

2021

Annual Report of Washington State Elections

Office of the Secretary of State



WASHINGTON
Secretary of State
Elections Division

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ELECTION DATA AND REPORTING – NEW INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS	4
LEGISLATION UPDATES	6
Local Voters’ Pamphlets (ESHB 2421)	8
VOTE Act – Student Engagement Hubs (ESB 6313)	9
Future Voter Program (HB 1513)	10
Same Day Registration (SSB 6021)	12
Automatic Voter Registration (HB 2595)	15
VOTER REGISTRATION	16
Voter Registration Data Integrity – ERIC	17
CANDIDATE FILING	19
2021 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS	27
Voter Turnout	27
Ballot Return Method	30
Ballot Rejection	32
Voter Participation by Age Range	37
UOCAVA (MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS)	39
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – OUTREACH	43
Youth Outreach	43
Other Outreach Communities	47
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – CERTIFICATION & TRAINING	51
ELECTION SYSTEM TESTING AND AUDITS	55
Appendix A – VOTE Act	57
Appendix B – Voter Turnout by County	59
Appendix C – Ballot Rejection Rates by County	62
Appendix D – UOCAVA Data	64
Appendix E – Drop Box Returns by County	68
Appendix F – Registered Voter Totals, 2017 and 2021	70
Appendix G – 2021 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source	71

Cover image: Washington counties and county seats

INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report of Washington State Elections is published each year by the Office of the Secretary of State. The report analyzes available data to provide comparisons and highlight trends across cycles regarding election topics such as voter registration, turnout, and ballot counting. When applicable, the report will also introduce new policies and the steps taken to implement legislation.

Throughout this report, data and statistics from 2021 may be compared to 2017 because of the similarities between these elections. Voter turnout is historically lower in odd-numbered years, without popular races such as statewide executives or U.S. President on the ballots to drive voters to participate. In odd years, ballots typically contain local measures and offices. Most local offices are four-year terms which means many of the offices up for election in 2021 were previously up for election in 2017. Both the 2017 General Election and the 2021 General Election lacked a state initiative or referendum measure to be voted upon by the people. Each election had three advisory votes as the only statewide measures on the ballots. For these reasons, the 2017 elections provide the best basis for comparison for the 2021 elections.

Most of the analysis in this report combines data drawn from ballot reconciliation reports submitted by each of Washington's 39 counties after every election, and from the state's VoteWA system. Implemented in 2019, VoteWA is a secure, centralized system for both voter registration and elections management, and contains integrated petitions management, candidate management, and a self-service public portal. Since implementation, it has been used successfully by all 39 Washington counties and the Office of the Secretary of State for 11 elections and two candidate filing periods.

Though the 2021 elections may not have received as much attention as the 2020 elections, election officials and staff in all 39 counties plus the Office of the Secretary of State continued to work hard to embody core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration. This year, the report highlights the efforts of various programs within the Office of the Secretary of State, including voter outreach, certification and training, and data integrity. These programs are a crucial component of bringing accurate, secure, and accessible elections to the citizens of Washington state.

ELECTION DATA AND REPORTING – NEW INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS

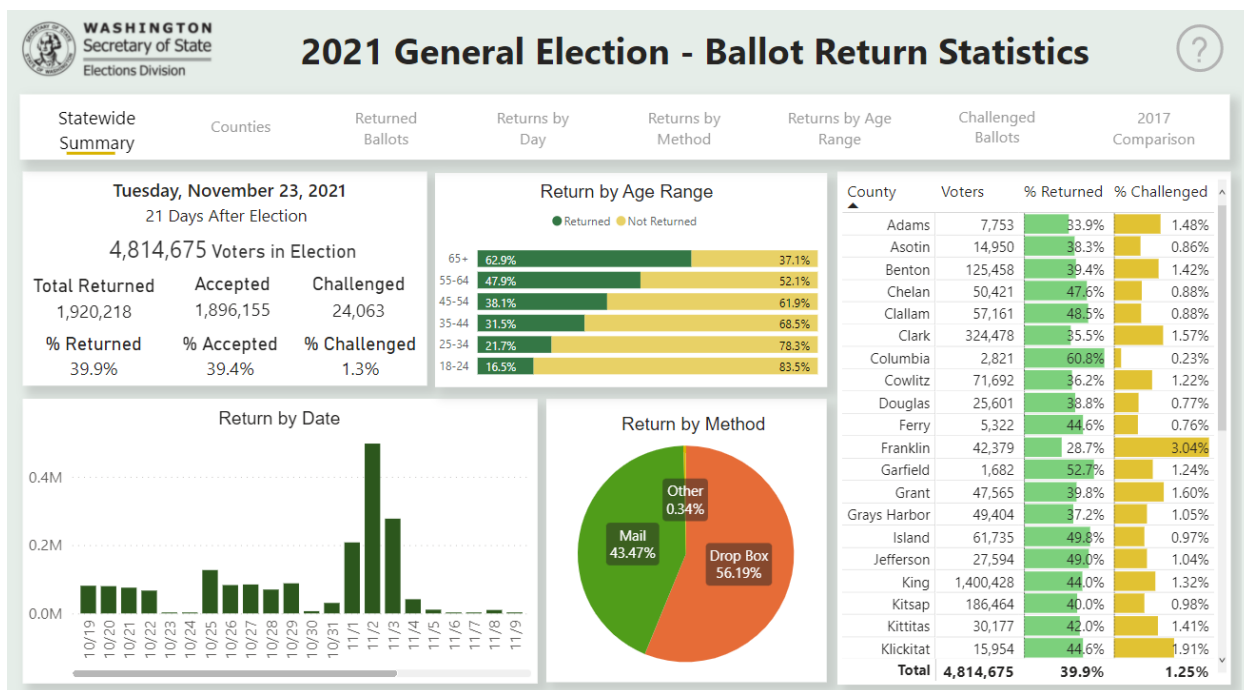
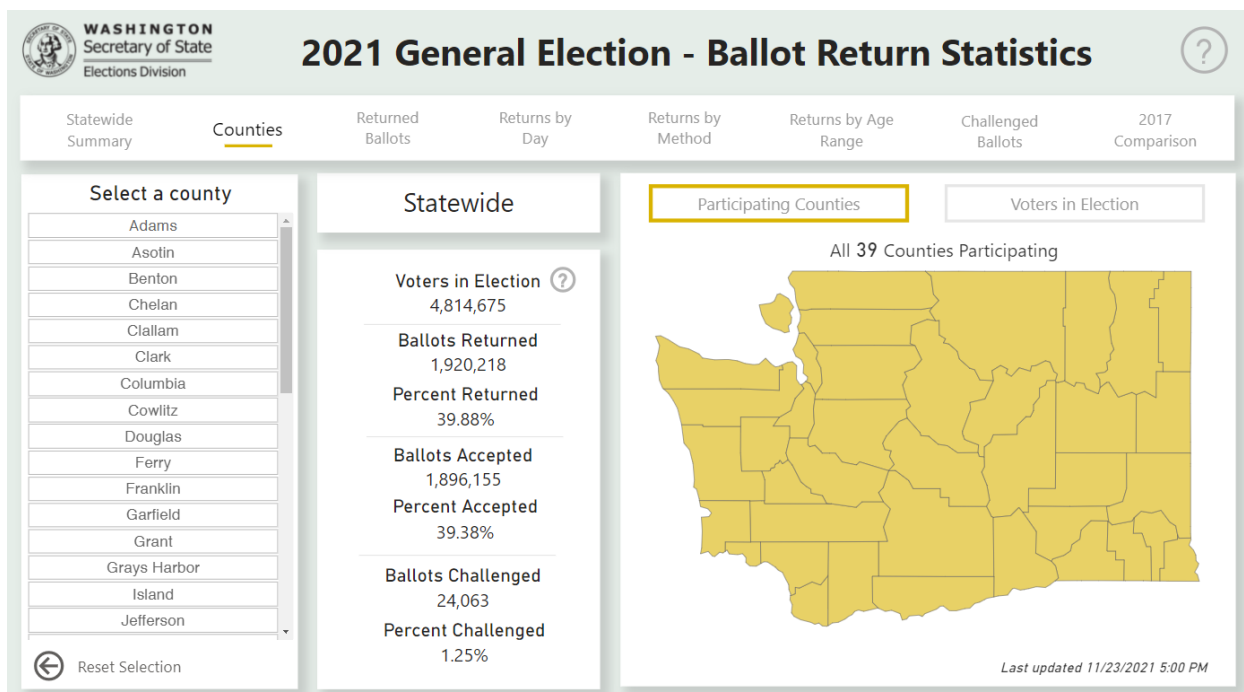
One of the goals of the Office of the Secretary of State’s Elections Division is to increase transparency and public understanding of elections data. This involves providing accurate and up-to-date data and information on our website and daily data reporting throughout each election period.

With this goal in mind, in 2021 we introduced data visualizations on our website. These interactive reports provide the public with an easily understandable view of election data and offer a self-service option for those researching election data or interested in learning more about an election. Anyone can explore and filter election data themselves, potentially reducing questions our office gets from the media and the public.

During an election period, our office publishes daily ballot status reports on our website. This daily reporting begins two weeks prior to an election and continues every business day until an election is certified. The ballot status reports contain publicly disclosable information for all ballots that have been returned during an election. There can be a lot of data in these reports. In the 2020 General, over 4.1 million Washington voters returned ballots. So that the public doesn’t have to sift through and organize millions of rows of data themselves, we provide ballot return statistics. The ballot return statistics report is a summary of the data that is available in the ballot status reports, provided in a format that is easy to understand and that helps tell the story of an election.

Prior to our data visualization launch, the ballot return statistics was a table, posted to our website daily, that simply contained the total number of eligible voters, ballots returned, and percentage of ballots returned by county. The ballot status reports were providing additional data – such as the ballot return date, the ballot return method, and challenge reason for challenged ballots – but the average person likely does not have the tools or skills to summarize this data themselves. We created the interactive ballot return statistics so that anybody, regardless of level of data understanding or skill, can access the report and within a few clicks find information such as how many ballots were returned by mail in a specific county, or the top reasons for challenged ballots.

We did a soft launch of the new interactive ballot return statistics report after the 2021 April Special Election was completed. We went live with the new report beginning with the election period for the 2021 Primary and will continue to provide the report for every election going forward. Other currently available interactive reports include a statewide map of drop box and voting center locations for the current election and a statewide map of Section 203 language determinations and data. We anticipate developing other interactive reports for our website and will continue to look for ways to make information about elections more accessible to the public.



Images from the interactive ballot return statistics for the 2021 General Election. The current dashboard can be found on our website at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/research/ballot-return-statistics.aspx> each election.

LEGISLATION UPDATES

Washington continues to implement legislation that increases participation, transparency, and fairness in Washington's election systems.

In 2019, the state implemented the Future Voter program, which permits youth ages 16 and 17 to pre-register as voters (HB 1513, see page 10); same day registration, which expands the voter registration period prior to each election (SSB 6021, see page 12); and automatic voter registration (HB 2595, see page 15).

In 2020, the state implemented the VOTE Act (ESB 6313, see page 9), which increased voting opportunities for young voters and implemented universal registration.

VoteWA has proved instrumental in enacting much of this new legislation. Implementing the Future Voter program, same day registration, and universal registration would not have been possible on the previous systems used by the state and the counties. VoteWA's real-time connectivity expands voter accessibility, strengthens ballot accountability and reconciliation processes, and provides enhanced security and protection against potential cyber threats. The VoteWA system will continue to evolve to adapt to changes in election laws.

2021 New Legislation

In 2021, the Legislature passed several new bills affecting elections administration in Washington.

- **HB 1068** – exempts election security information from public disclosure.
 - This bill exempts continuity of operations plans for elections operations and records relating to security audits, risk assessments, and test results relating to physical security or cybersecurity of election operations or infrastructure. Also, any records that, if disclosed, might risk election infrastructure or security
 - Effective date of April 14, 2021.
- **HB 1078** – restores voter eligibility for persons convicted of a felony and not serving a sentence in total confinement.
 - Affected persons must reregister to vote.
 - Goes into effect January 1, 2022.
- **SB 5013** – regarding local redistricting deadlines.
 - Some provisions went into effect May 3, 2021; other provisions will be effective January 1, 2023.

- **SB 5015** – prohibits the fraudulent portrayal of ballot drop boxes.
 - Any person who misrepresents an official ballot collection site or device as an official ballot drop box is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, which is punishable by a maximum of 364 days in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000.
 - Effective date of July 25, 2021.
- **HB 1159** – cleans up language on fire district commissioner numbers.
 - A district board of commissioners with five members may increase from five to seven members if approved by a majority of voters
 - Effective date of July 25, 2021.
- **HB 1207** – extends the expiration dates on DOL issued documents to eight years.
 - Every election, Washington’s voter registration database uses signatures from DOL as part of the ballot signature checking process. Receiving less frequent signature updates from DOL may result in an increase in ballots challenged for mismatched signatures and increase county workload to collect updated signatures from voters.
 - Effective date of January 1, 2022.

The following bills, passed in 2020, had provisions that went into effect in 2021:

- **ESHB 1520** – requires election dates to be prominently displayed on ballot envelopes.
 - Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1520 was passed in 2020 and requires the calendar date of the election to be displayed in bold, twenty-point-or-larger font on the envelope sent to the voter containing the ballot materials.
 - This bill went into effect for all general elections beginning in 2020. Beginning in 2021, it went into effect for all primary elections, and it will be in effect for all elections in 2022.
- **ESHB 2421** – allows for state reimbursement of election costs and requires local voters’ pamphlets.
 - For more information on this bill, see the Local Voters’ Pamphlets section on page 8.
- **ESB 6313** – increases voting opportunities for young voters.
 - This bill was passed by the Legislature in March 2020. Some provisions went into effect in June 2020 and some provisions will go into effect in 2022 and 2023.
 - For more information, see the VOTE Act section on page 9.

Local Voters' Pamphlets (ESHB 2421)

Engrossed Substitute House Bill 2421 was passed by the Legislature in 2020 and went into effect July 1, 2021. The bill allows for counties to be reimbursed by the state for its share of election costs for all elections beginning in 2021. ESHB 2421 also requires county auditors to print and distribute a local voters' pamphlet before every primary, general, and special election. The local pamphlets must provide information on all measures and candidates within the jurisdiction.

The 2021 Primary was the first election to fall under the new local voters' pamphlet requirements. County elections offices began working with each other and the state prior to Candidate Filing Week in 2021 to compare pamphlet formats and contracts, prepare templates, and share best practices. As the Primary was the first election with the new requirements, the Office of the Secretary of State surveyed the counties about their preparation efforts for their Primary local voters' pamphlets.

A total of nearly 2,975,000 local voters' pamphlets were printed by counties across the state for the 2021 Primary Election. Certain counties are required under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act to provide voting materials in languages other than English. Adams, Franklin, and Yakima counties, which are required to provide Spanish materials, produced a bilingual pamphlet with both English and Spanish translations. King County is required to provide Chinese and Vietnamese and chose to produce a separate monolingual pamphlet for these languages. In addition to the languages required under Section 203, King County also printed separate monolingual pamphlets in Spanish and Korean.

A total of nearly 85,000 local voters' pamphlets statewide were printed in languages other than English for the 2021 Primary, including:

- 2,540 Chinese pamphlets in King County.
- 1,866 Vietnamese pamphlets in King County.
- 723 Korean pamphlets in King County.
- 79,526 Spanish pamphlets – 961 in King County and 78,565 in Adams, Franklin, and Yakima counties.

VoteWA continues to provide **online** voter guides in languages that are covered under the Voting Rights Act.

VOTE Act – Student Engagement Hubs (ESB 6313)

The Voting Opportunities through Education (VOTE) Act was passed by the Legislature in March 2020 and increases voting opportunities for young voters.

One of the provisions of the VOTE Act was the creation of student engagement hubs on ten college and university campuses in nine Washington counties. This provision went into effect in June 2020 and requires that the student engagement hubs be open for every general election.

Since implementation, the student engagement hubs have collected 1,286 ballots, registered 857 new voters, provided replacement ballots for 611 voters, updated registrations for 504 voters, and provided other services for an additional 76 voters.¹ The hubs saw less traffic in 2021 than in 2020, likely because turnout and voter interest is lower in odd-year elections than in even-year elections. In 2020, the University of Washington hub location in King County served the most voters, while in 2021 the Western Washington University location in Whatcom County served the most voters. A full table of the data provided by the hub counties for the 2021 General is available on page 57.

Student Engagement Hub Data

	2020 General	2021 General	TOTAL
Ballots collected	894	392	1,286
New voter registrations	780	77	857
Replacement ballots	386	225	611
Updated registrations	370	134	504
Other services	44	32	76

Other provisions of ESB 6313 will become effective in 2022 and 2023. Beginning in 2022, 17-year-olds may vote in the primary if they will be 18 by the following general election. See the full ESB 6313 implementation timeline on page 58 for more details on this and the other provisions of the VOTE Act.

¹ From student engagement hub data as reported by the counties.

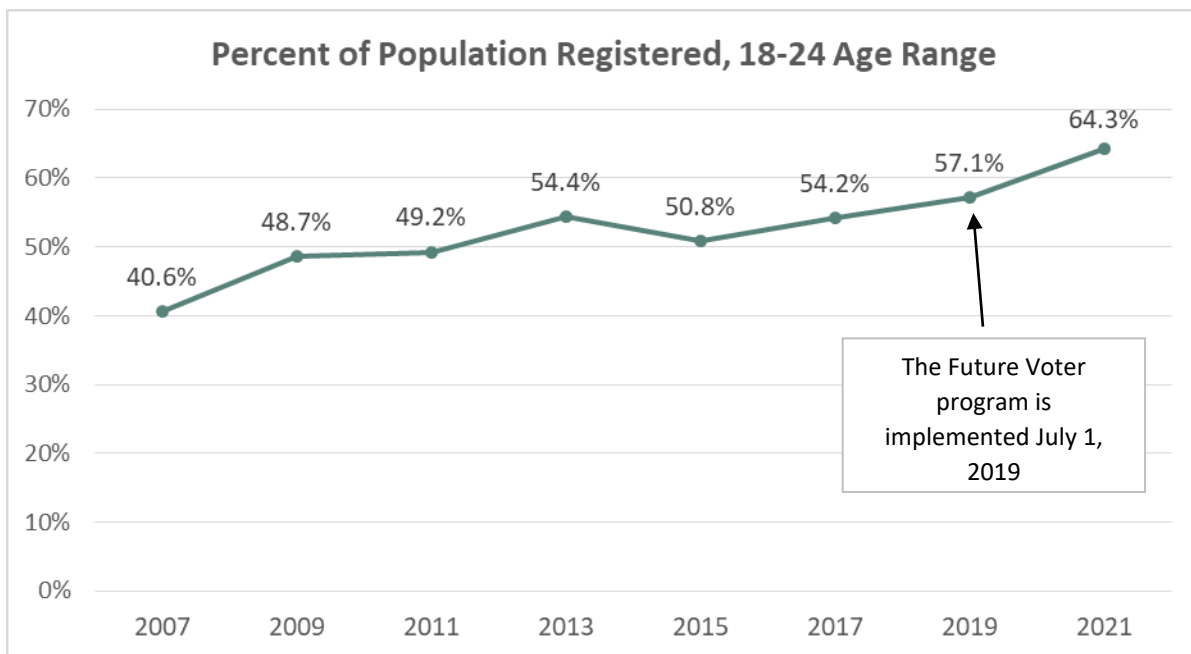
Future Voter Program (HB 1513)

The Future Voter program is a result of legislation that passed in 2018 and took effect July 1, 2019. This program allows 16- and 17-year-old Washington state citizens to sign up as future voters and be automatically registered to vote when they turn 18.

Since the program began in 2019, over 90,000 youth under the age of 18 have signed up. As of December 31, 2021, there were over 43,100 future voters in the program still under 18 and in pending voter registration status. This is a nearly 57% increase from the number of future voters in the program at the end of 2020.

Increased Youth Registration Rates

Looking at data from odd-year general elections, voter registration rates for the 18- to 24-year-old age range has been trending upward since 2007. The percentage of the estimated 18- to 24-year-old population that is registered to vote has increased from 40.6% in 2007 to 64.3% in 2021.² Since the Future Voter program was implemented in 2019, the percent of the estimated 18- to 24-year-old population that is registered to vote has increased from 57.1% to 64.3%.



² 2021 population estimates come from the Office of Financial Management (OFM). Estimates of April 1 population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. (2022, January 11). Retrieved from <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-age-sex-race-and-hispanic-origin>

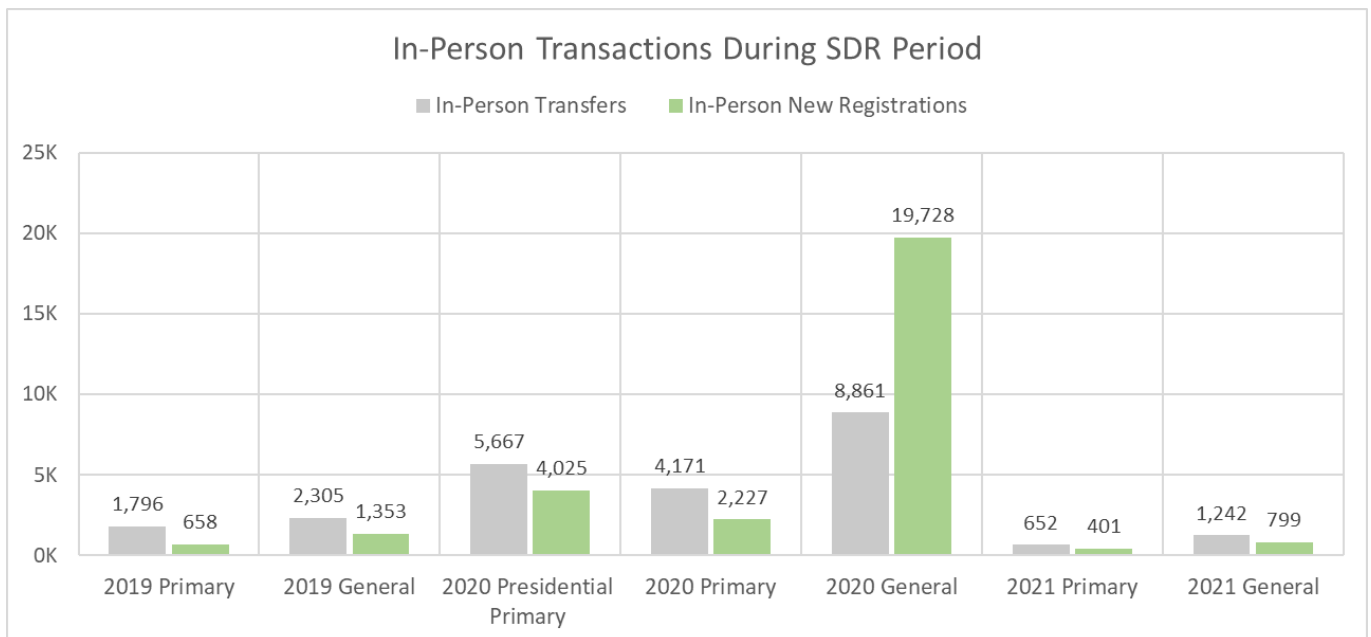
Outreach efforts by the Office of the Secretary of State and other youth organizations across the state have likely had a hand in this increase in youth voter registration. More information on these outreach efforts can be found in the outreach program highlight on page 43.

Same Day Registration (SSB 6021)

Substitute Senate Bill 6021, passed in 2018 and implemented in July 2019, allows Washington’s voters to register to vote or update their registration in person up until 8 p.m. on an election day and receive a ballot that same day. The deadline for registering or updating registration information online or by mail was extended, allowing voters to register or make updates using these methods until eight days prior to an election. The previous deadline for registration or updates, by methods other than in-person registration, was 29 days before an election.

A total of 1,200 voters took advantage of same day registration (SDR) to register to vote in person in the week before the 2021 Primary and General Elections. This total includes 115 who registered in person on the day of the Primary Election and 417 who registered in person on the day of the General Election and received a ballot. Nearly 1,900 voters changed their registration address, transferring their registration to another county, in person during the SDR period before the 2021 Primary and General.

Compared to 2019 and 2020, SDR numbers were low during the 2021 elections. SDR transactions in the 2020 elections were high due to increased interest in the elections and the Presidential race on the ballot. The low interest in the 2021 elections, which had no statewide executive races and only three statewide advisory votes to draw interest, is a likely factor in the lower 2021 numbers.

