



2017 Analysis of Primary and General Election

2017 August Primary & November General

Secretary of State Kim Wyman



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Introduction

During the 2017-18 biennium, the Legislature passed HB 1507 requiring the Office of the Secretary of State to produce a report that included an analysis of election data. The analysis must combine available data over multiple years to provide broader comparisons and trends regarding voter registration, turnout and ballot counting. The analysis must also incorporate national election statistics to the extent such information is available.

In order to produce meaningful comparative analysis between current and previous years, the Office of the Secretary of State used data available in the Election Administration and Voting Survey (EAVS) that is published by the federal Election Assistance Commission (EAC) every two years. EAVS includes voter registration and voting data for each county in every state and has been published since 2004.

During December 2016, Voting Information Systems Manager Stuart Holmes collaborated with each of Washington's 39 counties to collect data and reports specific to their local voter registration system. The information received from the counties was validated against their submitted Election Reconciliation Reports and statistical data available in the state Voter Registration Database (VRDB). If data was unavailable from their system, data from the VRDB was used to complete the survey.

King County changed voter registration systems in December 2015 so the data-gathering for voter registration was conducted mostly from the state VRDB. The entirety of the EAVS dataset is included as an appendix to this report.

Measures, Contests, Candidates in 2017 Primary

County	Lead Districts	Lead Races	Lead Candidates	Lead Measures	Lead Measure Types
Adams	5	1	3	4	1 CEMT, 1 HOSP, 2 PKRC
Asotin	No Primary necessary				
Benton	5	9	31	N/A	
Chelan	6	5	15	2	2 FIRE
Clallam	4	5	15	1	1 CTWN
Clark	11	11	38	3	1 CTWN, 1 FIRE, 1 EMS
Columbia	No Primary necessary				
Cowlitz	6	6	18	2	1 CTWN, 1 FIRE
Douglas	2	2	7	N/A	
Ferry	0	0	0	N/A	
Franklin	4	5	20	N/A	
Garfield	1	1	2	N/A	
Grant	7	5	16	4	4 FIRE
Grays Harbor	12	11	34	5	2 CTWN, 3 FIRE
Island	2	1	4	2	1 FIRE, 1 PKRC
Jefferson	2	2	6	N/A	
King	31	48	197	2	1 CNTY, 1 FIRE
Kitsap	8	7	21	1	1 FIRE
Kittitas	3	3	9	N/A	
Klickitat	2	1	3	1	1 PKRC
Lewis	5	4	12	1	1 FIRE
Lincoln	1	1	3	N/A	
Mason	1	1	4	N/A	
Okanogan	4	3	10	2	1 CTWN, 1 SCH
Pacific	2	1	3	1	1 FIRE
Pend Oreille	1	1	3	N/A	
Pierce	23	19	63	7	2 CTWN, 4 FIRE, 1 PKRC
San Juan	1	2	7	N/A	
Skagit	7	6	18	2	1 HOSP, 1 TRAN
Skamania	2			2	2 SCH
Snohomish	21	27	89	4	1 CTWN, 3 FIRE
Spokane	7	10	33	1	1 CTWN
Stevens	4	6	19	N/A	
Thurston	5	8	25	N/A	
Wahkiakum	No Primary necessary				
Walla Walla	1	2	6	N/A	
Whatcom	9	8	24	1	1 FIRE
Whitman	6	5	17	6	4 CTWN, 2 CEMT
Yakima	9	8	30	1	1 PKRC
State	6	9	20	N/A	
TOTAL	226	244	825	55	

