2022

PRIMARY ELECTION REPORT

win|win ACTION

win|win

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overview

SUMMARY

Amid increased polarization, ongoing threats to our democracy, and disillusionment among voters, this year's midterm election has become a focal point for community organizers in Washington and around the country. With the final results in, Washington's Primary has given several reasons to feel hopeful and optimistic. While most other states have seen historically low turnout in their Primaries, Washington's statewide turnout of 40.4% is the 3rd highest in history during a midterm year, and just 0.4% lower than 2018. In fact, turnout was higher from 2018 rates in 60% of Washington's Legislative Districts, with the largest increases in districts where our network partners invested time and energy leading up to the Primary. Collectively, Win|Win's partners reached more than 134,000 voters this year via mail, text, phone call, or door knocking.

In the first election with the newly redistricted Congressional and Legislative District boundaries, there was a reasonable amount of uncertainty surrounding how many congressional and legislative districts in Washington would remain competitive. Of Washington's ten congressional districts, only one – CD8 – is truly competitive, with incumbent Dr. Kim Schrier (D) winning <50% of the votes. Notably, incumbent Jaime Herrera Beutler (R) lost her bid for re-election in CD3 to Trump-backed Joe Kent (R), making Washington's Southwestern congressional district a potential national target in the General Election. Of 98 total seats in the lower chamber of the state legislature, 11 will be highly competitive in the General Election – including those in LD10, LD18, LD26, LD28, LD30, LD35, LD42, and LD44. Additionally, 5 seats in the upper chamber of the state legislature will be highly competitive – including LD26, LD30, LD35, LD42, and LD47. Given the number of seats in the upper chamber that are not up for re-election this year, and the outcome of the Primary races, Democrats are strongly favored to retain control of both chambers of the state legislature.

Although turnout in this year's Primary was comparable to 2018's levels, the actual breakdown of who voted and who did not is somewhat concerning. While turnout among voters over the age of 58 was >50% in every LD in the state, average turnout among voters under 58 (GenZ, Millenial, and GenX voters) was 28%, with turnout >35% in just two LDs. Additionally, whereas average turnout among White voters was 45%, average turnout among BIPOC voters was just 20% – with AAPI turnout at 22%, Black turnout at 20%, and Hispanic turnout at 15%. Finally, turnout among conservative voters statewide was 7% higher than it was among progressive voters (52% vs 45%), though more voters who did not vote in the Primary lean progressive than lean conservative.

Washington's General Election this fall is likely to have record-breaking turnout, with competitive races in 9 LDs and 2 CDs. Given the margins coming out of the Primary election, turnout among lower propensity voters – including BIPOC, Millenial, and GenZ voters – will likely be the deciding factor in most races.

overview

REDISTRICTING

After the latest round of redistricting, WA's congressional map remains largely unchanged, with 6 Democratic districts, 3 Republican districts, and 1 competitive district. Redistricting had the largest impacts in CD1, which is now limited to portions of King and Snohomish county; CD2, which now includes most of Whatcom and Skagit counties; CD4, which now includes Klickitat county; and CD8, which now includes Eastern Snohomish county.

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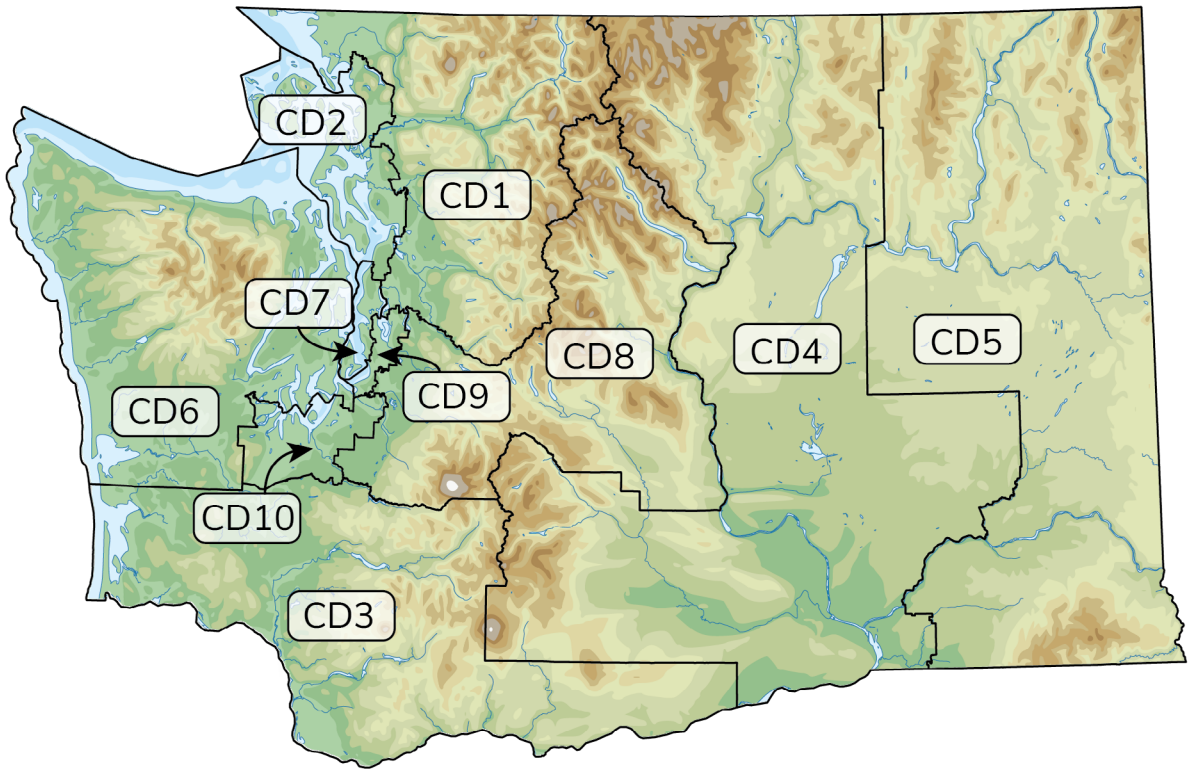

