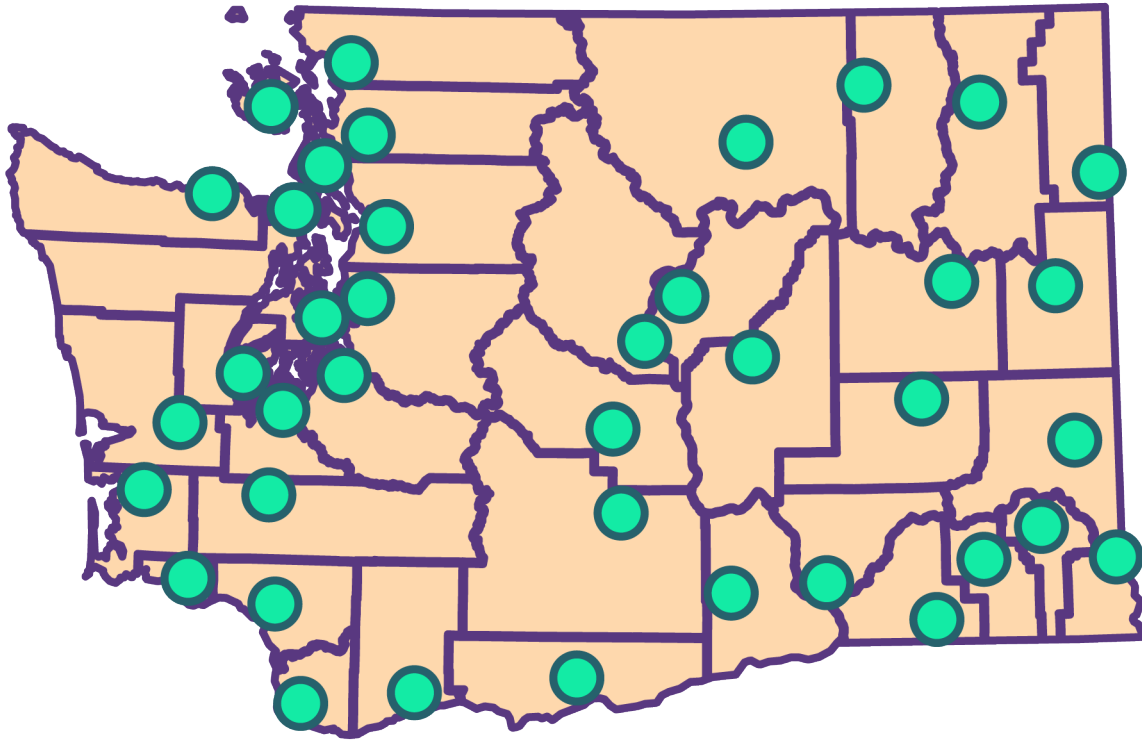




2022

Annual Report of Washington State Elections

Secretary of State Steve Hobbs



WASHINGTON
Secretary of State
Elections Division

Letter from the Secretary

Thank you for reading this year's Annual Report of Washington State Elections. Each year, the Office of the Secretary of State analyzes voluminous data to compare and highlight election trends — including voter registration and turnout, election audits, and security — and explains new policies and enhancements in election administration.

2022 was an exciting year for elections in our state. Under the constant threats of election misinformation and cyber and other security risks, Washington met every challenge. Our reliable vote-by-mail system and dedicated election officials in all 39 counties successfully served the state's more than 4.8 million active registered voters.

Some firsts and other factors helped contribute to this year's successful elections, notably:

- The Nov. 8 General Election was the first Presidential midterm after same-day registration was enacted in 2019 ([SB 6021](#)). During the week leading up to the general election, there were more than 17,000 updated and new voter registrations.
- 2022 was the first election year under the 2021 Legislature's [HB 1078](#), which restored voter eligibility for people previously convicted of felonies who are not under total confinement.
- County election offices reported a dramatic rise in late ballot returns the week before the General Election (1.4 million, compared to 840,000 in 2020). This increase underscores the need to consistently upgrade our systems to meet voters' needs and expectations and shows an amazing uptick in voter engagement.

In addition, this year we launched our Vote with Confidence awareness campaign to inform voters of election security measures and debunk bad information. The campaign included traditional advertising via newspapers, television, and signage, as well as partnerships with community organizations to help get out the vote.

We created Vote with Confidence in response to increased election misinformation that confused voters and undermined trust in voting. The goal of the campaign is to maintain and restore voters' trust by sharing facts about voter eligibility, election security, and the vote-by-mail process — all of which are common targets of misinformation.

We believe this campaign, combined with our efforts to strengthen election security, fight misinformation, and enhance voter education, played a crucial role in our elections' success throughout 2022. In addition, our strong working relationships with county election officials and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security, FBI, Washington National Guard, and others enhanced our ability to administer secure, accessible, and transparent elections Washingtonians rely on and appreciate every year.

I am honored to share these accomplishments with you. It was a big year for safeguarding election integrity and modernizing our security systems. Yet despite many challenges, the citizens of the great state of Washington delivered, and so did the people who are privileged to serve them.

Sincerely,



Steve Hobbs
Secretary of State

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Cover image: Washington counties and county seats, created by the Office of the Secretary of State.

Introduction

The Annual Elections Report, published by the Office of the Secretary of State, is created to explain Washington's election data. The report often introduces new policies and the steps taken to implement legislation. In 2017, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 1507, requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to publish a report every odd-numbered year analyzing election data from the previous even-numbered year. Historically, the Elections Division has created a report every year to explain election procedures and data to the public. When applicable, the annual report includes data such as comparisons between counties on their rates of votes received, counted, and rejected; national data when its available to determine how Washington performs in relation to other states; data from the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC); and comparisons over time to analyze how performance has changed over the years.¹

The 2022 Annual Election Report was updated in the autumn of 2023 after the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's 2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) results became available. As a midterm year, 2022 data is best compared in many cases to 2018. Data from 2018 was pulled from the previous voter registration database system and the county-specific systems that were in use until 2019, when Washington moved to a new statewide election management system. The 2022 General Election was the first midterm election using the VoteWA election management system. Data for this year's analysis comes from the VoteWA election management system, non-partisan non-profit organizations, and federal agencies.

Voter turnout is traditionally at its best in even-numbered years, when candidates for federal office are on the ballot. There were two advisory votes and no initiatives or referenda measures on the ballot this year, while 2018's ballot contained four initiative measures and one advisory vote. Unusual this year was the inclusion of a state executive office on the ballot to determine who would serve the final two years of the 2021-2025 Secretary of State term. Former Secretary of State Kim Wyman vacated office in 2021 and Washington State Senator Steve Hobbs was appointed to serve in her place.

New to Washington elections this year is the creation of the Information Security & Response Division. This new team enhances the Office of the Secretary of State's ability to safeguard the integrity of Washington state's elections and to counter rumors and myths about the election process through a dedicated staff of cybersecurity and strategic communications professionals.²

With many schools, USCIS, and other offices opening back up to the public amidst the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Elections Office resumed in-person outreach events. Outreach and education efforts are critical to ensure correct information about elections is available to everyone. The Office of the Secretary of State utilized every available opportunity to inform voters of their voting rights and explain how elections work in Washington.

Every election, Washington election officials perform multiple audits that consistently demonstrate the security and accuracy of voting by mail. This report analyzes the data that feeds into those audits, compares data against previous years, and looks at how Washington's performance ranks nationally. Washington continues to partner with the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Postal Service, and many other state and federal agencies to ensure security and continuity of operations. These partnerships, developed over many years, have served voters by consistently monitoring the integrity of election management in Washington.

Professionally trained election administrators across the state are critical to Washington's election security and accessibility; all election employees strive to uphold the Office of the Secretary of State's core values – integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration. This report specifically highlights the work of the Office of the Secretary of State in collaboration with all 39 county elections offices in 2022.

¹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.60.235>

² <https://www.sos.wa.gov/office/news-releases.aspx#/news/1460>

Overview of Legislation and Implementation

Washington continues to be a national leader in implementing legislation that increases voter accessibility and election security. The changes in Washington election administration since 2018 have expanded voter access. Legislation summaries and implementation information are available in this section.

Statewide Legislation Passed in 2022

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1357 – Voters’ Pamphlets – Overseas and Service Voters³

Engrossed Senate House Bill 1357 (ESHB 1357) enumerates the right of military and overseas voters to receive voters’ pamphlets along with ballots. As a best practice, County Auditors have historically mailed and/or sent electronic copies of the voters’ pamphlet to military and overseas voters who have requested to receive one with their ballot. After ESHB 1357 went into effect in June, 16 counties mailed physical copies of the voters’ pamphlet, providing up to 14,095 military and overseas voters with physical pamphlets. Over 49,000 military and overseas voters received their voters’ pamphlet electronically via VoteWA. An online voter guide at VoteWA.gov is also available to all voters, regardless of military or overseas status.

House Bill 1716 – Concerning locations at which ballots may be cast⁴

House Bill 1716 clarifies that the County Auditor shall open a voting center in a special election if the county is conducting an election. Special elections in February and April are only held in counties that have a received a resolution from a jurisdiction (for example, school districts, emergency medical services, fire districts, and library districts).

In addition, the bill clarifies that the County Auditor’s office is automatically a voting center, unless the county elections office is housed in another location, in which case the county elections office is automatically a voting center. The County Auditor will update local administrative rules to designate a walking path to, through, and from the voting center to ensure voters may arrive and leave in a clear and unencumbered fashion.

The electioneering distance rule was also updated to include student hubs and the entrance of a voting center as locations where the 100-foot ban on electioneering begins. Ballot drop boxes have a 25-foot electioneering ban. The County Auditor will post signage notifying voters of the electioneering ban. The ban on electioneering may not be circumvented by use of any amplifying technology, such as a megaphone or microphone. Political party observers, media, and the public are still welcome to observe the election process as normal.

House Bill 1953 – Exempting sensitive voter information on ballot return envelopes, ballot declarations, and signature correction forms from public disclosure⁵

House Bill 1953 protects voter signatures, phone numbers, and email addresses on voting materials from public records requests due to the sensitivity of this personally identifiable information. These documents include original ballot return envelopes and declarations, signature collection forms, and any copies or electronic versions. The County Auditor may allow in-person review of these documents, provided that the inspector does not copy, photograph, or create an image of those documents.

³ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1357-S.SL.pdf?q=20221215084830>

⁴ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1716-S.SL.pdf?q=20221215084925>

⁵ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1953.SL.pdf?q=20221215085258>

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5628 – Concerning cyber harassment, addressing concerns in the case of Rynearson v. Ferguson, and adding a crime of cyberstalking⁶

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5628 updates the definitions for cyberstalking and harassment and includes election officials as a protected group within the law, along with survivors of domestic violence and criminal justice participants. If someone anonymously or otherwise cyber harasses or cyber stalks an election official for their professional decisions and duties, the harasser is guilty of a Class C felony. Election officials and their family members are eligible to participate in the Address Confidentiality Program, also available to survivors of domestic violence and harassment, to protect otherwise publicly available address information.⁷

The updates in this law were created in response to physical violence, threats, and cyber intimidation Washingtonian election officials experienced in 2020, and have already been used to protect the safety of election staff and their family members. Having to prepare for physical and cyber threats is a new aspect of working in the field of election administration, and the dedication election officials continue to demonstrate in the face of this is awe-inspiring. This new level of protection codified by the Washington State Legislature in response to danger contributes to an improved sense of security among election officials.

2021 Legislation Updates

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1078 - Restoring voter eligibility for all persons convicted of a felony offense who are not in total confinement under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections⁸

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1078 (ESHB 1078), signed into law in 2021, also went into effect this year. This law clarifies statutory language and lowers the barrier of reentry into civic participation for people with felony convictions. ESHB 1078 removes the previous requirement for someone with a felony conviction to fulfill their parole or any other stipulation required by the Department of Corrections or the courts before being eligible to register to vote. Now, someone with a Washington felony conviction may automatically be eligible to vote as soon as they are no longer under total confinement by the Department of Corrections.⁹ Those with an out-of-state felony or in federal custody may register to vote again as soon as they are no longer in total confinement.

Following the passage of ESHB 1078, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers' Restoration of Rights Project increased Washington's national ranking to 11th for civil rights restoration post-total incarceration for people with felony convictions and increased Washington's score for restoring voting rights to a grade of B. Its main reasoning for not being given a grade of A for restoring voting rights is that people with felony convictions must wait until being released from total incarceration under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections to be able to vote again.¹⁰

Over 12,000 people with a Washington felony conviction who are no longer under total confinement but still under Department of Corrections supervision may benefit from this update in state law.¹¹ Before 2022, people with a felony conviction could have their voting rights revoked for years after leaving total confinement while still under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and working to pay any fines imposed by the court, or a waiting period

⁶ <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5628-S.SL.pdf?q=20221215090931>

⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=40.24.030>

⁸ <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1078-S.SL.pdf?q=20230111094917>

⁹ https://www.justice.gov/d9/fieldable-panel-panes/basic-panes/attachments/2022/05/19/voting_with_a_criminal_conviction.pdf

¹⁰ <https://ccresourcecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/The-Reintegration-Report-Card.3.2122.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.doc.wa.gov/docs/publications/reports/100-RE005.pdf>

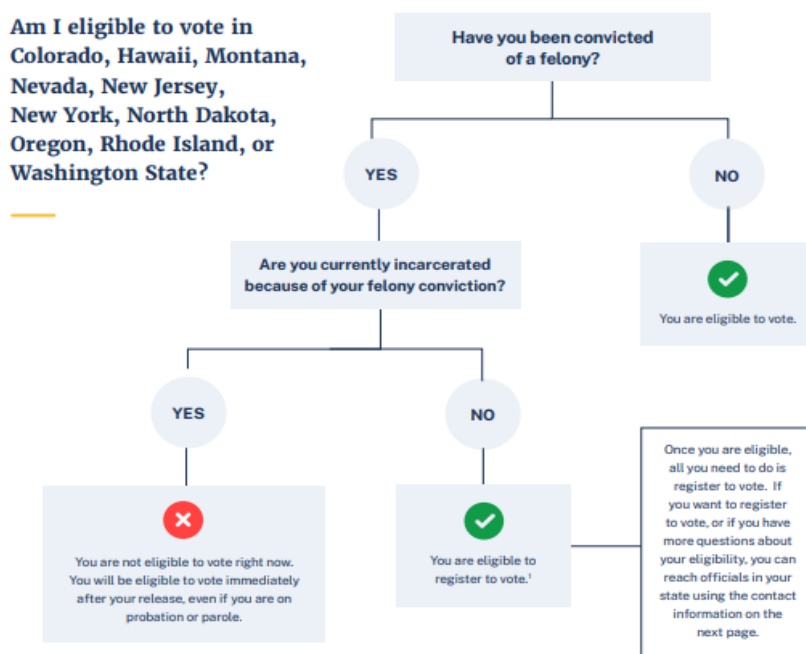
of five years if payments of legal financial obligations were not current. This change in policy allows people with felony convictions to reintegrate into their communities and exercise their civil rights while transitioning out of total confinement.

Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, or Washington State

In these states, you only lose your right to vote if you are currently incarcerated for a felony conviction. If you lost your voting rights because of a conviction, you can register to vote immediately after your release.

Pretrial detention, misdemeanors, probation, and parole do not restrict your voting rights.

Am I eligible to vote in Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, or Washington State?



¹ In North Dakota, voters do not need to register to vote. If you live in North Dakota, you can vote after you are released.

Above: U.S. Department of Justice's flow chart of eligibility to vote upon release from total confinement under the Department of Corrections' jurisdiction, updated after ESHB 1078 went into effect.¹²

Upon release from total incarceration under the Department of Corrections' supervision, people with felony convictions receive voter registration paperwork to simplify the steps needed to register to vote. The Department of Corrections' Reentry Navigators and Community Corrections Officers utilize resources from the Office of the Secretary of State to provide updated voter registration forms and accurate information about voting and elections.

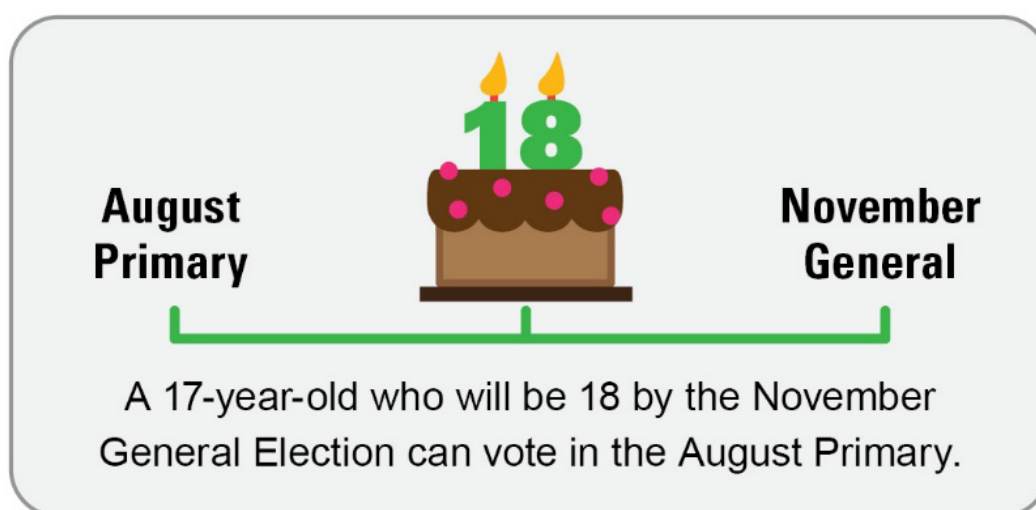
¹² https://www.justice.gov/d9/fieldable-panel-panes/basic-panes/attachments/2022/05/19/voting_with_a_criminal_conviction.pdf

2020 Legislation Updates

Engrossed Senate Bill 6313 – Voting Opportunities Through Education (VOTE) Act¹³

Engrossed Senate Bill 6313 (ESB 6313), the Voting Opportunities Through Education Act, passed by the Washington State Legislature in March 2020, has been mentioned in previous annual election reports.¹⁴ Effective January 1, 2022, another provision of the VOTE Act went into effect, allowing 17-year-olds who will be 18 years of age by the November General Election to participate in the August Primary Election.¹⁵

The VoteWA Advisory Board and Executive Steering Committee collaborated with various dedicated working groups across the state to create administrative workflows and privacy standards for 17-year-olds who participate in the August Primary Election. To protect their voter registration data from becoming public until they turn 18, a new section of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) defines who these primary-only voters are, the data that must remain protected, and the processes election officials must follow with these voters.



Above: Timeline graphic for 17-year-olds who are eligible to participate in the August primary election, used in voters' pamphlets, social media campaigns, distributed in teacher toolkits, and on the Office of the Secretary of State's website at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/future-voter-program.aspx>.

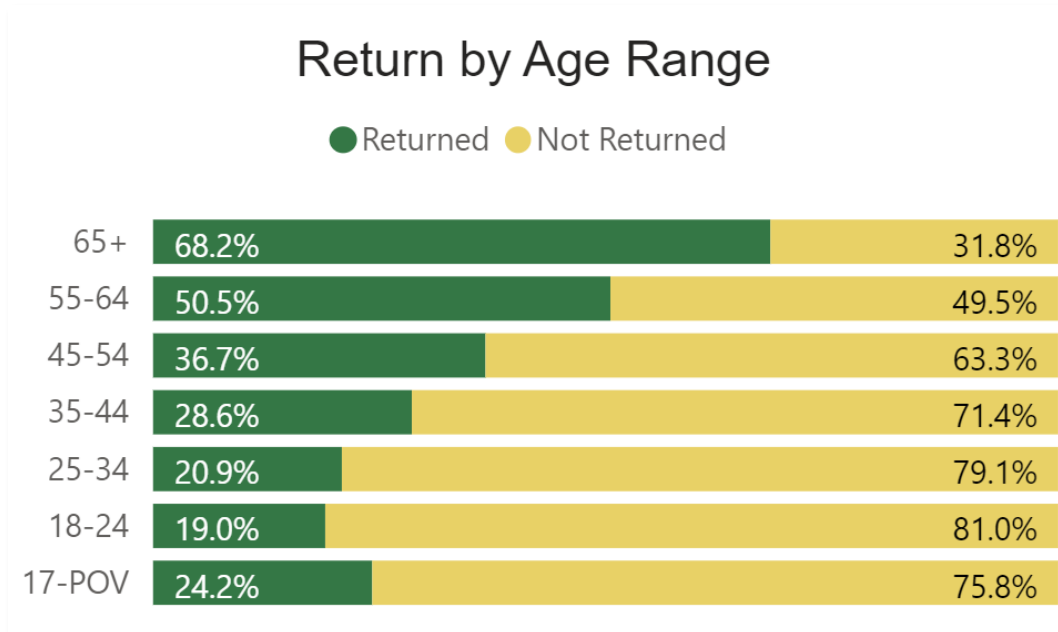
Following the passage of ESB 6313, the Office of the Secretary of State began including information about voting as a 17-year-old in their presentations to high school students and spread information on social media and in various news sources before the law went into effect.

Primary-only voters turned out to vote during their first eligible election in August at an astounding rate. Over 24% of primary-only voters returned their ballots in the August Primary Election, outpacing the ballot return rate from the 18-24 and 25-34 age range groups.

¹³ <https://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2019-20/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/6313.SL.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/data-and-statistics.aspx>

¹⁵ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6313&Year=2019>



Above: Chart of ballot return rates for age range groups in the 2022 August Primary Election.

Voter turnout is higher in even-numbered years for every age group when federal offices are on the ballot, thus the rates of 17-year-olds choosing to vote in the 2023 August Primary will likely decrease. 2026 turnout data will allow for review of the first four years of primary-only voter participation.

2019 Legislation Updates

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5079 – Enacting the Native American voting rights act of Washington¹⁶

Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5079 (ESSB 5079) clarifies Washington’s voting rights statutes to include specific provisions for voters who live on a reservation or within tribal land. Non-traditional voting addresses are available for all voters who may not have a traditional residential address, wherein they can supply a map, GPS coordinates, or directions to where they live and still be registered to vote. ESSB 5079 also creates a provision that a federally recognized tribe may designate tribal government buildings as a residential address for people living within that precinct and as a mailing address for anyone who would like to pick up their ballots from that location.

ESSB 5079 explicitly states that tribal identification (ID) cards are accepted forms of ID for voter registration, and that the VoteWA system can be updated for online voter registration using tribal IDs. It also states that tribal governments can request that the Governor of Washington include tribal service buildings as sites that provide voter registration services, if the operations in the building are state facilities, state-funded, or substantially provide service to tribes.

A new section was added to state law that includes provisions for ballot drop box installations within tribal reservation boundaries upon the request of the tribal government. The Office of the Secretary of State’s Certification and Training Program evaluates county election offices on their outreach to local tribal governments as a part of their regular election reviews.

¹⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=5079&Year=2019>

ESSB 5079 also outlines a grievance procedure if a tribal government encounters service issues with a nearby County Auditor.

2018 Legislation Updates

Second Substitute House Bill 1513 – Concerning the collection of youth voter registration sign up information¹⁷

The Future Voter program, which went into effect in 2019, allows Washingtonians who are sixteen or seventeen years old to pre-register to vote. Data for future voters is not publicly available and will not be available until they reach the age of majority.

The Office of the Secretary of State has continued its #FutureVoter outreach campaign and partnership with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) since the legislation was passed in 2018. The Office of the Secretary of State's Voting Information Services team meets with students and youth across Washington throughout the year to explain how voting works in Washington, what voting rights are, and the history of voting locally. The #FutureVoter outreach campaign includes toolkits for teachers that include lesson plans created in partnership with OSPI to align with instruction standards, as well as information on hosting voter registration drives, coloring sheets, posters, bookmarks, pins, and stickers. Free promotional items are available to teachers and students hosting voter registration drives at schools and extracurricular events.

49 states and Washington, D.C. allow voter pre-registration of some kind. Most states limit voter pre-registration to 17-year-olds who will be 18 by the next general election. 16-year-olds can pre-register in California, Colorado, Delaware, Washington D.C., Florida, Hawai'i, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Utah.¹⁸



Above: #FutureVoter hashtag image, used in voters' pamphlets, social media campaigns, buttons and pins, and on the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

Substitute Senate Bill 6021 – Extending the period for voter registration¹⁹

The Washington State Legislature passed legislation to allow same-day voter registration in 2018, which went into effect in 2019. Prior to the change, voters had to turn in voter registration paperwork 29 days before the day of the election to participate. By the 2019 August Primary, the deadline for turning in voter registration paperwork, either physically or via VoteWA.gov, moved to eight days before the election. Voters could visit a voting center or elections office during the eight-day period to register in person and receive a ballot by 8:00 PM on the day of the election.

¹⁷ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2017-18/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1513-S2.SL.pdf?q=20230111095053>

¹⁸ rockthevote.org/how-to-vote/nationwide-voting-info/voter-pre-registration/

¹⁹ <https://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2017-18/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/6021-S.SL.pdf?q=20230111095116>

This change has allowed thousands of Washingtonians to update their voter registration or register for the first time and still participate in the election.

This supports accurate voter rolls and election results by allowing voters to vote the ballot for their current location, rather than an old address or not at all. States with same-day voter registration deadlines ensure that all those who wish to vote and are eligible with adequate identification can do so, with an average of 5% voter turnout increase after enacting the deadline change²⁰ and no evidence of a change in partisan balance.²¹

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2595 – Concerning procedures in order to automatically register citizens to vote (Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2018)²²

Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 2595 (ESSHB 2595) incorporates voter registration into other transactions citizens take, such as updating a driver's license or applying for health benefits through the state health benefit exchange. Once someone has affirmed that they are a United States citizen, meet the requirements to register to vote, and confirm that they would like to register to vote or update their registration, their application information is sent to the county election office for verification and processing. If incomplete information is received, the county election office sends a notice to the pending voter, letting them know what information to submit. If someone registered to vote through the Department of Licensing using their license as the form of identification (ID) with no other form of ID, and the ID was cancelled for incorrect information being provided, the Department of Licensing must report the cancellation to the Office of the Secretary of State and County Auditor immediately so the correct information can be found.

Additional state agencies such as the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Vital Records (DVR), Washington State Department of Services for the Blind (DSB), Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA), Aging and Long-Term Support Administration (AL TSA), and DSHS' Community Services Division (CSD) have also participated in the automated voter registration process for several years.

Voter registration updates from the Department of Licensing has been the largest source of agency voter registration applications since the Automatic Voter Registration Act of 2018 went into effect.

²⁰ https://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/pcs_assets/2009/uwisconsin1pdf.pdf

²¹

<http://www.socsci.uci.edu/~bgrofman/18%20Brians-Grofman-Election%20day%20registration%27s%20effect.pdf>

²² <https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2595&Year=2018>

Redistricting

In the spring of 2022, elections administrators implemented the first phase of redistricting resulting from the 2020 Census. There was a delay in the release of population counts from the Census Bureau due to the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore the redistricting process was broken into two parts. Redistricting of districts with candidate races on the ballot in 2022 (congressional and legislative districts, most counties, and public utility districts) was completed by the end of 2021; redistricting for the remaining districts was completed by November 15, 2022.

By statute, a voting precinct cannot be split by the boundary of a congressional district, a legislative district, or a county legislative authority district, therefore the 2022 redistricting implementation required counties to make significant changes to their precinct boundaries. Counties used the VoteWA system to create new precincts (with splits as required by overlapping jurisdictional boundaries), to delete or merge precincts and splits that were no longer needed, and to reassign precinct splits to the appropriate districts. Assistance by Secretary of State staff (using the VoteWA user interface) was necessary to extend a congressional or legislative district into any county where it was not previously present.

Program Highlight – Voter Outreach

In 2022, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists from the Office of the Secretary of State participated in virtual and in-person outreach events throughout Washington. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued, most events were hosted virtually. Voter Education and Outreach Specialists were able to attend U.S. citizenship ceremonies, the Latinx Youth Summit, and the Washington State Council for the Social Studies' conference in person to provide attendees with information about voting in Washington and assistance in registering to vote.

Education curricula and voter registration drive materials were sent to hundreds of teachers and voter registration drive hosts throughout the state, including high school students who wanted to host registration drives for their fellow students; teachers in public, private, tribal, and home schools; political party representatives; nonprofit representatives; and more.

The annual Student Mock Election had its highest participation rate since 2018, and the annual ALL IN Challenge for universities and colleges saw record levels of participation from Washington campuses. The Office of the Secretary of State welcomed the addition of a new Spanish edition in King County due to new language translation requirements from the U.S. Census Bureau after the recent decennial census.

Youth Outreach

Temperance and Good Citizenship Day

Temperance and Good Citizenship Day, established by the Washington State Legislature in 1923, is a dedicated day for K-12 schools to teach students about civil rights, civic duties, and responsibilities.

The Office of the Secretary of State offers resources and lesson toolkits that were created in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and civics educators throughout the state. Voter Education and Outreach specialists notify educators of updates, upcoming educational events, and opportunities to receive free educational or promotional materials such as buttons and pens.

January 16 is Temperance and Good Citizenship Day. Due to January 16 falling on a weekend in 2022, it was observed statewide on January 14. Students in schools throughout Washington were given opportunities to pre-register or register to vote, and to learn about how voting works in Washington.

From January 1 to January 31, 2022, over 3,400 of Washington's 16- to 18-year-olds were enrolled in the Future Voter program or registered to vote.