County	State Districts	State Races	State Candidates	State Measures	Joint Local Districts	Joint Local Races	Joint Local Candidates	Joint Local Measures	Voters in Election	% of Voters
Adams									6,502	97.76%
Asotin									0	0.00%
Benton									107,830	99.98%
Chelan									34,893	80.46%
Clallam									46,499	90.84%
Clark					1	2	6		248,333	90.56%
Columbia									0	0.00%
Cowlitz									39,890	63.15%
Douglas									17,381	82.39%
Ferry	1	2	4						4,677	100.00%
Franklin					1	1	3		31,889	93.58%
Garfield									1,573	100.00%
Grant									25,267	63.52%
Grays Harbor									25,689	62.71%
Island									22,973	41.82%
Jefferson					1	1	3		24,340	98.97%
King	4	6	13		1			2	1,295,346	100.00%
Kitsap									161,568	97.27%
Kittitas									17,934	72.57%
Klickitat									5,175	36.87%
Lewis									46,233	100.00%
Lincoln					1	1	3		264	3.71%
Mason									4,474	11.85%
Okanogan	1	2	4						13,568	60.21%
Pacific									2,105	14.83%
Pend Oreille	1	2	4						8,819	100.00%
Pierce	1	2	4		1	1	3		498,956	100.00%
San Juan									6,228	48.68%
Skagit									67,714	91.71%
Skamania									4,603	61.77%
Snohomish									459,526	99.97%
Spokane	2	3	7						303,999	100.00%
Stevens	1	2	4						30,152	100.00%
Thurston									105,197	59.63%
Wahkiakum									0	0.00%
Walla Walla									17,024	50.62%
Whatcom									105,049	76.28%
Whitman									17,491	76.74%
Yakima									41,222	36.03%
State										
TOTAL									3,850,383	89.61%

Measures, Contests, Candidates in 2017 General

County	Lead Districts	Lead Races	Lead Candidates	Lead Measures	Lead Measure Types
Adams	28	64	67	5	1 FIRE, 2 CEMT, 1 PKRC, 1 TRAN
Asotin	9	19	22	4	2 CTWN, 1 SCH, 1 FIRE
Benton	24	51	79	1	1 OTHER
Chelan	31	60	82	2	1 CTWN, 1 FIRE
Clallam	23	47	68	4	1 CNTY, 2 CTWN, 1 PKRC
Clark	31	67	92	2	1 CTWN, 1 FIRE
Columbia	10	22	23	1	1 CNTY
Cowlitz	29	51	70	9	4 CTWN, 2 SCH, 1 PKRC, 1 EMS, 1 OTHER
Douglas	22	40	46	N/A	
Ferry	9	21	23	2	2 SCH
Franklin	24	43	56	2	1 CTWN, 1 SCH
Garfield	6	12	16	1	1 HOSP
Grant	59	115	139	4	1 CTWN, 1 CEMT, 2 HOSP
Grays Harbor	52	100	136	2	1 CTWN, 1 FIRE
Island	35	63	76	4	3 FIRE, 1 PKRC
Jefferson	20	32	38	2	1 CNTY, 1 FIRE
King	133	314	461	8	1 CNTY, 1 SCH, 3 FIRE, 1 PKRC, 2 OTHER
Kitsap	39	60	85	1	1 LIB
Kittitas	28	63	80	4	2 CTWN, 2 FIRE
Klickitat	27	51	62	1	1 CTWN
Lewis	51	96	122	3	1 SCH, 2 FIRE
Lincoln	32	71	81	N/A	
Mason	33	51	60	4	1 CNTY, 1 CTWN, 1 SCH, 1 FIRE
Okanogan	38	92	111	2	1 CNTY, 1 CTWN
Pacific	29	58	72	3	1 CNTY, 1 CTWN, 1 EMS
Pend Oreille	20	42	46	4	1 CTWN, 2 FIRE, 1 WATER
Pierce	68	168	237	13	2 CNTY, 4 CTWN, 1 SCH, 5 FIRE, 1 PKRC
San Juan	27	41	50	3	2 SCH, 1 OTHER
Skagit	50	89	107	4	1 SCH, 2 FIRE, 1 OTHER
Skamania	16	27	29	N/A	
Snohomish	72	167	247	8	2 CTWN, 4 FIRE, 1 EMS, 1 TRAN
Spokane	53	117	159	4	3 CTWN, 1 FIRE
Stevens	36	75	91	2	2 SCH
Thurston	31	77	105	5	2 CTWN, 1 SCH, 2 FIRE
Wahkiakum	9	14	16	N/A	
Walla Walla	20	41	46	1	1 PKRC
Whatcom	59	115	151	6	1 CNTY, 5 PKRC
Whitman	56	115	137	21	12 CTWN, 1 SCH, 1 FIRE, 3 CEMT, 4 PKRC
Yakima	46	107	131	2	1 CNTY, 1 FIRE
State	8	11	20	3	
TOTAL	1,393	2,869	3,739	147	

Candidate Filing

Candidates Filing Statistics

Excluding Yakima County, who doesn't enter their candidate filings into the state database, 4,052 candidates filed for office in 2017.