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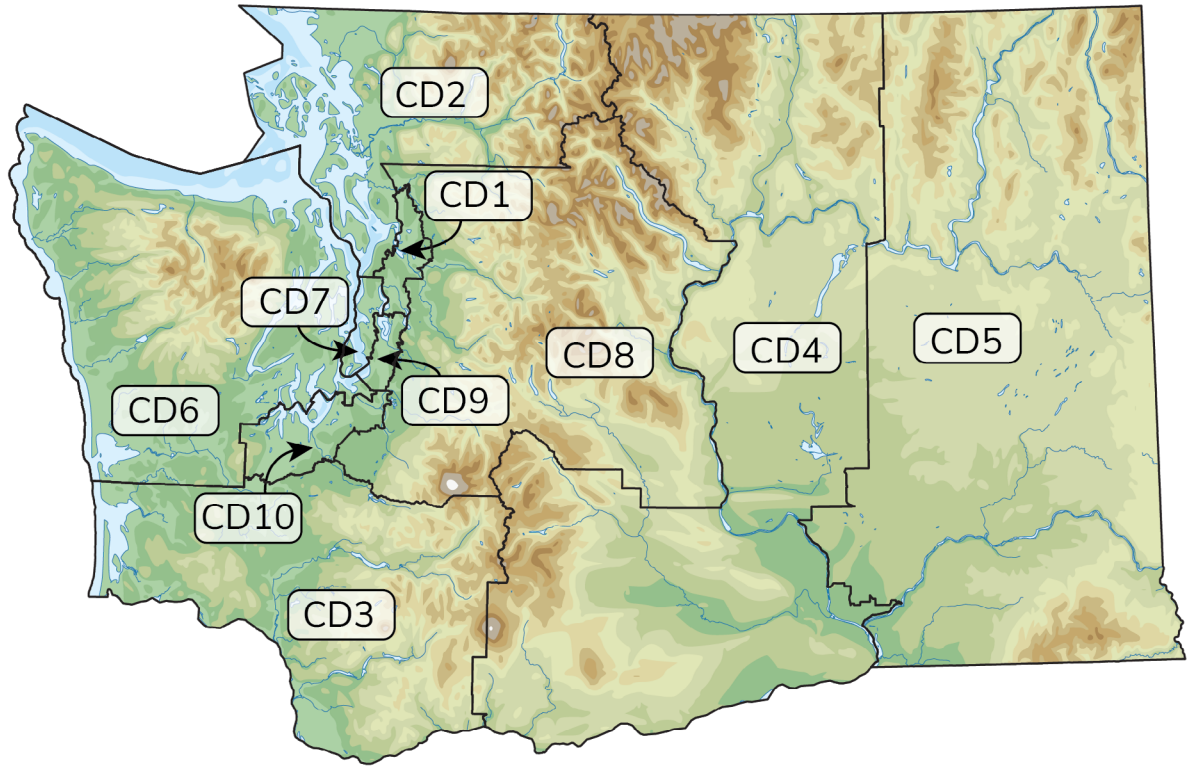

(i) WA Congressional district boundaries, 2012-2021, ***(ii)*** WA Congressional district boundaries, 2022-2031.

REDISTRICTING

Similar to the congressional map, WA's legislative map remains largely unchanged after the latest round of redistricting, with some notable changes. LD14 was drawn to keep Yakima nation intake, but the large Hispanic population in the Tri-Cities is now split between LD14 and LD15; LD28 now includes more Democratic voters, while LD26 now includes more Replubican voters; LD44 and LD47 stand as the most competitive districts.

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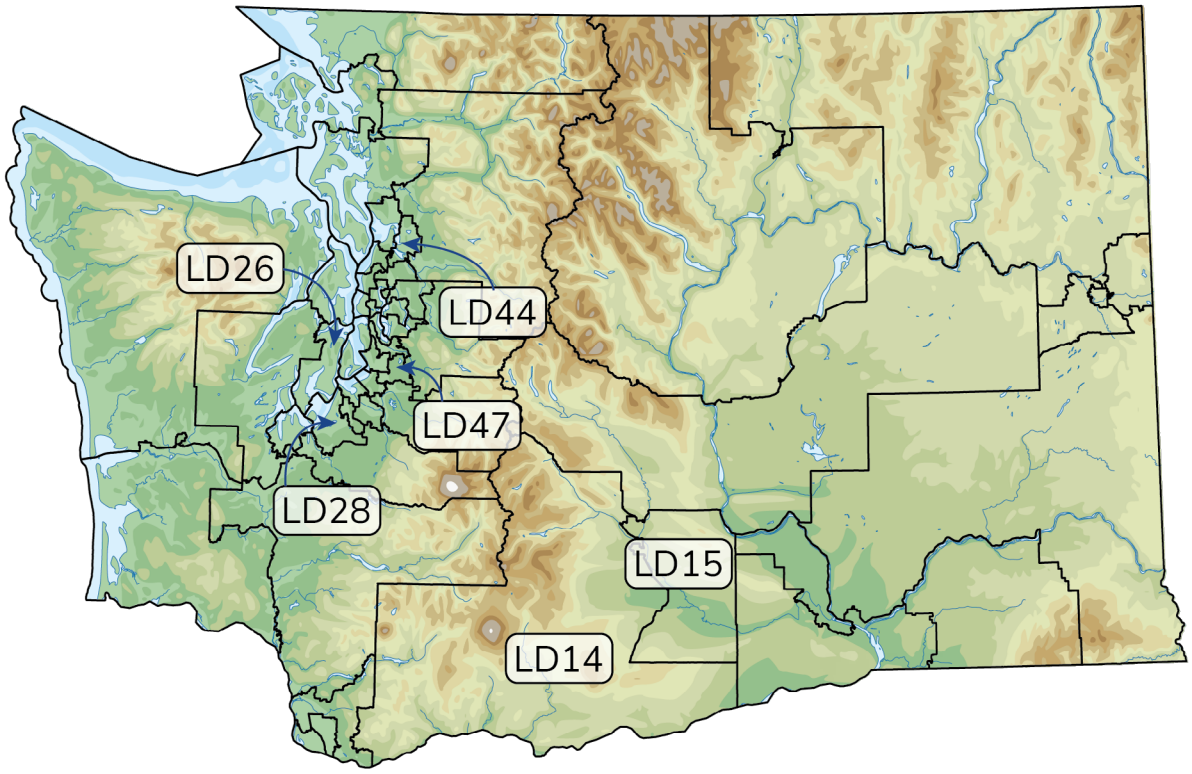

