



2018 Analysis of August Primary and November General Election

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INTRODUCTION

During the 2015-2016 biennium, the Legislature passed HB 2852, requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to conduct and publish a statewide survey of voted ballots, rejection rates, and the reasons for those rejections in every odd-numbered year. County Auditors and Canvassing Boards review ballots and occasionally are unable to count a ballot. The data collected must include rejection rates and reasons for rejection of voted ballots for all rejections. The survey must include an analysis of current practices by County Auditors and Canvassing Boards in the acceptance and rejection of ballots, and include recommendations for improvements that minimize rejections in those practices, with a goal of statewide standardization where applicable. The results must also be analyzed and compared with available national data and recognized best practices.

During the 2017-2018 biennium, the Legislature passed HB 1507, requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to produce a report with an analysis of election data. The analysis must combine available data over multiple years, in order to provide comparisons and highlight trends across cycles regarding voter registration, turnout, and ballot counting. The analysis must also incorporate national statistics to the extent that such information is available.

Most of the analysis in this report combines figures drawn from the Washington Election Information System (WEI), the Voter Registration Database (VRDB), and ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 counties after each Primary Special, and General Election.

Other facts and figures came from publications by Washington's Office of the Secretary of State, in addition to other Secretaries of State, State Boards of Elections, non-partisan institutions and non-governmental organizations for use in national comparisons.

In mid-2019, data from the nationwide Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) will become available through the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. The EAVS collects data on a range of election administration topics from election jurisdictions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories. Once the comprehensive dataset is available, an updated version of this report will be published with national performance comparisons.

OVERVIEW OF MAJOR LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

In 2019, the Secretary of State will implement a package of legislation aimed at improving participation, transparency, and fairness in Washington's election systems. The state will now permit minors aged 16 and 17 to pre-register as voters (HB 1513), expand the voter registration period prior to each election (SB 6021), implement automatic voter registration (HB 2595), and adhere to provisions established by the Washington Voting Rights Act (SB 6002).

HB 1513: Concerning the collection of youth voter registration sign up information

Soon after the passage of HB 1513, the Office of the Superintendent for Public Instruction (OSPI) and Office of the Secretary of State began coordinating the implementation of the Future Voter Program, through which 16- and 17- year old citizens will be able to enroll as *future voters*, automatically adding them to the Voter Registration Database upon turning 18.

The Future Voter Program has a strong civic education component, through which teachers will hold in-class voter registration events for high school seniors in observance of Temperance and Good Citizenship Day.

SB 6021: Extending the period for voter registration

The Office of the Secretary of State and elections staff from counties across the Washington have formed a workgroup to help guide the implementation process for SB 6021. The law will allow eligible voters up to 8:00 PM on the date of a Primary, Special, or General Election to register or update registration information and cast a ballot in-person. Previously, new registrations had a deadline of eight days prior to a primary or an election, and updates had a deadline of twenty nine days.

HB 2595: Concerning procedures in order to automatically register citizens to vote

With HB 2595, the Department of Licensing will automatically register or update the registration of any individual receiving or renewing an enhanced driver's license or identification card, with an opportunity to opt-out. Previously, individuals had to opt-in when applying for a license. Washington is the 11th state to approve automatic voter registration (AVR).

Over the course of 2018, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, and New Jersey also saw the passage of legislation or ballot measures to bring AVR to their states. Upon publication of this report, fifteen states and the District of Columbia have enacted or are in the process of implementing AVR. At the time of the 2016 election, only Oregon and Georgia had enacted AVR. A detailed, state-by-state breakdown of registration deadlines and AVR policies can be found on the 27th page of this report.

VOTER REGISTRATION

In February of 2016, Washington State surpassed 4 million active registered voters for the first time. At the time of the 2018 General Election, 4,362,459 registered voters were eligible to participate. This about 75.7% of the voting age population, or 82% of the voting eligible population¹.

According to an extract taken of the Voter Registration Database (VRDB) taken on December 31 2018, Washington had 451,941 voters who were classified as “inactive.” Per RCW 29A.08.620, these are eligible voters who would not be issued a ballot in the next election if their status were not changed before the deadline. Inactive voters are typically individuals who have changed addresses and have not responded to follow-up communication attempts from the county in which they were most recently registered.

A voter is placed on inactive status if their ballot or any other election material is returned undeliverable by the postal service. The county elections department then attempts to reach the voter by mailing postcards to all the voter’s known addresses to notify them of the inactive status designation. The voter can easily return themselves to active status at any time by contacting the elections department or by visiting MyVote.wa.gov. If no action is taken, however, the individual’s registration will expire after two federal elections have passed. These procedures are aided by Washington’s participation in the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), a consortium of states which share data on voter registration, driver identification, and deceased voters.

Registrations Received

From November 2016 to November 2018, Washington received 576,197 new registrations. Over the same period, around 3.6 million registration updates occurred, a definition encompassing address changes, duplicate registrations², as well as transactions between individuals and state agencies (such as the renewal of a driver’s license).

Registrations by Source

Motor Voter continues to be the most popular method for voters to register in Washington for the first time, with 46% of new registrations in 2018 coming in through the Department of Licensing. Around 26% of new registrations were initiated online, using the Office of the Secretary of State’s MyVote.wa.gov website. This figure is an increase over 2016, in which 22% of new registrations were electronic.

Among registration updates, Motor Voter was also the most common initiation method, accounting for around 30% of transactions. Mail-in updates were the second most common method with 23%, and electronic transactions were third with 19%.

¹ Voting eligible population estimates collected from United States Election Project (<http://www.electproject.org/2018g>)

² A duplicate registration is a registration received by the county from an existing voter with no name or address changes

Active and Inactive Voters

| County | Active | Inactive | Grand Total |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| ADAMS | 6,792 | 668 | 7,460 |
| ASOTIN | 14,556 | 3,078 | 17,634 |
| BENTON | 111,036 | 12,310 | 123,346 |
| CHELAN | 45,141 | 3,789 | 48,930 |
| CLALLAM | 52,647 | 5,126 | 57,773 |
| CLARK | 284,153 | 36,502 | 320,655 |
| COLUMBIA | 2,729 | 231 | 2,960 |
| COWLITZ | 64,759 | 5,454 | 70,213 |
| DOUGLAS | 21,774 | 2,340 | 24,114 |
| FERRY | 4,662 | 366 | 5,028 |
| FRANKLIN | 35,576 | 6,646 | 42,222 |
| GARFIELD | 1,654 | 235 | 1,889 |
| GRANT | 40,825 | 2,960 | 43,785 |
| GRAYS HARBOR | 42,861 | 4,223 | 47,084 |
| ISLAND | 55,834 | 7,152 | 62,986 |
| JEFFERSON | 25,434 | 2,881 | 28,315 |
| KING | 1,297,589 | 101,401 | 1,398,990 |
| KITSAP | 168,373 | 21,150 | 189,523 |
| KITTITAS | 25,835 | 2,553 | 28,388 |
| KLICKITAT | 14,353 | 1,535 | 15,888 |
| LEWIS | 47,834 | 5,146 | 52,980 |
| LINCOLN | 7,223 | 280 | 7,503 |
| MASON | 39,389 | 3,947 | 43,336 |
| OKANOGAN | 23,156 | 1,313 | 24,469 |
| PACIFIC | 14,808 | 1,069 | 15,877 |
| PEND OREILLE | 9,097 | 1,836 | 10,933 |
| PIERCE | 500,516 | 64,212 | 564,728 |
| SAN JUAN | 13,485 | 726 | 14,211 |
| SKAGIT | 75,836 | 7,483 | 83,319 |
| SKAMANIA | 7,842 | 924 | 8,766 |
| SNOHOMISH | 463,281 | 49,375 | 512,656 |
| SPOKANE | 319,343 | 36,209 | 355,552 |
| STEVENS | 31,205 | 3,771 | 34,976 |
| THURSTON | 180,762 | 22,907 | 203,669 |
| WAHKIAKUM | 3,099 | 349 | 3,448 |
| WALLA WALLA | 34,819 | 3,980 | 38,799 |
| WHATCOM | 144,826 | 13,593 | 158,419 |
| WHITMAN | 24,985 | 3,319 | 28,304 |
| YAKIMA | 116,195 | 10,902 | 127,097 |
| Grand Total | 4,374,284 | 451,941 | 4,826,225 |

Source of Updated Registrations

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Motor Voter | 30.3% |
| Mail | 23.2% |
| Electronic | 19.3% |
| In-person (County Auditor) | 12.3% |
| Unknown | 5.1% |
| Other | 3.5% |
| Agency-based | 3.1% |
| Registration drives | 2.6% |
| Federal card | 0.6% |

Source of New Registrations

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Motor Voter | 46.0% |
| Electronic | 28.1% |
| Mail | 11.4% |
| In-person (County Auditor) | 7.6% |
| Registration drives | 4.3% |
| Agency-based | 2.4% |
| Federal card | 0.2% |
| Other | 0.1% |
| Unknown | 0.0% |

CANDIDATE FILING

Candidate Filing Statistics

Excluding Yakima County, which does not enter its filings into the state database, 1,254 candidates filed to run for office in 2018. This is an increase over 2014, the previous even-year mid-term cycle, in which 1,094 candidates filed.

In 2018, 33.3% of all candidates who filed to run for office were female. Among the candidates who appeared on the General Election ballot, 35.4% were female. These numbers are similar to 2014, in which 29.9% of candidates who filed were female, and 32.5% of candidates on the General Election ballot were female.

| No. of Candidates Filed | No. of Offices |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 0 | 6 |
| 1 | 311 |
| 2 | 189 |
| 3 | 76 |
| 4 | 35 |
| 5 | 19 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 |
| 11 | 1 |
| 12 | 1 |
| 29 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 647 |

2018 - Candidates by Gender

| Gender | Count | Percentage |
|----------|-------|------------|
| Male: | 817 | 65.15% |
| Female: | 417 | 33.25% |
| Unknown: | 20 | 1.59% |

2014 - Candidates by Gender

| Gender | Count | Percentage |
|----------|-------|------------|
| Male: | 739 | 67.55% |
| Female: | 327 | 29.89% |
| Unknown: | 28 | 2.56% |

Filing method

Online candidate filing was the most popular method candidates used to file for office in 2018. Combining state and county totals, around 53% of filings were submitted electronically. Around 45% of filings were submitted in-person, and less than two percent were submitted by mail or used a special delivery option, in which signatures were collected and included with the filing in lieu of a filing fee.

