †		
39	Pam Jackson	Klint Kesto		
40	Dorian Coston	Mike McCready	Steve Burgis (Lib)	
41	Mary Kerwin	Martin Howrylak		
42	Shanda Willis	Bill Rogers †	James Lewis II (Lib)	
43	Neil Billington	Gail Haines †		
44	Tom Crawford	Eileen Kowall †	Scott Poquette (Lib)	
45	Joanna VanRaaphorst	Tom McMillin †		
46	Daniel Sargent	Bradford C. Jacobsen †		

STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012 (Cont.)

House District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
47	Shawn Desai	Cindy Denby†	James Weeks II (Lib)	
48	Pam Faris	Jeffrey Woolman		
49	Jim Ananich†	Robert Daunt		
50	Charles Smiley†	Miles Gadola		
51	Steven Losey	Joseph Graves†		
52	Gretchen Driskell	Mark Ouimet†		
53	Jeff Irwin†	John Spisak		
54	David Rutledge†	Bill Emmerich		
55	Adam F. Zemie	Owen Diaz	David McMahon (Gr)	
56	Larry Crider	Dale W. Zorn†		
57	Jim Berryman*	Nancy E. Jenkins†		
58	Amaryllis Thomas	Kenneth Kurtz†		
59	Mike Moroz	Matt Lori†		
60	Sean McCann†	Mike Perrin		
61	Michael Martin	Margaret E. O'Brien†		
62	Kate Segal†	Mark Behnke		
63	Bill Farmer	Jase Bolger†		
64	Barbara Shelton	Earl Poleski†		
65	Bonnie Johnson	Mike Shirkey†		
66	Richard Rajkovich	Aric Nesbitt†		
67	Tom Cochran	Jeff Oesterle		
68	Andy Schor	Timothy Moede		
69	Samir Singh	Susan McGillicuddy		
70	Mike Huckleberry*	Rick Outman†		

STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012 (Cont.)

House District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
71	Theresa Abed	Deb Shaughnessy†		
72	Scott Urbanowski	Ken Yonkert†	William Wenzel (Lib)	
73	G. Schuiling	Peter MacGregor†	Ron Heeren (Lib), Ted Gerrard (UST)	
74	Richard Erdman	Rob VerHeulen		
75	Brandon Dillon†	Wm. Sneller		
76	Winnie Brinks	Roy Schmidt†	Patricia Steinport (Lib), William Mohr (UST), Keith Allard (NPA); Bing Goei (Write-in)	
77	Scott Barton	Thomas B. Hooker†	Larry Warner (Lib)	
78	Jack Arbanas	Dave Pagel		
79	Jim Hahn	Al Pscholka†	Carl Oehling (UST)	
80	Stuart Peet	Bob Genetski†		
81	Patrick Phelan	Dan Lauwers		
82	John Nugent	Kevin Daley†		
83	Carol Campbell	Paul Muxlow†		
84	Terry Brown*	Dan Grimshaw	Edward Canfield (NPA)	
85	Paul Ray	Ben Glardon†	Matthew Shepard (NPA)	
86	Brian Bosak	Lisa Posthumus Lyons†		
87	Sherry Anderson	Mike Callton†	Joseph Gillotte (Lib)	
88	Michael Perry	Roger Victory		
89	Don Bergman	Amanda Price†		
90	[no candidate]	Joseph Haveman†		
91	Collene Lamonte	Holly Hughes†		
92	Marcia Hovey-Wright†	Travis Shepherd	Nicholas Sundquist (Lib)	
93	Paul Silva	Tom Leonard		

STATE REPRESENTATIVE GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS 2012 (Cont.)

