

2024
**Annual Report of Washington
State Elections**

Secretary of State Steve Hobbs



WASHINGTON
Secretary of State
Elections Division

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

Washington elections had a historic year in 2024, conducting five elections and reaching a milestone 5 million registered voters by Nov. 4. Notably, on Oct. 28, 10,059 voters registered online, marking the highest single-day total for the year. Additionally, approximately 13,250 voters registered in person on Election Day, Nov. 5.

The Office of the Secretary of State also received a record number of submissions with six initiatives to the Legislature.

Several important factors contributed to this year's successful elections:

- Our strong working relationships with county election officials and partnerships with the Department of Homeland Security, CISA, FBI, Washington National Guard, and others enhanced our ability to administer the secure, accessible, and transparent elections Washingtonians rely on each year to have their voice be heard.
- The Mark the Ballot education and awareness campaign shared election facts in an engaging, memorable, and informative way, strengthening trust in Washington's elections. During National Voter Education Week in October, we launched a weeklong initiative aimed at equipping voters with the knowledge and resources they need to vote confidently.
- The first statewide random ballot audit, also known as a risk-limiting audit, was conducted and confirmed that the audit outcomes were consistent with results from the voting system record. The audit proved each county's voting systems were accurate and secure.
- Law enforcement agencies responded quickly to criminal attempts to destroy ballots in a Clark County ballot drop box, and highly trained county election officials promptly replaced damaged ballots and contacted voters to ensure their voice was heard.
- The Information Security and Response Division was instrumental in keeping 2024 elections safe and secure. The team prepared counties for cybersecurity threats and addressed attempts by threat actors to influence election outcomes using disinformation tactics.

I am honored to share these accomplishments with you. This has been a landmark year for safeguarding election integrity, with the citizens of the great state of Washington confidently making their voices heard.

Election officials' hard work and dedication across the state were instrumental in achieving a record number of voter transactions without delay, all while upholding the integrity and transparency of our elections. Thanks to the unwavering efforts of our highly trained county and state election workers, Washington continues to maintain its proven track record of holding safe, secure, and fair elections. Looking forward, we remain committed to building on this success and strengthening the foundation of our electoral system.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Steve R Hobbs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Steve Hobbs
Secretary of State

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INTRODUCTION

The 2024 Annual Elections Report, produced by the Washington Office of the Secretary of State, serves as a comprehensive analysis of election data and administration within Washington. This report highlights trends in voter registration, turnout, ballot processing, and key election outcomes, providing policymakers, election officials, and the public with actionable insights into the state's electoral processes.

This year's report delves into the unique characteristics of the 2024 elections, a presidential election year. The data presented primarily derives from the VoteWA election management system, county election reconciliation reports, and federal sources, such as the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. The analysis includes comparisons of previous election cycles to identify trends and measure performance over time.

The 2024 August Primary resulted in Washington's first statewide recount since 2004, reinforcing the state's commitment to accuracy, transparency, and continuous improvement.

Key sections of this report include:

- **Comparative Analysis of Election Data:** Voter registration, turnout, ballot submission methods, and rejection rates over multiple election cycles.
- **Legislative Updates and Implementation:** A review of policy changes affecting election administration and their outcomes.
- **Election Preparation and Engagement:** Initiatives by the Office of the Secretary of State to equip voters and administrators for the 2024 election cycle.

The report underscores the vital role of professionally trained election administrators across Washington's 39 counties. Their dedication ensures the integrity, security, and accessibility of elections, embodying the Secretary of State's core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration.

2024 ELECTION OVERVIEW / MILESTONES

In 2024, Washington conducted five elections, with a total of 8,614,302 ballots cast. The General Election, held on November 5, 2024, witnessed a voter turnout of 78.9%. On Election Day itself, approximately 13,250 new voter registrations were recorded. November also marked a significant milestone for the state, as the number of registered voters surpassed 5 million for the first time.

Additional highlights:

- **Voter Registration Growth:** The achievement of over 5 million registered voters reflects the effectiveness of ongoing voter registration initiatives and the growing engagement of the electorate.
- **High Voter Turnout:** A 78.9% participation rate in the General Election underscores the robust civic involvement of Washington residents, contributing to the democratic process.
- **Same-Day Registrations:** The 13,250 new voter registrations on Election Day demonstrate the accessibility and responsiveness of Washington's voter registration system, accommodating last-minute registrants and ensuring their participation.
- **Statewide Ballot Initiatives:** Washington voters considered four statewide ballot initiatives (measures). These initiatives addressed policy areas, including energy use, taxation, environmental regulation, and social services, reflecting the diverse concerns and priorities of Washington's electorate in 2024.
- **Statewide Manual Recount:** In the August Primary, Washington conducted an historic statewide manual recount for the Commissioner of Public Lands race. This recount exemplifies Washington's commitment to electoral integrity, ensuring that even the narrowest of margins are verified through transparent and thorough processes. The initial results showed Dave Upthegrove leading Sue Kuehl Pederson by 51 votes out of over 1.9 million ballots cast, a margin of 0.0064%. A mandatory manual recount confirmed Upthegrove's lead, adjusting the final margin to 49 votes.

ELECTION DATA AND REPORTING – INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS

During each of the five election cycles in 2024, the Washington Elections Division published an interactive online data dashboard for the public. The 2024 General Election Ballot Return Statistics dashboard provided a detailed and transparent overview of voter participation and ballot processing. This dashboard aggregated key metrics to highlight the scope and trends of voter engagement statewide. It included the total number of registered voters (5,018,245), ballots returned (3,960,496), and acceptance rates (78.95% of registered voters). Additionally, it tracked ballots that were challenged (37,168 or 0.93% of total ballots) due to common issues such as mismatched signatures or late submissions.

The dashboard broke down voter participation by age group, showing that older voters (65+) contributed significantly to turnout, while younger voters (18-24) had comparatively lower participation rates, consistent with historical voting patterns. The data also provided insights into submission methods, with 66.47% of ballots returned through secure drop boxes and 32.78% via mail.

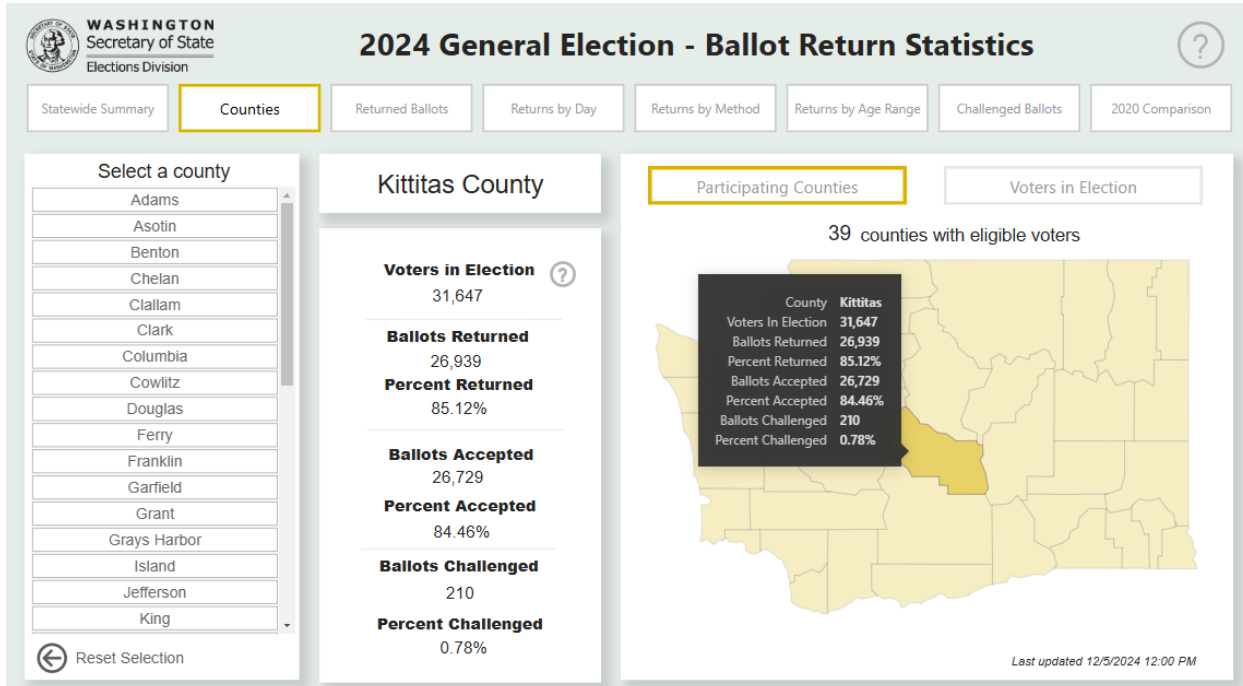
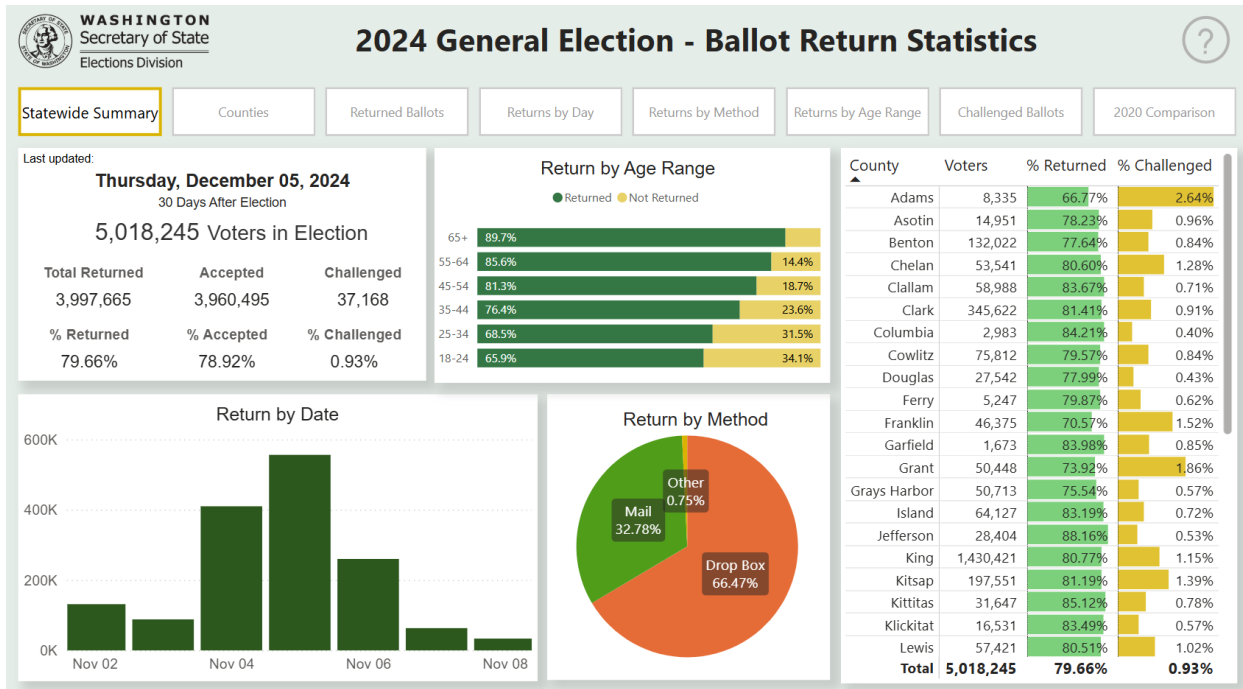
On a county-specific level, the dashboard allowed comparisons of voter turnout and challenged ballots across Washington's 39 counties. Furthermore, the daily ballot returns trends captured by the dashboard reveal a significant increase in returns during the final days before the election, highlighting voter behavior and the importance of last-minute reminders to ensure timely submissions. For election administrators, this data underscored the need for robust logistical support during peak periods.

This dashboard remains an essential tool for promoting transparency and accountability in elections. Making these statistics publicly accessible on the [Washington Secretary of State's website](#) empowers residents, stakeholders, and policymakers to analyze voter turnout, identify challenges, and make data-driven decisions to enhance the election process. Moreover, the dashboard has been recognized for its excellence by the National Association for Election Officials (Election Center). This acknowledgment highlights the dashboard effectiveness in providing transparent and accessible election data to the public. The insights gathered from this resource support ongoing efforts to improve voter accessibility, streamline ballot processing, and ensure election integrity for all Washington voters.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

ELECTION DATA AND REPORTING – INTERACTIVE DASHBOARDS

Screenshots of the interactive dashboard related to the 2024 General Election can be seen below:



OVERVIEW OF LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Prominent Legislation Passed in 2024

In 2024, the Washington State Legislature enacted several bills to enhance the integrity, security, and accessibility of the state's electoral process. Below is a summary of these legislative measures, including their key provisions, dates of passage, effective dates, and the implementation efforts by the Office of the Secretary of State:

Substitute House Bill 1241 (SHB 1241): Addressing Harassment of Election Officials

Passed: March 4, 2024

Effective: March 26, 2024

This bill elevates the penalty for harassing an election official performing their official duties to a class C felony. It also allows election officials who are targets of such harassment to apply for the Address Confidentiality Program, thereby enhancing their personal security. The Office of the Secretary of State has collaborated with law enforcement agencies to ensure enforcement of these enhanced penalties and streamlined the application process for the Address Confidentiality Program to provide timely protection for election officials facing harassment.

Senate Bill 5843 (SB 5843): Addressing Security Breaches of Election Systems

Passed: February 6, 2024

Effective: June 6, 2024

This legislation mandates immediate reporting of any security breach involving election systems to the secretary of state and outlines procedures for addressing such breaches to safeguard the integrity of election-related systems. The Office of the Secretary of State has established a dedicated cybersecurity team to detect malicious activity and developed protocols for rapid response to any reported breaches of election systems, including immediate notification procedures and coordinated efforts with county election offices to mitigate potential threats.

Substitute Senate Bill 6269 (SSB 6269): Alternative Voter Verification Pilot Project

Passed: February 12, 2024

Effective: June 6, 2024

This bill establishes a pilot project to explore alternative methods for voter verification to improve accessibility and inclusivity. The Secretary of State's Office is collaborating with counties to test these alternatives and evaluate their feasibility for future statewide implementation.

Substitute Senate Bill 5890 (SB 5890): Reducing Ballot Rejection Rates

Passed: March 4, 2024

Effective: June 6, 2024; July 15, 2024 (Section 11); June 1, 2025 (Section 7)

This legislation updates ballot curing, canvassing, reporting, and outreach processes to reduce ballot rejection rates. The Secretary of State's Office has launched voter education initiatives and provided additional training to county election officials to ensure these updates lead to improved outcomes in future elections.

House Bill 1272 (HB 1272): State and Local Voters' Pamphlets

Passed: March 5, 2024

Effective: January 1, 2025

This bill modernizes the publishing, formatting, and distribution of voters' pamphlets to make them more accessible and user-friendly. The Secretary of State's Office will update pamphlet designs, embrace digital distribution methods, and ensure that printed versions meet accessibility standards.

House Bill 1962 (HB 1962): Voter Address Changes

Passed: February 9, 2024

Effective: June 1, 2025

This measure enhances voter registration accuracy by improving address change processes for both voters and county election offices. The Secretary of State's Office is coordinating with counties to integrate these updates into existing systems and ensure voter rolls remain current and accurate.

Earlier Legislation Effective in 2024

The Legislature passed several significant pieces of pro-voter legislation during the 2023 session:

Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5112 (E2SSB 5112): Automatic Voter Registration

Passed: April 14, 2023

Effective: July 23, 2023; July 15, 2024 (sections 3,4,6,11,13 through 16, and 20 through 23)

This bill streamlines voter registration processes, particularly at the Department of Licensing. It enables automatic voter registration for individuals proving citizenship when applying for enhanced driver's licenses or state ID cards. The Secretary of State's Office is working with the Department of Licensing to integrate these systems and has launched public awareness campaigns to inform citizens of the updated process.

A total of 164,916 voters have been registered through this process; only 465 (0.28%) have opted out. Of those registered, 85% voted in November 2024, exceeding the average turnout by over 6%.

Senate Substitute Bill 5208 (SSB 5208): Online Voter Registration Updates

Passed: April 14, 2023

Effective: July 15, 2024

This legislation allows applicants to use the last four digits of their Social Security number for online voter registration. The Secretary of State's Office has updated the online registration platform to support this feature, enhancing security while making the process more accessible.

Senate Substitute Bill 5182 (SSB 5182): Concerning Procedures and Deadlines for Candidate Filing

Passed: April 14, 2023

Effective: July 23, 2023

This bill introduced significant changes to candidate filing procedures and deadlines. The legislation shifted the candidate filing period to the first Monday in May through the following Friday, standardizing filing hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. It also redefined the filing officer responsibilities, requiring candidates for the state legislature, court of appeals, and superior courts to file declarations of candidacy with the secretary of state, irrespective of district boundaries. Additionally, the bill specified deadlines for submitting candidate statements for voters' pamphlets and adjusted the timeframe during which county auditors may alter precinct boundaries.

The candidate filing period occurs only once a year, and by the time this legislation took effect in July 2023, the filing period for that year had already passed. As a result, the first implementation of the revised procedures did not take place until the 2024 candidate filing period.

In response to SSB 5182, the Office of the Secretary of State updated its candidate filing systems to accommodate the revised filing period and standardized hours, ensuring accessibility for candidates during the designated times. Comprehensive guidelines were issued to emphasize the requirement for legislative and judicial candidates to file directly with the secretary of state. To support these changes, the office conducted training sessions for county auditors and election staff, focusing on the updated precinct boundary adjustment timelines and the new deadlines for candidate statement submissions. Additionally, the Office of the Secretary of State's website and candidate portals were updated to reflect the procedural changes, providing clear instructions and resources to assist candidates throughout the filing process.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Active and Inactive Voters

At the time of the 2024 General Election, the total number of active registered voters in Washington exceeded 5 million for the first time (5,017,620). This is about 80% of the voting-age population.¹ In 2020, about 82% of the voting-age population was actively registered to vote.

Washington also had 520,000 inactive voters at the time of the 2024 General Election. Inactive voters are voters who have changed addresses and have not responded to follow-up communication attempts by the county elections department. A voter is placed in inactive status if any election material, including a ballot, is returned as undeliverable by the postal service. Inactive voters may easily be returned to active status at any time by contacting their county elections office or updating their address in the VoteWA voter portal. If no action is taken and a voter remains inactive for two federal elections, the voter's registration is cancelled.

See Appendix E on page 56 for more data on active and inactive voters by county.

Registration Transactions

Over 1.17 million voter registration transactions were processed in 2024. This includes new registrations, address updates, county-to-county transfers, and updates to registration type, which indicates a new form of registration was received. The number of registration transactions increased in the months leading up to the November General Election, with over 144,000 transactions in September and over 172,000 in October.

In 2024, more registration transactions were initiated through the Department of Licensing than by any other method.

A table of registration transactions by month can be found in Appendix G on page 59.

¹ Voting-age population estimates from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates>

CANDIDATE FILING

Candidate filing for 2024 was May 6th through May 10th, and the deadline to withdraw was the following Monday, May 13th. Senate Substitute Bill 5182 moved the filing period one week earlier and more than doubled the number of offices that filed with the Office of Secretary of State by changing the filing officer for single-county legislative and judicial positions.

A total of 1,036 candidates filed for office in 2024, the majority (669) of which filed with the Office of the Secretary of State and the remainder (367) filing with county election offices.