In 2017, 33.3% of the candidates that filed for office were female. Similarly, 33% of the candidates that appeared on the General Election ballot were female. The percentage of female candidates on the General Election ballot has continued to rise as 2013 had 28% and 2015 had 31%.

No. of Candidates Filed	No. of Offices
0	426
1	1877
2	632
3	194
4	45
5	16
6	3
7	2
8	2
21	1
TOTAL	3198

2013 - Contests in General with Number of Candidates*

No. of Candidates	Count	Percentage
1	1819	56%
2	1240	38%
3 or more	204	6%

2017 - Contests in General with Number of Candidates*

No. of Candidates	Count	Percentage
1	1775	56%
2	1378	43%
3 or more	22	1%

**excluding King and Yakima*

Filing Method

Online candidate filing was the most popular method for filing for office. 76% of all filings were done so online or electronically. Only 21.4% were submitted in-person and less than one percent were sent in by mail.

Method	Total	Percentage
Counter	844	21.4%
Mail	102	2.6%
Online	3001	76.0%

Appointed Legislators

Appointed Legislators

Since the WEI database was created by the Secretary of State's Office in 2007, there have been two cases where an appointed legislator was eliminated in the Primary:

1. Leonard Christian (LD 4, Pos. 1) lost to two other Republicans in 2014
2. JD Rossetti (LD 19, Pos. 1) was eliminated in a field of five in 2016

Over that same time period, ten sitting appointees have moved forward to the General from a Primary field of three or more. Of those ten, nine finished first in the Primary:

Name	Election Date	District	Position	Vote Result	Number of Candidates
Joe Schmick	8/19/2008	Legislative District 9	State Representative Pos. 2	1	3
Laura Grant	8/18/2009	Legislative District 16	State Representative Pos. 2	1	4
David Taylor	8/18/2009	Legislative District 15	State Representative Pos. 2	1	3
Drew Hansen	8/7/2012	Legislative District 23	State Representative Pos. 2	1	3
John Smith	8/6/2013	Legislative District 7	State Senator	1	3
Sharon R. Brown	8/6/2013	Legislative District 8	State Senator	1	3
Jesse Young	8/5/2014	Legislative District 26	State Representative Pos. 1	2	3
Mia Su-Ling Gregerson	8/5/2014	Legislative District 33	State Representative Pos. 2	1	3
Mary Dye	8/4/2015	Legislative District 9	State Representative Pos. 1	1	3
John Lovick	8/2/2016	Legislative District 44	State Representative Pos. 1	1	3

Primary

When comparing odd-years, four year cycles is the most equal comparison. This is similar to what we would do for Presidential years. Most local offices are four year terms which means most offices up for election in 2017 were previously up for election in 2013. That won't be the case of all offices, for example fire commissioners are elected to six year terms.

Turnout

The first odd-year Primary was in 1965 and the first with a state office was in September of 1975 and had a voter turnout of just 20%. Since that time, based on the information available, turnout in odd-year primaries has never exceeded 40% and has averaged only 28%.

In 2007, the date of the Primary changed from September to August. The change of month did not impact voter turnout in a positive or negative as both September and August primaries averaged 28% voter turnout.

Between 2004 and 2008, the type of primary conducted in the state for partisan offices has changed two times. From 1936-2003, a "blanket primary" was used. From 2004-2007, a "pick-a-party" was used. Finally from 2008-present, the "Top Two" primary has been used.

In 2017, turnout in the August Primary was 26.92% which is slightly below average. The usage of drop boxes increased but did not have an overall impact on turnout.