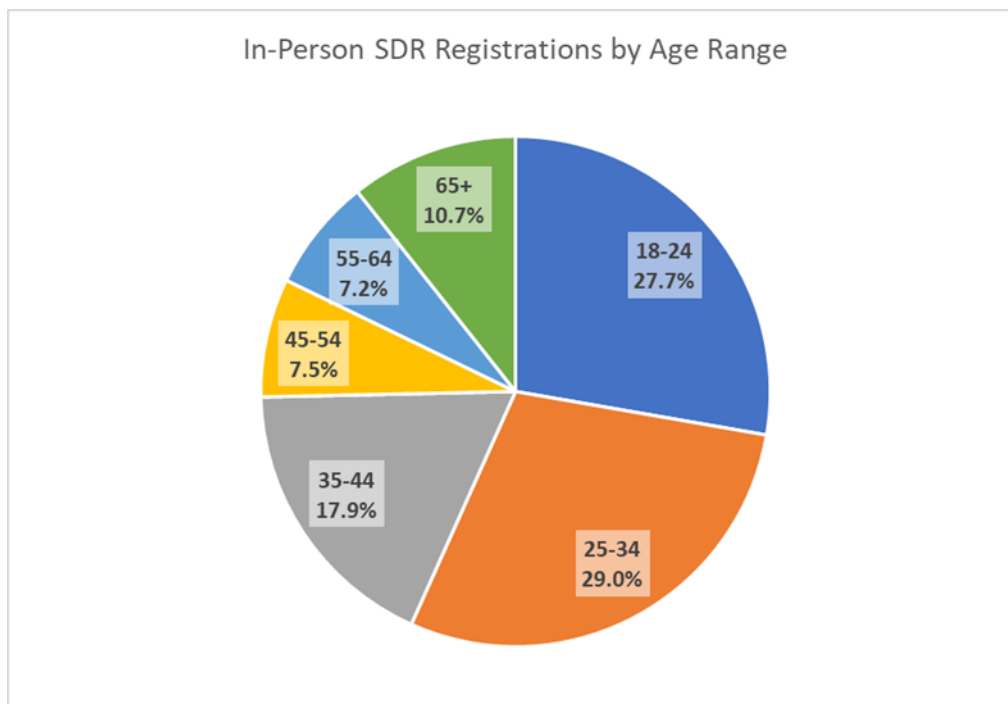


Since SDR was implemented:

- Over 29,000 voters have registered in person within the week before a primary or general election. Prior to SDR, no new registrations would have been allowed during this time period. Nearly 95% of these new registrations had a ballot counted in the election.
- Over 24,500 voters updated their registration addresses in person.
- Almost 400,000 voters updated their registration address and over 257,000 registered during the period that was previously limited to in-person transactions only.

In-Person New Registrations During SDR

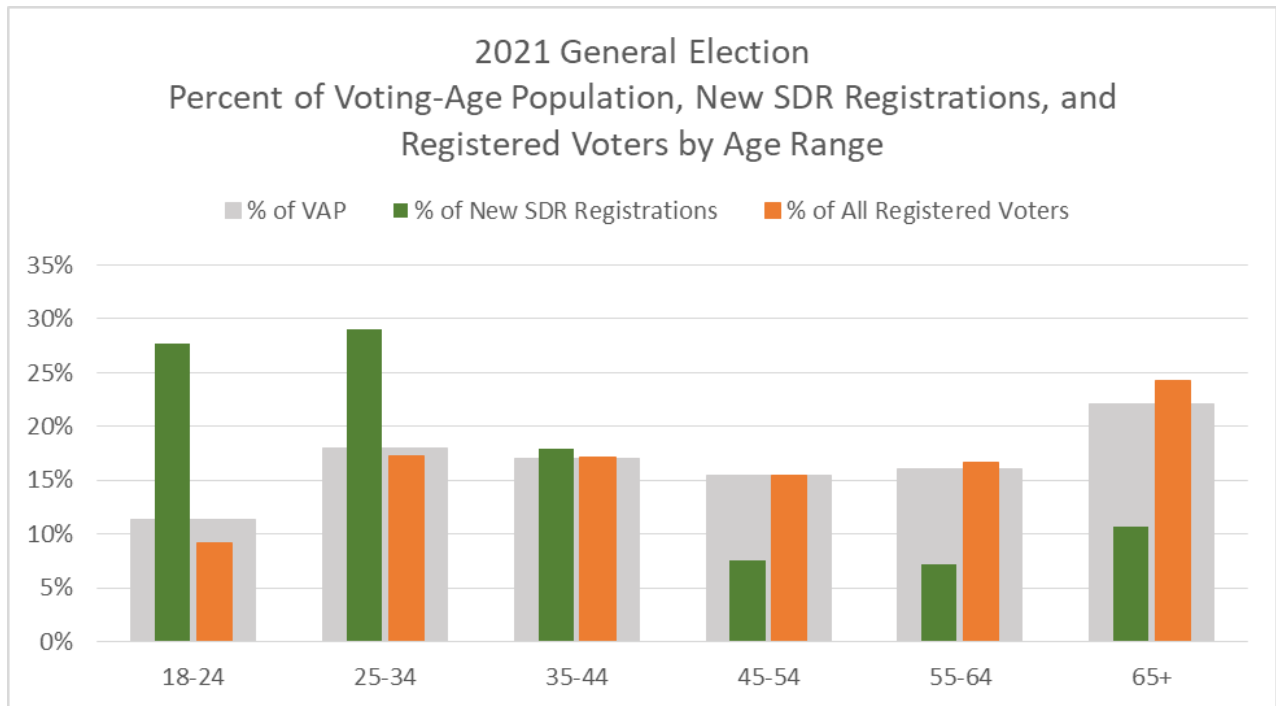
Looking at the age range of new, in-person registrations during the SDR period prior to the 2021 General Election, it seems younger voters are more likely to utilize SDR.



The 25-34 age range made up the largest percentage (29.0%) of new in-person registrations during SDR. Despite being the smallest age range in terms of estimated voting-age population (VAP), the 18-24 age range comprised the second largest percentage (27.7%) of new registrations.³

³ Voting-age population estimates come from OFM. Estimates of April 1 population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. (2022, January 11). Retrieved from <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-age-sex-race-and-hispanic-origin>

Of course, older people are more likely to be already registered to vote, which may be a factor behind the lower SDR numbers for the higher age ranges. Though only accounting for 22% of the estimated VAP, the 65-plus age range made up 24.3% of all registered voters. The 18-24 age range, which accounted for 11% of the estimated VAP, made up only 9.2% of all registered voters. See the voter participation section on page 37 for more information about registration and turnout by age range.



Automatic Voter Registration (HB 2595)

Since House Bill 2595 took effect July 1, 2019, the Department of Licensing (DOL) automatically registers to vote, or updates the registration of, any individual applying for or renewing an enhanced driver's license or ID. Individuals have the opportunity to opt out of automatic voter registration, whereas previously they had to opt in when applying for a license.

Other state agencies that verify citizenship and collect a signature as part of their services also participate, including the Washington Health Benefit Exchange. When applying to the Health Benefit Exchange, applicants are offered the opportunity to register to vote. If they accept, a registration form will pre-populate with information already provided by the applicant, eliminating any need to reenter information.

In 2021, nearly 900,000 registration transactions came from the DOL. More than 295,700 of these were automatic registration transactions from individuals applying for or renewing their enhanced driver's licenses or IDs. Approximately 42,000 of these were new registrations; of these new registrations over 7,000 had a ballot counted in the 2021 General Election.

Since being implemented in 2019, automatic voter registrations from the DOL have resulted in:

- over 595,000 automatic voter registration transactions from individuals applying for or renewing their enhanced driver's licenses or IDs;
- over 88,000 new registrations; and
- over 30,000 ballots counted in the general elections following the new registrations.

Online automatic voter registration transactions from the Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) in 2021 totaled over 5,400. This includes over 1,100 new registrations. Of the new registrations, over 80 had a ballot counted in the 2021 General Election.

Automatic voter registration transactions through HBE since implementation have resulted in:

- nearly 17,000 registration transactions;
- over 4,200 new registrations; and
- over 1,300 ballots counted in the general elections following the new registrations.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Active Voters

At the time of the 2017 General Election, Washington state had nearly 4.27 million active registered voters, which was an estimated 75.3% of the total voting-age population (VAP) in Washington. By the 2021 General Election, the number of active registered voters had increased by 12.5% to over 4.8 million active registered voters, or an estimated 79.1% of the VAP.⁴

A table of 2017 and 2021 registered voter totals by county can be found in Appendix F on page 70.

Registration Transactions

Over 1 million voter registration transactions were processed in 2021. Of these, about 21% were new registrations, and 79% were updates. Updates include address updates, county to county transfers, and updates to registration type, which indicates a new form of registration was received.

The (DOL) has been the largest source of voter registration transactions every year since 2011, with the exception of 2020. In 2020, the number of registration transactions initiated online increased, making online registrations the largest source of voter registration transactions for the year, for the first time since 2011. This increase in online transactions in 2020 is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on in-person activities, collaboration with social media platforms to provide direct links and accurate elections information, and the increased interest in the presidential election. In 2021, DOL was once again the largest source of registration transactions, making up 58.1% of transactions. Registrations by mail were the second largest source with 15.3% of transactions, followed closely by online registrations with 14.5% of registration transactions.

Registration drives as a source of registration transactions have been reduced since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Since 2007, registration drives have typically accounted for 1% to 3% of all registration transactions but accounted for less than 1% in both 2020 and 2021. In-person registration transactions were also low in 2020 and 2021.

A table of 2021 registration transactions by month can be found in Appendix G on page 71.

⁴ Registered voter totals are from county reconciliation data and voting-age population estimates are from OFM. Estimates of April 1 population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. (2022, January 11). Retrieved from <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-age-sex-race-and-hispanic-origin>

Voter Registration Data Integrity – ERIC

Population, and thus voter registration data, is fluid. Approximately 9% of Americans move, both in-state and out-of-state, every year.⁵ An estimated 60,000 Washington residents die every year.⁶ Keeping Washington’s voter registration database in VoteWA accurate and updated is important. To assist in this effort, Washington is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). ERIC is “a non-profit organization with the sole mission of assisting states to improve the accuracy of America’s voter rolls and increase access to voter registration for all eligible citizens.”⁷

In 2012, Washington partnered with the Pew Charitable Trust and six other states – Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Nevada, Utah, and Virginia – to create ERIC. As of October 2021, a total of 31 states plus the District of Columbia are members of ERIC.⁸

Participating states submit voter registration and motor vehicle licensing data to ERIC. Before being submitted, the data is anonymized and personal information like social security numbers and drivers’ license numbers is encrypted. ERIC compares a state’s data to other data sources such as the United States Postal Service and the Social Security Administration and provides the participating states with reports identifying voters who have moved (both in-state and out-of-state), deceased voters, duplicate registrations within the state, and residents who are potentially eligible to vote but are not currently registered.

Since joining ERIC, Washington state has received over 1.5 million records containing potential in-state duplicate registrations, in-state registration updates, deceased voters, and voters that have moved to another state.

	2021	Total Since 2012
In-State Updates	86,920	925,615
In-State Duplicates	1,832	34,511
Cross State Updates	89,204	515,976
Deceased	1,889	24,666
Total	179,845	1,500,768

⁵ CPS Historical Migration/Geographic Mobility Tables. (2021, November 12). Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/geographic-mobility/historic.html>

⁶ Components of population change. (2021, November). Retrieved from: <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-forecasts-and-projections/state-population-forecast>

⁷ <https://ericstates.org/>

⁸ <https://ericstates.org/>

Washington also uses data supplied by ERIC to reach out to the eligible but unregistered population of Washington, to help ensure that every eligible citizen has the opportunity to vote. Before every General Election since 2012, Washington state has sent an outreach postcard to a mailing list of potentially eligible but currently unregistered Washington residents, as identified by ERIC. The postcards contain an outline of eligibility requirements, registration deadlines, and the different ways to register. Bilingual English/Spanish and English/Chinese/Vietnamese postcards are provided in certain areas of the state in compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.

In September 2021, Washington sent over 105,000 outreach postcards to state residents identified as potentially eligible but unregistered. This includes 45,000 postcards with Chinese and Vietnamese language for King County, and 6,000 in Spanish. Since 2021, Washington has mailed over 3.3 million outreach postcards.

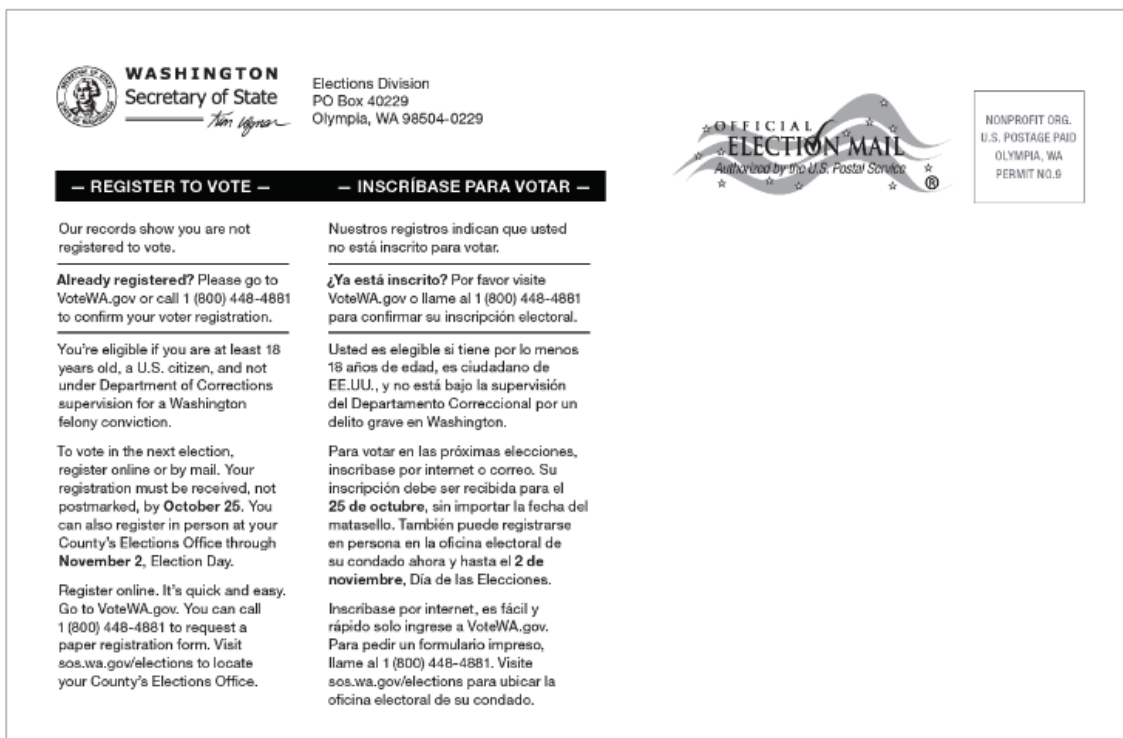


Image of a translated ERIC postcard mailed in 2021.

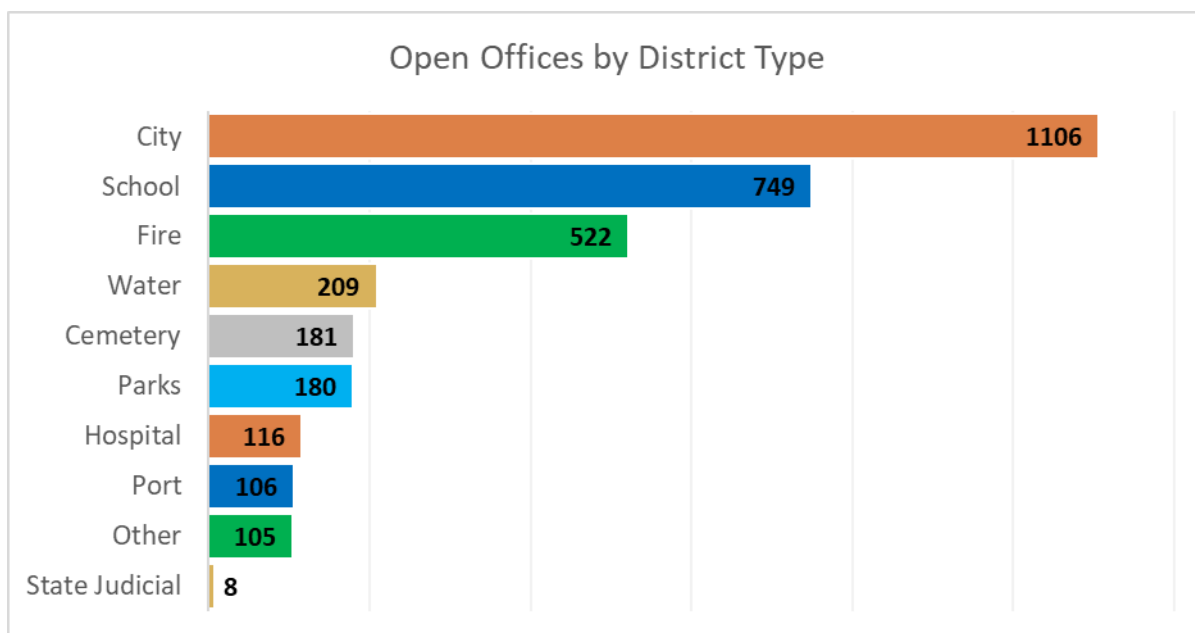
CANDIDATE FILING

In 2021, Candidate Filing Week took place May 17-21. All declarations of candidacy for the 39 counties and the Office of the Secretary of State were successfully processed through VoteWA. The 2021 Candidate Filing Week was the first odd-year candidate filing period completed in VoteWA. Candidate filing in odd-years is complicated and contains many more offices and districts than an even-year election. Despite this, the candidate filing period was a success. Several counties commented that it was the best and smoothest filing week they had ever experienced.

Using VoteWA, candidates were able to view offices open for election, file online, view a list of candidates that filed, pay filing fees, and submit their statement and photo for the Voters' Pamphlet. All 39 counties and the Office of the Secretary of State used the VoteWA system to approve candidates and statements.

Offices Open for Election

A total of 3,282 offices were open statewide during filing week in 2021. Eight of these were state judicial positions, only two of which required filing through the Office of the Secretary of State. In an odd year, most offices up for election are local county offices, including city or town mayor and other positions in school districts and fire districts. These positions typically have four-year terms. In 2017, a similar election year that provides the best comparison, 3,198 offices were open for election.



Number of Candidates Filed

In 2021, 4,189 candidates filed successfully for office during filing week. An additional 197 candidates filed but opted to withdraw their candidacy by the withdrawal deadline of Monday immediately following filing week. When a candidate fails to make a successful payment for a filing fee or is not registered to vote in the district in which they are filing for office, the filing office can reject the declaration of candidacy. Sixty-five declarations for candidacy were submitted but not approved by the counties.

Not including the withdrawn or rejected candidates, one filing was received for each of the eight open state judicial positions. Local county positions received 4,181 filings.

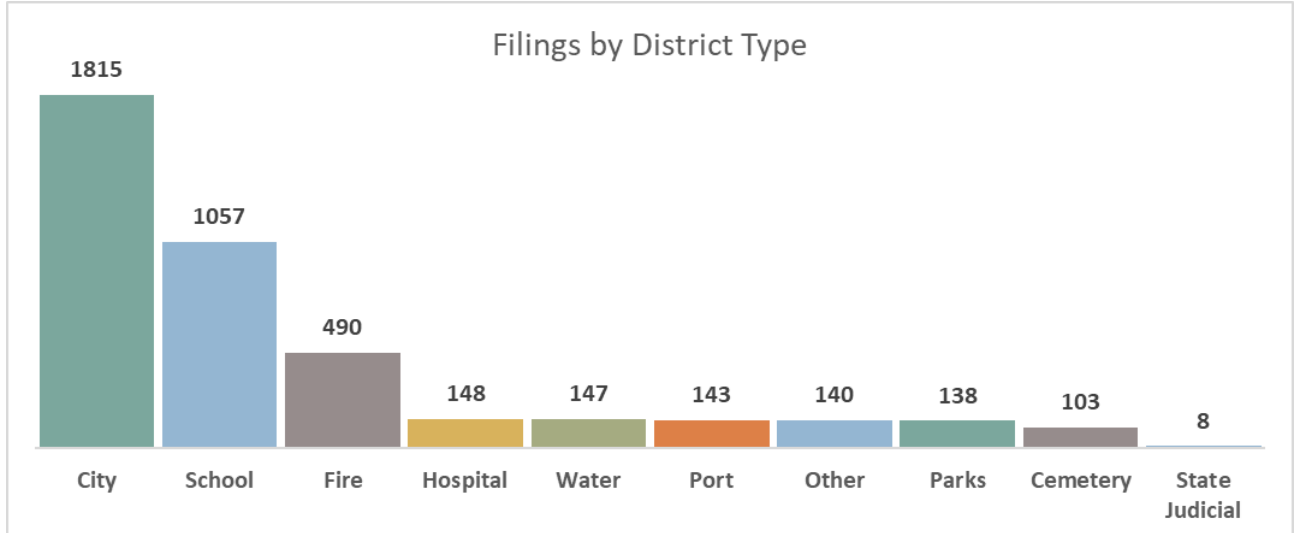
The office with the most candidates was City of Seattle Mayor, with 15 candidates filed. The office with the second most candidates was a City of Seattle Council Position, with 11 candidates that filed. There were 510 offices for which no candidates filed during filing week, creating voids in candidacy and prompting special three-day filing periods to be opened after filing week.⁹

In 2017, 4,052 candidates filed for office (excluding Yakima County, which didn't enter its candidate filings into the state database at that time). In 2017, the office with the most candidates filed was also City of Seattle Mayor, with 21 candidates filed.

Offices and Number of Candidates Filed¹⁰	
Number of Candidates Filed	Number of Offices
0	510
1	1,807
2	649
3	232
4	63
5	12
6	2
7	3
8	1
9	1
11	1
15	1
Total	3,282

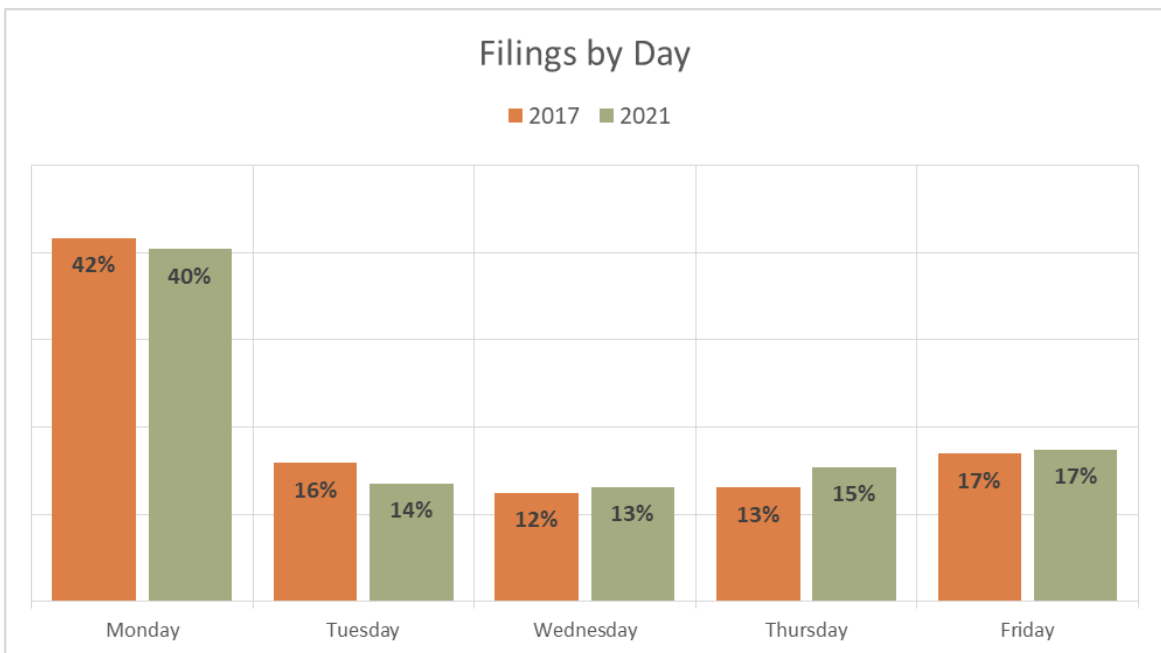
⁹ During the special three-day filing periods, 148 candidates filed and were approved.

¹⁰ Approved candidates only.

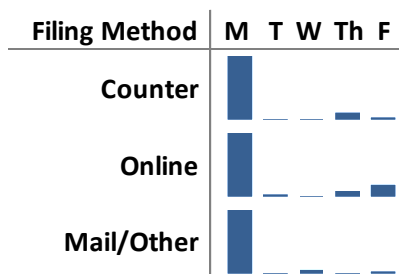


Filing by Day

The most common day for candidates to file their declaration of candidacy was Monday, May 17. 40% of all filings were submitted on the Monday of filing week. Friday was the next most common day for filing, making up 17% of filings. Filing in 2017 followed a similar pattern, with 42% of filings occurring on the Monday of filing week and 12% to 17% each day the remainder of the week.