House District Number	Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
94	Judith Lincoln	Tim Kelly		
95	Stacy Erwin Oakes †	Jeff Baker		
96	Charles M. Brunner †	Chad Dewey		
97	Chris Breznau	Joel Johnson †		
98	Joan Brausch	Jim Stamas †		
99	Adam Lawrence	Kevin Cotter †		
100	Ida DeHaas	Jon Bumstead †		
101	Allen O'Shea	Ray A. Franz †		
102	Brendan Maturén	Phil Potvin †		
103	Lon Johnson	Bruce R. Rendon †		
104	Betsy Coffa	Wayne Schmidt †		
105	William Wieske	Greg MacMaster †		
106	Kenneth Hubbard	Peter Pettalia †	John Longhurst (Gr)	
107	Suzanne Shumway	Frank D. Foster †		
108	Sharon Gray	Ed McBroom †		
109	John Kivela	Jack Hubbard		
110	Scott Dianda	Matt Huuk†		

bold means winner of the general election

† indicates incumbent

* former member of the State Legislature seeking re-election

Gr means Green Party

Lib means Libertarian Party

UST means U.S. Taxpayers Party

NPA means no party affiliation

† Announced departure from the Democratic Caucus on February 19, 2013 to join the Independent Urban Democracy Caucus as named in HR 31 of 2013.

RESULTS OF SPECIAL ELECTIONS 2013

GENERAL ELECTION MAY 7, 2013, 27TH SENATE DISTRICT¹

Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other General Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
Jim Ananich ‡	Robert Daunt	Robert Nichols (Lib), Bobby Jones (Gr)	Woodrow Stanley‡

PRIMARY ELECTION AUGUST 6, 2013, 49TH HOUSE DISTRICT**			
Democratic Candidate	Republican Candidate	Other Primary Election Candidates	Primary Candidates Currently or Formerly Holding State Elected Office
<i>Phil Phelps</i>	<i>Don Pfeiffer</i>		

** The General Election for the 49th House District is scheduled for November 5, 2013

Bold is winner of the general election

Italics is winner of the respective party seats in the primary election

‡ Sitting State Representative seeking State Senate seat

¹ John Gleason resigned from State Senate District #27 to assume the Office of Genesee County Clerk/Register of Deeds.

VOTER REGISTRATION AND ELECTION TURNOUT STATISTICS FOR MICHIGAN GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1948-2012

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Year	Number Voting ¹	Number Registered ²	Voting Age Population (VAP) ³	Turnout (% of VAP)
1948	2,109,609	Not Available	4,041,000	52.2
1952	2,798,592	Not Available	4,193,000	66.7
1956	3,080,468	3,128,573	4,538,000	67.9
1960	3,318,097	3,454,804	4,564,000	72.7
1964	3,203,102	3,351,730	4,658,000	68.8
1968	3,306,250	4,022,378	4,953,000	66.8
1972	3,490,325	4,762,764 ⁴	5,874,000 ⁵	59.4
1976	3,722,384	5,202,379 ⁶	6,268,000	59.4
1980	3,978,647	5,725,713	6,510,000	61.1
1984	3,884,854	5,888,808	6,551,000	59.3
1988	3,745,751	5,952,513	6,774,000	55.3
1992	4,341,909	6,147,083	6,947,000	62.5
1996	3,912,261	6,677,079 ⁷	7,177,000	54.5
2000	4,279,299	6,859,332	7,358,000	58.2
2004	4,875,692	7,164,047	7,541,000	64.7
2008	5,039,080	7,470,764	7,613,000	66.2
2012	4,780,701	7,454,553	7,616,490	63.0

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS

Year	Number Voting ¹	Number Registered ²	Voting Age Population (VAP) ³	Turnout (% of VAP)
1950	1,879,382	Not Available	4,137,000	45.4
1954	2,187,027	Not Available	4,342,000	50.4
1958	2,312,184	3,489,626	4,623,000	50.0
1962	2,764,839	3,710,798	4,605,000	60.0
1966	2,461,909	3,613,463	4,718,000	52.2
1970	2,656,162	3,969,807	5,148,000	51.6
1974	2,657,017	4,785,689	6,037,000	44.0
1978	2,984,829	5,230,345	6,405,000	46.6
1982	3,135,978	5,624,573	6,554,000	47.8
1986	2,468,009	5,790,753	6,675,000	37.0
1990	2,641,649	5,892,001 ⁸	6,851,000	38.6
1994	3,177,740	6,207,662	6,983,000	45.5
1998	3,143,432	6,300,000 ⁹	7,227,000	43.5
2002	3,219,864	6,797,293	7,400,000	43.5
2006	3,852,008	7,180,778	7,597,000	50.7
2010	3,268,217	7,276,237	7,620,000	42.9

¹ As a "poll book total" was not kept prior to 1976, the turnout figures for elections held between 1948 and 1974 are based on the greatest number of votes cast for an office in the election.