Since the Future Voter program officially launched in 2019, over 100,000 people have joined, over 25% of the eligible age group.²³

²³ <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/statewide-data/washington-trends/population-changes/distribution-washington-population-age-and-gender>

Washington Campus Voting Challenge - New



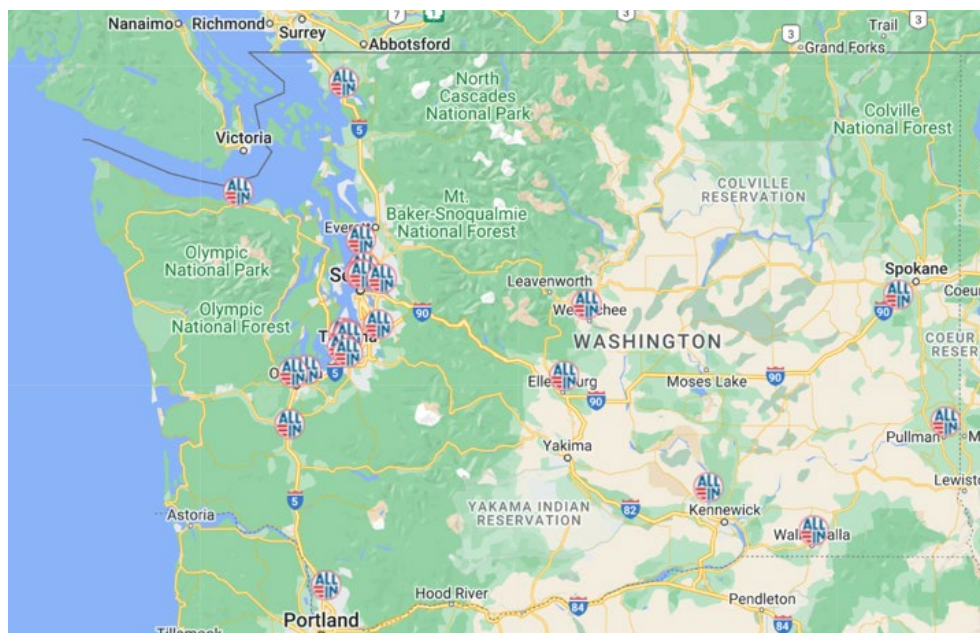
Above: Washington Campus Voting Challenge promotional header from the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

The ALL IN Washington Campus Voting Challenge, in partnership with Civic Nation, encourages college and university campuses to promote democratic dialogue and to inspire students to participate in the electoral process.

Washington has 24 participating colleges and universities, many of which have received recognition for their participation rates.²⁴ The Washington Campus Voting Challenge looks for voter participation rates per campus – both overall participation and improvement upon previous participation rates—as well as campus action plans to promote civic participation. The program also recognizes individuals who have demonstrated commitment to the principles of the challenge.

Nine new campuses joined the Washington Campus Voting Challenge in 2022, a record number since Washington campuses began participating in the initiative in 2020.

2022 participation rates and awards will be announced at the next ALL IN Campus Voting Challenge Awards Ceremony, held biennially.



Above: Map of Washington with ALL IN icons identifying the locations of participating campuses.²⁵

²⁴ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/civics/washington-campus-voting-challenge-.aspx>

²⁵ <https://allinchallenge.org/participating-campuses/>

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Program Highlight – Voter Outreach

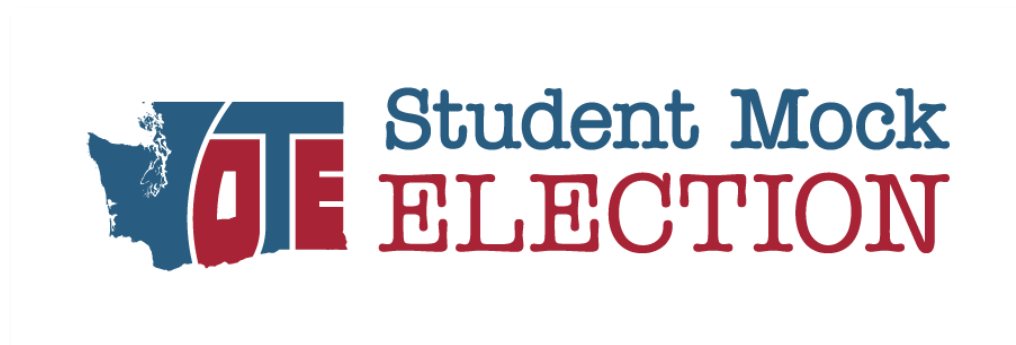
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Below is a chart of participating campuses and the awards they have received from the ALL IN Campus Democracy Challenge in the past:

Campus	Location	Joined	Awards/Recognition
Antioch University-Seattle	Seattle	2022	
Bates Technical College	Tacoma	2022	
Bellevue College	Bellevue	2021	
Central Washington University	Ellensburg	2021	
Centralia College	Centralia	2021	Bronze Campus (50-59% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures) Most Engaged Campus for College Student Voting 2022
Clover Park Technical College	Lakewood	2022	
Eastern Washington University	Cheney	2020	Gold Campus (70-79% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
Edmonds College	Lynnwood	2022	
Green River College	Auburn	2022	Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma	2016	Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
Peninsula College	Port Angeles	2021	Bronze Campus (50-59% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election
Saint Martin's University	Lacey	2021	
Seattle Central College	Seattle	2021	Silver Campus (60-69% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
Seattle University	Seattle	2020	
South Puget Sound Community College	Olympia	2022	Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
University of Puget Sound	Tacoma	2016	Silver Campus (60-69% voting rate) – 2016 Presidential Election Platinum Campus (50+% voting rate) – 2018 Midterm Election Platinum Campus (80-89% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
University of Washington	Seattle	2017	Silver Campus (60-69% voting rate) – 2016 Presidential Election Platinum Campus (50+% voting rate) – 2018 Midterm Election Gold Campus (70-79% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
University of Washington-Tacoma	Tacoma	2022	
Washington State University	Pullman	2017	Bronze Campus (50-59% voting rate) – 2016 Presidential Election Gold Campus (40-49% voting rate) – 2018 Midterm Election Platinum Campus (80-89% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)
Washington State University-Tri-Cities	Tri-Cities	2021	

Washington State University-Vancouver	Vancouver	2022	
Wenatchee Valley College	Wenatchee	2022	
Western Washington University	Bellingham	2016	Silver Campus (60-69% voting rate) – 2016 Presidential Election Platinum Campus (50+% voting rate) – 2018 Midterm Election
Whitman College	Walla Walla	2021	Platinum Campus (80-89% voting rate) – 2020 Presidential Election Presidential Commitment Signatory (500+ signatures)

Student Mock Election



Above: Student Mock Election promotional header image from the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

The annual Student Mock Election, hosted by the Office of the Secretary of State, provides students with sample ballots that look like the official ballots that they will start receiving once they are eligible to vote. The Student Mock Election is open to all Washington state public and private schools, homeschooled students, and tribal schools free of charge.

The Office of the Secretary of State provides a toolkit for teachers to download that includes mock ballots, coloring sheets, and a print-friendly voter pamphlet specific to the Student Mock Election. Students can observe their teacher or facilitate counting the votes to determine which positions and candidates won the classroom's mock election.

A total of 25,144 students in 186 K-12 schools participated in in the 2022 Student Mock Election, the highest participation rate since 2018. This was an increase of over 5,000 students and over 50 new schools from the 2021 Student Mock Election. Since 2004, 432,384 students have participated in the Student Mock Election.

186 educators requested the Secretary free curriculum guide produced in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. In addition, those educators received buttons, pens, highlighters, and stickers to distribute to participating students. Students in grades 5-12 had virtual visits from Voter Education and Outreach Specialists to explain the importance of voting and what to expect when they begin voting in official elections.

In a visit with the Washington State School for the Blind, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists were able to speak with students about their self-created mock election. These students showed great initiative in creating a version of the Student Mock Election specifically related to their lived experiences and raised excellent questions and dialogue about the levels of accessibility for casting a ballot in Washington.

Latinx Youth Summit

Along with the Washington State Archives and Washington State Library, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists attended the Latinx Youth Summit. With the theme “We are Seeds,” this event was a collaboration between the Evergreen State College and the Hispanic Roundtable, in which over 500 high school students, parents, and educators highlighted solidarity in the Latinx community. Outreach staff provided resources in Spanish and English and were able to register or pre-register youth to vote as part of the Future Voter program.

Voters’ Pamphlet

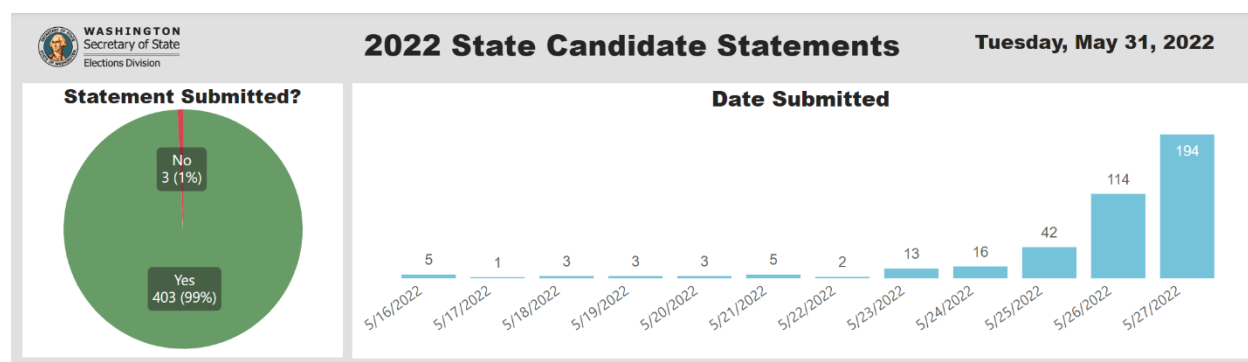


Above: 2022 voters’ pamphlet covers in English, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

Candidate Statement Submissions

Candidates who filed for office began submitting their voters’ pamphlet materials the Monday of Candidate Filing Week, May 16-20, 2022. The deadline for candidates to turn in content for inclusion in the voters’ pamphlet was May 27, the Friday after the close of Candidate Filing.

2022 boasted a record number of political candidates who submitted their voters’ pamphlet materials. Over 3.5 million voters’ pamphlets were delivered to Washington residential addresses, in addition to tens of thousands of pamphlets distributed by organizations who had requested voters’ pamphlets in bulk.



Voters’ Pamphlet Publication

The Voters’ Pamphlet was published in 31 printed editions, four audio guide versions, and additional formats; all were uploaded to the state elections website for anyone to access globally.

- 31 printed pamphlets were produced in 2022. New to the printed pamphlet requirements was a Spanish King County-specific voters’ pamphlet, now required as a result of Section 203 updates after the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey five-year data release.
- TVW captioned video guide of state and federal candidates.

- Audio voters' guides – files were produced by the Washington Talking Book and Braille Library – all individual files were uploaded to the state elections website for visitors to click on and listen to the files.
- Flat text file – this is useful for voters who use a screen reader. Screen reader programs will read a flat text file aloud to the voter so they can listen to the voters' pamphlet at home.
- Online Voter Guide – The online voter guide is available in two formats, a generic guide and customized. The generic guide shows all federal, state, and local candidates and measures. The customized online voter guide shows the candidates and measures specific to a single person's ballot, so they can read through the pamphlet information correlating with their ballot without reading through the other candidates and measures in their county that are not on their ballot.

Information about the language access and physical accessibility of voters' pamphlets are available in the Language Access and Disability Access sections below.

Outreach to Tribal Nations

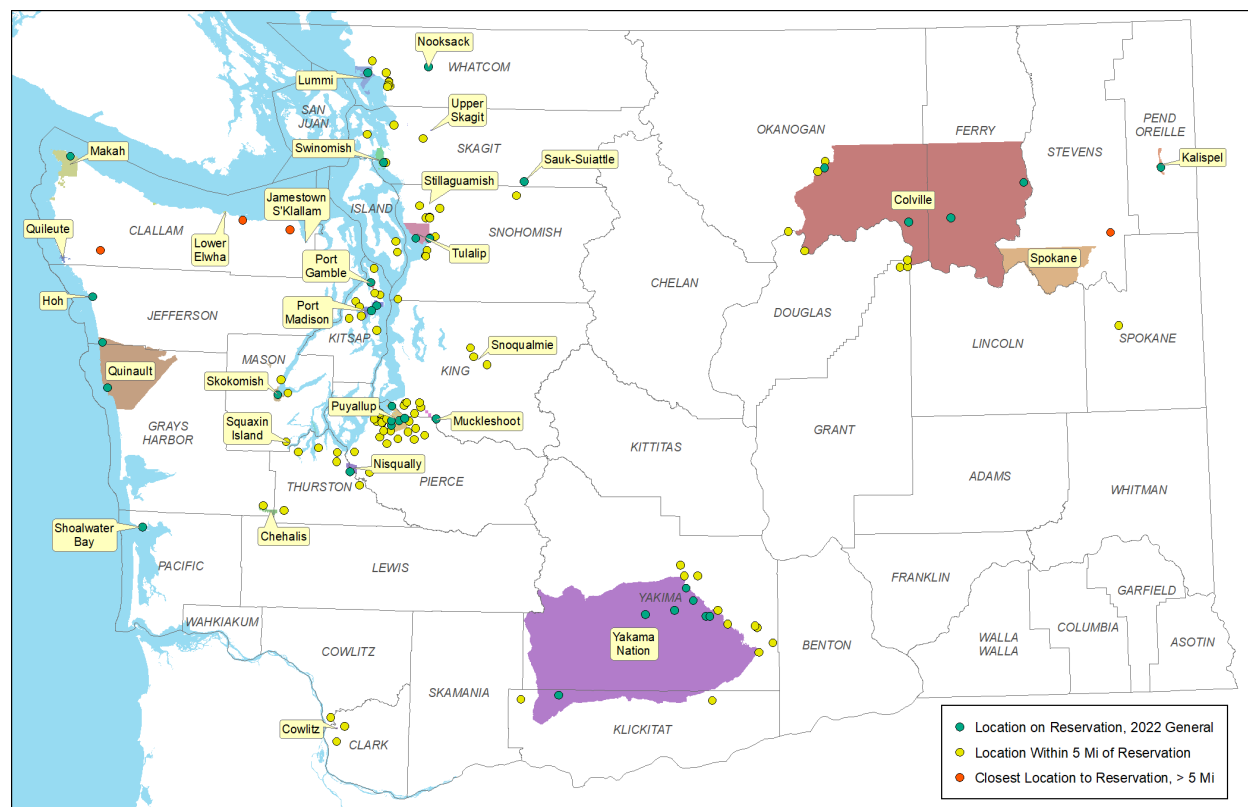
The Office of the Secretary of State has designated Elections staff who reach out to the 29 federally recognized tribes located throughout Washington and several that are not federally recognized.

The Elections Division and county election offices collaborate with tribal governments upon request to:

- promote education and outreach tools for tribal voters;
- use tribal ID card data for online voter registration;
- provide voter registration forms, buttons, stickers, posters, and pens to assist with tribal-led voter registration drives;
- establish ballot mailing sites on tribal land for voters with nontraditional mailing addresses;
- install drop boxes on or near tribal lands;
- provide students with information about voting in Washington elections and opportunities to register or pre-register to vote; and
- offer personalized voter registration links, emails with election date reminders, and meetings or presentations on various elections topics.

The Office of the Secretary of State sends representatives to the Centennial Accord, an annual gathering of tribal, state, and local governments established in 1989 to discuss policy issues and tribal concerns.²⁶

²⁶ <https://goia.wa.gov/relations/centennial-accord/2022-centennial-accord-registration>



Above: Map of ballot drop box locations within or near reservation boundaries.

Other Outreach Communities

In addition to tribal communities, Office of the Secretary of State works to support underserved communities including naturalized citizens, voters with disabilities, voters with a felony conviction, displaced voters, and minority language groups. The right to vote applies in an equal manner across communities, but underserved communities have additional barriers to cross to exercise many civil rights. The Office of the Secretary of State is dedicated to working alongside various communities to lower those barriers of entry so the ability to vote is equitable across the state.

Language Access

Language Assistance Plan for County Elections Offices - New

The Washington Secretary of State's Language Assistance Plan (LAP) is a thorough primer on compliance with Section 203 and the other minority-language provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.^{27,28} The plan provides helpful, well-reasoned, easy to understand recommendations for county election offices to comply with federal language assistance election mandates.

This plan is a compilation of materials and experiences from Adams, Franklin, Yakima, and King Counties and the Office of the Secretary of State; input from new counties potentially covered under Section 203; annual Minority

²⁷ <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299909>

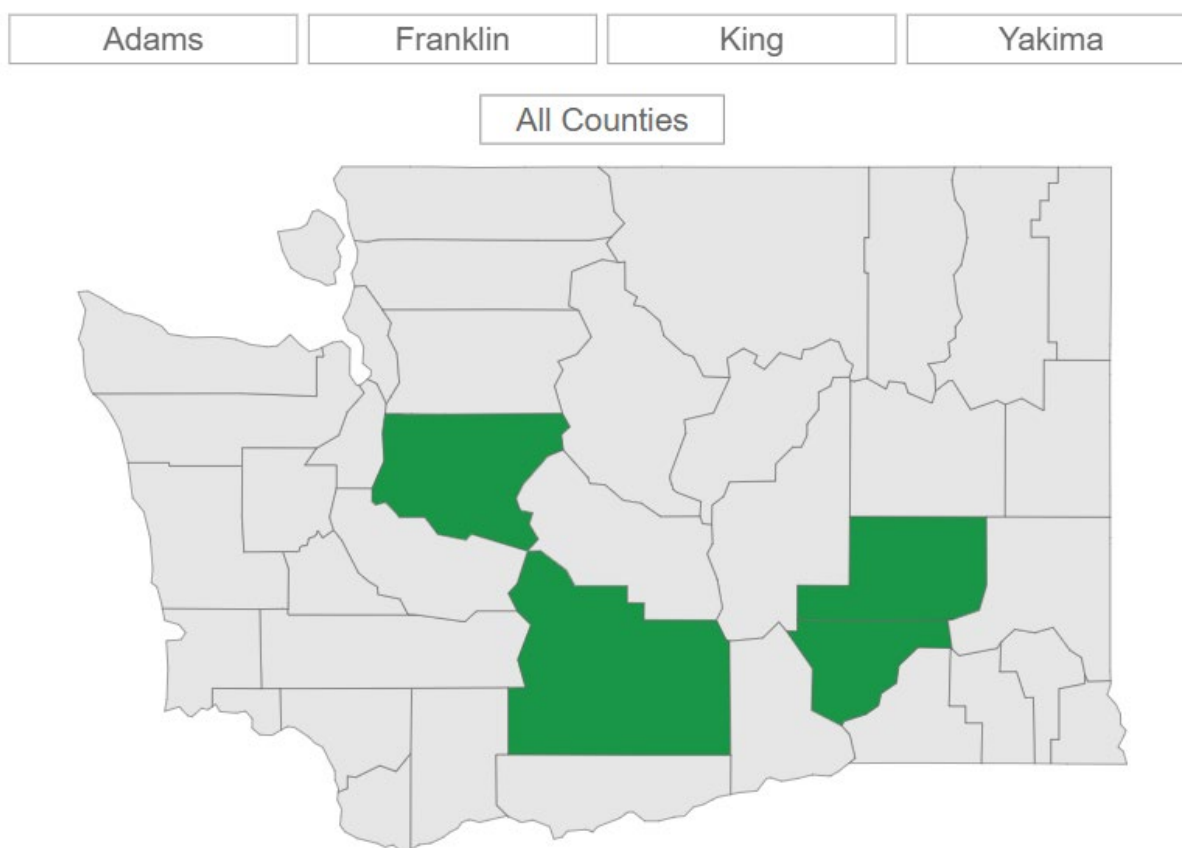
²⁸ <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title52/subtitle1&edition=prelim>

Language Summits; Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act; and best practices in graphic design, journal articles, and reports.

The purpose of this plan is to clarify minority-language requirements for Washington counties to successfully comply with the Voting Rights Act. Based on the 2021 American Community Survey, the following counties in Washington qualify as “covered jurisdictions” for the respective minority languages: Adams for Spanish; Franklin for Spanish; King for Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese; and Yakima for Spanish (Federal Register Vol. 86, No. 233).²⁹

The Language Assistance Plan is a living document for counties and jurisdictions to use as a guide to develop a language assistance program. A statewide glossary is also available to counties and jurisdictions. Glossaries promote collaboration between state and county partners to maintain consistency of translated elections materials.

An interactive map of Washington’s Section 203 counties, along with other language access information, is available at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/language-access-for-voters.aspx>.



Source: United States Census Bureau 2021 Section 203 Determinations Dataset

Last updated December 2021

Above: Screenshot of the interactive map available on the Office of the Secretary of State’s website, created using data from the United States Census Bureau’s 2021 Section 203 Determinations Dataset. These counties are mandated by federal law to provide election materials in languages other than English for their residents.

²⁹ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-12-08/pdf/2021-26547.pdf>

Elections Website and Social Media

The Office of the Secretary of State's elections website offers voting information and resources translated into Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese. VoteWA.gov, the portal used by voters to register to vote or update their voter registration, access their online voters' guide, see the list of their districts with current elected representatives, and more, is available in Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean.



Above: Register to Vote website banner used on the Office of the Secretary of State's website, translated into Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese.

The Office of the Secretary of State's Elections Division provides self-service voter registration forms in 23 languages on its website; Braille voter registration forms are available upon request and can be picked up from the Office of the Secretary of State's Elections office or mailed to requestors.

As part of expanding language access to voters, the Office of the Secretary of State provides posts and campaigns on various social media platforms, translated into the federally required languages. Sample translated posts are also included in the new Guide to Registering Voters for organizations conducting voter registration drives.

Translated social media messages (English, Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese)

Early voting:

Don't wait until election day! Vote today. Go to [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) for information about voting center and ballot drop box locations near you.

¡No espere a que sea el día de las elecciones! Vote hoy. Visite [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) para obtener información sobre las ubicaciones del centro de votación y las urnas electorales más cercanas.

Đừng chờ đến Ngày Bầu cử! Hãy bỏ phiếu ngay hôm nay. Truy cập trang [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) để biết thông tin về trung tâm bỏ phiếu và những địa điểm đặt thùng phiếu ở gần quý vị.

不要等到選舉日！即日投票。請前往 [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) 了解更多關於投票中心及您附近選票箱位置的資訊。

Election day:

It's election day! Your ballots must be turned in to a ballot drop box by 8 p.m. tonight! Find a drop box near you: [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov)

¡Es día de las elecciones! ¡Debe entregar sus boletas en una urna electoral antes de las 8 p. m. de hoy! Encuentre la urna electoral más cercana: [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov)

Đã đến Ngày Bầu cử! Quý vị phải bỏ lá phiếu của mình vào thùng phiếu trước 8 giờ tối nay! Tìm một thùng phiếu gần quý vị: [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov)

選舉日到了！您的選票須在今晚8點前交至選票箱！查找您附近的選票箱：[VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov)

Informed voter:

Anytime is a good time to be an informed voter! Check out candidates and measure information on [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov).

¡Cualquier momento es buen momento para ser un votante informado! Consulte la información sobre los candidatos y las propuestas de ley en [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov).

Trở thành cử tri thông thái lúc nào cũng là điều tốt! Xem xét các ứng cử viên và so sánh thông tin trên trang [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov).

任何時候都是成為知情選民的好時機！在 [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) 上查看候選人及議案資訊。

New Washington resident:

New to Washington state? Make sure you update your address to reflect your new residence. Go to [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) to register to vote and update your address.

¿Se acaba de mudar al estado de Washington? Asegúrese de actualizar su domicilio con su nueva residencia. Visite [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) para inscribirse a votar y actualizar su domicilio.

Có điều gì mới tại tiểu bang Washington? Đừng quên cập nhật địa chỉ cư trú mới của quý vị. Truy cập trang [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) để đăng ký bỏ phiếu và cập nhật địa chỉ.

您是Washington州新居民？請務必更新您的地址，以顯示您的新住所。前往 [VoteWA.gov](https://www.vote.wa.gov) 登記投票並更新您的地址。

New Washington resident: in-person services

New to Washington state? Make sure you update your address to reflect your new residence. Visit your county elections office or voting center to register to vote and update your address. County elections office info: <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditors/>

¿Se acaba de mudar al estado de Washington? Asegúrese de actualizar su domicilio con su nueva residencia. Visite la oficina electoral o el centro de votación de su condado para inscribirse a votar y actualizar su domicilio. Información sobre la oficina de elecciones del condado: <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditors/>

Có gì mới tại tiểu bang Washington? Đừng quên cập nhật địa chỉ cư trú mới của quý vị. Hãy đến trung tâm bỏ phiếu hoặc văn phòng bỏ phiếu tại quận của quý vị để đăng ký bỏ phiếu và cập nhật địa chỉ của quý vị. Thông tin về văn phòng bỏ phiếu của quận: <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditors/>

您是Washington州新居民？請務必更新您的地址，以顯示您的新住所。造訪您所在郡的選舉辦公室或投票中心，以登記投票並更新您的地址。郡選舉辦公室資訊：<https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditors/>

Above: page with suggestions for social media posts with translations in the Guide to Registering Voters.³⁰

The Office of the Secretary of State made many posts throughout 2022 on its social media accounts in all federally required languages to provide educational content about Washington elections in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese.

³⁰ https://www.sos.wa.gov/_assets/elections/civics/2022_guidetoregisteringvoters.pdf

Voters' Pamphlet

The Office of the Secretary of State continues to collaborate with community partners to produce voters' pamphlets in Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese, with accurate translations to ensure readers have a positive user experience. These voters' pamphlets are delivered to Washingtonians who have requested to receive one each general election. Anyone in Washington may request to receive one of these pamphlets mailed to them automatically each October. Additional printed copies are made available at public libraries, schools, retirement centers, churches, jails and prisons, non-profit organizations, political party offices, and more, and distributed in partnership with local newspapers.

As well as the printed and mailed voters' pamphlet, PDF versions for every voters' pamphlet edition, including Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese editions, are available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website. Audio versions and large print voters' pamphlets are mailed to voters upon request. The online voter guide (OVG) available on VoteWA.gov is available to all Washingtonians and compatible with screen reader programs. The OVG is available every election in the federally required languages (Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese) as well as Korean.

The Office of the Secretary of State also partners with King County Elections to ensure they have adequate numbers of pamphlets in Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese and accurate subscription list information so distribution efforts are not duplicated, saving tax dollars from redundancy. In King County alone:

- 2,366 Chinese voters' pamphlets were distributed.
- 657 Korean voters' pamphlets were distributed.
- 884 Spanish voters' pamphlets were distributed.
- 1,766 Vietnamese voters' pamphlets were distributed.

Statewide, over 7,000 Chinese, over 5,000 Vietnamese, and over 14,000 Spanish voters' pamphlets were distributed to voters and organizations who request pamphlets for their own distribution. Additionally, over 2,000 Chinese pamphlets, over 2,200 Vietnamese pamphlets, and over 4,500 Spanish pamphlets were distributed to voters by county election offices.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Events

In collaboration with USCIS, the Secretary of State's Office provided more than 15,000 voter registration forms for naturalization ceremonies that were not open to outreach organizations. In the fall of 2022, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists were able to attend four United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) naturalization ceremonies, helping register new citizens to vote. In one ceremony, the Office of the Secretary of State was able to collaborate with King County Elections. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, staff from the Office of the Secretary of State attended these events regularly to provide voter registration forms and support to new citizens wishing to register to vote. This had changed when the COVID-19 pandemic began, as USCIS had protocols in place that did not allow outreach organizations or election offices to attend naturalization ceremonies. USCIS has recently begun to allow a limited number of outreach organizations and elections offices to attend some naturalization ceremonies.

Beginning October 2022, when the Tukwila USCIS office began allowing limited access to the naturalization ceremonies for voter registration purposes, the Secretary of State's Office immediately signed up to serve in person. During the autumn USCIS ceremonies we attended, over 500 citizens were naturalized; of those, over 160 registered to vote on site and others were provided information for how to register online. Thanks to the assistance of Voter Education and Outreach Specialists, new citizens were assured that they had completed the voter registration form correctly, given pertinent election deadlines, and provided with free pens, highlighters, and business cards with the link for VoteWA.gov and contact information for the Elections Division.

Washington State Council for the Social Studies Conference

Voter Education and Outreach Specialists tabled a conference on November 5, 2022, for the Washington State Council for the Social Studies, which hosted 150 attendees from around the state. Specialists promoted the Student Mock Election and Future Voter Program and distributed a printed version of the elections curriculum guide written in partnership with the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to meet state civics education requirements. Specialists were able to attend a presentation from Washington Teacher of the Year Jerad Koepp of the Wukchumni Tribe about the importance of teaching civics accurately by highlighting truth and misconception of Native American history.

Disability Access

Disability Advisory Committee

The purpose of the statewide Disability Advisory Committee (DAC) is to advise the Office of the Secretary of State and county election offices on building stronger partnerships in the community by removing barriers for people with disabilities, keeping elections accessible, and increasing trust in Washington's vote-by-mail system. County election offices also hold county-level DAC meetings to review feedback and initiatives specific to their local communities. The Office of the Secretary of State holds DAC meetings to provide a statewide overview and collect feedback from county DAC members throughout Washington, county Accessible Community Advisory Committee (ACAC) members throughout Washington, local election officials, and external partners. These statewide meetings are planned and facilitated by the Office of the Secretary of State, and attended by county-level elections departments, other state agencies, advocacy groups, and self-advocates.

2022's topics of discussion, planning, and work included preparing for seventeen-year-old primary-only voters becoming eligible to participate in the August Primary Election for the first time, voters with a felony conviction becoming automatically eligible to register to vote again upon release from total confinement under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, county DAC status and needed resources, accessible voting unit demonstrations, accessible versions of the voters' pamphlet, and more.

Voters' Pamphlet – Accessible Formats

The Office of the Secretary of State provides the statewide Voters' Pamphlet in several accessible formats to account for the many ways Washingtonians may want to access the material other than reading the printed guide that arrives to every residential address in the state.