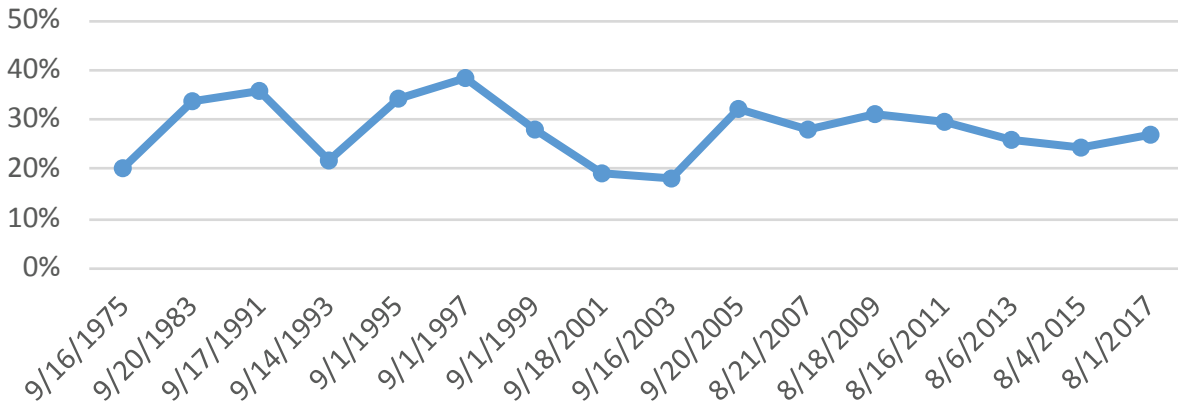
Ballot Counting

Over 1 million ballots were counted in the 2017 Primary. Over half (51%) were returned by ballot drop box, which is slightly down from 57% in the 2016 General but up from 45% from the 2016 Primary.

Ballots returned by email or fax (0.14%) was higher than the previous odd-year Primary in 2015 (0.09%) but still is lower than the 2013 (0.18%).

The ballot rejection rate was 1.4% again in 2017. The rate has been steady between 1.4% and 1.5% since 2013. Of the total ballots rejected in the Primary, 52% of them were due to a late postmark. Ballots with a signature that didn't match made up 25% and missing the signature entirely was 12%.

Odd-Year Primary Turnout since 1975



Ballot Return Methods

Year	Received by Email or Fax	Received by Drop Box	Received by mail	% by Drop Box
2013	1,516	239,278	609,238	28.19%
2014	982	423,547	814,827	34.17%
2015	531	153,491	442,846	25.71%
2016	2,351	651,006	798,365	44.83%
2017	1,465	529,207	511,574	50.77%

Rejected Ballot Reasons

Reason	Total	Percentage
Missing Signature	2,175	15%
Bad Signature	3,535	25%
Late Postmark	7,520	52%
Electronic with no hardcopy	94	1%
Other reason	1,056	7%

General Election

For the first time since 1985, there were no initiatives or referendum on the ballot. Statewide contests are a key driver in turnout in odd numbered years. Only 37% of eligible voters cast a vote in the state contest with the most votes cast in 2017 where that number was 50% in 2013. In comparison, 33% of eligible voters cast a vote in the county contest with the most votes in 2017 versus 41% in 2013. When compare the residual vote rate¹ between 2017 and 2013, the vote rate dropped an average of 18% statewide.

Turnout

The first odd-year General Election was in November of 1973 and had a voter turnout of 58%. The average turnout for an odd-year General Election is 51% with a peak of 68% in 1991 (the year permanent absentee was established). The General Election in 1991 featured ballot measures relating to term limits, aid-in-dying for terminal patients, and abortion.

The 2017 General Election had a turnout of 37.10% which is below the average. However, in 2015 the turnout was only 38.45%. The lack of initiatives or referendum on the ballot certainly played a role in the lower turnout. However, when initiatives or referendum do appear on the ballot, their subject matter also plays a part in driving voter turnout. For example, the 2011 General Election ballot featured 5 ballot measures including I-1183 (beer, wine, and spirits sales) and the turnout was 53%. One of the ways we can gauge the popularity of an initiative is by the number of signatures submitted with the petition. I-1183 is 9th all-time in signatures filed. Since 2011 there have only been two petitions inside the top 25 and they were Protection of Species Threatened with Extinction (2015 - 16th all-time) and Taxpayer Protection Act 4 (2015 - 23rd all-time).

Another possible factor in turnout is opposed races. However, the number of races with 2 or more candidates has increased based on the available data. There does not seem to be any correlation with the number of opposed races and odd-year turnout.

There is also research that suggests that turnout is lower in nonpartisan contests because they have less commonly known information that can be successful in motivating voters to turn out.