² A registration figure for the state was not compiled for elections held prior to 1956.

³ Voting age population figures obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census, P-25 Series and *Source Book of American Presidential Campaign and Election Statistics, 1948-1968*, compiled and edited by John H. Runyon, Jennifer Verdini and Sally Runyon, c 1971 by Frederick Unger, New York.

⁴ The large increase in the number of registered voters in the state from 1970 to 1972 was the result of a March 1972 Michigan Supreme Court ruling which declared that it was unconstitutional to purge the registration of a voter who had not voted over a period of two years as Michigan law then required. In effect, this compelled clerks to reinstate the registrations of "non-voters" who had been purged from the registration rolls since 1968. *Michigan State UAW Community Action Program Council v Secretary of State*, 387 Mich. 506, 198 NW2d 385 (1972).

⁵ The large increase in the state's voting age population from 1970 to 1972 was the result of the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18.

⁶ Two events occurred in 1975 which affected the 1976 registration total: (1) the Secretary of State Branch Office Voter Registration program was put into effect in October and (2) provisions allowing for the creation of "inactive" voter registration files were put into effect. Registration totals listed for 1976 to 1984 reflect only those registrations held in 4-year "active" files.

⁷ The National Voter Registration Act, effective January 1, 1995, eliminated the initiation of any voter registration cancellations for inactivity and introduced several new voter registration programs in the state, including mail-in registration.

⁸ Public Act 142 of 1989 authorized city and township clerks to establish a 5-year voter registration file and eliminate their "inactive" files. Registration totals listed for 1990 to 1994 are based on the 5-year voter registration files maintained by the clerks.

⁹ In 1998, approximately 600,000 duplicate voter registration records were purged from the state's registration rolls through the implementation of the Qualified Voter File — a statewide voter registration database mandated under Public Act 441 of 1994.

Source: Bureau of Elections, Department of State

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1835-2010

Year	Name	Vote	Year	Name	Vote
1835	Mason, Democrat	7,558	1860	Blair, Republican	87,806
	Biddle, Whig	814		Barry, Democrat	67,221
	Scattering	94		Scattering	27
	Mason's majority	6,744		Blair's majority	20,585
1837	Mason, Democrat	15,314	1862	Blair, Republican	68,716