Table 1. *Candidate Filings by Status*

| Filing Status | Number of County Candidates | Number of State Candidates | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Approved | 355 | 655 | 1,010 |
| Withdrawn | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Total | 367 | 669 | 1,036 |

These 1,036 candidates filed for a total of 495 offices that were open throughout the state. Open offices were comprised of positions in:

- U.S. Congress
- Washington State Executive
- Washington State Legislature
- judicial positions
- county positions
- one city position
- local governmental districts

The offices of U.S. President and Vice President do not file during candidate filing week.

The number of candidates varies across each district type. Judicial, legislative, and county positions made up most offices open for elections. Congressional and state executive positions attracted the highest number of candidates, with an average of 6.6 candidates filing for each open position. The race for governor attracted the highest number of approved candidates, 28 in total.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

CANDIDATE FILING

Table 2. Open Offices and Candidate Filings by District Type

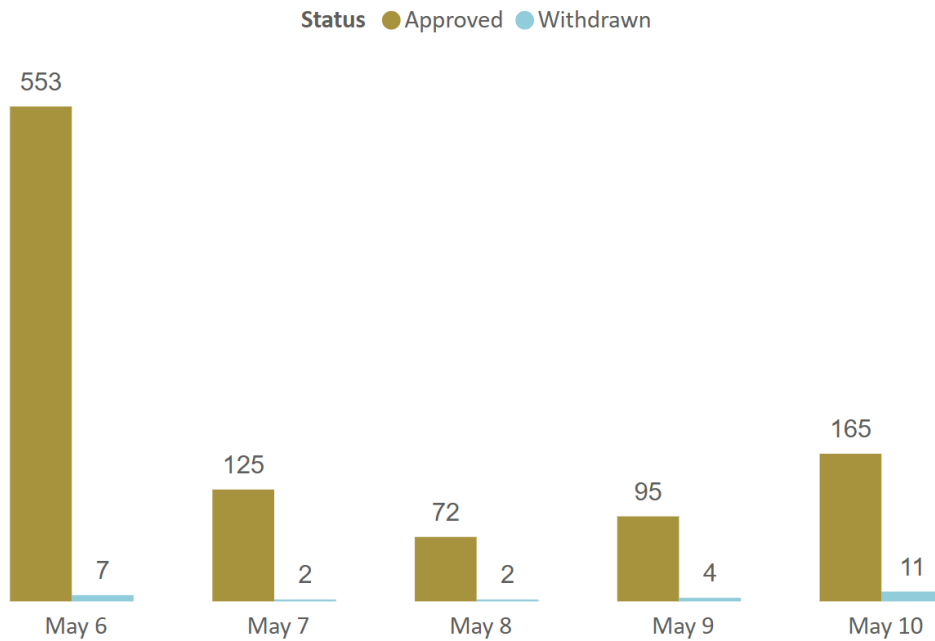
| District Type | Offices Open | Candidate Filings |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Judicial | 217 | 244 |
| Legislative | 123 | 292 |
| County | 90 | 281 |
| Water/Sewer | 33 | 60 |
| Congressional | 10 | 62 |
| Parks and Rec | 10 | 15 |
| State Executive | 10 | 66 |
| City | 1 | 5 |
| Federal (U.S. Senate) | 1 | 11 |
| Total | 495 | 1,036 |

Table 3. Open Offices by Number of Approved Candidates

| # Approved Candidates | Number of Races |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 2 |
| 1 | 269 |
| 2 | 113 |
| 3 | 60 |
| 4 | 17 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 4 |
| 8 | 5 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 11 | 3 |
| 12 | 1 |
| 15 | 1 |
| 28 | 1 |

Like past years, Monday—the first day of filing— recorded the highest number of approved candidate filings, followed by Friday, the final day of filing. Candidates approved on Friday were the most likely to withdraw from their races.

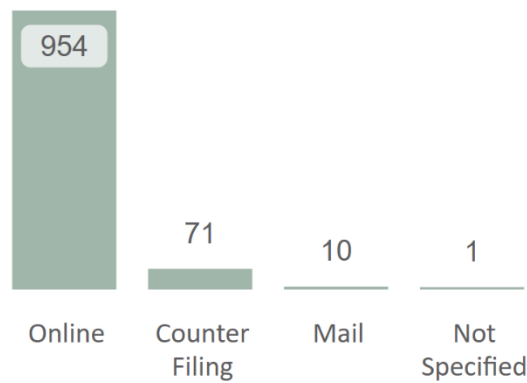
Figure 1. Approved Candidate Filings by Date



Candidates can choose to file online, by mail, or in person at an elections office. In 2024, as in recent years, most candidates chose to file online. Filing in person was the second most popular method, while filing by mail remained the least popular.

Figure 2. Candidate Filings by Filing Method

Filings by Method



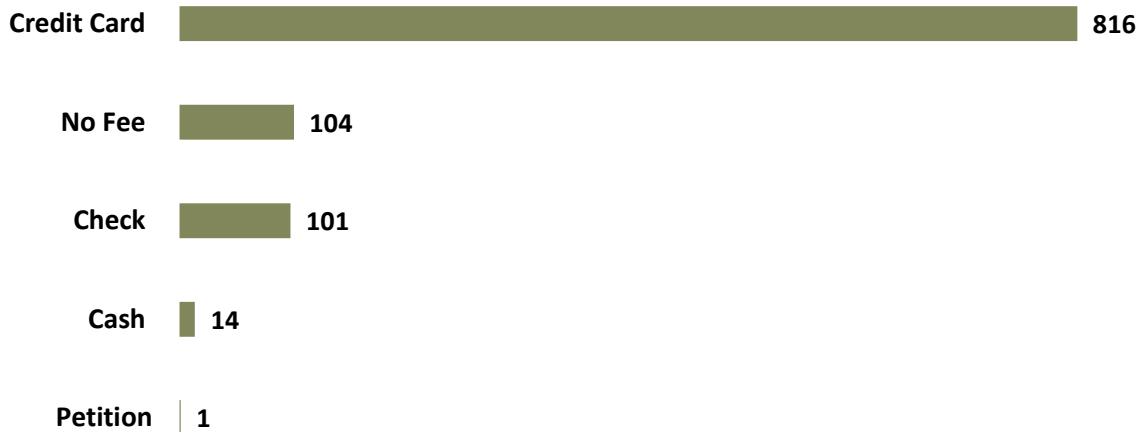
The statute governing candidate filing fees is outlined in RCW 29A.24.091 (see table below).

Table 4. *Candidate Filing Fees*

| Salary | Filing Fee |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| More than \$1,000 | 1% of annual salary |
| \$1,000 or less | \$10 |
| \$0 | No filing fee |

A candidate who lacks sufficient assets may submit a petition in lieu of the candidate filing fee, which must contain signatures from registered voters in the candidate's district equal to the whole dollar amount of the fee. Only one candidate submitted such a petition in 2024. More than three quarters of the candidates paid their filing fees by credit card rather than cash or check.

Figure 3. *Candidate Filings by Payment Type*

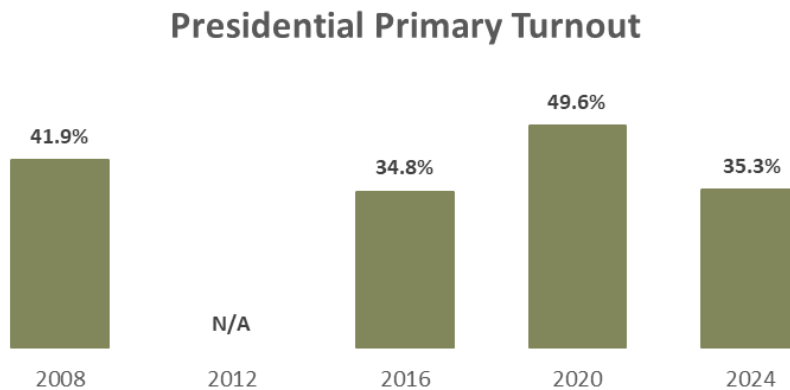


2024 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

Voter Turnout

Washington’s Presidential Primary was held on March 12, 2024, with a turnout of 35.25% among active registered voters. Voter turnout varied by county, ranging from a low of 28.13% to a high of 53.95%. The average turnout for presidential primaries from 2008 to 2024 was 40.30%. Elections in 2020, including the presidential primary, saw record participation due to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns.

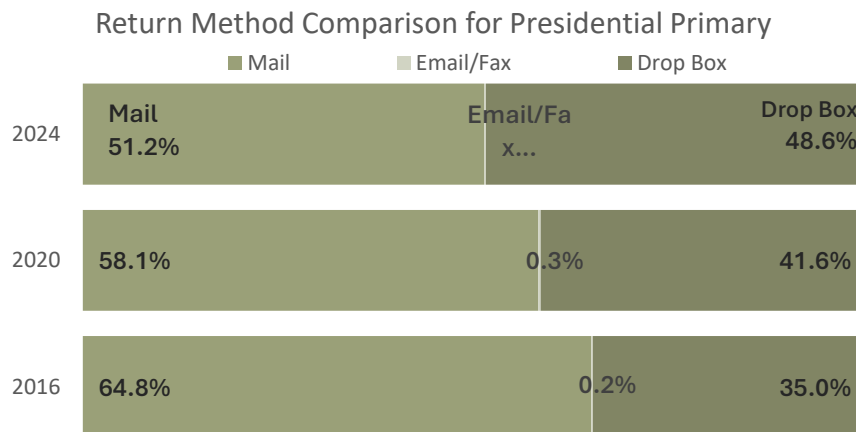
Figure 4. Presidential Primary Turnout



Ballot Return Method

Mail-in voting was the most common method of ballot return, comprising 51.2% of ballots submitted. Interestingly, the use of ballot drop boxes increased by 7 percentage points from the 2020 Presidential Primary. Ballot returns via email or fax, restricted to military and overseas voters under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), remained minimal, representing less than 1% of all ballots returned.

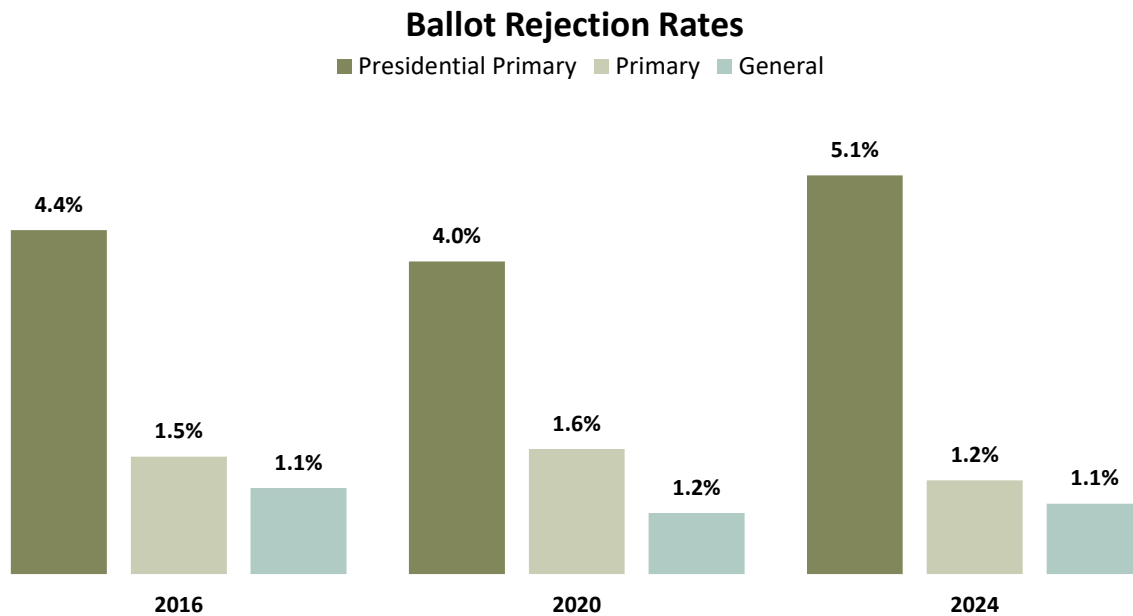
Figure 5. Return Method Comparison for Presidential Primary



Ballot Rejection

In the 2024 Presidential Primary, 5.1% of ballots, or 91,763 total ballots, were rejected. This is an increase from the 4.0% rejection rate, or 32,333 ballots, in the 2020 Presidential Primary.

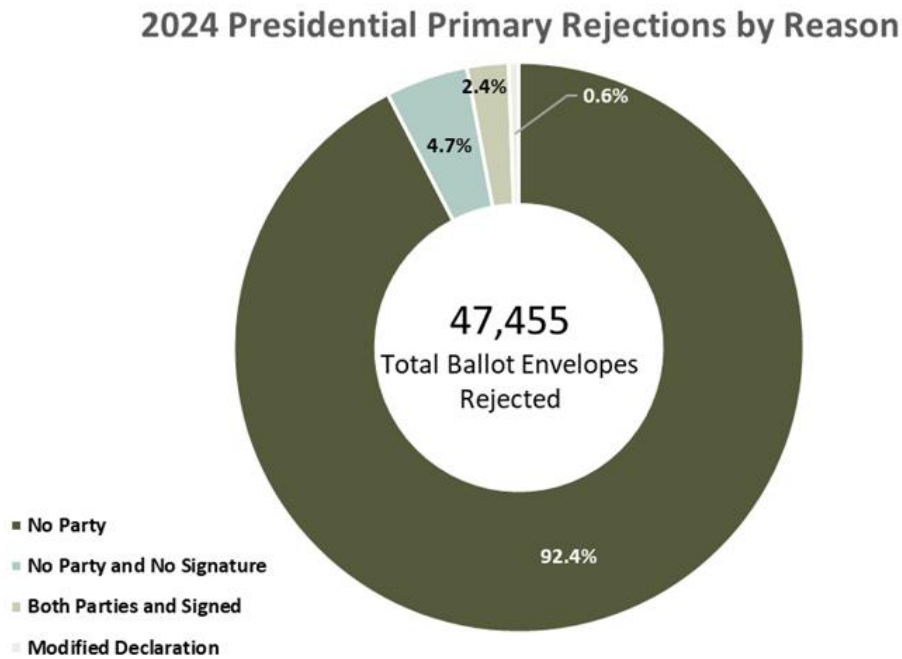
Figure 6. *Ballot Rejection Rates*



Ballot rejection rates are higher in presidential primaries than in other elections. This is because the presidential primary is held differently from other elections in Washington, and there are more requirements voters must meet in order to have their vote counted.

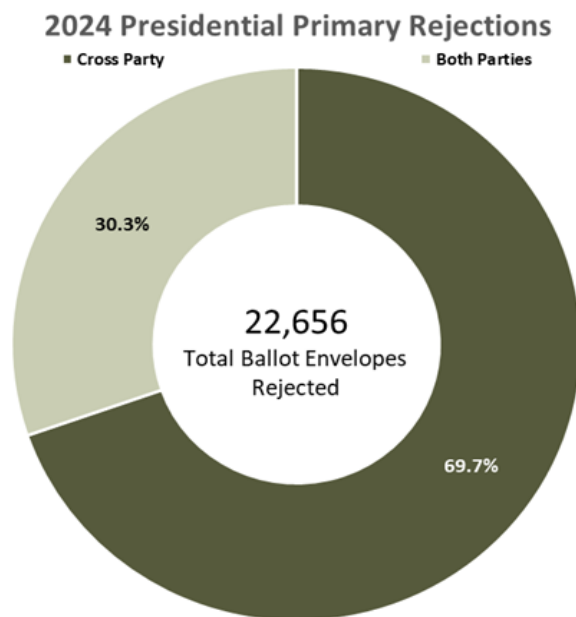
Washington voters are required to declare their party affiliation on the outside of their presidential primary ballot envelope. Voters that selected neither party on their envelope were contacted and given an opportunity to “cure” their ballot by completing and returning a Missing Signature/Party Choice form. Voters who selected both parties and signed their envelope do not get an opportunity to cure their ballots. Voters who modified the ballot declaration (by adding, altering, or crossing out text, for example) were sent a cure form and an opportunity to mark a party and sign. In total, 47,455 ballots were rejected for these reasons.

Figure 7. 2024 Presidential Primary Rejections by Reason



Because of party rules and state law, any ballots cast that did not match the political party oath marked on the envelope were rejected. These voters marked one party on the envelope but voted in the opposite party’s primary (cross-party voting) or voted in both primaries on the ballot. In total, 22,656 ballots were rejected for these reasons.

Figure 8. 2024 Presidential Primary Rejections – cross party/both party voting



2024 PRIMARY AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

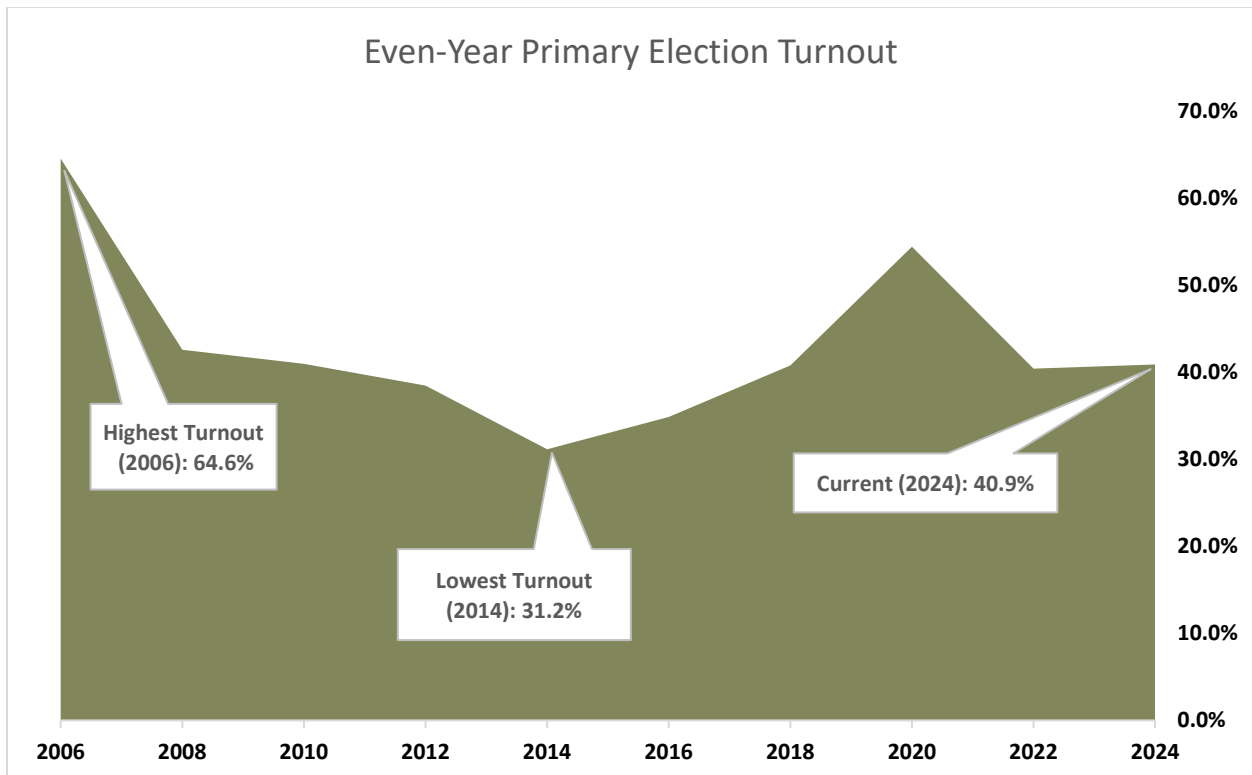
Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is often highest in years when the presidential race appears on the ballot. In this report, we compare the turnout in the 2024 August Primary and November General Election to similar election cycles, rather than all election years, to provide a more equal comparison.