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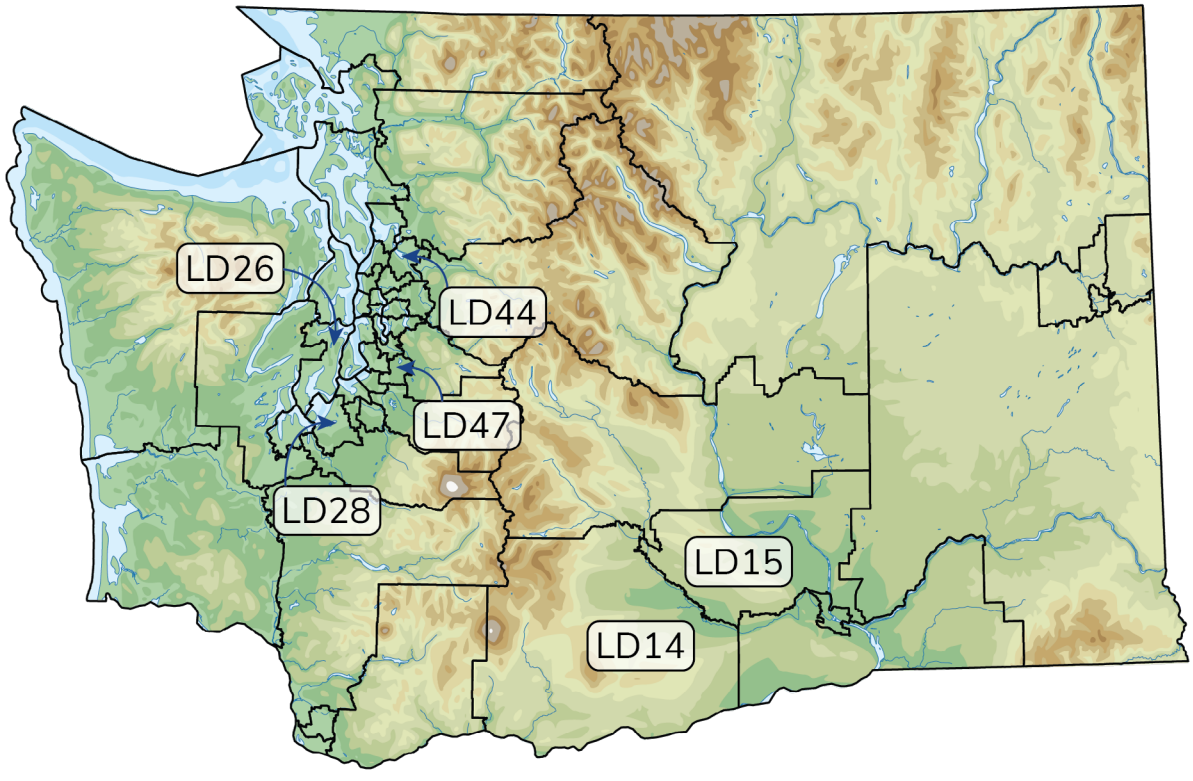


(i) WA Legislative district boundaries, 2012-2021, ***(ii)*** WA Legislative district boundaries, 2022-2031.

overview

METHODOLOGY

DATA SOURCES

Voter file (VAN) | voter ID number, age, sex, race, voting districts, voter status, registration date, vote history, ideology, and vote propensity

Matchback report (Secretary of State) | voter ID number, ballot status, ballot return date

Election results (Secretary of State) | candidate name, party preference, jurisdiction, position, total votes

Canvass results (VAN) | voter ID number, contact type, canvass date, canvass result, committee name

DATA ANALYSIS

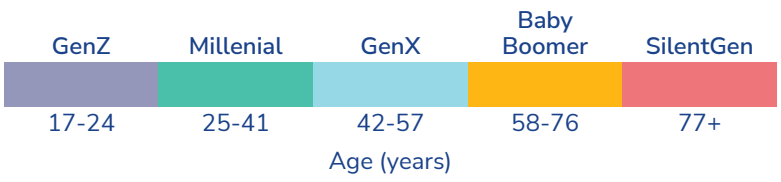
Data was processed using SQL and analyzed and visualized using Python. Ballot data was matched onto the voter file to identify voters who did or did not vote in this year's election. Schematics and graphics were made in Adobe Illustrator, and all assets were compiled in Adobe InDesign.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Sex group | voters with sex scores of "Unknown", "GDU", "Other", or "None" were grouped together as "Other"

Racial group | voters with race scores of "Native American", "Unknown", "Other", or "None" were grouped together as "Other"; the grouping "Hispanic" includes both Hispanic White and Hispanic Non-White, based on census self-report data

Age group | voters were grouped by age to examine generational differences in voting behavior



KEY TERMS

AAPI | Asian American and Pacific Islander

BIPOC | Black, Indigenous, and People of Color

Progressive | voter with an ideology score >70

Conservative | voter with an ideology score <30

Voter turnout | percentage of registered voters in a given area that voted in a given election

Scores | values assigned to voters by Catalist's mathematical models that are used to predict voter behavior or characteristics

VAN | Voter Activation Network; the VAN houses voter file data

MODELS & SCORES

Ideology | estimate of the likelihood that a given individual supports progressive issues; scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 = very likely conservative and 100 = very likely progressive

Vote propensity | estimate of the likelihood that a given individual will vote in a specific election; scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 = very unlikely to vote and 100 = very likely to vote

Race | estimate of the likelihood of a given individual's race, as WA state does not collect race or ethnicity data during voter registration; scores are cross-referenced with census data and are accurate at the district and precinct levels, but not at the individual level

This report is an interactive PDF! Clicking on the name of individual districts or counties on page 9 will take you directly to that page, and clicking on the chapter title (e.g., "election results") of any page will bring you back to that chapter page.