	Trowbridge, Whig	14,800		Stout, Union	62,102
	Scattering	544		Scattering	40
	Mason's majority	514		Blair's majority	6,614
1839	Woodbridge, Whig	18,195	1864 ²	Crapo, Republican	81,744
	Farnsworth, Democrat	17,037		Fenton, Democrat	71,301
	Scattering	55		Scattering	18
	Woodbridge's majority	1,158		Crapo's majority	10,443
1841	Barry, Democrat	20,993	1866	Crapo, Republican	96,746
	Fuller, Whig	15,439		Williams, Democrat	67,708
	Fitch, Liberty Party	1,223		Scattering	146
	Scattering	68		Crapo's majority	29,038
	Barry's plurality	5,554		1868	Baldwin, Republican
1843	Barry, Democrat	21,392	Moore, Democrat		97,290
	Pitcher, Whig	14,899	Scattering		705
	Birney, Liberty Party	2,776	Baldwin's majority		30,761
	Scattering	74	1870	Baldwin, Republican	100,176
	Barry's plurality	6,493		Comstock, Democrat	83,391
1845	Felch, Democrat	20,123		Fish, Prohibition	2,710
	Vickery, Whig	16,316		Scattering	230
	Birney, Liberty Party	3,023	Baldwin's plurality	16,785	
	Scattering	127	1872	Bagley, Republican	137,602
	Felch's plurality	3,807		Blair, Liberal	80,958
1847	Ransom, Democrat	24,639		Ferry, Straight Democrat	2,720
	Edmunds, Whig	18,990		Fish, Prohibition	1,231
	Gurney, Liberty Party	2,585	Scattering	39	
	Scattering	145	Bagley's plurality	56,644	
	Ransom's plurality	5,649	1874	Bagley, Republican	111,519
1849	Barry, Democrat	27,837		Chamberlain, Democrat	105,550
	Littlejohn, Whig and Free Soil	23,540		Carpenter, Prohibition	3,937
	Scattering	192		Scattering	417
	Barry's majority	4,297	Bagley's plurality	5,969	
	1851 ¹	McClelland, Democrat	23,827	1876	Croswell, Republican
Gidley, Whig		16,901	Webber, Democrat		142,492
Scattering		156	Sparks, Greenback		8,297
McClelland's majority		6,926	Croswell's plurality		23,434
1852 ¹		McClelland, Democrat	42,798	1878	Croswell, Republican
	Chandler, Whig	34,660	Barnes, Democrat		78,503
	Christiancy, Free Soil	5,850	Smith, Greenback		73,313
	Scattering	68	Snyder, Prohibition		3,469
	McClelland's plurality	8,138	Scattering		1,200
1854	Bingham, Republican	43,652	Croswell's plurality	47,777	
	Barry, Democrat	38,675	1880	Jerome, Republican	178,944
	Scattering	39		Holloway, Democrat	137,671
	Bingham's majority	4,977		Woodman, Greenback	31,085
1856	Bingham, Republican	71,402		McKeever, Prohibition	1,114
	Felch, Democrat	54,085		Quick, Am. Labor	220
	Scattering	71	Scattering	134	
	Bingham's majority	17,317	Jerome's plurality	41,273	
1858	Wisner, Republican	65,202	1882	Begole, Fusionist	154,269
	Stuart, Democrat	56,067		Jerome, Republican	149,697
	Scattering	146		Sagendorph, Prohibition	5,854
	Wisner's majority	9,135		May, National	2,006
				Foote	343
			Begole's plurality	4,572	