2024 Primary

In the 2024 August Primary, 40.9% (1,994,096) of Washington’s 4,874,459 active registered voters participated. The presidential contest is not included on August primary ballots, which may contribute to lower turnout. The highest August primary turnout since 2006 was 64.4% in the same year. These figures highlight significant variability in voter engagement during primary elections, emphasizing the impact of ballot content and other external factors on voter participation.

Figure 9. Even-Year Primary Election Turnout

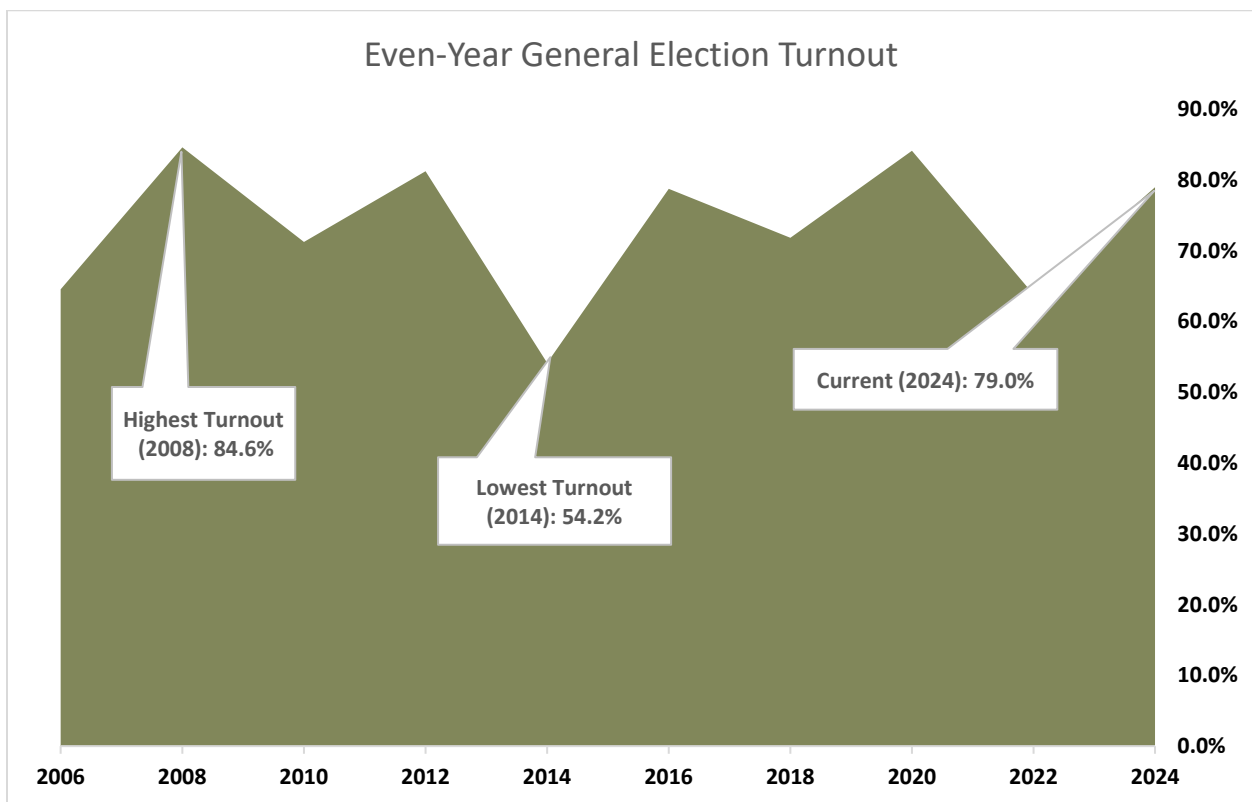


2024 General Election

The 2024 General Election saw 79.0% (3,961,569) of Washington’s 5,013,112 active registered voters casting ballots, a 5.3 percentage point decline from the 84.3% turnout recorded in the 2020 General Election. General elections in presidential years historically attract higher participation rates. In addition to the presidential race, the 2024 ballot featured four statewide measures addressing tax and climate policy, which likely influenced voter engagement.

Since 2006, the highest general election turnout was 84.6% in 2008, followed closely by 84.3% in 2020. The lowest turnout for a presidential general election occurred in 2014, with 54.2% of voters participating. This long-term data underscores the relative stability of general election turnout in presidential years.

Figure 10. Even-Year General Election Turnout

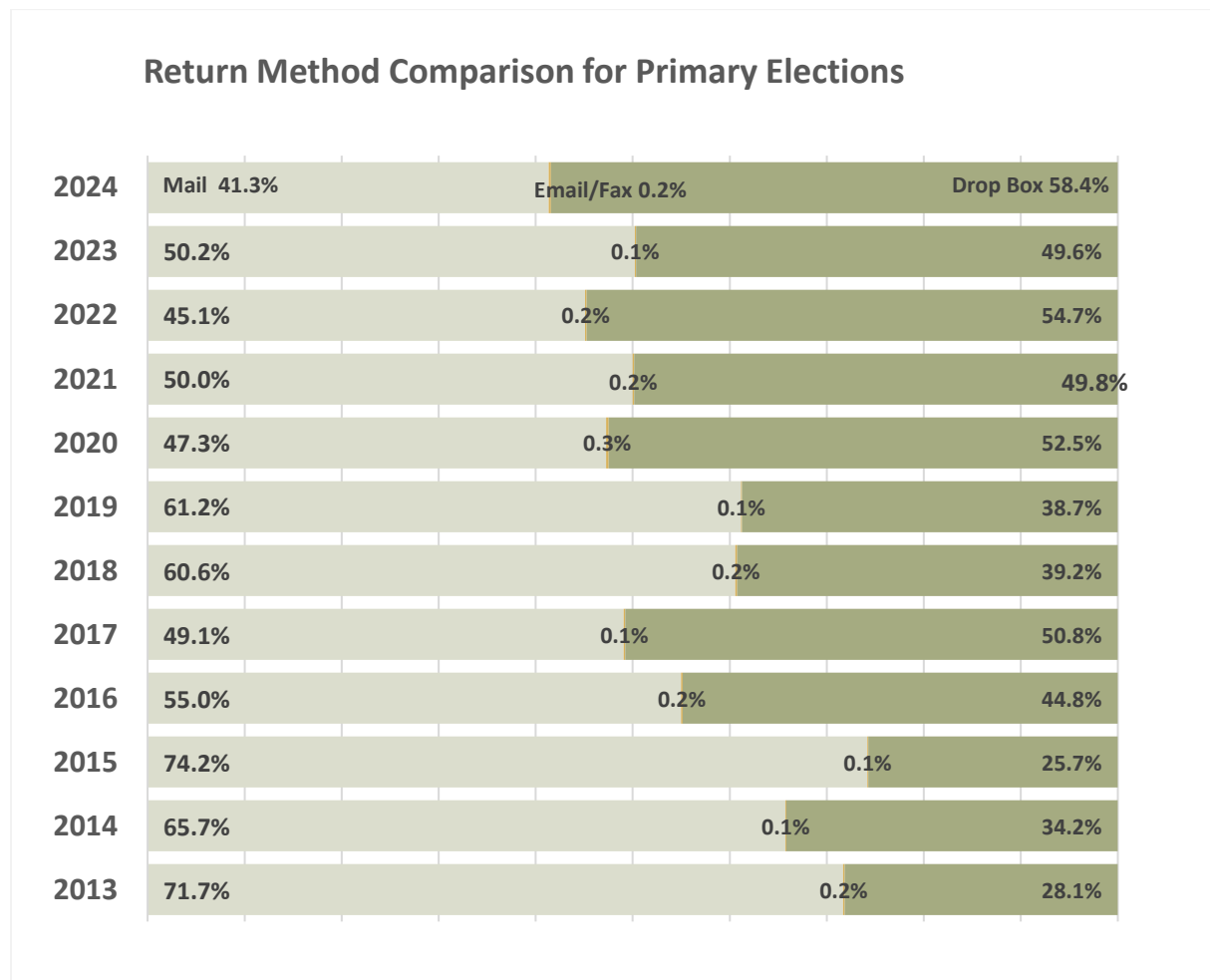


Ballot Return

2024 August Primary

In the 2024 August Primary, Washington received over 1.9 million ballots, representing a 40.9% voter turnout. This figure reflects a decrease of approximately 500,000 ballots compared to the 2020 Primary. Of the ballots returned, 834,741 (41.3%) were submitted via mail, while 1,179,646 (58.5%) were deposited at drop boxes or staffed voting centers. A minimal number, 4,686 ballots (0.2%), were returned through email or fax, a method exclusively available to voters covered under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA). Although any voter may request an electronic ballot, non-UOCAVA voters are required to return a paper ballot by mail or drop box. Notably, in 2024, drop boxes emerged as the predominant return method; however, in eight of the preceding twelve primaries, mail-in returns were more prevalent.

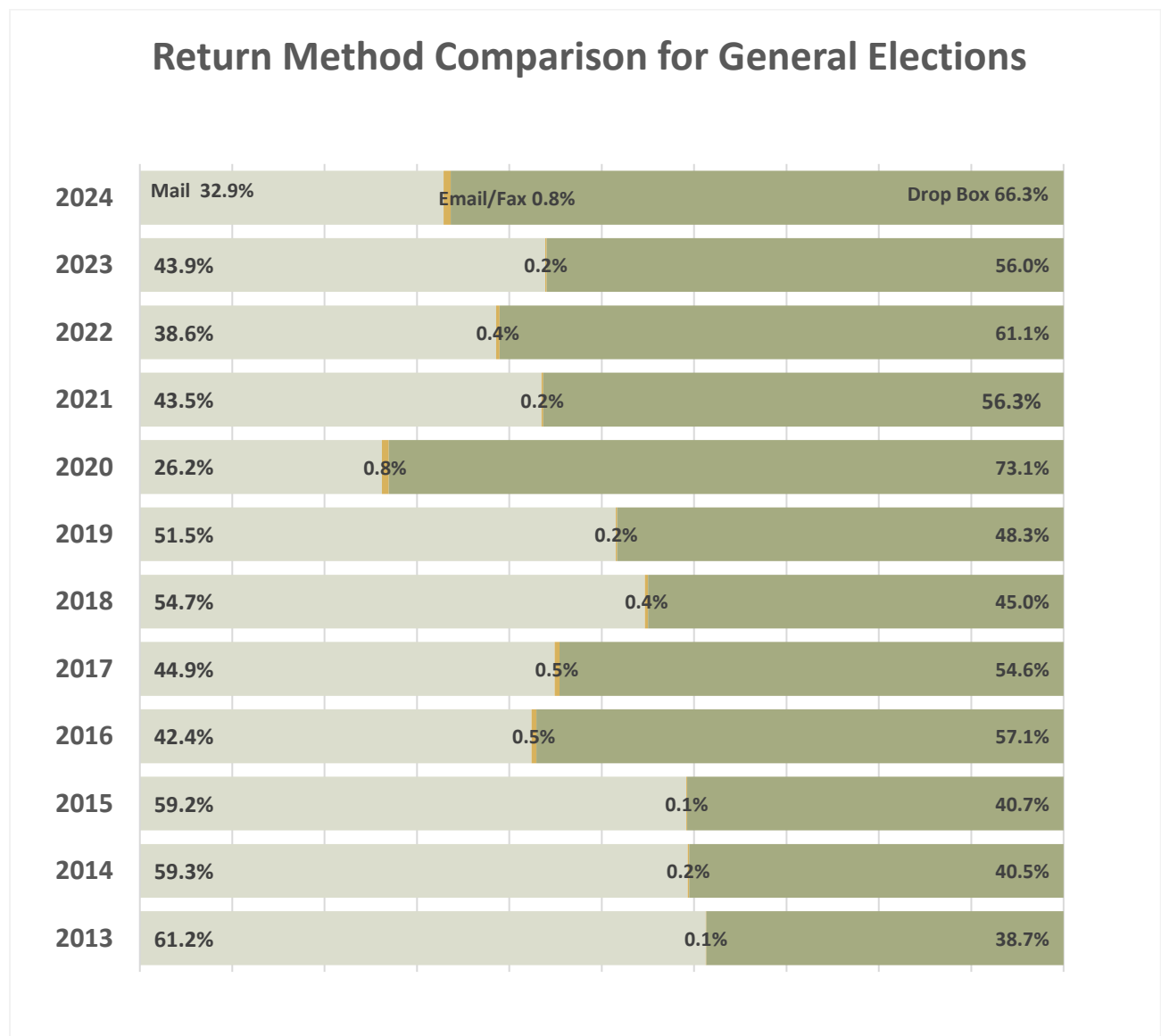
Figure 11. Return Method Comparison for Primary Elections



2024 General Election

The 2024 General Election saw the return of over 3.9 million ballots, indicating a reduction of more than 150,000 ballots from the 2020 General Election. Historically, since 2013, mail-in submissions have been the preferred method for ballot returns. However, in 2024, a significant shift occurred with the majority of voters opting for drop boxes. Specifically, 2,657,876 ballots (66.3%) were returned via drop boxes, while 1,317,684 ballots (32.9%) were mailed. Additionally, 31,113 ballots (0.8%) were returned by email or fax.

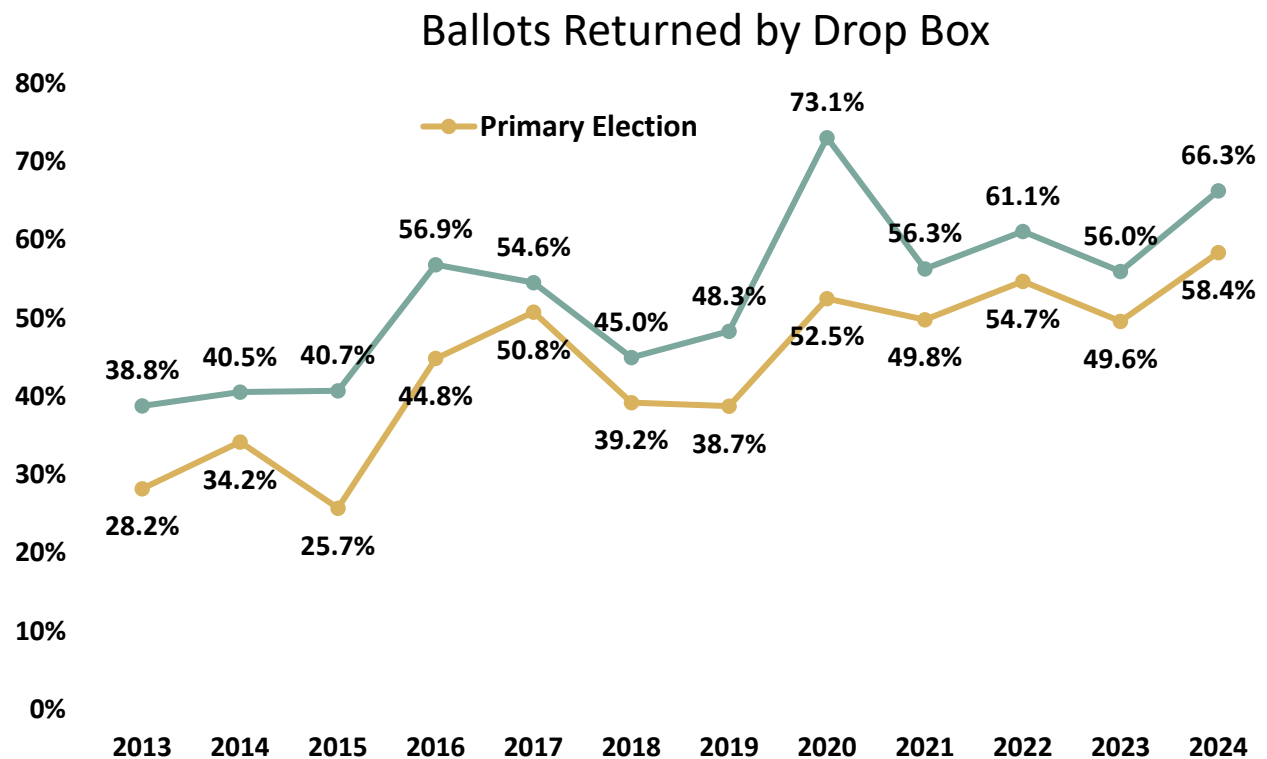
Figure 12. Return Method Comparison for General Elections



Ballot Drop Box

At the time of the 2024 General Election, voters had the option of returning their ballots at any of the 545 drop boxes located throughout the state. There was a slight decrease of 6.8% in the number of ballots returned in the 2024 General Election (66.3%) compared to the 2020 General Election (73.1%). Similarly, drop box usage in the 2024 Primary increased by 5.9%, with 58.4% of ballots returned via drop box, compared to 52.5% in the 2020 Primary.

Figure 13. Ballots Returned by Drop Box

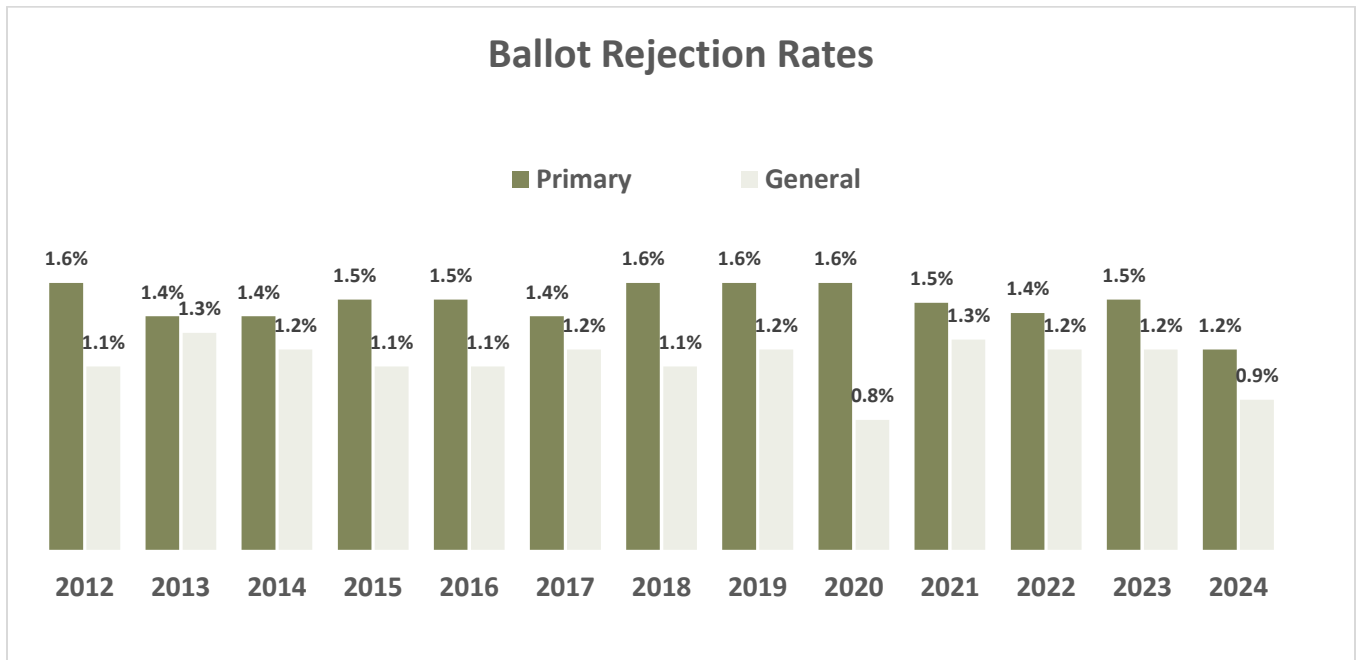


More data on drop box usage by county can be found in Appendix F on page 59.