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election results

STATEWIDE RACES

The 2022 election cycle in Washington state is headlined by two major races. Patty Murray (D) is running for re-election to a sixth term as U.S. Senator, and will face challenger Tiffany Smiley (R) this fall. Steve Hobbs (D) is running to fill the remainder of his appointment as Secretary of State, and will face Julie Andersen (I) in the fall.

registered voters: 4,682,637

voter turnout: 40.4%

change from 2018: -0.5%

network outreach: 128,570

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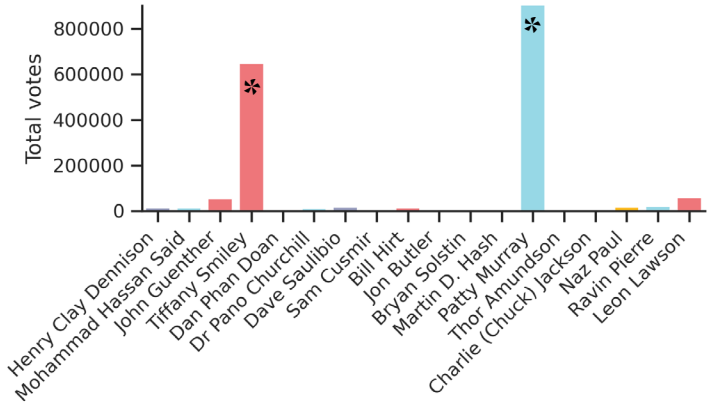

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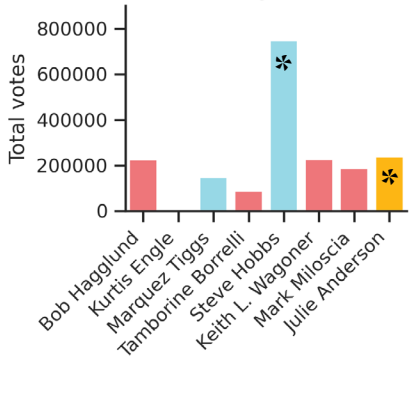

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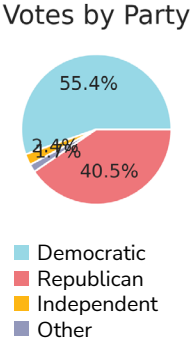

(i) Total votes cast for each U.S. Senate candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each Secretary of State candidate, *(iii)* Total votes cast for each party in the U.S. Senate race. Patty Murray (D) and Tiffany Smiley (R) will face off for U.S. Senator, and Steve Hobbs (D) and Julie Anderson (I) will face off for Secretary of State.

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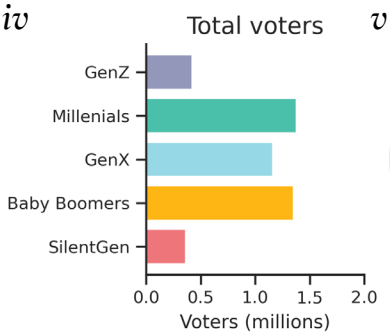

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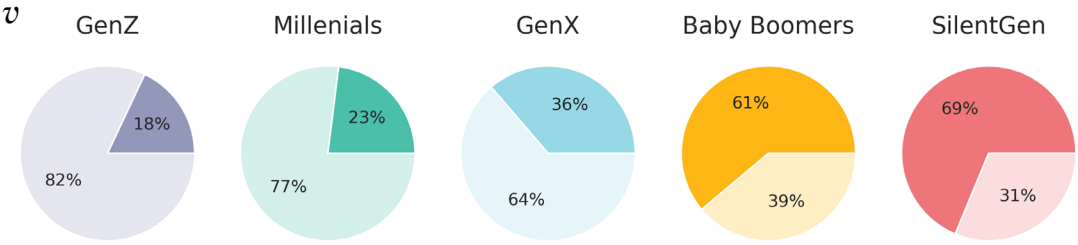

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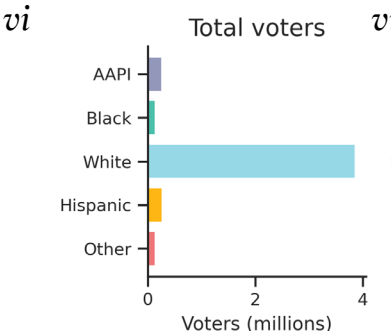

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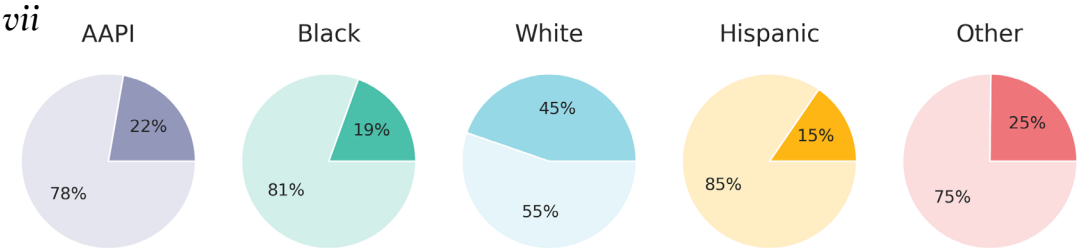
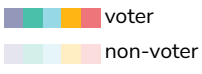


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, GenX, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in WA state. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with statewide turnout >50%.



election results

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 1st Congressional District lies in the North Puget Sound, and has been represented by incumbent Suzan Delbene (D) since it was drawn in the 2012 redistricting cycle. DelBene won 62% of the vote in CD1, and will face off against Vincent J. Cavaleri (R) in the fall.