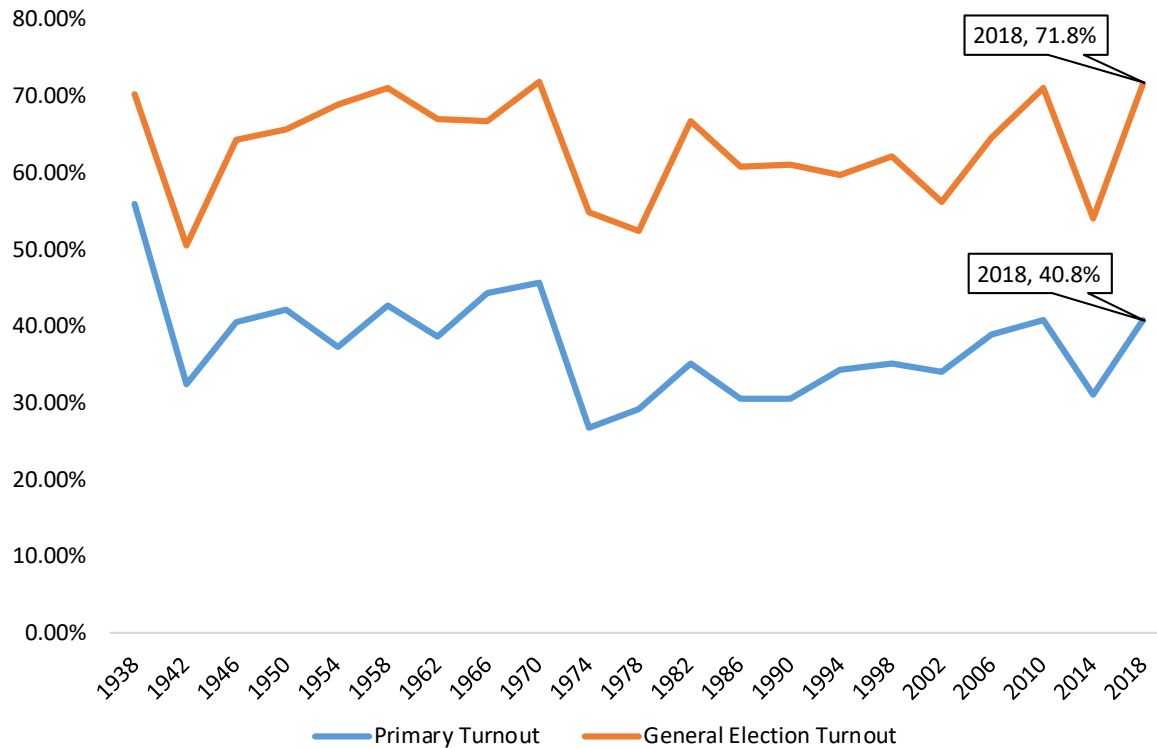
| Method | Total | Percentage |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| Online | 666 | 53.1% |
| Counter | 569 | 45.4% |
| Mail | 17 | 1.4% |
| Special Delivery | 2 | 0.2% |

TURNOUT AND BALLOT COUNTING

When discussing trends in voter behavior across time, it is best to perform separate comparisons of Presidential years, odd-years, and Presidential midterm years. Most offices appearing on the ballot in a given even-year midterm election will do so each cycle due to their fixed two or four-year terms. U.S. Senators are a notable exception to this rule due to their six-year terms, and the presence or absence of a U.S. Senate race in a given year may also affect turnout.

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 possible³.

Primary and General Election Turnout in Presidential Midterm Years



3 Voter Turnout by Election - <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/voter-turnout-by-election.aspx>

Primary Turnout

As with General Elections, participation in Primaries is also linked to the national political climate and its effects on public engagement with elected officials. Turnout may also be influenced by the date and type of Primary conducted.

In the last twenty years, the type of primary Washington has conducted for partisan offices changed three times. From 1936 to 2003, a blanket primary was used. From 2004 to 2007, a “pick-a-party” primary was used. Since 2008, Washington has used a top-two primary⁴.

Historically, Washington has held its primaries in September, but in 2007 the date was moved to August in order to comply with the federal MOVE Act.

On the August 7th Primary, Washington recorded the fourth highest primary turnout of any state, with 40.8% of active registered voters returning ballots. Using this metric, Washington’s turnout was surpassed by Wyoming (52.6%), Oklahoma (42.2%), and Montana (41.6%). The State of Louisiana also surpassed Washington with 50.8% turnout in its primary, but should be considered separately because Louisiana conducts its own unique *jungle primary*, which is held on the national General Election date⁵.

Primary Ballot Counting

According to data submitted by County Auditors, voters returned nearly 1.8 million ballots in the 2018 Primary. Roughly 40% of ballots were returned by drop box, a decrease of more than 10% from the 2017 Primary. This decrease was likely due to the statewide pilot of prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes.

The Ballot rejection rate in the 2018 Primary was 1.6%, slightly higher than in 2016 (1.5%) or 2014 (1.4%). The most common reason for ballot rejection in the 2018 primary was a late postmark, accounting for 59% of rejections. Ballots with unresolved signature issues on return envelopes made up 39% of rejections.

Policy Recommendation

The Primary date falls during a time of the year when many people are on vacation and schools and colleges are not typically in session. While the Primary was moved from September to August to comply with provisions in the federal MOVE Act, the Secretary of State recommends moving the Primary to an earlier date in the year, such as before Memorial Day.

4 History of Washington State Primary Systems - <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/history-of-washington-state-primary-systems.aspx>

5 The Secretaries of State for both Wyoming and Montana report turnout statistics on their websites. The Oklahoma State Election Board does not publish raw turnout statistics, though this can be estimated by dividing the sum of ballots cast in each of the partisan primaries for Governor (the top state contest) and dividing by the number of eligible registered voters in the state

General Election Turnout

With 71.8% of active voters casting valid ballots, Washington's registered population turnout was higher than any Presidential midterm year since 1970. This is slightly higher than the turnout rate in 2010, the previous midterm year with a U.S. Senate race, which stood at 71.2%.

Turnout in Presidential midterm years appears to be largely dependent upon whether a U.S. Senate race is on the ballot. Since reliable data has become available, General Election turnout in these cycles has only surpassed 70% on six occasions; 1938, 1958, 1970, 2010, and 2018. A U.S. Senate seat was up in each of these years. Turnout in 2018 was up 18% from 2014, which lacked a Senate race. This increase is observable in counties across the state.

In 2018, each of Washington's 39 counties reported increased General Election turnout from 2014⁶. King County experienced the largest surge in participation, with 21.4% more registered voters participating in 2018. The smallest increase over 2014 took place in Garfield County, at 3.1%. However, Garfield County recorded 83.3% turnout in 2018, the second highest of any county in the state, and 80.2% in 2014, the highest in the state that year.

Aside from U.S. Senate races, the competitiveness of U.S. House districts has also been associated with variation in electoral participation over time. According to political polling, three of Washington's ten U.S. House seats were considered competitive in 2018, the highest number in any year since 2012 when redistricting from the 2010 Census came into effect.

Initiatives and referenda present yet another likely contributor to the increased voter turnout in 2018. Four initiatives and one advisory vote appeared on the General Election ballot, in which some contentious policy issues were addressed. I-1634 (concerning sales taxes) and I-1639 (concerning firearms) rank ninth and tenth in state history in terms of the number of signatures submitted with their petitions.

General Election Ballot Counting

According to data submitted by County Auditors, voters returned almost 3.2 million ballots in the 2018 General Election. A greater share of these voters returned their ballots via drop box than in the August Primary, 45% to 40%, respectively. This was a decrease of around 10% from levels of drop box usage seen in 2017 and 2016. As with the Primary, this decrease was likely due to the prepaid postage pilot.

The ballot rejection rate in the 2018 General Election was 1.1%, a level consistent across general elections since data collection began in the mid-2000s (the rejected ballot rate has always been 1.1% or 1.2%). Of these, 27.2% were rejected because of a late postmark, and 65% were rejected because of an unresolved signature issue. This is a reversal from the Primary, in which late postmarks were the most common rejection reason.

6 Gilliam, Franklin D. "Influences on Voter Turnout for U. S. House Elections in Non-Presidential Years." *Legislative Studies Quarterly* 10, no. 3 (1985): 339-51. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/440035>.

Primary Ballots Cast & Turnout

| Year | Eligible Voters | Ballots Cast | Turnout |
|------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| 2018 | 4,299,309 | 1,753,545 | 40.8% |
| 2014 | 3,925,663 | 1,222,710 | 31.2% |
| 2010 | 3,592,079 | 1,471,791 | 41.0% |
| 2006 | 3,182,209 | 1,243,992 | 39.1% |
| 2002 | 3,238,601 | 1,107,861 | 34.2% |
| 1998 | 3,082,341 | 1,087,650 | 35.3% |
| 1994 | 2,846,753 | 983,196 | 34.5% |
| 1990 | 2,184,605 | 670,874 | 30.7% |
| 1986 | 2,181,843 | 667,818 | 30.6% |
| 1982 | 2,052,851 | 725,531 | 35.3% |
| 1978 | 1,917,683 | 559,735 | 29.2% |
| 1974 | 1,865,723 | 503,132 | 27.0% |
| 1970 | 1,518,490 | 696,948 | 45.9% |
| 1966 | 1,450,192 | 643,477 | 44.4% |
| 1962 | 1,412,400 | 546,886 | 38.7% |
| 1958 | 1,338,757 | 574,003 | 42.9% |
| 1954 | 1,269,951 | 475,011 | 37.4% |
| 1950 | 1,170,604 | 494,648 | 42.3% |
| 1946 | 984,881 | 399,249 | 40.5% |
| 1942 | 897,983 | 293,222 | 32.7% |
| 1938 | 853,826 | 478,317 | 56.0% |

General Election Ballots Cast & Turnout

| Year | Eligible Voters | Ballots Cast | Turnout |
|------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| 2018 | 4,362,459 | 3,133,462 | 71.8% |
| 2014 | 3,922,248 | 2,124,330 | 54.2% |
| 2010 | 3,601,268 | 2,565,589 | 71.2% |
| 2006 | 3,264,511 | 2,107,370 | 64.6% |
| 2002 | 3,209,648 | 1,808,720 | 56.4% |
| 1998 | 3,119,562 | 1,939,421 | 62.2% |
| 1994 | 2,896,319 | 1,733,371 | 59.9% |
| 1990 | 2,225,101 | 1,362,651 | 61.2% |
| 1986 | 2,230,354 | 1,358,160 | 60.9% |
| 1982 | 2,105,563 | 1,404,831 | 66.7% |
| 1978 | 1,960,900 | 1,028,854 | 52.5% |
| 1974 | 1,896,214 | 1,044,425 | 55.1% |
| 1970 | 1,562,916 | 1,123,000 | 71.9% |
| 1966 | 1,577,793 | 1,053,525 | 66.8% |
| 1962 | 1,446,593 | 971,706 | 67.2% |
| 1958 | 1,375,035 | 978,400 | 71.2% |
| 1954 | 1,292,871 | 890,509 | 68.9% |
| 1950 | 1,217,942 | 800,573 | 65.7% |
| 1946 | 1,078,723 | 694,706 | 64.4% |
| 1942 | 913,481 | 462,656 | 50.6% |
| 1938 | 898,159 | 632,813 | 70.5% |

Primary - Ballots Rejected

| Reason | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Late Postmark | 17,167 | 59.1% |
| Missing Signature | 2,890 | 10.0% |
| Bad Signature | 7,932 | 27.3% |
| Electronic with no hardcopy | 102 | 0.4% |
| Other Reason | 940 | 3.2% |

General Election - Ballots Rejected

| Reason | Total | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------|
| Late Postmark | 9,379 | 27.4% |
| Missing Signature | 4,696 | 13.7% |
| Bad Signature | 17,673 | 51.7% |
| Electronic with no hardcopy | 20 | 0.1% |
| Other Reason | 2,414 | 7.1% |

UOCAVA (Military and Overseas Voters)

Military and Overseas Citizens

A subset of Washington's voters are registered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), and are often referred to as UOCAVA voters. Voters in this category are usually members of the Armed Forces of the United States in active service, though spouses and dependents of active duty service members can also qualify when absent from their official place of residence. In addition, citizens residing outside the United States are also eligible for UOCAVA status, and may register from their most recent residential address in Washington, or the most recent residential address in Washington of a family member.

Ballots Issued and Received in 2018

In the 2018 General election, approximately 2.2% of all ballots issued in the State of Washington were UOCAVA ballots. Of the UOCAVA ballots that were issued, approximately 45.3% were returned to the counties from which they originated, almost 25% lower than the return rate for regular ballots in the state.

The county issuing the greatest number of UOCAVA ballots was King County, with nearly 26,000 issued in the November General Election. Pierce County followed King with around 20,000 UOCAVA ballots issued, as well as Kitsap and Thurston with approximately 10,000 and 8,000 ballots, respectively. All four of these counties have a major military installation within their boundaries or in an adjacent county.

Of the 43,112 UOCAVA ballots that were returned to counties in the 2018 General Election, roughly 25% were received by Email or Fax. UOCAVA ballots accounted for 97% of all ballots returned by email or fax in Washington State.