Ballot Rejection

Ballot rejection rates for primary and general elections from 2012 to 2024 typically range between 1% and 2%, with primary elections consistently showing a slightly higher rejection rate. Primary rates remain stable at around 1.2% to 1.6%, while general elections range from 0.8% to 1.3%. General elections continue to have lower rejection rates than primaries, with a smaller increase from 2020 to 2024 (0.1%) compared to the decline in the primary elections (0.4%).

Figure 14. Ballot Rejection Rates

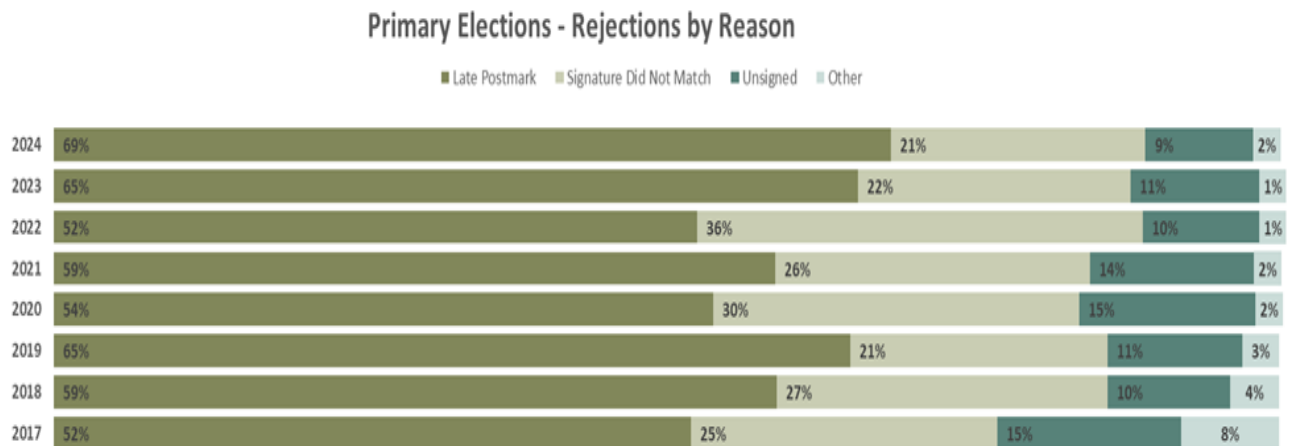


2024 August Primary

In the 2024 Primary, a total of 23,489 ballots were rejected, representing 1.2% of the total ballots returned. While this rejection rate reflects a slight increase from the 2020 Primary, which saw 40,299 rejected ballots (1.6% of returns), it remains consistent with historical trends.

The leading cause of ballot rejection in the 2024 August Primary was late postmarks, which accounted for 69% of all rejections. Signatures that did not match voter registration records comprised 21% of rejected ballots, while 9% were unsigned, and the remaining 2% were rejected for other reasons.

Figure 15. Rejection by Reason for Primary Elections

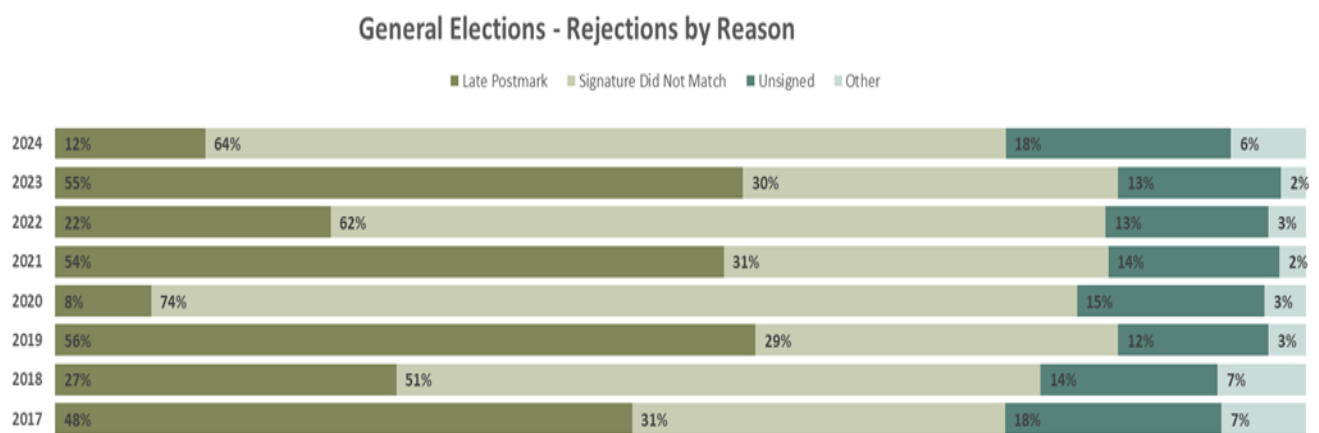


2024 General Election

In the 2024 General Election, 37,812 ballots were rejected, amounting to 0.9% of all returned ballots. This marks an increase compared to the 2020 General Election, where 32,333 ballots (0.7% of returns) were rejected.

The most frequent reason for ballot rejection in the 2024 General Election was signature mismatches, which made up 64% of rejected ballots. This was followed by unsigned ballots at 18%, late postmarks at 12%, and other issues accounting for 6% of rejections.

Figure 16. Rejection by Reason for General Elections



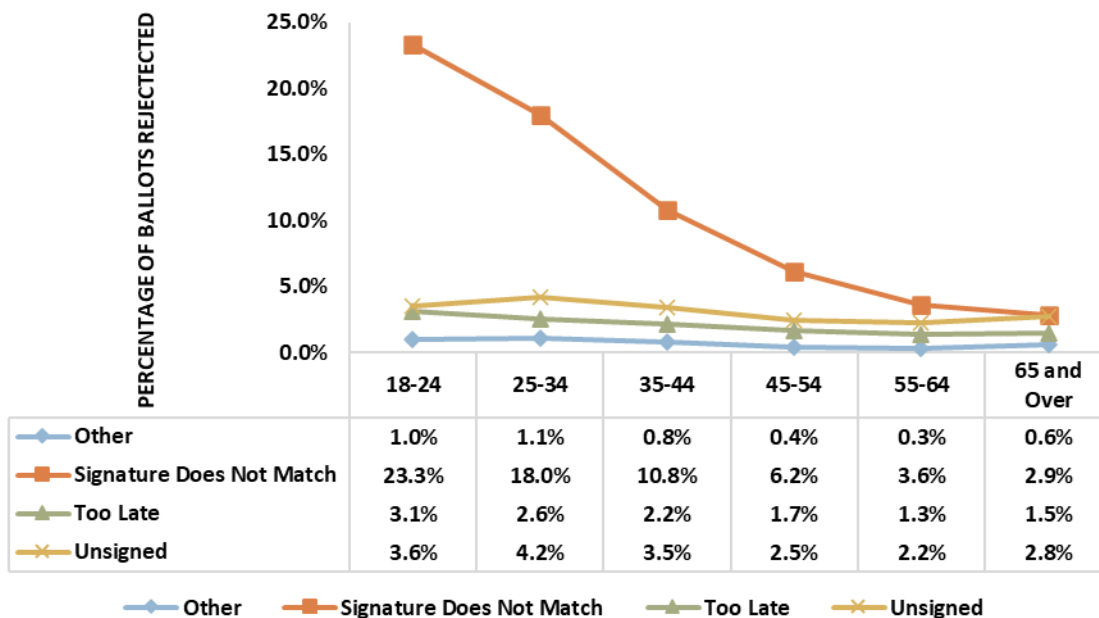
The rejection rates in both the primary and general elections highlight the importance of voter education on ballot submission requirements, particularly regarding timely submission and accurate completion of signature verification steps.

For detailed data on ballot rejection rates by county, refer to Appendix B on page 50.

Ballot Rejection by Age Range in the 2024 General Election

Ballot rejection rates are higher among younger voters. Those aged 18-34 accounted for 56.81% of all ballots rejected in the 2024 General Election, though they make up only 22.4% of voters statewide.

Figure 17. Ballot Rejection by Age for General Elections



The most common reason for ballot rejection across all age groups was a mismatched signature, followed by returning ballots unsigned. These voters were contacted and given an opportunity to “cure” their ballots by completing and returning a signature form, but the form was not submitted by the deadline.

UOCAVA (MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTERS)

Under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA), a specific segment of Washington state's electorate comprises active-duty members of the United States Armed Forces, their spouses and dependents, and citizens residing abroad. These individuals are eligible to register using their last known residential address in Washington or that of a family member. As of the 2024 General Election, approximately 120,500 active registered UOCAVA voters were registered in Washington state: 72,200 members of the U.S. Armed Forces and 48,300 non-military citizens.

2024 Primary Election

In the 2024 Primary, more than 115,000 UOCAVA ballots were distributed, accounting for approximately 2.3% of the total ballots issued. Unlike non-UOCAVA ballots, which are dispatched at least 18 days prior to an election, UOCAVA ballots are sent a minimum of 45 days before each primary or general election. The return rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2024 Primary was 13.2%, marking a 7-percentage point decrease from the 20.2% return rate in 2020.

The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2024 Primary stood at 1.2%. The predominant cause for rejection was late postmarks, constituting 32.8% of rejected ballots. Other significant reasons included signature mismatches at 25.6%, unsigned ballots at 24.4%, and other reasons accounting for 17.2%.

2024 General Election

During the 2024 General Election, more than 176,000 UOCAVA ballots were issued, representing about 3.3% of the total ballots distributed. Of these, 39.9% were returned and counted, indicating a 10.7-percentage point decline from the 50.6% return rate in the 2020 General Election. Identifying the precise factors contributing to this decrease in UOCAVA ballot returns between 2020 and 2024 remains challenging.

The rejection rate for UOCAVA ballots in the 2024 General Election was 2.1%. The leading cause of rejection was signature discrepancies, accounting for 40.9% of rejected ballots. Other causes included missing signatures at 27%, late postmarks at 2.1%, and various other reasons comprising 29.8%.

For a detailed county-by-county breakdown of the 2024 UOCAVA data, please refer to Appendix D on page 54.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – OUTREACH

In 2024, the Elections Outreach team of the Office of the Secretary of State successfully organized and participated in 70 statewide events aimed at increasing voter awareness, education, and engagement. These events spanned diverse communities and addressed specific voter needs, highlighting the team's dedication to accessibility and inclusivity in election-related activities. Below is a detailed breakdown of these efforts:

- **Naturalization Ceremonies:** The team supported eight USCIS naturalization ceremonies, welcoming new citizens and providing them with voter registration information and resources to participate in Washington's elections. As part of these efforts, the team distributed voter registration forms in multiple languages to enhance accessibility. The materials included 25,000 English forms, 3,000 Spanish forms, 1,000 Chinese forms, and 1,000 Vietnamese forms
- **Mock Elections:** Two statewide student mock elections, for the Presidential Primary and the General Election, served as hands-on learning experiences for students in classrooms across the state. These events not only educated students about the voting process but also fostered enthusiasm for civic participation and becoming future voters.
- **Registration Partner Trainings:** The team conducted seven voter registration training sessions for partner organizations, equipping them with tools and knowledge to assist their communities in the voter registration process. Recorded online trainings are also available.
- **Community Events:** Outreach specialists participated in 11 events for historically marginalized and underserved communities, including Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) and voters with disabilities or non-traditional addresses, to address barriers to voting and promote accessible election resources.
- **Additional Collaborations with Civic Engagement Partners (Information Security and Response Division/Civic Engagement Program):** The team supported high-profile events, including:
 - **July 4 USCIS Ceremony:** Celebrating new citizens and supporting voter registration services.
 - **RISE/Seattle Seahawks Event:** Engaging with local communities to inspire civic participation.

- **NFL Votes:** Highlighting the importance of voting in collaboration with the Seattle Seahawks.
- **Seattle Storm Game-Day Elections Tabling:** Meeting audiences where they are to share information about the accessibility and security of Washington’s elections.
- **NCW Fair:** Helping fair goers get ready to vote in the 2024 General Election with confidence.
- **Emerald City Comic-Con:** Utilizing the popular convention to connect with diverse attendees about voter registration and elections.
- **Latino Leadership Conference:** Focusing on outreach to Latino communities with bilingual resources and engagement.

K-12 Youth Outreach

The outreach team expanded its efforts to engage younger audiences through classroom visits, educational programs, and initiatives designed to foster civic involvement among students. Highlights of youth-focused outreach include:

- **Classroom Visits:** Over **120 classroom presentations** were delivered in conjunction with the Teaching Elections curriculum. Students were provided hands-on experiences and standards-based lessons about elections, media literacy and voter registration.
- **Temperance and Good Citizenship Day:** In partnership with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), the team provided Future Voter Program data and voter registration forms (VRFs) to schools statewide, fulfilling legislative requirements to promote voter education among students. Data trends for 2022–2024 reflected growing participation.
- **Student Mock Elections:**
 - More than **700 Student Mock Election packets** were sent to teachers, which included **83,000 “I Voted” stickers**, mock voters’ pamphlet, ballots, tabulation sheets, and outreach materials such as pens, pins, and buttons.
 - Participation in the **Student Mock Election Data Dashboard** showed significant growth:
 - 2023 General Election: **121 classes, 3,414 students.**
 - 2024 Presidential Primary: **62 classes, 1,638 students.**
 - 2024 General Election: **557 classes, 14,925 students.**

- **General Election Classroom Presentations:**
 - The team visited **13 counties** across Washington, presenting to over **100 classes** and reaching approximately **3,500 students**.
 - 140 voter registrations were collected during these presentations.
- The 2024 "tour" marked the first year of such an initiative since Covid-19 school closures, with future plans to refine efforts in registering future voters.

The 2024 student mock election demonstrated significant engagement among K-12 students, with participation from 557 classes and nearly 15,000 students statewide. Participation across various grade levels and counties highlights the program’s broad outreach and accessibility, fostering early understanding of democratic processes.

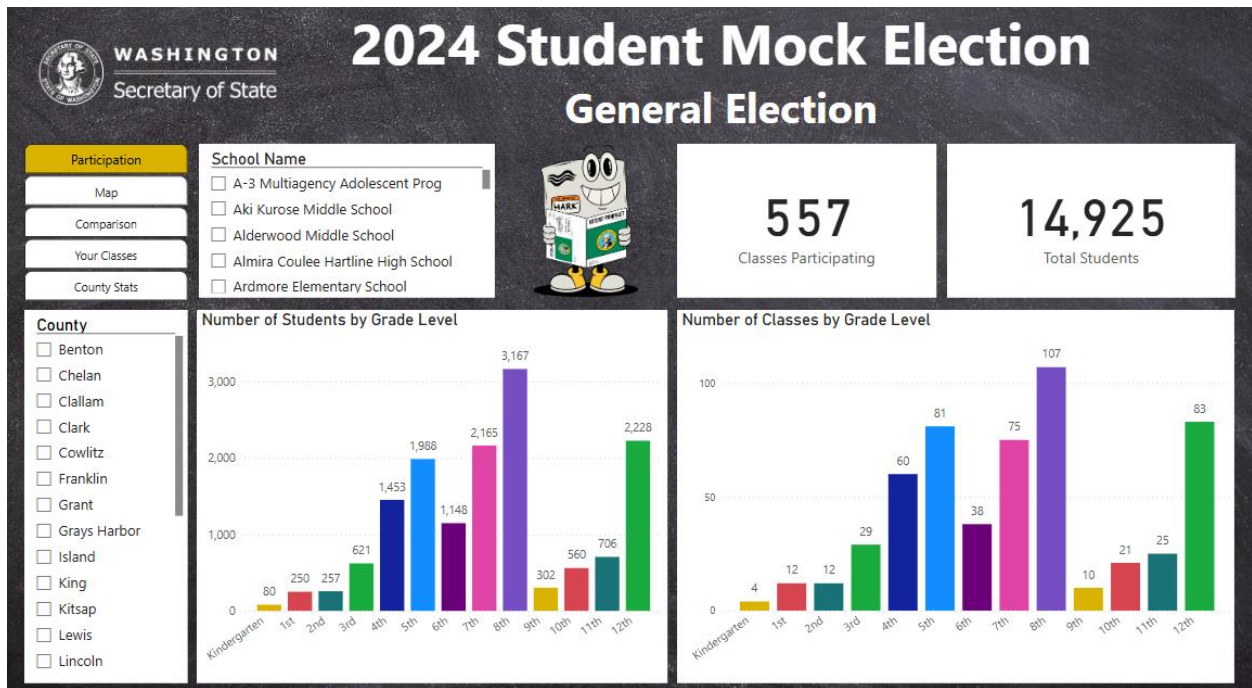


Image from the interactive student mock election for the 2024 General Election. The current dashboard can be found on our website: [Student Mock Election Dashboard](#)

2024 Voters' Pamphlet

The Office of the Secretary of State has long prioritized the production and distribution of the Voters' Pamphlet as a cornerstone of voter education and engagement. In 2024, the Elections Division produced and distributed millions of Voters' Pamphlets for two elections.

For the 2024 Presidential Primary, the Elections Division produced **3.4 million copies** of the Voters' Pamphlet, including **148,000 bilingual English/Spanish copies**. Of these:

- **12,300 copies** were sent to military and overseas voters;
- **87,000 copies** were distributed upon individual or organizational request, with breakdowns reflecting Washington's diverse population:
 - **6,900 in Chinese,**
 - **7,300 in Vietnamese,**
 - **15,400 in Spanish,** and
 - **50 bilingual English/Spanish;**
- **2,000 Vietnamese copies** were distributed directly to local cultural centers in King County; and,
- **447 audio USB versions** recorded at the Washington Talking Book and Braille Library (WTBBL), a part of the Office of the Secretary of State, were sent to voters requiring auditory support.

Delivered to each residence in February, the Presidential Primary pamphlet was printed in four federally required languages with content available online in **seven languages** through VoteWA's Online Voters' Guide (OVG). Online engagement demonstrated the pamphlet's reach:

- **30,001 views** of the Voters' Pamphlet landing page;
- **1,167 visits** to the audio file page; and,
- **17,153 PDF** copies accessed.

For the 2024 General Election, the Elections Division produced **3.6 million** copies of the Voters' Pamphlet including **152,000 bilingual English/Spanish copies**. This included:

- **13,200 copies** sent to military and overseas voters;
- **80,000 individually requested copies**, distributed as follows:
 - **6,000 in Chinese**,
 - **5,600 in Vietnamese**,
 - **4,000 King County-specific Spanish**,
 - **6,800 statewide Spanish**, and
 - **8,200 bilingual English/Spanish**;
 - **2,000 Chinese, 2,000 Vietnamese**, and **2,450 Spanish** copies distributed to cultural centers in King County;
 - **468 audio USB versions** sent to voters with visual impairments.

Overall, the General Election Voters' Pamphlet consisted of **31 statewide pamphlet editions**, with two additional **online-only PDFs** in Chinese and Vietnamese. Online metrics highlighted the pamphlet's growing digital reach:

- **149,725** views of the front page,
- **11,400** visits to the audio file page, and
- **75,198 PDF downloads**, including notable engagement with Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish editions.