Other available formats of the Voters' Pamphlet include PDF versions for every edition available on the Elections Division's website; audio MP3 files, which are produced in collaboration with the Washington Talking Book & Braille Library (WTBBL) and can be accessed via the Office of the Secretary of State Election's Division website or requested in USB format (456 audio USBs and 29 CD sets were provided to voters with disabilities) ; large print voters' pamphlets mailed to voters upon request; flat text files, which can be read by screen reader programs; a captioned video voters' guide produced by TVW for state executive offices and measures, and the online voter guide (OVG) available on VoteWA.gov, also compatible with screen reader programs.

Program Highlight - Initiatives and Referenda

Background

Article II, Section 1 of the Washington State Constitution codifies the ability of Washingtonians to participate in the initiative and referendum processes. The ability for Washingtonians to become involved in the legislative process via initiatives and referenda celebrated its 110th anniversary in 2022.

Beginning in 1897, various state legislators and lobbyist groups had proposed legislation to formally enact a process for creating initiatives and referenda, but the proposed legislation stagnated each legislative session until 1911, when the Washington State Legislature passed a constitutional amendment to ratify voter-initiated initiatives and referenda, which voters approved in the 1912 General Election.³¹³²³³ Upon passage, Washington became one of the first states to adopt the initiative and referendum process, allowing citizens to make and revise their laws directly, and provide a check over the decisions of their Legislature.³⁴³⁵

Initiative and Referendum Processes

The Office of the Secretary of State works in partnership with the Office of the Code Reviser and Office of the Attorney General to process all filed initiatives and referenda, including the Office of the Code Reviser creating the proposed legal language for the filer, the Office of the Attorney General creating the ballot title and summary, and the Office of the Secretary of State providing support to filers as they have questions about the process and their next steps.

To meet the requirements for placement on the ballot, filers must follow the steps outlined in the Washington State Constitution and law, explained in detail in the Initiative and Referenda Handbook, available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website here:

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/initiatives/initiative-and-referenda-handbook-2022.pdf>

- Initiative filers must collect signatures that total at least 8% of the total votes cast for the office of Governor at the last regular state gubernatorial election.
- Referendum filers must collect signatures that total at least 4% of the total votes cast for the office of Governor at the last regular state gubernatorial election.

Initiatives and Referenda Program Outreach

The Initiatives and Referenda program serves voters year-round by providing history and explanations to file an initiative or referendum, as well as supporting filers through the processes. Initiative and Referendum Specialists were able to visit classrooms virtually and in-person throughout 2022 to supplement civics curriculum required for high school students to graduate. In these presentations, Initiatives and Referendum Specialists provided grade-specific information about initiatives and referenda and the importance of becoming involved in the electoral process by voting or participating in initiatives and referenda.

³¹ <http://www.iandrinstitute.org/states/state.cfm?id=26>

³² https://apps.leg.wa.gov/oralhistory/timeline_event.aspx?e=12

³³ <https://leg.wa.gov/codereviser/documents/sessionlaw/1911pam1.pdf>

³⁴ <https://www2.sos.wa.gov/elections/initiatives/>

³⁵ <https://www2.sos.wa.gov/elections/initiatives/yearly-summary-of-initiatives-to-the-people.aspx>

2022 Initiatives and Referenda

In 2020, the total votes cast in the gubernatorial race was 4,056,454, including write-in votes.³⁶ Initiative filers must gather at least 434,516 signatures of registered Washingtonian voters, and referendum filers must gather at least 162,258 signatures of registered Washingtonian voters. While no initiatives or referenda reached the qualifications required to be added to the November 2022 General Election ballot, many citizens throughout the state initiated the process to work on their initiative or referenda proposals.

In 2022:

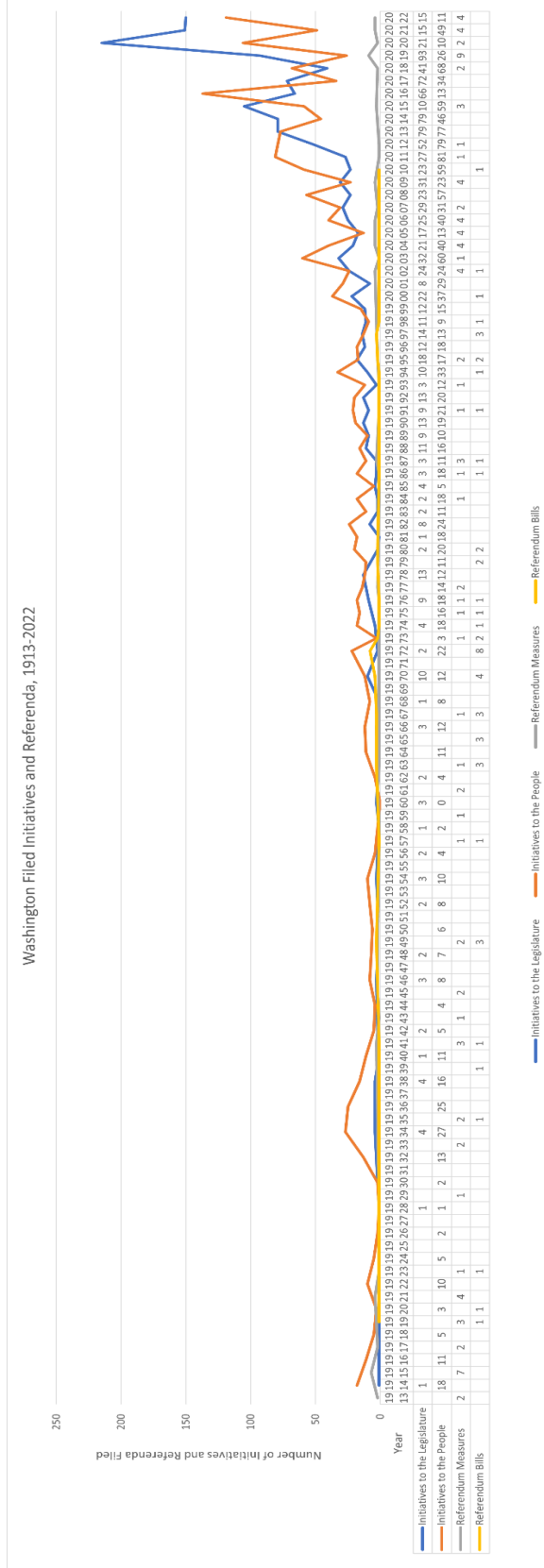
- 119 Initiatives to the People were filed.
- 150 Initiatives to the Legislature were filed.
- 4 Referendum petitions were filed.

Over the last 110 years:

- 1,993 Initiatives to the People were filed. 155 of the filed Initiatives to the People followed the complete process to be certified to the ballot and presented to voters.
- 1,618 Initiatives to the Legislature were filed. Of those, 6 were enacted by the Legislature, and 2 were presented to voters on the ballot.
- 101 Referendum petitions were filed. Of those, 39 were presented to voters on the ballot.
- 53 Referendum bills were created by the Legislature (this has been a rare occurrence since 2000 – the last referendum bill was in 2010).

³⁶ <https://results.vote.wa.gov/results/20201103/governor.html>

Below: Chart of initiatives and referenda filed per year since 1913.



Program Highlight - Certification and Training

The Certification & Training program celebrated its thirtieth anniversary in 2022. The program was established by the Office of the Secretary of State in 1992 to standardize election procedures in Washington state. Its goal is to ensure all election administration process are being performed in accordance with state law and code in a uniform manner throughout the state's 39 counties.

The Certification & Training team primarily conducts training of statewide procedures to elections officials, reviews and special reviews of county elections procedures each election and every five years, publishing clearinghouses and advisories to county election officials to clarify procedures outlined in law, and administering the Certified Election Administrator program.

Certification of Election Administrators

Each county is required to have at least two Certified Elections Administrators on staff. To become a Certified Election Administrator, staff must:

- have two years of service in an election office within the last three years;
- attend a multi-day orientation class known as Elections 101;
- receive an additional 40 hours of approved education; and
- pass a written exam.

To maintain certification, Elections Administrators must complete 40 hours of continuing education every two years. At least 30 of these must be election-specific. Up to 10 of the 30 training hours may be taken through organizations focused on election administration. Training offered by these organizations may be used if approved by the Office of the Secretary of State. At least 20 of the 30 election-specific hours must be specific to Washington state election administration. This type of training may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary of State, OSOS-sponsored training, the Washington State Elections Conference, and through the Washington State Association of County Auditors (WSACA). These training hours may also include observing election procedures in other counties (up to four hours) and participating in panels or committees (up to two hours).

Washington welcomed 40 new Certified Election Administrators in 2022, creating a new record in recent years.

Number of Newly Certified Administrators

Year	New Administrators
2017	14
2018	16
2019	13
2020	17
2021	35
2022	40

As of December 31, 2022, Washington had a total of 181 Certified Election Administrators statewide, an increase from 170 in 2021.

The Certification & Training program either conducts or approves all training sessions and presentations that are required for Election Administrator Certification or Certification Renewal.

Elections 101 is the required orientation class for all Election Administrators on the path to certification. It was held virtually for the third year in a row due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. 66 people registered for Elections 101 in 2022. 95% of post-training survey respondents rated the Elections 101 class as Good, Very Good, or Excellent, and

90% rated the quality of the training as Very Good or Excellent. The 2022 class provided 15 hours of training for each attendee.

In 2022, the Certification & Training team conducted or approved an additional 24.75 hours of training. Many of these training sessions were recorded to allow for additional access later. Approved classes and presentations in 2022 included topics such as signature verification, creating continuity of operations plans, serving primary-only voters while protecting their privacy as minors, redistricting, conducting a risk-limiting audit, creating ballot matrices, how to work with local USPS officials, and more technical aspects of election administration.

County Reviews

Each county election office is statutorily required to undergo a full procedural review once every five years with a follow-up review within the following year to verify the county has taken necessary steps to correct any issues noted in the initial review report. A full review is conducted during the administration of an election to allow observation of county election procedures. A special review is conducted in county election offices that are required to conduct a recount of election results.

In 2022, the Certification & Training program:

- completed seven full county reviews in Douglas, Grays Harbor, Island, Kitsap, Okanogan, Pacific, and Pend Oreille Counties;
- completed eight follow-up county reviews in Clallam, Grant, Ferry, Franklin, King, Snohomish, Thurston, and Wahkiakum Counties;
- completed four special reviews in King County during the Primary Election, and Island, Skagit, and Snohomish Counties in the General Election;
- served as a resource for counties as they supported primary-only voters for the first time and completed local recounts.

Elections Assistance and Clearinghouse Program

The Certification & Training Program provides election assistance to all 39 counties in the state. They produce and distribute election clearinghouse notices and advisories, newsletters, instructional articles, and other pertinent election information. Several clearinghouse notices were published in 2022, including notices regarding access to voting system software and systems, continuity of operations plans, precinct committee officer elections, primary-only voters, and more.

These clearinghouses are posted on the Administrators tab of the Office of the Secretary of State's Elections website, along with other informational and training publications for election administrators, such as the 2022 Washington Elections Law Book and the elections online calendar. The website also contains online forms for voters, information on scheduled training sessions for administrators, training materials and videos, and election certification forms and documents.

The Certification & Training team communicates regularly with county elections departments. They provide timely, policy-relevant communications to administrators via the Elections Weekly email newsletter. During each elections cycle, they provide daily direct communication with U.S. Postal Service representatives, resulting in streamlined resolutions to any postal issues county election offices experience. County partners can submit inquiries to the team 24/7 through a dedicated email support inbox.

The Certification & Training team is involved with election policy research and tracking, providing guidance on elections processes and procedures, and interpretation of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and the Revised Code of Washington (RCW). The team is responsible for election-related WAC development processes: drafting and editing WACs, providing opportunities for county partners and other stakeholders to submit their feedback on draft WAC, and managing WAC adoption processes to ensure timelines are met.

Voter Registration Data

Active Voters

Washington Background Information

Washington reached over 7.8 million residents in 2022. Of those 7.8 million, over 200,000 Washingtonians were 16- or 17-years-old, meeting the base age requirement for voter pre-registration, and over 6.0 million were at least 18 years old, meeting the base age requirement for voter registration.^{37,38} 92.5% of the population in Washington are U.S. citizens.³⁹ Over 5.4 million Washingtonians are eligible to vote, meaning they meet the age and U.S. citizenship requirements, as well as all the other requirements to register to vote.⁴⁰ As of the 2020 decennial census, King County housed over 2.2 million residents, more than one-third of Washington's population.⁴¹

When compared to the 2018 midterm primary and general elections, 16- and 17-year-olds cannot be included in the older data, as they could not pre-register to vote as part of the Future Voter program until 2019. Washington's Office of Financial Management estimated that Washington's total population was over 7.4 million in 2018, creating a population increase of over 5% in the last four years.⁴²

Registered Voters and Eligible Voting Population

As of the November 8, 2022 General Election, Washington reached a total of 4,806,852 registered voters. This was over 77.4% of 2022's voting age population, and 88% of the voting-eligible population. 2022 is the first midterm election year when the registered voter total reached over 80% of the voting-eligible population since 1958.⁴³

As of 2018's November General Election, Washington had 4,362,459 registered voters. This was 75.7% of 2018's voting age population, and 82% of the voting-eligible population.⁴⁴

Prior to 1938, voter registration was handled by city clerks and, in unincorporated areas, by the County Auditor. This meant that each municipality managed its own list of voters and was not required to publish voter registration numbers. It was not until a series of election reforms in the 1930s that the oversight of voter list management was transferred to the County Auditor. Prior to this consolidation of voter data, meaningful analysis of statewide registration and turnout statistics is not possible.

³⁷ <https://ofm.wa.gov/about/news/2022/06/washington-tops-78-million-residents-2022>

³⁸ <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-age-sex-race-and-hispanic-origin>

³⁹ <https://www.census.gov/acs/www/about/why-we-ask-each-question/citizenship/>

⁴⁰

[https://data.census.gov/table?q=VOTING+AGE&g=0100000US\\$04000\\$001&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S2901&moe=false&hidePreview=true](https://data.census.gov/table?q=VOTING+AGE&g=0100000US$04000$001&tid=ACSST1Y2019.S2901&moe=false&hidePreview=true)

⁴¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/kingcountywashington>

⁴² <https://ofm.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/accounting/report/CAFR/2018/02Transmittal.pdf>

⁴³ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/voter-participation-statistics.aspx>

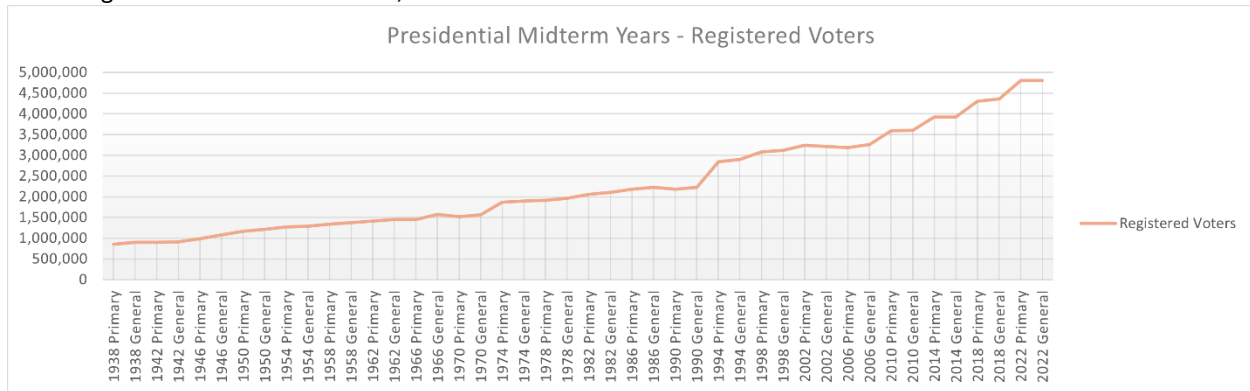
⁴⁴ [https://www2.sos.wa.gov/_assets/elections/research/2018%20report%20of%20elections%20\(eavs%20edition\).pdf](https://www2.sos.wa.gov/_assets/elections/research/2018%20report%20of%20elections%20(eavs%20edition).pdf)

2022 Report on Elections in Washington State

Voter Registration Data

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Voter Registration in Midterm Years, 1938-2022



Voter Registration Data Integrity

Registration Transactions

Statewide, over 1.3 million voter registration record updates were made in 2022. Of these, over 235,000 were new voter registrations. Voter registration updates include address updates, county-to-county transfers as someone moves to a new county, precinct changes due to redistricting, and more. Over 772,000 voter registration transactions in 2022 initiated from the Department of Licensing (DOL), marking a return to the trend of DOL being the main source of voter registration record updates following the shift to online voter registration record updates at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Voter registration drive rates are also lower than in years prior to the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic; as the pandemic continues, fewer organizations hold in-person voter registration drives for the safety of attendees and staff. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, 1-3% of voter registration transactions originated from voter registration drives.

2018 Sources of New Voter Registrations		2022 Sources of New Voter Registrations (VoteWA)		
	Percentage		Received	Percentage of Total
Motor Voter	46.00%	DOL (Department of Licensing)	158787	67.42%
Electronic	28.10%	Online Voter Registration	34068	14.47%
Mail	11.40%	Mail	23859	10.13%
In person (County Auditor)	7.60%	Walk-in	7294	3.10%
Registration Drives	4.30%	Other	5131	2.18%
Agency-based	2.40%	Other State Agency	2955	1.25%
Federal Card	0.20%	Registration Drive	2700	1.15%
Other	0.10%	Confirmation Card	353	0.15%
Unknown	0.00%	Federal Postcard	183	0.08%
		Library	176	0.07%
		FWAB (Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot)	9	0.00%

2022 Report on Elections in Washington State

Voter Registration Data

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2018 Sources of Updated Voter Registrations		2022 Sources of Updated Voter Registrations (VoteWA)		
	Percentage		Received	Percentage of Total
Motor Voter	30.30%	DOL (Department of Licensing)	613266	56.09%
Electronic	19.30%	Online Voter Registration	133791	12.24%
Mail	23.20%	Mail	189280	17.31%
In person (County Auditor)	12.30%	Walk-in	16747	1.53%
Registration Drives	2.60%	Other	108337	9.91%
Agency-based	3.10%	Other State Agency	14188	1.30%
Federal Card	0.60%	Registration Drive	4341	0.40%
Other	3.50%	Confirmation Card	11284	1.03%
Unknown	5.10%	Federal Postcard	1618	0.15%
		Library	494	0.05%
		FWAB (Federal Write-in Absentee Ballot)	62	0.01%

Since 2018, the share of updated (change of address, name change) voter registration data coming from the Department of Licensing increased by over 25%, and the share of new voter registration data coming from the Department of Licensing increased by over 21%. People mailing their voter registration forms or going in person to a county election office decreased. Voter registration drives have decreased since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic; it is expected that voter registration drives will increase to the typical 1-3% of total voter registration transactions once the pandemic is over. 2022 was the first midterm year when using library services who have partnered with a local county elections office to register to vote was an option.

2018 Monthly Sources of Voter Registration Transactions												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Agency	2531	1749	3535	1225	3440	2839	1375	3510	32897	2335	1351	5353
Federal Postcard	183	117	269	69	342	259	190	453	418	676	302	392
Mail	14471	6854	21348	5256	20631	16324	8918	20600	21288	31142	8472	27241
Motor Vehicle	18629	26765	49300	9629	55634	39503	16821	53362	54335	30071	21952	59289
Online	8112	9874	16116	2906	19401	13707	16671	22399	32656	52956	15099	27666
Other	1480	1823	3806	832	3426	1649	1004	3287	5997	3009	1634	6246
Registration Drive	651	656	2000	528	3285	3255	1872	3028	4715	8691	678	2512
Unknown	4596	2545	5328	1623	2757	2685	4242	3752	5003	4951	2082	5675
Walk-in	2578	1968	6624	1664	6968	8977	4845	6501	8948	18932	1541	8898
Total	53231	52351	108326	23732	115884	89198	55938	116892	136257	152763	55111	143272

2022 Report on Elections in Washington State

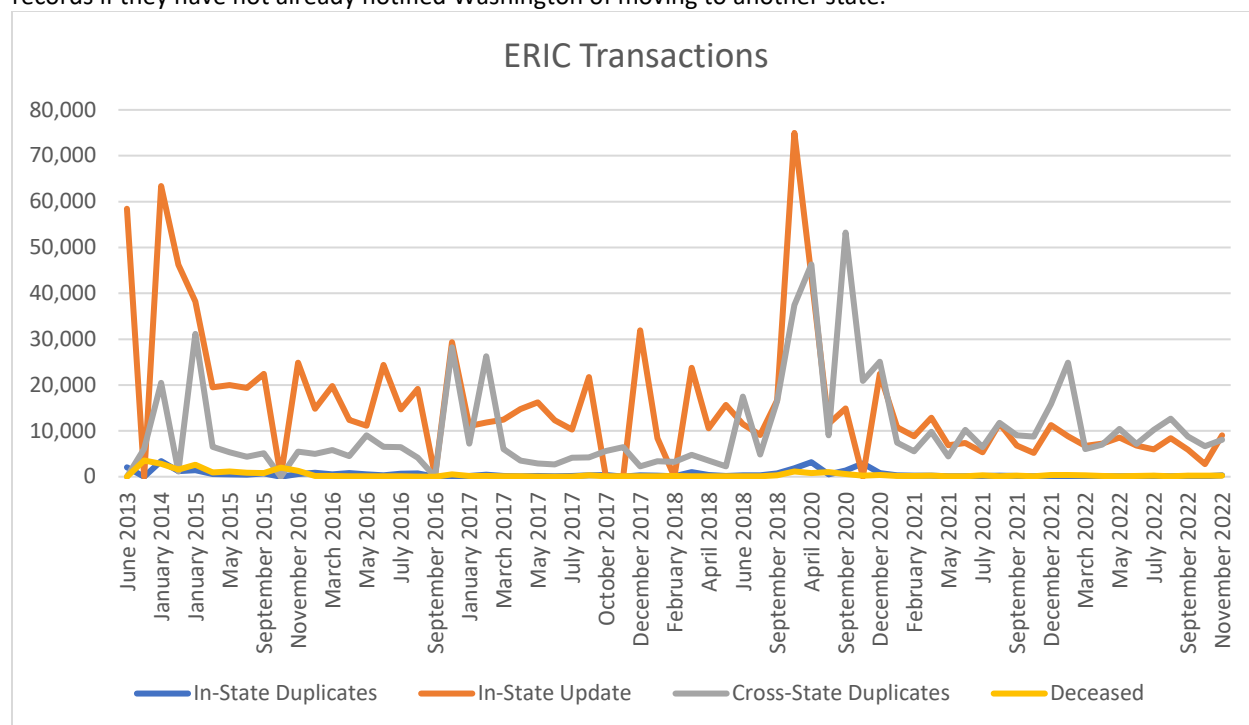
Voter Registration Data

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2022 Monthly Sources of Voter Registration Transactions												
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Agency	1396	833	1564	458	611	1248	770	1304	1596	1167	751	1420
Federal Postcard	122	80	251	14	100	230	147	227	410	451	124	204
Mail	9767	8465	15400	4760	14550	24572	11414	22744	16064	14602	9151	14011
Motor Vehicle	53411	39225	70517	28017	39559	74580	19360	67060	69032	49847	15737	61582
Online	11129	9460	16012	3424	6782	19360	15168	17571	24486	37128	7491	14440
Other	5752	3612	10051	2341	3767	11394	4443	7281	7752	5991	1776	6744
Registration Drive	501	292	750	149	477	725	512	490	1248	1914	176	1162
Unknown	498	129	597	43	15	652	192	271	499	258	52	255
Walk-in	2273	1388	2740	578	608	2955	2118	3241	2776	3610	9573	1698
Total	84849	63484	117882	39784	66469	135926	77202	120189	123863	114968	44831	101516

Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC)

Washington remains a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), a multi-state consortium wherein member states provide encrypted voter registration updates with each other as a voter moves to another state.⁴⁵ Washington was a founding member in 2012 with six other states. Since then, most of the other states in the United States have joined ERIC, leading to more accurate voter roll data for all member states. There are currently 32 member states, plus Washington, D.C. Thanks to growing membership in ERIC, the Office of the Secretary of State receives frequent voter registration updates from other member states with notices of voters who have moved to another state and registered to vote there, allowing Washington to update those voter registration records if they have not already notified Washington of moving to another state.



Above: Chart of voter registration updates made as a result of information received from ERIC member states from June 2013 to November 2022.

⁴⁵ <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2014/01/02/electronic-registration-information-center-eric>

2022 Report on Elections in Washington State

Voter Registration Data

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The data from ERIC are anonymized and encrypted to protect voters' personal identifiable information such as driver's license numbers and the last four digits of Social Security Numbers. This allows member states to share voter registration updates with each other securely.

In 2022, Washington received over 175,000 updates to voter registration records from ERIC member states, allowing the voter rolls to remain current as people move out of Washington without cancelling their Washington voter registration record. Since ERIC's formation in 2012, Washington has been able to update over 1,750,000 voter registration records with the data received from other states.

2022 ERIC Voter Registration Updates		Total ERIC Voter Registration Updates since 2012
In-state Duplicate	1,244	34,702
In-state Update	70,110	1,021,120
Cross-state Duplicate	101,771	665,526
Deceased	2,154	29,267
Total	175,279	1,750,615

Since the creation of ERIC, Washington has also used the data supplied by ERIC to send a postcard to all eligible but unregistered potential voters prior to the November General Election. While not mandated by state law, the postcards provide voter registration requirements to the addressee, registration deadlines for the upcoming election, different ways to register to vote, and a translation of the content in accordance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. Adams, Franklin, King, and Yakima Counties receive translated content in Spanish, and King County receives translated copies in Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

Prior to the November 8, 2022 General Election, the Office of the Secretary of State mailed over 150,000 postcards to Washingtonians who were identified as eligible to vote but unregistered. Since 2012, Washington has mailed over 3.3 million postcards to Washingtonians. In 2022, 9,027 of the 154,931 contacted Washingtonians registered to vote.

Below: Front of the postcard sent to potentially eligible but unregistered voters in 2022.



Below: Back of the postcard sent to potentially eligible but unregistered voters in 2022, in English and Spanish.

**WASHINGTON**
Secretary of State

Elections Division
PO Box 40229
Olympia, WA 98504-0229

**OFFICIAL
ELECTION MAIL**
Authorized by the U.S. Postal Service

NONPROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
OLYMPIA, WA
PERMIT NO.9

— REGISTER TO VOTE —

— INSCRÍBASE PARA VOTAR —

Our records show you are not registered to vote.

Already registered? Please go to VoteWA.gov or call 1 (800) 448-4881 to confirm your voter registration.

You're eligible if you are at least 18 years old, a U.S. citizen, and not currently serving a sentence of total confinement in prison.

To vote in the next election, register online or by mail. Your registration must be received, not postmarked, by **October 31**. You can also register in person at a county elections office through **November 8**, Election Day.

Register online. It's quick and easy. Go to VoteWA.gov. You can call 1 (800) 448-4881 to request a paper registration form. Visit sos.wa.gov/elections to locate a county elections office.

Nuestros registros indican que usted no está inscrito para votar.

¿Ya está inscrito? Por favor visite VoteWA.gov o llame al 1 (800) 448-4881 para confirmar su inscripción electoral.

Usted es elegible si tiene por lo menos 18 años de edad, es ciudadano de EE.UU., y no está actualmente cumpliendo una condena de confinamiento/encarcelamiento total en prisión.

Para votar en las próximas elecciones, inscribese por internet o correo. Su inscripción debe ser recibida para el **31 de octubre**, sin importar la fecha del matasello. También puede registrarse en persona en una oficina electoral ahora y hasta el **8 de noviembre**, Día de las Elecciones.

Inscribese por internet, es fácil y rápido solo ingrese a VoteWA.gov. Para pedir un formulario impreso, llame al 1 (800) 448-4881. Visite sos.wa.gov/elections para ubicar una oficina electoral del condado.

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Candidate Filing

Anyone interested in becoming a candidate for state office has access to the Candidate Filing Guide, available year-round on the Office of the Secretary of State's website.⁴⁶ The guide explains important deadlines, filing methods, and voters' pamphlet submission deadlines and guidelines. County election offices also produce a separate local candidate filing guide for those interested in running for a local office.

Many open positions throughout Washington require the candidate be registered to vote in the filing district as the base requirement. There is a fee associated with filing for candidacy with most open positions – 1% of the elected position's annual salary. Washington has a petition option for candidates who may not have the funds for the filing fee, allowing for the candidate to gather signatures of voters in the district equaling the whole dollars of the filing fee as an alternative payment to filing for office. The submitted signatures must be valid signatures for the registered voters.⁴⁷ If the minimum number of required signatures are verified, the candidate petitioner satisfies the filing fee for the office.

Address Confidentiality Program and Filing for Office

The Office of the Secretary of State's Address Confidentiality Program, designed to protect the residential addresses of survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, trafficking, or stalking, or criminal justice affiliates and elections officials who have been targets of threats or harassment, still allows participants to register to vote and run for political office while classifying their personal data.⁴⁸ The Office of the Secretary of State's Elections Division and county election offices work with the Address Confidentiality Program to ensure only pertinent voter registration data is associated with the declaration of candidacy and protect Address Confidentiality Program participation from public access. Survivors taking steps to improve the security for their households are still able to exercise their rights to participate in civic duties.

Candidate Filing Week

In 2022, Candidate Filing Week was May 16-20.⁴⁹ The Office of the Secretary of State was the filing officer for 70 positions in federal, state, multi-county legislative, and multi-county judicial districts, and approved 211 declarations for candidacy.⁵⁰ An additional 95 state single-county legislative and judicial positions were open for filing with their respective county filing officers, who approved 230 candidates.