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR *(Cont.)*

Year	Name	Vote	Year	Name	Vote
1884	Alger, Republican	190,840	1902	Bliss, Republican	211,261
	Begole, Fusionist	186,887		Durand, Democrat	174,077
	Preston, Prohibition	22,207		Westerman, Prohibition	11,326
	Miller, Butler Greenback	364		Walter, Socialist	4,271
	Scattering	50		Cowles, Socialist Labor	1,282
	Alger's plurality	3,953		Scattering	9
				Bliss' plurality	37,184
1886	Luce, Republican	181,474	1904	Warner, Republican	283,799
	Yaple, Fusionist	174,042		Ferris, Democrat	223,571
	Dickie, Prohibition	25,179		Shackleton, Prohibition	10,395
	Scattering	190		Lamb, Socialist	6,170
		Luce's plurality		7,432	Meyer, Socialist Labor
				Scattering	4
				Warner's plurality	60,228
1888	Luce, Republican	233,595	1906	Warner, Republican	227,567
	Burt, Fusionist	216,450		Kimmerle, Democrat	130,018
	Cheney, Prohibition	20,342		Reed, Prohibition	9,139
	Mills, Union Labor	4,388		Walker, Socialist	5,925
	Scattering	17		Richter, Socialist Labor	1,153
	Luce's plurality	17,145		Scattering	4
				Warner's plurality	97,549
1890	Winans, Democrat	183,725	1908	Warner, Republican	262,141
	Turner, Republican	172,205		Hemans, Democrat	252,611
	Patridge, Prohibition	28,681		Gray, Prohibition	16,092
	Belden, Industrial	13,198		Stirton, Socialist	9,447
	Scattering	47		McInnis, Socialist Labor	845
	Winans' plurality	11,520		Nichols, Independence	612
				Scattering	19
				Warner's plurality	9,530
1892	Rich, Republican	221,228	1910	Osborn, Republican	202,803
	Morse, Democrat	205,138		Hemans, Democrat	159,770
	Ewing, People's	21,417		Warnock, Socialist	9,992
	Russell, Prohibition	20,777		Corbett, Prohibition	9,989
	Scattering	77		Richter, Socialist Labor	1,204
	Rich's plurality	16,090		Scattering	4
				Osborn's plurality	43,033
1894	Rich, Republican	237,215	1912	Ferris, Democrat	194,017
	Fisher, Democrat	130,823		Musselman, Republican	169,963
	Nichols, People's	30,012		Watkins, National Progressive	152,909
	Todd, Prohibition	18,788		Hoogerhyde, Socialist	21,398
	Scattering	150		Leland, Prohibition	7,811
	Rich's plurality	106,392		Richter, Socialist Labor	359
				Scattering	2,464 ⁴
				Ferris' plurality	24,054
1896	Pingree, Republican	304,431	1914	Ferris, Democrat	212,063
	Sligh, D.P.U.S. ³	221,022		Osborn, Republican	176,254
	Sprague, Democrat	9,738		Pattengill, Progressive	36,747
	Safford, Prohibition	5,499		Hoogerhyde, Socialist	11,056
	Giberson, National	1,944		Eayrs, Prohibition	3,830
Scattering	5,168		Richter, Socialist Labor	497	
	Pingree's plurality	83,409		Harris	1
				Ferris' plurality	35,809
1898	Pingree, Republican	243,239	1916	Sleeper, Republican	363,724
	Whiting, D.P.U.S.	168,142		Sweet, Democrat	264,440
	Cheever, Prohibition	7,006		Moore, Socialist	15,040
	Cook, People's	1,656		Woodruff, Prohibition	7,255
	Hasseler, Socialist	1,101		Murray, Socialist Labor	963
Scattering	20		Pattengill, Progressive	95	
	Pingree's plurality	75,097		Durfee	1
				Sleeper's plurality	99,284
1900	Bliss, Republican	305,612			
	Maybury, Democrat	226,228			
	Goodrich, Prohibition	11,834			
	Ramsay, Social Democrat	2,709			
	Ulbricht, Social Labor	958			
	Thompson, People's	871			
	Pingree, Social Democrat	2			
	Bliss' plurality	79,384			