Ballots Rejected

In the 2018 General Election, UOCAVA ballots had a rejection rate of 2.4%, while the cumulative rejection rate for all ballots in Washington State was 1.1%. Of the UOCAVA ballots that were rejected, 72.2% were rejected due to a missing signature or a signature that did not match what the state had on record for that voter. This is somewhat similar to cumulative figures for the entire state, in which 65% of ballot rejections were due to these specific, unresolved signature issues.

2018 General Election: UOCAVA Ballots Received, Rejected, and Reason for Rejection

| County | UOCAVA Ballots | Percent UOCAVA | Accepted | Rejected | Missing Signature | Bad Signature | Late Post-mark | Other reason |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Adams | 53 | 0.8% | 30.2% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asotin | 57 | 0.4% | 47.4% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benton | 785 | 0.7% | 53.1% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chelan | 381 | 0.8% | 44.9% | 0.6% | 100.0% | - | - | - |
| Clallam | 749 | 1.4% | 43.5% | 0.3% | - | - | 100.0% | - |
| Clark | 2,914 | 1.0% | 50.8% | 2.6% | 41.0% | 51.3% | 2.6% | - |
| Columbia | 22 | 0.8% | 68.2% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 683 | 1.0% | 40.4% | 1.8% | - | 100.0% | - | - |
| Douglas | 179 | 0.8% | 39.7% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ferry | 42 | 0.9% | 38.1% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 283 | 0.8% | 38.2% | 0.9% | - | 100.0% | - | - |
| Garfield | 17 | 1.0% | 47.1% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Grant | 310 | 0.8% | 36.1% | 2.7% | - | 33.3% | 66.7% | - |
| Grays Harbor | 72 | 0.2% | 55.6% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Island | 4,120 | 7.2% | 36.4% | 0.6% | 44.4% | 33.3% | 22.2% | - |
| Jefferson | 403 | 1.6% | 52.4% | - | - | - | - | - |
| King | 25,945 | 2.0% | 59.6% | 4.2% | 21.6% | 44.3% | 0.5% | 33.6% |
| Kitsap | 10,034 | 5.8% | 44.3% | 1.5% | 41.5% | 36.9% | 7.7% | 13.8% |
| Kittitas | 234 | 0.9% | 42.3% | 1.0% | 100.0% | - | - | - |
| Klickitat | 160 | 1.1% | 43.1% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lewis | 339 | 0.7% | 44.2% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lincoln | 77 | 1.1% | 51.9% | 5.0% | 50.0% | 50.0% | - | - |
| Mason | 611 | 1.5% | 38.3% | 0.9% | 50.0% | 50.0% | - | - |
| Okanogan | 229 | 1.0% | 42.4% | 4.1% | - | 50.0% | 50.0% | - |
| Pacific | 137 | 0.9% | 46.0% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pend Oreille | 88 | 1.0% | 65.9% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pierce | 19,392 | 3.8% | 34.8% | 1.8% | 22.1% | 72.1% | 3.3% | 2.5% |
| San Juan | 221 | 1.6% | 57.9% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skagit | 892 | 1.2% | 40.0% | 0.6% | 100.0% | - | - | - |
| Skamania | 104 | 1.3% | 43.3% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Snohomish | 6,411 | 1.4% | 37.4% | 1.6% | 50.0% | 36.8% | - | 13.2% |
| Spokane | 5,646 | 1.7% | 46.9% | 0.5% | 21.4% | 78.6% | - | - |
| Stevens | 326 | 1.0% | 50.0% | 1.2% | - | - | - | 100.0% |
| Thurston | 8,257 | 4.4% | 36.4% | 1.5% | 41.3% | 34.8% | 4.3% | - |
| Wahkiakum | 20 | 0.6% | 35.0% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Walla Walla | 374 | 1.1% | 54.5% | - | - | - | - | - |
| Whatcom | 3,058 | 2.1% | 41.9% | 1.6% | 9.5% | 9.5% | - | 81.0% |
| Whitman | 353 | 1.4% | 44.5% | 3.2% | 20.0% | 80.0% | - | - |
| Yakima | 1,271 | 1.1% | 36.6% | 0.2% | 100.0% | - | - | - |
| z-Totals | 95,249 | 2.2% | 45.3% | 2.4% | 25.7% | 46.5% | 2.2% | 24.6% |

PRECINCTS, LOCATIONS, AND PROVISIONAL VOTING

Precincts

The total number of precincts in the General Election increased from 7,165 in 2016 to 7,317 in 2018.

Locations

The total number of voting centers (also referred to as service centers) in the General Election was roughly the same in 2018 as in 2016. In 2018 there were 57 voting centers, while in 2016 there were 59. These voting centers provide services such as in-person voter registration and Accessible Voting Units, or AVUs. Each county is required by law to have at least one service center available. In the 2014 General Election, there were 47 voting centers available across the state.

Provisional Voting

The total number of provisional ballots issued in the 2018 General Election increased slightly over 2014, but was substantially lower than the number issued in 2016. Of provisional ballots received, the rate of rejection rose from 14% in 2014 and 2016 to 46.5% in 2018.

Spokane County once again issued the most provisional ballots of any county in Washington, having issued 327 or roughly 28.9%. This figure represents a decrease from 2016 in which Spokane County accounted for 46% of Washington's provisional ballots. The reason for Spokane County's issuance of such a large number of provisional ballots has been due to a lack of network connectivity at its voting centers, as well as having the fourth highest population of active voters among Washington's 39 counties.

Of the 844 rejected provisional ballots, around 95% were rejected due to the voter not being registered or not registered in time for the November General Election. The remainder were rejected due to unresolved issues with a voter's signature, such as a non-matching signature or missing signature.

Provisionals

| County | Issued | Received | Forwarded | Counted | Rejected |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Adams | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| Asotin | 5 | 4 | - | - | 4 |
| Benton | 53 | 102 | - | 55 | 47 |
| Chelan | - | 12 | - | 12 | - |
| Clallam | - | - | - | - | - |
| Clark | 28 | 35 | - | 7 | 28 |
| Columbia | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Douglas | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Ferry | - | - | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 8 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Garfield | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Grant | 2 | 16 | - | 16 | - |
| Grays Harbor | 12 | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Island | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jefferson | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| King | 66 | 379 | 65 | 155 | 159 |
| Kitsap | 85 | 109 | 24 | 31 | 54 |
| Kittitas | 9 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 7 |
| Klickitat | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Lewis | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Lincoln | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Mason | 8 | 16 | - | 8 | 8 |
| Okanogan | 7 | 13 | - | 7 | 6 |
| Pacific | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pend Oreille | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pierce | 216 | 243 | 102 | 31 | 110 |
| San Juan | - | - | - | - | - |
| Skagit | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Skamania | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Snohomish | 200 | 298 | 79 | 93 | 126 |
| Spokane | 327 | 327 | 146 | - | 181 |
| Stevens | 6 | 23 | 1 | 18 | 4 |
| Thurston | 74 | 115 | 9 | 42 | 64 |
| Wahkiakum | - | - | - | - | - |
| Walla Walla | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Whatcom | 6 | 41 | 1 | 27 | 13 |
| Whitman | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yakima | 8 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| z-Totals | 1,133 | 1,816 | 436 | 536 | 844 |

Rejected Provisionals

| Reason Rejected | Number | Percentage |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| Other reason | 800 | 94.90% |
| Bad Signature | 24 | 2.85% |
| Missing Signature | 19 | 2.25% |
| Late Postmark | - | 0.00% |

Provisionals by Year

| Year | Received | Counted |
|------|----------|---------|
| 2008 | 54,047 | 40,786 |
| 2010 | 6,081 | 4,481 |
| 2012 | 6,832 | 3,782 |
| 2014 | 1,194 | 784 |
| 2016 | 6,172 | 3,358 |
| 2018 | 1,816 | 536 |

PREPAID POSTAGE

Overview of the Pilot

Washington is a vote by mail state, in which voters have an 18-day period to fill out and return their ballots to election officials. In order to be counted, ballots must be returned or postmarked by 8:00 PM on Election Day. Voters have had the choice of returning their ballots by placing them in ballot drop boxes provided by county election departments, or by affixing a first class stamp to the ballot's return envelope and mailing it back to the county.

Washington's vote by mail system is essentially an evolution of its permanent absentee option which increased in popularity over the previous three decades. As of 2012, in-person voting only takes place at specialized elections service centers, at least one of which is available in each county.

While assessment of Washington's vote by mail system has been largely positive, election officials are constantly looking for ways to refine procedures and infrastructure with the goal of increasing participation.

The postage requirement on return envelopes has been identified as a possible deterrent to voting among some segments of the population. Voters may also perceive confidentiality and security issues with the placement of a signature and phone number on the outside of ballot return envelopes moving through the postal service (from 2005 to 2010, County Auditors were required to issue return envelopes with a *confidentiality flap* to cover this information)⁷. In order to mitigate these concerns and others, the State has required counties to increase the number of ballot drop boxes they provide as an alternative to the postal service.

Prepaid postage on ballot return envelopes has been identified as another means to increase the ease of voting and bypass accessibility issues with drop boxes. In the past two years, King County has experimented with prepaid postage in a handful of local elections, and announced in the spring of 2018 that it would offer prepaid postage to all of its resident voters in the upcoming Primary and General Elections. Subsequently, the Secretary of State and Governor of Washington jointly agreed to fund a pilot of this program across all counties in the state.

⁷ ESB 6430, Bill Analysis, Washington State House of Representatives Office of Program Research, State Government and Tribal Affairs Committee, 2010 Regular Session. <http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2009-10/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/6430.E%20HBA%20SGTA%2010.pdf>

Outcomes and Analysis

It is difficult to assess the impact of the prepaid postage pilot on voter turnout, which can be influenced by a wide range of factors across election cycles, most of which are political. Changes to more specific areas of voter behavior, such as how and when voters return their ballots, are easier to identify due to their greater dependence upon elections infrastructure.

In 2017, the Legislature passed SSB 5472, which amended RCW 29A.40.160 and increased the number of drop boxes counties were required to provide. As more drop boxes have been added, their usage has increased. In the 2018 Primary and General Elections, drop box usage fell sharply, indicating a shift back to mail as the most popular return method.

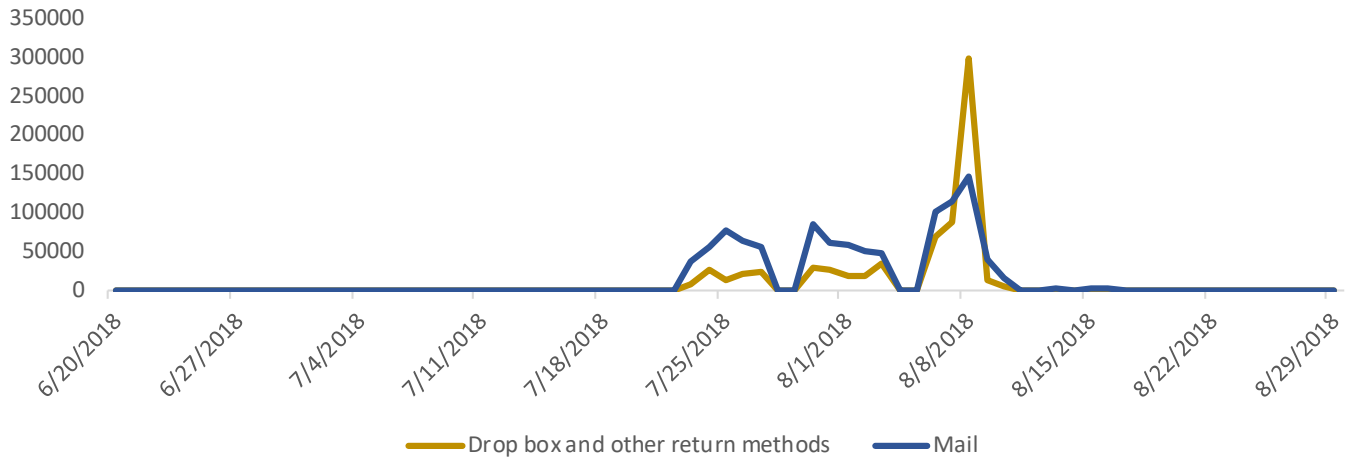
The effect of prepaid postage on when voters returned their ballots is less clear. In 2018, counties processed a greater share of ballots after the date of the August Primary than in 2016 or 2014. On the date of the Primary itself, counties processed the same proportion of ballots in 2018 as in 2014, but fewer than in 2016. The 2018 Primary had the highest percentage of returns by mail since 2015, and a very high rate of ballot rejections due to late postmarks, accounting for nearly 60% of rejections.