Statewide, 9,930 positions were open for Washingtonians to run for office. In total, 5,084 people filed for candidacy across Washington in 2022, from precinct committee officers to Congressional positions. In 2018, 1,254 candidates filed to run for office for 647 open positions, excluding Yakima County's candidacy filings, as they did not use the state election database at the time, and precinct committee officers, which were not included in 2018's data.

Precinct Committee Officer (PCO) is a position in the organization of major political parties. There are some charts that will include PCO data to understand the full work in Candidate Filing Week, but PCO data will not be included in many comparisons between 2018 and 2022.

870 of the 5,084 candidates who filed for office before the Primary Election moved forward to the general election. PCOs are elected in the August Primary Election in even-numbered years and do not appear in the general election.

⁴⁶ https://www2.sos.wa.gov/_assets/elections/candidates/statecandidatesguide2022.pdf

⁴⁷ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/candidates/candidate-filing-faq.aspx>

⁴⁸ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/acp/current-eligibility.aspx>

⁴⁹ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/office/news-releases.aspx#/news/1465>

⁵⁰ <https://voter.votewa.gov/ScheduledRaces.aspx?y=2022&c=99>

Filed Candidates

Filing Methods

Online filing using VoteWA was the most popular filing method in 2022. For positions filed with the Office of the Secretary of State, online filing has been the most popular filing method since 2008 and has been increasing steadily while in-person and mail filings have decreased.

VoteWA allows candidates to view offices open for election with filing fees, submit official declaration of candidacy with filing fee payment, and view the list of candidates who have filed. The VoteWA election management system sends candidates who are eligible to appear in the Voters' Pamphlet an access link to submit their pamphlet profile. Additionally, filed candidates receive notifications when an opponent is approved to the ballot.

Anyone can use the VoteWA voter portal to see voter-specific "who filed" lists, online voters' guide, and a up-to-date list of their assigned districts and elected representatives.

Below: A comparison of candidacy filing methods between 2018 and 2022.

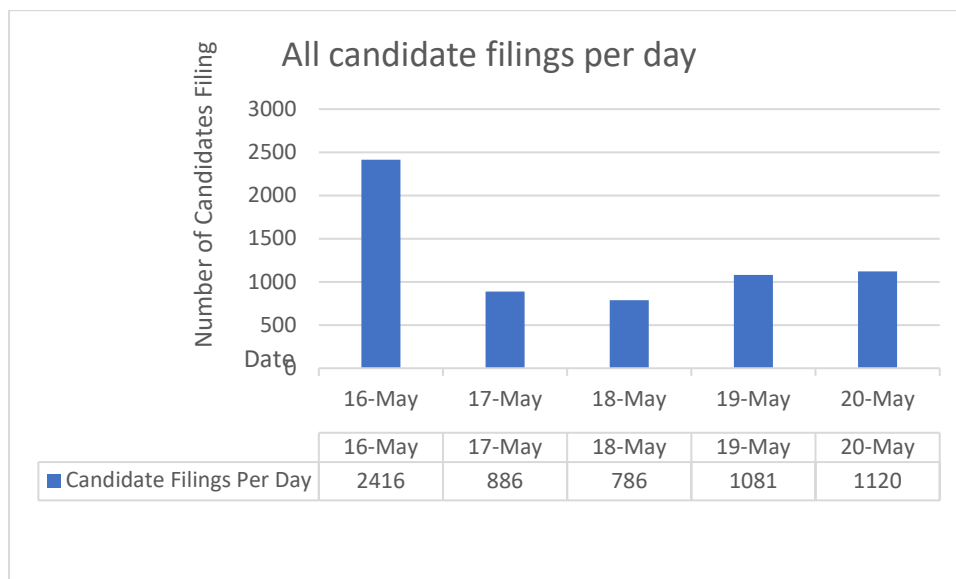
2022 Filing Methods - Statewide (excluding PCOs)			2018 Filing Methods – Statewide (Excluding PCOs)		
Method	Total	Percentage	Method	Total	Percentage
Online	953	78.20%	Online	666	53.10%
Counter	247	20.30%	Counter	569	45.40%
Mail	145	0.90%	Mail	17	1.40%
County Filing	11	0.70%	Special Delivery	2	0.20%

2022 Filing Methods – Statewide (Including PCOs)		
Method	Total	Percentage
Online	4,216	82.90%
Counter	550	10.80%
Mail	145	2.80%
Special Delivery	119	2.30%
Online County Filing	36	0.70%
County Filing	18	0.30%

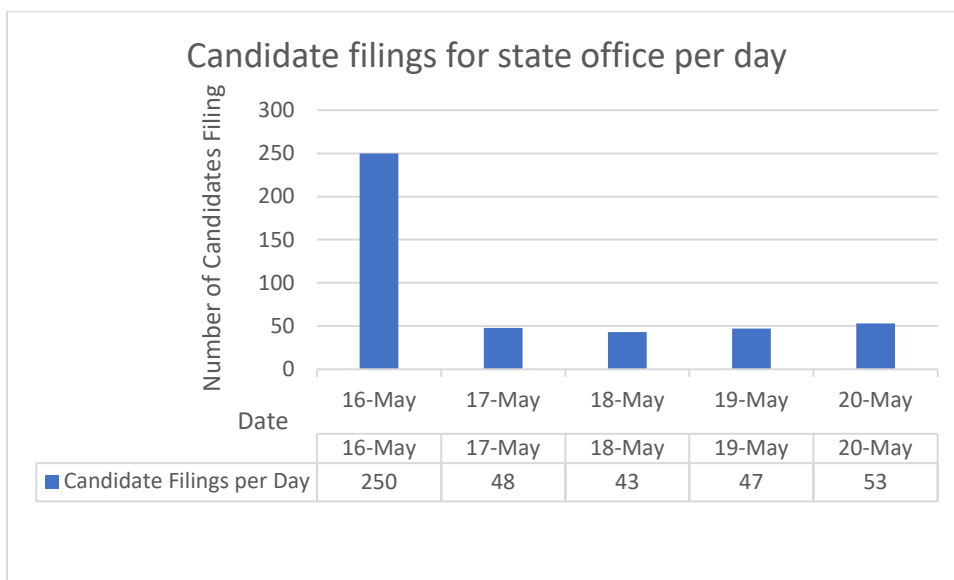
In the four years between 2018 and 2022, the share of candidates filing for office online increased by 25%.

Candidate Filing Week Timeline

Below: A timeline chart of the number of candidates statewide who filed per day in the candidate filing period (including PCOs).



Below: A timeline chart of the number of candidates for state office who filed per day in the candidate filing period.



Candidates continued the trend of largely filing for office on the Monday of Candidate Filing Week. Candidates may begin submitting their filing declarations by mail beginning on May 1. If no one files for an open office other than PCO, a special three-day filing period is held to provide the public with another chance to file for that office, as seen in several counties.

Write-in Candidates

Any person who does not file during the filing period may submit a declaration of write-in candidacy. If a declared write-in candidate in the primary election receives at least 1% of the total vote and is at least the second most vote-getter, they will move on to the General Election and appear on the ballot and in the Voters' Pamphlet.

There were seven people who initiated filing for state office as a write-in candidate in 2022. Statewide, 15 write-in candidates filed for office.

Payment Methods

Below: A chart of the payment methods used statewide by candidates who filed for office in 2022.

2022 Candidacy Declaration Payment Methods – Statewide (including PCOs)		
Method	Total	Percentage
No Fee	3995	78.6%
Credit Card	779	15.3%
Check	273	5.4%
Cash	32	0.6%
Other	2	0.04%
County Filing	1	0.02%
Petition	1	0.02%

*The payment methods candidates used to file for office in 2018 are unavailable.

Election Audits

Before and after every election, election officials conduct various audits to verify that ballots are being counted according to how voters filled them out. Washington State legislation in 2018 (Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2406) expanded the types of audits available to county election offices, which are all utilized throughout the state. These audits include logic and accuracy tests, risk-limiting audits, and random checks of all balloting equipment. Every county conducts logic and accuracy tests before the election and random checks of all balloting equipment during the ballot processing period, and risk-limiting audits are a commonly-used optional audit to provide an additional layer of auditing. In addition, every county election office sends their election reconciliation data to the Office of the Secretary of State for review.

Pre-Election Audits

Election System Certification

Before any voting tabulation equipment can be used in Washington, it must first pass assessment and certification testing by an independent testing authority accredited by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC).

A vendor requesting certification in Washington state must apply for certification and provide documentation on the system. The hardware and software of the system must have been tested in an independent accredited laboratory to see if it meets minimum performance standards set by the EAC. The system vendor must then submit an application for use in Washington to the Office of the Secretary of State, including operating manuals and results of the independent testing.

The Office of the Secretary of State reviews the application and documentation, then runs its own testing to make sure it meets Washington state requirements. After a public hearing or demonstration, the vendor is issued a certificate that allows it to sell its equipment to Washington's counties.

Under RCW 29A.12.130, the Office of the Secretary of State is required to provide for the conduct of tests of the programming of all electronic vote tabulating systems prior to every primary and general election. These tests, called Logic and Accuracy (L&A) Tests, are designed to check every aspect of tabulation programming, including positions, offices, measures, undervote and overvote capabilities, and all reporting functions of a tabulation system. L&A tests are conducted by county elections personnel and are observed and certified by staff members from the Office of the Secretary of State. Members of the public are encouraged to observe the test, along with designated representatives of the major political parties. Once certified, the tabulation system can be used to count ballots for the election.

Logic and Accuracy Tests

Prior to each election, county election officials perform Logic and Accuracy Tests, wherein they verify that the ballot tabulation system accurately counts test sample ballots. Beginning at 8:00 PM on Election Day, county election officials run accepted ballots through the tabulation systems, and they must know before that that ballots from voters are being counted as the voters intended. The test ballots used are sealed and stored securely separately from live ballots received by voters so they cannot be tabulated again after the test and added to the official election results.

Logic and Accuracy Tests are available to candidates, political party members, media, and the public to observe. The date and location for a county's Logic and Accuracy Test are available on the county election office's website prior to each election. Logic and Accuracy Tests are also attended by staff from the Office of the Secretary of State. When a county is being reviewed for its election procedures and security practices' compliance with federal and state law, the conduct and results of the Logic and Accuracy Test are included in the review.

At Logic and Accuracy Tests, county election officials have a “test deck” ready – these are the test ballots that have been completed for testing purposes; their tabulation systems ready for use after verifying their hardware and software version numbers and certification by an independent testing lab accredited by the Election Assistance Commission, then certified by the Office of the Secretary of State, then the results of the county’s verification tests of the systems;⁵¹⁵²⁵³ Accessible Voting Units (AVUs) and their test results; a zero report of the system; and a Logic and Accuracy Addendum and Certificate. Under public observation during these tests, county election officials test their tabulation system for overvotes, when a voter fills out more votes than acceptable in a single race; undervotes, when a voter does not vote in a single race; the positions, offices, and measures on the ballot being read accurately by the voting tabulation equipment; and all reporting functions.

The Logic and Accuracy Test results, Addendum, and related documents are sent to the Office of the Secretary of State’s Certification and Training and VoteWA programs for review. Program staff review the documents for accuracy. No anomalies or inaccurate tabulation reporting were found in 2022’s Logic and Accuracy Tests.

Post-Election Audits

Duplicated Ballot Audits

All ballots that needed to be duplicated in the ballot counting process are subject to an additional audit to verify that they were duplicated according to the voter’s intent, subject to the Washington State Voter Intent Guide outlined in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and available on the Office of the Secretary of State’s website at https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/administrators/2018_voter-intent_web.pdf.⁵⁴⁵⁵⁵⁶

A ballot may only be duplicated if it is damaged or unreadable by a county election office’s tabulation system. Approval to duplicate a ballot comes from the county canvassing board. Teams of two or more will examine the original damaged ballot, use guidelines established in WAC and made available in the Voter Intent Guide to determine the clear intent of the voter, and replicate the original ballot onto a new ballot that can be read by the county election office’s tabulation system. The new ballot is tabulated so the voter’s ballot can be counted.

When the duplication process occurs, a control number is assigned to the damaged and duplicated ballots so election officials can count the duplicated ballot and store it with the damaged ballot for reconciliation. A log of the duplicated ballots each election must contain the control numbers, initials of the staff members who participated in the duplication of each ballot, and total number of ballots duplicated. The original damaged ballots must be stored with the duplicated ballots for auditing to confirm that each duplicated ballot did follow the intent of the voter’s original damaged ballot.⁵⁷

The county canvassing board reviews all duplicated ballots in a comparison against the original damaged ballots to confirm that the inspection and duplication reviews by county election officials meet all standards established in WAC and follow the voters’ intent in marking their original ballots.

⁵¹ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=29A.12.020>

⁵² <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=434-335-010>

⁵³ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-335-240>

⁵⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=434-261-086>

⁵⁵ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=434-261-005>

⁵⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=434-261-086>

⁵⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.60.125>

Random Batch or Random Precinct Audits

Within 48 hours after Election Day, the county election office performs a random check of ballot counting equipment, open to public observation. Up to either six batches of ballots or three precincts are selected for auditing, and a single issue or race on the ballots is randomly selected. The random selection processes are established by the county canvassing board prior to the election.

Election officials compare the votes cast on the randomly selected ballots against how the tabulation system reads the votes to ensure the tabulation machinery is still accurately counting ballots. This auditing does not double-count the ballots that were selected for the county's official election results; election officials ensure that the testing does not impact the tabulation for that election. Testing results are securely stored separately from ballots. In 2022, no discrepancies were found in random batch or precinct audits.

Risk-Limiting Audits

In 2021, the Office of the Secretary of State began working with counties to pilot post-election risk-limiting audits. A risk-limiting audit (RLA) involves checking individual ballots and comparing them to the tabulated results. A contest is selected for audit; the closeness of this contest determines the number of individual ballots to be examined. If a contest is close, the audit will examine more ballots to provide strong statistical evidence that the outcome is correct. An RLA limits the risk of certifying an election with an incorrect outcome.

A risk-limiting audit will continue sampling ballots until a predetermined threshold of statistical confidence, the "risk limit", is met or surpassed. An RLA can lead to a full hand recount if the audit reveals cause for concern. The statistical calculations, as well as the ballot selection and ballot data evaluation, are handled by open-source software called Arlo, which is specifically designed for risk-limiting audits. Arlo software and documentation, as well as links to the statistical methods used, can be found at <https://github.com/votingworks/arlo>.

The Office of the Secretary of State and county partners worked with the RLA software vendor VotingWorks to continue development on Arlo. Through testing, piloting and feedback loops, Arlo now fully supports efficient ballot comparison risk-limiting audits of all voting systems in use in Washington. Ballot comparison RLAs use cast vote records to compare the voting system's interpretation of a voter's choices to randomly selected paper ballots received directly from voters. This direct comparison of paper to electronic record checks the performance and accuracy of the voting system while efficiently auditing the election outcome.

Based upon feedback from counties and data gathered during RLA pilots, the Office of the Secretary of State implemented several changes to Washington Administrative Codes (WACs) surrounding risk-limiting audits in June 2022. Previously, no criteria existed for selecting the target contest in an RLA, meaning that contests could be selected which had only one candidate or which represented only a small fraction of voters in a county, for example. Updates to WAC added a list of selection factors for RLA target contests that would eliminate potential contests for which an RLA is either not of interest or simply not feasible. Other WAC updates include increasing the time allowed for counties to notify the Office of the Secretary of State of their intent to conduct an RLA, specifying a time frame for destruction of cast vote record copies in the audit software tool, and clarification of many terms, roles and procedures involved in an RLA.

During the 2022 August primary, Spokane County became the first in the state to conduct an official risk-limiting audit. The Office of the Secretary of State held a random lot draw of contests the Friday after Election Day and chose the Legislative District 3 State Representative Position 2 race. The following Tuesday, Spokane County located the random ballots selected by the audit software and entered the voter choices in the target contest. The votes observed on the paper ballots were a 100% match to the cast vote records. In November, Cowlitz and Thurston Counties joined Spokane County in conducting official RLAs for the General Election.

A major advantage of risk-limiting audits is the ability for counties with a shared district to conduct a joint audit of a contest. In November the first multi-county RLA pilot in Washington took place when Benton and Franklin Counties came together to audit the Legislative District 8 State Representative Position 2 race. The audit software calculated a sample size of 108 ballots, which were selected randomly from among all ballots cast in Benton and Franklin Counties.

The sample size is determined by the risk limit and the diluted margin (the difference in votes between two candidates or positions divided by the total ballots cast); thus, a statewide contest with the same diluted margin as above would also have a sample size of 108 ballots. A statewide RLA would select ballots randomly from among all 39 Washington counties, with each county's expected portion being roughly equivalent to the percentage of ballots that county contributes to the total (county's ballot total divided by total ballots in Washington). In 2023 the Office of the Secretary of State will seek additional opportunities to pilot multi-county RLAs and develop best practices for implementing cooperative audits.

2022 Voter Turnout and Ballot Acceptance

Vote by Mail Process

At least 18 days before each election, county election offices mail ballots out to all registered voters who are eligible to participate in the election. Some election types, such as special elections, do not include the entire county in the election. Voters have until 8:00 PM on Election Day to return their ballot in a secured ballot drop box or in person at a voting center, or to return their ballot via postal mail postmarked by Election Day, which must arrive by the day before the county canvassing board certifies the election results. Voters can use VoteWA.gov to check their ballot status during the election period.

Ballot Status Reporting

During an election period, the Office of the Secretary of State publishes statewide daily ballot status reports on the Elections Division's website. This daily reporting begins two weeks prior to an election and continues every business day until an election is certified. The ballot status reports contain publicly disclosable information for all ballots that have been returned during an election.

So that the public doesn't have to sift through and organize millions of rows of data themselves, interactive ballot statistics pages are available on the Elections Division website each election. The ballot return statistics pages are a summary of the data that is available in the ballot status reports, provided in a format that is easy to understand.

Ballot Status Definitions

As ballots are received at county election offices, staff trained in signature verification from training provided by the Washington State Patrol begin updating each voter's ballot status. Ballots are all marked as Received first, notifying the voter that their ballot was received by the county election office and about to begin the signature verification process.

If the signature on the ballot return envelope matches the signature on the voter's voter registration, the ballot status is updated to Accepted, and the ballot begins the path to be tabulated on Election Day.

Ballot Status	Definition
Sent	Ballot has been marked as sent by the county (date may be in the future)
Received	Ballot has been received, but signature has not yet been reviewed.
Accepted	Signature review has been completed, the voter has been credited with voting, and the ballot is accepted for tabulation.
Rejection/Challenged + <i>Challenged Reason</i>	Signature on the ballot return envelope has been challenged. The county election official will contact the voter.

Rejection/Challenged Reasons

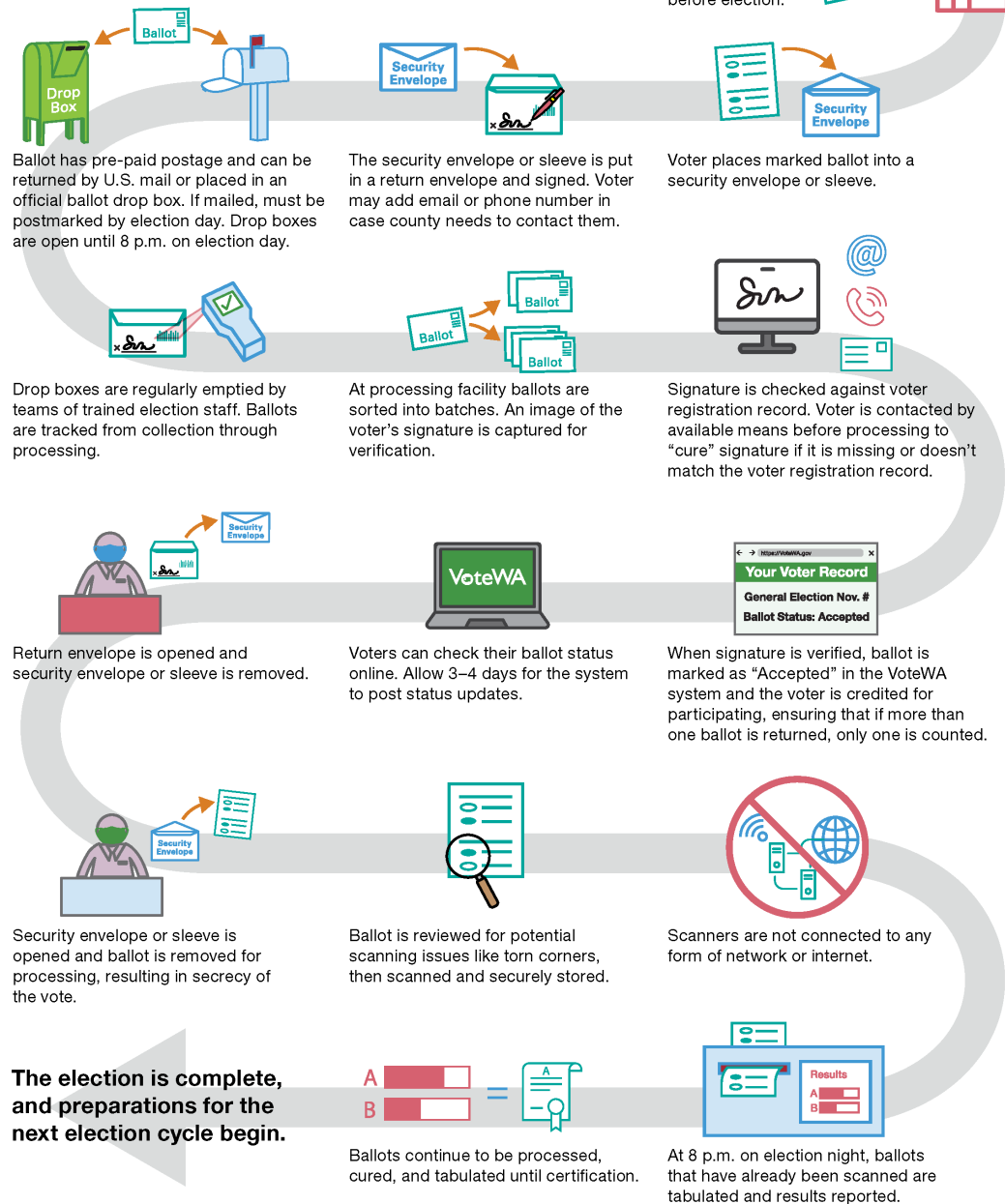
Rejection/Challenged Reason	Definition
The status for these codes could change during processing.	
Hold	Voter returned a previously issued ballot that has been superseded. · If the ballot returned is the same ballot style as the current ballot, it will be counted. · If different ballot style, the ballot must be held until 7 days after Election Day and then duplicated onto eligible ballot style if the current ballot is not returned.
Review	The ballot is being held for signature review. Following the review, this status will change.
These challenge codes require an action by the voter.	
Unsigned	The voter did not sign the declaration on the outside of the return envelope. The voter will be contacted by the county election official.
Signature Does Not Match	The signature on the return envelope does not match any signature on file. The voter will be contacted by the county election official.
ID Required	The voter registration has failed the ID check and must provide ID before the ballot can be counted. The voter will be contacted by the county election official.
Other than Voter	The signature on the return envelope does not match any signature on file. The signature on the return envelope appears to be a different name. The voter will be contacted by the county election official.
Power of Attorney	The signature on the return envelope was completed by someone other than the voter and the signer is identified as Power of Attorney. The voter must make a mark (X) and have it witnessed by two people. The voter will be contacted by the county election official.

If challenged, the ballot will remain in Challenged status until either the voter provides the information required for their ballot to be able to count, or the county canvassing board rejects the ballot if the voter did not provide the required information.

Below: Path of the ballot, from receiving it in the mail to being tabulated and included in final certified election results.⁵⁸

Vote By Mail in Washington state

All eligible voters are sent a ballot at least 18 days before election.



⁵⁸ https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/faq_vote_by_mail.aspx

Election Results Reporting

Beginning at 8:00 PM on Election Day, county election offices tabulate the ballots that have already been received and gone through the signature verification process. Ballot tabulation continues through the day before the County Canvassing Board certifies the election. County election offices update their unofficial results every time they tabulate ballots so the public can have updated information as soon as it becomes available. County Canvassing Boards meet 14 days after the Primary Election and 21 days after the General Election to review the county's election data and certify the county-level results. Ballot tabulation and county canvassing board meetings are open to the public for observation. Many counties provide training prior to election periods to observers so they can know in advance how election processes work. County election office contact information are available at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/auditors/default.aspx> so voters can reach their local office with questions.

After the county-level results have been certified, each county elections office sends their data to the Office of the Secretary of State for canvassing and to be included in the statewide election data reconciliation. The Secretary of State will then certify the statewide election results, which finalizes the election. All election results reporting prior to certification is unofficial. After the Secretary of State has certified the election, the jurisdictions throughout Washington prepare the newly elected officers to take their new positions.

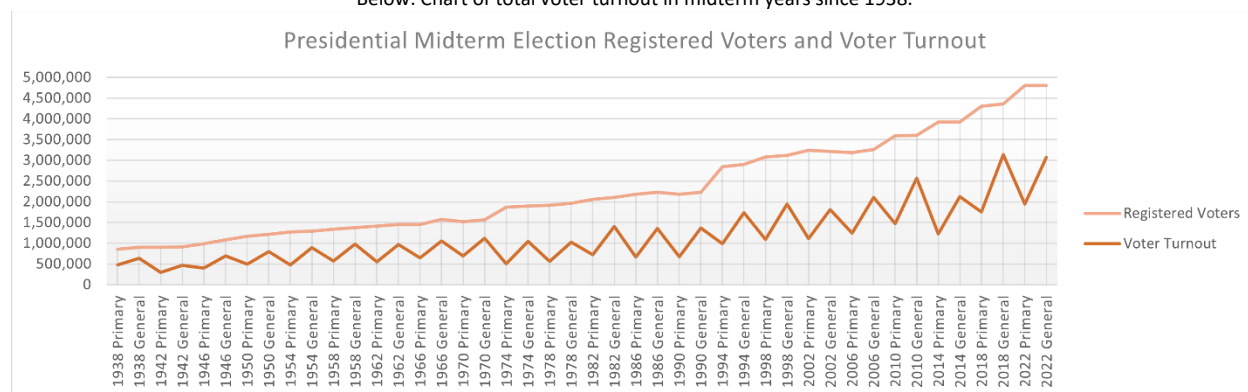
Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is calculated each election by dividing the number of voters who returned their ballots by the total number of registered voters. For example, if there are 100 people registered to vote in a county, and 48 returned their ballots, and all pass the signature verification process, the voter turnout rate for that county would be 48%.

Voter turnout is generally higher in even-numbered years, when federal offices are on the ballot. Presidential election years have the highest voter turnout rates altogether. 2022 was a unique year – a state executive office was included on the ballot, Secretary of State, to determine who would serve the final two years of the term after Former Secretary Wyman left office and Secretary Hobbs was appointed to serve until an election could be held to determine who would serve the remainder of the term.

Voter turnout in general elections is higher than in primary elections, when all candidates who filed for office appear on the ballot to be winnowed down to the top candidates for the general election ballot. The majority of people aged 55 and over are typically who participate most frequently in primary elections. 2022 included 17-year-olds in the August Primary Election for the first time, who participated at a higher rate than 18-34-year-olds.

Below: Chart of total voter turnout in midterm years since 1938.



2022 Special Elections

Special election analyses are not conducted in the annual report; however, data for each special election are available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/election-results-and-voters-pamphlets.aspx>.

August 2 Primary Election

Washington State Primary Election History

Washington has conducted primary elections in three different ways over the last twenty years. From 1936 to 2003, a blanket primary was used, when voters could vote for the candidate they wanted regardless of the candidate's party, without needing to declare a political party preference. Voters could vote for a candidate from one party in one race on the ballot, then another party in another race, without needing a new ballot or telling the County Auditor which party they wanted to align with. Presidential primary elections were the exception, which required voters to declare a party preference. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled this form of primary unconstitutional in 2000 in a California case, which political party representatives in Washington used to challenge Washington's primary system. Litigation continued for several years, and hearings were held throughout the state to gather feedback from voters about what they wanted to see in the primary system that would be adopted if Washington had to change its election administration laws. Former Secretary Reed found that most Washington voters consider themselves independent and wanted to continue voting without requiring party affiliation or being restricted to one political party on their ballots.

From 2004 to 2007, a "pick-a-party" primary was used. The Washington State Legislature had passed legislation that would institute the top-two primary system we use today, but with plans to use the pick-a-party system if the top-two system was ruled unconstitutional. When Former Governor Locke passed the bill into law, he vetoed the top-two primary sections, requiring Washington to use the pick-a-party primary. For three years, Washingtonians had to affiliate with a major political party and vote only for candidates of that party. Unlike other states, the voter's party affiliation was not public information. Litigation surrounding abolishing the pick-a-party system and establishing the top-two primary system continued through various court levels for years while voters used the pick-a-party system, which was overwhelmingly disliked by the public.