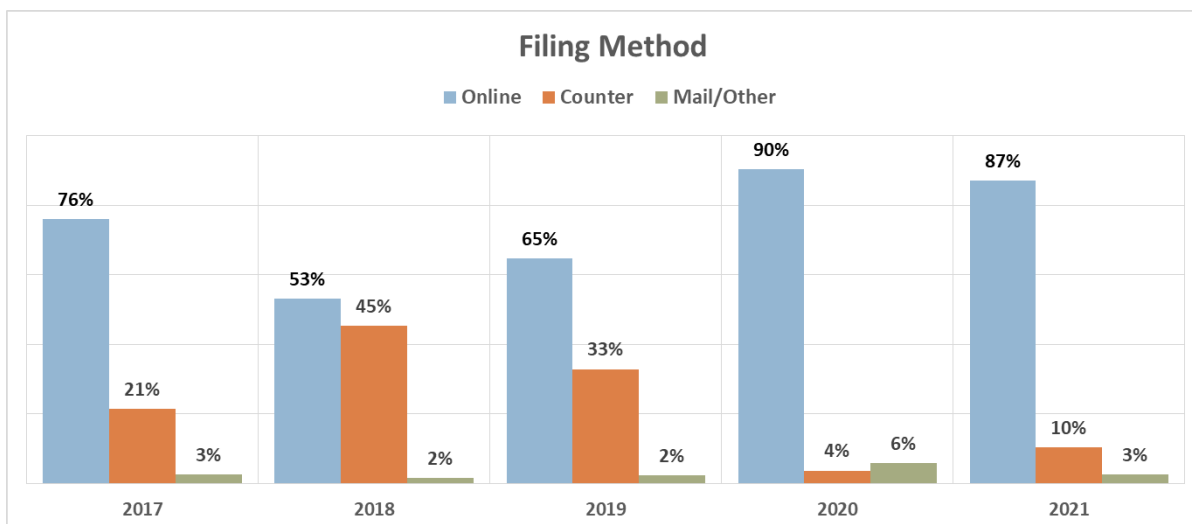
In 2021, across all types of filing methods, Monday was the most common filing day.¹¹



Filing Method

Similar to previous years, online filing was the most popular filing method in 2021. 87% of candidates chose to submit their candidate declarations online through VoteWA’s candidate filing portal; 10% submitted their filing information in person at the counter of a county elections office; and 3% filed by mail or special delivery.

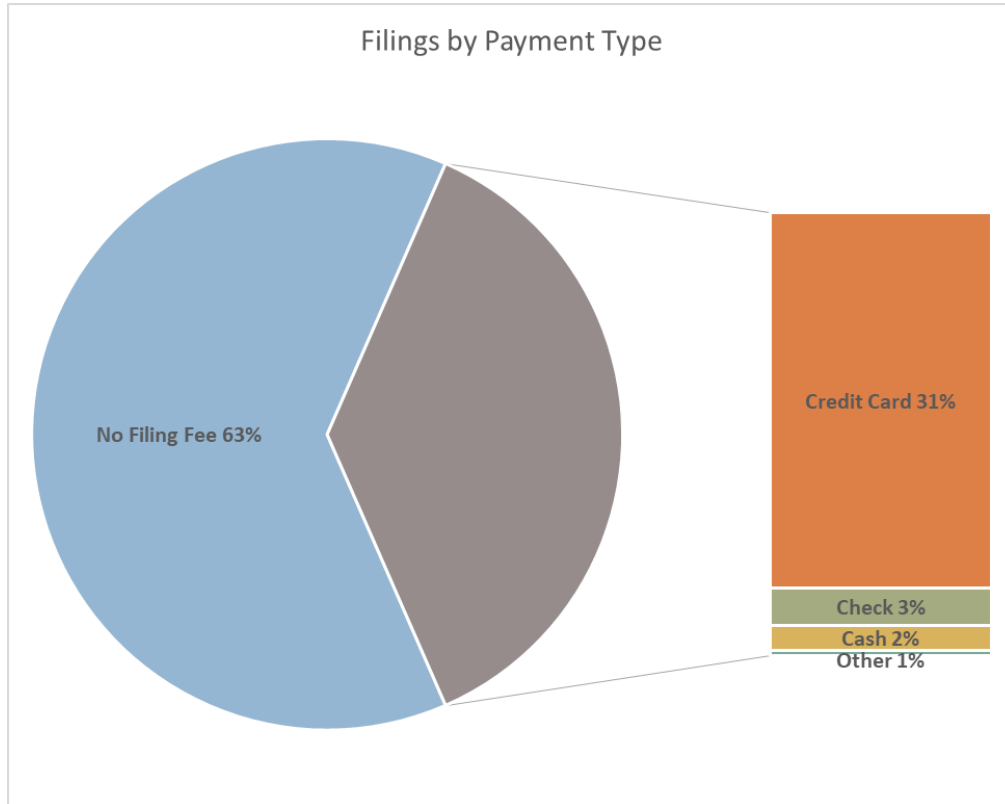
In 2020, online filings hit an all-time high, while in-person filings dropped significantly, most likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Though there was a small increase in the rate of in-person filings in 2021, it was still lower than in 2019, perhaps due to the continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, candidates were urged to file online, though filing via mail or at the counter in an elections office were still available as alternative options.



¹¹ Candidate declarations received by mail were accepted beginning May 3, though counties may have waited until Monday of filing week to process them. Of the 105 approved and withdrawn candidates that filed by mail, only 9 were processed with filing dates before May 17.

Filings by Payment Type

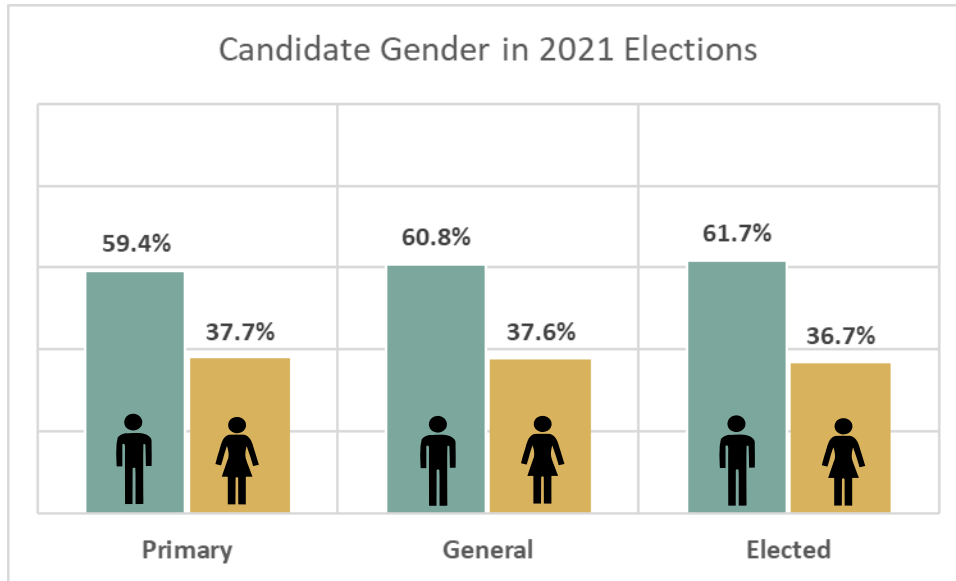
63% of filings were for positions with no filing fee. 31% of filings were paid by credit card, 3% by check, and 2% by cash.



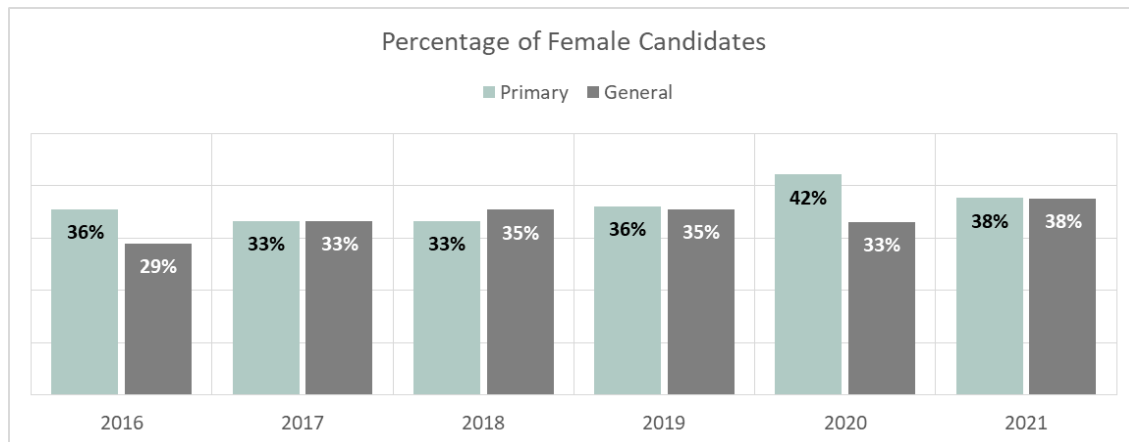
Candidate Gender

Candidates filing for office in local elections are more likely to be male than female. Of the candidates in the 2021 Primary, 59.4% were male and only 37.7% were female. On the 2021 General Election ballot, 60.8% of candidates were male and only 37.6% were female. Of the candidates deemed elected, 61.7% were male and 36.7% were female.¹²

¹² Percentages don't add up to 100% due to candidates whose gender in the voter registration database is classified as unknown or other. In the 2021 Primary, 2.9% of candidates were of unknown/other gender. In the 2021 General, 1.6% of candidates were unknown/other gender. Of the candidates deemed elected, 1.6% were unknown/other gender.



The proportion of female candidates in both the 2021 Primary and the 2021 General increased by five percentage points from the 2017 elections.



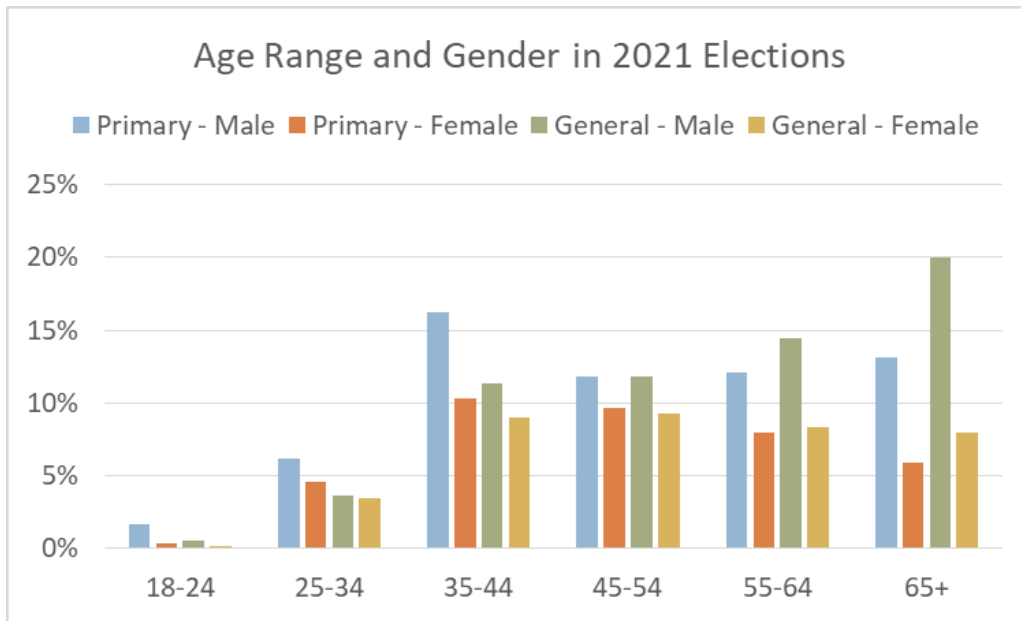
Candidate Age

In 2021, candidates on the General ballots were an average of 4.5 years older than candidates on the Primary ballots. Candidates who were deemed elected were an average of one year older than all candidates in the General. The female candidates were slightly younger on average than the male candidates.

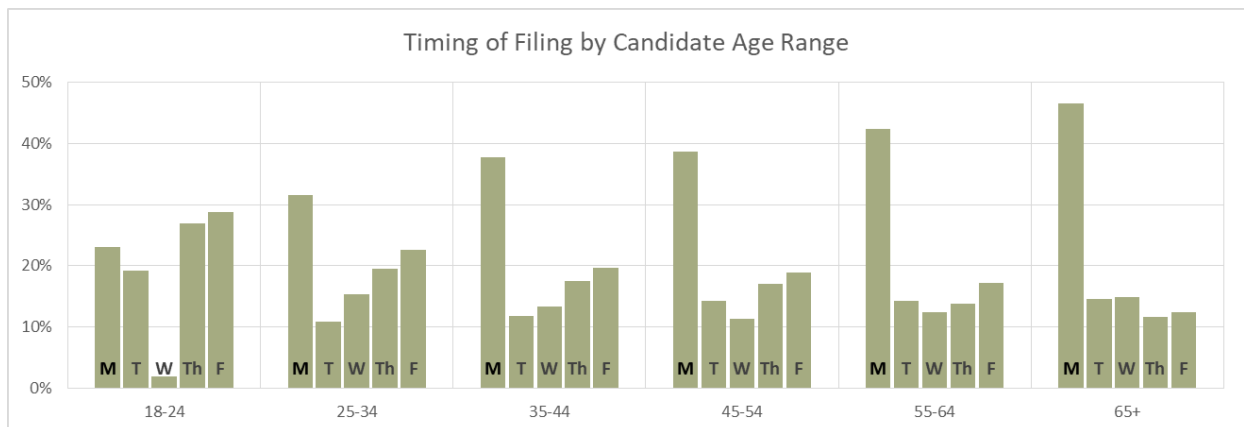
Average Age of Candidates in 2021

	Primary	General	Elected
Male	50.9	56.3	57.2
Female	49.4	52.3	53.3
All Candidates	50.2	54.7	55.7

Looking at both gender and age range, the largest group in the 2021 Primary Election was males ages 35-44, which made up over 15% of all candidates. In the 2021 General, the largest group was males ages 65 and over, which made up 20% of all candidates.

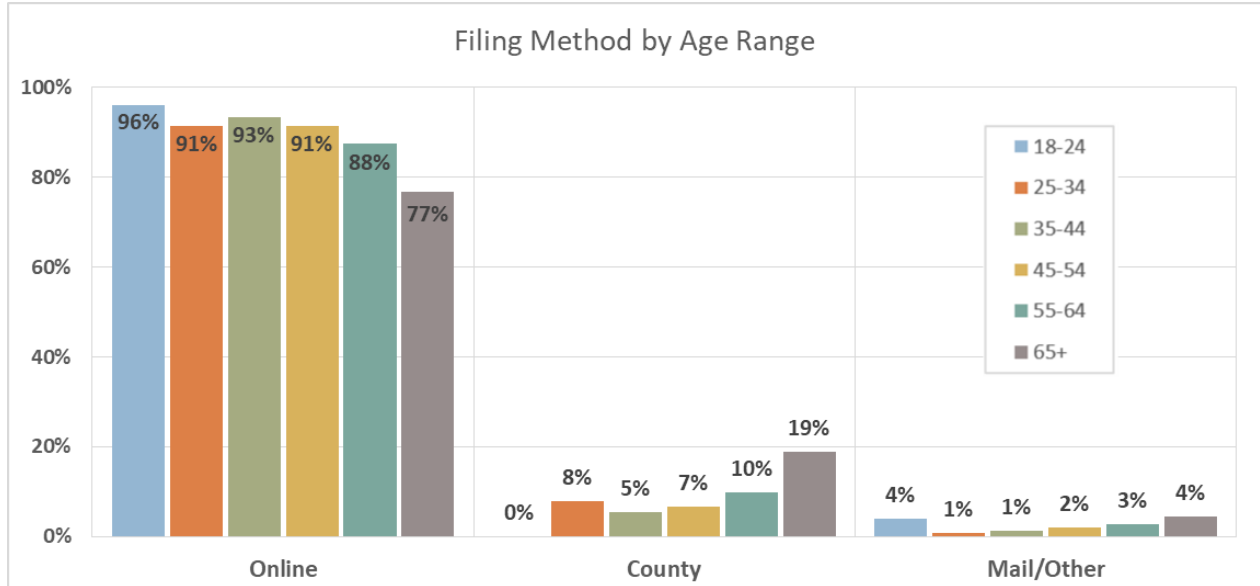


The day younger candidates filed for office differed from their older counterparts. While the majority of total filings occurred on the Monday of filing week, among the 18-24 age range Friday was the most common filing day. The older the candidate, the more likely they were to file on Monday.



Younger candidates were also more likely to file online. 96% of candidates in the 18-24 age range filed online, compared to 77% of candidates ages 65 and over. Candidates ages 65 and

over were more likely to file in person at a county than any other age group. None of the candidates ages 18-24 chose to file in person at a county elections office.



2021 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

Voter turnout is historically lowest in odd-numbered years, without popular races such as statewide executives or U.S. President on the ballots to drive voters to participate. In odd years, ballots typically contain local measures and offices. Most local offices are four-year terms which means many of the offices up for election in 2021 were previously up for election in 2017. The only statewide measures on the ballots in both the 2017 and 2021 General Elections were three advisory votes. For these reasons, the 2017 elections provide the best basis for comparison for the 2021 elections.

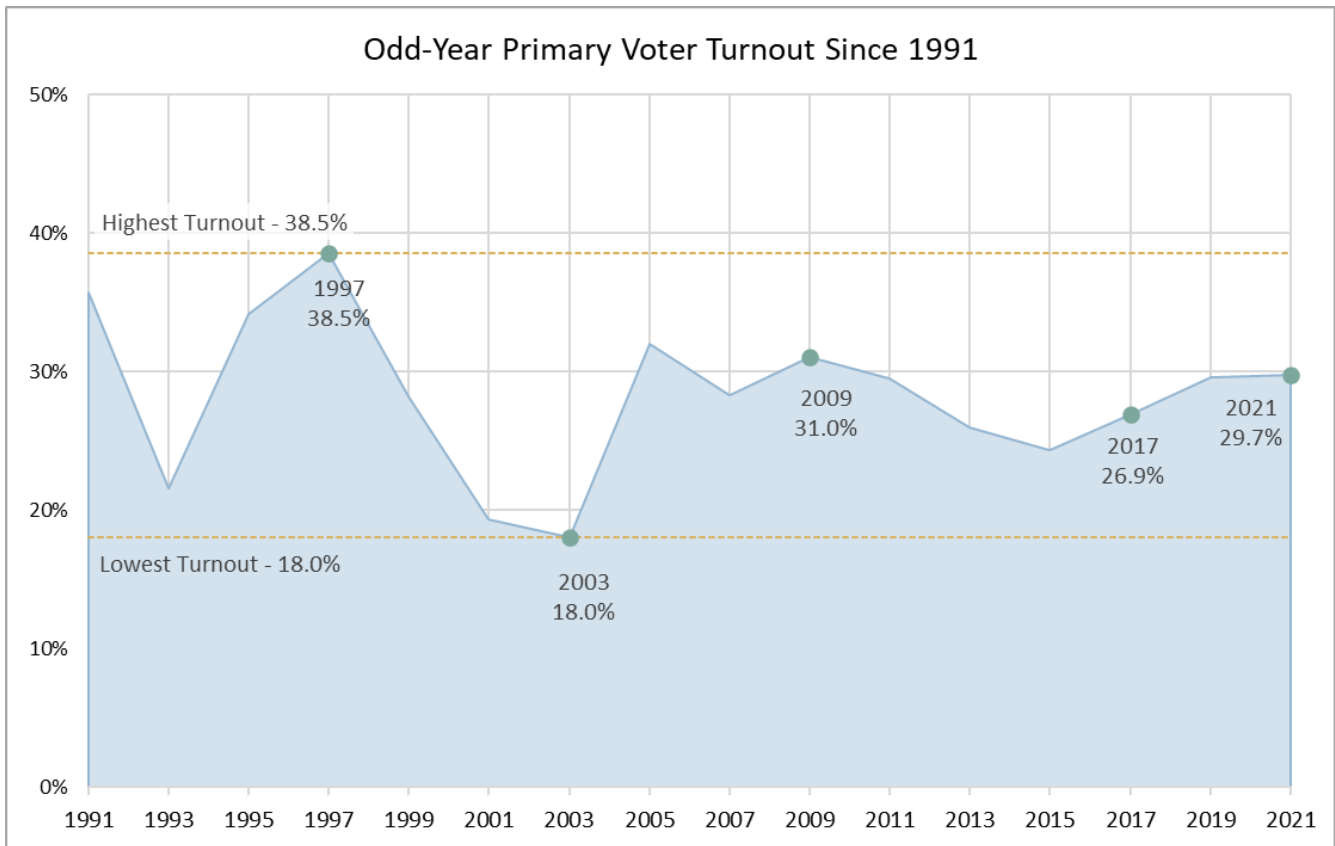
Voter Turnout

2021 Primary

Odd-year primaries are used to narrow down candidates for certain state and county positions and to vote on local measures. Counties may not hold a Primary in an odd year depending on the number of candidates who file or whether a local resolution is submitted. In 2021, 37 counties participated in the August Primary.¹³

29.72% of eligible, registered voters had a ballot counted in the 2021 Primary. This is nearly three percentage points higher than the turnout in the 2017 Primary and is the highest odd-year Primary turnout since 2009, only barely beating the turnout of 29.6% in 2019. Since 1975, turnout in odd-year Primaries has never exceeded 39% and has averaged only 28%. The lowest recorded turnout – 18% – occurred in 2003, before Washington became a fully vote-by-mail state.

¹³ Asotin County and Garfield County did not have a Primary Election in 2021.



2021 General Election

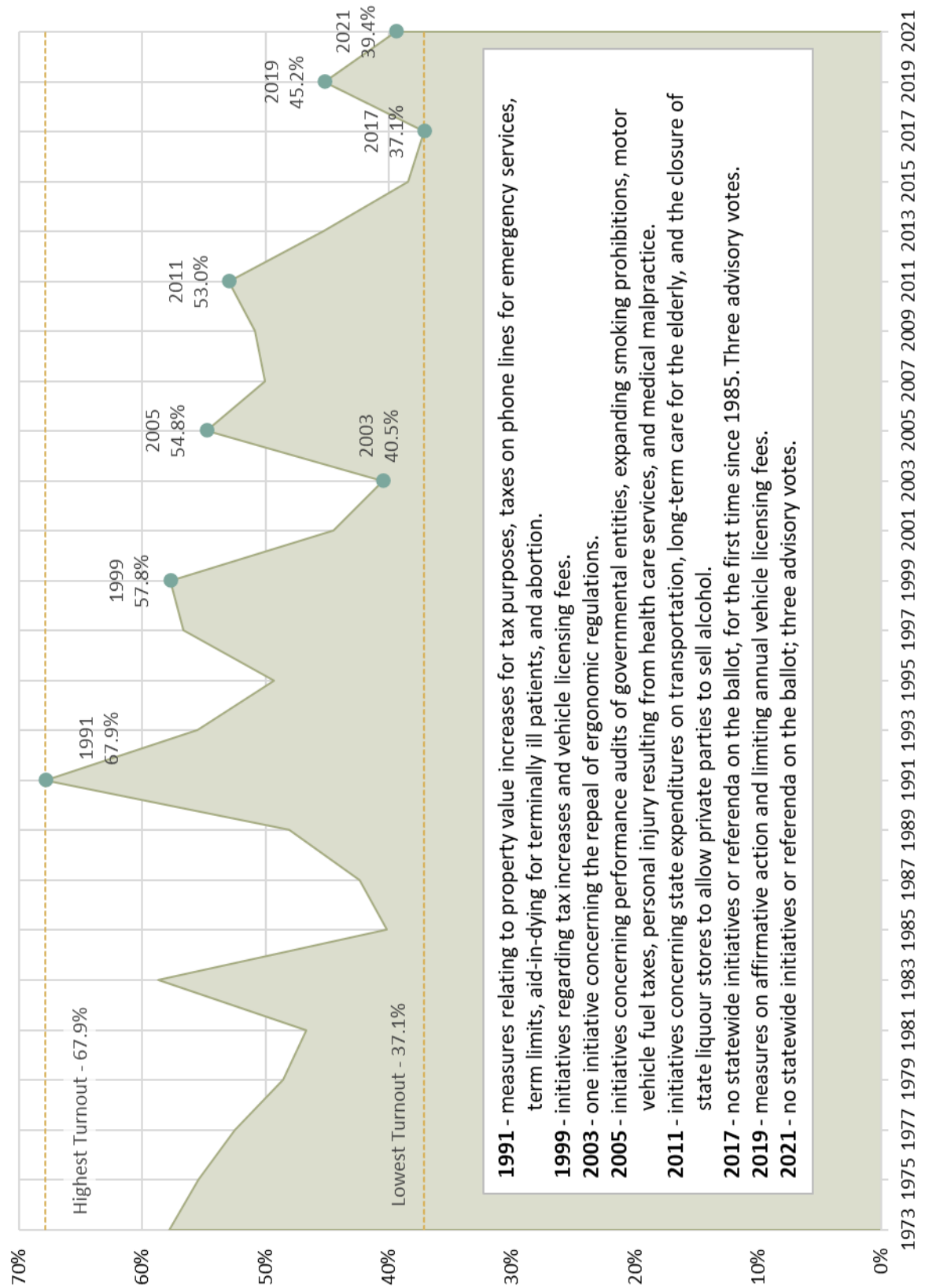
Statewide contests or initiatives on a general election ballot are often a key driver of turnout in odd-numbered election years.

With three advisory votes as the only statewide measures on the ballot, turnout in the 2021 General was 39.4%. The lowest turnout in an odd-year General Election occurred in 2017, with a turnout of just 37.1%. 2017 was a similar election year to 2021 with three advisory votes as the only statewide measures – the first time since 1985 that there were no statewide initiatives or referenda on the ballot.

The highest turnout in an odd-year General Election, 67.9%, occurred in 1991. That year, permanent absentee voting was established, and the ballots featured measures relating to term limits, aid-in-dying for terminal patients, and abortion. Since 1973, turnout in odd-year General Elections has averaged 49%.

See Appendix B starting on page 59 for tables of registered voter turnout by county.

Odd-Year General Election Voter Turnout Since 1973



1991 - measures relating to property value increases for tax purposes, taxes on phone lines for emergency services, term limits, aid-in-dying for terminally ill patients, and abortion.

1999 - initiatives regarding tax increases and vehicle licensing fees.