registered voters: 440,138

voter turnout: 37.4%

change from 2018: -1.8%

network outreach: 2,936

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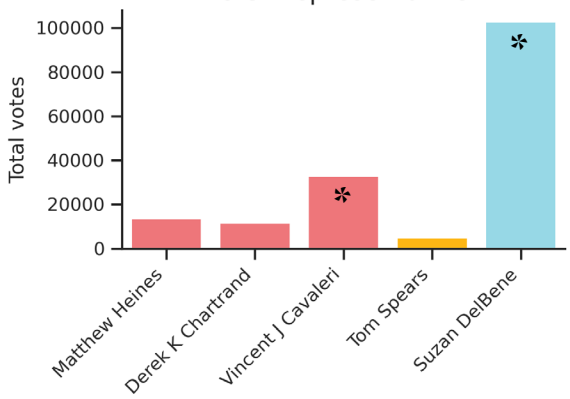

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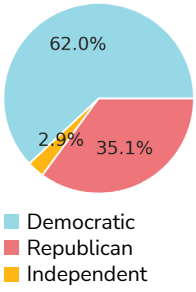

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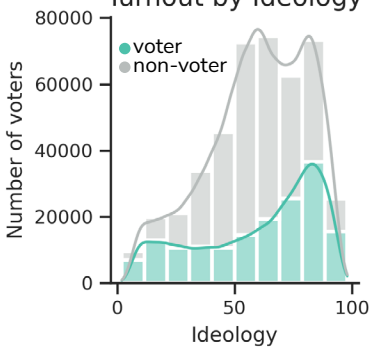
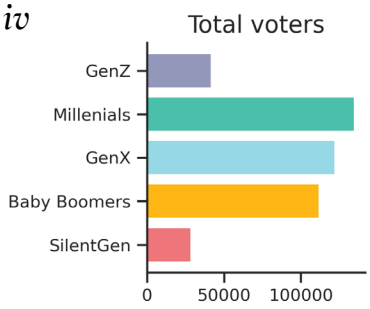


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Suzan DelBene (D) and Vincent J. Cavaleri (R) received the most votes in CD1.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD1.

iv



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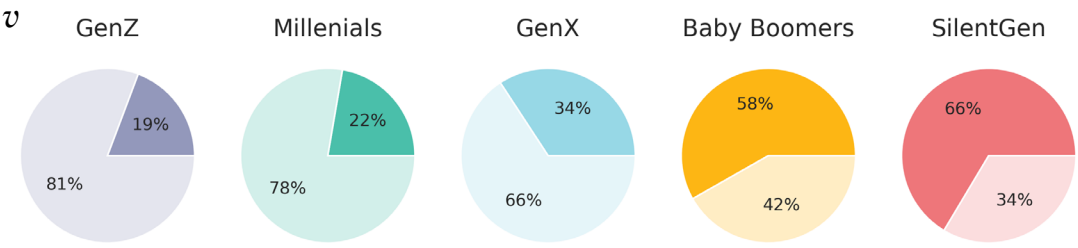

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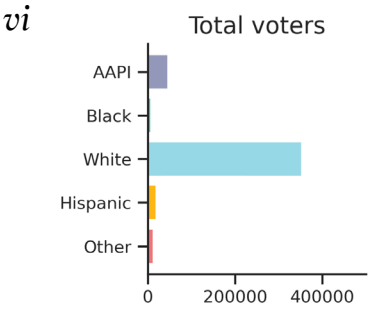

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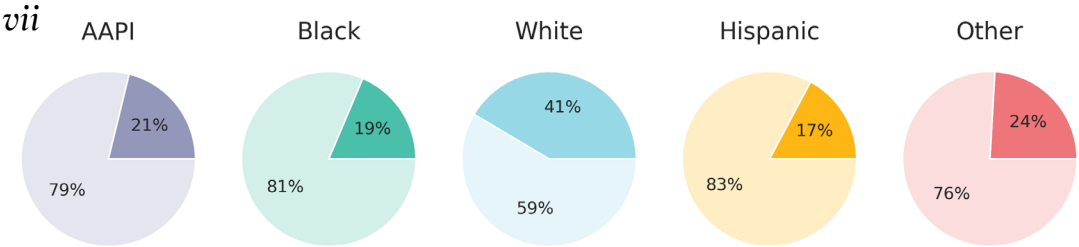
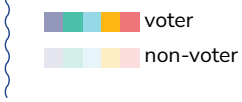


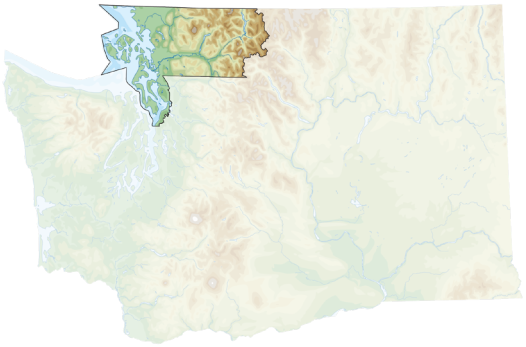
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and GenX voters, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in CD1. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 2nd Congressional District covers much of Northwestern WA, and has been represented by Rick Larsen (D) since 2000. Larsen received >60% of the vote in the Primary, and will face Dan Matthews (R) in the fall. Turnout in CD2 was the third highest in this year's Primary, driven by record turnout in LD42.