Since 2008, Washington has used a top-two primary. Voters may vote for whoever they would like to on their ballot, regardless of the candidate's party preference. When candidates file for office, they may name any party preference, which is shown in the voters' pamphlet and on ballots for voters. The candidate's party preference does not imply that the candidate is endorsed by the party they listed and provides for varied party representation in primary elections.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/History-of-Washington-State-Primary-Systems.aspx>

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2022 Primary Election Performance

Below: Chart of voter turnout by county and statewide in midterm primary elections, 2014-2022

Midterm Year Primary Election Voter Turnout by County			
County	2014	2018	2022
Adams	37.20%	36.30%	38.09%
Asotin	38.50%	40.40%	41.04%
Benton	38.20%	37.20%	39.77%
Chelan	33.30%	45.70%	46.93%
Clallam	37.10%	49.00%	51.68%
Clark	28.60%	36.10%	44.49%
Columbia	49.80%	65.80%	55.30%
Cowlitz	32.80%	40.50%	45.13%
Douglas	34.70%	40.10%	41.53%
Ferry	54.20%	57.30%	48.47%
Franklin	33.70%	33.60%	33.23%
Garfield	54.00%	69.00%	57.34%
Grant	38.80%	37.90%	39.39%
Grays Harbor	38.80%	40.20%	41.78%
Island	37.00%	49.20%	52.52%
Jefferson	50.60%	60.30%	57.89%
King	29.30%	42.60%	39.20%
Kitsap	33.10%	39.50%	44.42%
Kittitas	38.80%	44.40%	43.91%
Klickitat	43.90%	46.60%	52.39%
Lewis	34.00%	40.80%	46.27%
Lincoln	43.80%	54.20%	58.26%
Mason	39.30%	44.60%	47.37%
Okanogan	33.60%	50.90%	49.91%
Pacific	43.30%	56.20%	52.82%
Pend Oreille	41.60%	54.60%	44.64%
Pierce	27.40%	34.40%	36.72%
San Juan	41.50%	54.40%	50.68%
Skagit	35.00%	42.30%	44.60%
Skamania	37.20%	40.20%	51.14%
Snohomish	25.60%	37.00%	38.08%
Spokane	35.30%	46.10%	40.94%
Stevens	40.40%	51.50%	45.77%
Thurston	29.00%	38.60%	42.32%
Wahkiakum	43.30%	63.20%	58.30%
Walla Walla	43.30%	47.20%	44.52%
Whatcom	33.70%	44.90%	48.67%
Whitman	34.00%	46.40%	42.59%
Yakima	31.90%	34.70%	31.77%
Total	31.20%	40.80%	41.00%

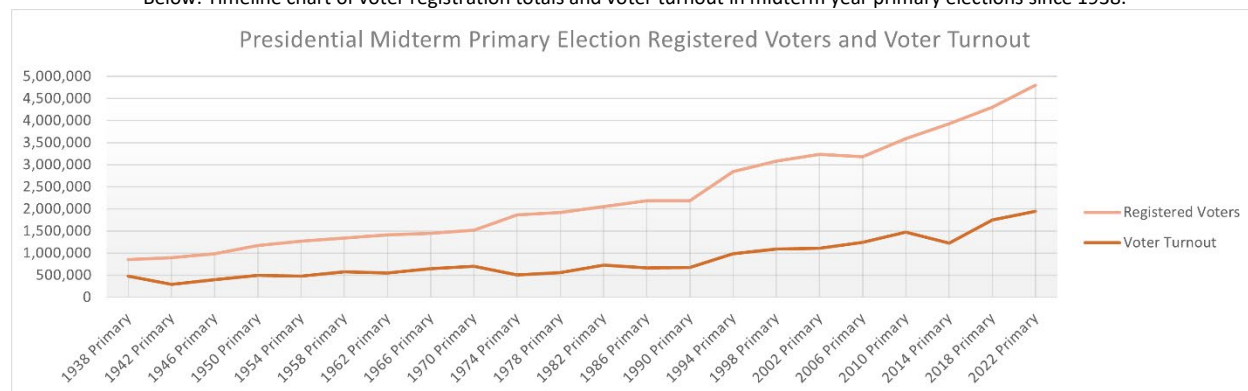
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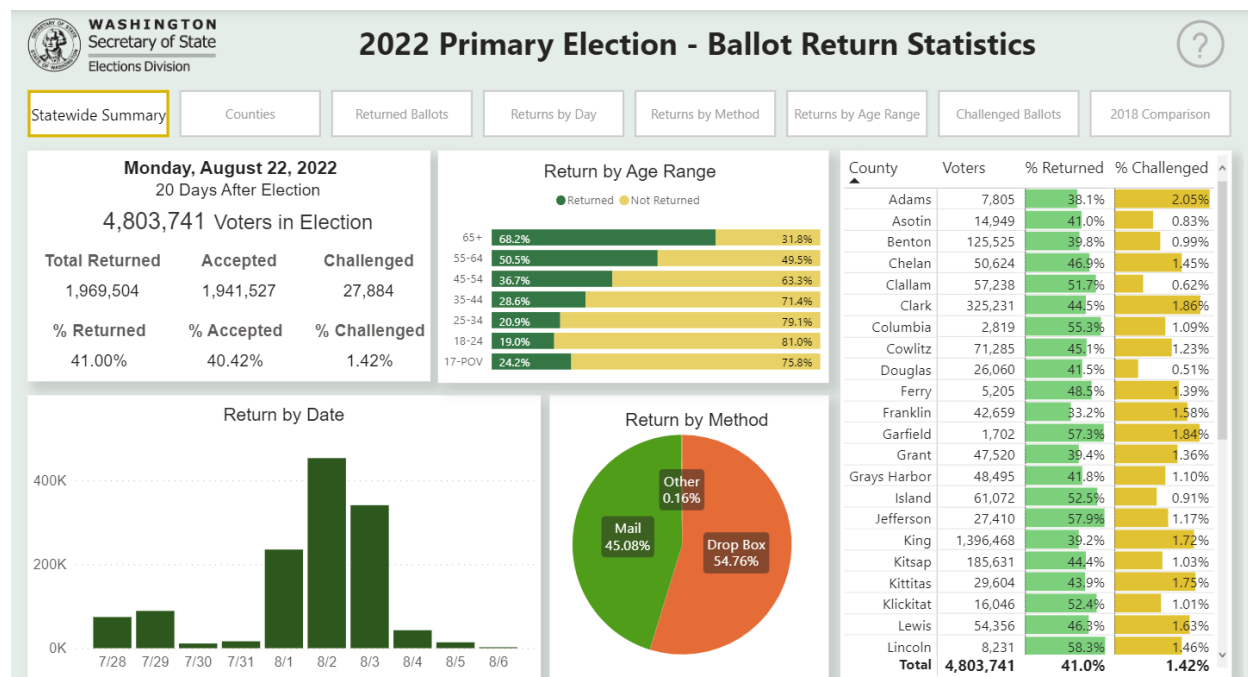
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Since 2014, Washington has increased voter turnout in the midterm year primary election by 9.8%. This can be attributed to increased political awareness, increased outreach efforts to more groups across Washington, higher voter registration rates, and legislative changes such as prepaid postage so voters no longer need to buy their own stamps to return their ballots in the mail and implementation of same-day voter registration so voters can update their voter registration information and receive a ballot until 8:00 PM on Election Day.

Below: Timeline chart of voter registration totals and voter turnout in midterm year primary elections since 1938.



2022 Primary Election Data



Above: Screenshot of ballot status interactive data page on the Office of the Secretary of State's website, available at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/2022-primary-election.aspx>. RCW 29A.60.235 requires the State Elections Division's Annual Elections Report to report a comparison between counties on ballot return rate, votes counted and rejected, including provisional, write-in, overseas, and electronically transmitted ballots. The report must also include analysis of data that can be used to develop a better understanding of election administration and policy. Data must be included where possible over multiple years to provide broader comparisons and trends regarding voter registration and

turnout and ballot counting, as well as national election statistics and comparisons.⁶⁰ A summary of this information is available in the interactive data dashboards each election on the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

Youth Voter Turnout

Primary-Only Voters (Seventeen-year-olds who will be 18 years of age by the November General Election)

Following the passage of ESB 6313, the Office of the Secretary of State began including information about voting as a 17-year-old in their presentations to high school students and partnered with External Affairs to spread information about voting as a 17-year-old on social media and in various news sources before the law went into effect.

Following this initial awareness campaign period, 17-year-old primary-only voters turned out to vote during their first eligible election in August at an astounding rate. County-by-county comparisons for 17-year-old voter turnout are not available to protect voter data for minors. Statewide, 24.2% of primary-only voters returned their ballots in the August Primary Election, outpacing the ballot return rate from the 18-24 and 25-34-year-old age range groups.

Voter turnout is higher in even-numbered years for every age group when federal offices are on the ballot; as a result, the rates of 17-year-olds choosing to vote in the August Primary will likely decrease in 2023. 2026 turnout data will allow review of the first four years of primary-only voter participation.

18-24 Year Old Voters

Skamania, Wahkiakum, and Garfield Counties had the highest rates of 18-24-year-old voter turnout in the August Primary Election.

2018 and earlier primary election voter turnout data is unavailable for comparison.

⁶⁰ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.60.235>

Below: Chart of 18-24-year-old voter participation in the 2022 August Primary.

2022 August Primary 18-24-year-old Participation			
County	Ballots Received by 18-24-year-olds	Total 18-24-year-olds Registered to Vote	Percentage 18-24-year-olds Participated
Adams	169	1023	16.52%
Asotin	153	1150	13.30%
Benton	2104	12911	16.30%
Chelan	871	4481	19.44%
Clallam	579	3184	18.18%
Clark	6677	30764	21.70%
Columbia	44	174	25.29%
Cowlitz	1133	5699	19.88%
Douglas	375	2568	14.60%
Ferry	51	287	17.77%
Franklin	708	5971	11.86%
Garfield	40	138	28.99%
Grant	772	5131	15.05%
Grays Harbor	545	3486	15.63%
Island	814	3728	21.83%
Jefferson	256	1171	21.86%
King	25944	124787	20.79%
Kitsap	3036	14760	20.57%
Kittitas	501	3152	15.89%
Klickitat	239	918	26.03%
Lewis	900	4439	20.27%
Lincoln	197	622	31.67%
Mason	539	2743	19.65%
Okanogan	389	1801	21.60%
Pacific	179	904	19.80%
Pend Oreille	139	773	17.98%
Pierce	8085	48963	16.51%
San Juan	149	685	21.75%
Skagit	1143	6627	17.25%
Skamania	192	616	31.17%
Snohomish	8511	45236	18.81%
Spokane	6129	34663	17.68%
Stevens	473	2529	18.70%
Thurston	2995	15936	18.79%
Wahkiakum	56	191	29.32%
Walla Walla	647	3680	17.58%
Whatcom	3924	15889	24.70%
Whitman	509	3399	14.97%
Yakima	1602	14858	10.78%
Total	81769	430037	19.01%

UOCAVA Voter Turnout (Overseas and Service Member Voters)

The Uniformed Overseas Citizens and Voting Act (UOCAVA) of 1986 requires absentee voting ability for service members and their qualified family members, and citizens living outside of the United States. The Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act (MOVE) of 2009 expanded UOCAVA provisions to ensure impacted voters were sent their ballots at least 45 days prior to federal elections, unless the state has a hardship waiver approved by the Department of Defense. Election officials often call voters who fall within the provisions of the UOCAVA and MOVE Acts “UOCAVA voters” for ballot issuance and reconciliation purposes.⁶¹⁶²⁶³⁶⁴

⁶¹ <https://www.congress.gov/bill/99th-congress/house-bill/4393>

⁶² <https://www.justice.gov/crt/uniformed-and-overseas-citizens-absentee-voting-act>

⁶³ <https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Policies/moveact.pdf>

⁶⁴ <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/fact-sheet-move-act>

Below: Chart of UOCAVA ballots issued, received, and rejected by county.

2022 Primary Election UOCAVA Data												
County	UOCAVA Issued	Total Ballots Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Received	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other
Adams	56	7,842	0.71%	2	2	3.57%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Asotin	97	15,235	0.64%	7	7	7.22%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Benton	1,063	126,048	0.84%	124	119	11.67%	5		-	2	3	-
Chelan	410	51,980	0.79%	32	31	7.80%	1		1	-	-	-
Clallam	914	58,770	1.56%	72	71	7.88%	1		1	-	-	-
Clark	3,834	330,986	1.16%	550	535	14.35%	15		1	14	-	-
Columbia	22	2,887	0.76%	3	3	13.64%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	727	71,890	1.01%	65	61	8.94%	4		-	3	1	-
Douglas	181	26,459	0.68%	6	6	3.31%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Ferry	39	5,243	0.74%	6	5	15.38%	1		1	-	-	-
Franklin	431	43,309	1.00%	44	44	10.21%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Garfield	13	1,717	0.76%	3	3	23.08%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Grant	349	48,147	0.72%	42	42	12.03%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Grays Harbor	197	49,381	0.40%	26	25	13.20%	1		-	1	-	-
Island	4,559	61,786	7.38%	574	566	12.59%	8		1	7	-	-
Jefferson	502	28,093	1.79%	33	33	6.57%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
King	31,242	1,424,321	2.19%	4,495	4,413	14.39%	82		28	50	4	-
Kitsap	11,404	189,945	6.00%	977	964	8.57%	13		-	10	2	1
Kittitas	247	30,168	0.82%	18	18	7.29%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	183	16,312	1.12%	18	18	9.84%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Lewis	580	54,830	1.06%	74	72	12.76%	2		1	1	-	-
Lincoln	90	8,315	1.08%	14	14	15.56%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Mason	642	43,831	1.46%	83	83	12.93%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	277	26,456	1.05%	31	31	11.19%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Pacific	210	16,844	1.25%	31	31	14.76%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	152	10,847	1.40%	27	26	17.76%	1		-	1	-	-
Pierce	17,221	566,492	3.04%	1,641	1,625	9.53%	16		2	12	2	-
San Juan	338	14,845	2.28%	30	30	8.88%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Skagit	1,736	87,547	1.98%	206	204	11.87%	2		-	2	-	-
Skamania	146	9,596	1.52%	20	20	13.70%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	7,749	521,563	1.49%	534	524	6.89%	10		1	3	2	4
Spokane	7,101	363,496	1.95%	1,236	1,214	17.41%	22		2	18	2	-
Stevens	376	34,767	1.08%	58	58	15.43%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Thurston	9,675	199,912	4.84%	1,196	1,189	12.36%	7		-	6	-	1
Wahkiakum	37	3,520	1.05%	5	5	13.51%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	405	38,073	1.06%	65	65	16.05%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	2,806	157,806	1.78%	423	422	15.07%	1		-	1	-	-
Whitman	357	23,467	1.52%	37	37	10.36%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Yakima	1,400	129,955	1.08%	155	154	11.07%	1		1	-	-	-
Total	107,768	4,902,681	2.20%	12,963	12,770	12.03%	193		40	131	16	6

UOCAVA Ballots Issued and Received

2.2% of all ballots issued in the August Primary Election were UOCAVA ballots. Island, Kitsap, Thurston, Pierce, and San Juan Counties contain the highest percentages of UOCAVA voters. Most military posts are located in western Washington, primarily in the Greater Seattle and Puget Sound areas.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ <https://installations.militaryonesource.mil/state/WA/state-installations>

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County	UOCAVA Issued	Total Ballots Issued	% of Total Issued
Island	4,559	61,786	7.38%
Kitsap	11,404	189,945	6.00%
Thurston	9,675	199,912	4.84%
Pierce	17,221	566,492	3.04%
San Juan	338	14,845	2.28%

County	UOCAVA Turnout
Garfield	23.08%
Pend Oreille	17.76%
Spokane	17.41%
Walla Walla	16.05%
Lincoln	15.56%

The counties with the highest rates of UOCAVA voter turnout are Garfield, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Lincoln Counties.

UOCAVA Ballots Rejected

The total UOCAVA voter turnout rate was 12.03%, with an overall ballot rejection rate of 1.49%. The overall UOCAVA ballot rejection rate is close to the overall statewide ballot rejection rate of 1.42%; however, the reasons behind rejection rates of UOCAVA ballots versus non-UOCAVA ballots are vastly different.

2022 Primary Election Ballot Rejection Rates		
	UOCAVA	Statewide
Unsigned	20.73%	10.35%
Signature Did Not Match	67.88%	36.06%
Late Postmark	8.29%	52.17%
Other	3.11%	1.42%

While the largest reason for ballot rejection statewide is that the ballot was received with a postmark after Election Day, UOCAVA voters have different federal deadlines to account for the different mail systems their ballots may have to circulate through before reaching the United States Postal Service, and state law allows UOCAVA voters to return their ballots via email or fax before 8:00 PM on Election Day, which many without stable postal mail service utilize. If a non-UOCAVA voter attempts to return their ballot via email or fax, the county election office notifies the voter that they must return their paper ballot to be accepted for tabulation. County election offices must follow a separate secure process to verify the signature of UOCAVA voters who return their ballots electronically without their voted ballots visible before moving the ballot along into the tabulation path of the ballot.

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Below: Table of UOCAVA and non-UOCAVA ballots returned via email or fax in the 2022 Primary Election.

2022 Primary Election Received Emailed or Faxed Ballots			
County	Ballots Received by Email	Ballots Received by fax	Non-UOCAVA ballots received by email or fax
Adams	-	-	-
Asotin	2	-	-
Benton	17	-	12
Chelan	19	1	-
Clallam	22	-	-
Clark	140	1	-
Columbia	-	-	-
Cowlitz	27	-	-
Douglas	3	1	-
Ferry	-	-	-
Franklin	8	1	9
Garfield	-	-	-
Grant	6	-	6
Grays Harbor	9	-	9
Island	54	4	1
Jefferson	20	-	-
King	1,763	25	-
Kitsap	197	3	188
Kittitas	12	-	-
Klickitat	3	2	-
Lewis	12	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-
Mason	12	-	-
Okanogan	2	-	2
Pacific	3	-	-
Pend Oreille	3	-	-
Pierce	218	-	-
San Juan	24	-	24
Skagit	36	1	-
Skamania	7	-	-
Snohomish	171	-	-
Spokane	97	-	-
Stevens	9	-	7
Thurston	82	3	-
Wahkiakum	1	-	1
Walla Walla	4	-	3
Whatcom	140	7	-
Whitman	8	-	-
Yakima	22	-	-
Total	3,153	49	262

As can be seen above, if UOCAVA voters did not have the option to return their ballots electronically, many more UOCAVA ballots would likely be within the total number of rejected ballots for arriving too late.

While the rates of UOCAVA ballots rejected for arriving too late are significantly lower than the statewide rejection rate, UOCAVA ballots are rejected at higher rates due to signature issues. UOCAVA voters face a unique challenge in that even though they may have a longer period between the ballot issuance and due dates, they may live in areas where it could be months between receiving physical mail or with no internet access to view the electronic copies of notices sent to them from county election offices. If a voter's signature is missing from the ballot return envelope or sheet, or does not match what the voter has on their voter registration record, the county election office sends a notice to the voter to notify them and provide the opportunity to return a new signature. If the new signature is not received, the ballot is rejected by the county canvassing board when the board meets to certify the county-level election results.

Ballot Return Methods

2022 Primary Election Ballot Return Method			
County	Mail	Drop Box	Other
Adams	44.43%	55.57%	0.00%
Asotin	42.64%	57.36%	0.00%
Benton	38.31%	61.58%	0.11%
Chelan	36.75%	63.17%	0.08%
Clallam	30.71%	69.21%	0.07%
Clark	47.68%	52.22%	0.10%
Columbia	43.81%	56.19%	0.00%
Cowlitz	31.57%	68.35%	0.08%
Douglas	38.27%	61.69%	0.04%
Ferry	67.97%	32.03%	0.00%
Franklin	43.09%	56.85%	0.06%
Garfield	36.99%	63.01%	0.00%
Grant	52.49%	47.48%	0.03%
Grays Harbor	52.49%	47.47%	0.04%
Island	38.65%	61.22%	0.13%
Jefferson	57.36%	42.51%	0.13%
King	47.57%	52.11%	0.33%
Kitsap	40.96%	58.80%	0.24%
Kittitas	34.11%	65.80%	0.09%
Klickitat	26.79%	73.15%	0.06%
Lewis	49.46%	50.49%	0.05%
Lincoln	75.10%	24.90%	0.00%
Mason	41.95%	57.99%	0.06%
Okanogan	57.66%	42.32%	0.02%
Pacific	59.66%	40.19%	0.03%

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Pend Oreille	59.87%	40.06%	0.06%
Pierce	39.14%	60.76%	0.11%
San Juan	42.26%	57.41%	0.32%
Skagit	33.06%	66.84%	0.10%
Skamania	26.60%	73.19%	0.21%
Snohomish	43.40%	56.52%	0.09%
Spokane	59.52%	40.48%	0.00%
Stevens	75.69%	24.25%	0.06%
Thurston	33.90%	66.00%	0.10%
Wahkiakum	48.58%	51.37%	0.05%
Walla Walla	41.25%	58.73%	0.02%
Whatcom	30.83%	68.97%	0.19%
Whitman	62.75%	37.25%	0.00%
Yakima	67.41%	32.53%	0.05%
Total	45.08%	54.76%	0.16%

Primary Drop Box Usage⁶⁶

Primary Election Drop Box Usage										
County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adams	45.80%	48.30%	52.10%	63.70%	61.00%	49.40%	49.50%	56.20%	49.40%	55.60%
Asotin	-	-	45.90%	52.80%	-	47.60%	-	55.40%	-	57.40%
Benton	34.00%	42.80%	-	44.20%	60.90%	47.20%	45.80%	60.40%	60.60%	61.60%
Chelan	56.90%	60.40%	-	69.60%	70.00%	57.50%	49.40%	60.50%	58.30%	63.20%
Clallam	54.60%	59.20%	-	69.60%	69.90%	58.30%	58.90%	67.40%	63.40%	69.20%
Clark	20.10%	22.40%	32.50%	40.30%	33.30%	36.20%	26.20%	44.90%	38.00%	52.20%
Columbia	-	54.80%	-	40.20%	-	44.90%	47.70%	53.10%	46.40%	56.20%
Cowlitz	60.30%	65.90%	75.10%	74.90%	69.30%	62.40%	54.60%	66.40%	55.80%	68.30%
Douglas	-	13.70%	-	84.50%	53.10%	45.70%	39.70%	54.70%	57.70%	61.70%
Ferry	-	-	-	-	24.50%	18.90%	26.00%	31.60%	0.00%	31.90%
Franklin	33.40%	43.20%	-	61.00%	59.70%	43.10%	39.20%	58.20%	49.20%	56.80%
Garfield	-	47.60%	37.30%	65.10%	67.10%	53.60%	-	63.10%	-	63.00%
Grant	19.20%	18.40%	24.10%	28.80%	20.70%	23.50%	0.20%	44.40%	35.40%	47.40%
Grays Harbor	2.60%	13.60%	-	26.80%	-	16.90%	12.90%	45.20%	23.20%	47.60%
Island	26.60%	34.40%	39.20%	53.80%	48.90%	34.70%	0.00%	49.90%	48.00%	61.00%
Jefferson	45.10%	36.90%	48.20%	40.60%	48.00%	35.20%	33.20%	40.30%	34.00%	42.50%
King	14.90%	15.90%	19.30%	35.60%	47.70%	32.30%	37.40%	50.60%	50.80%	52.10%
Kitsap	32.70%	38.20%	-	24.40%	49.90%	44.70%	43.60%	56.60%	49.30%	58.60%
Kittitas	2.30%	61.70%	-	67.00%	64.30%	56.20%	50.20%	64.90%	59.70%	65.90%

⁶⁶ <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/Ballot-Drop-Box-Usage-by-Year.aspx>

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Klickitat	-	69.30%	-	74.20%	78.20%	67.00%	56.60%	63.20%	55.30%	73.00%
Lewis	12.80%	20.60%	-	43.20%	42.20%	38.50%	27.70%	49.10%	39.60%	50.50%
Lincoln	5.30%	24.30%	33.80%	27.80%	3.40%	19.70%	14.60%	23.60%	14.00%	25.00%
Mason	57.90%	59.50%	-	67.80%	77.30%	44.10%	37.80%	57.20%	46.40%	57.80%
Okanogan	12.60%	15.40%	-	-	26.30%	30.30%	14.10%	35.30%	16.90%	42.20%
Pacific	2.10%	-	-	-	18.80%	33.20%	1.20%	37.90%	32.10%	40.20%
Pend Oreille	40.50%	45.80%	-	44.80%	43.60%	30.50%	100.00%	39.00%	42.70%	40.00%
Pierce	43.90%	48.30%	47.80%	54.90%	54.70%	41.00%	40.40%	57.40%	56.10%	60.70%
San Juan	77.30%	57.00%	76.90%	65.80%	72.50%	53.00%	0.10%	55.90%	54.70%	57.40%
Skagit	-	66.30%	-	71.90%	72.40%	57.60%	48.10%	63.60%	62.30%	66.80%
Skamania	55.40%	57.10%	-	65.60%	50.20%	58.90%	-	64.90%	55.80%	73.20%
Snohomish	40.60%	42.50%	-	53.90%	57.40%	45.60%	42.40%	55.80%	49.60%	56.50%
Spokane	45.20%	46.00%	-	50.50%	51.90%	35.40%	34.70%	39.40%	34.10%	40.50%
Stevens	20.00%	-	-	-	26.20%	18.20%	6.20%	24.90%	19.00%	24.20%
Thurston	61.90%	66.30%	-	72.30%	72.00%	57.80%	52.40%	67.60%	59.10%	66.00%
Wahkiakum	-	44.00%	-	49.50%	-	25.70%	-	34.50%	42.60%	51.40%
Walla Walla	46.10%	55.30%	50.80%	62.70%	60.90%	49.50%	40.50%	58.30%	52.70%	58.70%
Whatcom	38.70%	46.60%	52.10%	67.40%	66.80%	55.40%	55.50%	65.00%	61.80%	68.90%
Whitman	15.00%	-	-	-	35.80%	24.40%	26.10%	32.70%	39.50%	37.20%
Yakima	12.90%	15.30%	-	20.10%	18.20%	16.90%	16.90%	25.40%	22.30%	32.50%
Total	28.20%	34.20%	29.50%	47.10%	51.10%	39.30%	39.10%	52.50%	49.80%	54.70%

Since 2018, ballot drop box usage in the Primary Election has increased by over 15%, just above the ballot drop box usage in 2017. State law changed in 2018 to provide for prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes, so voters could return their ballots in the mail without needing to pay for postage anymore. County Auditors and the Office of the Secretary of State in 2018 believed that change accounted for the 11% drop in ballot drop box use between 2017 and 2018. Since then, ballot drop box use has been steadily increasing again, likely due to a steady effort to install new drop boxes in convenient locations throughout the state and stories about United States Postal Service slowdowns in the news. There are over 500 ballot drop box locations across Washington. A list of ballot drop boxes that were available in the August Primary Election is available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/voters/drop-boxes-20220802.pdf>.

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Provisional Ballots

2022 Primary Election Provisional Ballot Data									
County	Provisional Ballots Issued	Provisional Ballots Received	Provisional Ballots Forwarded	Provisional Ballots Counted	Provisional Ballots Rejected	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clallam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grays Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Kitsap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kittitas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skamania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spokane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurston	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	-	1	4	-	-	-	4

Statewide, two provisional ballots were issued, three were received, and one was counted. Since the implementation of same-day voter registration, the need for provisional ballots has reduced by almost 100%, as voters are now able to update their voter registration or register to vote and receive a ballot until 8:00 PM on Election Day. Provisional ballots are issued if someone's voter registration cannot be found so that further investigation can be conducted by the county canvassing board to determine if there is a valid voter registration for the person attempting to vote.

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Since 2008, the amount of provisional ballots received each year was reducing exponentially.

Midterm Year Primary Election Provisional Ballots				
	2010 Primary	2014 Primary	2018 Primary	2022 Primary
Provisional Ballots Issued	-	93	74	2
Provisional Ballots Received	799	98	174	5
Provisional Ballots Counted	685	76	89	1
Provisional Ballots Rejected	114	17	42	4

Write-in Ballots (Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots)

Federal write-in absentee ballots are a voting option available for UOCAVA voters to return an absentee ballot if they do not have access to the ballot issued by their county election office. The Federal Voting Assistance Program hosts a copy of the federal write-in absentee ballot on their website at <https://www.fvap.gov/r3/fwab/state/>.

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County	UOCAVA + Federal Write-in Received	UOCAVA + Federal Write-in Counted	Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots Rejected	Percentage of FWAB Rejected
Adams	2	2	-	-
Asotin	7	7	-	-
Benton	124	119	5	4.03%
Chelan	32	31	1	3.13%
Clallam	72	71	1	1.39%
Clark	550	535	15	2.73%
Columbia	3	3	-	-
Cowlitz	65	61	4	6.15%
Douglas	6	6	-	-
Ferry	6	5	1	16.67%
Franklin	44	44	-	-
Garfield	3	3	-	-
Grant	42	42	-	-
Grays Harbor	26	25	1	3.85%
Island	574	566	8	1.39%
Jefferson	33	33	-	-
King	4,495	4,413	82	1.82%
Kitsap	977	964	13	1.33%
Kittitas	18	18	-	-
Klickitat	18	18	-	-
Lewis	74	72	2	2.70%
Lincoln	14	14	-	-
Mason	83	83	-	-
Okanogan	31	31	-	-
Pacific	31	31	-	-
Pend Oreille	27	26	1	3.70%
Pierce	1,641	1,625	16	0.98%
San Juan	30	30	-	-
Skagit	206	204	2	0.97%
Skamania	20	20	-	-
Snohomish	534	524	10	1.87%
Spokane	1,236	1,214	22	1.78%
Stevens	58	58	-	-
Thurston	1,196	1,189	7	0.59%
Wahkiakum	5	5	-	-
Walla Walla	65	65	-	-
Whatcom	423	422	1	0.24%
Whitman	37	37	-	-
Yakima	155	154	1	0.65%
Total	12,963	12,770	193	1.49%

Tracking of federal write-in absentee ballot use in primary elections began in 2010. Since then, its usage has declined each year. This can be attributed to the expansion of Washington's specific election management system allowing overseas and military voters to access their ballots online for voter-specific information, rather than the generic information available on the federal write-in absentee ballot.

Same Day Registration Period Transactions

2022 is the first midterm election year with Washington's new same-day voter registration period enacted. Same day voter registration began with the 2019 Primary Election. Since then, its use has grown quickly thanks to being able to use online and mail services between the 28th and 8th day prior to the election, and visiting a voting center between the 8th day prior to the election and 8:00 PM on Election Day.