2003 - one initiative concerning the repeal of ergonomic regulations.

2005 - initiatives concerning performance audits of governmental entities, expanding smoking prohibitions, motor vehicle fuel taxes, personal injury resulting from health care services, and medical malpractice.

2011 - initiatives concerning state expenditures on transportation, long-term care for the elderly, and the closure of state liquor stores to allow private parties to sell alcohol.

2017 - no statewide initiatives or referenda on the ballot, for the first time since 1985. Three advisory votes.

2019 - measures on affirmative action and limiting annual vehicle licensing fees.

2021 - no statewide initiatives or referenda on the ballot; three advisory votes.

1973 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019 2021

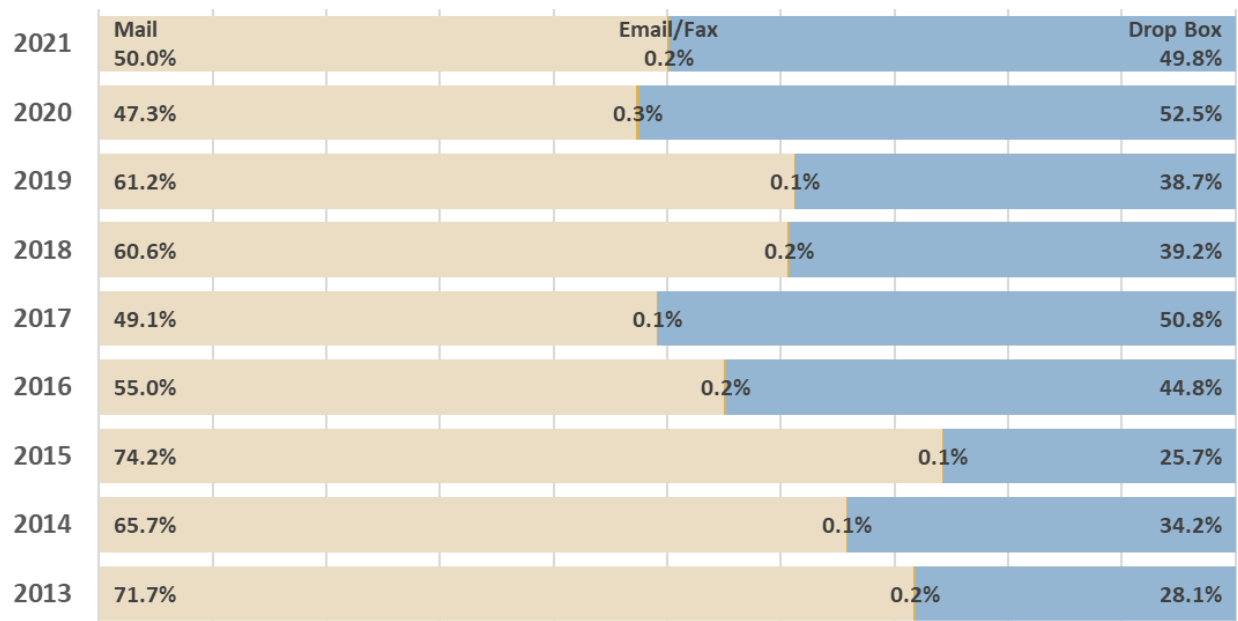
Ballot Return Method

Washington has been a vote-by-mail state since 2011, and each eligible registered voter is mailed a ballot packet every election. Legislation passed in 2019 requires that return envelopes for ballots include prepaid postage. Voters have the option of returning their ballots by mail, using the provided prepaid postage return envelope, or returning their ballot at a ballot drop box or staffed voting center. Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voters also have the option of returning their ballot to the county via email or fax.

2021 Primary

In the 2021 Primary, voters returned over 1.3 million ballots. A total of 657,130, or 50.0%, of voters returned their ballots by mail and 655,181, or 49.8%, of voters returned their ballot at a ballot drop box or staffed voting center. A small number of ballots – 6,688 or 0.2% of the total ballots returned – were returned by email or fax.

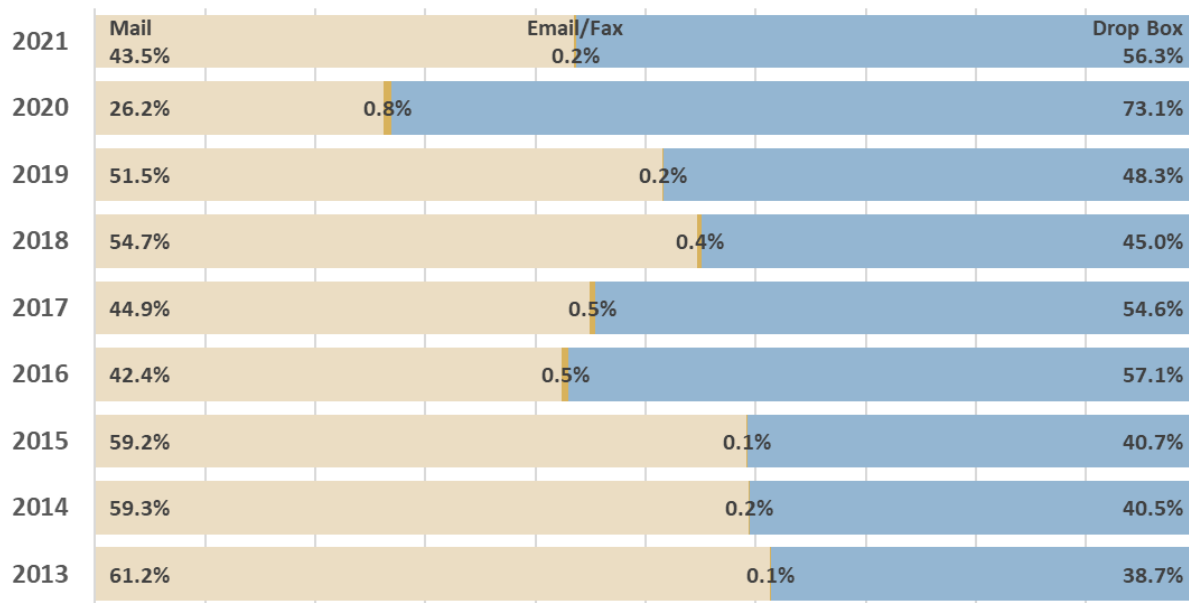
Return Method Comparison for Primary Elections



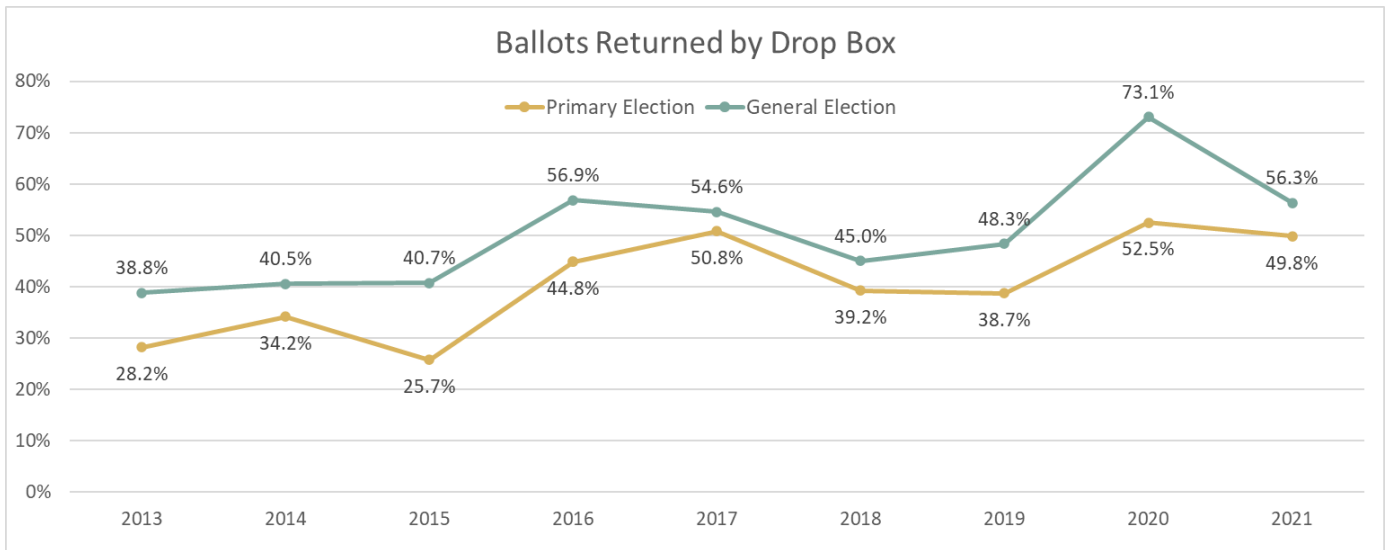
2021 General Election

Voters returned over 1.9 million ballots in the 2021 General Election. Of the voters who returned ballots, 1,082,460, or 56.3%, returned their ballots by drop box, and 835,737, or 43.5%, returned their ballots by mail. The remaining 0.2%, or 3,089 ballots, were returned by email or fax.

Return Method Comparison for General Elections



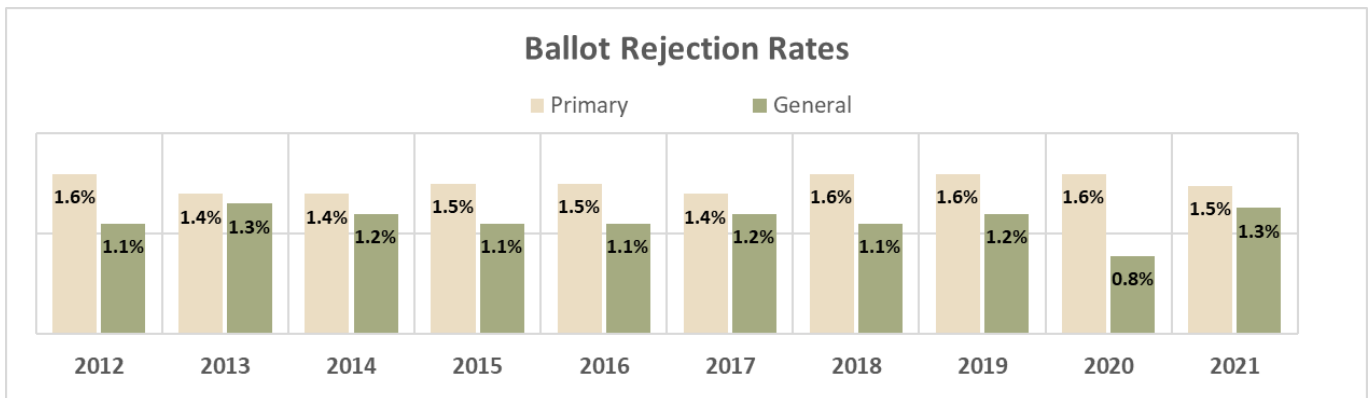
More voters use a drop box as a ballot return method in a general election than in a primary election. Drop box usage appears to be trending slightly upward since 2013 for both primary and general elections. In the 2020 General Election, drop box usage hit a peak of 73.1%. This is likely due to messaging from both the U.S. Postal Service and the Office of the Secretary of State urging voters completing their ballot in the week before the election to return it by drop box rather than mail. The increase in available drop box locations may have also played a part. Since 2016, more than 100 new ballot drop boxes have been installed around the state. At the time of 2021 General Election, there were over 500 drop box locations statewide.



More data on drop box usage by county can be found in Appendix E on page 68.

Ballot Rejection

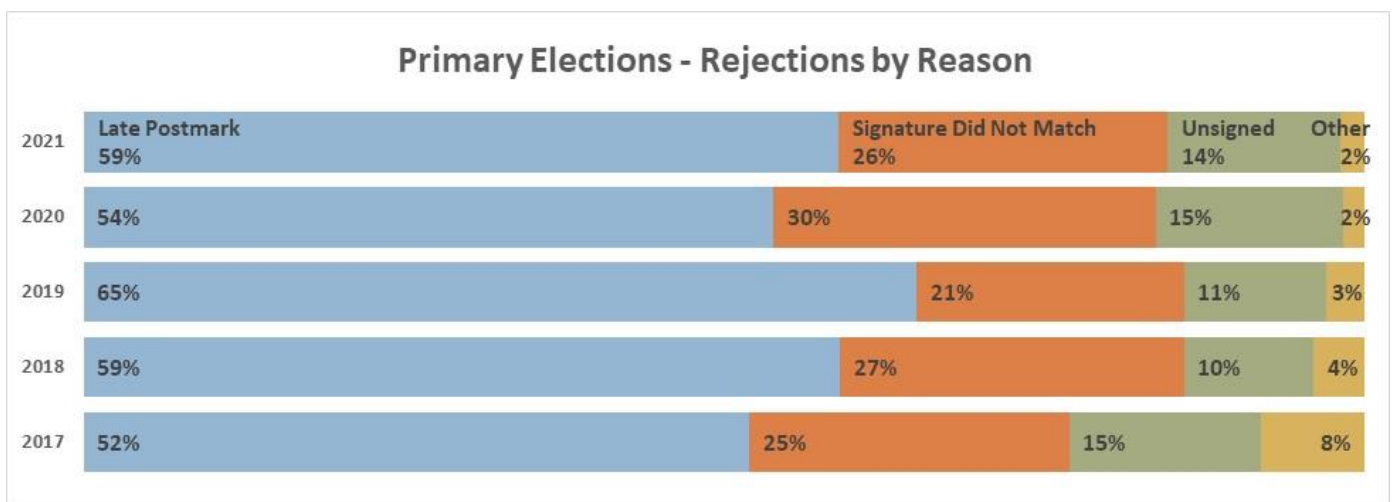
Ballot rejection for primary and general elections is typically between 1% and 2%, with slightly higher rejection rates for primary elections than for general elections.



2021 Primary

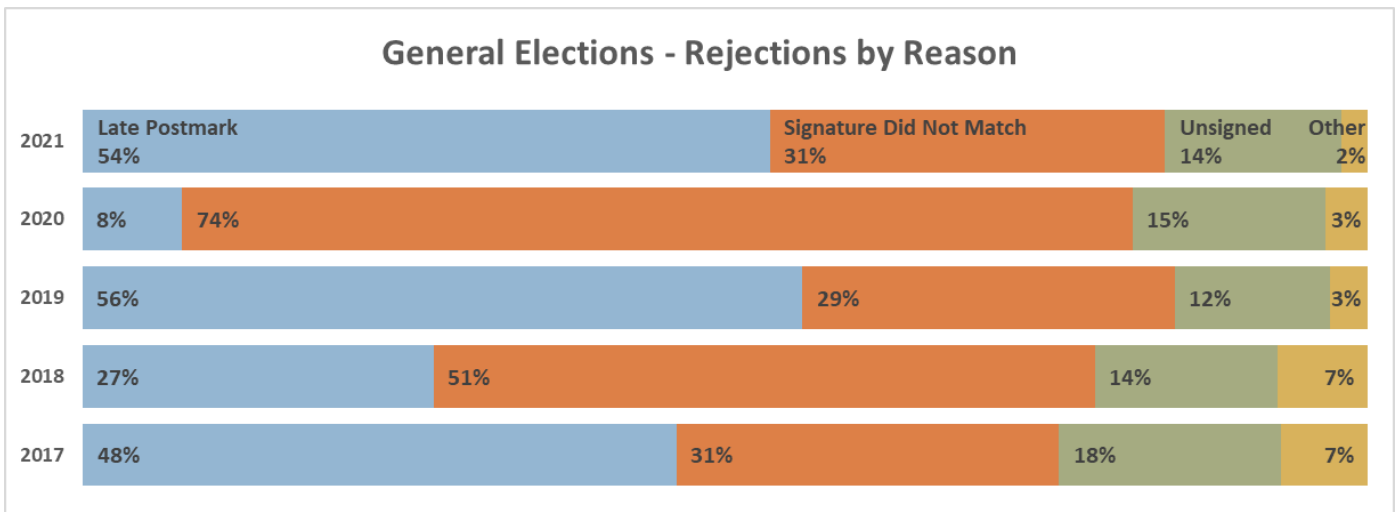
A total of 19,509 ballots were rejected in the 2021 Primary, which is 1.5% of the total number of ballots returned and a slight increase from the 1.4% rejected in 2017.

Similar to previous primaries, the most common reason for ballot rejection in the 2021 Primary was a late postmark, which accounted for 59% of rejected ballots. A signature that did not match the voter’s registration record made up 26% of rejections, unsigned ballots made up 14%, and other reasons made up 2%.



2021 General Election

A total of 24,213 ballots were rejected in the 2021 General Election, which was 1.3% of the total number of returned ballots.



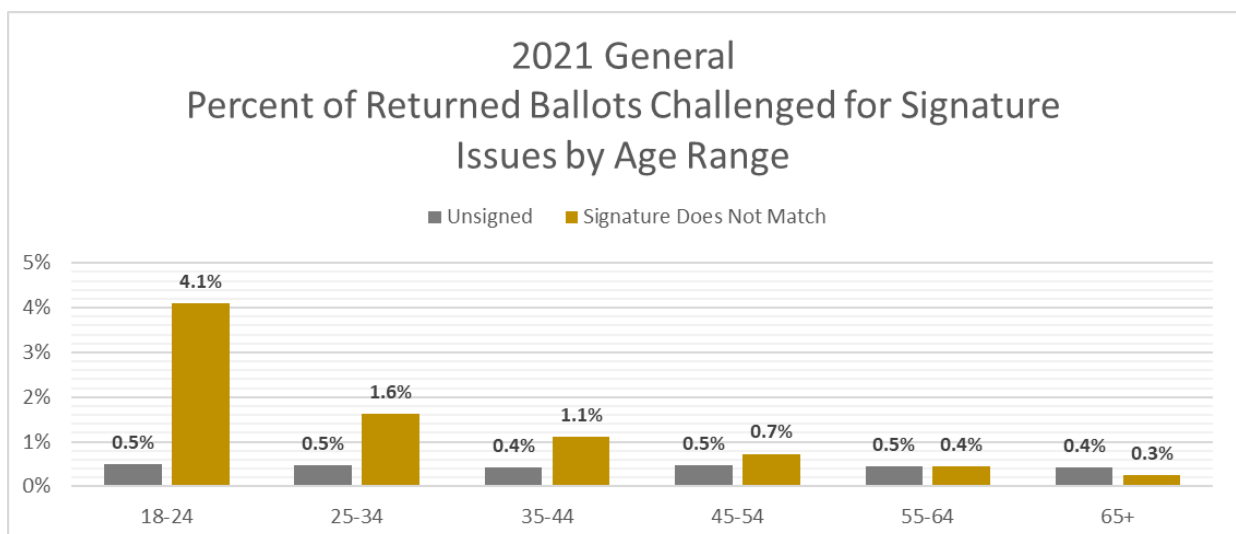
The most common ballot rejection reason in the 2021 General Election was a late postmark, which made up 54% of rejected ballots, followed by a signature that did not match (31%), missing signatures (14%), and other reasons (2%).

The 2020 General was an outlier in terms of ballot rejections, with only 8% of ballots being rejected for a late postmark. This low rejection rate for late postmarks may be related to the high drop box return rate for that election (see graph on page 32). 73.1% of ballots were returned by drop box in the 2020 General, and only 26.2% were returned by mail. More ballots being returned by drop box may correlate to the lower likelihood of a ballot receiving a late postmark. Another factor could be that some counties chose to send out their ballots ahead of the mailing deadline in the 2020 General Election, which may have given voters more time to complete and return their ballot by mail, resulting in fewer late postmarks.

See Appendix C on page 62 for data on ballot rejection rates by county.

Ballot Challenge and Rejection by Age Range in the 2021 General

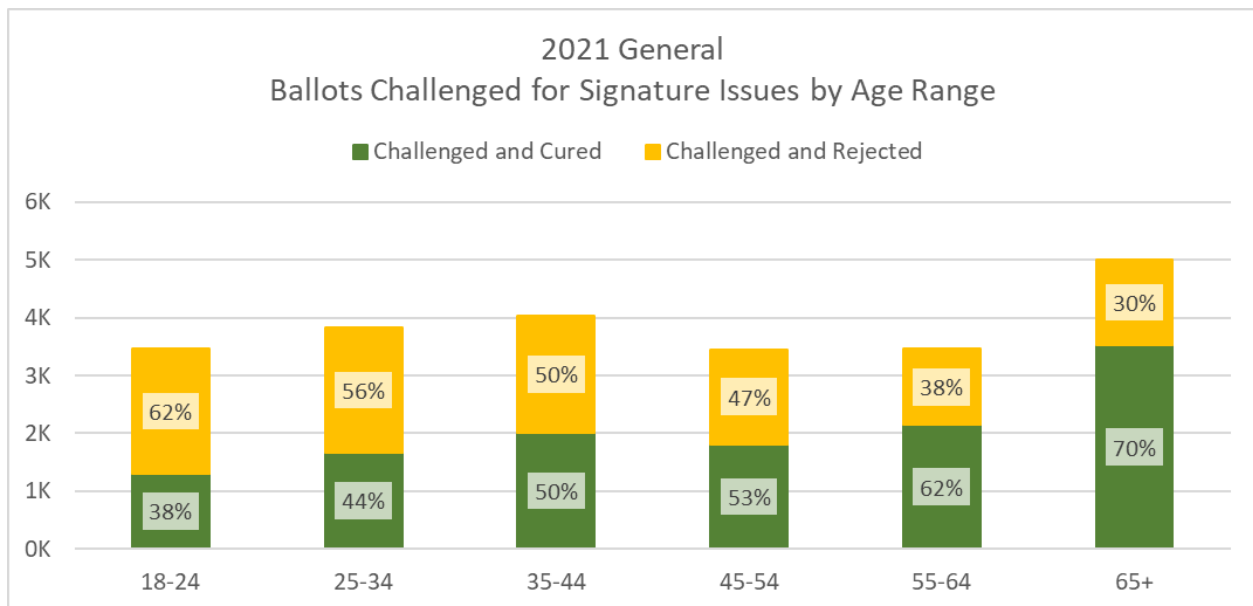
A younger voter is more likely to return their ballot with an issue resulting in the ballot being challenged than an older voter. Many challenged ballots have until the day before certification to be resolved, or “cured,” with the proper form. The most common curable challenge reasons are signature issues, such as a missing signature or a signature that does not match the signature on the voters’ registration record. Counties notify these voters of the actions that may be taken to cure their ballots, and any ballots that have not been cured by the time the County Canvassing Boards meet to certify the election are rejected. Approximately 4.6% of ballots returned by voters ages 18 to 24 were challenged for signature issues, compared to only 0.7% of ballots for voters ages 65 and over.



While the percentage of ballots challenged for a missing signature is fairly equal across the age ranges, voters in the 18-24 age range are much more likely to return a ballot with a signature that does not match the signature on their voter registration record. Of the ballots returned by voters ages 18 to 24, 4.1% were challenged for a mismatched signature, compared to only 0.3% of ballots returned by voters in the 65-and-over age range.

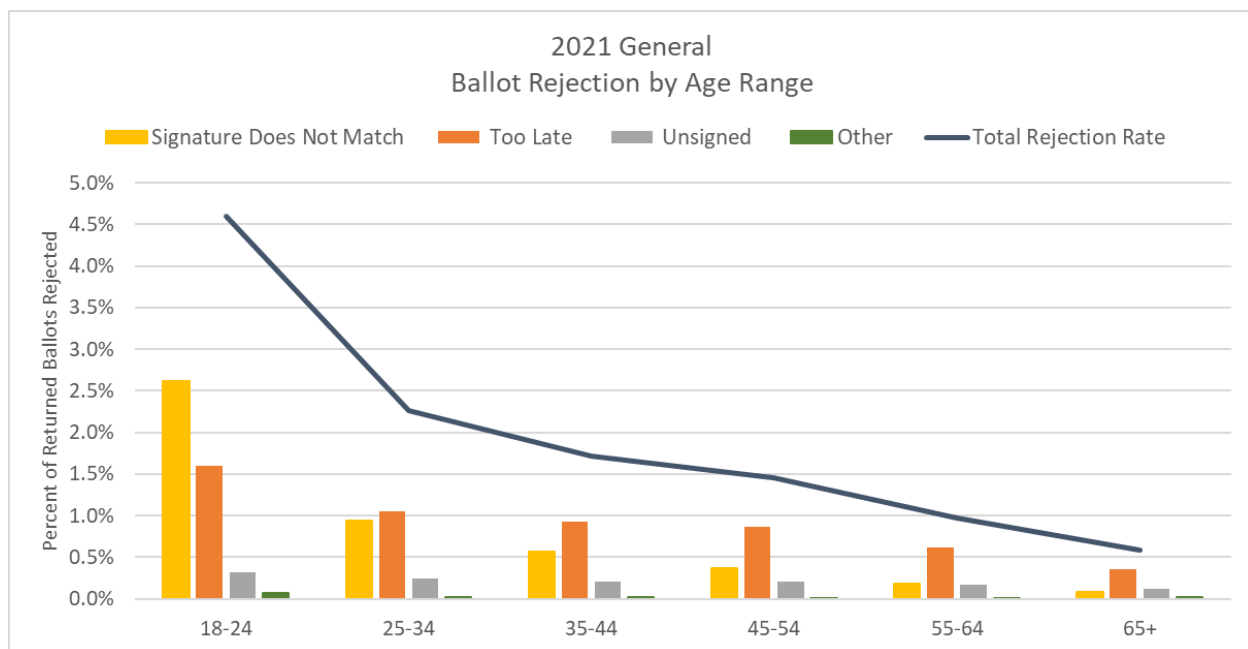
One reason for the higher non-matching signature rate among younger voters could be that younger voters do not quite understand the importance of the signature on the ballot. The DOL is a large source of signatures, and younger voters may not realize that the way they sign their ballot needs to match the signature from the source of their voter registration. The signature in the voter registration database may also be several years old and collected at a time when the young voter had not yet decided on a signature. There could also be discrepancies resulting from young voters printing their signature versus using cursive.