The differences between General Elections are not as pronounced. While 2016 saw slightly more ballots returned the week after the election than 2018, half as many were rejected due to late postmark. Also, proportionally more ballots were returned the two weeks prior to the election in 2018 than in 2014 or 2016.

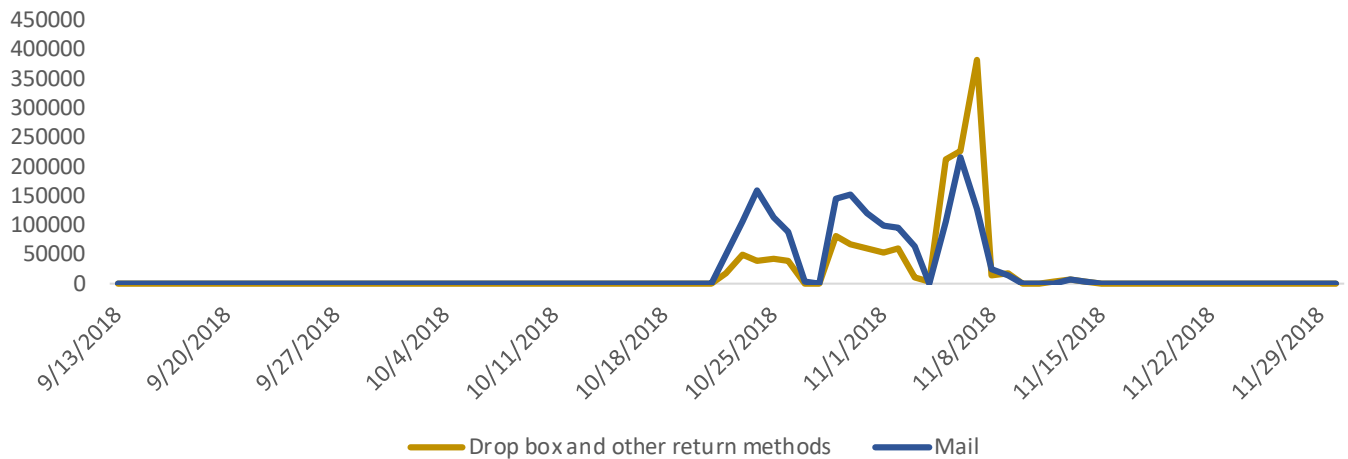
In 2018 election cycle, counties provided voter-level data to the Secretary of State as part of a contract to receive reimbursement for business reply mail expenses incurred during the pilot. For each ballot issued, counties provided voter identification numbers, and for the ballots that were returned; the date of return and the return method (drop box or mail).

Though this data is only available for 2018, it does suggest that voters tended to return their ballots later in the Primary than in the General, and that mail returns are more evenly spread over the voting period while drop box returns are highly concentrated on Election Day and the day before. While prepaid postage encouraged voters to return their ballots by mail, and voters choosing this option are more likely to return their ballots earlier, it does not appear to have encouraged these voters to return their ballots any earlier than they did before prepaid postage was available.

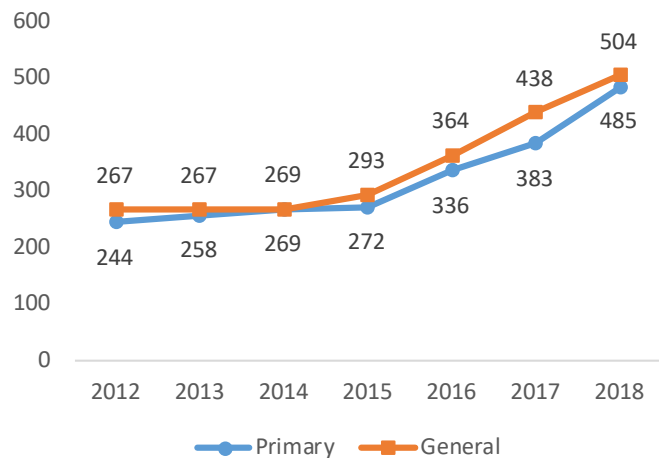
Primary - Drop Box vs Mail Returns by Day



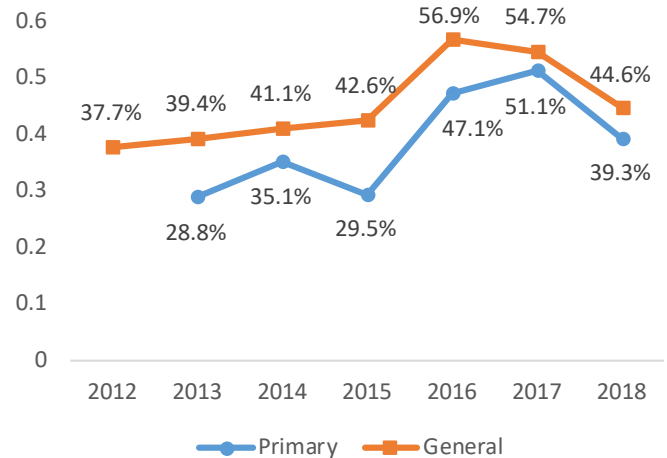
General Election - Drop Box vs Mail Returns by Day



Number of Ballot Drop Box Locations



Ballot Drop Box Usage



SURVEY ON POST-ELECTION AUDITS

In March of 2018, the Legislature passed ESHB 2406, relating to election security practices around auditing and equipment. The act amends RCW 29A.60.170 and RCW 29A.60.185 to expand the range of options county elections officials may use to audit the results of votes cast in their jurisdiction.

Previously, counties were only required to conduct post-election audits under certain circumstances depending on the type of voting equipment they used.

State law now requires county elections officials to conduct an audit of all duplicated ballots under RCW 29A.60.125, in addition to at least one audit selected from the four methods listed below:

- 1) Audit of votes cast on direct recording electronic devices (DREs)
- 2) Random check of ballot counting equipment (random batch or precinct audit)
- 3) A risk-limiting audit (RLA)
- 4) Independent electronic audit of ballot counting equipment

Under ESHB 2406, the Secretary of State was required to survey counties on the procedures they adopted to assess compliance with state law, report discrepancies, and recommend best practices. All 39 counties responded to the survey, and 38 were found to be in full or partial compliance.

Of the 38 counties that conducted a post-election audit other than the required audit of duplicated ballots, each conducted the random batch or precinct audit. No discrepancies were reported from these audits. For the duplicated ballot audit, five counties reported that corrections to individual ballots were made as a result of conducting the audit.

In 2019, Washington counties will begin piloting risk limiting audits (RLAs), which use statistical methods to select for manual inspection a random sample of ballots within an election jurisdiction.⁸ RLAs have been piloted at the county level in various states, and Colorado has recently begun performing RLAs statewide.⁹

⁸ Lindeman, M., and P. B Stark. "A Gentle Introduction to Risk-Limiting Audits." IEEE Security And Privacy, Special Issue on Electronic Voting, 10, no. 5 (2012): 42-49.

⁹ Hoffman, Cindy. "#Countdown18: Ensuring Accuracy – Colorado." Blogs, U.S. Election Assistance Commission. <https://www.eac.gov/countdown18-ensuring-accuracy—colorado/>

CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING

In 1992, the Office of the Secretary of State established the Certification and Training (C&T) program to help maintain standardization and uniformity in elections procedures in Washington State. The C&T team is responsible for the training of election administrators, conducting regular and special reviews of county elections procedures, providing elections assistance, and the publication of a Clearinghouse Program.

Each county is required to have at least two certified elections administrators on staff. In order to be certified, staff must attend a two-day orientation class and pass a written exam, both of which are administered by C&T, in addition to 40 hours of approved training and two years of service in an elections office. Throughout the year, C&T conducts classes and presentations to fulfill these training requirements, and approves training hours from other sources.

In 2018, C&T approved up to 61 hours of training per person through 14 separate training opportunities. Nine were eLearning opportunities, and five were in-person events. This resulted in 4,620 hours earned across the state. At the time of publication of this report, there are 168 certified elections administrators in the state.

C&T conducted ten county reviews, in Pierce, Mason, Cowlitz, Clark, Jefferson, Chelan, San Juan, Spokane, Whatcom, and Kitsap County. After the General Election, C&T oversaw five recounts, three for legislative district races and two for county races.

| Opportunity | Hours | Users | Applicable Hours Provided |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Elections Conference | 13.5 | 220 | 2,970 |
| E101 - Renton | 13 | 41 | 533 |
| E101 - Moses Lake | 13 | 15 | 195 |
| Table Top the Vote - Camp Murray | 4.5 | 42 | 189 |
| Table Top the Vote - Cheney | 4.5 | 25 | 112.5 |
| Cybersecurity Training CTCL | 4.5 | 18 | 81 |
| ReconciliationForm | 2 | 69 | 138 |
| Open Mic: Ballot Drop Boxes | 1.5 | 92 | 138 |
| Open Mic: Reconciliation Form EHB1507 | 1 | 80 | 80 |
| Intro to Elections Administration 101 | 1 | 37 | 37 |
| E101 Kick-Off | 1 | 37 | 37 |
| How to Search RCWs & WACs | 0.75 | 97 | 72.75 |
| Cybersecurity: Meet EI-ISAC | 0.5 | 50 | 25 |
| WEI Learn Matrix | 0.25 | 50 | 12.5 |