Below: Table of same day voter registration transactions in the 2022 Primary Election.

Transferred after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Transferred in-person after 8th day before election and received an updated ballot	In-person transfers who voted	Registered after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Registered in-person after 8th day before election and received a ballot	In-person registrants who voted
70,258	2,145	1,848	19,829	988	726

A transferred voter registration means that the voter was already registered to vote but had provided updated voter registration information during the same day voter registration period and was issued a new ballot.

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Ballot Rejection Rates

2022 Primary Election Ballot Rejection											
					Ballots forwarded for late transfer	Ballots Rejected	Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Ballots Rejected - Electronic with no hardcopy	Ballots Rejected - Other reason
County	Ballots Issued	Ballots Returned	Ballots Counted	Ballots Forwarded							
Adams	7,842	2,973	2,912	-	-	61	4	30	27	-	-
Asotin	15,235	6,135	6,084	-	-	51	5	10	31	-	5
Benton	126,048	49,928	49,434	-	-	494	111	88	285	-	10
Chelan	51,980	23,762	23,413	5	5	344	96	118	126	-	4
Clallam	58,770	29,583	29,401	-	-	182	50	102	30	-	-
Clark	330,986	144,734	142,034	-	-	2,700	129	1,489	1,028	-	54
Columbia	2,887	1,559	1,542	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-
Cowlitz	71,890	32,178	31,781	-	-	396	32	156	206	-	2
Douglas	26,459	10,822	10,767	-	-	55	9	11	34	-	1
Ferry	5,243	2,529	2,488	6	-	35	7	4	24	-	-
Franklin	43,309	14,182	13,955	1	1	226	50	61	99	-	16
Garfield	1,717	976	958	-	-	18	2	10	1	-	5
Grant	48,147	18,735	18,462	18	-	255	21	88	145	-	1
Grays Har	49,381	20,205	19,950	37	-	218	39	33	144	-	2
Island	61,786	32,172	31,793	84	-	295	54	95	135	-	11
Jefferson	28,093	15,877	15,689	3	-	185	44	39	101	-	1
King	1,424,321	547,562	538,144	-	-	9,418	1,122	3,524	4,733	-	39
Kitsap	189,945	82,676	81,632	193	-	851	67	300	458	-	26
Kittitas	30,168	13,006	12,776	3	3	228	91	59	74	-	4
Klickitat	16,312	8,420	8,321	8	1	91	13	25	44	-	9
Lewis	54,830	25,153	24,744	-	-	409	50	143	216	-	-
Lincoln	8,315	4,800	4,725	4	-	71	9	26	34	-	2
Mason	43,831	20,657	20,413	53	-	191	18	55	107	-	11
Okanogan	26,456	12,872	12,620	25	25	227	20	110	73	-	24
Pacific	16,844	8,840	8,715	-	-	125	14	29	82	-	-
Pend Oreil	10,847	4,772	4,702	7	-	63	9	18	36	-	-
Pierce	566,492	201,815	199,819	33	-	1,963	133	654	1,149	-	27
San Juan	14,845	7,384	7,339	-	-	45	4	16	25	-	-
Skagit	87,547	38,064	37,652	-	-	412	72	159	179	-	2
Skamania	9,596	4,857	4,817	-	-	40	3	12	21	-	4
Snohomis	521,563	193,552	190,569	-	-	2,983	152	957	1,800	-	74
Spokane	363,496	146,728	144,334	-	-	2,394	159	794	1,439	-	2
Stevens	34,767	15,792	15,512	2	2	278	27	88	161	-	2
Thurston	199,912	82,447	81,476	16	16	955	75	371	474	-	35
Wahkiaku	3,520	2,038	2,010	-	-	28	2	13	13	-	-
Walla Wal	38,073	16,564	16,412	-	-	155	57	12	84	-	2
Whatcom	157,806	75,699	74,914	-	-	785	59	283	434	-	9
Whitman	23,467	9,737	9,596	-	-	141	6	40	92	-	3
Yakima	129,955	40,578	40,028	-	-	550	77	50	413	-	10
Total	4,902,681	1,970,363	1,941,933	498	53	27,935	2,892	10,072	14,574	-	397

Fewer ballots were rejected in the 2022 primary election than 2018's primary election; this could be attributed to increased training to election officials and county canvassing boards on signature verification requirements and the sharing of best practices from counties with lower rejection rates. Best practices include but are not limited to regular communication (email, phone) to voters with unsigned ballots; plain talking ballot instructions, increased font size on envelopes, and increased voter education about the importance of signatures.

New in 2022, the state Voters' Pamphlet included a new educational page about the importance of signatures and signature verification.

November 8 General Election

2022 General Election Performance

Washington ranked 8th nationwide for voter turnout rates in the 2022 General Election, behind Oregon, Maine, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Colorado, and New Hampshire. In 2018, Washington had ranked 4th nationwide. There are several factors for this change – in the last several years, voter accessibility has expanded in many other states, and several other states had competitive political races on their ballots.⁶⁷

⁶⁷ <https://www.electproject.org/2022g>

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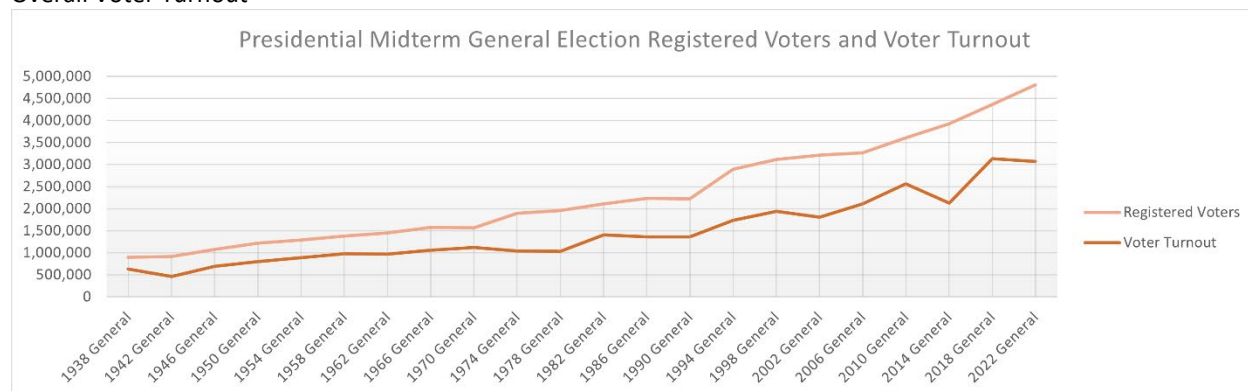
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Below: Chart of voter turnout by county and statewide in midterm general elections, 2014-2022

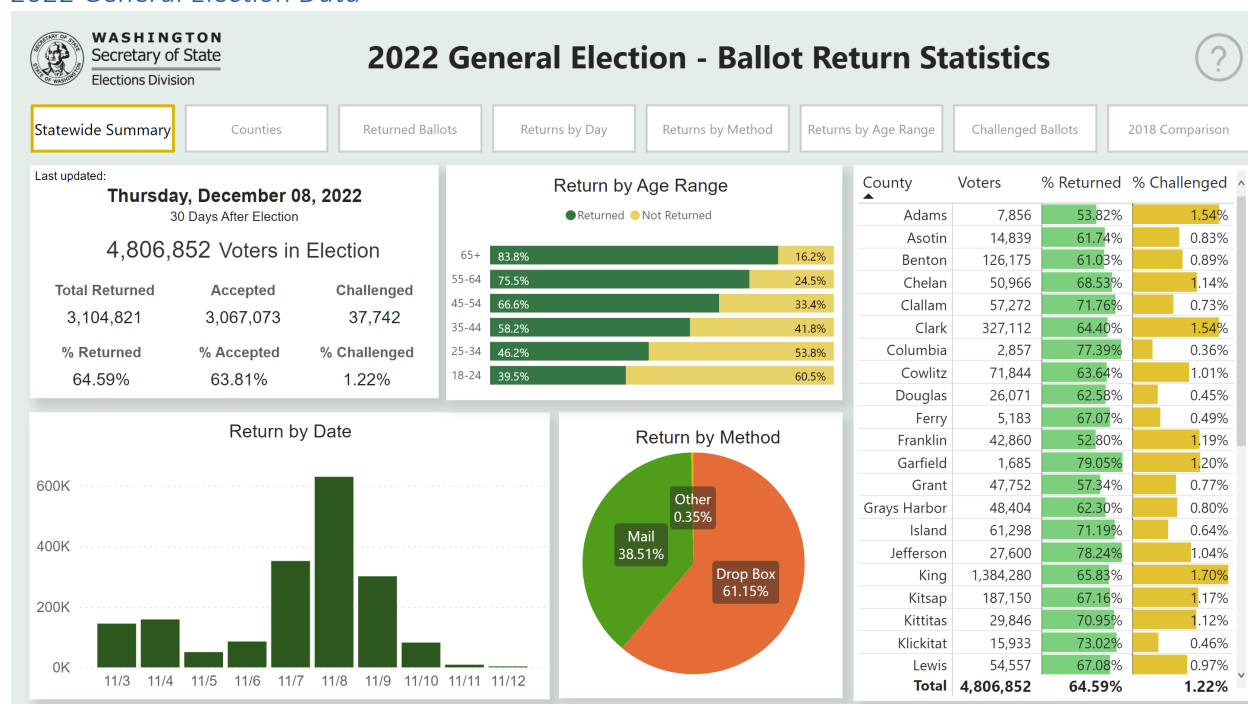
Midterm Year General Election Voter Turnout by County			
County	2014	2018	2022
Adams	56.20%	63.70%	53.82%
Asotin	55.30%	63.60%	61.74%
Benton	55.10%	69.00%	61.03%
Chelan	58.70%	75.70%	68.53%
Clallam	62.20%	76.20%	71.76%
Clark	50.60%	69.50%	64.40%
Columbia	73.50%	82.70%	77.39%
Cowlitz	55.20%	69.90%	63.64%
Douglas	57.10%	69.20%	62.58%
Ferry	68.10%	76.70%	67.07%
Franklin	50.70%	64.30%	52.80%
Garfield	80.20%	83.30%	79.05%
Grant	57.60%	66.10%	57.34%
Grays Harbor	55.80%	67.70%	62.30%
Island	63.20%	76.10%	71.19%
Jefferson	70.60%	83.10%	78.24%
King	53.40%	74.80%	65.83%
Kitsap	56.00%	72.40%	67.16%
Kittitas	60.40%	76.20%	70.95%
Klickitat	65.10%	76.30%	73.02%
Lewis	57.10%	72.50%	67.08%
Lincoln	66.00%	79.00%	75.89%
Mason	59.50%	71.70%	67.96%
Okanogan	59.70%	73.70%	65.78%
Pacific	55.70%	75.40%	72.09%
Pend Oreille	64.60%	77.20%	64.41%
Pierce	50.00%	66.40%	61.04%
San Juan	71.60%	83.80%	78.66%
Skagit	60.70%	73.40%	67.82%
Skamania	60.40%	72.50%	69.74%
Snohomish	51.30%	70.60%	64.02%
Spokane	56.40%	72.90%	62.56%
Stevens	62.30%	74.20%	67.68%
Thurston	52.50%	69.50%	65.29%
Wahkiakum	64.50%	80.50%	75.29%
Walla Walla	59.70%	74.70%	66.25%
Whatcom	59.80%	77.10%	71.23%
Whitman	60.50%	69.90%	69.32%
Yakima	47.50%	61.80%	50.16%
Total	54.10%	71.80%	64.59%

Overall Voter Turnout



Between 2018 and 2022, voter turnout in the general election dropped by over 5%, but 2022 showed a 10% increase in voter turnout since 2014. Fluctuations in voter turnout during midterm election years often reflect heightened voter interest in prominent political races or changes in election administration making it more or less accessible to cast a ballot. Since 2018, the Washington State Legislature has passed many laws improving voter access to the ballot. All counties in Washington experienced a drop in voter turnout since 2018, but most experienced an increase of at least 5% since 2014.

2022 General Election Data



Above: Screenshot of ballot status interactive data page on the Office of the Secretary of State's website, available at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/2022-general-election.aspx>. RCW 29A.60.235 requires the State Elections Division's Annual Elections Report to report a comparison between counties on ballot return rate, votes counted and rejected, including provisional, write-in, overseas, and electronically transmitted ballots. The report must also include analysis of data that can be used to develop a better understanding of election administration and policy. Data must be included where possible over multiple years to provide broader comparisons and trends regarding voter registration and turnout and ballot counting, as well as national election statistics and

comparisons.⁶⁸ A summary of this information is available in the interactive data dashboards each election on the Office of the Secretary of State's website.

Youth Voter Turnout

39.5% of registered 18–24-year-olds participated in the November 8 General Election. Washington State Office of Financial Management releases their annual population estimates in April of each year. In 2022, it was estimated that Washington had 679,594 18-24-year-olds.

At the time of the General Election, 437,412 18-24-year-olds were registered to vote, 64% of the total estimated 18-24-year-old population in Washington.

Below: Chart of ballots returned by 18-24-year-olds in the November 8 General Election per county.

County	Ballots Received from 18-24-year-olds	Total 18-24-year-olds Registered as of Nov. 8, 2022	Total Voters in the County as of Nov. 8, 2022	Percentage of 18-24-year-olds Who Participated in General Election
Adams	256	1033	7856	25%
Asotin	336	1129	14839	30%
Benton	4169	12905	126175	32%
Chelan	1615	4533	50966	36%
Clallam	1133	3115	57272	36%
Clark	12311	30917	327112	40%
Columbia	84	187	2857	45%
Cowlitz	2090	5849	71844	36%
Douglas	742	2525	26071	29%
Ferry	98	284	5183	35%
Franklin	1539	6039	42860	25%
Garfield	74	145	1685	51%
Grant	1341	5157	47752	26%
Grays Harbor	1098	3464	48404	32%
Island	1419	3780	61298	38%
Jefferson	477	1192	27600	40%
King	55598	123511	1384280	45%
Kitsap	5861	14787	187150	40%
Kittitas	1375	3080	29846	45%
Klickitat	419	913	15933	46%
Lewis	1719	4445	54557	39%
Lincoln	307	632	8243	49%
Mason	1000	2761	43892	36%
Okanogan	589	1837	25813	32%
Pacific	352	932	16878	38%

⁶⁸ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=29A.60.235>

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Pend Oreille	271	796	10751	34%
Pierce	18237	49798	552260	37%
San Juan	326	699	14643	47%
Skagit	2417	6613	85478	37%
Skamania	272	577	9103	47%
Snohomish	18855	46003	509445	41%
Spokane	12429	35130	359764	35%
Stevens	985	2531	34455	39%
Thurston	6189	16157	195803	38%
Wahkiakum	81	186	3488	44%
Walla Walla	1363	3640	37124	37%
Whatcom	8465	16511	157683	51%
Whitman	1494	3444	22979	43%
Yakima	3367	14764	127510	23%

Garfield and Whatcom counties saw the highest participation rate from 18–24-year-olds in the November 8 General Election, at 51%.

Previous midterm year voter participation data is unavailable for comparison.

UOCAVA Voter Turnout (Overseas and Service Member Voters)

Below: Chart of UOCAVA ballots issued, received, and rejected by county.

2022 General Election UOCAVA Data												
County	UOCAVA Issued	Total Ballots Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Ballots Received	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Unsigned	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other
Adams	57	7,951	0.72%	8	8	14.04%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	107	15,227	0.70%	21	20	18.69%	1	4.76%	-	1	-	-
Benton	1,063	128,194	0.83%	199	192	18.06%	7	3.52%	-	5	2	-
Chelan	476	52,896	0.90%	120	119	25.00%	1	0.83%	-	-	-	1
Clallam	883	59,003	1.50%	162	161	18.23%	1	0.62%	-	-	-	1
Clark	4,280	336,308	1.27%	1,206	1,188	27.76%	18	1.49%	1	17	-	-
Columbia	20	2,907	0.69%	7	7	35.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	739	73,037	1.01%	119	117	15.83%	2	1.68%	-	1	1	-
Douglas	179	26,647	0.67%	20	20	11.17%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	38	5,320	0.71%	5	5	13.16%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	431	43,958	0.98%	75	74	17.17%	1	1.33%	-	1	-	-
Garfield	12	1,721	0.70%	3	3	25.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	354	48,314	0.73%	52	51	14.41%	1	1.92%	-	1	-	-
Grays Harbor	189	49,785	0.38%	36	36	19.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island	4,539	62,874	7.22%	1,007	998	21.99%	9	0.89%	4	4	-	1
Jefferson	749	28,497	2.63%	167	163	21.76%	4	2.40%	2	2	-	-
King	32,352	1,426,597	2.27%	10,862	10,530	32.55%	332	3.06%	139	175	18	-
Kitsap	11,316	193,380	5.85%	2,043	2,007	17.74%	36	1.76%	10	24	-	2
Kittitas	249	30,764	0.81%	69	69	27.71%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	199	16,741	1.19%	33	33	16.58%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	607	55,438	1.09%	143	141	23.23%	2	1.40%	-	2	-	-
Lincoln	85	8,408	1.01%	41	39	45.88%	2	4.88%	-	-	-	2
Mason	642	44,717	1.44%	132	131	20.40%	1	0.76%	-	1	-	-
Okanogan	280	26,607	1.05%	47	47	16.79%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	208	17,170	1.21%	48	48	23.08%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	149	11,079	1.34%	38	38	25.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	16,213	571,803	2.84%	3,419	3,379	20.84%	40	1.17%	3	33	2	2
San Juan	320	15,099	2.12%	44	43	13.44%	1	2.27%	1	-	-	-
Skagit	1,754	88,333	1.99%	376	371	21.15%	5	1.33%	-	5	-	-
Skamania	149	9,501	1.57%	22	21	14.09%	1	4.55%	-	-	1	-
Snohomish	7,758	526,768	1.47%	1,066	1,040	13.41%	26	2.44%	2	18	2	4
Spokane	6,982	373,005	1.87%	2,063	2,036	29.16%	27	1.31%	-	24	3	-
Stevens	374	35,100	1.07%	93	91	24.33%	2	2.15%	-	2	-	-
Thurston	9,856	204,705	4.81%	2,542	2,518	25.55%	24	0.94%	3	18	1	2
Wahkiakum	38	3,546	1.07%	7	7	18.42%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	390	38,362	1.02%	125	123	31.54%	2	1.60%	1	1	-	-
Whatcom	3,021	164,703	1.83%	1,267	1,247	41.28%	20	1.58%	12	4	-	4
Whitman	354	23,926	1.48%	67	67	18.93%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	1,374	130,419	1.05%	267	265	19.29%	2	0.75%	1	-	1	-
Total	108,786	4,958,810	2.19%	28,021	27,453	25.24%	568	2.03%	179	339	31	19

UOCAVA Ballots Issued and Received

In Washington, we do not remove a voter's UOCAVA status unless they request a status change. This impacts turnout data. 2.19% of all ballots issued in the November General Election were UOCAVA ballots, on par with UOCAVA ballot issuance rates in 2014 and 2018 General Elections. 25.24% of UOCAVA voters returned their ballots in 2022, a decrease of 20% since 2018.

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UOCAVA Turnout - Midterm Year General Elections				
County	2010	2014	2018	2022
Adams	38.71%	26.92%	30.19%	14.04%
Asotin	50.00%	35.53%	47.37%	18.69%
Benton	38.53%	29.27%	53.12%	18.06%
Chelan	39.19%	26.62%	44.88%	25.00%
Clallam	42.66%	26.98%	43.52%	18.23%
Clark	42.22%	31.04%	50.82%	27.76%
Columbia	36.00%	8.00%	68.18%	35.00%
Cowlitz	25.47%	20.22%	40.41%	15.83%
Douglas	36.79%	17.81%	39.66%	11.18%
Ferry	38.60%	26.53%	38.10%	13.16%
Franklin	26.38%	23.21%	38.16%	17.17%
Garfield	35.29%	25.00%	47.06%	25.00%
Grant	37.45%	29.07%	36.13%	14.41%
Grays Harbor	35.42%	25.57%	55.56%	19.05%
Island	35.38%	27.03%	36.43%	21.99%
Jefferson	39.53%	30.07%	52.36%	21.76%
King	37.06%	27.57%	59.57%	32.55%
Kitsap	44.29%	28.29%	44.33%	17.74%
Kittitas	46.49%	32.18%	42.31%	27.71%
Klickitat	35.59%	18.52%	43.13%	16.58%
Lewis	38.71%	22.84%	44.25%	23.23%
Lincoln	78.87%	-	51.95%	45.88%
Mason	41.18%	33.19%	38.30%	20.40%
Okanogan	40.00%	27.93%	42.36%	16.79%
Pacific	74.24%	15.32%	45.99%	23.08%
Pend Oreille	50.94%	29.63%	65.91%	25.50%
Pierce	42.37%	26.59%	34.77%	20.84%
San Juan	42.93%	32.12%	57.92%	13.44%
Skagit	38.38%	23.56%	40.02%	21.15%
Skamania	32.76%	30.77%	43.27%	14.09%
Snohomish	36.19%	25.11%	37.36%	13.41%
Spokane	40.73%	38.07%	46.94%	29.16%
Stevens	43.64%	35.61%	50.00%	24.33%
Thurston	36.75%	27.08%	36.43%	25.55%
Wahkiakum	61.29%	15.63%	35.00%	18.42%
Walla Walla	40.73%	27.02%	54.55%	31.54%
Whatcom	45.03%	30.60%	41.89%	41.28%
Whitman	44.08%	31.92%	44.48%	18.93%
Yakima	35.81%	20.63%	36.59%	19.29%
Total	39.74%	27.96%	45.26%	25.24%

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UOCAVA voter turnout has fluctuated in midterm general elections since 2010. 2022's UOCAVA voter turnout is comparable to 2014's, when 27.96% of UOCAVA voters participated in the election.

County	UOCAVA Issued	Total Ballots Issued	% of Total Issued
Island	4,539	62,874	7.22%
Kitsap	11,316	193,380	5.85%
Thurston	9,856	204,705	4.81%
Pierce	16,213	571,803	2.84%
Jefferson	749	28,497	2.63%

The counties with the highest rates of UOCAVA ballots issued in the 2022 General Election were Island, Kitsap, Thurston, Pierce, and Jefferson Counties. The counties with the highest UOCAVA voter turnout were Lincoln, Whatcom, Columbia, King, and Walla Walla Counties.

County	UOCAVA Turnout
Lincoln	45.88%
Whatcom	41.28%
Columbia	35.00%
King	32.55%
Walla Walla	31.54%

UOCAVA Ballots Rejected

The total UOCAVA voter turnout rate was 25.24% with an overall ballot rejection rate of 2.03%. The statewide ballot rejection rate was 1.22%, a decrease from the August Primary Election.

2022 General Election Ballot Rejection Rates		
	UOCAVA	Statewide
Unsigned	31.51%	13.14%
Signature Did Not Match	59.68%	62.13%
Late Postmark	5.46%	21.86%
Other	3.35%	2.88%

Similar to the August Primary Election, UOCAVA ballots for the November General Election were rejected at significantly lower rates for a late postmark, but higher for unsigned ballot return envelopes or a signature that did not match the signature on file for the voter.

The rejection rates for UOCAVA voters are comparable to the 2018 General Election's certified results. 2018's UOCAVA ballots had a rejection rate of 2.4%, while the rejection rate for ballots statewide was 1.1%. UOCAVA voters experienced a slight decrease in rejection rates between 2018 and 2022's November General Elections.

Ballot Return Methods

Like the primary election, the majority of ballots were returned using a ballot drop box. UOCAVA voters had the option to return their ballots via email or fax, which many utilized.

Below: Chart of ballots returned via email or fax from UOCAVA and non-UOCAVA voters. Non-UOCAVA voters who attempt to return their ballots via email or fax are sent a notice from the county election office that they must return a physical ballot to be tabulated. If they do not supply their physical ballot, the county canvassing board will reject the electronically-returned ballot. If a UOCAVA voter chooses to return a ballot via email or fax, it must be received by the county election office by 8:00 PM on Election Day. Each county election office has specific instructions for UOCAVA voters to return their ballots securely for processing if they choose not to mail the ballot back for tabulation.

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2022 General Election Received Emailed or Faxed Ballots			
County	UOCAVA Ballots Received by Email	UOCAVA Ballots Received by fax	Non-UOCAVA ballots received by email or fax
Adams	3	-	-
Asotin	10	-	10
Benton	115	-	105
Chelan	58	2	-
Clallam	118	2	-
Clark	490	7	-
Columbia	2	-	1
Cowlitz	78	1	-
Douglas	17	-	-
Ferry	2	-	2
Franklin	26	2	27
Garfield	1	-	-
Grant	22	-	-
Grays Harbor	10	-	-
Island	177	5	11
Jefferson	102	-	-
King	5,741	62	-
Kitsap	647	14	587
Kittitas	41	2	-
Klickitat	24	-	-
Lewis	49	2	-
Lincoln	7	-	6
Mason	47	-	-
Okanogan	5	-	3
Pacific	12	-	-
Pend Oreille	10	-	-
Pierce	711	-	-
San Juan	69	-	60
Skagit	154	1	-
Skamania	18	-	17
Snohomish	596	1	5
Spokane	391	-	-
Stevens	27	-	-
Thurston	385	4	-
Wahkiakum	1	-	-
Walla Walla	31	-	-
Whatcom	646	19	-
Whitman	-	-	-
Yakima	79	-	-
Totals	10,922	124	834

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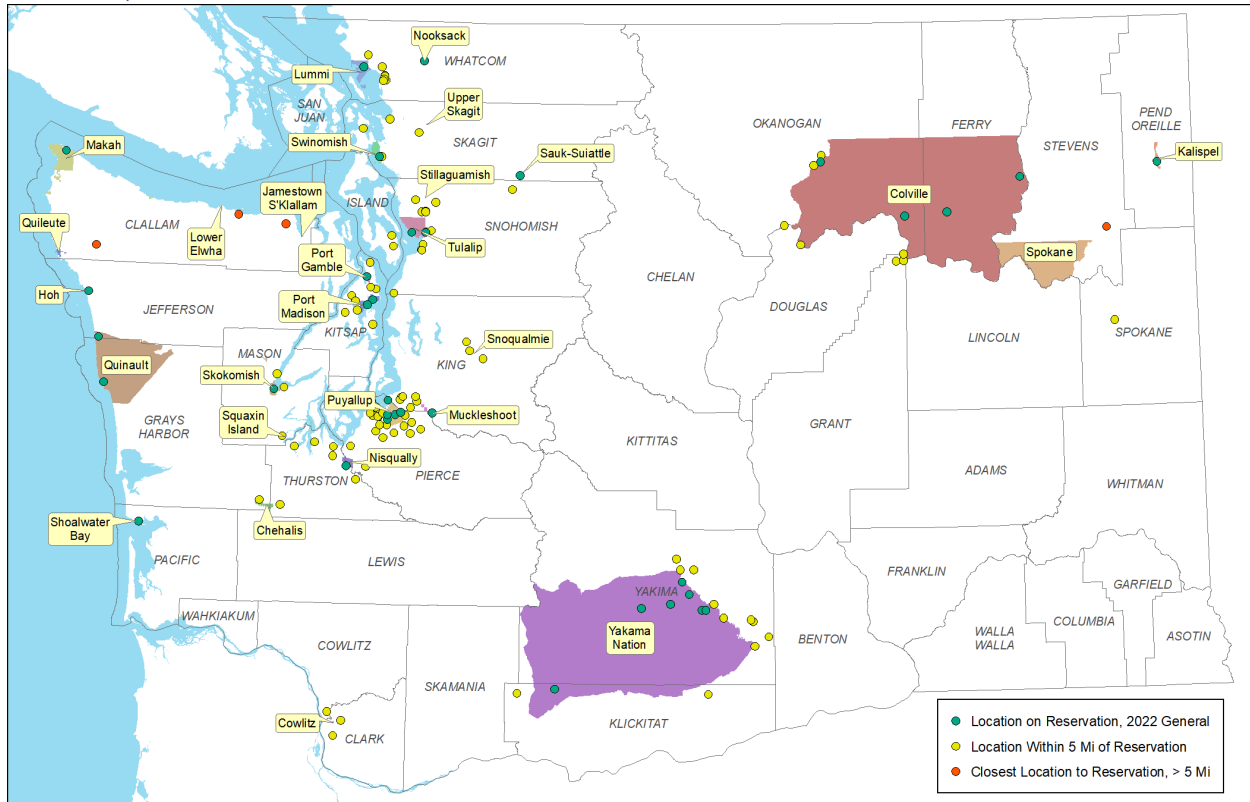
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Below: County chart of ballot return methods utilized by voters in the 2022 General Election.