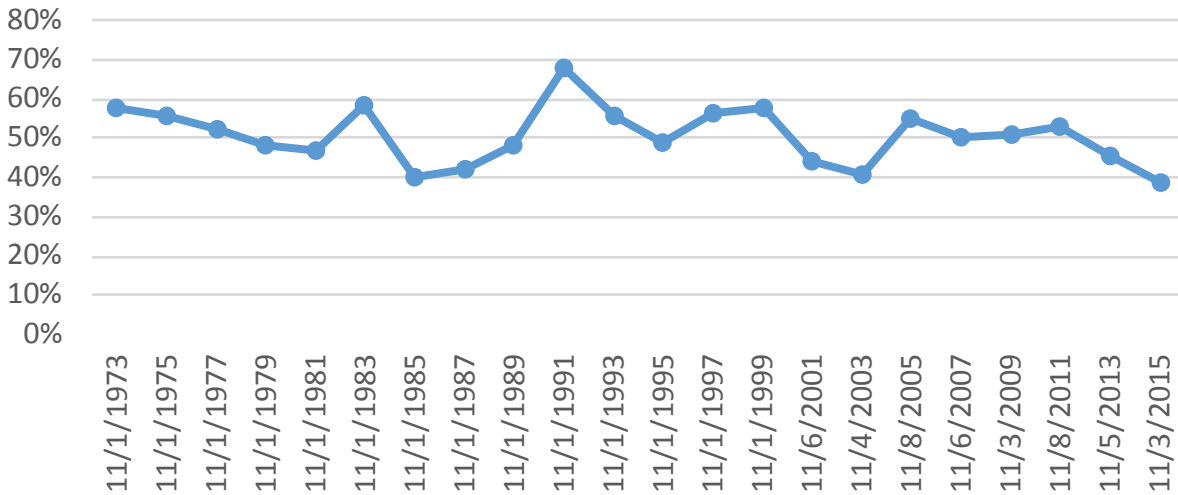
Ballot Counting

1,582,468 ballots were counted in the 2017 General Election. The percentage of ballots returned by drop box (55%) went down slightly since 2016 but is still much higher than previous years.

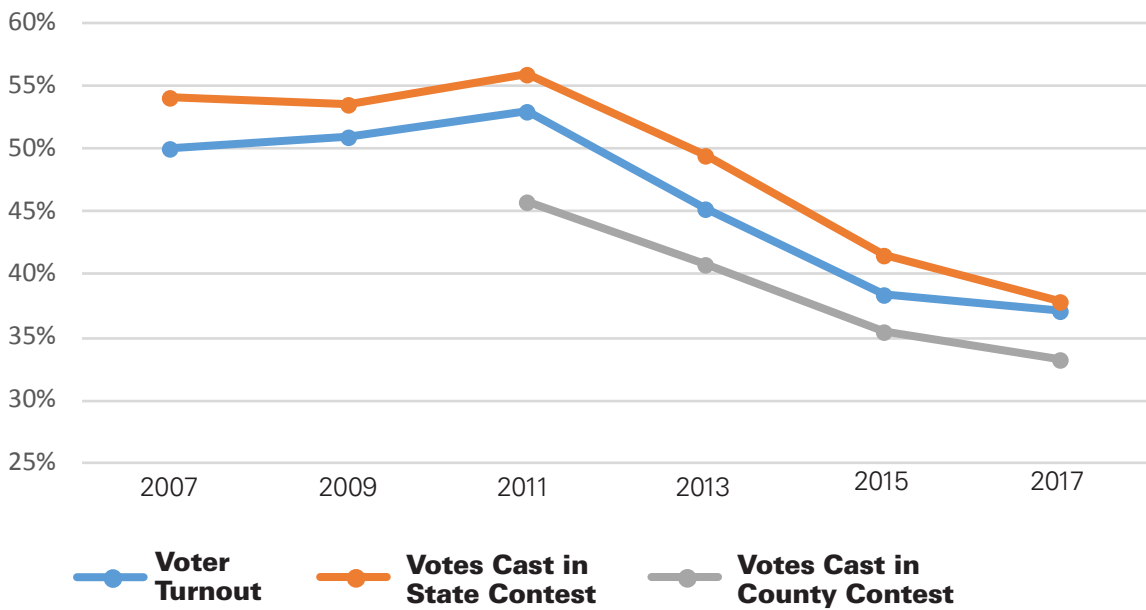
Only 1.2% of all ballots returned were not counted. The most common reason (46%) being due to late postmark. We don't yet have enough data to compare that to previous odd-years. In 2016, the most common reason was non-matching signature (57%).