In addition to being more likely to return a challenged ballot, younger voters are also less likely than older voters to take the actions necessary to cure their challenged ballots. About 38% of ballots challenged for signature issues in the 18-24 age range were cured by voters, compared to over 70% of ballots challenged for signature issues in the 65-plus age range.



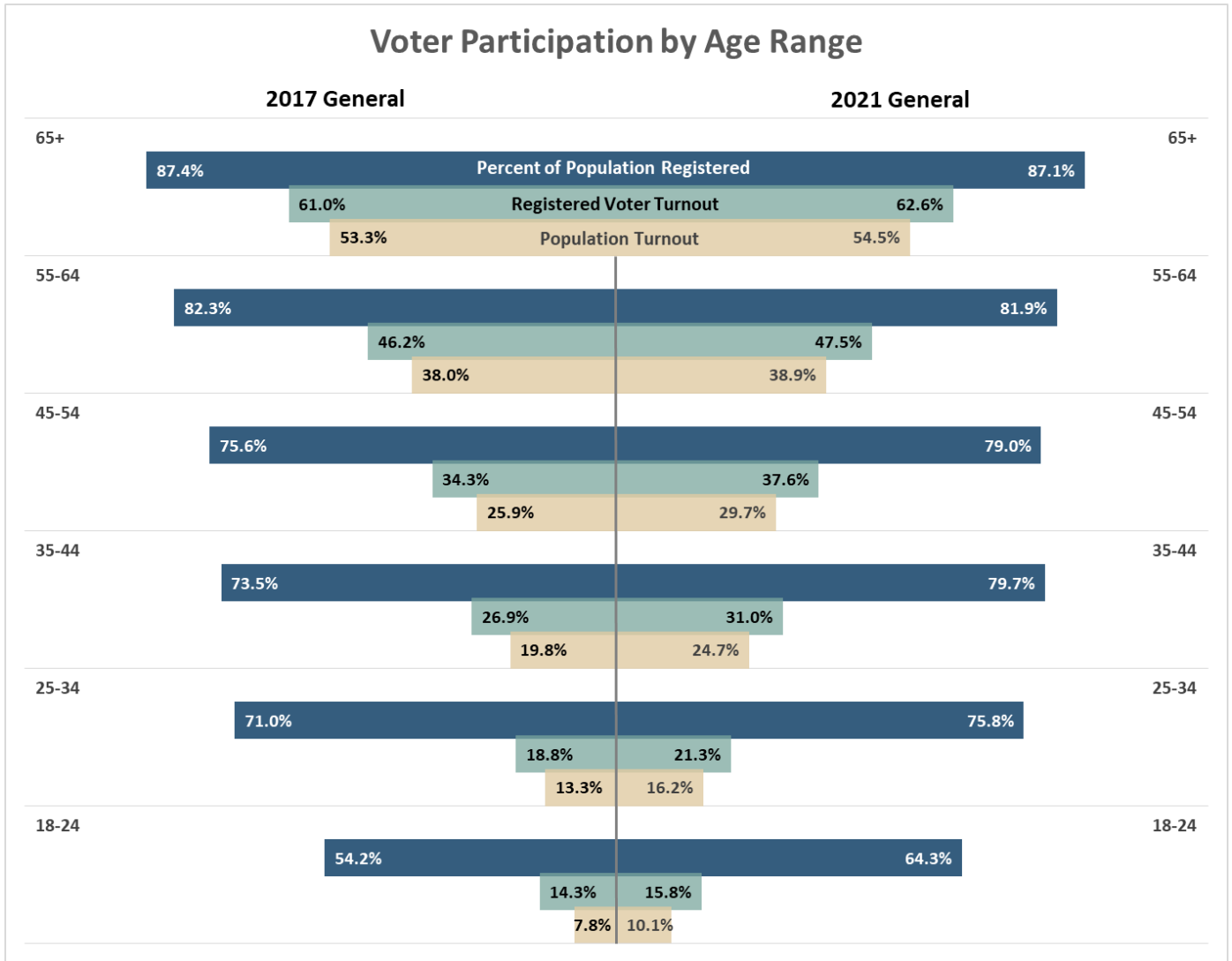
Of the ballots returned by voters ages 18 to 24 in the 2021 General, 4.6% were ultimately rejected. Less than 1% of ballots from voters ages 65 and above were rejected. Along with being more likely to return a ballot with a signature issue and being less likely to cure a challenged ballot, younger voters are also more likely to return their ballot too late to be counted. 1.6% of ballots returned by voters in the 18-24 age range were rejected for having a late postmark, compared to only 0.4% in the 65-plus age range.

The Office of the Secretary of State’s civics education program regularly communicates the importance of signatures through classroom presentations, educational materials, and recorded videos for students, teachers, and outreach partners. See the outreach section beginning on page 43 for more information on youth outreach programs.



Voter Participation by Age Range

The state saw an overall increase in voter participation from the 2017 General Election to the 2021 General Election. Registered voter turnout increased from 37.1% to 39.4%, the percentage of the estimated voting-age population that was registered to vote increased from 75.3% to 79.1%, and the turnout of the entire estimated voting-age population increased from 27.9% to 31.2%.



While the 65-plus age range had the highest turnout, which is typical for any election, the 35-44 age range had the largest turnout increases from 2017 to 2021. Registered voter turnout increased over four percentage points from the 2017 General to the 2021 General among voters of this age range, while the overall registered voter turnout increase was just over two percentage points.

The 18-24 age range had the highest increase in the percentage of population registered, from 54.2% at the time of the 2017 General to 64.3% at the time of the 2021 General. This increase could be due in part to the Future Voter Program and youth outreach efforts by the Office of the Secretary of State. See the outreach section on page 43 for more information on some of these youth outreach efforts.

A table of registered voter turnout by county and age range can be found on page 61.

UOCAVA (MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS)

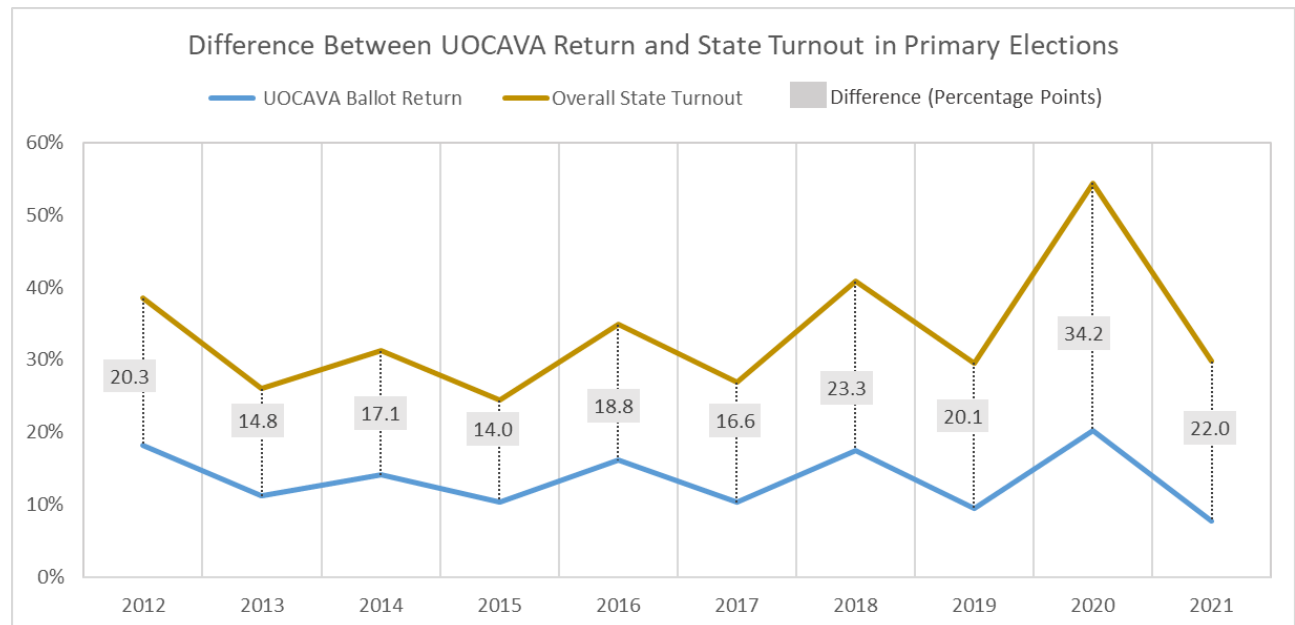
A subset of Washington’s voters is registered under federal legislation known as the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). Voters in this category include members of the Armed Forces of the United States in active service and their spouses and dependents. Citizens residing outside 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 of a family member in Washington.

At the time of the 2021 General Election, there were about 105,000 actively registered UOCAVA voters in Washington. Members of the military and their families made up 62% of the total, and the remaining 38% were citizens residing overseas.

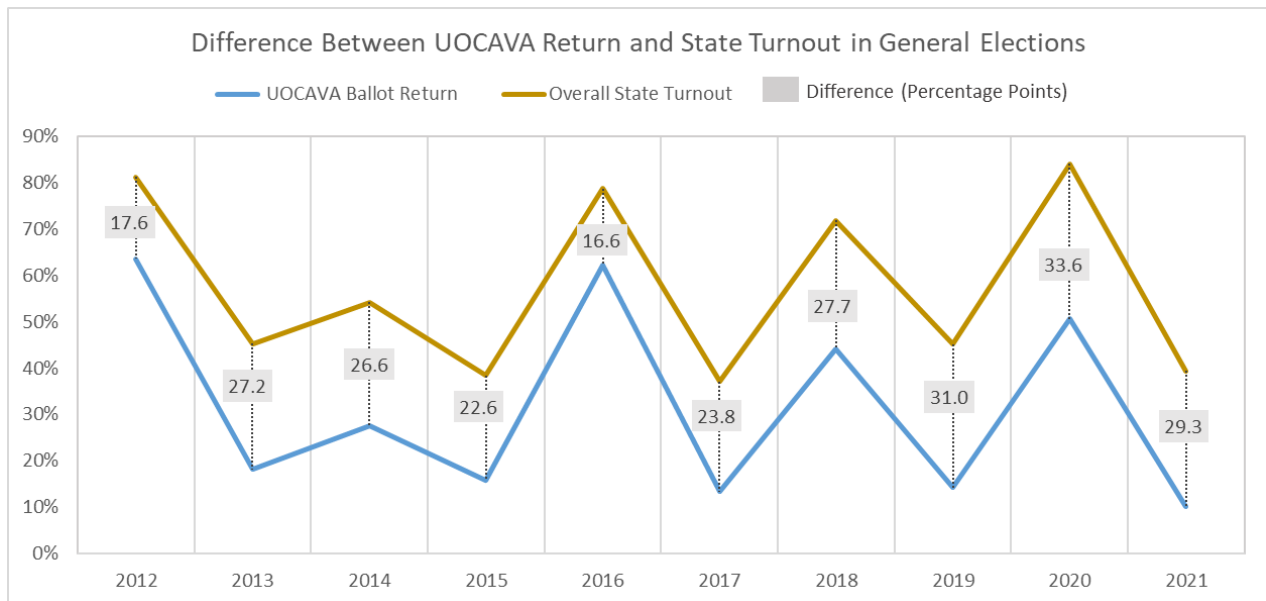
UOCAVA Ballot Return

UOCAVA ballots are historically returned at a lower rate than regular ballots. Only 7.9% of the UOCAVA ballots issued in the 2021 Primary were returned, and only 10.1% of the UOCAVA ballots issued in the 2021 General were returned.

The difference between UOCAVA ballot return and overall state turnout averages to about 20 percentage points for primary elections. The largest difference occurred in 2020, when the state experienced the highest turnout in a Presidential year primary since 1964. UOCAVA ballot return also peaked in 2020, though not as much as the statewide turnout rate. The difference between UOCAVA return and the state turnout appears to be increasing over the last several years, as state turnout seems to be trending upward while UOCAVA return remains roughly the same.



The difference between UOCAVA ballot return and overall state turnout averages to about 25 percentage points for general elections. Like in the primary elections, the largest difference occurred in 2020, when the state experienced its third-highest statewide general election turnout since 1936. Possible reasons behind the appearance of lower UOCAVA turnout are explored further in the 2020 Report on Elections in Washington State.¹⁴



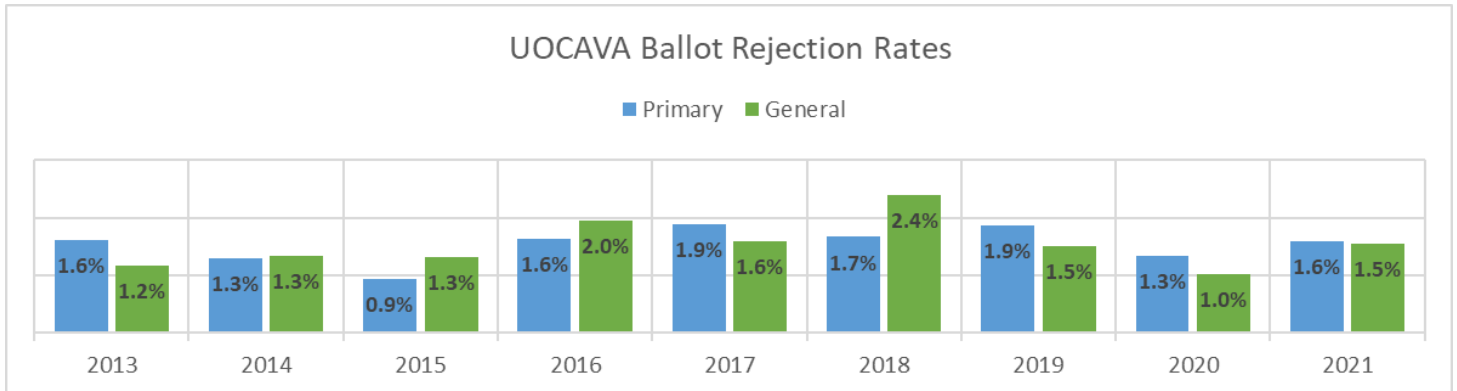
Most military and overseas voters return their ballots by mail, though they also have the option to return their ballot by email or fax, methods of ballot return that are permitted for UOCAVA voters only. To be counted, electronic transmission must occur no later than 8 p.m. on an election day (Pacific Time Zone). 24.7% of returned UOCAVA ballots were returned by email or fax in the 2021 Primary, and 25.1% of returned UOCAVA ballots were returned by email or fax in the 2021 General.

¹⁴

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/research/2020%20Annual%20Elections%20Report%20with%20EAVS%20Update.pdf>

UOCAVA Ballot Rejection

Like the statewide rejection rate for all voters, the UOCAVA ballot rejection rate is typically between 1% and 2% of returned ballots.



Though a late postmark tends to be the most common reason statewide for ballot rejection, for UOCAVA ballots the most common rejection reason is that a signature on the ballot did not match the signature on the voter’s registration record. A late postmark may be less of an issue for UOCAVA voters because UOCAVA ballots are transmitted 45 days before every primary and general election. Many UOCAVA voters also choose to receive their ballots via email or fax, giving them even more time to complete and return their ballot. UOCAVA ballots returned by postal mail are not subject to the election day postmark requirement. The date of the signature is considered the date of mailing. UOCAVA voters are also permitted to return their ballots to the county elections office via email or fax no later than 8:00 PM on Election Day (Pacific Time Zone).

In the 2021 Primary, 1.6% of UOCAVA ballots were rejected. Over 40% were rejected for a signature that did not match the voter’s registration record, and 31.5% were rejected for being unsigned. Late ballots accounted for nearly 60% of all rejected ballots statewide in the 2021 Primary but less than 17% of UOCAVA ballots.

Primary Election UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Reasons

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Missing Signature	27.0%	20.9%	29.7%	27.1%	31.5%
Mismatched Signature	39.3%	39.5%	44.8%	52.7%	40.8%
Late Postmark	6.7%	9.7%	13.8%	15.0%	16.9%
Other	27.0%	29.8%	11.7%	5.1%	10.8%

In the 2021 General, 1.5% of returned UOCAVA ballots were rejected. As in the Primary, this was slightly higher than the statewide ballot rejection rate. Similar to the Primary, a mismatched signature was the most common reason for a UOCAVA ballot to be rejected (47.8%), followed by a missing signature (33.3%), and late postmark (14.5%).

General Election UOCAVA Ballot Rejection Reasons

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Missing Signature	31.1%	25.9%	39.1%	18.1%	33.3%
Mismatched Signature	38.4%	47.0%	38.1%	73.1%	47.8%
Late Postmark	5.3%	2.2%	14.9%	1.7%	14.5%
Other	25.3%	24.9%	7.9%	7.0%	4.3%

See Appendix D on page 64 for more UOCAVA data by county.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – OUTREACH

In 2021, Voter Education and Outreach Specialists from the Office of the Secretary of State participated in 39 presentations and events with a total of nearly 4,000 attendees. As the COVID-19 pandemic continued in 2021, these events were held virtually. An additional 14,000 people were reached via email campaigns. Curriculum materials and outreach packages, including buttons, stickers, pens, and other voting materials, were prepared and sent to 14 voter registration events held by other organizations around the state.

Youth Outreach

Temperance and Good Citizenship Day

Temperance and Good Citizenship Day (TAGCD) is a civic observance day established by the Washington State Legislature in 1923. TAGCD occurs annually on January 16 (or the preceding Friday if January 16 falls on a weekend) and promotes civics education and peaceful citizen engagement to high school students.

Every year on TAGCD, schools across Washington provide students an opportunity to register to vote or to enroll as a Future Voter, depending on student age. TAGCD gives students an opportunity to learn about the importance of registering to vote and ways to become engaged, productive citizens.

As part of TAGCD, the Office of the Secretary of State's elections website offers resources and downloadable toolkits for teachers. Sharing materials and resources with teachers began early in December, and the toolkit was downloaded 160 times during December 2020 and January 2021.

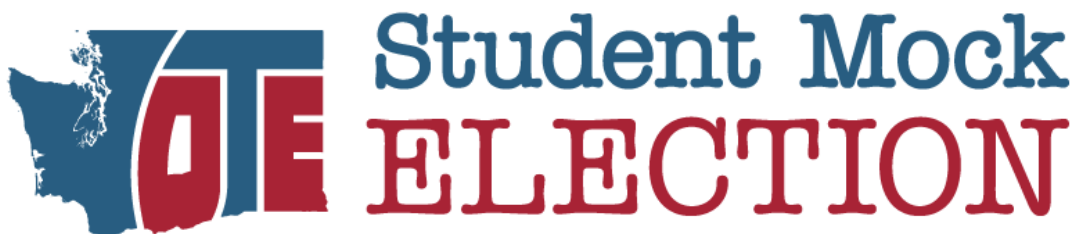
In 2021, TAGCD fell on a Saturday but was observed on Friday, January 15. During the entire month of January 2021, over 4,300 of the state's 16-, 17-, and 18-year-olds were enrolled in the Future Voter program or registered to vote. This was about 2,000 less than the total in January 2020. With the loss of in-person instruction in January 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it's likely that TAGCD received less attention than previous years. Despite this, numbers were much higher than anticipated, possibly due to student interest following the 2020 presidential election.

Annual Mock Election

The Office of the Secretary of State holds an annual Student Mock Election, which is non-partisan and free to all Washington state public, private, tribal, and homeschool students in grades K-12. A total of 19,222 students participated in the 2021 Mock Election. Over 388,000 students have voted in Washington’s Mock Elections since 2004.

In the Mock Election, students mark paper ballots just like adult voters in the state. The Office of the Secretary of State provided a toolkit for teachers to download that included mock ballots, coloring sheets, and a print-friendly voter pamphlet. An alternate toolkit allowing students to vote on their favorite season or debate a measure concerning pineapple on pizza was also available. In 2021, these toolkits were downloaded more than 160 times. The Office of the Secretary of State also sent real “I Voted” stickers upon request. Over 19,000 stickers were sent to 132 schools in 2021.

In the months before the 2021 General Election, the Office of the Secretary of State sent three email blasts to a distribution list of teachers. The emails contained announcements about the Mock Election, provided links to resources, and offered virtual classroom visits. As a result, many teachers requested a virtual visit from elections staff. In 2021, our Outreach Specialist made 18 presentations to 24 classes in eight different schools. A total of 517 students attended these presentations: 178 high school students and 339 fourth- through seventh-grade students.

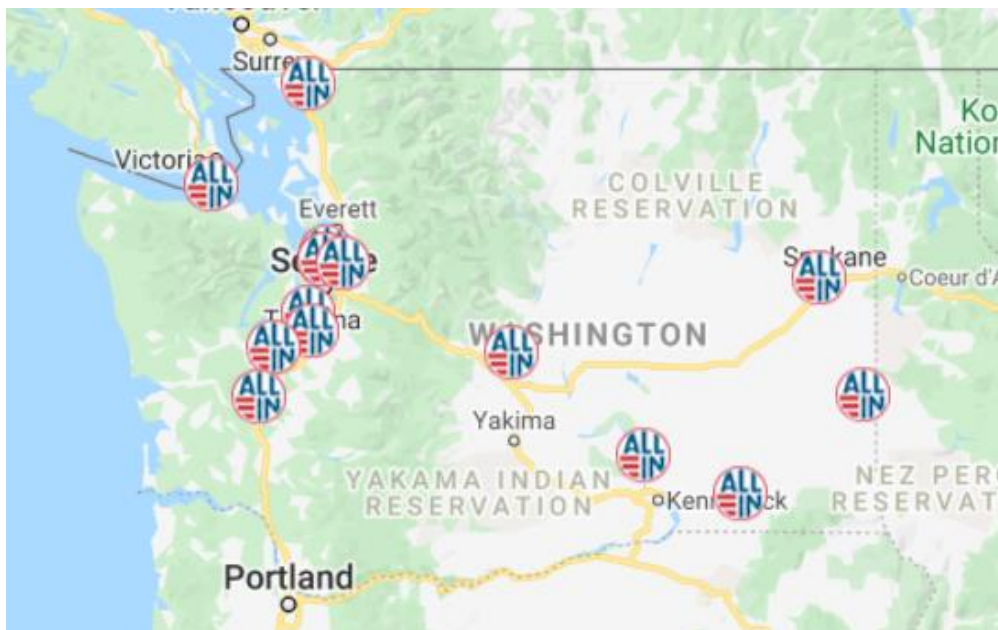


Washington Campus Voting Challenge

Part of the national ALL IN Campus Democracy Challenge, the Washington Campus Voting Challenge is a nonpartisan competition among higher-education institutions aimed at increasing student voter participation and encouraging colleges and universities to help students form the habits of active and informed citizenship.

The Office of the Secretary of State collaborates with ALL IN Campus Democracy challenge to provide resources and materials to campuses in Washington state. Letters were sent to eligible Washington state campuses, with follow-up to certain colleges that had authorized data sharing but had not yet joined the challenge. The competition for 2020 culminated in 2021 with the announcement of seven awards for six of the participating Washington schools.

A total of 15 schools in Washington participated in 2020, representing 24% of Washington campuses. This is double the participation from 2018, when only seven campuses in Washington participated.¹⁵ The increase in campus participation from 2018 to 2020 is likely due to the outreach efforts that took place in 2020.



Source: allinchallenge.org/participating-campuses/

The following campuses participated in the 2020 Washington Campus Voting Challenge:

- Bellevue College
- Central Washington University
- Centralia College
 - Awarded the ALL IN Bronze Seal for 50%–59% voter participation
- Eastern Washington University
 - Awarded the ALL IN Gold Seal for 70%–79% voter participation
 - Awarded most improved turnout in Washington state

¹⁵ Four campuses won awards for voter turnout rates in 2018.

- Pacific Lutheran University
- Peninsula College
- Saint Martin’s University
- Seattle Central College
- Seattle University
- University of Puget Sound
 - Awarded ALL IN Champion Campus for Highest Undergraduate Voting Rate in 2020
 - Awarded the ALL IN Platinum Seal for 80-90% or higher voter participation
 - Awarded highest turnout in Washington state
 - Awarded highest voter registration rate in Washington state
- University of Washington
 - Awarded the ALL IN Gold Seal for 70%–79% voter participation
- Washington State University
 - Awarded the ALL IN Gold Seal for 70%–79% voter participation
- Washington State University Tri-Cities
- Western Washington University
- Whitman College
 - Awarded the ALL IN Platinum Seal for 80-90% or higher voter participation

In 2020, Washington beat the national average across several metrics.

- The average voter registration rate at Washington campuses participating in the challenge was 85%, higher than the national rate of 83%.
- The average voting rate at participating Washington campuses was 74%. The national average rate was 66%.
- The average campus voter turnout increase from 2016 to 2020 was 15% in Washington, compared to a 13.7% average national increase.



Other Outreach Communities

The Office of the Secretary of State also does outreach to underserved communities, including minority language groups, voters with disabilities, naturalized citizens, and tribal communities.