Primary Drop Box Usage

| County | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 45.8% | 48.3% | 52.1% | 63.7% | 61.0% | 49.4% |
| Asotin | - | - | 45.9% | 52.8% | - | 47.6% |
| Benton | 34.0% | 42.8% | - | 44.2% | 60.9% | 47.2% |
| Chelan | 56.9% | 60.4% | - | 69.6% | 70.0% | 57.5% |
| Clallam | 54.6% | 59.2% | - | 69.6% | 69.9% | 58.3% |
| Clark | 20.1% | 22.4% | 32.5% | 40.3% | 33.3% | 36.2% |
| Columbia | - | 54.8% | - | 40.2% | - | 44.9% |
| Cowlitz | 60.3% | 65.9% | 75.1% | 74.9% | 69.3% | 62.4% |
| Douglas | - | 13.7% | - | 84.5% | 53.1% | 45.7% |
| Ferry | - | - | - | - | 24.5% | 18.9% |
| Franklin | 33.4% | 43.2% | - | 61.0% | 59.7% | 43.1% |
| Garfield | - | 47.6% | 37.3% | 65.1% | 67.1% | 53.6% |
| Grant | 19.2% | 18.4% | 24.1% | 28.8% | 20.7% | 23.5% |
| Grays Harbor | 2.6% | 13.6% | - | 26.8% | - | 16.9% |
| Island | 26.6% | 34.4% | 39.2% | 53.8% | 48.9% | 34.7% |
| Jefferson | 45.1% | 36.9% | 48.2% | 40.6% | 48.0% | 35.2% |
| King | 14.9% | 15.9% | 19.3% | 35.6% | 47.7% | 32.3% |
| Kitsap | 32.7% | 38.2% | - | 24.4% | 49.9% | 44.7% |
| Kittitas | 2.3% | 61.7% | - | 67.0% | 64.3% | 56.2% |
| Klickitat | - | 69.3% | - | 74.2% | 78.2% | 67.0% |
| Lewis | 12.8% | 20.6% | - | 43.2% | 42.2% | 38.5% |
| Lincoln | 5.3% | 24.3% | 33.8% | 27.8% | 3.4% | 19.7% |
| Mason | 57.9% | 59.5% | - | 67.8% | 77.3% | 44.1% |
| Okanogan | 12.6% | 15.4% | - | - | 26.3% | 30.3% |
| Pacific | 2.1% | - | - | - | 18.8% | 33.2% |
| Pend Oreille | 40.5% | 45.8% | - | 44.8% | 43.6% | 30.5% |
| Pierce | 43.9% | 48.3% | 47.8% | 54.9% | 54.7% | 41.0% |
| San Juan | 77.3% | 57.0% | 76.9% | 65.8% | 72.5% | 53.0% |
| Skagit | - | 66.3% | - | 71.9% | 72.4% | 57.6% |
| Skamania | 55.4% | 57.1% | - | 65.6% | 50.2% | 58.9% |
| Snohomish | 40.6% | 42.5% | - | 53.9% | 57.4% | 45.6% |
| Spokane | 45.2% | 46.0% | - | 50.5% | 51.9% | 35.4% |
| Stevens | 20.0% | - | - | - | 26.2% | 18.2% |
| Thurston | 61.9% | 66.3% | - | 72.3% | 72.0% | 57.8% |
| Wahkiakum | - | 44.0% | - | 49.5% | - | 25.7% |
| Walla Walla | 46.1% | 55.3% | 50.8% | 62.7% | 60.9% | 49.5% |
| Whatcom | 38.7% | 46.6% | 52.1% | 67.4% | 66.8% | 55.4% |
| Whitman | 15.0% | - | - | - | 35.8% | 24.4% |
| Yakima | 12.9% | 15.3% | - | 20.1% | 18.2% | 16.9% |
| z-Totals | 28.8% | 35.1% | 29.5% | 47.1% | 51.1% | 39.3% |

General Election Drop Box Usage

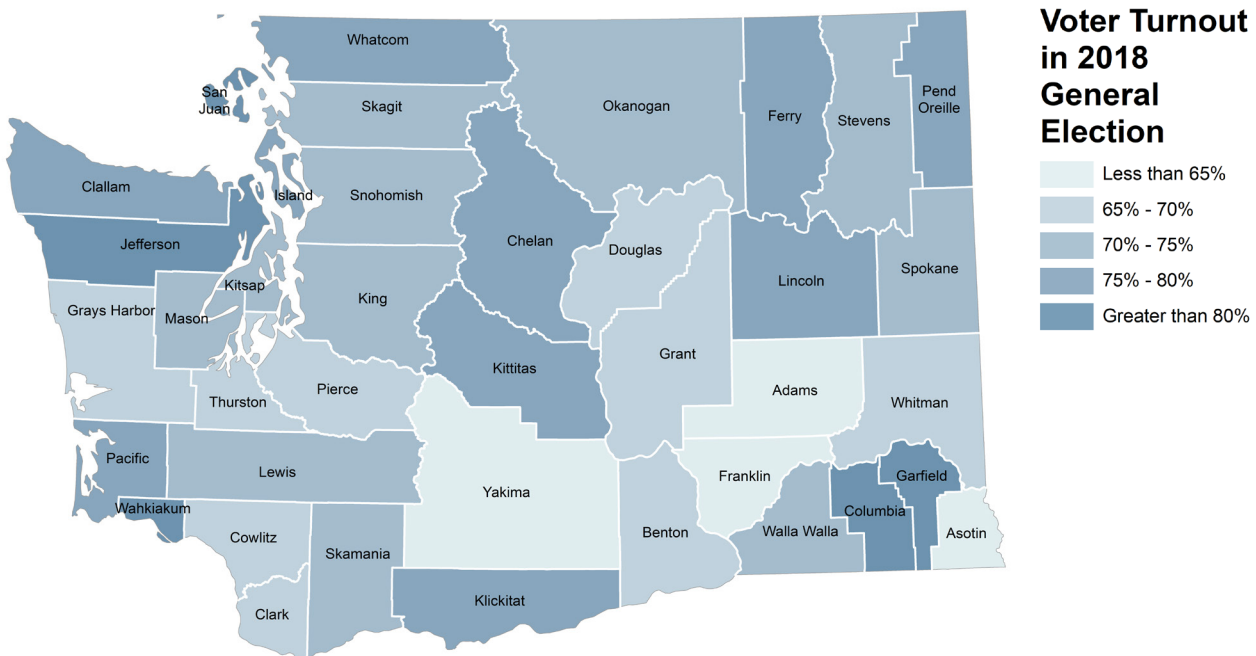
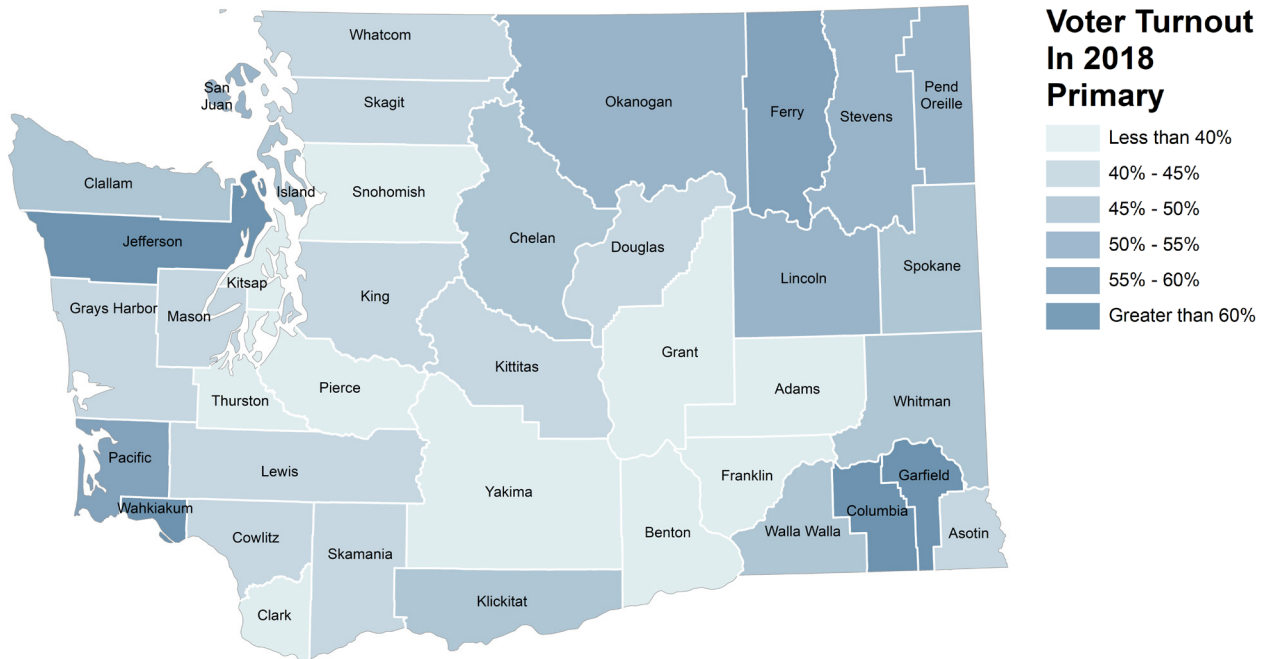
| County | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | - | 50.9% | 54.7% | 56.0% | 62.2% | 63.7% | 52.8% |
| Asotin | - | 50.8% | 54.3% | 55.2% | 53.0% | 59.2% | 60.3% |
| Benton | 57.2% | 54.1% | 46.5% | 57.2% | 66.9% | 45.6% | 38.7% |
| Chelan | 60.6% | 63.7% | 67.9% | 69.4% | 72.9% | 71.5% | 59.9% |
| Clallam | 57.6% | 60.0% | 65.3% | 68.4% | 73.3% | 73.2% | 61.1% |
| Clark | 32.4% | 29.8% | 34.1% | 22.3% | 47.6% | 42.7% | 42.5% |
| Columbia | 59.7% | 35.7% | 60.5% | 63.5% | 69.4% | 64.5% | 48.6% |
| Cowlitz | 71.0% | 69.6% | 75.1% | 73.0% | 76.5% | 23.9% | 67.6% |
| Douglas | 46.0% | 58.6% | 48.1% | 50.6% | 64.6% | 40.0% | 48.9% |
| Ferry | - | 32.5% | 29.6% | 28.9% | 29.5% | 31.3% | 21.5% |
| Franklin | 42.8% | 43.7% | 59.7% | 61.7% | 68.2% | 64.4% | 50.4% |
| Garfield | - | 53.5% | 29.9% | 68.2% | 70.1% | 74.8% | 63.5% |
| Grant | 16.7% | 10.0% | 28.1% | 25.3% | 30.3% | 29.6% | 42.6% |
| Grays Harbor | - | 6.2% | 10.6% | - | 53.8% | 23.7% | 39.6% |
| Island | 32.2% | 38.6% | 41.8% | 43.7% | 50.6% | 56.2% | 45.1% |
| Jefferson | 6.6% | - | 40.0% | 40.9% | 47.2% | 49.9% | 40.8% |
| King | 20.9% | 20.2% | 21.6% | 26.3% | 49.3% | 53.2% | 39.7% |
| Kitsap | 43.8% | 42.3% | 46.4% | 36.9% | 54.9% | 54.8% | 50.6% |
| Kittitas | 61.5% | 62.9% | 66.2% | 65.1% | 71.2% | 67.5% | 59.3% |
| Klickitat | 68.0% | 69.5% | 73.9% | 71.3% | 74.2% | 73.4% | 75.4% |
| Lewis | 22.8% | 20.9% | 24.6% | 33.3% | 57.8% | 50.2% | 44.5% |
| Lincoln | 23.9% | 24.3% | 27.2% | 26.0% | 28.7% | - | 15.4% |
| Mason | 58.9% | 59.1% | 62.9% | 62.5% | 69.8% | 66.8% | 46.5% |
| Okanogan | - | 7.2% | 17.4% | 16.3% | 26.1% | 33.8% | 28.1% |
| Pacific | 20.9% | 16.8% | 25.2% | 22.1% | 32.0% | 30.6% | 35.1% |
| Pend Oreille | 43.7% | 44.5% | 45.8% | 42.3% | 47.4% | 45.8% | 37.4% |
| Pierce | 47.9% | 51.1% | 54.6% | 51.9% | 61.1% | 61.2% | 43.2% |
| San Juan | 57.6% | 59.0% | 62.3% | 64.2% | 61.1% | 65.1% | 53.4% |
| Skagit | 68.9% | 70.2% | 71.7% | 70.8% | 77.1% | 71.9% | 63.0% |
| Skamania | 55.8% | 53.7% | 66.2% | 56.0% | 67.2% | 58.3% | 62.8% |
| Snohomish | 43.3% | 44.6% | 47.2% | 51.0% | 64.4% | 60.9% | 51.2% |
| Spokane | 50.6% | 69.6% | 52.6% | 53.1% | 61.2% | 52.4% | 37.8% |
| Stevens | 2.9% | 19.8% | - | 34.5% | 33.5% | 25.1% | 20.0% |
| Thurston | 67.1% | 70.1% | 69.4% | 70.0% | 73.0% | 74.6% | 57.2% |
| Wahkiakum | 50.0% | - | 46.7% | 47.8% | 50.4% | 45.7% | 36.4% |
| Walla Walla | 53.3% | 52.8% | 62.4% | 59.9% | 70.0% | 61.7% | 56.5% |
| Whatcom | 41.6% | 50.1% | 54.5% | 66.1% | 77.6% | 72.7% | 59.3% |
| Whitman | - | - | - | - | 35.8% | 35.5% | 31.2% |
| Yakima | 18.7% | 16.0% | 19.5% | 19.4% | 28.9% | 24.2% | 23.0% |
| z-Totals | 37.7% | 39.4% | 41.1% | 42.6% | 56.9% | 54.7% | 44.6% |