¹ - Residual vote rate as measured by the percentage of votes cast in the county contest with the most votes compared to the votes cast in the state contest with the most votes.

Odd-Year General Election Turnout since 1973



Top State Contest Versus Top County Contest Turnout



Rejected Ballot Reasons

Reason	Total	Percentage
Missing Signature	3,372	17%
Non-Matching Signature	5,811	30%
Late Postmark	8,825	46%
Electronic with no hardcopy	227	1%
Other reason	1,061	5%

Ballot Return Methods

Year	Received by Email or Fax	Received by Drop Box	Received by mail	% by Drop Box
2012	11,250	1,178,179	1,933,558	37%
2013	1,627	696,103	1,102,748	39%
2014	3,533	872,043	1,276,049	41%
2015	1,513	629,355	913,635	41%
2016	17,418	1,934,136	1,437,461	57%
2017	8,371	873,793	719,350	55%

There is no evidence that the number of boxes per voter in a county reduces the rejected ballot rate, however there is some evidence that it may reduce the percentage that are rejected due to late postmark.

Voter Participation Rate

In even-years, the United States Elections Project publishes voting eligible population estimates that are widely used. Those estimates are not published in odd-years. We could produce our own estimates but in order to avoid confusion with mixing methodologies, we use the Office of Financial Management's Voting Age Population estimates published in December of each year.

Since 2005, the average turnout in odd-years of the entire voting age population is 33.85%. In 2017, the voting age population turnout was 27.9% which is below average but slightly higher than 2015. The total registered population was 75.4% which is the highest registration rate for an odd-year for which data is available.

The rise in registered population is lowering the registered voter turnout even though the same percentage of the population are participating in the odd-year General Election that lack any high profile statewide contests.

Only 6% of the eligible population that are 18 years old (approx. 5,776 of 91,948) participated in the 2017 General Election. However, 25% the 18 year olds that were registered to vote, cast their ballot. That voter turnout rate is better than any age group from 19 to 34.

The 2013 General Election is probably the closest election for comparison purposes because most of the offices that appeared on the ballot in 2013 appeared on the 2017 General Election as well. Comparing the two elections shows that the population turnout dropped 5.1% and the biggest drop in occurred in the age group of 65-69 with a 12.7% drop.

When comparing 2013 to 2017 the registered population of 65-69 year olds also dropped by 2.6%. However, the overall percentage increased by 2.4%. The biggest increase occurred in the 35-39 age group, which grew by 5.8%. The registered population of 25-29 and 30-34 year olds both increased by 5.7%.

Year	Female Registered Population	Male Registered Population	Total Registered Population
2017	60.5%	55.9%	75.4%
2015	74.9%	70.0%	72.6%
2013	75.5%	70.3%	73.0%
2011	72.7%	67.3%	70.2%
2009	72.4%	65.9%	69.4%
2007	68.8%	62.4%	65.8%
2005	73.5%	66.9%	70.5%

Year	Female Population Turnout	Male Population Turnout	Total Population Turnout
2017	22.7%	20.6%	27.9%
2015	28.9%	26.9%	27.9%
2013	34.7%	31.9%	33.3%
2011	38.5%	35.8%	37.2%
2009	35.8%	32.2%	34.1%
2007	34.0%	30.9%	32.5%
2005	39.8%	36.2%	38.1%

Year	Female Voter Turnout	Male Voter Turnout	Total Voter Turnout
2017	37.5%	36.8%	37.1%
2015	38.6%	38.4%	38.5%
2013	46.0%	45.3%	45.6%
2011	52.9%	53.2%	53.0%
2009	49.4%	48.8%	49.1%
2007	49.4%	49.5%	49.4%
2005	54.2%	54.1%	54.1%

Drop Box Expansion

History

During the 2017-18 biennium, the Legislature passed SSB 5472 which amended RCW 29A.40.160 and required each County Auditor to establish a minimum of one ballot drop box per fifteen thousand registered voters in the county and a minimum of one ballot drop box in each city, town, and census designated place in the county with a post office.