Language Access

The Office of the Secretary of State’s elections website has voting information and resources translated into Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese, and provides voter registration forms in 23 languages other than English, including the recently added Portuguese and Haitian Creole.

Counties with minority groups meeting conditions outlined by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act are required to provide voting materials in the languages of those minority groups. As of December 2021, Adams, Franklin, King, and Yakima are required to provide voting materials in Spanish. King County is also required to provide voting materials in Chinese and Vietnamese. A map of Washington’s Section 203 counties, along with other language access information, is available at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/language-access-for-voters.aspx>.

Five translated editions of the Voters’ Pamphlets were created for the 2021 General. This includes nearly 163,000 Spanish pamphlets, nearly 11,000 Chinese pamphlets, and over 12,000 Vietnamese pamphlets.

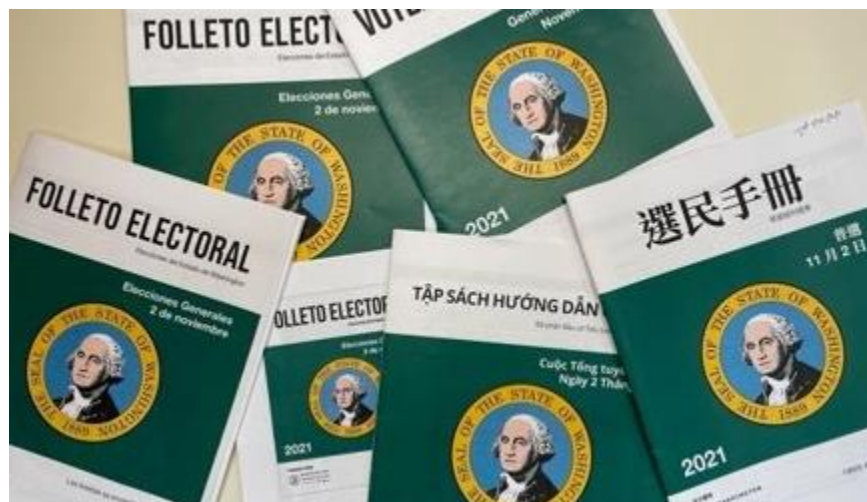
In advance of the new Section 203 determinations released by the U.S. Census Bureau in December 2021, the Office of the Secretary of State created a communications campaign and worked with 20 counties to prepare for any possible new language requirements. This campaign included a state language access meeting in April 2021 and a language access training with 17 counties in December 2021. Though the only new determination added in 2021 was Spanish in King County, the Office of the Secretary of State will continue to collaborate with counties on providing voting materials in other languages and preparing for any new determinations in the future. Because of this collaboration, a Voter Outreach Specialist was invited to present at a national meeting organized by Democracy Fund on ensuring proper translations in Washington state elections.

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

Social Media Posts and Translations in 2021

	Elections Facebook¹⁶	OSOS Facebook¹⁷	Twitter¹⁸	Instagram
Total posts/campaigns	74	75	115	28
Translated posts/campaigns¹⁹	42	43	53	18

Finally, the Office of the Secretary of State continues to collaborate with community partners in Spanish, Vietnamese, and Chinese to maintain the integrity of translated information in both the printed Voters’ Pamphlet and the customized online voter guide available when a voter signs into Vote.WA.gov. The state online voter guide (OVG) is available in Korean in addition to the federally required languages.



Disability Access

The Office of the Secretary of State holds Disability Advisory Committee (DAC) meetings three times a year. These statewide meetings are planned and facilitated by our Voter Outreach Specialist and are attended by staff from the Office of the Secretary of State, county elections

¹⁶ Includes events (like TAGCD), videos, VoteWA or DOL outages, and shares from the Office of the Secretary of State Facebook account.

¹⁷ Includes events (like TAGCD), videos, videos, press releases, and shares from the Elections Facebook account.

¹⁸ Includes events (like TAGCD), videos, press releases, and VoteWA or DOL outages.

¹⁹ Includes posts in which only the graphic was translated, not the entire post text.

departments, and other state agencies, advocacy groups, and self-advocates. The purpose of the DAC is to advise our office and the counties how to build stronger partnerships in the community to remove barriers for people with disabilities, keep elections accessible, and increase trust in Washington's vote-by-mail system. In 2021, the April meeting had 21 attendees, the July meeting had 17 attendees, and the meeting in September had 27 attendees.

Other training sessions and presentations were prepared and held throughout the year, including an hour-long session for county elections administrators at the Annual Elections Conference in 2021 on serving voters living with a disability, and a presentation for counties wanting to expand their Disability Advisory Committees to Accessible Communities Advisory Committees (ACAC) in collaboration with the Governors Committee on Disability Issues and Employment.

The Office of the Secretary of States also provides the statewide Voters' Pamphlet in multiple accessible formats. In addition to a printed copy that is mailed to all households in the state, the available options include: PDF editions, available on our website or mailed on a USB drive by request; audio MP3 files, which are produced in collaboration with the Washington Talking Book & Braille Library and can be accessed via our website or requested in USB or CD format; flat text files; and a video voters' guide, for state executive offices and measures.

In addition to the Voters' Pamphlet, trusted voting information is provided through VoteWA's accessible online voter guide (OVG). The OVG is available every election in the federally required languages (Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese) as well as Korean.

Voter Registration at Naturalization Ceremonies

Voter registration is encouraged at naturalization ceremonies. Voter registration assistance at these ceremonies can be provided by either county election staff or other voter outreach organizations. There is no specific budget for it and no current legal requirement that it be provided.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, staff from the Office of the Secretary of State attended these events to provide voter registration forms and support to new citizens wishing to register to vote. This had changed since the pandemic, and the U.S. Customs and Immigration Service (USCIS) has protocols in place that have not allowed outreach organizations or the election offices to attend. Instead, the Office of the Secretary of State has provided voter registration forms and materials upon request.

In January 2021 the Office of the Secretary of State began to fulfill voter registration form requests from the Tukwila USCIS office on a quarterly basis. A total of 17,000 English forms and 2,000 Spanish forms were sent to USCIS over the course of 2021. We stand ready to attend naturalization ceremonies as soon as we are permitted to resume onsite support.

Outreach to Tribal Nations

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

This outreach includes:

- Collaboration with tribes to promote education and outreach tools for tribal voters.
- Working toward partnerships enabling the use of tribal ID card data for online voter registration.
- Providing voter registration forms, buttons, stickers, posters, and pens upon request to assist with tribal-led voter registration drives.
- Partnerships to establish ballot mailing sites on tribal land for voters with non-traditional mailing addresses.
- Coordination with tribal governments to install drop boxes on or near tribal lands. As of 2021, there are 31 drop box sites located on reservation land and an additional 83 located within five miles of reservation land.
- Letters sent to tribes bimonthly, offering the services mentioned above plus other services the Office of the Secretary of State can provide, such as personalized voter registration links, emails with election date reminders, and meetings or presentations on various elections topics.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – CERTIFICATION & TRAINING

One of the key units within the Office of the Secretary of State’s Elections Division is the Certification and Training (C&T) program. C&T was established by the Office of the Secretary of State in 1992 to help standardize and maintain uniformity in elections procedures in Washington state.

The major responsibilities of the C&T team include certifying and training election administrators, conducting regular and special reviews of county elections procedures, providing elections assistance, and publishing a Clearinghouse Program.

Certification of Election Administrators

Each county is required to have at least two Certified Elections Administrators on staff.

To become a Certified Election Administrator, staff must:

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

To maintain certification, Elections Administrators must complete 40 hours of continuing education every two years. At least 30 of these must be election-specific, and at least 20 of the 30 election-specific hours must be related to Washington state election administration.

C&T awarded 34 new election administrator certifications in 2021, more than double the number that were certified in 2020 and previous years. As of December 31, 2021, Washington has a total of 170 Certified Elections Administrators statewide.

Number of Newly Certified Administrators

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

Training of Election Administrators

The C&T program either conducts or approves all training sessions and presentations that are required for Administration Certification or Renewal.

Elections 101 is the required orientation class for all Election Administrators on the path to certification. It was held virtually for the second year in a row, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 71 people completed Elections 101 in 2021. At 15 hours, this equals 1,065 hours of training provided for that class alone.

In 2021, the Certification and Training Team conducted or approved an additional 31.25 hours of classes and presentations. Many of these training sessions were recorded to allow for additional access later. Some of the classes or presentations approved in 2021 included topics such as best practices for ballot tracking, candidate filing, signature verification training, local voters' pamphlets, and improving voter confidence and combating misinformation/disinformation, reconciliation and certification, and auditing.

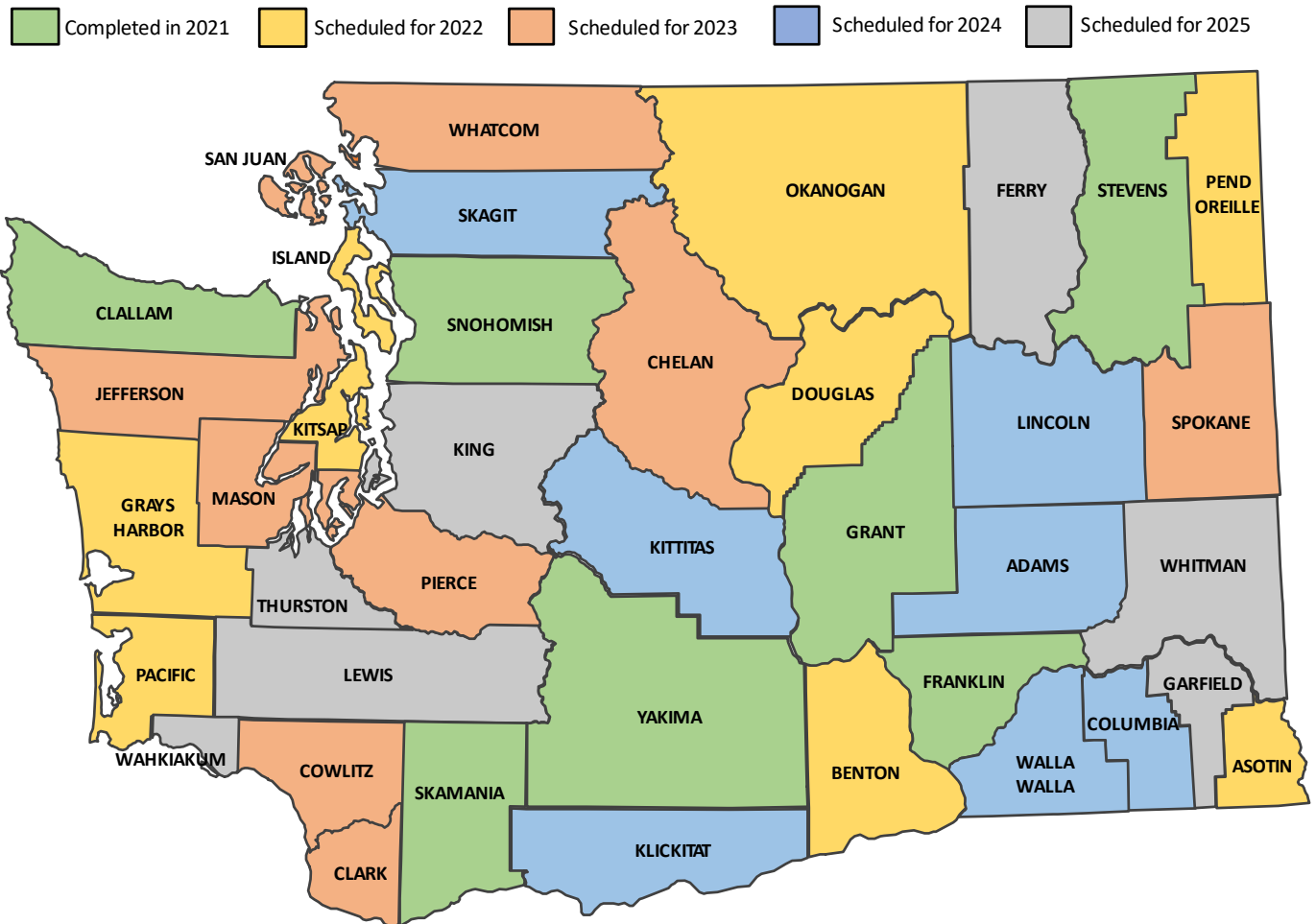
County Reviews

Each county is required to undergo a full review once every five years. A full review is conducted during the administration of an election to allow observation of election procedures. In the year following the full review, C&T does a follow-up to verify any issues identified in the review report have been addressed by the county.

In 2021, the C&T program:

- completed seven full county reviews in Clallam, Franklin, Grant, Skamania, Snohomish, Stevens, and Yakima counties;
- completed eight follow-up reviews in Adams, Columbia, Garfield, Klickitat, Lewis, Walla Walla, Wahkiakum, and Whitman; and
- served as a resource for counties completing 27 local recounts – six after the Primary and 21 after the General.

County Review Schedule²⁰



Elections Assistance and Clearinghouse Program

The C&T Program provides election assistance to all 39 counties in the state. They produce and distribute Election Clearinghouse notices and Advisories, newsletters, publishable documents and articles, and other pertinent election information.

Several Clearinghouse notices were published by C&T in 2021, including notices regarding Voting Centers and Ballot Deposit Sites, Voter Registration Transfers, Missing and Mismatched Signatures on Ballot Declarations, and Restoration of Voting Rights After Felony Convictions.

²⁰ Counties reviewed in 2021 will be up for review again in 2026.

These Clearinghouses are posted on the Administrators tab of the Office of the Secretary of State’s website, along with other informational and training publications for election administrators, such as the 2021 Washington Elections Law Book and the elections online calendar. On the website, C&T also maintains online forms for voters, information on scheduled training sessions for administrators, training materials and videos, and election certification forms and documents.

C&T communicates regularly with county elections departments. They provide timely, policy-relevant communications to administrators via the Elections Weekly email newsletter. On daily calls with elections partners during each elections cycle, C&T provides direct connection to U.S. Postal Service representatives, resulting in streamlined resolutions to any postal issues counties may be experiencing. County partners can submit inquiries to the C&T team 24/7 through a dedicated email support inbox.

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

ELECTION SYSTEM TESTING AND AUDITS

Washington election officials conduct reviews and audits before, during, and after each election to ensure all functions of our elections processes are operating properly and accurately.

PRE-ELECTION TESTING

Before any voting system can be authorized for use in Washington state, it must be tested by an independent testing authority accredited by the Election Assistance Commission (EAC). A vendor requesting certification in Washington state must apply for certification and provide documentation on the system. The hardware and software of the system must have been tested in a laboratory to see if it meets minimum performance standards set by the EAC. The system vendor submits an application and documentation on the system, including operating manuals and results of the independent testing, to the Office of the Secretary of State. The Office of the Secretary of State reviews the application and documentation, then runs its own test to make sure it meets Washington state requirements. After a public hearing or demonstration, the vendor is issued a certificate that allows it to sell its equipment to Washington's counties.

Under RCW 29A.12.130, the Office of the Secretary of State is required to provide for the conduct of tests of the programming of all electronic vote tabulating systems prior to every primary and general election. These tests, called Logic and Accuracy (L&A) Tests, are designed to check every aspect of tabulation programming, including positions, offices, measures, undervote and overvote capabilities, and all reporting functions of a tabulation system.

L&A tests are conducted by county elections personnel and are observed and certified by staff members from the Office of the Secretary of State. These staff members are typically from the Certification and Training team (see the C&T program highlight on page 49 for more information about this team). Members of the public are encouraged to observe the test, along with designated representatives of the major political parties. Once certified, the tabulation system can be used to count ballots for the election.

POST-ELECTION AUDITS

Every county in Washington conducts a post-election tabulation audit as required by law (RCW 29A.60.185). In 2021, all counties completed a random check of the ballot counting equipment, more commonly known as a random batch audit. In a random batch audit, counties select up to three precincts or six batches of ballots for evaluation. One office or issue on the ballot is chosen, and the votes in that contest are manually counted and compared to the tabulator results to ensure that the ballot counting equipment is accurately recording votes. In all, Washington counties conducted 121 separate random batch audits to include the February and April special elections, the August Primary, and the November General Election; in each, the ballot counting equipment was found to be working correctly.

In addition to the random batch audit, several counties chose to pilot an additional audit method, called a risk-limiting audit. A risk-limiting audit (RLA) involves checking individual ballots and comparing them to the tabulated results. A contest is selected for audit; the closeness of this contest determines the number of individual ballots to be examined. If a contest is close, the audit will examine more ballots to provide strong statistical evidence that the outcome is correct. An RLA limits the risk of certifying an election with an incorrect outcome.

There are two main types of RLA: ballot comparison audits and ballot polling audits. In a ballot comparison RLA, voter choices in a selected contest on a random sample of individual ballots are compared to the voting system's interpretation of those choices. This direct comparison to the voting system's cast vote record checks the performance and accuracy of the voting system throughout the election while efficiently auditing the election outcome.

In a ballot polling audit, a random sample of ballots is drawn and the sample's relative margin of votes for winning and losing candidates or measures is compared statistically to the reported result. This method typically requires a larger sample than a ballot comparison audit but does not require any information from the voting system.

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

For the 2021 General Election, five counties — Cowlitz, Franklin, Mason, Thurston, and Whatcom — conducted ballot comparison RLA pilots. The sample size in each county was determined by the contest selected for audit and the closeness of that contest with sample sizes ranging from 29 ballots in Cowlitz County to 82 ballots in Whatcom County. Each county had a **100% match** between the sampled ballots and the cast vote record produced by the voting system.

Snohomish County conducted a ballot polling RLA pilot for the 2021 general election. The sample size for the selected contest was 288 ballots. The vote margins in the sample corresponded with the election results for that contest and the audit passed the pre-specified risk limit in the first round of sampling.

Conducting pilot RLAs provide counties a valuable opportunity for elections staff to practice new audit methods, test run their procedures, and develop best practices that can be enacted statewide for future risk-limiting audits.

Appendix A – VOTE Act

2021 General Student Engagement Hub Data²¹

	WSU Tri Cities	WSU Vancouver	UW	UW Bothell	CWU	UW Tacoma	EWU	Evergreen	WWU	WSU	Total
Days Open	1	1	3		1	1	1	2	2	2	
Ballots Collected					45	10	18	19	270	30	392
New Registrations											
In-County									20	12	32
Out of County										3	3
Total		0	36		1		1	4	20	15	77
Replacement Ballots											
In-County			53	0					105		158
Out of County			4	0					49		53
Total	6	2	57	0		2		4	154		225
Other Services											
Updated Registrations	1	0	51		5		1	0	76		134
Provisional Ballots		0			0		0	0			0
Other		18	11					3			32
Total	1	18	62		5		1	3	76		166

²¹ A “0” indicates the county reported a zero for that location. Blanks indicate the county did not report a number for that data point.

ESB 6313 Timeline

Effective June 11, 2020

- **Voter Registration Declaration Amendment** - The declaration on the voter registration form is updated to reflect changes in the voter age requirement.
- **Student Engagement Hubs** - 10 student engagement hubs are required to be created and open for General Elections.
- **Precinct Committee Officer Filings** - Registered voters who will be 18 years of age by the date of the Primary may file for Precinct Committee Officer.
- **Universal Registration** - A voter may go to any county location to register to vote and receive a current ballot for their county of registration at any time.

Effective September 1, 2020

- **Civics Materials and Resources for Schools** - The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction must make civic materials and resources for teachers available on the OSPI website.

Effective January 1, 2022

- **Age Requirement Lowered for Participation in Primary** - 17-year-olds may vote in a primary if they will be 18 years of age by the date of the following General Election.
- **Agency Age Requirement Question** - Updates the qualifying age question asked by agencies when providing a voter registration application.
- **Voter Registration Challenge** - A registration may be challenged if the voter will be 18 years of age by the General Election.
- **Definition of Elector** - The definition of "elector" is amended to include persons who are 17 years of age by the date of the Primary or Presidential Primary, but will be 18 years of age by the date of the General Election.
- **Qualifications of a Registered Voter** - A Future Voter is considered a registered voter and may vote in a Primary if they are at least 17 years of age and will be 18 years of age by the date of the General Election.
- **Future Voters Not Qualified to Vote in Special & General Elections** - A Future Voter program applicant must affirmatively acknowledge that they will not vote in a special or general election until they are at least 18 years of age.

Effective September 1, 2023

- **Automatic Voter Sign-up** - The Department of Licensing must allow a future voter to be automatically added to the Future Voter Sign-up Program at the time of registration, renewal, or change of address.
- **DOL Age Requirement Question** - Updates the qualifying age question asked by Department of Licensing agents when issuing or renewing a license or ID.

Appendix B – Voter Turnout by County

Primary Turnout²²

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	45.9%	45.3%	37.2%	29.2%	32.4%	31.1%	36.3%	42.7%	50.1%	28.2%
Asotin	39.4%	-	38.5%	28.7%	34.1%	-	40.4%	-	50.8%	-
Benton	35.5%	32.9%	38.2%	16.9%	33.5%	24.6%	37.2%	21.7%	53.7%	35.2%
Chelan	48.3%	17.6%	33.3%	24.5%	38.4%	34.3%	45.7%	39.2%	60.3%	34.7%
Clallam	46.9%	28.9%	37.1%	35.2%	41.0%	28.8%	49.0%	30.9%	60.7%	37.3%
Clark	30.8%	19.6%	28.6%	25.9%	30.6%	19.9%	36.1%	24.6%	50.8%	24.5%
Columbia	49.4%	-	49.8%	-	42.6%	-	65.8%	50.6%	65.4%	49.9%
Cowlitz	34.9%	25.1%	32.8%	22.1%	32.4%	20.2%	40.5%	23.1%	55.6%	23.2%
Douglas	43.9%	60.2%	34.7%	63.0%	37.6%	21.4%	40.1%	35.8%	57.8%	26.1%
Ferry	43.8%	36.8%	54.2%	-	44.3%	39.6%	57.3%	42.6%	68.9%	24.0%
Franklin	33.6%	32.8%	33.7%	22.2%	28.1%	16.6%	33.6%	21.1%	48.8%	21.3%
Garfield	46.1%	-	54.0%	48.8%	46.2%	55.5%	69.0%	-	67.8%	-
Grant	36.8%	30.4%	38.8%	25.0%	31.3%	24.6%	37.9%	27.9%	51.8%	28.1%
Grays Harbor	41.4%	19.5%	38.8%	32.9%	35.5%	25.6%	40.2%	28.3%	54.0%	34.8%
Island	52.9%	39.8%	37.0%	32.8%	44.1%	31.6%	49.2%	66.7%	62.9%	34.5%
Jefferson	57.3%	41.9%	50.6%	37.1%	48.4%	35.2%	60.3%	34.7%	67.5%	42.5%
King	38.9%	28.6%	29.3%	24.5%	36.1%	33.8%	42.6%	34.5%	55.1%	34.4%
Kitsap	41.6%	27.7%	33.1%	22.5%	35.0%	26.0%	39.5%	22.3%	54.9%	32.4%
Kittitas	45.3%	39.7%	38.8%	23.9%	38.1%	16.9%	44.4%	36.7%	60.5%	29.3%
Klickitat	34.0%	42.3%	43.9%	-	35.8%	37.5%	46.6%	32.2%	58.3%	35.2%
Lewis	38.6%	29.1%	34.0%	26.3%	35.2%	20.3%	40.8%	24.0%	61.1%	27.9%
Lincoln	49.2%	49.8%	43.8%	26.6%	43.1%	44.7%	54.2%	37.6%	64.2%	27.1%
Mason	47.3%	25.8%	39.3%	33.9%	40.0%	28.6%	44.6%	36.3%	58.7%	22.4%
Okanogan	44.2%	26.4%	33.6%	35.8%	43.2%	37.3%	50.9%	34.4%	59.4%	33.7%
Pacific	50.1%	42.7%	43.3%	44.3%	43.8%	33.1%	56.2%	37.3%	61.7%	38.3%
Pend Oreille	45.8%	26.5%	41.6%	-	42.2%	35.4%	54.6%	38.3%	57.7%	38.1%
Pierce	36.1%	19.9%	27.4%	20.5%	31.7%	18.7%	34.4%	20.6%	51.9%	22.3%
San Juan	52.2%	33.2%	41.5%	38.4%	52.0%	26.7%	54.4%	40.0%	68.6%	49.9%
Skagit	45.1%	43.5%	35.0%	20.2%	36.5%	28.7%	42.3%	31.3%	60.0%	32.4%
Skamania	36.2%	24.2%	37.2%	33.4%	33.6%	50.0%	40.2%	-	51.6%	31.6%
Snohomish	35.5%	21.9%	25.6%	22.9%	33.6%	23.9%	37.0%	24.3%	53.5%	27.0%
Spokane	38.9%	22.2%	35.3%	29.6%	34.0%	22.1%	46.1%	34.4%	49.7%	24.9%
Stevens	41.9%	27.9%	40.4%	21.9%	39.6%	35.2%	51.5%	26.7%	59.3%	36.0%
Thurston	39.2%	25.0%	29.0%	22.3%	37.0%	22.8%	38.6%	26.2%	56.6%	31.9%
Wahkiakum	52.2%	29.4%	43.3%	-	42.8%	-	63.2%	-	63.9%	45.8%
Walla Walla	45.8%	21.5%	43.3%	18.1%	37.3%	24.9%	47.2%	29.3%	56.6%	34.6%
Whatcom	39.8%	21.7%	33.7%	25.3%	37.1%	31.1%	44.9%	39.5%	61.7%	34.1%
Whitman	39.7%	24.8%	34.0%	30.5%	34.5%	21.0%	46.4%	36.9%	52.7%	36.2%
Yakima	32.5%	25.4%	31.9%	26.3%	27.6%	-	34.7%	27.7%	44.2%	21.2%
Total	38.5%	26.0%	31.2%	24.4%	34.9%	26.9%	40.8%	29.6%	54.4%	29.7%

²² Data source: county reconciliation data. A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county.