2022 General Election Ballot Return Method			
County	Mail	Drop Box	Other
Adams	40.44%	59.48%	0.07%
Asotin	33.87%	66.02%	0.11%
Benton	31.42%	68.30%	0.28%
Chelan	32.34%	67.49%	0.17%
Clallam	25.44%	74.27%	0.29%
Clark	38.16%	61.61%	0.23%
Columbia	35.19%	64.68%	0.14%
Cowlitz	26.89%	72.94%	0.17%
Douglas	31.99%	67.91%	0.10%
Ferry	62.46%	37.49%	0.06%
Franklin	35.95%	63.92%	0.12%
Garfield	31.38%	68.54%	0.08%
Grant	39.84%	60.08%	0.08%
Grays Harbor	81.38%	18.59%	0.03%
Island	36.66%	62.93%	0.41%
Jefferson	51.84%	47.69%	0.47%
King	39.31%	60.05%	0.64%
Kitsap	27.46%	72.01%	0.53%
Kittitas	29.17%	70.62%	0.20%
Klickitat	22.80%	76.99%	0.21%
Lewis	43.65%	56.21%	0.14%
Lincoln	70.22%	29.67%	0.11%
Mason	37.57%	62.28%	0.16%
Okanogan	58.76%	41.21%	0.01%
Pacific	51.68%	48.22%	0.10%
Pend Oreille	54.18%	45.68%	0.14%
Pierce	33.81%	65.98%	0.21%
San Juan	38.35%	61.05%	0.60%
Skagit	28.42%	71.32%	0.27%
Skamania	26.94%	72.46%	0.60%
Snohomish	36.32%	63.50%	0.18%
Spokane	54.05%	45.95%	0.00%
Stevens	69.86%	30.02%	0.12%
Thurston	29.46%	70.23%	0.31%
Wahkiakum	39.95%	60.05%	0.00%
Walla Walla	32.80%	67.08%	0.13%
Whatcom	29.69%	69.72%	0.59%
Whitman	51.54%	48.46%	0.00%
Yakima	59.93%	39.95%	0.12%
Total	38.51%	61.15%	0.35%

Other than 2020, 2022's General Election had the highest ballot return rates utilizing ballot drop boxes – 61.15% of voters chose to return their ballots in a secure ballot drop box.

Ballot Drop Boxes



Above: Map of the ballot drop boxes located within reservation boundaries or within five miles of reservations as of the November General Election.

Installing ballot drop boxes within tribal reservation boundaries upon request from tribal governments is a priority for the Office of the Secretary of State and County Auditors.

Over 500 ballot drop boxes are installed throughout Washington. A list of ballot drop boxes that were available in the November General Election is available on the Office of the Secretary of State's website at https://www2.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/research/drop%20boxes%2020221108_updated.pdf.

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General Election Drop Box Usage											
County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adams	-	50.90%	54.70%	56.00%	62.20%	63.70%	52.80%	55.40%	67.40%	52.10%	59.50%
Asotin	-	50.80%	54.30%	55.20%	53.00%	59.20%	60.30%	51.10%	76.00%	60.30%	58.30%
Benton	57.20%	54.10%	46.50%	57.20%	66.90%	45.60%	38.70%	54.80%	78.20%	66.70%	68.30%
Chelan	60.60%	63.70%	67.90%	69.40%	72.90%	71.50%	59.90%	58.10%	77.70%	63.70%	67.50%
Clallam	57.60%	60.00%	65.30%	68.40%	73.30%	73.20%	61.10%	67.50%	76.30%	69.60%	74.30%
Clark	32.40%	29.80%	34.10%	22.30%	47.60%	42.70%	42.50%	42.10%	72.10%	52.50%	61.60%
Columbia	59.70%	35.70%	60.50%	63.50%	69.40%	64.50%	48.60%	50.10%	67.60%	59.40%	64.60%
Cowlitz	71.00%	69.60%	75.10%	73.00%	76.50%	23.90%	67.60%	66.90%	82.00%	65.70%	72.90%
Douglas	46.00%	58.60%	48.10%	50.60%	64.60%	40.00%	48.90%	49.30%	75.00%	57.10%	67.90%
Ferry	-	32.50%	29.60%	28.90%	29.50%	31.30%	21.50%	19.20%	45.20%	32.40%	37.40%
Franklin	42.80%	43.70%	59.70%	61.70%	68.20%	64.40%	50.40%	51.10%	76.80%	56.00%	63.80%
Garfield	-	53.50%	29.90%	68.20%	70.10%	74.80%	63.50%	65.50%	73.60%	66.10%	68.00%
Grant	16.70%	10.00%	28.10%	25.30%	30.30%	29.60%	42.60%	40.80%	64.50%	42.90%	59.90%
Grays Harbor	-	6.20%	10.60%	-	53.80%	23.70%	39.60%	41.20%	63.20%	43.20%	18.50%
Island	32.20%	38.60%	41.80%	43.70%	50.60%	56.20%	45.10%	47.80%	75.20%	58.90%	62.70%
Jefferson	6.60%	-	40.00%	40.90%	47.20%	49.90%	40.80%	41.20%	70.20%	38.70%	47.70%
King	20.90%	20.20%	21.60%	26.30%	49.30%	53.20%	39.70%	46.60%	73.90%	57.30%	60.00%
Kitsap	43.80%	42.30%	46.40%	36.90%	54.90%	54.80%	50.60%	50.90%	76.50%	60.50%	71.70%
Kittitas	61.50%	62.90%	66.20%	65.10%	71.20%	67.50%	59.30%	60.60%	82.40%	65.50%	70.90%
Klickitat	68.00%	69.50%	73.90%	71.30%	74.20%	73.40%	75.40%	73.10%	78.40%	65.60%	76.80%
Lewis	22.80%	20.90%	24.60%	33.30%	57.80%	50.20%	44.50%	43.20%	66.10%	46.10%	56.20%
Lincoln	23.90%	24.30%	27.20%	26.00%	28.70%	-	15.40%	21.90%	45.10%	22.00%	29.70%
Mason	58.90%	59.10%	62.90%	62.50%	69.80%	66.80%	46.50%	48.20%	79.70%	52.70%	62.10%
Okanogan	-	7.20%	17.40%	16.30%	26.10%	33.80%	28.10%	25.70%	54.80%	28.80%	41.00%
Pacific	20.90%	16.80%	25.20%	22.10%	32.00%	30.60%	35.10%	41.80%	64.80%	40.80%	48.20%
Pend Oreille	43.70%	44.50%	45.80%	42.30%	47.40%	45.80%	37.40%	31.80%	56.60%	39.90%	45.70%
Pierce	47.90%	51.10%	54.60%	51.90%	61.10%	61.20%	43.20%	48.50%	74.90%	61.60%	65.80%
San Juan	57.60%	59.00%	62.30%	64.20%	61.10%	65.10%	53.40%	55.70%	72.80%	61.70%	61.10%
Skagit	68.90%	70.20%	71.70%	70.80%	77.10%	71.90%	63.00%	61.60%	81.50%	64.90%	71.30%
Skamania	55.80%	53.70%	66.20%	56.00%	67.20%	58.30%	62.80%	65.70%	75.50%	65.80%	71.90%
Snohomish	43.30%	44.60%	47.20%	51.00%	64.40%	60.90%	51.20%	52.10%	75.20%	57.20%	63.40%
Spokane	50.60%	69.60%	52.60%	53.10%	61.20%	52.40%	37.80%	39.00%	62.40%	40.70%	45.90%
Stevens	2.90%	19.80%	-	34.50%	33.50%	25.10%	20.00%	20.10%	38.40%	24.30%	30.00%
Thurston	67.10%	70.10%	69.40%	70.00%	73.00%	74.60%	57.20%	61.70%	80.90%	65.60%	70.20%
Wahkiakum	50.00%	-	46.70%	47.80%	50.40%	45.70%	36.40%	30.70%	79.70%	50.70%	60.10%
Walla Walla	53.30%	52.80%	62.40%	59.90%	70.00%	61.70%	56.50%	52.60%	78.60%	62.30%	66.80%
Whatcom	41.60%	50.10%	54.50%	66.10%	77.60%	72.70%	59.30%	62.90%	80.20%	70.20%	69.70%
Whitman	-	-	-	-	35.80%	35.50%	31.20%	32.30%	56.50%	43.50%	48.40%
Yakima	18.70%	16.00%	19.50%	19.40%	28.90%	24.20%	23.00%	22.10%	52.70%	31.70%	39.90%
Total	36.70%	38.80%	40.50%	40.70%	56.90%	54.60%	45.00%	48.30%	73.10%	56.30%	61.10%

Provisional Ballots

County	2022 General Election Provisional Ballot Data								
	Provisional Ballots Issued	Provisional Ballots Received	Provisional Ballots Forwarded	Provisional Ballots Counted	Provisional Ballots Rejected	Missing Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clallam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grays Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
Kitsap	4	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
Kittitas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skamania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spokane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	46	-	19	27	-	-	-	27

Statewide, 22 ballots were issued, 46 were received, and 19 were counted. More provisional ballots appear as received than issued because of transfers to another county for canvassing and tabulation. Provisional ballots remain an option for voters who are not appearing as registered to vote but choose not to register or update their voter registration in the same-day voter registration period.

Midterm Year General Election Provisional Ballots					
	2006 General	2010 General	2014 General	2018 General	2022 General
Provisional Ballots Issued	-	-	1058	1816	22
Provisional Ballots Received	-	6081	1194	436	46
Provisional Ballots Counted	16050	4481	784	536	19
Provisional Ballots Rejected	-	1600	174	844	27

Write-in Ballots (Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots)

Federal write-in absentee ballots are a voting option available for UOCAVA voters to return an absentee ballot if they do not have access to the ballot issued by their county election office. The Federal Voting Assistance Program hosts a copy of the federal write-in absentee ballot on their website at <https://www.fvap.gov/r3/fwab/state/>.

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2022 General Election Federal Write-in Absentee Ballots						
County	Federal Write-In Ballots Received	Federal Write-in Ballots Counted	Federal Write-in ballots rejected - Missing Signature	Federal Write-in ballots rejected - Mismatched Signature	Federal Write-in ballots rejected - Late Postmark	Federal Write-in ballots rejected - Other reason
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chelan	2	2	-	-	-	-
Clallam	1	1	-	-	-	-
Clark	13	13	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	1	1	-	-	-	-
Douglas	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	1	1	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grays Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-
Island	6	6	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	3	3	-	-	-	-
King	37	35	1	1	-	-
Kitsap	6	6	-	-	-	-
Kittitas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lewis	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Juan	2	2	-	-	-	-
Skagit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skamania	2	2	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	16	16	-	-	-	-
Spokane	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurston	2	1	1	-	-	-
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	20	20	-	-	-	-
Whitman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	115	112	2	1	-	-

Tracking of federal write-in absentee ballot use in primary elections began in 2010. Since then, its usage has declined each year. This can be attributed to the expansion of Washington's specific election management system allowing overseas and military voters to access their ballots online for voter-specific information, rather than the generic information available on the federal write-in absentee ballot.

Same Day Registration Period Transactions

2022 is the first midterm election year with Washington's new same-day voter registration period enacted. Same day voter registration began with the 2019 Primary Election. Since then, its use has grown quickly thanks to being able to use online and mail services between the 28th and 8th day prior to the election and visiting a voting center between the 8th day prior to the election and 8:00 PM on Election Day.

Below: Table of same day voter registration transactions in the 2022 General Election.

Transferred after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Transferred in-person after 8th day before election and received an updated ballot	In-person transfers who voted	Registered after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Registered in-person after 8th day before election and received a ballot	In-person registrants who voted
91,053	11,401	10,492	25,800	6,102	5,562

A transferred voter registration means that the voter was already registered to vote but had provided updated voter registration information during the same day voter registration period and was issued a new ballot.

Ballot Rejection Rates

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2022 General Election Ballot Rejection											
County	Ballots Issued	Ballots Returned	Ballots Counted	Ballots Forwarded	Ballots forwarded for late transfer	Ballots Rejected	Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Ballots Rejected - Electronic with no hardcopy	Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams	7,951	4,228	4,163	-	-	65	7	43	14	-	1
Asotin	15,227	10,371	10,273	-	-	86	11	43	17	-	15
Benton	128,194	77,025	76,339	-	-	686	245	279	152	-	10
Chelan	52,896	34,942	34,530	13	13	399	104	209	78	-	8
Clallam	59,003	41,102	40,803	-	-	299	86	174	36	-	3
Clark	336,308	210,697	207,456	-	-	3,241	97	2,456	632	-	56
Columbia	2,907	2,214	2,203	-	-	11	1	2	5	-	3
Cowlitz	73,037	45,727	45,267	-	-	460	48	336	66	-	10
Douglas	26,647	16,316	16,240	-	-	76	16	26	32	-	2
Ferry	5,320	3,481	3,458	6	-	17	1	6	10	-	-
Franklin	43,958	22,665	22,364	8	8	293	88	102	60	-	43
Garfield	1,721	1,343	1,316	10	-	17	2	11	3	-	1
Grant	48,314	27,469	27,178	78	-	213	34	100	79	-	-
Grays Harbor	49,785	30,276	29,916	55	-	305	80	89	66	68	2
Island	62,874	43,820	43,368	154	-	298	73	112	72	1	40
Jefferson	28,497	21,607	21,377	5	5	225	59	103	61	-	2
King	1,426,597	911,514	896,022	-	-	15,492	2,131	10,438	2,762	-	161
Kitsap	193,380	126,170	124,242	456	-	1,472	341	861	211	1	58
Kittitas	30,764	21,192	20,947	7	7	238	100	92	45	-	1
Klickitat	16,741	11,656	11,580	22	-	54	10	25	16	-	3
Lewis	55,438	36,598	36,244	-	-	354	40	198	115	-	1
Lincoln	8,408	6,282	6,217	14	-	51	10	13	14	1	13
Mason	44,717	29,938	29,638	103	-	197	27	106	52	-	12
Okanogan	26,607	17,064	16,751	44	-	269	21	141	61	-	46
Pacific	17,170	12,168	12,068	-	-	100	16	65	18	-	1
Pend Oreille	11,079	6,925	6,877	-	-	48	12	20	16	-	-
Pierce	571,803	337,218	334,052	60	-	3,106	257	1,948	833	-	68
San Juan	15,099	11,514	11,458	-	-	56	12	34	10	-	-
Skagit	88,333	57,969	57,317	-	-	652	104	394	143	-	11
Skamania	9,501	6,397	6,321	32	1	44	2	9	16	-	17
Snohomish	526,768	326,447	322,139	-	-	4,306	248	2,768	1,024	-	266
Spokane	373,005	225,119	222,676	-	-	2,443	266	1,434	735	-	8
Stevens	35,100	23,321	23,053	2	-	266	38	137	91	-	-
Thurston	204,705	127,928	126,919	18	18	991	145	516	242	-	88
Wahkiakum	3,546	2,626	2,600	-	-	26	2	18	6	-	-
Walla Walla	38,362	24,690	24,433	45	2	212	77	50	37	-	48
Whatcom	164,703	112,359	111,791	-	-	569	57	247	246	-	19
Whitman	23,926	15,938	15,815	3	-	120	12	51	54	-	3
Yakima	130,419	63,955	63,475	-	-	480	143	99	228	-	10
Total	4,958,810	3,108,271	3,068,886	1,135	54	38,237	5,023	23,755	8,358	71	1,030

2022 General Election Ballot Rejection Rates		
	UOCAVA	Statewide
Unsigned	31.51%	13.14%
Signature Did Not Match	59.68%	62.13%
Late Postmark	5.46%	21.86%
Other	3.35%	2.88%

2022 ballots were rejected at lower rates than 2018 due to being unsigned or being postmarked after Election Day. Ballots were rejected for a signature that did not match the signature on the voter record almost 11% more than in 2018.

2022 Election Administration and Voting Survey

In accordance with RCW 29A.60.235, the Office of the Secretary of State includes an analysis of national election statistics in its reporting when such information is available. In even-year election cycles, the Election Assistance Commission conducts the Elections Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS). The EAVS is a comprehensive record of state and local jurisdiction-level (counties, parishes, and towns) election data used to identify trends, respond to changing voter needs and preferences, and inform the allocation of federal funds.⁶⁹

This section of the report was added in September 2023, after the Election Assistance Commission released their 2022 EAVS Comprehensive Report.⁷⁰ The 2022 EAVS report covers voting in the November 2022 General Election and voter registration activities between the November 2020 and 2022 General Elections in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories – American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The data in this section comes from the 2022 EAVS, with additional comparison data present in some instances from the 2018 EAVS.

Voter Registration

Forty-nine U.S. states (North Dakota being the exception) require residents to register to vote in order to cast a ballot. In these states, voter registration rates are often compared using the percentage of citizen voting-age population (CVAP) who are registered to vote. For the 2022 General Election, Washington ranked 16th out of 49, with 86.9% of its CVAP registered to vote. In the U.S. as a whole, only 85.2% of the CVAP is registered to vote. Out of all the states requiring registration, Alaska had the highest percentage of registered voters.

Voter Turnout

The table on the following page shows voter registration and turnout numbers, as well as citizen voting-age population (CVAP) across all states plus the District of Columbia. Looking at turnout as a percentage of CVAP, Washington comes in 8th out of 51, with 55.5% of CVAP voting in the 2022 General Election. This is the same ranking among states that Washington had in the 2018 General Election as well. For the nation as a whole, the turnout was much lower at 46.8% of CVAP. The states with the highest turnout for the 2022 General Election were Maine, with 61.8% of CVAP casting a ballot, and Oregon, with 61.5% of CVAP voting.

⁶⁹ <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/datasets-codebooks-and-surveys>

⁷⁰ <https://www.eac.gov/research-and-data/studies-and-reports>

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2022 General Election Voter Registration and Voter Turnout Across the U.S.						
State	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP	Turnout as % of CVAP (rank)
Alabama	3,283,842	3,829,788	1,424,087	43.4%	37.2%	48
Alaska	601,795	533,852	267,047	44.4%	50.0%	15
Arizona	4,143,929	5,216,518	2,592,375	62.6%	49.7%	16
Arkansas	1,475,838	2,237,649	896,423	60.7%	40.1%	45
California	21,958,218	26,028,290	11,146,561	50.8%	42.8%	37
Colorado	3,839,814	4,303,604	2,539,897	66.1%	59.0%	5
Connecticut	2,259,575	2,659,979	1,297,811	57.4%	48.8%	20
Delaware	702,029	754,114	325,828	46.4%	43.2%	36
District of Columbia	508,855	502,670	205,774	40.4%	40.9%	43
Florida	14,497,121	15,855,982	7,798,866	53.8%	49.2%	18
Georgia	6,955,386	7,786,111	3,963,152	57.0%	50.9%	14
Hawaii	764,102	1,044,019	423,443	55.4%	40.6%	44
Idaho	1,004,608	1,373,714	595,350	59.3%	43.3%	35
Illinois	7,899,591	9,087,338	4,175,767	52.9%	46.0%	28
Indiana	4,197,437	5,030,200	1,893,022	45.1%	37.6%	47
Iowa	1,880,415	2,379,570	1,230,143	65.4%	51.7%	13
Kansas	1,830,216	2,128,111	997,607	54.5%	46.9%	26
Kentucky	3,137,031	3,405,618	1,500,419	47.8%	44.1%	32
Louisiana	2,830,594	3,439,830	1,410,597	49.8%	41.0%	42
Maine	929,124	1,100,974	680,909	73.3%	61.8%	1
Maryland	4,149,909	4,417,293	2,028,850	48.9%	45.9%	29
Massachusetts	4,173,942	5,121,488	2,511,460	60.2%	49.0%	19
Michigan	7,297,900	7,640,514	4,500,400	61.7%	58.9%	6
Minnesota	3,624,200	4,221,515	2,526,646	69.7%	59.9%	3
Mississippi	1,922,707	2,226,474	708,585	36.9%	31.8%	51
Missouri	3,816,663	4,675,531	2,304,250	60.4%	49.3%	17
Montana	661,320	857,649	468,326	70.8%	54.6%	10
Nebraska	1,141,470	1,411,320	682,741	59.8%	48.4%	22
Nevada	1,840,748	2,193,360	1,021,780	55.5%	46.6%	27
New Hampshire	909,067	1,103,239	626,931	69.0%	56.8%	7
New Jersey	5,934,029	6,433,068	2,658,149	44.8%	41.3%	41
New Mexico	1,198,896	1,545,938	709,556	59.2%	45.9%	30
New York	12,125,966	14,109,037	5,886,371	48.5%	41.7%	40
North Carolina	6,488,756	7,808,186	3,789,932	58.4%	48.5%	21
North Dakota	--	576,588	242,566	--	42.1%	38
Ohio	8,029,950	8,943,128	4,201,368	52.3%	47.0%	25

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2022 General Election Voter Registration and Voter Turnout Across the U.S.						
State	Total Active Registered Voters	Total CVAP	Total Voter Turnout	Turnout as % of Active Registration	Turnout as % of CVAP	Turnout as % of CVAP (rank)
Oklahoma	2,021,787	2,903,864	1,153,203	57.0%	39.7%	46
Oregon	2,985,820	3,200,314	1,968,717	65.9%	61.5%	2
Pennsylvania	8,033,385	9,918,163	5,410,022	67.3%	54.5%	11
Rhode Island	722,684	827,415	361,275	50.0%	43.7%	33
South Carolina	3,376,917	3,940,745	1,718,519	50.9%	43.6%	34
South Dakota	599,919	659,768	354,605	59.1%	53.7%	12
Tennessee	4,218,165	5,248,512	1,756,397	41.6%	33.5%	50
Texas	15,847,341	19,375,866	8,151,590	51.4%	42.1%	39
Utah	1,690,442	2,251,328	1,074,344	63.6%	47.7%	24
Vermont	446,098	518,387	286,300	64.2%	55.2%	9
Virginia	5,736,016	6,354,439	3,074,762	53.6%	48.4%	23
Washington	4,805,394	5,529,508	3,067,686	63.8%	55.5%	8
West Virginia	1,055,475	1,408,767	493,581	46.8%	35.0%	49
Wisconsin	3,670,188	4,480,576	2,673,154	72.8%	59.7%	4
Wyoming	301,931	436,049	199,513	66.1%	45.8%	31
U.S. Total	203,660,564	239,035,960	112,054,124	54.9%	46.8%	--

Overall, turnout across the U.S. decreased between the 2018 and 2022 General Elections. Only nine states saw an increase in voter turnout between these midterms, with the other 41 plus the District of Columbia seeing decreases in turnout, sometimes quite sizable. Washington fared slightly better than average, with only a 4.1% decrease in CVAP turnout, compared with a decrease of 5.2% in turnout nationwide. Below is a table which shows turnout changes between the 2018 and 2022 General Elections, broken down by state.

Voter Turnout Comparison: 2018 General vs 2022 General			
State	2018 CVAP Turnout	2022 CVAP Turnout	Change
Arkansas	35.8%	40.1%	4.3%
Pennsylvania	51.8%	54.5%	2.7%
Hawaii	38.9%	40.6%	1.7%
New Hampshire	55.4%	56.8%	1.4%
Maine	60.7%	61.8%	1.1%
Michigan	58.0%	58.9%	0.9%
Vermont	54.3%	55.2%	0.9%
South Dakota	53.0%	53.7%	0.7%
Arizona	49.2%	49.7%	0.5%
North Carolina	49.3%	48.5%	-0.8%
New Mexico	46.7%	45.9%	-0.8%
Oregon	62.6%	61.5%	-1.1%
Nevada	48.1%	46.6%	-1.5%
Wisconsin	61.4%	59.7%	-1.7%
Texas	43.9%	42.1%	-1.8%

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Voter Turnout Comparison: 2018 General vs 2022 General			
State	2018 CVAP Turnout	2022 CVAP Turnout	Change
Wyoming	47.9%	45.8%	-2.1%
South Carolina	45.8%	43.6%	-2.2%
Oklahoma	42.3%	39.7%	-2.6%
Georgia	53.7%	50.9%	-2.8%
Louisiana	43.8%	41.0%	-2.8%
Nebraska	51.8%	48.4%	-3.4%
Washington	59.6%	55.5%	-4.1%
Alaska	54.1%	50.0%	-4.1%
New York	45.8%	41.7%	-4.1%
Kentucky	48.3%	44.1%	-4.2%
Ohio	51.2%	47.0%	-4.2%
Minnesota	64.2%	59.9%	-4.3%
Kansas	51.2%	46.9%	-4.3%
District of Columbia	45.4%	40.9%	-4.5%
Colorado	63.7%	59.0%	-4.7%
US: 50 States + DC	52.0%	46.8%	-5.2%
Rhode Island	49.1%	43.7%	-5.4%
Connecticut	54.4%	48.8%	-5.6%
Iowa	57.4%	51.7%	-5.7%
Utah	53.4%	47.7%	-5.7%
Virginia	54.4%	48.4%	-6.0%
Missouri	55.4%	49.3%	-6.1%
Massachusetts	55.1%	49.0%	-6.1%
Florida	55.6%	49.2%	-6.4%
Illinois	52.5%	46.0%	-6.5%
West Virginia	41.8%	35.0%	-6.8%
Idaho	50.2%	43.3%	-6.9%
Montana	62.7%	54.6%	-8.1%
Maryland	54.2%	45.9%	-8.3%
Delaware	51.6%	43.2%	-8.4%
Alabama	46.7%	37.2%	-9.5%
California	53.9%	42.8%	-11.1%
New Jersey	52.4%	41.3%	-11.1%
Mississippi	43.0%	31.8%	-11.2%
Tennessee	45.2%	33.5%	-11.7%
North Dakota	58.5%	42.1%	-16.4%
Indiana	59.9%	37.6%	-22.3%

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Washington is a vote-by-mail state, and all registered voters receive a ballot in the mail. Every U.S. state and territory, as well as the District of Columbia, offers at least some, if not all, of their voters the opportunity to vote by mail. The following table shows mail voting statistics for the 2022 General Election, comparing Washington to other jurisdictions across the U.S that provided data for the 2022 EAVS.

2022 General Election Mail Voting Across the U.S.								
State	% of Total Turnout by Mail	Mail Ballots Returned	Mail Ballots Counted	% of Returned Mail Ballots Counted	Mail Ballots Rejected	% of Returned Mail Ballots Rejected	Mail Ballots Cured	Cure Rate
Alabama	2.3%	24,676	24,286	98.4%	--	--	--	--
Alaska	14.6%	41,453	40,887	98.6%	566	1.4%	--	--
American Samoa	0.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	80.1%	2,099,724	2,090,789	99.6%	8,935	0.4%	3,323	27.1%
Arkansas	1.8%	16,934	15,372	90.8%	1,144	6.8%	851	42.7%
California	87.4%	9,986,701	9,743,427	97.6%	243,274	2.4%	48,597	16.7%
Colorado	94.7%	2,431,292	2,406,246	99.0%	25,046	1.0%	--	--
Connecticut	11.6%	152,803	150,284	98.4%	2,519	1.6%	--	--
Delaware	5.8%	21,923	19,027	86.8%	2,896	13.2%	12	0.4%
District of Columbia	63.3%	132,829	130,287	98.1%	2,542	1.9%	982	27.9%
Florida	35.4%	2,754,324	2,732,621	99.2%	22,005	0.8%	13,556	38.1%
Georgia	6.3%	252,272	248,487	98.5%	3,785	1.5%	--	--
Guam	0.5%	191	163	85.3%	28	14.7%	--	--
Hawaii	95.0%	408,612	402,233	98.4%	5,078	1.2%	521	9.3%
Idaho	21.6%	128,658	128,723	100.1%	1	0.0%	--	--
Illinois	13.6%	1,013,842	583,371	57.5%	8,818	0.9%	4,598	34.3%
Indiana	8.2%	157,542	154,882	98.3%	2,660	1.7%	--	--
Iowa	30.0%	369,801	368,907	99.8%	894	0.2%	--	--
Kansas	13.2%	130,720	126,002	96.4%	1,382	1.1%	7,398	84.3%
Kentucky	4.8%	75,120	72,663	96.7%	2,457	3.3%	--	--
Louisiana	7.3%	105,332	102,632	97.4%	2,700	2.6%	1,309	32.7%
Maine	25.3%	172,990	171,940	99.4%	1,050	0.6%	--	--
Maryland	26.4%	538,558	536,285	99.6%	2,273	0.4%	419	15.6%
Massachusetts	36.7%	933,946	922,559	98.8%	11,387	1.2%	--	--
Michigan	36.8%	1,680,955	1,656,814	98.6%	24,141	1.4%	--	--
Minnesota	13.4%	346,772	339,396	97.9%	7,376	2.1%	--	--
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	12.1%	281,555	278,539	98.9%	3,016	1.1%	--	--
Montana	--	377,108	374,911	99.4%	2,197	0.6%	--	--
Nebraska	35.4%	243,042	242,009	99.6%	1,033	0.4%	702	40.5%
Nevada	50.7%	528,753	518,398	98.0%	10,355	2.0%	12,553	54.8%
New Hampshire	9.1%	58,131	56,971	98.0%	1,160	2.0%	--	--

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2022 General Election Mail Voting Across the U.S.								
State	% of Total Turnout by Mail	Mail Ballots Returned	Mail Ballots Counted	% of Returned Mail Ballots Counted	Mail Ballots Rejected	% of Returned Mail Ballots Rejected	Mail Ballots Cured	Cure Rate
New Jersey	21.9%	588,258	581,955	98.9%	5,901	1.0%	3,640	38.2%
New Mexico	13.8%	98,458	97,746	99.3%	712	0.7%	1,082	60.3%
New York	6.5%	392,942	382,926	97.5%	7,240	1.8%	3,367	31.7%
North Carolina	4.7%	183,243	179,280	97.8%	3,963	2.2%	573	12.6%
North Dakota	28.6%	69,697	69,399	99.6%	298	0.4%	--	--
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	21.7%	914,127	911,517	99.7%	2,610	0.3%	4,449	63.0%
Oklahoma	6.0%	69,956	68,697	98.2%	1,259	1.8%	--	--
Oregon	99.6%	1,990,727	1,968,717	98.9%	28,840	1.4%	--	--
Pennsylvania	22.8%	1,258,336	1,234,943	98.1%	23,393	1.9%	--	--
Rhode Island	9.3%	33,850	33,556	99.1%	294	0.9%	--	--
South Carolina	3.2%	56,605	54,787	96.8%	1,818	3.2%	--	--
South Dakota	27.5%	97,820	97,472	99.6%	356	0.4%	--	--
Tennessee	2.5%	44,817	44,097	98.4%	720	1.6%	82	10.2%
Texas	4.4%	369,562	356,987	96.6%	12,575	3.4%	14,889	54.2%
U.S. Virgin Islands	2.4%	463	532	114.9%	0	0.0%	--	--
Utah	90.3%	1,004,614	997,442	99.3%	14,859	1.5%	6,555	30.6%
Vermont	67.6%	193,830	193,583	99.9%	247	0.1%	320	56.4%
Virginia	9.4%	292,077	289,428	99.1%	2,649	0.9%	4,339	62.1%
Washington	99.0%	3,077,400	3,040,297	98.8%	37,103	1.2%	35,337	48.8%
West Virginia	2.5%	10,541	10,818	102.6%	109	1.0%	86	44.1%
Wisconsin	15.9%	431,232	427,246	99.1%	3,986	0.9%	--	--
Wyoming	19.1%	38,336	38,164	99.6%	174	0.5%	--	--
U.S. Total	31.9%	36,683,450	35,718,700	97.4%	549,824	1.5%	169,540	23.6%

Washington had the second highest rate of mail voting in the nation, with 99.0% of its counted ballots comprised of mail ballots in the 2022 General Election. This is behind only Oregon at 99.6%. As a whole, the nation only saw around 31.9% of its turnout by mail. Both states are all vote-by-mail, and every voter automatically receives a ballot in the mail, explaining the high mail turnout rates. Although it is possible to visit a voting center, receive a ballot, and cast it in-person, based on this data Washingtonians overwhelmingly prefer the convenience of voting with mail ballots.