To increase accessibility further, OSOS collaborated with TV Washington (TVW) to support American Sign Language (ASL) and closed captioning for the online Video Voters' Guide.

The 2024 Voters' Pamphlet reflects the Office's dedication to accessibility, equity, and transparency.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Initiative and Referendum Process

Washington state has a long history of empowering its citizens to actively participate in the legislative process through the initiative and referendum processes. Adopted in 1912, Washington became one of the first states to grant its electorate the ability to propose and challenge laws directly. The initiative process enables voters to propose new legislation through a petition, which can either be placed directly on the ballot for voter approval or submitted to the Legislature for consideration during its regular session. Conversely, the referendum process allows voters to challenge laws passed by the Legislature before they take effect, placing them on the ballot for approval or rejection. These processes require proponents to gather a substantial number of signatures from registered voters, in order to demonstrate their widespread support. These signatures are verified and once the required number of valid signatures is met, the measure will qualify for the ballot or legislative review.

2024 Initiatives and Referenda Overview

In 2024, a total of 76 Initiatives to the People were filed. One measure, I-2066 “Protect Energy Choice,” submitted certified signature petitions and successfully qualified to be placed on the November General Election ballot. This initiative was the second-largest initiative petition in state history, with 553,005 signatures collected.

Additionally, 16 Initiatives to the Legislature were filed; six of those filings submitted certified signature petitions in January 2024. This was an unprecedented number of petitions submitted for signature verification. Three of those measures were enacted into law by the Legislature:

- I-2081 “Washington Parent’s Bill of Rights,” (449,646 signatures);
- I-2111 “No Taxes Based on Personal Income,” (449,158 signatures); and,
- I-2113 “Restore Police Pursuit,” (434,594 signatures).

Three were sent to the November General Election ballot by the legislature:

- I-2109 “Repeal the State Capital Gains Tax”
- I-2117 “Repeal the Cap and Trade Tax”
- I-2124 “LongTerm Care Opt Out”

Notably, there were no referendum petitions filed in 2024.

Measures on the 2024 General Election Ballot

Four significant measures appeared on the November 2024 General Election ballot, reflecting a diverse array of policy proposals:

Table 5. 2024 Ballot Initiatives

| Initiative | Type | Approved | Rejected | Result |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Initiative Measure No. 2066 - Protect Energy Choice | Initiative to the People | 51.71% | 48.29% | Approved |
| Initiative Measure No. 2109 - Repeal the State Capital Gains Tax | Initiative to the Legislature | 35.89% | 64.11% | Rejected |
| Initiative Measure No. 2117 - Repeal the Cap and Trade Tax | Initiative to the Legislature | 38.05% | 61.95% | Rejected |
| Initiative Measure No. 2124 - Long Term Care Opt Out | Initiative to the Legislature | 44.54% | 55.46% | Rejected |

Initiative Measure No. 2066- Protect Energy Choice repealed provisions of the Decarbonization Act that restricted access to natural gas services and prohibited local governments and state agencies from discouraging or penalizing the use of natural gas. This measure was approved by voters.

Initiative Measure No. 2109 - Repeal the State Capital Gains Tax sought to eliminate the state’s capital gains tax, which provides critical funding for education and infrastructure. This measure was rejected by voters.

Initiative Measure No. 2117 - Repeal the Cap and Trade Tax aimed to overturn the Climate Commitment Act, which funds various climate and air quality initiatives. This measure was rejected by voters.

Initiative Measure No. 2124 -Long Term Care Opt Out proposed changes to the long-term care insurance program, and to allow participants to opt out at any time. This measure was rejected by voters.

Signature Thresholds for 2024

The signature thresholds for qualifying initiatives and referenda is based on the total votes cast in the previous gubernatorial election. In 2020 that number was: **4,056,454**. Therefore, in 2024 initiative sponsors were required to collect valid signatures equal to **8% of the total votes**, or **324,516 signatures**, to qualify for the ballot. For referenda, the threshold was 4% of total votes, requiring **162,258 valid signatures**. These thresholds ensure that proposed measures reflect significant public support before advancing in the process.

Looking ahead, the 2024 gubernatorial election results of **3,861,388** total votes will adjust the signature requirements for 2025–2028 filing periods to **308,911** signatures for initiatives and **154,455 signatures** for referenda.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – CERTIFICATION & TRAINING

The Certification and Training Program was established in 1992 to standardize election procedures in Washington state. The Program ensures election administration is performed in accordance with state law and administrative code in a uniform manner throughout the state's 39 counties.

The Certification and Training team:

- conducts training of election administrators;
- administers the certified election administrator program;
- conducts reviews of county elections procedures;
- provides election policy assistance through clearinghouses and advisories;
- provides security guidance to county elections offices; and,
- assesses voting systems and equipment for use in the state.

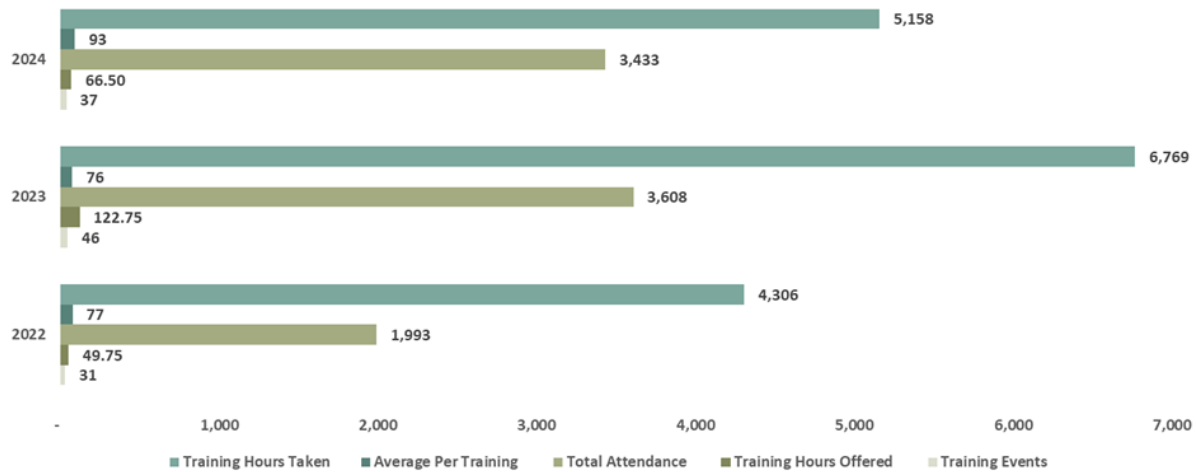
With five elections in 2024, the Certification and Training Program ensured the certification of each election, conducted **117** logic and accuracy tests of the four different voting systems used statewide, and provided essential guidance on ballot security and chain of custody considering threats to elections in recent years.

Training of Election Administrators

The Certification and Training Program develops, approves, facilitates, and conducts training sessions and presentations required to support the election administrator certification and renewal process. This includes the annual multi-day administration of elections orientation training known as "Elections 101" (E-101). Additionally, the team develops and conducts training in response to specific requests from counties, best practices or learning gaps identified during county reviews, or in response to emergent issues like changes in legislation, technology, or security threats to elections.

In 2024, overall training hours were reduced by 46% (from 122.75 hours to 66.5 hours) due to the demands of supporting five elections: February Special Election, March Presidential Primary, April Special Election, August Primary, and November General Election. With five elections to conduct, there was less time available to offer training and participants had limited availability to attend. Despite this, total training attendance remained near 2023 levels, indicating that participants were still able to access the training needed.

Figure 18. Training Events / Hours Offered / Attendance from 2022 to 2024



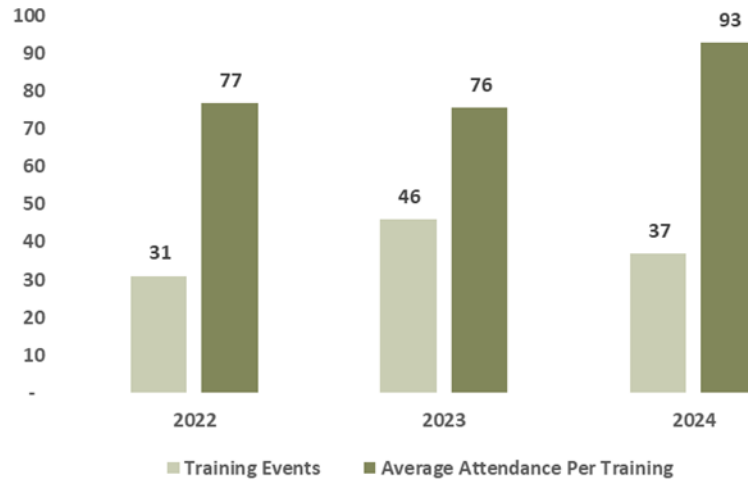
Training focused on essential needs covered topics such as:

- voter registration
- Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) requirements
- logic and accuracy tests
- voter intent
- signature verification
- canvassing board operations

Significant focus was dedicated to the development of a new signature verification standard, as well as a manual and training program to meet requirements directed by the passage of legislation in 2024. This standard updated previous training material into an established manual and supportive training program while also providing a process of compliance checks to meet the new standard established in RCW.

Trainers provide instruction both in person and via live and recorded remote sessions to ensure the widest access to training material when and where it is needed. Despite a reduction in the number of training sessions offered, we increased our average attendance from 77 to 93 trainees per training session offered, as shown below.

Figure 19. Training Events & Average Attendance Per Event from 2022 to 2024



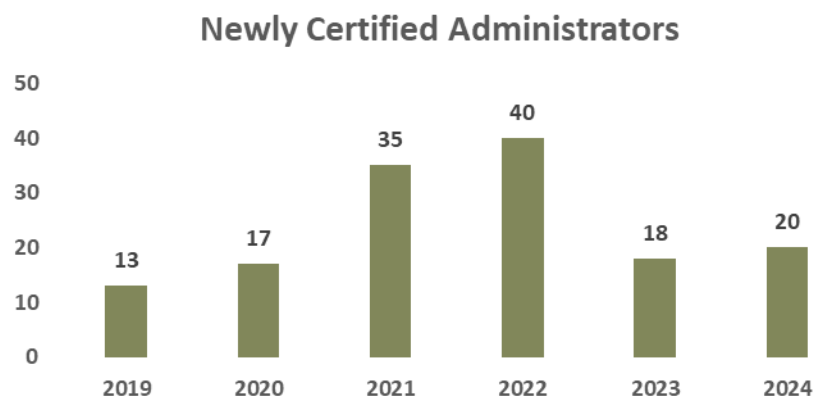
Certification of Election Administrators

The Election Administrator Certification program develops a cohort of statewide elections professionals with established subject-matter expertise in elections processes, procedures, and laws. Each county is required to have at least two Certified Elections Administrators (CEA) on staff. To become a Certified Election Administrator, individuals must meet the following requirements:

- Two years of service in an election office within the last three years;
- Attend a multi-day elections orientation training (E-101);
- Receive an additional 40 hours of approved elections education; and,
- Pass a written exam.

A record of initial certification awards by year from 2019-2024 is as follows:

Figure 20. Newly Certified Administrators



Review of County Elections Procedures

Every five years, each of Washington’s 39 county election offices are statutorily required to undergo a full procedural review, to include direct observation of the county’s performance of an election. Procedures and processes are evaluated, and a report is drafted outlining adherence to standards and any areas of improvement that were noted in the review. The review process concludes with a one-year follow-up to verify that any issues noted in the initial review report were corrected. Additionally, the Certification and Training team may conduct special reviews of county elections offices as required if/when there is a recount of elections results of statewide or legislative offices.

In 2024, the Certification and Training Program conducted the following county review actions:

- **Eight** full reviews in Chelan, Columbia, Jefferson, Lincoln, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Whatcom counties.
- **Ten** follow-up reviews in Asotin, Benton, Clark, Cowlitz, Mason, Pacific, Pend Oreille, Pierce, San Juan, and Skagit counties.
- **Ten** special recount reviews in Clallam, Clark, Ferry, Grays Harbor, King, Pacific, San Juan, Spokane, Wahkiakum, and Walla Walla counties.

Statewide Manual Recount

In the 2024 August Primary, a very close contest triggered a statewide manual recount of the Commissioner of Public Lands race. As a statewide position, this required all 39 counties to perform a hand recount of this race to verify the outcome.

A statewide manual recount in a primary race had not been conducted in Washington state since 1963. As such, the Elections Division and the Certification and Training Program conducted a thorough policy review of recount requirements and procedures to ensure all counties had established standards to perform said recount and that procedures were in compliance with WAC and RCW. Additionally, 10 counties had their manual recount procedures and execution reviewed in accordance with the County Elections Review Program standards:

- Clallam
- Clark
- Ferry
- Grays Harbor
- King
- Pacific
- San Juan
- Spokane
- Wahkiakum
- Walla Walla

County procedures, ballots, and logic and accuracy test data were inspected. Additionally, special review staff traveled to each selected county to observe the manual recount execution. Following the statewide recount, a written special review report was drafted for each county outlining any issues, concerns, or anomalies identified. No significant issues were observed in any of the 10 counties reviewed. Additionally, the outcome of the manual recount resulted in less than 0.0001% change in the overall statewide ballot counts.

Election Policy Assistance / Publications

The Certification and Training Program provides election policy training and assistance to all 39 counties in the state. They produce and distribute election clearinghouse notices and advisories, newsletters, instructional articles, and other pertinent election information. Clearinghouse notices and advisories are posted on the Office of the Secretary of State's Elections website along with other informational and training publications for election administrators. Additionally, the Certification and Training team is involved with elections policy research and tracking, providing guidance on elections processes and procedures, and the interpretation of established Washington Administrative Code (WAC) or Revised Code of Washington (RCW) regulations.

In 2024, the Certification and Training Team updated more than **23** different Clearinghouse, Advisory, and/or Washington Administrative Codes (WACs) to update and/or clarify procedures for our county elections partners in its mission to support fair and accurate elections in Washington state.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHT – POST-ELECTION AUDITS

2024 Statewide Risk-Limiting Audit

In November 2024, Washington conducted its first official statewide risk-limiting audit. Planning began in early 2024, and a pilot audit with thirteen counties was conducted for the 2024 Presidential Primary to work out processes for cross-county collaboration.

Counties continued to train throughout the year. In August, all counties participated in a statewide pilot to solidify best practices and set expectations for the official audit.

On the Friday after Election Day, Nov. 5, the Office of the Secretary of State randomly selected the Lieutenant Governor contest for the statewide audit. Four counties—Mason, Spokane, Thurston, and Walla Walla—also opted to include a county contest in their audits.

The official audit took place over two days. Beginning on day one, all counties prepared and submitted two files: a ballot storage manifest and a record of votes cast. On day two, the Office of the Secretary of State drew a random sample of ballots for the state and county audits—366 ballots in total. Counties completed the audit in approximately three hours; no discrepancies were found between the paper ballots and the cast vote record.

REDESIGN OF VOTEWA VOTER PORTAL

Most recently, the Office of the Secretary of State launched a redesigned VoteWA voter portal to enhance usability and accessibility for all voters.

The redesign process involved a comprehensive usability study conducted in collaboration with Anthro-Tech, Inc., a design consultancy firm based in Olympia, WA. This study gathered input from voters and election officials across the state to identify areas for improvement. Key enhancements implemented in the new portal include:

- **Improved Accessibility:** The portal now offers compatibility with screen readers and other assistive technologies, ensuring that voters with disabilities can navigate and utilize the site effectively.
- **Mobile Responsiveness:** A responsive interface design has been introduced to provide an optimal user experience across various devices, including smartphones and tablets.
- **Enhanced Notifications:** The system now delivers improved notifications for messages from county elections offices, alerting voters promptly to any actions required on their part.

Since its initial launch in 2019, VoteWA has been instrumental in enabling election officials across the state to manage voter registration data for over 5 million registered voters. The platform facilitates real-time ballot issuance, tracking, and processing, providing the essential access and security for initiatives such as same-day registration, automatic voter registration, and the Future Voter program.

The redesign reflects the Office's commitment to continuous improvement in election administration, ensuring that the VoteWA portal remains a reliable and user-friendly resource for Washington voters. By prioritizing user experience and accessibility, the Office aims to foster greater voter engagement and uphold the integrity of the state's electoral process.

Screenshot of the new voter portal

The screenshot displays the Washington State Voter Portal interface. At the top, there is a language selection dropdown set to "English" and a green header with the "VoteWA" logo and the text "voter registration and ballot management portal". A light blue notification bar reads "Welcome to the New Washington State Voter Portal experience!". The main content area is titled "Sign In" and contains three required input fields: "First Name (must match voter registration)", "Last Name (must match voter registration)", and "Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)". Each field contains the placeholder text "Required" and a red information icon. Below the fields is a dark blue "Sign In" button. Underneath, the section "Accessing the portal" provides instructions: "If you are registered to vote in Washington state, you automatically have an account with VoteWA." and "If you are not registered to vote, you will not have access to the portal." A white "Register to Vote" button is located at the bottom of this section. On the right side, a white box titled "Drop Box & Voting Center Locations" contains the text: "Drop your signed ballot at an official drop box or return by mail, no stamp needed. In person services and accessible voting devices are available through your local elections office or voting center until election day, 8 pm".

LOOKING FORWARD: INNOVATING FOR THE FUTURE

The Office of the Secretary of State is dedicated to upholding its mandate to conduct fair, transparent, and accessible elections, guided by core values of integrity, service excellence, visionary leadership, and collaboration.

In preparation for future elections, including the 2025 cycle, the Office is focusing on:

- Enhancing efficiency and security in voter registration, ballot processing, and result tabulation;
- Implementing streamlined procedures that improve service delivery and maintain the highest standards of election integrity;
- Strengthening operational capacity through staff development;
- Fostering collaboration among stakeholders; and,
- Increasing voter confidence by promoting transparency through public outreach and education initiatives.

By focusing on these strategic goals, the Office aims to uphold its mission of preserving the integrity of elections, providing easy access to information, and improving civic knowledge and participation.

Upcoming Elections in 2025

Below is a summary of the upcoming elections:

February Special Election

- Voting Period Begins: January 24, 2025
- Deadline for Online and Mail Registrations: February 3, 2025
- Election Day: February 11, 2025

April Special Election

- Voting Period Begins: April 4, 2025
- Deadline for Online and Mail Registrations: April 14, 2025
- Election Day: April 22, 2025

Primary Election

- Voting Period Begins: July 18, 2025
- Deadline for Online and Mail Registrations: July 28, 2025
- Election Day: August 5, 2025

General Election

- Voting Period Begins: October 17, 2025
- Deadline for Online and Mail Registrations: October 27, 2025
- Election Day: November 4, 2025

For a comprehensive list of all election-related dates and deadlines, including candidate filing periods and certification dates, please refer to the Washington Secretary of State [elections calendar](#).