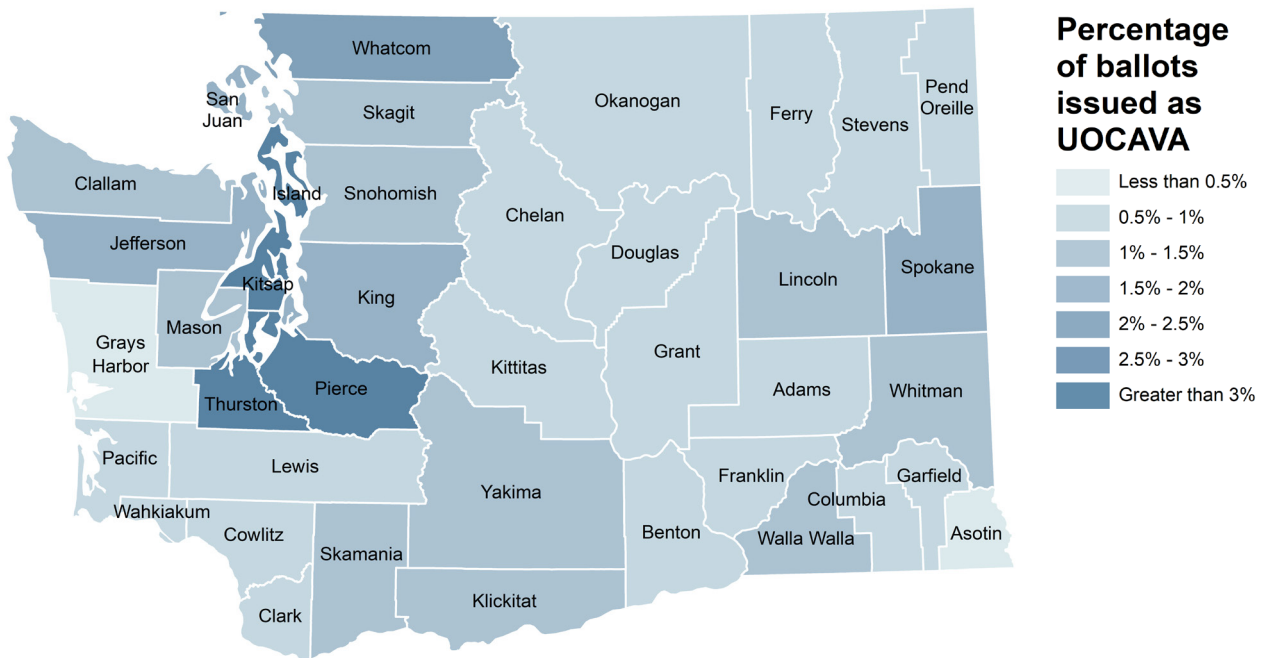
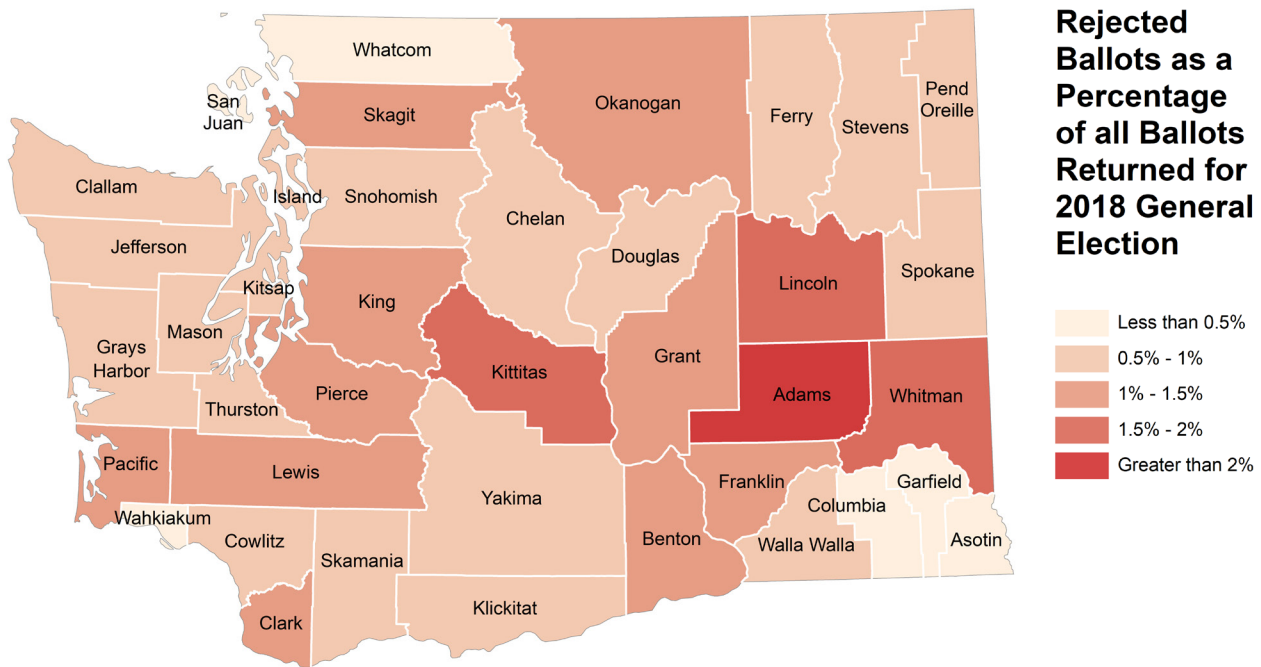
Primary Voter Turnout

| County | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 45.3% | 37.2% | 29.2% | 32.4% | 31.1% | 36.3% |
| Asotin | - | 38.5% | 28.7% | 34.1% | - | 40.4% |
| Benton | 32.9% | 38.2% | 16.9% | 33.5% | 24.6% | 37.2% |
| Chelan | 17.6% | 33.3% | 24.5% | 38.4% | 34.3% | 45.7% |
| Clallam | 28.9% | 37.1% | 35.2% | 41.0% | 28.8% | 49.0% |
| Clark | 19.6% | 28.6% | 25.9% | 30.6% | 19.9% | 36.1% |
| Columbia | - | 49.8% | - | 42.6% | - | 65.8% |
| Cowlitz | 25.1% | 32.8% | 22.1% | 32.4% | 20.2% | 40.5% |
| Douglas | 60.2% | 34.7% | 63.0% | 37.6% | 21.4% | 40.1% |
| Ferry | 36.8% | 54.2% | - | 44.3% | 39.6% | 57.3% |
| Franklin | 32.8% | 33.7% | 22.2% | 28.1% | 16.6% | 33.6% |
| Garfield | - | 54.0% | 48.8% | 46.2% | 55.5% | 69.0% |
| Grant | 30.4% | 38.8% | 25.0% | 31.3% | 24.6% | 37.9% |
| Grays Harbor | 19.5% | 38.8% | 32.9% | 35.5% | 25.6% | 40.2% |
| Island | 39.8% | 37.0% | 32.8% | 44.1% | 31.6% | 49.2% |
| Jefferson | 41.9% | 50.6% | 37.1% | 48.4% | 35.2% | 60.3% |
| King | 28.6% | 29.3% | 24.5% | 36.1% | 33.8% | 42.6% |
| Kitsap | 27.7% | 33.1% | 22.5% | 35.0% | 26.0% | 39.5% |
| Kittitas | 39.7% | 38.8% | 23.9% | 38.1% | 16.9% | 44.4% |
| Klickitat | 42.3% | 43.9% | - | 35.8% | 37.5% | 46.6% |
| Lewis | 29.1% | 34.0% | 26.3% | 35.2% | 20.3% | 40.8% |
| Lincoln | 49.8% | 43.8% | 26.6% | 43.1% | 44.7% | 54.2% |
| Mason | 25.8% | 39.3% | 33.9% | 40.0% | 28.6% | 44.6% |
| Okanogan | 26.4% | 33.6% | 35.8% | 43.2% | 37.3% | 50.9% |
| Pacific | 42.7% | 43.3% | 44.3% | 43.8% | 33.1% | 56.2% |
| Pend Oreille | 26.5% | 41.6% | - | 42.2% | 35.4% | 54.6% |
| Pierce | 19.9% | 27.4% | 20.5% | 31.7% | 18.7% | 34.4% |
| San Juan | 33.2% | 41.5% | 38.4% | 52.0% | 26.7% | 54.4% |
| Skagit | 43.5% | 35.0% | 20.2% | 36.5% | 28.7% | 42.3% |
| Skamania | 24.2% | 37.2% | 33.4% | 33.6% | 50.0% | 40.2% |
| Snohomish | 21.9% | 25.6% | 22.9% | 33.6% | 23.9% | 37.0% |
| Spokane | 22.2% | 35.3% | 29.6% | 34.0% | 22.1% | 46.1% |
| Stevens | 27.9% | 40.4% | 21.9% | 39.6% | 35.2% | 51.5% |
| Thurston | 25.0% | 29.0% | 22.3% | 37.0% | 22.8% | 38.6% |
| Wahkiakum | 29.4% | 43.3% | - | 42.8% | - | 63.2% |
| Walla Walla | 21.5% | 43.3% | 18.1% | 37.3% | 24.9% | 47.2% |
| Whatcom | 21.7% | 33.7% | 25.3% | 37.1% | 31.1% | 44.9% |
| Whitman | 24.8% | 34.0% | 30.5% | 34.5% | 21.0% | 46.4% |
| Yakima | 25.4% | 31.9% | 26.3% | 27.6% | - | 34.7% |
| z-Totals | 26.0% | 31.2% | 24.4% | 34.9% | 26.9% | 40.8% |