In terms of mail ballot rejection rates, Washington's rate of 1.2% in the 2022 General Election was slightly lower than the U.S. overall average of 1.5%. Out of states where at least two-thirds of the population votes by mail, Vermont had the lowest mail ballot rejection rate at just 0.1% and California had the highest mail ballot rejection rate at 2.4%. Washington fit squarely in the middle of this range. Mail ballot rejection rates are not comparable to in-person voting rejection rates since many rejected mail ballots are due to late submissions; if a person arrived at the polls late to vote in person, they simply would not be able to vote at all.

Curing is the process of correcting a missing or mismatched signature on a returned ballot issuance. When ballots are cured, it means that after an additional review they can be counted rather than rejected. The cure rate is calculated by dividing the number of cured ballots by the sum of the cured ballots and the ballots that were ultimately rejected. Cure rate data for the 2022 General Election was available for 24 U.S. states as well as the District of Columbia (12 more U.S. states had a mail ballot curing process in place, but did not report any data). Out of these 25 jurisdictions, Washington had the eighth highest cure rate at 48.8%, more than double the nationwide average cure rate of 23.6%.

Thirty-eight states plus the District of Columbia allow the use of drop boxes. The table below shows drop box opening and closing dates in states that allowed the use of drop boxes during the 2022 General Election.

Drop Box Opening and Closing Dates Across the U.S.		
State	Drop Boxes Opened	Drop Boxes Closed
Indiana	09/01/2022	11/08/2022
Massachusetts	09/15/2022	11/08/2022
Pennsylvania	09/21/2022	11/08/2022
Idaho	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Minnesota	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
South Dakota	09/23/2022	11/07/2022
Virginia	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Wyoming	09/23/2022	11/08/2022
Kentucky	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Michigan	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
New Jersey	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Vermont	09/24/2022	11/08/2022
Wisconsin	09/25/2022	11/08/2022
Alaska	09/26/2022	11/08/2022
Maryland	09/26/2022	11/08/2022
Nebraska	09/30/2022	11/08/2022
Illinois	10/03/2022	11/08/2022
Connecticut	10/07/2022	11/08/2022
California	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Maine	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Montana	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
New Mexico	10/11/2022	11/08/2022
Arizona	10/12/2022	11/08/2022
Ohio	10/12/2022	11/08/2022
Arkansas	10/14/2022	11/08/2022
District of Columbia	10/14/2022	11/08/2022
Colorado	10/17/2022	11/08/2022
Georgia	10/17/2022	11/04/2022
Utah	10/17/2022	11/08/2022
Hawaii	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Iowa	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Kansas	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Oregon	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Rhode Island	10/19/2022	11/08/2022
Washington	10/21/2022	11/08/2022

Drop Box Opening and Closing Dates Across the U.S.		
State	Drop Boxes Opened	Drop Boxes Closed
Nevada	10/22/2022	11/08/2022
Florida	10/24/2022	11/08/2022
New York	10/29/2022	11/08/2022
North Dakota	10/31/2022	11/07/2022

Washington was one of the last states to open its drop boxes in the 2022 General Election and it was also one of the last states to send most of its mail ballots out (to non-UOCAVA voters). However, it is important to note that Washington also has the latest deadline for receiving mail ballots, a full 21 calendar days after Election Day. This means that as long as Washington voters mail in their ballots and they are postmarked by Election Day, the county elections office is very likely to receive them in time.

UOCAVA Voting

During the 2022 General Election, Washington had the highest percentage of registered UOCAVA voters of any state reporting the data, at 1.88% of its citizen voting-age population. Washington had the third most registered UOCAVA voters overall, 103,996, trailing only Florida and California which have much higher general populations. Breaking down registered UOCAVA voters into uniformed service members and overseas citizens, Washington had the highest percentage of registered voters in both categories. Two of the counties with the highest numbers of registered UOCAVA voters in the United States were also located in Washington: King County with 30,885 (2nd highest) and Pierce County with 15,663 (4th highest). Los Angeles County in California had the highest number of registered UOCAVA voters of any county in the U.S. (31,273). Registered UOCAVA voters are broken down by state and county in the tables below. Only counties with over 15,000 UOCAVA voters are shown in the second table.

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Registered UOCAVA Voters by State (including District of Columbia) During the 2022 General Election							
State	CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Total	All UOCAVA voters as a % of CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Uniforme d Service Members	Uniforme d Service Members as a % of CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Overseas Citizens	Oversea s Citizens as a % of CVAP
Alabama	3,829,788	527	0.014%	273	0.007%	254	0.007%
Alaska	533,852	5,153	0.965%	3322	0.622%	1831	0.343%
Arizona	5,216,518	12,122	0.232%	3795	0.073%	8327	0.160%
Arkansas	2,237,649	1,327	0.059%	774	0.035%	553	0.025%
California	26,028,290	137,273	0.527%	29863	0.115%	107242	0.412%
Colorado	4,303,604	39,482	0.917%	13344	0.310%	26138	0.607%
Connecticut	2,659,979	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	754,114	1,161	0.154%	192	0.025%	969	0.128%
District of Columbia	502,670	1,055	0.210%	239	0.048%	816	0.162%
Florida	15,855,982	182,506	1.151%	123227	0.777%	59279	0.374%
Georgia	7,786,111	7,494	0.096%	2457	0.032%	5037	0.065%
Hawaii	1,044,019	809	0.077%	59	0.006%	750	0.072%
Idaho	1,373,714	347	0.025%	102	0.007%	245	0.018%
Illinois	9,087,338	3,881	0.043%	830	0.009%	2954	0.033%
Indiana	5,030,200	21,718	0.432%	10400	0.207%	11318	0.225%
Iowa	2,379,570	1,920	0.081%	367	0.015%	1553	0.065%
Kansas	2,128,111	2,070	0.097%	411	0.019%	1643	0.077%
Kentucky	3,405,618	1,887	0.055%	812	0.024%	1075	0.032%
Louisiana	3,439,830	1,783	0.052%	792	0.023%	991	0.029%
Maine	1,100,974	2,504	0.227%	382	0.035%	2122	0.193%
Maryland	4,417,293	7,347	0.166%	1494	0.034%	5853	0.133%
Massachusett s	5,121,488	5,438	0.106%	166	0.003%	5272	0.103%
Michigan	7,640,514	7,777	0.102%	1297	0.017%	6480	0.085%
Minnesota	4,221,515	5,329	0.126%	1084	0.026%	4245	0.101%
Mississippi	2,226,474	3,954	0.178%	3680	0.165%	275	0.012%
Missouri	4,675,531	--	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	857,649	2,737	0.319%	1192	0.139%	1545	0.180%
Nebraska	1,411,320	705	0.050%	168	0.012%	537	0.038%
Nevada	2,193,360	5,615	0.256%	1110	0.051%	4505	0.205%
New Hampshire	1,103,239	2,158	0.196%	597	0.054%	1561	0.141%
New Jersey	6,433,068	15,454	0.240%	1397	0.022%	14057	0.219%
New Mexico	1,545,938	2,082	0.135%	659	0.043%	1423	0.092%
New York	14,109,037	36,600	0.259%	3961	0.028%	32639	0.231%

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Registered UOCAVA Voters by State (including District of Columbia) During the 2022 General Election							
State	CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Total	All UOCAVA voters as a % of CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Uniformed Service Members	Uniformed Service Members as a % of CVAP	UOCAVA Voters: Overseas Citizens	Overseas Citizens as a % of CVAP
North Carolina	7,808,186	10,400	0.133%	2733	0.035%	7667	0.098%
North Dakota	576,588	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	8,943,128	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	2,903,864	6,888	0.237%	4372	0.151%	2516	0.087%
Oregon	3,200,314	16,257	0.508%	4383	0.137%	11874	0.371%
Pennsylvania	9,918,163	11,250	0.113%	2625	0.026%	8625	0.087%
Rhode Island	827,415	795	0.096%	56	0.007%	739	0.089%
South Carolina	3,940,745	2,362	0.060%	784	0.020%	1578	0.040%
South Dakota	659,768	1,462	0.222%	645	0.098%	817	0.124%
Tennessee	5,248,512	2,912	0.055%	1443	0.027%	1469	0.028%
Texas	19,375,866	22,876	0.118%	7826	0.040%	13277	0.069%
Utah	2,251,328	4,398	0.195%	1261	0.056%	2369	0.105%
Vermont	518,387	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	6,354,439	11,570	0.182%	3723	0.059%	7847	0.123%
Washington	5,529,508	103,996	1.881%	64855	1.173%	39141	0.708%
West Virginia	1,408,767	438	0.031%	180	0.013%	221	0.016%
Wisconsin	4,480,576	20,904	0.467%	14203	0.317%	6701	0.150%
Wyoming	436,049	565	0.130%	301	0.069%	264	0.061%

Top U.S. Counties - Number of Registered UOCAVA Voters During the 2022 General Election	
County	Number of Registered and Eligible UOCAVA Voters
Los Angeles County, CA	31,273
King County, WA	30,885
Miami-Dade County, FL	16,294
Pierce County, WA	15,663

In Washington, a voter will remain in UOCAVA status until they notify their county of registration that they are no longer a UOCAVA voter; this differs from other states which require voters to be more proactive to maintain their UOCAVA status. This may account for Washington's relatively low UOCAVA turnout rate. In the 2022 General Election, only 24.48% of Washington's registered UOCAVA voters returned their ballots and had them counted. This was well below the U.S. average UOCAVA turnout rate of 39.35% and only above the turnout rates for California and Oklahoma.

Washington's UOCAVA ballot rejection rate of 2.0% was below the national average of 3.9%. This aligns with Washington's lower-than average ballot rejection rate for non-UOCAVA voters as well, discussed previously.

The table below shows UOCAVA turnout and ballot rejection rates for the 2022 General Election.

UOCAVA Turnout and Ballot Rejection Rates in the 2022 General Election Across the U.S.		
State	UOCAVA Turnout Rate	UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Rate
Alabama	67.18%	2.0%
Alaska	74.90%	2.6%
American Samoa	64.00%	0.0%
Arizona	57.11%	0.9%
Arkansas	32.67%	7.4%
California	23.92%	6.7%
Colorado	34.66%	6.0%
Connecticut	39.38%	3.8%
Delaware	46.43%	7.2%
District of Columbia	63.56%	1.1%
Florida	38.22%	4.5%
Georgia	65.66%	5.4%
Guam	58.96%	7.1%
Hawaii	60.17%	1.0%
Idaho	92.13%	0.3%
Illinois	82.37%	0.7%
Indiana	81.26%	1.1%
Iowa	73.12%	3.7%
Kansas	81.69%	0.4%
Kentucky	59.71%	7.1%
Louisiana	42.56%	9.9%
Maine	68.92%	0.3%
Maryland	59.86%	4.5%
Massachusetts	79.53%	0.6%
Michigan	71.64%	2.4%
Minnesota	57.79%	9.2%
Mississippi	80.84%	0.0%
Missouri	50.82%	2.6%
Montana	64.50%	1.2%

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EAVS Data and Findings

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UOCAVA Turnout and Ballot Rejection Rates in the 2022 General Election Across the U.S.		
State	UOCAVA Turnout Rate	UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Rate
Nebraska	77.75%	2.5%
Nevada	54.75%	1.6%
New Hampshire	77.29%	6.8%
New Jersey	28.08%	2.6%
New Mexico	74.69%	0.0%
New York	34.30%	3.2%
North Carolina	81.64%	0.7%
North Dakota	79.21%	5.5%
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--
Ohio	73.28%	1.6%
Oklahoma	21.96%	3.7%
Oregon	42.01%	1.9%
Pennsylvania	69.60%	4.1%
Rhode Island	--	--
South Carolina	84.17%	0.4%
South Dakota	72.89%	5.2%
Tennessee	66.45%	6.7%
Texas	61.12%	4.7%
U.S. Virgin Islands	--	--
Utah	45.45%	13.8%
Vermont	57.11%	3.5%
Virginia	58.79%	0.8%
Washington	24.48%	2.0%
West Virginia	99.31%	2.1%
Wisconsin	67.43%	8.9%
Wyoming	63.55%	7.0%
U.S. Average	39.35%	3.9%

Data Tables and Appendices

Each section of the annual report contains data made available in tables and charts; this section contains the referenced larger tables that contained more information than solely 2022 election data.

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Primary Election Voter Turnout by County											
County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adams	45.90%	45.30%	37.20%	29.20%	32.40%	31.10%	36.30%	42.70%	50.10%	28.20%	38.09%
Asotin	39.40%	-	38.50%	28.70%	34.10%	-	40.40%	-	50.80%	-	41.04%
Benton	35.50%	32.90%	38.20%	16.90%	33.50%	24.60%	37.20%	21.70%	53.70%	35.20%	39.77%
Chelan	48.30%	17.60%	33.30%	24.50%	38.40%	34.30%	45.70%	39.20%	60.30%	34.70%	46.93%
Clallam	46.90%	28.90%	37.10%	35.20%	41.00%	28.80%	49.00%	30.90%	60.70%	37.30%	51.68%
Clark	30.80%	19.60%	28.60%	25.90%	30.60%	19.90%	36.10%	24.60%	50.80%	24.50%	44.49%
Columbia	49.40%	-	49.80%	-	42.60%	-	65.80%	50.60%	65.40%	49.90%	55.30%
Cowlitz	34.90%	25.10%	32.80%	22.10%	32.40%	20.20%	40.50%	23.10%	55.60%	23.20%	45.13%
Douglas	43.90%	60.20%	34.70%	63.00%	37.60%	21.40%	40.10%	35.80%	57.80%	26.10%	41.53%
Ferry	43.80%	836.80%	54.20%	-	44.30%	39.60%	57.30%	42.60%	68.90%	24.00%	48.47%
Franklin	33.60%	32.80%	33.70%	22.20%	28.10%	16.60%	33.60%	21.10%	48.80%	21.30%	33.23%
Garfield	46.10%	-	54.00%	48.80%	46.20%	55.50%	69.00%	-	67.80%	-	57.34%
Grant	36.80%	30.40%	38.80%	25.00%	31.30%	24.60%	37.90%	27.90%	51.80%	28.10%	39.39%
Grays Harbor	41.40%	19.50%	38.80%	32.90%	35.50%	25.60%	40.20%	28.30%	54.00%	34.80%	41.78%
Island	52.90%	39.80%	37.00%	32.80%	44.10%	31.60%	49.20%	66.70%	62.90%	34.50%	52.52%
Jefferson	57.30%	41.90%	50.60%	37.10%	48.40%	35.20%	60.30%	34.70%	67.50%	42.50%	57.89%
King	38.90%	28.60%	29.30%	24.50%	36.10%	33.80%	42.60%	34.50%	55.10%	34.40%	39.20%
Kitsap	41.60%	27.70%	33.10%	22.50%	35.00%	26.00%	39.50%	22.30%	54.90%	32.40%	44.42%
Kittitas	45.30%	39.70%	38.80%	23.90%	38.10%	16.90%	44.40%	36.70%	60.50%	29.30%	43.91%
Klickitat	34.00%	42.30%	43.90%	-	35.80%	37.50%	46.60%	32.20%	58.30%	35.20%	52.39%
Lewis	38.60%	29.10%	34.00%	26.30%	35.20%	20.30%	40.80%	24.00%	61.10%	27.90%	46.27%
Lincoln	49.20%	49.80%	43.80%	26.60%	43.10%	44.70%	54.20%	37.60%	64.20%	27.10%	58.26%
Mason	47.30%	25.80%	39.30%	33.90%	40.00%	28.60%	44.60%	36.30%	58.70%	22.40%	47.37%
Okanogan	44.20%	26.40%	33.60%	35.80%	43.20%	37.30%	50.90%	34.40%	59.40%	33.70%	49.91%
Pacific	50.10%	42.70%	43.30%	44.30%	43.80%	33.10%	56.20%	37.30%	61.70%	38.30%	52.82%
Pend Oreille	45.80%	26.50%	41.60%	-	42.20%	35.40%	54.60%	38.30%	57.70%	38.10%	44.64%
Pierce	36.10%	19.90%	27.40%	20.50%	31.70%	18.70%	34.40%	20.60%	51.90%	22.30%	36.72%
San Juan	52.20%	33.20%	41.50%	38.40%	52.00%	26.70%	54.40%	40.00%	68.60%	49.90%	50.68%
Skagit	45.10%	43.50%	35.00%	20.20%	36.50%	28.70%	42.30%	31.30%	60.00%	32.40%	44.60%
Skamania	36.20%	24.20%	37.20%	33.40%	33.60%	50.00%	40.20%	-	51.60%	31.60%	51.14%
Snohomish	35.50%	21.90%	25.60%	22.90%	33.60%	23.90%	37.00%	24.30%	53.50%	27.00%	38.08%
Spokane	38.90%	22.20%	35.30%	29.60%	34.00%	22.10%	46.10%	34.40%	49.70%	24.90%	40.94%
Stevens	41.90%	27.90%	40.40%	21.90%	39.60%	35.20%	51.50%	26.70%	59.30%	36.00%	45.77%
Thurston	39.20%	25.00%	29.00%	22.30%	37.00%	22.80%	38.60%	26.20%	56.60%	31.90%	42.32%
Wahkiakum	52.20%	29.40%	43.30%	-	42.80%	-	63.20%	-	63.90%	45.80%	58.30%
Walla Walla	45.80%	21.50%	43.30%	18.10%	37.30%	24.90%	47.20%	29.30%	56.60%	34.60%	44.52%
Whatcom	39.80%	21.70%	33.70%	25.30%	37.10%	31.10%	44.90%	39.50%	61.70%	34.10%	48.67%
Whitman	39.70%	24.80%	34.00%	30.50%	34.50%	21.00%	46.40%	36.90%	52.70%	36.20%	42.59%
Yakima	32.50%	25.40%	31.90%	26.30%	27.60%	-	34.70%	27.70%	44.20%	21.20%	31.77%
Total	38.50%	26.00%	31.20%	24.40%	34.90%	26.90%	40.80%	29.60%	54.40%	29.70%	41.00%

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General Election Voter Turnout by County											
County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adams	75.80%	46.80%	56.20%	39.10%	72.60%	34.60%	63.70%	42.80%	76.00%	33.40%	53.82%
Asotin	73.90%	46.70%	55.30%	43.70%	72.00%	46.30%	63.60%	42.80%	81.10%	38.00%	61.74%
Benton	82.70%	43.90%	55.10%	32.80%	78.60%	37.90%	69.00%	39.60%	82.10%	38.80%	61.03%
Chelan	81.40%	49.90%	58.70%	44.00%	80.40%	38.10%	75.70%	49.60%	86.20%	47.20%	68.53%
Clallam	82.10%	53.40%	62.20%	48.10%	80.50%	43.30%	76.20%	52.20%	86.10%	48.10%	71.76%
Clark	79.60%	37.60%	50.60%	34.00%	77.10%	30.90%	69.50%	36.10%	85.10%	35.00%	64.40%
Columbia	86.90%	54.30%	73.50%	52.90%	83.80%	46.90%	82.70%	59.30%	89.00%	60.60%	77.39%
Cowlitz	77.70%	38.60%	55.20%	33.40%	75.40%	36.40%	69.90%	44.60%	83.40%	35.70%	63.64%
Douglas	79.80%	46.70%	57.10%	40.10%	76.90%	31.00%	69.20%	46.80%	83.80%	38.60%	62.58%
Ferry	79.20%	53.80%	68.10%	47.30%	80.40%	51.00%	76.70%	52.10%	85.10%	44.30%	67.07%
Franklin	77.60%	41.50%	50.70%	33.40%	73.50%	34.90%	64.30%	34.20%	78.30%	27.80%	52.80%
Garfield	84.60%	63.30%	80.20%	60.60%	83.60%	75.80%	83.30%	64.00%	89.00%	52.10%	79.05%
Grant	77.00%	43.60%	57.60%	39.70%	75.70%	33.20%	66.10%	41.60%	79.30%	39.20%	57.34%
Grays Harbor	76.40%	48.40%	55.80%	45.30%	73.60%	34.90%	67.70%	46.10%	79.10%	36.90%	62.30%
Island	84.70%	56.60%	63.20%	45.30%	81.50%	41.30%	76.10%	52.00%	85.90%	49.30%	71.19%
Jefferson	88.40%	64.80%	70.60%	55.10%	86.20%	62.30%	83.10%	58.50%	90.10%	48.40%	78.24%
King	83.60%	46.90%	53.40%	39.20%	80.90%	42.70%	74.80%	48.50%	85.40%	43.40%	65.83%
Kitsap	82.10%	49.50%	56.00%	38.20%	78.40%	38.50%	72.40%	43.90%	83.80%	39.60%	67.16%
Kittitas	83.70%	49.20%	60.40%	40.80%	81.30%	36.10%	76.20%	50.90%	87.50%	41.40%	70.95%
Klickitat	80.20%	48.80%	65.10%	40.80%	80.60%	39.40%	76.30%	45.80%	85.10%	43.70%	73.02%
Lewis	78.50%	47.80%	57.10%	40.70%	77.60%	36.60%	72.50%	46.40%	84.20%	38.30%	67.08%
Lincoln	84.60%	56.10%	66.00%	57.80%	83.90%	46.90%	79.00%	57.00%	87.90%	46.40%	75.89%
Mason	81.40%	51.30%	59.50%	40.90%	77.70%	36.20%	71.70%	48.10%	84.90%	40.20%	67.96%
Okanogan	80.50%	50.50%	59.70%	44.60%	79.50%	42.20%	73.70%	47.50%	83.00%	40.00%	65.78%
Pacific	80.20%	52.80%	55.70%	47.70%	79.20%	42.60%	75.40%	49.40%	85.00%	45.20%	72.09%
Pend Oreille	82.70%	53.30%	64.60%	49.10%	79.90%	44.10%	77.20%	49.70%	83.50%	39.30%	64.41%
Pierce	78.90%	41.40%	50.00%	34.00%	74.50%	28.60%	66.40%	39.90%	82.30%	32.30%	61.04%
San Juan	89.40%	63.00%	71.60%	57.60%	88.20%	56.00%	83.80%	58.30%	90.80%	57.30%	78.66%
Skagit	83.00%	53.20%	60.70%	43.00%	79.80%	37.90%	73.40%	50.10%	86.40%	41.70%	67.82%
Skamania	80.40%	41.80%	60.40%	40.80%	79.20%	33.10%	72.50%	45.70%	82.10%	37.40%	69.74%
Snohomish	80.50%	41.50%	51.30%	34.80%	79.00%	32.70%	70.60%	42.90%	85.20%	35.90%	64.02%
Spokane	80.50%	43.10%	56.40%	42.10%	78.10%	34.20%	72.90%	47.50%	81.80%	36.90%	62.56%
Stevens	80.30%	50.10%	62.30%	43.90%	79.00%	43.50%	74.20%	48.00%	84.30%	45.10%	67.68%
Thurston	80.30%	44.70%	52.50%	37.00%	77.70%	34.30%	69.50%	44.30%	83.80%	38.20%	65.29%
Wahkiakum	82.90%	64.50%	64.50%	48.40%	82.10%	43.10%	80.50%	50.70%	86.70%	52.40%	75.29%
Walla Walla	80.40%	45.10%	59.70%	38.50%	79.50%	32.90%	74.70%	44.00%	84.70%	44.50%	66.25%
Whatcom	83.50%	54.90%	59.80%	47.30%	82.60%	45.90%	77.10%	56.30%	87.90%	48.90%	71.23%
Whitman	81.90%	45.60%	60.50%	44.20%	84.70%	38.80%	69.90%	44.40%	86.00%	42.90%	69.32%
Yakima	73.70%	37.50%	47.50%	32.70%	70.90%	28.10%	61.80%	34.10%	76.00%	32.10%	50.16%
Total	81.30%	45.30%	54.10%	38.50%	78.60%	37.10%	71.80%	45.20%	84.10%	39.40%	64.59%

Same Day Voter Registration Transactions

Election	Transferred after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Transferred in-person after 8th day before election and received an updated ballot	In-person transfers who voted	Registered after 28th day and before 8th day before election	Registered in-person after 8th day before election and received a ballot	In-person registrants who voted
2022 General	91,053	11,401	10,492	25,800	6,102	5,562
2022 Primary	70,258	2,145	1,848	19,829	988	726
2021 General	52,792	1,242	916	20,010	799	748
2021 Primary	49,286	652	358	18,433	401	273
2020 General	94,150	8,861	8,093	87,136	19,728	19,092
2020 Primary	65,794	4,171	2,788	32,699	2,227	2,166
2020 Presidential Primary	57,367	5,667	3,863	40,616	4,025	3,889
2019 General	42,881	2,305	1,533	25,461	1,353	1,014
2019 Primary	37,369	1,796	635	32,693	658	459

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2018 Primary Election Provisional Ballot Data									
County	Provisional Ballots Issued	Provisional Ballots Received	Provisional Ballots Forwarded	Provisional Ballots Counted	Provisional Ballots Rejected	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	6	-	4	2	-	-	-	2
Chelan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clallam	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Clark	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grays Harbor	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King	1	42	8	23	11	1	4	-	6
Kitsap	8	10	-	8	2	-	-	-	2
Kittitas	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Klickitat	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pierce	26	40	20	16	4	-	-	-	4
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skagit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skamania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	4	20	2	13	5	-	-	-	5
Spokane	25	25	10	3	12	-	-	-	12
Stevens	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Thurston	-	11	-	9	2	-	1	-	1
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whitman	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Yakima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	74	174	43	89	42	1	5	-	36

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2014 Primary Election Provisional Ballot Data									
County	Provisional Ballots Issued	Provisional Ballots Received	Provisional Ballots Forwarded	Provisional Ballots Counted	Provisional Ballots Rejected	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams	-	-	-	-	-				
Asotin	-	-	-	-	-				
Benton	-	1	-	1	-				
Chelan	-	-	-	-	-				
Clallam	-	-	-	-	-				
Clark	-	-	-	-	-				
Columbia	-	-	-	-	-				
Cowlitz	-	-	-	-	-				
Douglas	-	2	-	2	-				
Ferry	-	-	-	-	-				
Franklin	-	-	-	-	-				
Garfield	-	-	-	-	-				
Grant	-	-	-	-	-				
Grays Harbor	-	-	-	-	-				
Island	-	-	-	-	-				
Jefferson	1	1	-	1	-				
King	12	12	-	5	7				
Kitsap	1	1	-	-	1				
Kittitas	-	-	-	-	-				
Klickitat	-	-	-	-	-				
Lewis	-	-	-	-	-				
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-				
Mason	1	1	-	1	-				
Okanogan	-	-	-	-	-				
Pacific	-	-	-	-	-				
Pend Oreille	-	-	-	-	-				
Pierce	1	1	-	1	-				
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-				
Skagit	-	1	-	-	1				
Skamania	-	-	-	-	-				
Snohomish	-	-	-	-	-				
Spokane	66	66	4	56	6				
Stevens	-	-	-	-	-				
Thurston	2	3	1	1	1				
Wahkiakum	-	-	-	-	-				
Walla Walla	-	-	-	-	-				
Whatcom	-	-	-	-	-				
Whitman	-	-	-	-	-				
Yakima	9	9	-	8	1				
Total	93	98	5	76	17	-	-	-	-

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2010 Primary Election Provisional Ballot Data									
County	Provisional Ballots Issued	Provisional Ballots Received	Provisional Ballots Forwarded	Provisional Ballots Counted	Provisional Ballots Rejected	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Missing Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Mismatched Signature	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Late Postmark	Provisional Ballots Rejected - Other reason
Adams		-		-	-				
Asotin		-		-	-				
Benton		2		1	1				
Chelan		2		1	1				
Clallam		2		-	2				
Clark		2		1	1				
Columbia		-		-	-				
Cowlitz		-		-	-				
Douglas		1		1	-				
Ferry		-		-	-				
Franklin		2		2	-				
Garfield		-		-	-				
Grant		10		10	-				
Grays Harbor		2		2	-				
Island		18		17	1				
Jefferson		1		1	-				
King		34		29	5				
Kitsap		9		5	4				
Kittitas		11		8	3				
Klickitat		-		-	-				
Lewis		2		2	-				
Lincoln		-		-	-				
Mason		1		-	1				
Okanogan		-		-	-				
Pacific		1		-	1				
Pend Oreille		-		-	-				
Pierce		560		489	71				
San Juan		-		-	-				
Skagit		-		-	-				
Skamania		-		-	-				
Snohomish		11		8	3				
Spokane		84		72	12				
Stevens		2		2	-				
Thurston		9		6	3				
Wahkiakum		-		-	-				
Walla Walla		16		14	2				
Whatcom		1		1	-				
Whitman		10		9	1				
Yakima		6		4	2				
Total		799		685	114				