Appendix A – Voter Turnout by County

Primary Turnout²

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 29.2% | 32.4% | 31.1% | 36.3% | 42.7% | 50.1% | 28.2% | 37.3% | 27.3% | 31.5% |
| Asotin | 28.7% | 34.1% | - | 40.4% | - | 50.8% | - | 40.7% | 27.7% | 40.0% |
| Benton | 16.9% | 33.5% | 24.6% | 37.2% | 21.7% | 53.7% | 35.2% | 39.5% | 37.0% | 39.7% |
| Chelan | 24.5% | 38.4% | 34.3% | 45.7% | 39.2% | 60.3% | 34.7% | 46.2% | 29.5% | 44.2% |
| Clallam | 35.2% | 41.0% | 28.8% | 49.0% | 30.9% | 60.7% | 37.3% | 51.4% | 37.9% | 51.6% |
| Clark | 25.9% | 30.6% | 19.9% | 36.1% | 24.6% | 50.8% | 24.5% | 43.7% | 19.4% | 40.5% |
| Columbia | - | 42.6% | - | 65.8% | 50.6% | 65.4% | 49.9% | 54.8% | | 46.6% |
| Cowlitz | 22.1% | 32.4% | 20.2% | 40.5% | 23.1% | 55.6% | 23.2% | 44.6% | 26.9% | 40.7% |
| Douglas | 63.0% | 37.6% | 21.4% | 40.1% | 35.8% | 57.8% | 26.1% | 41.3% | 28.0% | 42.7% |
| Ferry | - | 44.3% | 39.6% | 57.3% | 42.6% | 68.9% | 24.0% | 47.9% | 31.1% | 49.0% |
| Franklin | 22.2% | 28.1% | 16.6% | 33.6% | 21.1% | 48.8% | 21.3% | 32.7% | 23.3% | 32.0% |
| Garfield | 48.8% | 46.2% | 55.5% | 69.0% | - | 67.8% | - | 56.3% | 15.6% | 48.5% |
| Grant | 25.0% | 31.3% | 24.6% | 37.9% | 27.9% | 51.8% | 28.1% | 38.9% | 20.6% | 35.5% |
| Grays Harbor | 32.9% | 35.5% | 25.6% | 40.2% | 28.3% | 54.0% | 34.8% | 41.1% | - | 40.8% |
| Island | 32.8% | 44.1% | 31.6% | 49.2% | 66.7% | 62.9% | 34.5% | 52.1% | 28.7% | 50.5% |
| Jefferson | 37.1% | 48.4% | 35.2% | 60.3% | 34.7% | 67.5% | 42.5% | 57.2% | 32.3% | 57.9% |
| King | 24.5% | 36.1% | 33.8% | 42.6% | 34.5% | 55.1% | 34.4% | 38.5% | 30.2% | 40.2% |
| Kitsap | 22.5% | 35.0% | 26.0% | 39.5% | 22.3% | 54.9% | 32.4% | 44.0% | 28.1% | 45.2% |
| Kittitas | 23.9% | 38.1% | 16.9% | 44.4% | 36.7% | 60.5% | 29.3% | 43.2% | 34.5% | 41.9% |
| Klickitat | - | 35.8% | 37.5% | 46.6% | 32.2% | 58.3% | 35.2% | 51.9% | 36.3% | 48.8% |
| Lewis | 26.3% | 35.2% | 20.3% | 40.8% | 24.0% | 61.1% | 27.9% | 45.5% | 25.5% | 44.8% |
| Lincoln | 26.6% | 43.1% | 44.7% | 54.2% | 37.6% | 64.2% | 27.1% | 57.4% | 33.7% | 48.2% |
| Mason | 33.9% | 40.0% | 28.6% | 44.6% | 36.3% | 58.7% | 22.4% | 47.1% | 29.5% | 44.8% |
| Okanogan | 35.8% | 43.2% | 37.3% | 50.9% | 34.4% | 59.4% | 33.7% | 49.1% | 36.6% | 47.0% |
| Pacific | 44.3% | 43.8% | 33.1% | 56.2% | 37.3% | 61.7% | 38.3% | 52.1% | 50.8% | 49.6% |
| Pend Oreille | - | 42.2% | 35.4% | 54.6% | 38.3% | 57.7% | 38.1% | 44.2% | 35.4% | 42.3% |
| Pierce | 20.5% | 31.7% | 18.7% | 34.4% | 20.6% | 51.9% | 22.3% | 36.4% | 24.8% | 38.3% |
| San Juan | 38.4% | 52.0% | 26.7% | 54.4% | 40.0% | 68.6% | 49.9% | 50.4% | 45.1% | 56.3% |
| Skagit | 20.2% | 36.5% | 28.7% | 42.3% | 31.3% | 60.0% | 32.4% | 44.1% | 24.9% | 43.6% |
| Skamania | 33.4% | 33.6% | 50.0% | 40.2% | - | 51.6% | 31.6% | 50.7% | - | 45.3% |
| Snohomish | 22.9% | 33.6% | 23.9% | 37.0% | 24.3% | 53.5% | 27.0% | 37.6% | 26.6% | 39.7% |
| Spokane | 29.6% | 34.0% | 22.1% | 46.1% | 34.4% | 49.7% | 24.9% | 40.3% | 29.5% | 39.3% |
| Stevens | 21.9% | 39.6% | 35.2% | 51.5% | 26.7% | 59.3% | 36.0% | 45.0% | 26.5% | 46.1% |
| Thurston | 22.3% | 37.0% | 22.8% | 38.6% | 26.2% | 56.6% | 31.9% | 41.8% | 30.9% | 43.9% |
| Wahkiakum | - | 42.8% | - | 63.2% | - | 63.9% | 45.8% | 57.5% | - | 53.3% |
| Walla Walla | 18.1% | 37.3% | 24.9% | 47.2% | 29.3% | 56.6% | 34.6% | 44.1% | 32.3% | 40.9% |
| Whatcom | 25.3% | 37.1% | 31.1% | 44.9% | 39.5% | 61.7% | 34.1% | 48.2% | 36.2% | 44.8% |
| Whitman | 30.5% | 34.5% | 21.0% | 46.4% | 36.9% | 52.7% | 36.2% | 42.0% | 30.0% | 42.6% |
| Yakima | 26.3% | 27.6% | - | 34.7% | 27.7% | 44.2% | 21.2% | 31.3% | 19.3% | 33.6% |
| Total | 24.4% | 34.9% | 26.9% | 40.8% | 29.6% | 54.4% | 29.7% | 40.4% | 29.1% | 40.9% |

² A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix A – Voter Turnout by County

General Election Turnout

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 39.1% | 72.6% | 34.6% | 63.7% | 42.8% | 76.0% | 33.4% | 53.0% | 32.3% | 65.0% |
| Asotin | 43.7% | 72.0% | 46.3% | 63.6% | 42.8% | 81.1% | 38.0% | 69.3% | 34.9% | 77.5% |
| Benton | 32.8% | 78.6% | 37.9% | 69.0% | 39.6% | 82.1% | 38.8% | 60.5% | 35.6% | 77.0% |
| Chelan | 44.0% | 80.4% | 38.1% | 75.7% | 49.6% | 86.2% | 47.2% | 67.8% | 43.5% | 79.6% |
| Clallam | 48.1% | 80.5% | 43.3% | 76.2% | 52.2% | 86.1% | 48.1% | 71.3% | 45.0% | 83.1% |
| Clark | 34.0% | 77.1% | 30.9% | 69.5% | 36.1% | 85.1% | 35.0% | 63.4% | 26.7% | 80.7% |
| Columbia | 52.9% | 83.8% | 46.9% | 82.7% | 59.3% | 89.0% | 60.6% | 77.1% | 55.9% | 83.8% |
| Cowlitz | 33.4% | 75.4% | 36.4% | 69.9% | 44.6% | 83.4% | 35.7% | 63.0% | 33.6% | 78.9% |
| Douglas | 40.1% | 76.9% | 31.0% | 69.2% | 46.8% | 83.8% | 38.6% | 62.3% | 35.1% | 77.7% |
| Ferry | 47.3% | 80.4% | 51.0% | 76.7% | 52.1% | 85.1% | 44.3% | 66.7% | 42.2% | 79.4% |
| Franklin | 33.4% | 73.5% | 34.9% | 64.3% | 34.2% | 78.3% | 27.8% | 52.2% | 27.7% | 69.5% |
| Garfield | 60.6% | 83.6% | 75.8% | 83.3% | 64.0% | 89.0% | 52.1% | 78.0% | 49.0% | 83.2% |
| Grant | 39.7% | 75.7% | 33.2% | 66.1% | 41.6% | 79.3% | 39.2% | 56.9% | 29.9% | 72.6% |
| Grays Harbor | 45.3% | 73.6% | 34.9% | 67.7% | 46.1% | 79.1% | 36.9% | 61.9% | 32.3% | 75.1% |
| Island | 45.3% | 81.5% | 41.3% | 76.1% | 52.0% | 85.9% | 49.3% | 70.8% | 47.2% | 82.6% |
| Jefferson | 55.1% | 86.2% | 62.3% | 83.1% | 58.5% | 90.1% | 48.4% | 77.5% | 44.1% | 87.7% |
| King | 39.2% | 80.9% | 42.7% | 74.8% | 48.5% | 85.4% | 43.4% | 64.8% | 37.4% | 80.2% |
| Kitsap | 38.2% | 78.4% | 38.5% | 72.4% | 43.9% | 83.8% | 39.6% | 66.3% | 37.0% | 80.1% |
| Kittitas | 40.8% | 81.3% | 36.1% | 76.2% | 50.9% | 87.5% | 41.4% | 70.2% | 34.7% | 84.5% |
| Klickitat | 40.8% | 80.6% | 39.4% | 76.3% | 45.8% | 85.1% | 43.7% | 72.7% | 39.8% | 83.0% |
| Lewis | 40.7% | 77.6% | 36.6% | 72.5% | 46.4% | 84.2% | 38.3% | 66.4% | 34.2% | 79.7% |
| Lincoln | 57.8% | 83.9% | 46.9% | 79.0% | 57.0% | 87.9% | 46.4% | 75.4% | 40.6% | 83.5% |
| Mason | 40.9% | 77.7% | 36.2% | 71.7% | 48.1% | 84.9% | 40.2% | 67.5% | 35.3% | 79.3% |
| Okanogan | 44.6% | 79.5% | 42.2% | 73.7% | 47.5% | 83.0% | 40.0% | 64.9% | 42.1% | 78.4% |
| Pacific | 47.7% | 79.2% | 42.6% | 75.4% | 49.4% | 85.0% | 45.2% | 71.5% | 43.5% | 81.6% |
| Pend Oreille | 49.1% | 79.9% | 44.1% | 77.2% | 49.7% | 83.5% | 39.3% | 64.1% | 29.2% | 79.0% |
| Pierce | 34.0% | 74.5% | 28.6% | 66.4% | 39.9% | 82.3% | 32.3% | 60.5% | 30.4% | 76.7% |
| San Juan | 57.6% | 88.2% | 56.0% | 83.8% | 58.3% | 90.8% | 57.3% | 78.2% | 49.3% | 86.9% |
| Skagit | 43.0% | 79.8% | 37.9% | 73.4% | 50.1% | 86.4% | 41.7% | 67.1% | 37.3% | 79.9% |
| Skamania | 40.8% | 79.2% | 33.1% | 72.5% | 45.7% | 82.1% | 37.4% | 69.4% | 30.2% | 78.5% |
| Snohomish | 34.8% | 79.0% | 32.7% | 70.6% | 42.9% | 85.2% | 35.9% | 63.3% | 36.2% | 79.6% |
| Spokane | 42.1% | 78.1% | 34.2% | 72.9% | 47.5% | 81.8% | 36.9% | 61.9% | 42.9% | 77.1% |
| Stevens | 43.9% | 79.0% | 43.5% | 74.2% | 48.0% | 84.3% | 45.1% | 66.9% | 41.2% | 80.3% |
| Thurston | 37.0% | 77.7% | 34.3% | 69.5% | 44.3% | 83.8% | 38.2% | 64.8% | 39.4% | 80.1% |
| Wahkiakum | 48.4% | 82.1% | 43.1% | 80.5% | 50.7% | 86.7% | 52.4% | 75.1% | 47.6% | 89.3% |
| Walla Walla | 38.5% | 79.5% | 32.9% | 74.7% | 44.0% | 84.7% | 44.5% | 65.8% | 38.2% | 78.4% |
| Whatcom | 47.3% | 82.6% | 45.9% | 77.1% | 56.3% | 87.9% | 48.9% | 70.9% | 51.3% | 82.9% |
| Whitman | 44.2% | 84.7% | 38.8% | 69.9% | 44.4% | 86.0% | 42.9% | 68.8% | 44.3% | 82.4% |
| Yakima | 32.7% | 70.9% | 28.1% | 61.8% | 34.1% | 76.0% | 32.1% | 49.8% | 25.8% | 67.3% |
| Total | 38.5% | 78.6% | 37.1% | 71.8% | 45.2% | 84.1% | 39.4% | 63.9% | 36.4% | 79.0% |

Appendix B – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

Primary Elections³

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 1.77% | 0.62% | 2.15% | 2.60% | 1.51% | 1.91% | 1.85% | 2.05% | 2.30% | 1.95% |
| Asotin | 1.38% | 0.72% | - | 0.66% | - | 1.28% | - | 0.83% | 1.33% | 0.83% |
| Benton | - | 5.13% | 1.37% | 1.79% | 2.72% | 2.29% | 1.64% | 0.99% | 1.50% | 1.18% |
| Chelan | - | 0.97% | 0.68% | 1.00% | 0.90% | 0.91% | 0.89% | 1.45% | 1.17% | 1.45% |
| Clallam | - | 0.82% | 0.70% | 0.89% | 1.06% | 0.74% | 0.91% | 0.62% | 0.95% | 0.73% |
| Clark | 1.65% | 1.36% | 1.28% | 1.57% | 1.78% | 1.50% | 1.66% | 1.87% | 2.40% | 1.18% |
| Columbia | - | 1.84% | - | 0.45% | 2.60% | 2.15% | 1.06% | 1.09% | | 1.46% |
| Cowlitz | 0.91% | 0.92% | 0.93% | 0.93% | 1.37% | 0.88% | 1.31% | 1.23% | 1.25% | 1.08% |
| Douglas | - | 1.04% | 1.19% | 1.54% | 0.90% | 0.83% | 0.72% | 0.51% | 1.94% | 0.88% |
| Ferry | - | 1.42% | 1.65% | 1.16% | 0.83% | 0.70% | 2.06% | 1.38% | 1.78% | 0.36% |
| Franklin | 1.32% | 1.66% | 1.06% | 1.75% | 1.80% | 3.23% | 2.29% | 1.59% | 3.50% | 1.66% |
| Garfield | 0.00% | 1.12% | 0.56% | 1.26% | - | 1.35% | - | 1.84% | 0.00% | 2.09% |
| Grant | 1.21% | 0.51% | 1.72% | 1.59% | 2.94% | 1.18% | 2.12% | 1.36% | 2.55% | 2.33% |
| Grays Harbor | - | 1.35% | 1.68% | 1.37% | 0.75% | 0.69% | 0.36% | 1.08% | 0.98% | 0.98% |
| Island | 0.90% | 0.80% | 1.30% | 1.40% | 0.00% | 1.03% | 1.05% | 0.92% | 1.39% | 0.78% |
| Jefferson | 0.82% | 1.08% | 1.01% | 1.16% | 1.34% | 0.94% | 1.07% | 1.17% | 3.97% | 1.00% |
| King | 1.89% | 1.91% | 1.57% | 1.97% | 1.72% | 1.87% | 1.67% | 1.72% | 1.64% | 1.20% |
| Kitsap | - | 1.27% | 1.08% | 1.67% | 1.77% | 1.69% | 1.14% | 1.03% | 1.39% | 1.14% |
| Kittitas | - | 1.70% | 1.65% | 2.06% | 1.91% | 2.19% | 1.71% | 1.75% | 2.87% | 1.50% |
| Klickitat | - | 1.03% | 0.77% | 0.87% | 1.42% | 1.54% | 1.83% | 1.08% | 1.58% | 0.92% |
| Lewis | - | 1.33% | 1.41% | 1.53% | 1.95% | 1.28% | 1.37% | 1.63% | 1.68% | 1.49% |
| Lincoln | 1.88% | 1.14% | 0.85% | 0.75% | 2.01% | 1.46% | 1.48% | 1.48% | 1.50% | 1.88% |
| Mason | - | 0.63% | 1.16% | 1.02% | 1.13% | 1.10% | 1.31% | 0.92% | 1.49% | 0.74% |
| Okanogan | - | 1.57% | 1.89% | 1.84% | 2.45% | 1.84% | 2.20% | 1.76% | 3.11% | 1.02% |
| Pacific | - | 1.58% | 4.38% | 1.32% | 4.82% | 1.34% | 1.87% | 1.41% | 1.02% | 1.25% |
| Pend Oreille | - | 1.04% | 0.98% | 1.14% | 1.75% | 1.11% | 2.42% | 1.32% | 1.22% | 1.14% |
| Pierce | 0.59% | 0.89% | 1.84% | 1.86% | 1.68% | 1.25% | 1.04% | 0.97% | 1.23% | 0.92% |
| San Juan | 0.62% | 0.69% | 0.95% | 1.62% | 1.25% | 0.75% | 1.15% | 0.61% | 1.36% | 1.34% |
| Skagit | - | 1.28% | 1.43% | 1.48% | 2.09% | 1.20% | 1.44% | 1.08% | 1.24% | 1.15% |
| Skamania | - | 1.41% | 1.45% | 1.16% | - | 1.44% | 1.58% | 0.82% | | 1.29% |
| Snohomish | - | 1.61% | 1.01% | 1.57% | 1.54% | 1.94% | 1.63% | 1.54% | 1.68% | 1.21% |
| Spokane | 0.97% | 1.09% | 1.06% | 1.44% | 1.41% | 1.52% | 1.40% | 1.63% | 1.54% | 1.38% |
| Stevens | - | 1.45% | 1.48% | 1.14% | 1.25% | 1.55% | 1.80% | 1.76% | 1.80% | 1.54% |
| Thurston | - | 0.31% | 0.74% | 1.13% | 1.46% | 1.07% | 1.34% | 1.16% | 1.30% | 0.92% |
| Wahkiakum | - | 1.43% | - | 0.36% | - | 1.95% | 1.96% | 1.37% | | 0.48% |
| Walla Walla | 1.67% | 1.24% | 1.47% | 1.09% | 1.80% | 0.88% | 1.24% | 0.94% | 2.59% | 1.39% |
| Whatcom | 0.94% | 1.02% | 0.86% | 1.11% | 1.01% | 1.24% | 1.19% | 1.04% | 1.11% | 0.93% |
| Whitman | 2.11% | 1.97% | 1.57% | 1.42% | 1.72% | 1.57% | 1.98% | 1.45% | 2.34% | 1.30% |
| Yakima | - | 0.27% | 1.55% | 1.61% | 1.64% | 1.62% | 1.15% | 1.36% | 1.68% | 1.58% |
| Total | 1.46% | 1.45% | 1.38% | 1.63% | 1.62% | 1.58% | 1.48% | 1.42% | 1.54% | 1.16% |

³ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix B – Ballot Rejection Rates by County