General Election Voter Turnout

| County | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 75.8% | 46.8% | 56.2% | 39.1% | 72.6% | 33.2% | 63.7% |
| Asotin | 73.9% | 46.7% | 55.3% | 43.7% | 72.0% | 45.4% | 63.6% |
| Benton | 82.7% | 43.9% | 55.1% | 32.8% | 78.6% | 30.8% | 69.0% |
| Chelan | 81.4% | 49.9% | 58.7% | 44.0% | 80.4% | 37.9% | 75.7% |
| Clallam | 82.1% | 53.4% | 62.2% | 48.1% | 80.5% | 41.9% | 76.2% |
| Clark | 79.6% | 37.6% | 50.6% | 34.0% | 77.3% | 30.4% | 69.5% |
| Columbia | 86.9% | 54.3% | 73.5% | 52.9% | 83.7% | 41.2% | 82.7% |
| Cowlitz | 77.7% | 38.6% | 55.2% | 33.4% | 75.5% | 36.1% | 69.9% |
| Douglas | 79.8% | 46.7% | 57.1% | 40.1% | 76.9% | 23.2% | 69.2% |
| Ferry | 79.2% | 53.8% | 68.1% | 47.3% | 80.4% | 47.6% | 76.7% |
| Franklin | 77.6% | 41.5% | 50.7% | 33.4% | 73.6% | 34.5% | 64.3% |
| Garfield | 84.6% | 63.3% | 80.2% | 60.6% | 83.6% | 75.2% | 83.3% |
| Grant | 77.0% | 43.6% | 57.6% | 39.7% | 75.7% | 32.8% | 66.1% |
| Grays Harbor | 76.4% | 48.4% | 55.8% | 45.3% | 73.6% | 34.9% | 67.7% |
| Island | 84.7% | 56.6% | 63.2% | 45.3% | 81.5% | 40.6% | 76.1% |
| Jefferson | 88.4% | 64.8% | 70.6% | 55.1% | 86.2% | 61.5% | 83.1% |
| King | 83.6% | 46.9% | 53.4% | 39.2% | 81.3% | 37.4% | 74.8% |
| Kitsap | 82.1% | 49.5% | 56.0% | 38.2% | 78.4% | 30.9% | 72.4% |
| Kittitas | 83.7% | 49.2% | 60.5% | 40.8% | 81.3% | 35.4% | 76.2% |
| Klickitat | 80.2% | 48.8% | 65.1% | 40.8% | 80.6% | 38.1% | 76.3% |
| Lewis | 78.5% | 47.8% | 57.1% | 40.7% | 77.6% | 36.5% | 72.5% |
| Lincoln | 84.6% | 56.1% | 66.0% | 57.8% | 84.0% | 46.5% | 79.0% |
| Mason | 81.4% | 51.3% | 59.5% | 40.9% | 77.7% | 35.9% | 71.7% |
| Okanogan | 80.5% | 50.5% | 59.7% | 44.6% | 79.5% | 32.6% | 73.7% |
| Pacific | 80.2% | 52.8% | 63.1% | 47.7% | 79.2% | 31.9% | 75.4% |
| Pend Oreille | 82.7% | 53.3% | 64.6% | 49.1% | 79.9% | 43.8% | 77.2% |
| Pierce | 78.9% | 41.4% | 50.0% | 34.0% | 74.5% | 26.0% | 66.4% |
| San Juan | 89.4% | 63.0% | 71.6% | 57.6% | 88.3% | 52.8% | 83.8% |
| Skagit | 83.0% | 53.2% | 60.8% | 43.0% | 79.8% | 25.0% | 73.4% |
| Skamania | 80.4% | 41.8% | 60.4% | 40.8% | 79.2% | 31.8% | 72.5% |
| Snohomish | 80.5% | 41.5% | 51.3% | 34.8% | 79.0% | 31.5% | 70.6% |
| Spokane | 80.5% | 43.1% | 56.4% | 42.1% | 78.1% | 30.4% | 72.9% |
| Stevens | 80.3% | 50.1% | 62.3% | 43.9% | 79.0% | 30.7% | 74.2% |
| Thurston | 80.3% | 44.7% | 52.5% | 37.0% | 77.7% | 33.6% | 69.5% |
| Wahkiakum | 82.9% | 64.5% | 64.5% | 48.4% | 82.2% | 37.4% | 80.5% |
| Walla Walla | 80.4% | 45.1% | 59.7% | 38.5% | 79.5% | 32.3% | 74.7% |
| Whatcom | 83.5% | 54.9% | 59.8% | 47.3% | 82.7% | 45.5% | 77.1% |
| Whitman | 81.9% | 45.6% | 60.5% | 44.2% | 84.7% | 33.5% | 69.9% |
| Yakima | 73.7% | 37.5% | 47.5% | 32.7% | 70.9% | 27.8% | 61.8% |
| z-Totals | 81.3% | 45.3% | 54.2% | 38.5% | 78.8% | 33.7% | 71.8% |





**Pre-Registration and Registration Deadlines
by State**

| State | Pre-Reg Age | In-Person | Mail/Online | Automatic VR |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 18 | 15 | 15 | Opt-in |
| Alaska | 17 | 30 | 30 | Opt-out |
| Arizona | 18 | 29 | 29 | Opt-in |
| Arkansas | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| California | 16 & 17 | 15 | 15 | Opt-out |
| Colorado | 16 & 17 | Election Day | 8 | Opt-out |
| Connecticut | 17 | 7 | 7 | Opt-in |
| Delaware | 16 & 17 | 24 | 24 | Opt-in |
| District of Columbia | 16 & 17 | Election Day | 21 | Opt-out |
| Florida | 16 & 17 | 29 | 29 | Opt-in |
| Georgia | 17 | 29 | 29 | Opt-out |
| Hawaii | 16 & 17 | 29 | 29 | Opt-in |
| Idaho | 18 | Election Day | 25 | Opt-in |
| Illinois | 18 | Election Day | 28/16 | Opt-out |
| Indiana | 18 | 29 | 29 | Opt-in |
| Iowa | 17 | 10 | 10 | Opt-in |
| Kansas | 18 | 21 | 21 | Opt-in |
| Kentucky | 18 | 29 | 29 | Opt-in |
| Louisiana | 16 & 17 | 30 | 30/20 | Opt-in |
| Maine | 17 | Election Day | 21 | Opt-in |
| Maryland* | 16 & 17 | 5 | 21 | Opt-in |
| Massachusetts | 16 & 17 | 20 | 20 | Opt-out |
| Michigan* | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Minnesota | 18 | Election Day | 21 | Opt-in |
| Mississippi | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Missouri | 17 | 27 | 27 | Opt-in |
| Montana | 18 | Election Day | 30 | Opt-in |
| Nebraska | 18 | 11 | 18 | Opt-in |
| Nevada | 17 | 21 | 31 | Opt-out |
| New Hampshire | 18 | Election Day | 13 | Opt-in |
| New Jersey | 17 | 21 | 21 | Opt-out |
| New Mexico | 18 | 28 | 28 | Opt-in |
| New York | 18 | 25 | 25 | Opt-in |
| North Carolina | 16 & 17 | 25 | 25 | Opt-in |
| North Dakota | 18 | 25 | 25 | Opt-in |
| Ohio | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Oklahoma | 18 | 25 | 25 | Opt-in |
| Oregon | 16 & 17 | 21 | 21 | Automatic |
| Pennsylvania | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Rhode Island | 16 & 17 | Election Day | 30 | Opt-out |
| South Carolina | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| South Dakota | 18 | 15 | 15 | Opt-in |
| Tennessee | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Texas | 18 | 30 | 30 | Opt-in |
| Utah | 16 & 17 | 7 | 30/7 | Opt-in |
| Vermont | 18 | Election Day | Election Day | Opt-out |
| Virginia | 18 | 22 | 22 | Opt-in |
| Washington** | 18 | 8 | 29 | Opt-in |
| West Virginia* | 17 | 21 | 21 | Opt-in |
| Wisconsin | 18 | Election Day | 20 | Opt-in |
| Wyoming | 18 | Election Day | 14 | Opt-in |

* Three states enacted AVR laws in 2018 but have not yet implemented them

** Washington will implement both automatic voter registration and same-day registration in 2019

Source: The Brennan Center for Justice - <http://www.brennancenter.org/analysis/history-avr-implementation-dates>

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION AND VOTING SURVEY (EAVS)

In accordance with RCW 29A.60.235, the Office of the Secretary of State is to include an analysis of national election statistics in its reporting when such information is available. In even-year cycles, the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) 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.

As with previous cycles, the 2018 EAVS covered voting in the November 2018 General Election, and voter registration activities between the November 2016 and 2018 General Elections. More than 80 million registration applications were submitted during this period, and at the time of the 2018 General Election, 120 million Americans were registered to vote. The turnout rate was 52% of the nation's Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP), and presents a substantial increase from 2014 in which CVAP turnout was 35%. Washington compares favorably to other states across several metrics.

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is calculated by dividing the number of people who participated in an election by the number of people who could have participated. This is often done using a jurisdiction's count of registered voters as the denominator, but states maintain their voter rolls in many different ways. As a response to this, the EAC and other organizations prefer to use an estimate of the Voting Age Population (VAP), or Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) instead. Both use data provided by the US Census Bureau, though CVAP is generally considered to be more accurate due to the variation in numbers of resident non-citizens across states.

At 59.6%, Washington's 2018 CVAP turnout ranked 8th out of 50 states plus the District of Columbia. In 2014, Washington had a CVAP turnout of 42.7% and ranked 17th in the nation. Of the states in which turnout increased between 2014 and 2018, Washington was the 11th most improved state. In terms of 2018 CVAP, Washington was the most populous state in the top 10 for voter turnout, and the 13th most populous overall.

UOCAVA Voting

Of the 42 states that provided complete data, Washington had the 3rd largest population of UOCAVA voters, with nearly 93,000 covered by the Act. Also, Washington is the state with the highest percentage of UOCAVA voters, who make up 2.1% of its actively registered electorate. 60.4% of Washington's UOCAVA voters are classified as uniformed services (military) voters, ranking sixth in the nation.

Washington's 2018 UOCAVA turnout came in at 44.8%, ranking 27th out of 42 states. Uniformed services turnout was lower at 39.5% and a rank of 25th out of 42 states. The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots was 1.5% and the 12th lowest in the nation, while the rejection rate for uniformed services ballots was 1.4% and the 10th lowest.

EAVS - Voting Population by State

| State | VAP | CVAP | Active Reg. Voters | Ballots Cast |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 3,802,714 | 3,688,249 | 3,164,301 | 1,723,694 |
| Alaska | 554,426 | 531,653 | 571,851 | 287,485 |
| Arizona | 5,519,036 | 4,895,706 | 3,715,624 | 2,409,906 |
| Arkansas | 2,319,740 | 2,207,894 | 1,456,887 | 790,557 |
| California | 30,836,229 | 25,650,456 | 19,724,297 | 13,828,680 |
| Colorado | 4,445,013 | 4,057,437 | 3,426,499 | 2,586,432 |
| Connecticut | 2,856,023 | 2,611,667 | 2,193,586 | 1,421,650 |
| Delaware | 769,716 | 709,999 | 672,632 | 366,550 |
| District of Columbia | 577,553 | 510,514 | 511,633 | 231,700 |
| Florida | 17,168,712 | 15,014,950 | 13,278,070 | 8,355,817 |
| Georgia | 8,063,141 | 7,362,615 | 6,437,524 | 3,951,876 |
| Hawaii | 1,122,119 | 1,025,548 | 712,677 | 398,569 |
| Idaho | 1,314,172 | 1,219,481 | 917,609 | 612,582 |
| Illinois | 9,902,219 | 9,055,927 | 8,091,045 | 4,751,180 |
| Indiana | 5,139,352 | 4,899,251 | 4,168,374 | 2,933,234 |
| Iowa | 2,431,468 | 2,325,355 | 2,037,516 | 1,334,279 |
| Kansas | 2,211,696 | 2,091,261 | 1,670,217 | 1,070,221 |
| Kentucky | 3,469,061 | 3,350,956 | 3,402,905 | 1,619,587 |
| Louisiana | 3,581,751 | 3,469,016 | 2,856,722 | 1,519,552 |
| Maine | 1,092,942 | 1,064,497 | 1,053,980 | 646,083 |
| Maryland | 4,742,399 | 4,310,864 | 3,954,027 | 2,335,128 |
| Massachusetts | 5,546,080 | 4,993,001 | 3,947,897 | 2,753,623 |
| Michigan | 7,841,291 | 7,481,928 | 6,488,823 | 4,341,340 |
| Minnesota | 4,335,998 | 4,079,652 | 3,422,515 | 2,618,245 |
| Mississippi | 2,278,270 | 2,234,722 | 1,880,197 | 961,025 |
| Missouri | 4,764,892 | 4,606,843 | 3,803,881 | 2,553,274 |
| Montana | 835,371 | 810,760 | 616,642 | 508,652 |
| Nebraska | 1,458,088 | 1,368,000 | 1,096,862 | 708,924 |
| Nevada | 2,380,512 | 2,031,213 | 1,563,750 | 976,587 |
| New Hampshire | 1,096,918 | 1,048,883 | 988,148 | 581,551 |
| New Jersey | 7,074,259 | 6,199,409 | 5,456,506 | 3,248,642 |
| New Mexico | 1,610,112 | 1,493,318 | 698,172 | 697,681 |
| New York | 15,748,183 | 13,866,648 | 11,676,266 | 6,356,896 |
| North Carolina | 8,117,590 | 7,509,879 | 5,898,244 | 3,705,224 |
| North Dakota | 578,460 | 564,475 | - | 329,950 |
| Ohio | 9,113,230 | 8,830,185 | 8,070,917 | 4,520,678 |
| Oklahoma | 2,987,070 | 2,835,451 | 1,857,700 | 1,200,164 |
| Oregon | 3,339,282 | 3,060,328 | 2,748,232 | 1,914,923 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,178,261 | 9,764,119 | 7,738,989 | 5,057,630 |
| Rhode Island | 856,988 | 792,337 | 737,419 | 389,161 |
| South Carolina | 3,996,952 | 3,799,298 | 3,538,580 | 1,739,705 |
| South Dakota | 663,321 | 641,666 | 539,788 | 340,324 |
| Tennessee | 5,290,993 | 5,016,103 | 3,764,513 | 2,267,428 |
| Texas | 21,390,152 | 18,174,344 | 13,788,861 | 7,974,964 |
| Utah | 2,242,122 | 2,028,176 | 1,433,917 | 1,082,972 |
| Vermont | 508,992 | 494,550 | 447,709 | 268,758 |
| Virginia | 6,673,763 | 6,145,893 | 5,272,602 | 3,343,186 |
| Washington | 5,903,135 | 5,259,892 | 4,362,480 | 3,133,462 |
| West Virginia | 1,435,238 | 1,428,859 | 961,894 | 597,149 |
| Wisconsin | 4,549,459 | 4,375,063 | 3,442,004 | 2,688,341 |
| Wyoming | 438,237 | 428,379 | 283,941 | 205,275 |