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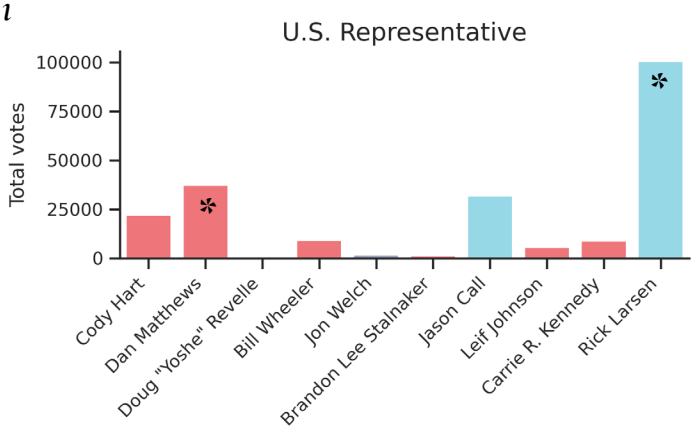

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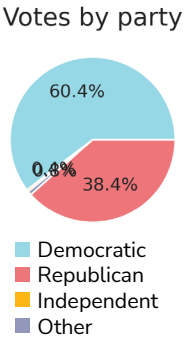

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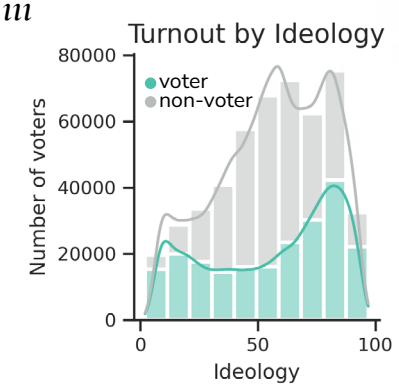

(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Rick Larsen (D) and Dan Matthews (R) received the most votes in CD2.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD2.

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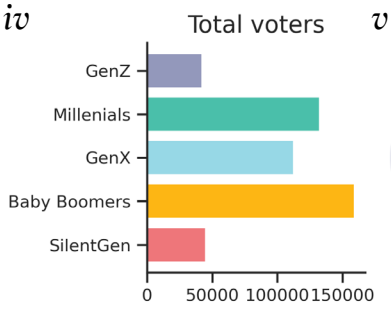

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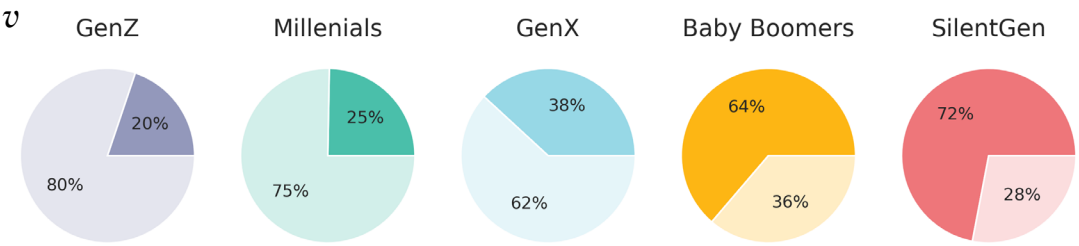

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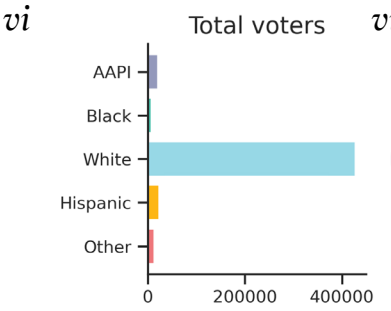

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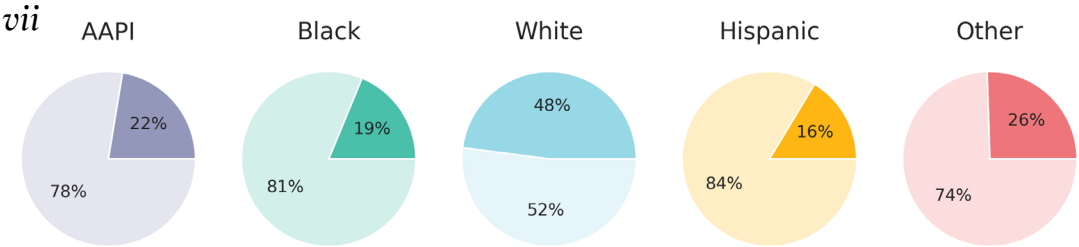
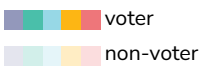


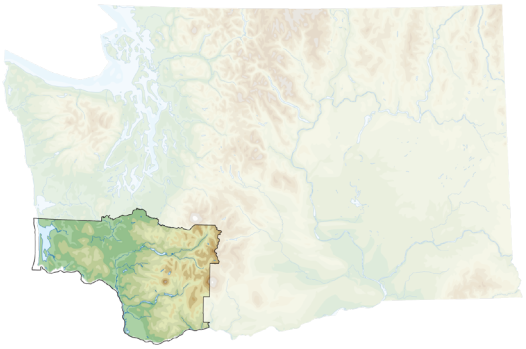
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD2. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 3rd CD spans much of Southwest WA, and is the only open seat in WA after incumbent Jaime Herrera Beutler (R) lost her bid for re-election to a sixth term. Joe Kent (R) will face off against Marie Gluesenkamp Perez (D) in a race that is likely to be closer than if Beutler had won her Primary, given the large share of progressive voters in the district.



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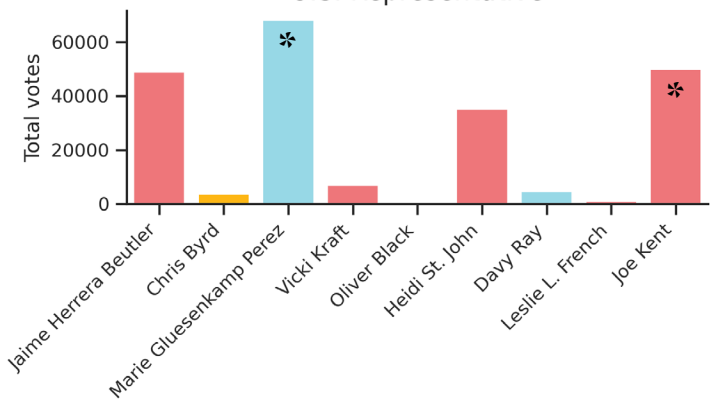