New Drop Box Locations

This new legislation required a minimum of 220 new drop boxes to be installed statewide. By the time of the General Election, 73 new drop boxes had been installed around the state or a 20% increase in locations.

Although 73 new locations were installed there are still 170 locations that require a drop box around the state. For example, King County expanded from 44 locations in 2016 to 59 locations in 2017. However, this legislation requires King County to have a minimum of 86 drop box locations to meet the minimum of one ballot drop box per fifteen thousand registered voters in the county.

Despite the growth in drop boxes, turnout declined and drop box usage also declined from 2016 to 2017. However, the University of Washington has partnered with Pierce County to research their new drop box locations for best practices in location and messaging that can be used by other counties as they expand their locations.

County	Boxes at time of passage	PO w/o Box (in City, Twn, CDP)	Boxes needed to meet Reg Voter minimum	Min. Boxes required by SSB 5472	Boxes added	Current Boxes	Min. Boxes Left to Add
Adams	4	1	1	1	1	5	0
Asotin	4	0	1	0	0	4	0
Benton	7	0	8	1	1	8	0
Chelan	7	2	3	2	0	7	2
Clallam	4	3	4	3	2	6	3
Clark	29	1	19	1	1	30	0
Columbia	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
Cowlitz	7	1	5	1	1	8	0
Douglas	7	0	2	0	2	9	0
Ferry	2	5	1	5	0	2	5
Franklin	5	3	3	3	2	7	2
Garfield	2	0	1	0	0	2	0
Grant	6	8	3	8	0	6	8
Grays Harbor	7	12	3	12	0	7	12
Island	6	3	4	3	2	8	2
Jefferson	3	2	2	2	3	6	0
King	44	12	86	42	15	59	27
Kitsap	11	9	12	1	8	19	3
Kittitas	4	6	2	6	2	6	6
Klickitat	8	4	1	4	0	8	4
Lewis	6	8	4	8	8	14	0
Lincoln	4	6	1	6	0	4	6
Mason	7	2	3	2	2	9	0
Okanogan	5	11	2	11	1	6	10
Pacific	5	7	1	7	0	5	7
Pend Oreille	2	4	1	4	0	2	4
Pierce	37	16	33	16	3	40	15
San Juan	4	0	1	0	0	4	0
Skagit	10	5	5	5	0	10	5
Skamania	7	0	1	0	0	7	0
Snohomish	19	6	31	12	2	21	10
Spokane	26	8	21	8	0	26	8
Stevens	5	7	3	7	0	5	7
Thurston	26	0	12	0	1	27	0
Wahkiakum	3	1	1	1	0	3	1
Walla Walla	8	4	3	4	0	8	4
Whatcom	16	4	10	4	3	19	1
Whitman	6	13	2	13	0	6	13
Yakima	6	16	8	16	12	18	5
	371	184	305	220	73	444	170

Primary Votes Cast

County	Active Voters	Inactive Voter	Ballots Issued	Ballots Returned	Ballots Counted	Ballots Rejected
Adams	6,554	382	6,560	2,089	2,043	45
Asotin	No Primary necessary					
Benton	107,872	7,446	108,001	26,911	26,541	370
Chelan	34,959	2,205	35,013	12,077	11,994	82
Clallam	46,434	2,855	46,528	13,462	13,368	94
Clark	238,855	20,362	240,603	48,214	47,595	619
Columbia	No Primary necessary					
Cowlitz	39,893	3,178	39,975	8,148	8,071	76
Douglas	17,388	1,167	17,509	3,768	3,723	45
Ferry	4,668	554	4,668	1,877	1,846	31
Franklin	31,952	5,151	32,000	5,359	5,302	57
Garfield	1,587	215	1,587	885	880	5
Grant	25,384	-	25,384	6,352	6,243	109
Grays Harbor	27,536	3,191	25,840	6,567	6,567	110
Island	22,759	2,847	23,270	7,290	7,195	95
Jefferson	24,391	2,452	24,420	8,672	8,584	88
King	1,295,691	78,909	1,300,449	444,434	437,453	6,970
Kitsap	161,590	12,337	161,816	42,542	42,070	459
Kittitas	17,977	982	18,047	3,086	3,035	51
Klickitat	5,172	301	5,210	1,954	1,939	15
Lewis	46,230	3,239	46,412	9,527	9,393	134
Lincoln	262	13	268	118	117	1
Mason	4,480	378	4,542	1,298	1,283	15
Okanogan	13,547	1,019	13,658	5,144	5,047	97
Pacific	2,110	240	2,112	730	698	32
Pend Oreille	8,829	1,441	8,849	3,156	3,125	31
Pierce	499,152	32,150	503,636	95,100	93,346	1,754
San Juan	6,232	263	6,134	1,678	1,662	16
Skagit	49,339	2,819	49,562	14,381	14,173	205
Skamania	4,622	548	4,622	2,345	2,311	34
Snohomish	459,409	29,268	462,570	110,965	109,845	1,120
Spokane	304,058	24,560	306,624	68,005	67,284	718
Stevens	30,191	2,975	30,251	10,798	10,637	160
Thurston	105,284	8,581	106,297	24,202	24,020	180
Wahkiakum	No Primary necessary					
Walla Walla	17,004	1,222	17,064	4,294	4,231	63
Whatcom	105,012	7,921	105,465	32,963	32,681	282
Whitman	17,469	1,840	17,586	3,702	3,644	58
Yakima	41,339	2,353	41,427	10,242	10,083	159
TOTAL	3,825,231	265,364	3,843,959	1,042,335	1,028,029	14,380