EAVS - Voter Turnout

| State | VAP Turnout | CVAP Turnout | Reg. Voter Turnout |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Alabama | 45.3% | 46.7% | 54.5% |
| Alaska | 51.9% | 54.1% | 50.3% |
| Arizona | 43.7% | 49.2% | 64.9% |
| Arkansas | 34.1% | 35.8% | 54.3% |
| California | 44.8% | 53.9% | 70.1% |
| Colorado | 58.2% | 63.7% | 75.5% |
| Connecticut | 49.8% | 54.4% | 64.8% |
| Delaware | 47.6% | 51.6% | 54.5% |
| District of Columbia | 40.1% | 45.4% | 45.3% |
| Florida | 48.7% | 55.6% | 62.9% |
| Georgia | 49.0% | 53.7% | 61.4% |
| Hawaii | 35.5% | 38.9% | 55.9% |
| Idaho | 46.6% | 50.2% | 66.8% |
| Illinois | 48.0% | 52.5% | 58.7% |
| Indiana | 57.1% | 59.9% | 70.4% |
| Iowa | 54.9% | 57.4% | 65.5% |
| Kansas | 48.4% | 51.2% | 64.1% |
| Kentucky | 46.7% | 48.3% | 47.6% |
| Louisiana | 42.4% | 43.8% | 53.2% |
| Maine | 59.1% | 60.7% | 61.3% |
| Maryland | 49.2% | 54.2% | 59.1% |
| Massachusetts | 49.6% | 55.1% | 69.7% |
| Michigan | 55.4% | 58.0% | 66.9% |
| Minnesota | 60.4% | 64.2% | 76.5% |
| Mississippi | 42.2% | 43.0% | 51.1% |
| Missouri | 53.6% | 55.4% | 67.1% |
| Montana | 60.9% | 62.7% | 82.5% |
| Nebraska | 48.6% | 51.8% | 64.6% |
| Nevada | 41.0% | 48.1% | 62.5% |
| New Hampshire | 53.0% | 55.4% | 58.9% |
| New Jersey | 45.9% | 52.4% | 59.5% |
| New Mexico | 43.3% | 46.7% | 99.9% |
| New York | 40.4% | 45.8% | 54.4% |
| North Carolina | 45.6% | 49.3% | 62.8% |
| North Dakota | 57.0% | 58.5% | - |
| Ohio | 49.6% | 51.2% | 56.0% |
| Oklahoma | 40.2% | 42.3% | 64.6% |
| Oregon | 57.3% | 62.6% | 69.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 49.7% | 51.8% | 65.4% |
| Rhode Island | 45.4% | 49.1% | 52.8% |
| South Carolina | 43.5% | 45.8% | 49.2% |
| South Dakota | 51.3% | 53.0% | 63.0% |
| Tennessee | 42.9% | 45.2% | 60.2% |
| Texas | 37.3% | 43.9% | 57.8% |
| Utah | 48.3% | 53.4% | 75.5% |
| Vermont | 52.8% | 54.3% | 60.0% |
| Virginia | 50.1% | 54.4% | 63.4% |
| Washington | 53.1% | 59.6% | 71.8% |
| West Virginia | 41.6% | 41.8% | 62.1% |
| Wisconsin | 59.1% | 61.4% | 78.1% |
| Wyoming | 46.8% | 47.9% | 72.3% |

EAVS - Change in Turnout (2014 to 2018)

| State | 2014 CVAP Turnout | 2018 CVAP Turnout | Change |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Utah | 20.4% | 53.4% | 33.0% |
| Indiana | 28.9% | 59.9% | 31.0% |
| California | 31.3% | 53.9% | 22.6% |
| Missouri | 33.4% | 55.4% | 22.0% |
| New Jersey | 32.3% | 52.4% | 20.1% |
| Mississippi | 23.5% | 43.0% | 19.5% |
| Texas | 25.1% | 43.9% | 18.8% |
| Nevada | 29.6% | 48.1% | 18.5% |
| Virginia | 36.6% | 54.4% | 17.8% |
| Delaware | 34.8% | 51.6% | 16.8% |
| Washington | 42.7% | 59.6% | 16.8% |
| New York | 29.1% | 45.8% | 16.7% |
| Georgia | 37.2% | 53.7% | 16.5% |
| Tennessee | 29.5% | 45.2% | 15.7% |
| Arizona | 33.9% | 49.2% | 15.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 36.5% | 51.8% | 15.3% |
| Montana | 47.6% | 62.7% | 15.2% |
| Ohio | 36.3% | 51.2% | 14.9% |
| Michigan | 43.5% | 58.0% | 14.5% |
| North Dakota | 44.2% | 58.5% | 14.2% |
| Minnesota | 50.4% | 64.2% | 13.8% |
| Alabama | 33.0% | 46.7% | 13.7% |
| Vermont | 41.3% | 54.3% | 13.1% |
| Oklahoma | 29.6% | 42.3% | 12.8% |
| Maryland | 41.6% | 54.2% | 12.6% |
| New Mexico | 34.2% | 46.7% | 12.5% |
| Florida | 43.3% | 55.6% | 12.4% |
| Connecticut | 42.9% | 54.4% | 11.6% |
| Idaho | 39.1% | 50.2% | 11.1% |
| Nebraska | 41.1% | 51.8% | 10.7% |
| South Carolina | 35.2% | 45.8% | 10.6% |
| Massachusetts | 45.1% | 55.1% | 10.1% |
| West Virginia | 31.8% | 41.8% | 9.9% |
| District of Columbia | 35.8% | 45.4% | 9.6% |
| Oregon | 53.7% | 62.6% | 8.9% |
| Colorado | 55.0% | 63.7% | 8.8% |
| Wyoming | 39.5% | 47.9% | 8.4% |
| North Carolina | 40.9% | 49.3% | 8.4% |
| Kansas | 42.8% | 51.2% | 8.4% |
| South Dakota | 44.9% | 53.0% | 8.1% |
| Iowa | 49.8% | 57.4% | 7.6% |
| New Hampshire | 49.0% | 55.4% | 6.4% |
| Rhode Island | 42.7% | 49.1% | 6.4% |
| Wisconsin | 56.6% | 61.4% | 4.9% |
| Kentucky | 44.2% | 48.3% | 4.1% |
| Maine | 59.2% | 60.7% | 1.5% |

EAVS - UOCAVA Participation and Ballot Counting

| State | UOCAVA Registered | Percentage Uniformed Services | UOCAVA Turnout | Uniformed Services Turnout | Percentage of UOCAVA Ballots Rejected | Percentage of Uniformed Services Ballots Rejected |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Alaska | 4,216 | 69.7% | 81.0% | 81.4% | 2.5% | 2.2% |
| Arizona | 9,426 | 35.5% | 63.6% | 46.3% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| California | 121,657 | 24.1% | 33.1% | 24.3% | 6.6% | 6.7% |
| Colorado | 28,929 | 30.6% | 52.7% | 38.6% | 2.1% | 2.9% |
| Connecticut | 2,805 | 22.9% | 64.1% | 68.8% | 1.1% | 1.1% |
| Delaware | 1,182 | 29.1% | 61.0% | 45.9% | 1.4% | 4.2% |
| District of Columbia | 1,624 | 12.7% | 39.5% | 18.9% | 2.8% | 12.8% |
| Florida | 146,343 | 65.6% | 32.8% | 29.4% | 6.6% | 8.6% |
| Georgia | 18,454 | 45.0% | 29.1% | 25.3% | 5.6% | 4.7% |
| Idaho | 3,684 | 57.6% | 23.2% | 15.8% | 6.7% | 4.0% |
| Illinois | 10,031 | 26.5% | 66.2% | 53.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Indiana | 20,732 | 52.0% | 16.1% | 7.3% | 1.6% | 2.5% |
| Iowa | 2,551 | 27.3% | 75.9% | - | 2.3% | - |
| Kansas | 2,146 | 22.6% | 89.4% | 76.1% | 0.5% | 1.1% |
| Kentucky | 3,106 | 48.0% | 41.0% | 37.7% | 13.2% | 15.2% |
| Louisiana | 6,971 | 52.2% | 21.2% | 18.3% | 9.6% | 9.0% |
| Maryland | 9,518 | 23.1% | 67.5% | 60.1% | 3.0% | 4.5% |
| Massachusetts | 10,380 | 5.6% | 76.6% | 58.3% | 0.7% | 1.2% |
| Michigan | 8,885 | 24.8% | 75.3% | 71.6% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| Minnesota | 8,365 | 23.4% | 63.5% | 56.0% | 12.7% | 6.9% |
| Montana | 3,398 | 55.6% | 79.0% | 73.2% | 0.3% | 0.6% |
| Nebraska | 970 | 26.8% | 76.0% | 60.8% | 4.7% | 9.2% |
| Nevada | 3,534 | 38.3% | 82.0% | 76.2% | 1.4% | 1.4% |
| New Hampshire | 2,552 | 35.8% | 78.1% | 76.2% | 6.5% | 5.4% |
| New Jersey | 7,226 | 12.4% | - | - | - | - |
| New Mexico | 1,874 | 67.5% | 85.3% | 84.0% | 3.6% | 0.0% |
| New York | 63,555 | 13.4% | 43.4% | 27.6% | 15.2% | 33.6% |
| North Carolina | 9,310 | 25.4% | 81.7% | 69.7% | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Oklahoma | 5,419 | 61.6% | 30.1% | 24.3% | 3.4% | 4.0% |
| Oregon | 14,091 | 32.7% | 52.6% | 42.0% | 2.2% | 3.1% |
| Pennsylvania | 12,776 | 29.7% | 72.4% | 74.2% | 11.3% | 2.7% |
| Rhode Island | 812 | 15.8% | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina | 3,311 | 43.3% | 78.8% | 69.3% | 0.5% | 1.0% |
| South Dakota | 539 | 55.3% | - | - | - | - |
| Tennessee | 5,907 | 55.3% | 72.6% | 72.1% | 5.1% | 4.9% |
| Texas | 39,739 | 45.3% | 47.7% | 45.8% | 7.2% | 4.2% |
| Utah | 5,154 | 48.1% | 44.1% | 32.7% | 1.3% | 2.6% |
| Virginia | 21,111 | 34.7% | 67.9% | 45.7% | 9.4% | 7.4% |
| Washington | 92,864 | 60.4% | 44.8% | 39.5% | 1.5% | 1.5% |
| West Virginia | 835 | 49.6% | 85.4% | 82.6% | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| Wisconsin | 15,830 | 68.1% | 20.7% | 13.1% | 9.1% | 8.9% |
| Wyoming | 556 | 52.0% | 69.8% | 68.9% | 6.0% | 6.4% |