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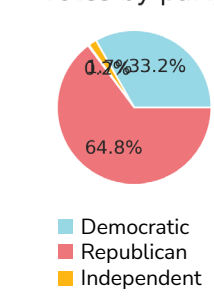

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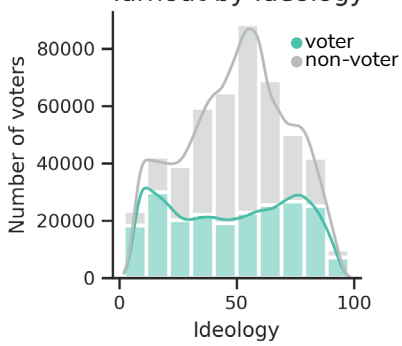
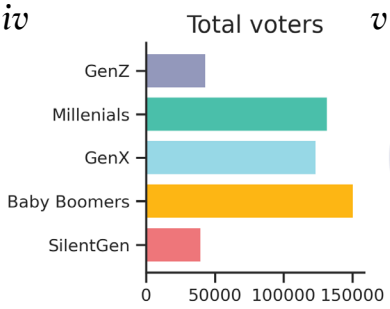


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Marie Gluesenkamp Perez (D) and Joe Kent (R) received the most votes in CD3.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in CD3.

iv



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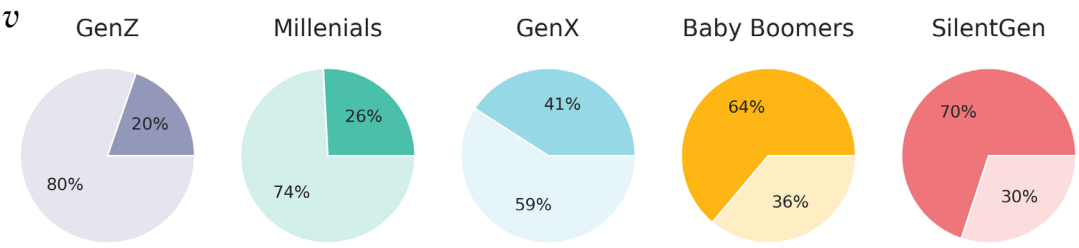

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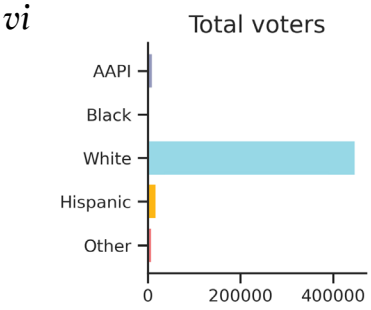

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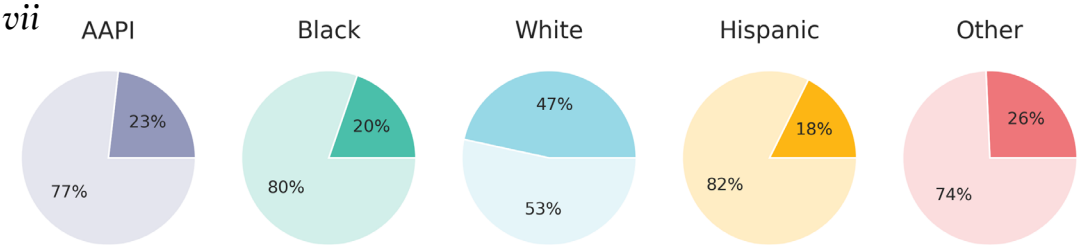
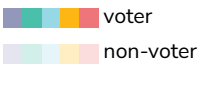


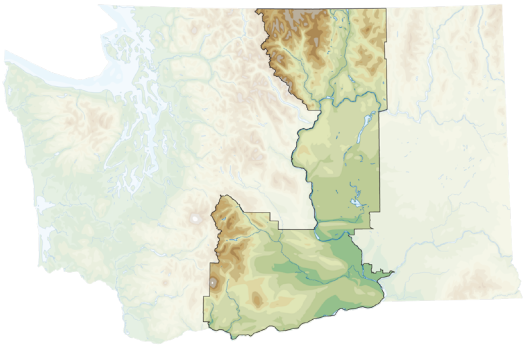
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD3. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



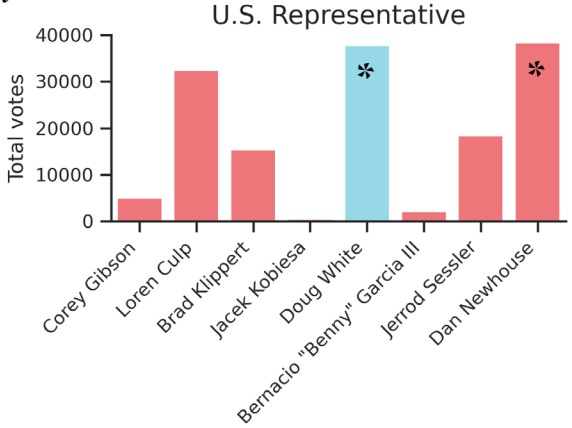
election results

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 4th CD covers a larger swath of Central WA, and has been represented by Dan Newhouse (R) since 2015. Newhouse narrowly survived his bid for re-election, becoming just the second Republican nationwide to advance to the General Election after voting to impeach former president Trump. Newhouse will face Doug White (D) this fall.



i



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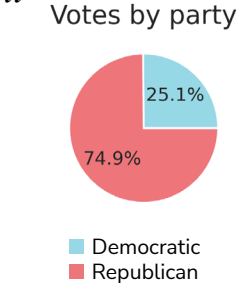