General Election Votes Cast

County	Active Voters	Inactive Voter	Ballots Issued	Ballots Returned	Ballots Counted	Ballots Rejected
Adams	6,622	510	6,622	2,323	2,288	30
Asotin	6,765	2,444	14,662	6,802	6,765	34
Benton	106,921	10,000	105,838	41,144	40,541	603
Chelan	43,413	2,995	43,464	16,651	16,558	94
Clallam	51,021	3,829	51,235	22,268	22,105	161
Clark	272,792	27,983	275,095	85,157	84,258	899
Columbia	2,750	100	2,750	1,299	1,289	10
Cowlitz	62,876	5,368	62,967	23,009	22,857	152
Douglas	20,924	1,581	21,552	6,550	6,479	71
Ferry	4,616	652	4,616	2,378	2,356	22
Franklin	33,732	6,119	33,761	11,908	11,764	143
Garfield	1,579	256	1,579	1,206	1,197	5
Grant	39,813	7,299	39,870	13,437	13,207	231
Grays Harbor	41,275	5,518	41,447	14,535	14,421	114
Island	54,555	5,291	55,521	22,799	22,518	272
Jefferson	24,447	2,457	24,604	15,372	15,233	139
King	1,279,345	105,807	1,283,043	554,163	546,200	7,943
Kitsap	164,041	16,431	164,332	63,828	63,127	640
Kittitas	24,608	2,016	24,730	8,989	8,881	108
Klickitat	14,048	958	14,172	5,574	5,539	35
Lewis	46,072	3,852	46,291	17,057	16,884	173
Lincoln	7,165	291	7,164	3,381	3,359	22
Mason	38,263	2,581	38,596	13,945	13,840	105
Okanogan	22,474	1,762	22,684	9,642	9,485	157
Pacific	14,375	1,447	14,386	6,236	6,121	110
Pend Oreille	8,849	1,549	8,863	3,934	3,899	35
Pierce	493,740	42,851	500,868	142,629	141,033	1,579
San Juan	12,924	543	12,965	7,292	7,243	43
Skagit	73,710	4,925	74,086	28,392	27,947	444
Skamania	7,561	879	7,561	2,538	2,502	36
Snohomish	453,062	39,157	457,260	149,494	148,155	1,337
Spokane	304,858	27,851	306,226	105,237	104,228	1,007
Stevens	29,864	2,935	29,864	13,109	12,981	128
Thurston	176,312	16,394	176,610	60,960	60,478	473
Wahkiakum	2,823	233	3,056	1,222	1,218	2
Walla Walla	33,558	2,652	33,670	11,192	11,054	135
Whatcom	138,688	11,796	139,713	64,181	63,626	554
Whitman	22,241	3,159	22,345	8,744	8,624	120
Yakima	114,670	6,884	114,827	32,575	32,207	367
TOTAL	4,257,352	379,355	4,288,895	1,601,152	1,582,467	18,533