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix B – Voter Turnout by County

General Election Turnout

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	75.8%	46.8%	56.2%	39.1%	72.6%	34.6%	63.7%	42.8%	76.0%	33.4%
Asotin	73.9%	46.7%	55.3%	43.7%	72.0%	46.3%	63.6%	42.8%	81.1%	38.0%
Benton	82.7%	43.9%	55.1%	32.8%	78.6%	37.9%	69.0%	39.6%	82.1%	38.8%
Chelan	81.4%	49.9%	58.7%	44.0%	80.4%	38.1%	75.7%	49.6%	86.2%	47.2%
Clallam	82.1%	53.4%	62.2%	48.1%	80.5%	43.3%	76.2%	52.2%	86.1%	48.1%
Clark	79.6%	37.6%	50.6%	34.0%	77.1%	30.9%	69.5%	36.1%	85.1%	35.0%
Columbia	86.9%	54.3%	73.5%	52.9%	83.8%	46.9%	82.7%	59.3%	89.0%	60.6%
Cowlitz	77.7%	38.6%	55.2%	33.4%	75.4%	36.4%	69.9%	44.6%	83.4%	35.7%
Douglas	79.8%	46.7%	57.1%	40.1%	76.9%	31.0%	69.2%	46.8%	83.8%	38.6%
Ferry	79.2%	53.8%	68.1%	47.3%	80.4%	51.0%	76.7%	52.1%	85.1%	44.3%
Franklin	77.6%	41.5%	50.7%	33.4%	73.5%	34.9%	64.3%	34.2%	78.3%	27.8%
Garfield	84.6%	63.3%	80.2%	60.6%	83.6%	75.8%	83.3%	64.0%	89.0%	52.1%
Grant	77.0%	43.6%	57.6%	39.7%	75.7%	33.2%	66.1%	41.6%	79.3%	39.2%
Grays Harbor	76.4%	48.4%	55.8%	45.3%	73.6%	34.9%	67.7%	46.1%	79.1%	36.9%
Island	84.7%	56.6%	63.2%	45.3%	81.5%	41.3%	76.1%	52.0%	85.9%	49.3%
Jefferson	88.4%	64.8%	70.6%	55.1%	86.2%	62.3%	83.1%	58.5%	90.1%	48.4%
King	83.6%	46.9%	53.4%	39.2%	80.9%	42.7%	74.8%	48.5%	85.4%	43.4%
Kitsap	82.1%	49.5%	56.0%	38.2%	78.4%	38.5%	72.4%	43.9%	83.8%	39.6%
Kittitas	83.7%	49.2%	60.4%	40.8%	81.3%	36.1%	76.2%	50.9%	87.5%	41.4%
Klickitat	80.2%	48.8%	65.1%	40.8%	80.6%	39.4%	76.3%	45.8%	85.1%	43.7%
Lewis	78.5%	47.8%	57.1%	40.7%	77.6%	36.6%	72.5%	46.4%	84.2%	38.3%
Lincoln	84.6%	56.1%	66.0%	57.8%	83.9%	46.9%	79.0%	57.0%	87.9%	46.4%
Mason	81.4%	51.3%	59.5%	40.9%	77.7%	36.2%	71.7%	48.1%	84.9%	40.2%
Okanogan	80.5%	50.5%	59.7%	44.6%	79.5%	42.2%	73.7%	47.5%	83.0%	40.0%
Pacific	80.2%	52.8%	55.7%	47.7%	79.2%	42.6%	75.4%	49.4%	85.0%	45.2%
Pend Oreille	82.7%	53.3%	64.6%	49.1%	79.9%	44.1%	77.2%	49.7%	83.5%	39.3%
Pierce	78.9%	41.4%	50.0%	34.0%	74.5%	28.6%	66.4%	39.9%	82.3%	32.3%
San Juan	89.4%	63.0%	71.6%	57.6%	88.2%	56.0%	83.8%	58.3%	90.8%	57.3%
Skagit	83.0%	53.2%	60.7%	43.0%	79.8%	37.9%	73.4%	50.1%	86.4%	41.7%
Skamania	80.4%	41.8%	60.4%	40.8%	79.2%	33.1%	72.5%	45.7%	82.1%	37.4%
Snohomish	80.5%	41.5%	51.3%	34.8%	79.0%	32.7%	70.6%	42.9%	85.2%	35.9%
Spokane	80.5%	43.1%	56.4%	42.1%	78.1%	34.2%	72.9%	47.5%	81.8%	36.9%
Stevens	80.3%	50.1%	62.3%	43.9%	79.0%	43.5%	74.2%	48.0%	84.3%	45.1%
Thurston	80.3%	44.7%	52.5%	37.0%	77.7%	34.3%	69.5%	44.3%	83.8%	38.2%
Wahkiakum	82.9%	64.5%	64.5%	48.4%	82.1%	43.1%	80.5%	50.7%	86.7%	52.4%
Walla Walla	80.4%	45.1%	59.7%	38.5%	79.5%	32.9%	74.7%	44.0%	84.7%	44.5%
Whatcom	83.5%	54.9%	59.8%	47.3%	82.6%	45.9%	77.1%	56.3%	87.9%	48.9%
Whitman	81.9%	45.6%	60.5%	44.2%	84.7%	38.8%	69.9%	44.4%	86.0%	42.9%
Yakima	73.7%	37.5%	47.5%	32.7%	70.9%	28.1%	61.8%	34.1%	76.0%	32.1%
Total	81.3%	45.3%	54.1%	38.5%	78.6%	37.1%	71.8%	45.2%	84.1%	39.4%

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix B – Voter Turnout by County

2021 General Election Registered Voter Turnout by Age Range

County	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Adams	8.0%	13.5%	22.4%	32.7%	44.0%	62.9%	33.4%
Asotin	10.8%	11.2%	19.3%	26.4%	43.6%	63.1%	38.0%
Benton	14.5%	17.0%	30.8%	37.1%	48.9%	64.2%	38.8%
Chelan	17.9%	21.9%	40.9%	45.7%	53.8%	68.1%	47.2%
Clallam	16.2%	19.4%	30.3%	37.4%	50.4%	67.2%	48.1%
Clark	13.7%	16.4%	27.2%	33.1%	42.6%	57.7%	35.0%
Columbia	26.5%	37.1%	43.1%	53.7%	63.3%	79.0%	60.7%
Cowlitz	13.3%	13.8%	22.6%	30.8%	42.1%	59.4%	35.7%
Douglas	12.3%	15.3%	27.0%	32.7%	44.7%	64.5%	38.6%
Ferry	16.6%	16.2%	22.4%	37.8%	49.5%	61.8%	44.2%
Franklin	7.6%	11.7%	20.2%	27.0%	39.7%	59.5%	27.8%
Garfield	18.8%	24.5%	30.0%	45.5%	57.6%	75.6%	52.0%
Grant	15.1%	18.2%	30.4%	38.3%	48.0%	62.7%	39.2%
Grays Harbor	12.4%	12.5%	21.2%	28.3%	42.1%	59.0%	36.8%
Island	18.6%	18.3%	32.0%	42.8%	55.2%	70.7%	49.3%
Jefferson	13.8%	15.5%	24.7%	34.4%	48.8%	65.9%	48.5%
King	20.0%	29.7%	38.6%	44.6%	52.3%	64.1%	43.4%
Kitsap	14.0%	16.6%	26.3%	35.2%	49.2%	64.9%	39.6%
Kittitas	13.1%	20.0%	34.7%	39.4%	50.8%	63.7%	41.4%
Klickitat	17.9%	18.8%	31.1%	38.9%	47.9%	62.2%	43.7%
Lewis	13.9%	15.7%	24.6%	32.0%	45.2%	61.0%	38.3%
Lincoln	18.3%	16.6%	31.4%	36.2%	53.3%	67.0%	46.3%
Mason	14.2%	13.6%	23.8%	30.4%	44.0%	62.6%	40.3%
Okanogan	11.8%	15.2%	24.3%	32.9%	44.9%	60.2%	40.0%
Pacific	17.5%	19.3%	29.2%	33.7%	45.4%	61.4%	45.2%
Pend Oreille	16.9%	14.4%	19.0%	32.8%	45.2%	57.8%	39.3%
Pierce	11.7%	14.7%	23.8%	30.2%	40.5%	57.2%	32.3%
San Juan	22.2%	26.5%	39.5%	48.5%	59.4%	74.3%	57.3%
Skagit	15.0%	16.3%	27.3%	34.8%	47.8%	65.3%	41.7%
Skamania	13.7%	12.3%	26.6%	32.6%	44.3%	57.3%	37.4%
Snohomish	15.0%	18.1%	27.8%	34.1%	44.7%	59.8%	35.9%
Spokane	13.6%	16.6%	26.9%	34.5%	46.2%	62.6%	36.8%
Stevens	18.4%	19.9%	30.5%	37.9%	51.0%	65.7%	45.2%
Thurston	14.1%	17.1%	26.6%	34.1%	46.4%	63.5%	38.2%
Wahkiakum	17.3%	25.8%	35.9%	47.4%	54.8%	68.6%	52.4%
Walla Walla	15.3%	20.5%	33.9%	40.8%	52.2%	68.0%	44.5%
Whatcom	23.0%	30.0%	43.2%	48.9%	57.2%	70.9%	49.0%
Whitman	12.3%	24.1%	38.3%	48.1%	58.7%	72.5%	42.9%
Yakima	10.5%	12.4%	22.0%	29.7%	40.9%	58.6%	32.1%
State Total	15.8%	21.3%	31.0%	37.6%	47.5%	62.6%	39.4%

Appendix C – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

Primary Elections²³

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	0.76%	2.37%	1.80%	1.77%	0.62%	2.15%	2.60%	1.51%	1.91%	1.85%
Asotin	0.71%	-	0.66%	1.38%	0.72%	-	0.66%	-	1.28%	-
Benton	0.47%	1.05%	1.06%	-	5.13%	1.37%	1.79%	2.72%	2.29%	1.64%
Chelan	0.75%	0.85%	0.59%	-	0.97%	0.68%	1.00%	0.90%	0.91%	0.89%
Clallam	0.91%	0.89%	1.41%	-	0.82%	0.70%	0.89%	1.06%	0.74%	0.91%
Clark	1.53%	1.44%	1.46%	1.65%	1.36%	1.28%	1.57%	1.78%	1.50%	1.66%
Columbia	0.70%	-	0.31%	-	1.84%	-	0.45%	2.60%	2.15%	1.06%
Cowlitz	0.83%	0.82%	0.88%	0.91%	0.92%	0.93%	0.93%	1.37%	0.88%	1.31%
Douglas	0.96%	1.37%	1.32%	-	1.04%	1.19%	1.54%	0.90%	0.83%	0.72%
Ferry	1.54%	0.95%	1.38%	-	1.42%	1.65%	1.16%	0.83%	0.70%	2.06%
Franklin	0.85%	0.90%	1.81%	1.32%	1.66%	1.06%	1.75%	1.80%	3.23%	2.29%
Garfield	0.43%	-	0.00%	0.00%	1.12%	0.56%	1.26%	-	1.35%	-
Grant	0.35%	2.18%	0.61%	1.21%	0.51%	1.72%	1.59%	2.94%	1.18%	2.12%
Grays Harbor	1.60%	1.01%	1.52%	-	1.35%	1.68%	1.37%	0.75%	0.69%	0.36%
Island	1.16%	1.16%	1.72%	0.90%	0.80%	1.30%	1.40%	0.00%	1.03%	1.05%
Jefferson	1.13%	0.91%	0.86%	0.82%	1.08%	1.01%	1.16%	1.34%	0.94%	1.07%
King	2.59%	1.95%	2.09%	1.89%	1.91%	1.57%	1.97%	1.72%	1.87%	1.67%
Kitsap	1.11%	0.90%	1.06%	-	1.27%	1.08%	1.67%	1.77%	1.69%	1.14%
Kittitas	1.18%	0.86%	0.98%	-	1.70%	1.65%	2.06%	1.91%	2.19%	1.71%
Klickitat	0.86%	0.70%	1.09%	-	1.03%	0.77%	0.87%	1.42%	1.54%	1.83%
Lewis	1.31%	1.54%	0.42%	-	1.33%	1.41%	1.53%	1.95%	1.28%	1.37%
Lincoln	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	1.88%	1.14%	0.85%	0.75%	2.01%	1.46%	1.48%
Mason	0.85%	0.94%	0.97%	-	0.63%	1.16%	1.02%	1.13%	1.10%	1.31%
Okanogan	1.80%	1.99%	2.33%	-	1.57%	1.89%	1.84%	2.45%	1.84%	2.20%
Pacific	5.56%	2.08%	2.30%	-	1.58%	4.38%	1.32%	4.82%	1.34%	1.87%
Pend Oreille	0.85%	6.72%	0.78%	-	1.04%	0.98%	1.14%	1.75%	1.11%	2.42%
Pierce	0.44%	0.47%	0.65%	0.59%	0.89%	1.84%	1.86%	1.68%	1.25%	1.04%
San Juan	0.02%	2.38%	0.86%	0.62%	0.69%	0.95%	1.62%	1.25%	0.75%	1.15%
Skagit	0.81%	0.79%	1.21%	-	1.28%	1.43%	1.48%	2.09%	1.20%	1.44%
Skamania	1.17%	2.52%	1.00%	-	1.41%	1.45%	1.16%	-	1.44%	1.58%
Snohomish	1.39%	1.15%	1.18%	-	1.61%	1.01%	1.57%	1.54%	1.94%	1.63%
Spokane	1.38%	1.16%	1.36%	0.97%	1.09%	1.06%	1.44%	1.41%	1.52%	1.40%
Stevens	1.55%	1.48%	1.49%	-	1.45%	1.48%	1.14%	1.25%	1.55%	1.80%
Thurston	0.32%	0.64%	0.35%	-	0.31%	0.74%	1.13%	1.46%	1.07%	1.34%
Wahkiakum	1.03%	2.13%	0.80%	-	1.43%	-	0.36%	-	1.95%	1.96%
Walla Walla	1.02%	2.11%	0.95%	1.67%	1.24%	1.47%	1.09%	1.80%	0.88%	1.24%
Whatcom	3.12%	1.04%	1.50%	0.94%	1.02%	0.86%	1.11%	1.01%	1.24%	1.19%
Whitman	1.52%	1.90%	1.83%	2.11%	1.97%	1.57%	1.42%	1.72%	1.57%	1.98%
Yakima	0.40%	0.53%	0.38%	-	0.27%	1.55%	1.61%	1.64%	1.62%	1.15%
Total	1.56%	1.37%	1.36%	1.46%	1.45%	1.38%	1.63%	1.62%	1.58%	1.48%

²³ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix C – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

General Elections

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	0.95%	0.60%	1.30%	0.53%	1.25%	1.29%	2.58%	2.50%	1.18%	1.48%
Asotin	0.56%	0.34%	0.29%	0.83%	0.49%	0.50%	0.44%	0.98%	0.77%	0.86%
Benton	0.34%	1.04%	1.11%	1.13%	2.78%	1.47%	1.06%	2.23%	0.76%	1.43%
Chelan	0.76%	0.62%	0.65%	0.88%	0.89%	0.56%	0.83%	0.79%	0.34%	0.88%
Clallam	1.00%	0.95%	1.12%	0.94%	0.95%	0.72%	0.52%	0.49%	0.70%	0.88%
Clark	0.89%	1.00%	1.12%	1.41%	1.11%	1.06%	1.09%	1.54%	0.81%	1.57%
Columbia	0.30%	0.07%	0.46%	1.14%	0.18%	0.77%	0.22%	1.48%	0.08%	0.23%
Cowlitz	0.74%	0.74%	0.56%	0.79%	0.42%	0.66%	0.75%	0.82%	0.53%	1.22%
Douglas	0.65%	0.82%	0.19%	1.34%	0.67%	1.08%	0.90%	0.83%	0.34%	0.77%
Ferry	0.73%	1.23%	0.58%	0.87%	0.24%	0.93%	0.97%	1.79%	0.31%	0.76%
Franklin	0.84%	1.06%	1.05%	0.64%	1.08%	1.20%	1.14%	2.37%	1.61%	3.04%
Garfield	0.08%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.41%	0.50%	0.28%	0.33%	1.35%
Grant	0.83%	0.63%	0.61%	1.11%	0.81%	1.72%	1.20%	1.76%	0.76%	1.60%
Grays Harbor	1.42%	5.28%	1.10%	0.73%	0.98%	0.78%	0.74%	1.29%	0.48%	1.05%
Island	0.66%	1.00%	0.72%	1.14%	0.54%	1.19%	0.80%	0.75%	0.58%	0.91%
Jefferson	0.37%	0.63%	0.51%	1.00%	0.50%	0.90%	0.73%	1.12%	0.33%	1.04%
King	1.56%	1.93%	2.04%	1.42%	1.22%	1.43%	1.33%	1.21%	0.92%	1.32%
Kitsap	0.69%	0.85%	1.02%	1.14%	1.11%	1.00%	0.75%	1.51%	0.89%	0.98%
Kittitas	1.53%	1.10%	1.14%	1.48%	1.64%	1.20%	1.89%	1.94%	1.18%	1.41%
Klickitat	0.41%	0.39%	0.34%	0.84%	0.49%	0.63%	0.64%	1.20%	0.60%	1.98%
Lewis	0.51%	0.93%	0.68%	0.97%	0.57%	1.01%	1.01%	1.21%	0.62%	1.35%
Lincoln	0.10%	0.00%	0.69%	2.79%	0.68%	0.65%	1.65%	0.94%	0.74%	1.79%
Mason	0.61%	0.71%	0.68%	0.58%	0.61%	0.75%	0.66%	0.69%	0.48%	0.92%
Okanogan	0.74%	1.54%	0.83%	1.33%	0.70%	1.63%	1.05%	2.57%	1.32%	1.82%
Pacific	2.24%	0.69%	0.38%	1.69%	0.93%	1.76%	1.02%	1.27%	0.62%	1.29%
Pend Oreille	1.39%	0.64%	1.75%	1.22%	1.86%	0.89%	0.64%	1.21%	0.26%	1.63%
Pierce	0.89%	0.53%	0.54%	0.58%	1.30%	1.11%	1.40%	1.04%	0.70%	1.05%
San Juan	0.44%	0.55%	0.68%	0.72%	0.31%	0.59%	0.41%	0.50%	0.28%	1.60%
Skagit	0.55%	0.57%	0.59%	0.83%	0.80%	1.56%	1.14%	1.35%	0.69%	1.42%
Skamania	0.73%	0.92%	0.55%	0.95%	0.64%	1.42%	0.57%	0.88%	0.56%	1.25%
Snohomish	0.76%	1.19%	1.13%	1.08%	0.66%	0.89%	0.86%	1.50%	1.05%	1.62%
Spokane	1.30%	1.24%	1.17%	1.09%	1.20%	0.96%	0.98%	0.94%	0.54%	0.98%
Stevens	0.94%	0.83%	0.76%	1.24%	0.40%	0.98%	0.90%	1.24%	0.36%	1.51%
Thurston	0.43%	0.57%	0.51%	0.36%	0.59%	0.78%	0.79%	1.16%	0.55%	0.86%
Wahkiakum	0.09%	0.21%	1.28%	0.07%	0.84%	0.16%	0.48%	0.91%	1.08%	1.54%
Walla Walla	0.84%	1.23%	0.77%	1.13%	0.71%	1.21%	0.65%	1.11%	0.39%	1.73%
Whatcom	1.66%	1.04%	0.93%	0.80%	0.73%	0.86%	0.49%	0.83%	0.52%	0.93%
Whitman	2.03%	1.62%	1.28%	1.20%	1.32%	1.37%	1.59%	1.42%	0.77%	1.15%
Yakima	0.53%	0.42%	0.51%	0.50%	0.54%	1.13%	0.97%	1.49%	0.41%	1.03%
Total	1.08%	1.26%	1.22%	1.09%	1.06%	1.16%	1.09%	1.23%	0.78%	1.26%

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data

64

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data

2021 Primary UOCAVA Data

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Un-signed	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	59	0.8%	3	5.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Asotin										
Benton	1,277	1.0%	114	8.9%	2	1.7%	-	2	-	-
Chelan	411	0.9%	13	3.2%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Clallam	953	1.7%	72	7.6%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Clark	3,679	1.2%	236	6.4%	4	1.7%	-	3	-	1
Columbia	4	0.4%	1	25.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	470	1.1%	21	4.5%	2	8.7%	-	2	-	-
Douglas	158	0.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Ferry	4	0.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Franklin	433	1.1%	31	7.2%	2	6.1%	-	-	1	1
Garfield										
Grant	280	0.9%	20	7.1%	1	4.8%	-	-	1	-
Grays Harbor	83	0.4%	3	3.6%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Island	241	1.6%	32	13.3%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	333	2.1%	9	2.7%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
King	31,183	2.2%	3,425	11.0%	67	1.9%	33	21	13	-
Kitsap	8,725	5.9%	486	5.6%	7	1.4%	1	2	-	4
Kittitas	226	1.0%	10	4.4%	1	9.1%	1	-	-	-
Klickitat	182	1.2%	8	4.4%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Lewis	388	1.0%	25	6.4%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	98	1.2%	5	5.1%	1	16.7%	-	-	1	-
Mason	169	1.2%	11	6.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Okanogan	96	1.2%	1	1.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pacific	17	1.0%	3	17.6%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	3	0.9%	1	33.3%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pierce	21,510	3.7%	1,259	5.9%	12	0.9%	1	8	1	2
San Juan	115	2.7%	8	7.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Skagit	1,288	2.2%	117	9.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Skamania	36	1.5%	1	2.8%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	10,121	1.9%	378	3.7%	10	2.6%	-	7	1	2
Spokane	6,411	2.0%	553	8.6%	4	0.7%	1	2	1	-
Stevens	395	1.2%	50	12.7%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Thurston	9,442	4.6%	853	9.0%	12	1.4%	2	5	3	2
Wahkiakum	5	1.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	303	1.3%	27	8.9%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	3,196	2.0%	199	6.2%	5	2.5%	2	1	-	2
Whitman	164	1.9%	9	5.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Yakima	1,094	1.2%	63	5.8%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Total	103,552	2.3%	8,047	7.8%	130	1.6%	41	53	22	14

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data

65

2021 General Election UOCAVA Data

County	UOCAVA Issued	% of Total Issued	UOCAVA Counted	UOCAVA Turnout	UOCAVA Rejected	UOCAVA Rejection Rate	Un-signed	Signature Did Not Match	Late Postmark	Other Reason
Adams	56	0.7%	1	1.8%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Asotin	96	0.6%	10	10.4%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Benton	1,252	1.0%	116	9.3%	7	5.7%	-	2	5	-
Chelan	460	0.9%	30	6.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Clallam	982	1.7%	84	8.6%	2	2.3%	1	-	-	1
Clark	3,986	1.2%	390	9.8%	6	1.5%	-	5	1	-
Columbia	22	0.8%	2	9.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Cowlitz	783	1.1%	31	4.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Douglas	188	0.7%	12	6.4%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Ferry	47	0.9%	6	12.8%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Franklin	460	1.1%	46	10.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Garfield	13	0.8%	3	23.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Grant	406	0.8%	29	7.1%	2	6.5%	-	-	2	-
Grays Harbor	217	0.4%	11	5.1%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Island	5,163	8.1%	514	10.0%	2	0.4%	1	1	-	-
Jefferson	519	1.9%	24	4.6%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
King	31,060	2.2%	4,366	14.1%	82	1.8%	47	22	13	-
Kitsap	15,507	7.9%	816	5.3%	20	2.4%	2	12	1	5
Kittitas	264	0.9%	19	7.2%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Klickitat	199	1.2%	15	7.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Lewis	539	1.0%	66	12.2%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	92	1.1%	11	12.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Mason	745	1.7%	77	10.3%	1	1.3%	-	1	-	-
Okanogan	307	1.2%	27	8.8%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pacific	209	1.2%	21	10.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pend Oreille	141	1.3%	19	13.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Pierce	20,712	3.6%	1,926	9.3%	17	0.9%	6	9	2	-
San Juan	354	2.4%	33	9.3%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Skagit	1,723	2.0%	216	12.5%	1	0.5%	-	1	-	-
Skamania	144	1.5%	12	8.3%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Snohomish	8,019	1.5%	512	6.4%	20	3.8%	-	18	2	-
Spokane	8,015	2.2%	987	12.3%	6	0.6%	1	5	-	-
Stevens	435	1.3%	61	14.0%	2	3.2%	1	1	-	-
Thurston	9,972	4.9%	1,077	10.8%	16	1.5%	2	11	1	2
Wahkiakum	40	1.1%	7	17.5%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Walla Walla	668	1.8%	62	9.3%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Whatcom	3,031	1.8%	181	6.0%	1	0.5%	-	1	-	-
Whitman	420	1.7%	38	9.0%	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-
Yakima	1,490	1.2%	169	11.3%	1	0.6%	1	-	-	-
Total	118,736	2.4%	12,027	10.1%	186	1.5%	62	89	27	8