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR *(Cont.)*

Year	Name	Vote	Year	Name	Vote	
1918	Sleeper, Republican	266,738	1934	Fitzgerald, Republican	659,743	
	Bailey, Democrat	158,142		Lacy, Democrat	577,044	
	Moore, Socialist	7,068		Larsen, Socialist	12,002	
	McCull, Prohibition	1,637		Anderson, Communist	5,734	
	Hinds, Socialist Labor	790		Alderdyce, Farmer-Labor	2,105	
	Scattering	1		Fraser, Socialist Labor	1,040	
	Sleeper's plurality	108,596		Buell, Commonwealth	800	
1920	Groesbeck, Republican	703,180		Pointer, People's Prog.	198	
	Ferris, Democrat	310,566		Meadow, National	164	
	Blumenberg, Socialist	23,542		Lee, American	95	
	Jeffries, Farmer-Labor	11,817		Fitzgerald's plurality	82,699	
	Johnston, Prohibition	6,990		1936	Murphy, Democrat	892,774
	Markley, Socialist Labor	2,097			Fitzgerald, Republican	843,855
Scattering	347 ⁵	Monarch, Socialist			6,631	
	Groesbeck's plurality	392,614	Martin, Farmer-Labor		3,289	
1922	Groesbeck, Republican	356,933	Raymond, Communist		2,071	
	Cummins, Democrat	218,252	O'Donohue, Socialist Labor		524	
	Blumenberg, Socialist	4,452	Fuller, Commonwealth	433		
	Hoyt, Prohibition	2,744	Mann, American	170		
	Markley, Socialist Labor	1,279	Scattering	22		
	Scattering	1		Murphy's plurality	48,919	
	Groesbeck's plurality	138,681	1938	Fitzgerald, Republican	847,245	
1924	Groesbeck, Republican	799,225		Murphy, Democrat	753,752	
	Frensdorf, Democrat	343,577		Burnett, Socialist	2,896	
	Johnston, Prohibition	11,118		O'Donohue, Socialist Labor	446	
	Dinger, Socialist Labor	4,079		Hammond, American	257	
	Kriehoff, Socialist	2,725		Beshgetoor, Commonwealth	242	
	Scattering	194		Holmes, Square Deal	205	
	Groesbeck's plurality	455,648		Gover, Protestants United	177	
1926	Green, Republican	399,564		Scattering	21	
	Comstock, Democrat	227,155		Fitzgerald's plurality	93,493	
	Titus, Prohibition	2,507	1940	VanWagoner, Democrat	1,077,065	
	Reynolds, Workers	1,512		Dickinson, Republican	945,784	
	Scattering	14		Whitmore, Socialist	4,124	
		Green's plurality		172,409	Raymond, Communist	2,387
1928	Green, Republican	961,179		Naylor, Socialist Labor	702	
	Comstock, Democrat	404,546		Scattering	7	
	Lockwood, Socialist	2,850		VanWagoner's plurality	131,281	
	Brooks, Prohibition	2,575	1942	Kelly, Republican	645,335	
	Reynolds, Workers	2,537		VanWagoner, Democrat	573,314	
	Dinger, Socialist Labor	654		Goodrich, Prohibition	8,065	
	Green's plurality	556,633		Scattering	60	
1930	Brucker, Republican	483,990		Kelly's plurality	72,021	
	Comstock, Democrat	357,664	1944	Kelly, Republican	1,208,859	
	Billups, Workers	3,988		Fry, Democrat	989,307	
	Campbell, Socialist	3,903		Davey, Prohibition	5,744	
	McCone, Prohibition	1,336		Odell, Socialist	2,851	
	Scattering	11	Marion, America First Party	2,121		
	Brucker's plurality	126,326	Grove, Socialist Labor	1,364		
1932	Comstock, Democrat	887,672		Kelly's plurality	219,552	
	Brucker, Republican	696,935	1946	Sigler, Republican	1,003,878	
	Panzner, Socialist	20,108		VanWagoner, Democrat	644,540	
	Reynolds, Communist	7,906		Phillips, Prohibition	11,974	
	Holmes, Prohibition	2,031		Sim, Socialist Labor	5,071	
	Fraser, Socialist Labor	1,107	Scattering	12		
	Renner, Proletarian	318		Sigler's plurality	359,338	
	Bergman, Liberty	182	1948	Williams, Democrat	1,128,664	
	Scattering	3		Sigler, Republican	964,810	
		Comstock's plurality		190,737	Phillips, Prohibition	15,249
1934	Fitzgerald, Republican	659,743		Seidler, Socialist	2,115	
	Lacy, Democrat	577,044		Chenoweth, Socialist Labor	1,405	
	Larsen, Socialist	12,002		Lerner, Socialist Workers	870	
	Anderson, Communist	5,734	Scattering	9		
	Alderdyce, Farmer-Labor	2,105		William's plurality	163,854	
	Fraser, Socialist Labor	1,040				