General Elections

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 0.53% | 1.25% | 1.29% | 2.58% | 2.50% | 1.18% | 1.48% | 1.54% | 2.41% | 2.64% |
| Asotin | 0.83% | 0.49% | 0.50% | 0.44% | 0.98% | 0.77% | 0.86% | 0.83% | 1.05% | 0.96% |
| Benton | 1.13% | 2.78% | 1.47% | 1.06% | 2.23% | 0.76% | 1.43% | 0.89% | 1.21% | 0.83% |
| Chelan | 0.88% | 0.89% | 0.56% | 0.83% | 0.79% | 0.34% | 0.88% | 1.14% | 1.00% | 1.28% |
| Clallam | 0.94% | 0.95% | 0.72% | 0.52% | 0.49% | 0.70% | 0.88% | 0.73% | 0.75% | 0.71% |
| Clark | 1.41% | 1.11% | 1.06% | 1.09% | 1.54% | 0.81% | 1.57% | 1.54% | 1.64% | 0.92% |
| Columbia | 1.14% | 0.18% | 0.77% | 0.22% | 1.48% | 0.08% | 0.23% | 0.50% | 1.60% | 0.40% |
| Cowlitz | 0.79% | 0.42% | 0.66% | 0.75% | 0.82% | 0.53% | 1.22% | 1.01% | 1.12% | 0.84% |
| Douglas | 1.34% | 0.67% | 1.08% | 0.90% | 0.83% | 0.34% | 0.77% | 0.47% | 0.73% | 0.42% |
| Ferry | 0.87% | 0.24% | 0.93% | 0.97% | 1.79% | 0.31% | 0.76% | 0.49% | 1.04% | 0.62% |
| Franklin | 0.64% | 1.08% | 1.20% | 1.14% | 2.37% | 1.61% | 3.04% | 1.29% | 1.53% | 1.70% |
| Garfield | 0.00% | 0.68% | 0.41% | 0.50% | 0.28% | 0.33% | 1.35% | 1.27% | 0.98% | 0.93% |
| Grant | 1.11% | 0.81% | 1.72% | 1.20% | 1.76% | 0.76% | 1.60% | 0.78% | 2.36% | 1.85% |
| Grays Harbor | 0.73% | 0.98% | 0.78% | 0.74% | 1.29% | 0.48% | 1.05% | 1.01% | 0.95% | 0.67% |
| Island | 1.14% | 0.54% | 1.19% | 0.80% | 0.75% | 0.58% | 0.91% | 0.68% | 1.40% | 0.72% |
| Jefferson | 1.00% | 0.50% | 0.90% | 0.73% | 1.12% | 0.33% | 1.04% | 1.04% | 1.00% | 0.56% |
| King | 1.42% | 1.22% | 1.43% | 1.33% | 1.21% | 0.92% | 1.32% | 1.70% | 1.28% | 1.16% |
| Kitsap | 1.14% | 1.11% | 1.00% | 0.75% | 1.51% | 0.89% | 0.98% | 1.17% | 0.82% | 1.38% |
| Kittitas | 1.48% | 1.64% | 1.20% | 1.89% | 1.94% | 1.18% | 1.41% | 1.12% | 1.63% | 0.78% |
| Klickitat | 0.84% | 0.49% | 0.63% | 0.64% | 1.20% | 0.60% | 1.98% | 0.46% | 0.69% | 0.62% |
| Lewis | 0.97% | 0.57% | 1.01% | 1.01% | 1.21% | 0.62% | 1.35% | 0.97% | 1.77% | 1.02% |
| Lincoln | 2.79% | 0.68% | 0.65% | 1.65% | 0.94% | 0.74% | 1.79% | 0.81% | 1.41% | 1.80% |
| Mason | 0.58% | 0.61% | 0.75% | 0.66% | 0.69% | 0.48% | 0.92% | 0.66% | 1.06% | 0.72% |
| Okanogan | 1.33% | 0.70% | 1.63% | 1.05% | 2.57% | 1.32% | 1.82% | 1.58% | 1.70% | 0.88% |
| Pacific | 1.69% | 0.93% | 1.76% | 1.02% | 1.27% | 0.62% | 1.29% | 0.82% | 1.00% | 0.60% |
| Pend Oreille | 1.22% | 1.86% | 0.89% | 0.64% | 1.21% | 0.26% | 1.63% | 0.69% | 0.70% | 0.28% |
| Pierce | 0.58% | 1.30% | 1.11% | 1.40% | 1.04% | 0.70% | 1.05% | 0.92% | 0.96% | 0.74% |
| San Juan | 0.72% | 0.31% | 0.59% | 0.41% | 0.50% | 0.28% | 1.60% | 0.49% | 2.69% | 0.58% |
| Skagit | 0.83% | 0.80% | 1.56% | 1.14% | 1.35% | 0.69% | 1.42% | 1.12% | 1.18% | 1.46% |
| Skamania | 0.95% | 0.64% | 1.42% | 0.57% | 0.88% | 0.56% | 1.25% | 0.69% | 1.24% | 0.85% |
| Snohomish | 1.08% | 0.66% | 0.89% | 0.86% | 1.50% | 1.05% | 1.62% | 1.32% | 1.29% | 0.79% |
| Spokane | 1.09% | 1.20% | 0.96% | 0.98% | 0.94% | 0.54% | 0.98% | 1.09% | 1.20% | 0.69% |
| Stevens | 1.24% | 0.40% | 0.98% | 0.90% | 1.24% | 0.36% | 1.51% | 1.14% | 1.65% | 0.72% |
| Thurston | 0.36% | 0.59% | 0.78% | 0.79% | 1.16% | 0.55% | 0.86% | 0.77% | 0.83% | 0.57% |
| Wahkiakum | 0.07% | 0.84% | 0.16% | 0.48% | 0.91% | 1.08% | 1.54% | 0.99% | 1.07% | 0.67% |
| Walla Walla | 1.13% | 0.71% | 1.21% | 0.65% | 1.11% | 0.39% | 1.73% | 0.86% | 1.07% | 1.10% |
| Whatcom | 0.80% | 0.73% | 0.86% | 0.49% | 0.83% | 0.52% | 0.93% | 0.51% | 1.09% | 0.87% |
| Whitman | 1.20% | 1.32% | 1.37% | 1.59% | 1.42% | 0.77% | 1.15% | 0.75% | 1.19% | 1.42% |
| Yakima | 0.50% | 0.54% | 1.13% | 0.97% | 1.49% | 0.41% | 1.03% | 0.75% | 1.32% | 0.61% |
| Total | 1.09% | 1.06% | 1.16% | 1.09% | 1.23% | 0.78% | 1.26% | 1.23% | 1.21% | 0.94% |

Appendix C – Ballot Rejection Reasons

Primary ⁴

| County | Missing Signature | Mismatched Signature | Late Postmark | Other Reason | Total Ballots Rejected |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Adams | 3 | 22 | 26 | - | 51 |
| Asotin | 1 | 8 | 36 | 4 | 49 |
| Benton | 81 | 168 | 353 | 6 | 608 |
| Chelan | 47 | 95 | 196 | 1 | 339 |
| Clallam | 32 | 78 | 102 | 8 | 220 |
| Clark | 152 | 503 | 934 | 40 | 1,629 |
| Columbia | 2 | - | 18 | - | 20 |
| Cowlitz | 22 | 69 | 231 | 6 | 328 |
| Douglas | 8 | 14 | 79 | - | 101 |
| Ferry | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 9 |
| Franklin | 36 | 50 | 130 | 27 | 243 |
| Garfield | 1 | - | 11 | 5 | 17 |
| Grant | 57 | 178 | 178 | 1 | 414 |
| Grays Harbor | 33 | 19 | 147 | 1 | 200 |
| Island | 36 | 63 | 142 | 8 | 249 |
| Jefferson | 20 | 20 | 120 | 2 | 162 |
| King | 669 | 1,314 | 4,778 | 28 | 6,789 |
| Kitsap | 149 | 354 | 447 | 42 | 992 |
| Kittitas | 19 | 54 | 116 | 1 | 190 |
| Klickitat | 12 | 13 | 39 | 8 | 72 |
| Lewis | 28 | 125 | 222 | 1 | 376 |
| Lincoln | 5 | 9 | 59 | 5 | 78 |
| Mason | 7 | 83 | 60 | 2 | 152 |
| Okanogan | 9 | 9 | 92 | 16 | 126 |
| Pacific | 9 | 17 | 80 | 1 | 107 |
| Pend Oreille | 4 | 7 | 42 | - | 53 |
| Pierce | 99 | 231 | 1,609 | 46 | 1,985 |
| San Juan | 17 | 48 | 48 | - | 113 |
| Skagit | 43 | 99 | 294 | 2 | 438 |
| Skamania | 3 | 8 | 36 | 7 | 54 |
| Snohomish | 64 | 319 | 2,036 | 84 | 2,503 |
| Spokane | 126 | 398 | 1,494 | 2 | 2,020 |
| Stevens | 13 | 64 | 172 | 1 | 250 |
| Thurston | 51 | 84 | 638 | 46 | 819 |
| Wahkiakum | - | 4 | 5 | - | 9 |
| Walla Walla | 33 | 57 | 115 | 10 | 215 |
| Whatcom | 37 | 201 | 436 | 8 | 682 |
| Whitman | 1 | 33 | 86 | 8 | 128 |
| Yakima | 97 | 70 | 524 | 8 | 699 |
| Total | 2,029 | 4,891 | 16,131 | 438 | 23,489 |

⁴ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix C – Ballot Rejection Reasons

General Elections

| County | Missing Signature | Mismatched Signature | Late Postmark | Other Reason | Total Ballots Rejected |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Adams | 18 | 121 | 6 | 2 | 147 |
| Asotin | 9 | 86 | 12 | 5 | 112 |
| Benton | 174 | 508 | 119 | 53 | 854 |
| Chelan | 157 | 325 | 56 | 16 | 554 |
| Clallam | 87 | 228 | 20 | 16 | 351 |
| Clark | 341 | 1,871 | 265 | 110 | 2,587 |
| Columbia | 1 | 8 | 1 | - | 10 |
| Cowlitz | 104 | 354 | 41 | 8 | 507 |
| Douglas | 25 | 32 | 29 | 5 | 91 |
| Ferry | 8 | 18 | - | - | 26 |
| Franklin | 154 | 263 | 49 | 93 | 559 |
| Garfield | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Grant | 142 | 476 | 77 | - | 695 |
| Grays Harbor | 84 | 94 | 37 | 42 | 257 |
| Island | 136 | 179 | 24 | 46 | 385 |
| Jefferson | 34 | 84 | 10 | 12 | 140 |
| King | 2,837 | 8,731 | 1,445 | 362 | 13,375 |
| Kitsap | 389 | 1,599 | 89 | 160 | 2,237 |
| Kittitas | 44 | 137 | 25 | 4 | 210 |
| Klickitat | 10 | 46 | 15 | 15 | 86 |
| Lewis | 86 | 350 | 36 | - | 472 |
| Lincoln | 3 | 36 | 5 | 89 | 133 |
| Mason | 41 | 176 | 21 | 33 | 271 |
| Okanogan | 20 | 80 | 15 | 71 | 186 |
| Pacific | 14 | 57 | 14 | 2 | 87 |
| Pend Oreille | 11 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 24 |
| Pierce | 390 | 2,029 | 653 | 249 | 3,321 |
| San Juan | 12 | 40 | 17 | 7 | 76 |
| Skagit | 150 | 811 | 59 | 34 | 1,054 |
| Skamania | 3 | 42 | 3 | 16 | 64 |
| Snohomish | 239 | 2,158 | 533 | 413 | 3,343 |
| Spokane | 394 | 1,172 | 391 | 42 | 1,999 |
| Stevens | 40 | 131 | 28 | 8 | 207 |
| Thurston | 260 | 426 | 172 | 102 | 960 |
| Wahkiakum | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 21 |
| Walla Walla | 90 | 174 | 26 | 45 | 335 |
| Whatcom | 204 | 770 | 155 | 96 | 1,225 |
| Whitman | 24 | 221 | 20 | 27 | 292 |
| Yakima | 204 | 201 | 122 | 19 | 546 |
| Total | 6,947 | 24,058 | 4,600 | 2,207 | 37,812 |

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix D – UOCAVA Data

2024 Primary

| County | UOCAVA Ballots Issued | Percentage UOCAVA Issued | UOCAVA Ballots Counted | UOCAVA Turnout | UOCAVA Ballots Rejected | UOCAVA Rejection Rate | Unsigned | Signature Did Not Match | Late Postmark | Other Reason |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Adams | 71 | 0.9% | 3 | 4.2% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Asotin | 86 | 0.6% | 6 | 7.0% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Benton | 1,308 | 1.0% | 154 | 11.8% | 3 | 1.9% | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Chelan | 590 | 1.1% | 71 | 12.0% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Clallam | 896 | 1.5% | 142 | 15.8% | 2 | 1.4% | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Clark | 4,793 | 1.4% | 605 | 12.6% | 14 | 2.3% | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Columbia | 24 | 0.8% | 4 | 16.7% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 818 | 1.1% | 94 | 11.5% | 2 | 2.1% | - | - | 2 | - |
| Douglas | 210 | 0.8% | 17 | 8.1% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Ferry | 44 | 0.9% | 10 | 22.7% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 452 | 1.0% | 49 | 10.8% | 1 | 2.0% | - | - | - | 1 |
| Garfield | 15 | 0.9% | 1 | 6.7% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Grant | 372 | 0.8% | 30 | 8.1% | 1 | 3.2% | - | 1 | - | - |
| Grays Harbor | 222 | 0.4% | 29 | 13.1% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Island | 4,939 | 7.8% | 602 | 12.2% | 7 | 1.1% | 1 | 5 | - | 1 |
| Jefferson | 537 | 1.9% | 84 | 15.6% | 5 | 5.6% | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| King | 31,717 | 2.2% | 5,382 | 17.0% | 56 | 1.0% | 20 | 9 | 27 | - |
| Kitsap | 12,928 | 6.5% | 1,217 | 9.4% | 26 | 2.1% | 1 | 8 | 6 | 11 |
| Kittitas | 339 | 1.1% | 34 | 10.0% | 1 | 2.9% | 1 | - | - | - |
| Klickitat | 235 | 1.4% | 19 | 8.1% | 1 | 5.0% | 1 | - | - | - |
| Lewis | 664 | 1.2% | 86 | 13.0% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Lincoln | 110 | 1.3% | 17 | 15.5% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Mason | 775 | 1.7% | 98 | 12.6% | 3 | 3.0% | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| Okanogan | 333 | 1.3% | 38 | 11.4% | 1 | 2.6% | - | - | 1 | - |
| Pacific | 238 | 1.4% | 33 | 13.9% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Pend Oreille | 168 | 1.5% | 29 | 17.3% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Pierce | 16,913 | 2.9% | 1,631 | 9.6% | 10 | 0.6% | 4 | 4 | 2 | - |
| San Juan | 447 | 3.0% | 66 | 14.8% | 2 | 2.9% | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Skagit | 2,201 | 2.5% | 272 | 12.4% | 2 | 0.7% | 2 | - | - | - |
| Skamania | 180 | 1.9% | 30 | 16.7% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Snohomish | 9,334 | 1.8% | 929 | 10.0% | 14 | 1.5% | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Spokane | 6,906 | 1.8% | 1,213 | 17.6% | 9 | 0.7% | 1 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Stevens | 426 | 1.2% | 71 | 16.7% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Thurston | 10,165 | 4.9% | 1,396 | 13.7% | 10 | 0.7% | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Wahkiakum | 39 | 1.1% | 10 | 25.6% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Walla Walla | 511 | 1.3% | 94 | 18.4% | 1 | 1.1% | 1 | - | - | - |
| Whatcom | 3,676 | 2.2% | 496 | 13.5% | 5 | 1.0% | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Whitman | 441 | 1.9% | 40 | 9.1% | 2 | 4.8% | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Yakima | 1,519 | 1.2% | 174 | 11.5% | 2 | 1.1% | - | 2 | - | - |
| Total | 115,642 | 2.3% | 15,276 | 13.2% | 180 | 1.2% | 44 | 46 | 59 | 31 |

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Appendix D – UOCAVA Data

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2024 General Election

| County | UOCAVA Ballots Issued | Percentage UOCAVA Issued | UOCAVA Ballots Counted | UOCAVA Turnout | UOCAVA Ballots Rejected | UOCAVA Rejection Rate | Unsigned | Signature Did Not Match | Late Postmark | Other Reason |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Adams | 72 | 0.8% | 19 | 26.4% | 2 | 9.5% | - | - | - | 2 |
| Asotin | 199 | 1.3% | 46 | 23.1% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Benton | 2,337 | 1.7% | 763 | 32.6% | 24 | 3.0% | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| Chelan | 1,240 | 2.2% | 337 | 27.2% | 7 | 2.0% | 4 | - | - | 3 |
| Clallam | 1,098 | 1.8% | 632 | 57.6% | 16 | 2.5% | 1 | 5 | - | 10 |
| Clark | 10,793 | 2.9% | 3,009 | 27.9% | 50 | 1.6% | 15 | 19 | 1 | 15 |
| Columbia | 44 | 1.4% | 22 | 50.0% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 1,401 | 1.8% | 418 | 29.8% | 5 | 1.2% | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Douglas | 388 | 1.3% | 118 | 30.4% | 1 | 0.8% | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ferry | 71 | 1.3% | 21 | 29.6% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Franklin | 798 | 1.6% | 243 | 30.5% | 8 | 3.2% | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Garfield | 24 | 1.4% | 8 | 33.3% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Grant | 465 | 0.9% | 156 | 33.5% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Grays Harbor | 506 | 1.0% | 144 | 28.5% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Island | 5,890 | 8.6% | 2,451 | 41.6% | 42 | 1.7% | 17 | 16 | - | 9 |
| Jefferson | 644 | 2.1% | 421 | 65.4% | 4 | 0.9% | 3 | - | - | 1 |
| King | 40,731 | 2.7% | 23,101 | 56.7% | 449 | 1.9% | 157 | 274 | 15 | 3 |
| Kitsap | 18,778 | 8.8% | 5,915 | 31.5% | 139 | 2.3% | 20 | 78 | 2 | 39 |
| Kittitas | 686 | 2.1% | 183 | 26.7% | 4 | 2.1% | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Klickitat | 458 | 2.6% | 112 | 24.5% | 3 | 2.6% | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Lewis | 1,142 | 1.9% | 360 | 31.5% | 2 | 0.6% | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Lincoln | 185 | 2.1% | 71 | 38.4% | 1 | 1.4% | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mason | 824 | 1.7% | 336 | 40.8% | 6 | 1.8% | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Okanogan | 624 | 2.2% | 186 | 29.8% | 2 | 1.1% | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Pacific | 410 | 2.2% | 136 | 33.2% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Pend Oreille | 268 | 2.3% | 89 | 33.2% | 1 | 1.1% | 1 | - | - | - |
| Pierce | 29,592 | 4.8% | 9,627 | 32.5% | 303 | 3.1% | 85 | 86 | 5 | 127 |
| San Juan | 1,030 | 6.3% | 330 | 32.0% | 5 | 1.5% | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Skagit | 3,604 | 3.8% | 1,287 | 35.7% | 28 | 2.1% | 4 | 18 | 1 | 5 |
| Skamania | 366 | 3.7% | 105 | 28.7% | 2 | 1.9% | - | 2 | - | - |
| Snohomish | 16,304 | 2.9% | 4,635 | 28.4% | 174 | 3.6% | 23 | 22 | - | 129 |
| Spokane | 8,768 | 2.2% | 4,850 | 55.3% | 39 | 0.8% | 17 | 22 | - | - |
| Stevens | 748 | 2.0% | 262 | 35.0% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Thurston | 12,804 | 5.7% | 5,877 | 45.9% | 98 | 1.6% | 32 | 38 | 1 | 27 |
| Wahkiakum | 82 | 2.2% | 27 | 32.9% | - | 0.0% | - | - | - | - |
| Walla Walla | 797 | 2.0% | 324 | 40.7% | 3 | 0.9% | - | 3 | - | - |
| Whatcom | 8,879 | 4.8% | 2,739 | 30.8% | 87 | 3.1% | 15 | 14 | 1 | 57 |
| Whitman | 884 | 3.3% | 276 | 31.2% | 4 | 1.4% | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Yakima | 2,483 | 1.8% | 805 | 32.4% | 4 | 0.5% | - | 4 | - | - |
| Total | 176,417 | 3.3% | 70,441 | 39.9% | 1,513 | 2.1% | 409 | 620 | 32 | 452 |