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Primary UOCAVA Turnout by County²⁴

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	22.2%	11.4%	1.8%	7.5%	11.5%	14.0%	15.4%	5.0%	14.3%	5.1%
Asotin	21.6%	-	-	13.7%	12.5%	-	11.7%	-	21.7%	-
Benton	23.6%	14.0%	17.8%	-	17.1%	11.7%	14.0%	6.9%	24.8%	8.9%
Chelan	23.0%	6.7%	15.9%	-	20.8%	8.3%	19.0%	7.7%	13.1%	3.2%
Clallam	20.4%	10.3%	14.1%	-	10.1%	7.5%	15.0%	4.4%	15.3%	7.6%
Clark	20.8%	9.1%	16.5%	13.7%	16.9%	8.0%	20.7%	8.0%	13.2%	6.4%
Columbia	8.7%	-	4.3%	-	14.3%	-	13.6%	12.5%	30.0%	25.0%
Cowlitz	11.7%	1.7%	10.4%	8.9%	10.0%	6.1%	14.5%	5.0%	16.6%	4.5%
Douglas	23.5%	-	12.9%	-	17.6%	6.0%	13.1%	6.3%	18.8%	0.0%
Ferry	28.6%	4.2%	26.1%	-	8.5%	13.3%	22.5%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
Franklin	16.8%	11.1%	13.9%	11.1%	12.2%	5.4%	11.4%	5.7%	12.8%	7.2%
Garfield	35.7%	-	15.4%	27.3%	16.7%	35.3%	6.7%	-	31.3%	-
Grant	18.8%	16.7%	12.1%	11.2%	16.5%	5.5%	15.7%	10.4%	9.1%	7.1%
Grays Harbor	29.8%	10.4%	15.6%	-	13.9%	7.9%	20.8%	9.9%	17.2%	3.6%
Island	19.3%	15.0%	13.2%	8.5%	11.6%	9.7%	13.8%	-	16.8%	13.3%
Jefferson	20.0%	12.6%	13.6%	4.1%	15.8%	5.6%	24.5%	3.3%	13.2%	2.7%
King	19.4%	12.0%	13.5%	9.5%	19.4%	14.1%	21.4%	13.1%	26.9%	11.0%
Kitsap	20.1%	13.0%	13.6%	-	13.6%	9.5%	16.1%	5.1%	15.7%	5.6%
Kittitas	20.7%	13.7%	14.7%	-	13.8%	3.9%	15.6%	9.8%	12.5%	4.4%
Klickitat	7.6%	8.8%	7.7%	-	3.7%	2.1%	11.8%	0.7%	11.5%	4.4%
Lewis	19.4%	5.7%	15.4%	-	12.7%	7.2%	19.3%	8.3%	19.1%	6.4%
Lincoln	25.3%	42.9%	26.0%	14.5%	0.0%	50.0%	26.0%	19.2%	30.9%	5.1%
Mason	19.7%	8.1%	17.4%	-	16.0%	8.5%	17.5%	9.2%	14.1%	6.5%
Okanogan	22.3%	9.8%	7.8%	-	16.7%	9.3%	13.6%	4.4%	12.6%	1.0%
Pacific	18.8%	100.0%	12.4%	-	8.1%	20.0%	20.9%	28.6%	16.7%	17.6%
Pend Oreille	26.2%	5.1%	15.6%	-	18.5%	17.9%	30.5%	24.2%	29.3%	33.3%
Pierce	19.8%	10.6%	14.4%	10.7%	16.8%	8.5%	14.2%	7.4%	19.0%	5.9%
San Juan	20.2%	0.0%	12.8%	10.1%	16.5%	9.0%	19.8%	4.6%	12.2%	7.0%
Skagit	20.8%	13.8%	13.1%	-	12.9%	8.5%	13.6%	8.4%	18.2%	9.1%
Skamania	16.0%	5.6%	14.3%	-	15.8%	15.7%	18.6%	-	20.8%	2.8%
Snohomish	18.2%	10.7%	12.4%	-	13.5%	8.3%	14.3%	6.6%	17.6%	3.7%
Spokane	20.0%	11.3%	16.8%	14.7%	15.9%	9.0%	22.5%	12.7%	17.7%	8.6%
Stevens	23.8%	12.7%	22.2%	-	23.2%	21.2%	26.9%	11.2%	19.8%	12.7%
Thurston	16.3%	10.7%	13.7%	-	15.1%	9.1%	15.4%	9.5%	22.9%	9.0%
Wahkiakum	20.0%	20.6%	6.1%	-	7.4%	-	9.1%	-	17.2%	0.0%
Walla Walla	24.2%	6.0%	15.2%	2.2%	15.4%	12.4%	25.9%	7.2%	19.1%	8.9%
Whatcom	36.0%	8.9%	15.8%	7.5%	17.7%	8.1%	20.4%	7.4%	10.9%	6.2%
Whitman	21.7%	12.0%	17.6%	14.7%	18.6%	7.9%	22.1%	19.5%	24.2%	5.5%
Yakima	16.6%	7.1%	10.8%	-	9.7%	7.1%	13.1%	10.3%	13.6%	5.8%
Totals	18.2%	11.2%	14.1%	10.4%	16.1%	10.3%	17.5%	9.5%	20.2%	7.8%

²⁴ Data source: county reconciliation data. A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

General Election UOCAVA Turnout by County²⁵

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	70.7%	4.1%	26.9%	5.7%	62.3%	7.5%	30.2%	14.9%	52.4%	1.8%
Asotin	67.3%	15.9%	35.5%	12.5%	57.6%	9.7%	47.4%	18.3%	31.8%	10.4%
Benton	67.9%	18.8%	28.7%	15.1%	72.9%	16.2%	53.1%	14.2%	36.7%	9.3%
Chelan	74.3%	17.1%	26.0%	13.4%	65.3%	13.3%	44.6%	12.4%	54.7%	6.5%
Clallam	64.2%	14.9%	26.6%	16.2%	59.9%	13.0%	43.4%	10.4%	31.1%	8.6%
Clark	69.0%	23.1%	30.0%	20.5%	44.4%	12.3%	49.5%	9.5%	33.0%	9.8%
Columbia	70.0%	10.0%	8.0%	8.7%	57.1%	17.4%	68.2%	20.0%	65.0%	9.1%
Cowlitz	56.6%	10.4%	20.0%	11.4%	56.3%	8.5%	39.7%	8.4%	26.9%	4.0%
Douglas	65.0%	14.0%	17.8%	15.4%	61.8%	8.6%	39.7%	8.2%	37.8%	6.4%
Ferry	54.2%	18.4%	26.5%	12.2%	41.9%	21.4%	38.1%	27.5%	34.7%	12.8%
Franklin	67.0%	16.6%	23.2%	15.4%	56.8%	8.7%	37.8%	10.3%	30.2%	10.0%
Garfield	78.6%	26.7%	25.0%	30.0%	73.3%	33.3%	47.1%	18.8%	55.6%	23.1%
Grant	61.2%	19.8%	29.1%	16.9%	63.8%	12.8%	35.2%	11.8%	32.7%	7.1%
Grays Harbor	51.9%	25.4%	25.6%	18.1%	58.2%	15.7%	55.6%	11.1%	32.4%	5.1%
Island	64.6%	19.2%	27.0%	14.1%	56.9%	11.2%	36.2%	10.8%	34.8%	10.0%
Jefferson	65.3%	18.8%	29.7%	10.7%	69.5%	13.4%	52.4%	6.7%	66.0%	4.6%
King	60.9%	18.2%	27.1%	16.2%	73.0%	16.5%	57.1%	19.1%	60.9%	14.1%
Kitsap	66.4%	20.0%	27.8%	15.8%	61.0%	14.9%	43.7%	10.9%	50.4%	5.3%
Kittitas	72.7%	16.8%	32.2%	14.1%	64.5%	9.5%	41.9%	10.6%	58.2%	7.2%
Klickitat	56.6%	15.4%	18.5%	8.9%	50.6%	8.7%	43.1%	9.2%	26.3%	7.5%
Lewis	62.4%	18.7%	22.8%	14.4%	59.8%	9.2%	44.2%	10.4%	38.3%	12.2%
Lincoln	76.0%	25.9%	0.0%	21.1%	60.2%	27.9%	49.4%	25.0%	64.8%	12.0%
Mason	62.2%	17.9%	33.2%	15.0%	60.9%	12.1%	38.0%	9.7%	32.7%	10.3%
Okanogan	67.6%	14.5%	27.9%	17.9%	58.3%	10.3%	40.6%	7.4%	24.4%	8.8%
Pacific	62.9%	16.4%	15.3%	20.5%	67.4%	13.8%	46.0%	11.3%	36.9%	10.0%
Pend Oreille	71.4%	23.7%	28.4%	22.0%	61.3%	24.1%	65.9%	29.8%	50.3%	13.5%
Pierce	63.3%	17.4%	26.2%	15.9%	57.3%	10.9%	34.1%	13.2%	47.6%	9.3%
San Juan	69.2%	21.6%	32.1%	19.3%	78.2%	15.9%	57.9%	10.2%	81.0%	9.3%
Skagit	65.3%	15.2%	23.4%	14.5%	63.6%	9.8%	39.8%	10.8%	36.5%	12.5%
Skamania	67.9%	16.3%	29.5%	15.7%	60.4%	6.6%	43.3%	7.4%	46.9%	8.3%
Snohomish	58.3%	14.6%	25.0%	13.1%	51.4%	10.5%	36.8%	11.0%	43.7%	6.4%
Spokane	67.6%	19.9%	37.7%	18.1%	62.7%	13.5%	46.7%	17.7%	47.0%	12.3%
Stevens	64.5%	28.2%	34.6%	23.9%	62.6%	20.0%	49.4%	21.9%	44.4%	14.0%
Thurston	63.2%	17.8%	26.9%	14.9%	54.0%	12.6%	35.9%	14.1%	56.5%	10.8%
Wahkiakum	28.9%	15.6%	15.6%	0.0%	33.3%	9.5%	35.0%	12.0%	40.0%	17.5%
Walla Walla	70.3%	16.0%	27.0%	12.5%	69.7%	13.8%	54.5%	12.8%	50.2%	9.3%
Whatcom	83.0%	20.1%	29.8%	16.7%	68.6%	14.1%	41.2%	9.4%	72.1%	6.0%
Whitman	70.1%	21.6%	31.9%	19.8%	62.9%	13.9%	43.1%	12.6%	30.3%	9.0%
Yakima	63.9%	10.5%	20.6%	13.4%	56.4%	8.9%	36.5%	10.1%	32.4%	11.3%
Totals	63.6%	18.1%	27.6%	15.8%	62.1%	13.3%	44.2%	14.2%	50.6%	10.1%

²⁵ Data source: county reconciliation data.

Appendix E – Drop Box Returns by County

Primary Elections – Drop Box Returns by County²⁶

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	45.8%	48.3%	52.1%	63.7%	61.0%	49.4%	49.5%	56.2%	49.4%
Asotin	-	-	45.9%	52.8%	-	47.6%	-	55.4%	-
Benton	34.0%	42.8%	-	44.2%	60.9%	47.2%	45.8%	60.4%	60.6%
Chelan	56.9%	60.4%	-	69.6%	70.0%	57.5%	49.4%	60.5%	58.3%
Clallam	54.6%	59.2%	-	69.6%	69.9%	58.3%	58.9%	67.4%	63.4%
Clark	20.1%	22.4%	32.5%	40.3%	33.3%	36.2%	26.2%	44.9%	38.0%
Columbia	-	54.8%	-	40.2%	-	44.9%	47.7%	53.1%	46.4%
Cowlitz	60.3%	65.9%	75.1%	74.9%	69.3%	62.4%	54.6%	66.4%	55.8%
Douglas	-	13.7%	-	84.5%	53.1%	45.7%	39.7%	54.7%	57.7%
Ferry	-	-	-	-	24.5%	18.9%	26.0%	31.6%	0.0%
Franklin	33.4%	43.2%	-	61.0%	59.7%	43.1%	39.2%	58.2%	49.2%
Garfield	-	47.6%	37.3%	65.1%	67.1%	53.6%	-	63.1%	-
Grant	19.2%	18.4%	24.1%	28.8%	20.7%	23.5%	0.2%	44.4%	35.4%
Grays Harbor	2.6%	13.6%	-	26.8%	-	16.9%	12.9%	45.2%	23.2%
Island	26.6%	34.4%	39.2%	53.8%	48.9%	34.7%	0.0%	49.9%	48.0%
Jefferson	45.1%	36.9%	48.2%	40.6%	48.0%	35.2%	33.2%	40.3%	34.0%
King	14.9%	15.9%	19.3%	35.6%	47.7%	32.3%	37.4%	50.6%	50.8%
Kitsap	32.7%	38.2%	-	24.4%	49.9%	44.7%	43.6%	56.6%	49.3%
Kittitas	2.3%	61.7%	-	67.0%	64.3%	56.2%	50.2%	64.9%	59.7%
Klickitat	-	69.3%	-	74.2%	78.2%	67.0%	56.6%	63.2%	55.3%
Lewis	12.8%	20.6%	-	43.2%	42.2%	38.5%	27.7%	49.1%	39.6%
Lincoln	5.3%	24.3%	33.8%	27.8%	3.4%	19.7%	14.6%	23.6%	14.0%
Mason	57.9%	59.5%	-	67.8%	77.3%	44.1%	37.8%	57.2%	46.4%
Okanogan	12.6%	15.4%	-	-	26.3%	30.3%	14.1%	35.3%	16.9%
Pacific	2.1%	-	-	-	18.8%	33.2%	1.2%	37.9%	32.1%
Pend Oreille	40.5%	45.8%	-	44.8%	43.6%	30.5%	100.0%	39.0%	42.7%
Pierce	43.9%	48.3%	47.8%	54.9%	54.7%	41.0%	40.4%	57.4%	56.1%
San Juan	77.3%	57.0%	76.9%	65.8%	72.5%	53.0%	0.1%	55.9%	54.7%
Skagit	-	66.3%	-	71.9%	72.4%	57.6%	48.1%	63.6%	62.3%
Skamania	55.4%	57.1%	-	65.6%	50.2%	58.9%	-	64.9%	55.8%
Snohomish	40.6%	42.5%	-	53.9%	57.4%	45.6%	42.4%	55.8%	49.6%
Spokane	45.2%	46.0%	-	50.5%	51.9%	35.4%	34.7%	39.4%	34.1%
Stevens	20.0%	-	-	-	26.2%	18.2%	6.2%	24.9%	19.0%
Thurston	61.9%	66.3%	-	72.3%	72.0%	57.8%	52.4%	67.6%	59.1%
Wahkiakum	-	44.0%	-	49.5%	-	25.7%	-	34.5%	42.6%
Walla Walla	46.1%	55.3%	50.8%	62.7%	60.9%	49.5%	40.5%	58.3%	52.7%
Whatcom	38.7%	46.6%	52.1%	67.4%	66.8%	55.4%	55.5%	65.0%	61.8%
Whitman	15.0%	-	-	-	35.8%	24.4%	26.1%	32.7%	39.5%
Yakima	12.9%	15.3%	-	20.1%	18.2%	16.9%	16.9%	25.4%	22.3%
Total	28.2%	34.2%	25.7%	44.8%	50.8%	39.3%	38.7%	52.5%	49.8%

²⁶ Data source: county reconciliation data. A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix E – Drop Box Returns by County

General Elections – Drop Box Returns by County²⁷

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adams	-	50.9%	54.7%	56.0%	62.2%	63.7%	52.8%	55.4%	67.4%	52.1%
Asotin	-	50.8%	54.3%	55.2%	53.0%	59.2%	60.3%	51.1%	76.0%	60.3%
Benton	57.2%	54.1%	46.5%	57.2%	66.9%	45.6%	54.4%	54.8%	78.2%	66.7%
Chelan	60.6%	63.7%	67.9%	69.4%	72.9%	71.5%	59.9%	58.1%	77.7%	63.7%
Clallam	57.6%	60.0%	65.3%	68.4%	73.3%	73.2%	61.1%	67.5%	76.3%	69.6%
Clark	32.4%	29.8%	34.1%	22.3%	47.6%	42.7%	42.5%	42.1%	72.1%	52.5%
Columbia	59.7%	35.7%	60.5%	63.5%	69.4%	64.5%	48.6%	50.1%	67.6%	59.4%
Cowlitz	71.0%	69.6%	75.1%	73.0%	76.5%	23.9%	67.6%	66.9%	82.0%	65.7%
Douglas	46.0%	58.6%	48.1%	50.6%	64.6%	40.0%	48.9%	49.3%	75.0%	57.1%
Ferry	-	32.5%	29.6%	28.9%	29.5%	31.3%	21.5%	19.2%	45.2%	32.4%
Franklin	42.8%	43.7%	59.7%	61.7%	68.2%	64.4%	50.4%	51.1%	76.8%	56.0%
Garfield	-	53.5%	29.9%	68.2%	70.1%	74.8%	63.5%	65.5%	73.6%	66.1%
Grant	16.7%	10.0%	28.1%	25.3%	30.3%	29.6%	42.6%	40.8%	64.5%	42.9%
Grays Harbor	-	6.2%	10.6%	-	53.8%	23.7%	39.6%	41.2%	4.7%	43.2%
Island	32.2%	38.6%	41.8%	43.7%	50.6%	56.2%	45.1%	47.8%	75.2%	58.9%
Jefferson	6.6%	-	40.0%	40.9%	47.2%	49.9%	40.8%	41.2%	70.2%	38.7%
King	20.9%	20.2%	21.6%	26.3%	49.3%	53.2%	39.7%	46.6%	73.9%	57.3%
Kitsap	43.8%	42.3%	46.4%	36.9%	54.9%	54.8%	50.6%	50.9%	76.5%	60.5%
Kittitas	61.5%	62.9%	66.2%	65.1%	71.2%	67.5%	59.3%	60.6%	82.4%	65.5%
Klickitat	68.0%	69.5%	73.9%	71.3%	74.2%	73.4%	75.4%	73.1%	78.4%	65.6%
Lewis	22.8%	20.9%	24.6%	33.3%	57.8%	50.2%	44.5%	43.2%	66.1%	46.1%
Lincoln	23.9%	24.3%	27.2%	26.0%	28.7%	-	15.4%	21.9%	45.1%	22.0%
Mason	58.9%	59.1%	62.9%	62.5%	69.8%	66.8%	46.5%	48.2%	79.7%	52.7%
Okanogan	-	7.2%	17.4%	16.3%	26.1%	33.8%	28.1%	25.7%	54.8%	28.8%
Pacific	20.9%	16.8%	25.2%	22.1%	32.0%	30.6%	35.1%	41.8%	64.8%	40.8%
Pend Oreille	43.7%	44.5%	45.8%	42.3%	47.4%	45.8%	37.4%	31.8%	56.6%	39.9%
Pierce	47.9%	51.1%	54.6%	51.9%	61.1%	61.2%	43.2%	48.5%	74.9%	61.6%
San Juan	57.6%	59.0%	62.3%	64.2%	61.1%	65.1%	53.4%	55.7%	72.8%	61.7%
Skagit	68.9%	70.2%	71.7%	70.8%	77.1%	71.9%	63.0%	61.6%	81.5%	64.9%
Skamania	55.8%	53.7%	66.2%	56.0%	67.2%	58.3%	62.8%	65.7%	75.5%	65.8%
Snohomish	43.3%	44.6%	47.2%	51.0%	64.4%	60.9%	51.2%	52.1%	75.2%	57.2%
Spokane	50.6%	69.6%	52.6%	53.1%	61.2%	52.4%	37.8%	39.0%	62.4%	40.7%
Stevens	2.9%	19.8%	-	34.5%	33.5%	25.1%	20.0%	20.1%	38.4%	24.3%
Thurston	67.1%	70.1%	69.4%	70.0%	73.0%	74.6%	57.2%	61.7%	80.9%	65.6%
Wahkiakum	50.0%	-	46.7%	47.8%	50.4%	45.7%	36.4%	30.7%	79.7%	50.7%
Walla Walla	53.3%	52.8%	62.4%	59.9%	70.0%	61.7%	56.5%	52.6%	78.6%	62.3%
Whatcom	41.6%	50.1%	54.5%	66.1%	77.6%	72.7%	59.3%	62.9%	80.2%	70.2%
Whitman	-	-	-	-	35.8%	35.5%	31.2%	32.3%	56.5%	43.5%
Yakima	18.7%	16.0%	19.5%	19.4%	28.9%	24.2%	23.0%	22.1%	52.7%	31.7%
Total	36.7%	38.8%	40.5%	40.7%	56.9%	54.6%	45.0%	48.3%	73.1%	56.3%

²⁷ Data source: county reconciliation data. A dash (-) indicates the data is not available.

Appendix F – Registered Voter Totals, 2017 and 2021²⁸

2017 General		
County	Active Voters	% of VAP registered
Adams	6,622	54.0%
Asotin	14,615	82.3%
Benton	106,921	74.6%
Chelan	43,413	73.8%
Clallam	51,021	83.1%
Clark	272,792	76.1%
Columbia	2,750	82.4%
Cowlitz	62,876	76.7%
Douglas	20,924	67.7%
Ferry	4,616	73.0%
Franklin	33,732	55.8%
Garfield	1,579	89.3%
Grant	39,813	59.1%
Grays Harbor	41,275	71.3%
Island	54,555	81.8%
Jefferson	24,447	89.5%
King	1,279,345	75.1%
Kitsap	164,041	78.6%
Kittitas	24,608	68.7%
Klickitat	14,048	80.6%
Lewis	46,072	76.1%
Lincoln	7,165	84.5%
Mason	38,263	75.1%
Okanogan	22,474	69.3%
Pacific	14,375	81.6%
Pend Oreille	8,849	81.6%
Pierce	493,740	75.8%
San Juan	12,924	90.2%
Skagit	73,710	76.5%
Skamania	7,561	80.3%
Snohomish	453,062	74.2%
Spokane	304,858	79.1%
Stevens	29,864	84.6%
Thurston	176,312	81.6%
Wahkiakum	2,823	83.2%
Walla Walla	33,558	70.3%
Whatcom	138,688	80.5%
Whitman	22,241	55.3%
Yakima	114,670	65.4%
State Total	4,265,202	75.3%

2021 General		
County	Active Voters	% of VAP registered
Adams	7,753	55.2%
Asotin	14,950	83.1%
Benton	125,457	80.3%
Chelan	50,421	80.9%
Clallam	57,161	87.4%
Clark	324,476	82.1%
Columbia	2,821	86.4%
Cowlitz	71,692	82.8%
Douglas	25,542	78.0%
Ferry	5,318	91.0%
Franklin	42,379	61.9%
Garfield	1,682	90.7%
Grant	47,565	65.8%
Grays Harbor	49,306	80.6%
Island	61,742	86.3%
Jefferson	27,603	94.7%
King	1,400,321	76.5%
Kitsap	186,464	84.3%
Kittitas	30,177	82.6%
Klickitat	15,953	86.0%
Lewis	54,089	83.6%
Lincoln	8,062	92.9%
Mason	44,048	82.6%
Okanogan	25,840	77.6%
Pacific	17,079	87.0%
Pend Oreille	10,626	97.1%
Pierce	554,363	77.5%
San Juan	14,563	94.7%
Skagit	85,143	83.0%
Skamania	9,292	97.7%
Snohomish	507,627	78.2%
Spokane	355,326	83.9%
Stevens	34,018	92.8%
Thurston	195,618	83.6%
Wahkiakum	3,547	95.3%
Walla Walla	37,339	75.7%
Whatcom	157,062	87.0%
Whitman	23,826	65.7%
Yakima	127,349	68.4%
State Total	4,813,600	79.1%

²⁸ Active voters numbers come from county reconciliation data. Voting-age population (VAP) estimates come from OFM. Estimates of April 1 population by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. (2022, January 11). Retrieved from <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/estimates-april-1-population-age-sex-race-and-hispanic-origin>

2021 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix G – 2021 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

71

Appendix G – 2021 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source

	Agency	Federal Post Card	Mail	Motor Vehicle	Online	Other	Registration Drive	Unknown	Walk In	Total
Jan	916	113	7,374	42,710	8,464	6,891	356	171	956	67,951
Feb	1,212	64	13,011	34,580	7,477	5,644	518	392	1,535	64,433
Mar	1,431	152	10,070	56,224	10,363	6,577	359	252	1,451	86,879
Apr	576	9	5,334	29,867	2,467	3,702	18	54	340	42,367
May	886	91	8,740	48,826	8,678	3,935	337	264	1,322	73,079
Jun	1,048	221	12,649	53,199	11,978	4,739	476	470	1,843	86,623
Jul	1,199	92	13,625	51,237	14,482	5,341	628	416	2,636	89,656
Aug	1,483	264	27,593	70,074	27,452	9,921	676	486	4,069	142,018
Sep	1,192	99	18,923	64,608	14,843	9,657	1,093	346	1,904	112,665
Oct	1,203	173	12,543	48,625	18,591	7,673	1,505	604	2,948	93,865
Nov	612	44	8,568	38,667	7,940	2,805	860	149	1,778	61,423
Dec	1,262	196	17,968	53,337	15,187	7,509	442	323	1,909	98,133
2021 Total	13,020	1,518	156,398	591,954	147,922	74,394	7,268	3,927	22,691	1,019,092