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR *(Cont.)*

Year	Name	Vote	Year	Name	Vote
1950	Williams, Democrat	935,152	1974	Milliken, Republican	1,356,865
	Kelly, Republican	933,998		Levin, Democrat	1,242,247
	Hayden, Prohibition	8,511		Ferency, Human Rights	28,675
	Groves, Socialist Labor	1,077		Davidson, Am. Indepen.	20,278
	Lerner, Socialist Workers	636		Andrews, Conservative	4,117
1952	Scattering	8	Maisel, Socialist Workers	1,505	
	Williams' plurality	1,154	Horvath, Socialist Labor	1,296	
	Williams, Democrat	1,431,893	Dennis, Communist	1,119	
	Alger, Republican	1,423,275	Signorelli, U.S. Labor	898	
	Munn, Prohibition	8,990	Milliken's plurality	114,618	
1954	Grove, Socialist Labor	1,192	1978	Milliken, Republican	1,628,485
	Lerner, Socialist Workers	628		Fitzgerald, Democrat	1,237,256
	Scattering	2		Scattering	1,471
	Williams' plurality	8,618		Milliken's plurality	391,229
	Williams, Democrat	1,216,308		1982	Blanchard, Democrat
Leonard, Republican	963,300	Headlee, Republican	1,369,582		
Munn, Prohibition	5,824	Tisch, Tisch Independent Citizens	80,288		
Grove, Socialist Labor	980	Jacobs, Libertarian	15,603		
Lovell, Socialist Workers	615	Phillips, Am. Indepen.	7,356		
1956	Williams' plurality	253,008	Craine, Socialist Workers	3,682	
	Williams, Democrat	1,666,689	McLaughlin, Worker's League	1,980	
	Cobo, Republican	1,376,376	Scattering	226	
	Halsted, Prohibition	6,538	Blanchard's plurality	191,709	
	Scattering	48	1986	Blanchard, Democrat	1,632,138
Williams' plurality	290,313	Lucas, Republican		753,647	
Williams, Democrat	1,225,533	McLaughlin, Worker's League		9,477	
Bagwell, Republican	1,078,089	Write-In		1,302	
Muncy, Socialist Labor	3,983	Blanchard's plurality		878,491	
1958	Severance, Prohibition	3,622	1990	Engler, Republican	1,276,134
	Lovell, Socialist Workers	957		Blanchard, Democrat	1,258,539
	Williams' plurality	147,444		Roundtree, Worker's World	28,091
	Swainson, Democrat	1,643,634		Write-In	1,799
	Bagwell, Republican	1,602,022		Engler's plurality	17,595
1960	Himmel, Socialist Workers	3,387	1994	Engler, Republican	1,899,101
	Gibbons, Prohibition	2,183		Wolpe, Democrat	1,188,438
	Toohy, Tax Cut	1,899		Write-In	1,538
	Grove, Socialist Labor	1,479		Engler's plurality	710,663
	Pursell, Independent Amer.	1,354		1998	Engler, Republican
Scattering	33	Fieger, Democrat	1,143,574		
Swainson's plurality	41,612	Write-In	525		
Engler's plurality	739,431	2002	Granholt, Democrat		1,633,796
Romney, Republican	1,420,086		Posthumus, Republican		1,506,104
Swainson, Democrat	1,339,513		Campbell, Green	25,236	
Sim, Socialist Labor	5,219		Pilchak, U.S. Taxpayer	12,411	
Scattering	21		Write-In	18	
1962	Romney's plurality	80,573	Granholt's plurality	127,692	
	Romney, Republican	1,764,355	2006	Granholt, Democrat	2,142,513
	Staebler, Democrat	1,381,442		DeVos, Republican	1,608,086
	Lovell, Socialist Workers	5,649		Cresswell, Libertarian	23,524
	Cleage, Freedom Now	4,767		Campbell, Green	20,009
Horvath, Socialist Labor	1,777	Dashairy, U.S. Taxpayer		7,087	
1964	Scattering	112	Write-In	37	
	Romney's plurality	382,913	Granholt's plurality	534,427	
	Romney, Republican ⁶	1,490,430	2010	Snyder, Republican	1,874,834
	Ferency, Democrat	963,383		Berner, Democrat	1,287,320
	Horvath, Socialist Labor	8,017		Proctor, Libertarian	22,390
Scattering	79	Mathia, U.S. Taxpayer		20,818	
Romney's plurality	527,047	Mikkelsen, Green		20,699	
1966	Milliken, Republican	1,339,047	Write-In	27	
	Levin, Democrat	1,294,638	Snyder's plurality	587,514	
	McCormick, Am. Indepen.	18,006	1970	Milliken, Republican	1,356,865
	Bouse, Socialist Workers	2,220		Levin, Democrat	1,242,247
	Horvath, Socialist Labor	2,144		Ferency, Human Rights	28,675
Scattering	107	Davidson, Am. Indepen.		20,278	
Milliken's plurality	44,409	Andrews, Conservative		4,117	

SUMMARY OF VOTE FOR GOVERNOR *(Cont.)*

¹ See Constitution of 1850, art. 5, sec. 3, and art 4, sec. 34; Act 175 of the Extra Session of 1851, Laws of Michigan.

² Totals do not include soldiers' vote of 9,612 for Crapo and 2,992 for Fenton. See Constitution of 1850, art. 7, sec. 1, and Act 21 of the Extra Session of 1864, Laws of Michigan.

³ Democratic People's Union Silver.

⁴ Total includes 2,463 votes cast for L. Whitney Watkins.

⁵ Total includes 206 votes cast for Benjamin J. Blumenberg.

⁶ First governor elected to 4-year term. See Constitution of 1963, art. 5, sec. 21, and sched. sec. 5.