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix E – Active and Inactive Voters by County

| 2020 General | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| County | Active Voters | Inactive Voters |
| Adams | 7,751 | 456 |
| Asotin | 14,824 | 3,173 |
| Benton | 125,912 | 8,294 |
| Chelan | 50,620 | 2,856 |
| Clallam | 57,691 | 3,580 |
| Clark | 325,355 | 27,033 |
| Columbia | 2,834 | 201 |
| Cowlitz | 72,696 | 5,823 |
| Douglas | 25,533 | 1,156 |
| Ferry | 5,186 | 387 |
| Franklin | 41,945 | 3,216 |
| Garfield | 1,687 | 310 |
| Grant | 47,822 | 3,194 |
| Grays Harbor | 48,770 | 3,548 |
| Island | 63,212 | 5,260 |
| Jefferson | 27,700 | 2,257 |
| King | 1,420,898 | 104,014 |
| Kitsap | 190,644 | 13,760 |
| Kittitas | 30,391 | 2,282 |
| Klickitat | 16,045 | 1,100 |
| Lewis | 54,243 | 3,661 |
| Lincoln | 8,049 | 362 |
| Mason | 44,161 | 3,692 |
| Okanogan | 25,821 | 1,354 |
| Pacific | 16,688 | 1,316 |
| Pend Oreille | 10,329 | 1,754 |
| Pierce | 567,803 | 49,623 |
| San Juan | 14,642 | 745 |
| Skagit | 85,682 | 3,886 |
| Skamania | 8,970 | 289 |
| Snohomish | 518,878 | 39,869 |
| Spokane | 363,137 | 22,328 |
| Stevens | 34,104 | 2,125 |
| Thurston | 201,865 | 16,104 |
| Wahkiakum | 3,480 | 337 |
| Walla Walla | 37,239 | 3,379 |
| Whatcom | 158,780 | 10,747 |
| Whitman | 24,784 | 3,561 |
| Yakima | 127,692 | 7,673 |
| Total | 4,883,863 | 364,705 |

| 2024 General | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| County | Active Voters | Inactive Voters |
| Adams | 8,335 | 638 |
| Asotin | 14,951 | 1,878 |
| Benton | 132,022 | 13,746 |
| Chelan | 53,541 | 3,409 |
| Clallam | 58,988 | 4,480 |
| Clark | 345,622 | 39,204 |
| Columbia | 2,983 | 222 |
| Cowlitz | 75,812 | 7,076 |
| Douglas | 27,542 | 2,049 |
| Ferry | 5,247 | 470 |
| Franklin | 46,375 | 4,154 |
| Garfield | 1,673 | 122 |
| Grant | 50,439 | 5,178 |
| Grays Harbor | 50,713 | 4,405 |
| Island | 64,127 | 7,949 |
| Jefferson | 28,417 | 2,044 |
| King | 1,425,313 | 155,117 |
| Kitsap | 197,551 | 20,270 |
| Kittitas | 31,647 | 2,969 |
| Klickitat | 16,531 | 1,843 |
| Lewis | 57,421 | 4,981 |
| Lincoln | 8,641 | 625 |
| Mason | 46,645 | 3,815 |
| Okanogan | 26,651 | 1,954 |
| Pacific | 17,592 | 1,719 |
| Pend Oreille | 10,904 | 894 |
| Pierce | 577,948 | 70,389 |
| San Juan | 15,123 | 963 |
| Skagit | 88,818 | 7,224 |
| Skamania | 9,440 | 708 |
| Snohomish | 530,489 | 51,296 |
| Spokane | 375,467 | 40,209 |
| Stevens | 35,552 | 2,759 |
| Thurston | 207,296 | 24,465 |
| Wahkiakum | 3,472 | 362 |
| Walla Walla | 38,275 | 3,223 |
| Whatcom | 167,790 | 13,565 |
| Whitman | 24,588 | 4,125 |
| Yakima | 133,171 | 9,501 |
| Total | 5,013,112 | 520,000 |

Appendix F – Drop Box Returns

Primary Elections – Drop Box Returns by County⁵

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 52.1% | 63.7% | 61.0% | 49.4% | 49.5% | 56.2% | 49.4% | 55.6% | 50.4% | 57.7% |
| Asotin | 45.9% | 52.8% | - | 47.6% | - | 55.4% | - | 57.4% | 46.2% | 60.1% |
| Benton | - | 44.2% | 60.9% | 47.2% | 45.8% | 60.4% | 60.6% | 61.6% | 70.4% | 49.5% |
| Chelan | - | 69.6% | 70.0% | 57.5% | 49.4% | 60.5% | 58.3% | 63.2% | 57.9% | 63.0% |
| Clallam | - | 69.6% | 69.9% | 58.3% | 58.9% | 67.4% | 63.4% | 69.2% | 63.9% | 72.6% |
| Clark | 32.5% | 40.3% | 33.3% | 36.2% | 26.2% | 44.9% | 38.0% | 52.2% | 32.3% | 60.4% |
| Columbia | - | 40.2% | - | 44.9% | 47.7% | 53.1% | 46.4% | 56.2% | - | 60.8% |
| Cowlitz | 75.1% | 74.9% | 69.3% | 62.4% | 54.6% | 66.4% | 55.8% | 68.3% | 60.4% | 64.7% |
| Douglas | - | 84.5% | 53.1% | 45.7% | 39.7% | 54.7% | 57.7% | 61.7% | 46.7% | 64.6% |
| Ferry | - | - | 24.5% | 18.9% | 26.0% | 31.6% | 0.0% | 31.9% | 22.4% | 36.9% |
| Franklin | - | 61.0% | 59.7% | 43.1% | 39.2% | 58.2% | 49.2% | 56.8% | 54.5% | 61.1% |
| Garfield | 37.3% | 65.1% | 67.1% | 53.6% | - | 63.1% | - | 63.0% | 0.0% | 65.1% |
| Grant | 24.1% | 28.8% | 20.7% | 23.5% | 0.2% | 44.4% | 35.4% | 47.4% | 40.4% | 51.0% |
| Grays Harbor | - | 26.8% | - | 16.9% | 12.9% | 45.2% | 23.2% | 47.6% | 39.4% | 57.9% |
| Island | 39.2% | 53.8% | 48.9% | 34.7% | 0.0% | 49.9% | 48.0% | 61.0% | 49.9% | 65.6% |
| Jefferson | 48.2% | 40.6% | 48.0% | 35.2% | 33.2% | 40.3% | 34.0% | 42.5% | 9.5% | 47.6% |
| King | 19.3% | 35.6% | 47.7% | 32.3% | 37.4% | 50.6% | 50.8% | 52.1% | 47.2% | 58.4% |
| Kitsap | - | 24.4% | 49.9% | 44.7% | 43.6% | 56.6% | 49.3% | 58.6% | 58.6% | 68.7% |
| Kittitas | - | 67.0% | 64.3% | 56.2% | 50.2% | 64.9% | 59.7% | 65.9% | 57.4% | 68.8% |
| Klickitat | - | 74.2% | 78.2% | 67.0% | 56.6% | 63.2% | 55.3% | 73.0% | 60.3% | 72.2% |
| Lewis | - | 43.2% | 42.2% | 38.5% | 27.7% | 49.1% | 39.6% | 50.5% | 42.4% | 53.0% |
| Lincoln | 33.8% | 27.8% | 3.4% | 19.7% | 14.6% | 23.6% | 14.0% | 25.0% | 15.1% | 26.6% |
| Mason | - | 67.8% | 77.3% | 44.1% | 37.8% | 57.2% | 46.4% | 57.8% | 39.8% | 56.9% |
| Okanogan | - | - | 26.3% | 30.3% | 14.1% | 35.3% | 16.9% | 42.2% | 25.0% | 46.5% |
| Pacific | - | - | 18.8% | 33.2% | 1.2% | 37.9% | 32.1% | 40.2% | 31.5% | 44.0% |
| Pend Oreille | - | 44.8% | 43.6% | 30.5% | 100.0% | 39.0% | 42.7% | 40.0% | 26.5% | 42.2% |
| Pierce | 47.8% | 54.9% | 54.7% | 41.0% | 40.4% | 57.4% | 56.1% | 60.7% | 49.9% | 61.9% |
| San Juan | 76.9% | 65.8% | 72.5% | 53.0% | 0.1% | 55.9% | 54.7% | 57.4% | 45.5% | 62.0% |
| Skagit | - | 71.9% | 72.4% | 57.6% | 48.1% | 63.6% | 62.3% | 66.8% | 59.3% | 28.2% |
| Skamania | - | 65.6% | 50.2% | 58.9% | - | 64.9% | 55.8% | 73.2% | - | 74.1% |
| Snohomish | - | 53.9% | 57.4% | 45.6% | 42.4% | 55.8% | 49.6% | 56.5% | 52.9% | 61.9% |
| Spokane | - | 50.5% | 51.9% | 35.4% | 34.7% | 39.4% | 34.1% | 40.5% | 36.0% | 46.1% |
| Stevens | - | - | 26.2% | 18.2% | 6.2% | 24.9% | 19.0% | 24.2% | 22.3% | 39.0% |
| Thurston | - | 72.3% | 72.0% | 57.8% | 52.4% | 67.6% | 59.1% | 66.0% | 60.3% | 66.9% |
| Wahkiakum | - | 49.5% | - | 25.7% | - | 34.5% | 42.6% | 51.4% | - | 55.6% |
| Walla Walla | 50.8% | 62.7% | 60.9% | 49.5% | 40.5% | 58.3% | 52.7% | 58.7% | 49.3% | 61.5% |
| Whatcom | 52.1% | 67.4% | 66.8% | 55.4% | 55.5% | 65.0% | 61.8% | 68.9% | 66.1% | 72.7% |
| Whitman | - | - | 35.8% | 24.4% | 26.1% | 32.7% | 39.5% | 37.2% | 41.8% | 41.4% |
| Yakima | - | 20.1% | 18.2% | 16.9% | 16.9% | 25.4% | 22.3% | 32.5% | 25.6% | 37.5% |
| Total | 29.5% | 47.1% | 51.1% | 39.3% | 39.1% | 52.5% | 49.8% | 54.7% | 49.6% | 58.4% |

⁵ A dash (-) indicates no primary was held in that county or the data is not available.

General Elections – Drop Box Returns by County⁶

| County | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Adams | 56.0% | 62.2% | 63.7% | 52.8% | 55.4% | 67.4% | 52.1% | 59.5% | 57.0% | 57.7% |
| Asotin | 55.2% | 53.0% | 59.2% | 60.3% | 51.1% | 76.0% | 60.3% | 58.3% | 54.0% | 60.1% |
| Benton | 57.2% | 66.9% | 45.6% | 38.7% | 54.8% | 78.2% | 66.7% | 68.3% | 63.1% | 49.5% |
| Chelan | 69.4% | 72.9% | 71.5% | 59.9% | 58.1% | 77.7% | 63.7% | 67.5% | 63.6% | 63.0% |
| Clallam | 68.4% | 73.3% | 73.2% | 61.1% | 67.5% | 76.3% | 69.6% | 74.3% | 68.1% | 72.6% |
| Clark | 22.3% | 47.6% | 42.7% | 42.5% | 42.1% | 72.1% | 52.5% | 61.6% | 47.8% | 60.4% |
| Columbia | 63.5% | 69.4% | 64.5% | 48.6% | 50.1% | 67.6% | 59.4% | 64.6% | 60.6% | 60.8% |
| Cowlitz | 73.0% | 76.5% | 23.9% | 67.6% | 66.9% | 82.0% | 65.7% | 72.9% | 66.4% | 64.7% |
| Douglas | 50.6% | 64.6% | 40.0% | 48.9% | 49.3% | 75.0% | 57.1% | 67.9% | 60.3% | 64.6% |
| Ferry | 28.9% | 29.5% | 31.3% | 21.5% | 19.2% | 45.2% | 32.4% | 37.4% | 34.6% | 36.9% |
| Franklin | 61.7% | 68.2% | 64.4% | 50.4% | 51.1% | 76.8% | 56.0% | 63.8% | 57.4% | 61.1% |
| Garfield | 68.2% | 70.1% | 74.8% | 63.5% | 65.5% | 73.6% | 66.1% | 68.0% | 63.6% | 65.1% |
| Grant | 25.3% | 30.3% | 29.6% | 42.6% | 40.8% | 64.5% | 42.9% | 59.9% | 46.2% | 51.0% |
| Grays Harbor | - | 53.8% | 23.7% | 39.6% | 41.2% | 63.2% | 43.2% | 18.5% | 43.1% | 57.9% |
| Island | 43.7% | 50.6% | 56.2% | 45.1% | 47.8% | 75.2% | 58.9% | 62.7% | 62.0% | 65.6% |
| Jefferson | 40.9% | 47.2% | 49.9% | 40.8% | 41.2% | 70.2% | 38.7% | 47.7% | 44.5% | 47.6% |
| King | 26.3% | 49.3% | 53.2% | 39.7% | 46.6% | 73.9% | 57.3% | 60.0% | 55.0% | 58.4% |
| Kitsap | 36.9% | 54.9% | 54.8% | 50.6% | 50.9% | 76.5% | 60.5% | 71.7% | 65.0% | 68.7% |
| Kittitas | 65.1% | 71.2% | 67.5% | 59.3% | 60.6% | 82.4% | 65.5% | 70.9% | 65.6% | 68.8% |
| Klickitat | 71.3% | 74.2% | 73.4% | 75.4% | 73.1% | 78.4% | 65.6% | 76.8% | 66.7% | 72.2% |
| Lewis | 33.3% | 57.8% | 50.2% | 44.5% | 43.2% | 66.1% | 46.1% | 56.2% | 45.4% | 53.0% |
| Lincoln | 26.0% | 28.7% | - | 15.4% | 21.9% | 45.1% | 22.0% | 29.7% | 18.5% | 26.6% |
| Mason | 62.5% | 69.8% | 66.8% | 46.5% | 48.2% | 79.7% | 52.7% | 62.1% | 53.7% | 56.9% |
| Okanogan | 16.3% | 26.1% | 33.8% | 28.1% | 25.7% | 54.8% | 28.8% | 41.0% | 41.1% | 46.5% |
| Pacific | 22.1% | 32.0% | 30.6% | 35.1% | 41.8% | 64.8% | 40.8% | 48.2% | 40.0% | 44.0% |
| Pend Oreille | 42.3% | 47.4% | 45.8% | 37.4% | 31.8% | 56.6% | 39.9% | 45.7% | 34.9% | 42.2% |
| Pierce | 51.9% | 61.1% | 61.2% | 43.2% | 48.5% | 74.9% | 61.6% | 65.8% | 59.4% | 61.9% |
| San Juan | 64.2% | 61.1% | 65.1% | 53.4% | 55.7% | 72.8% | 61.7% | 61.1% | 55.9% | 62.0% |
| Skagit | 70.8% | 77.1% | 71.9% | 63.0% | 61.6% | 81.5% | 64.9% | 71.3% | 63.6% | 28.2% |
| Skamania | 56.0% | 67.2% | 58.3% | 62.8% | 65.7% | 75.5% | 65.8% | 71.9% | 65.8% | 74.1% |
| Snohomish | 51.0% | 64.4% | 60.9% | 51.2% | 52.1% | 75.2% | 57.2% | 63.4% | 60.3% | 61.9% |
| Spokane | 53.1% | 61.2% | 52.4% | 37.8% | 39.0% | 62.4% | 40.7% | 45.9% | 41.9% | 46.1% |
| Stevens | 34.5% | 33.5% | 25.1% | 20.0% | 20.1% | 38.4% | 24.3% | 30.0% | 28.6% | 39.0% |
| Thurston | 70.0% | 73.0% | 74.6% | 57.2% | 61.7% | 80.9% | 65.6% | 70.2% | 65.8% | 66.9% |
| Wahkiakum | 47.8% | 50.4% | 45.7% | 36.4% | 30.7% | 79.7% | 50.7% | 60.1% | 51.9% | 55.6% |
| Walla Walla | 59.9% | 70.0% | 61.7% | 56.5% | 52.6% | 78.6% | 62.3% | 66.8% | 58.3% | 61.5% |
| Whatcom | 66.1% | 77.6% | 72.7% | 59.3% | 62.9% | 80.2% | 70.2% | 69.7% | 71.4% | 72.7% |
| Whitman | - | 35.8% | 35.5% | 31.2% | 32.3% | 56.5% | 43.5% | 48.4% | 58.8% | 41.4% |
| Yakima | 19.4% | 28.9% | 24.2% | 23.0% | 22.1% | 52.7% | 31.7% | 39.9% | 32.4% | 37.5% |
| Total | 40.7% | 56.9% | 54.6% | 45.0% | 48.3% | 73.1% | 56.3% | 61.1% | 56.0% | 58.4% |

⁶ A dash (-) indicates the data is not available.

2024 Report on Elections in Washington State

Appendix G – 2024 Monthly Voter Registration Transactions by Source⁷

| Month | Agency | Federal Post Card | Mail | Motor Vehicle | Online | Other | Registration Drive | Unknown | Walk In Total | Total |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| January | 1,201 | 255 | 8,027 | 46,027 | 11,972 | 2,713 | 756 | 156 | 1,108 | 72,215 |
| February | 1,204 | 220 | 5,230 | 34,032 | 9,927 | 1,850 | 810 | 64 | 937 | 54,274 |
| March | 1,316 | 311 | 10,575 | 46,257 | 11,545 | 2,927 | 722 | 195 | 2,177 | 76,025 |
| April | 1,343 | 224 | 9,832 | 47,449 | 8,094 | 3,206 | 694 | 243 | 1,126 | 72,211 |
| May | 1,971 | 314 | 13,054 | 62,832 | 11,813 | 4,367 | 1,128 | 525 | 2,183 | 98,187 |
| June | 1,039 | 443 | 6,917 | 46,594 | 9,683 | 2,256 | 609 | 125 | 822 | 68,488 |
| July | 1,624 | 1,588 | 10,221 | 60,945 | 27,147 | 4,031 | 1,051 | 290 | 2,333 | 109,230 |
| August | 1,268 | 2,260 | 10,995 | 57,850 | 21,948 | 5,259 | 627 | 195 | 2,943 | 103,345 |
| September | 1,979 | 3,958 | 14,152 | 70,161 | 42,827 | 6,468 | 1,849 | 290 | 2,720 | 144,404 |
| October | 1,422 | 3,383 | 14,027 | 49,390 | 86,017 | 5,991 | 2,568 | 165 | 9,219 | 172,182 |
| November | 1,514 | 983 | 14,719 | 37,043 | 19,291 | 3,372 | 369 | 91 | 25,472 | 102,854 |
| December | 1,669 | 293 | 12,317 | 63,065 | 11,681 | 4,976 | 691 | 386 | 2,158 | 97,236 |
| Total | 17,550 | 14,232 | 130,066 | 621,645 | 271,945 | 47,416 | 11,874 | 2,725 | 53,198 | 1,170,651 |

⁷ Includes new registrations, address updates and county to county transfers, and updates to registration type.

Appendix H – EAVS Data

Report will be updated when data is available mid-2025.