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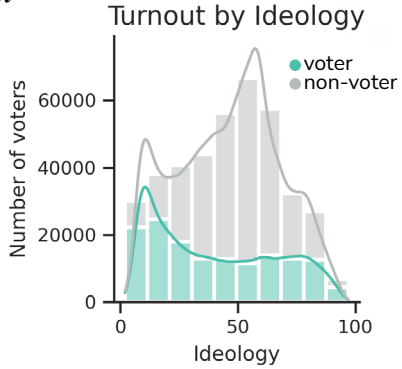
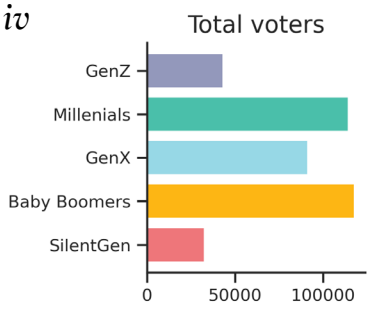


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Doug White (D) and Dan Newhouse (R) received the most votes in CD4.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD4.

iv



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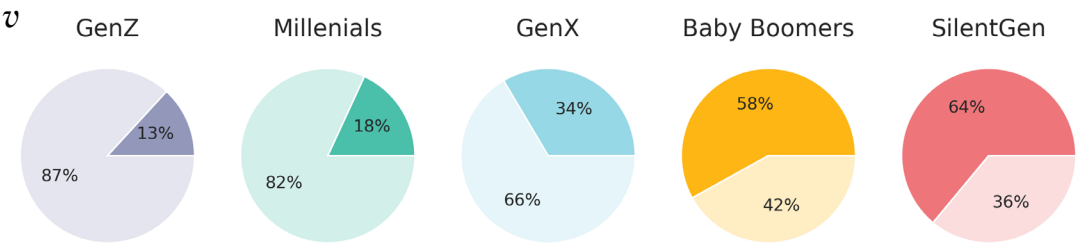

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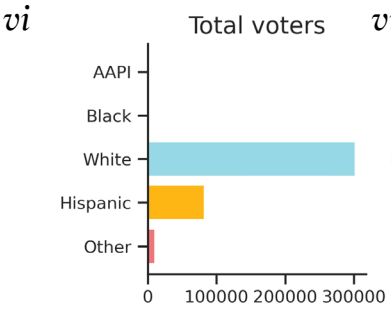

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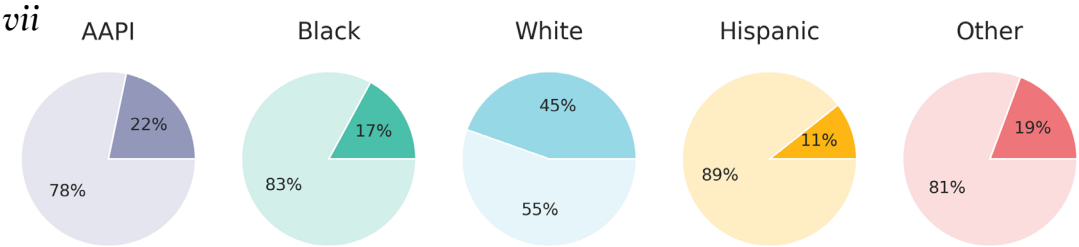
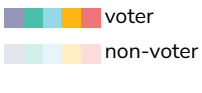


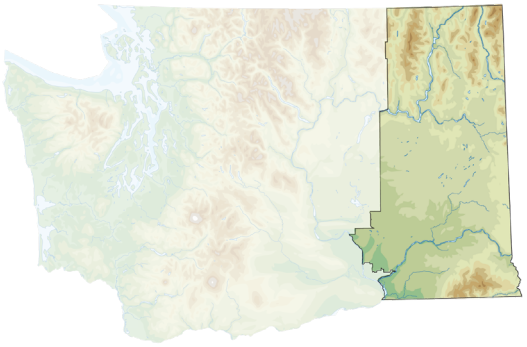
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and Millenials, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in CD4. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 5th CD covers the entirety of Eastern Washington, including Spokane, and has been represented by Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R) since 2005. McMorris Rodgers won nearly 60% of the vote, and will face off against Natasha Hill (D) this fall. CD5 had the 2nd highest decrease in turnout from 2018, driven by low turnout among progressive voters.



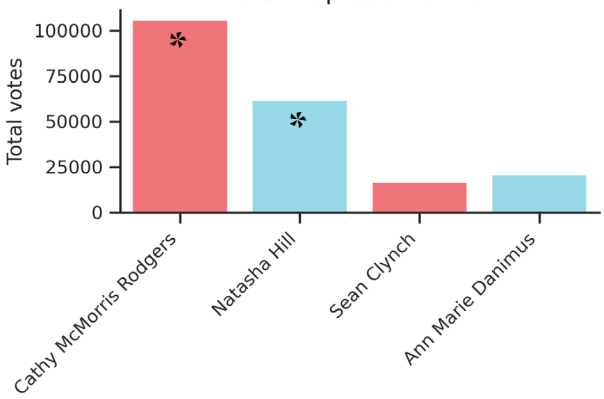
registered voters: 492,478

voter turnout: 41.7%

change from 2018: -3.7%

network outreach: 74,290

i



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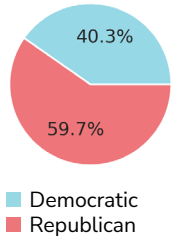

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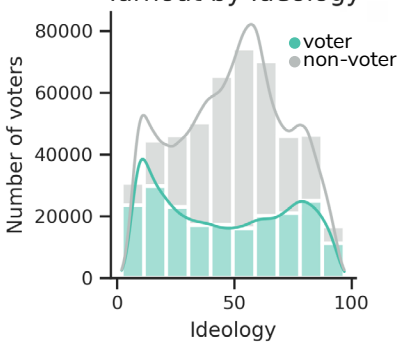
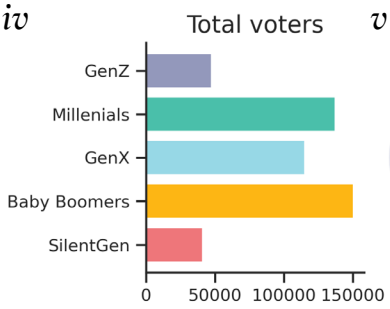


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R) and Natasha Hill (D) received the most votes in CD5.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a largers share of non-voters in CD5.

iv



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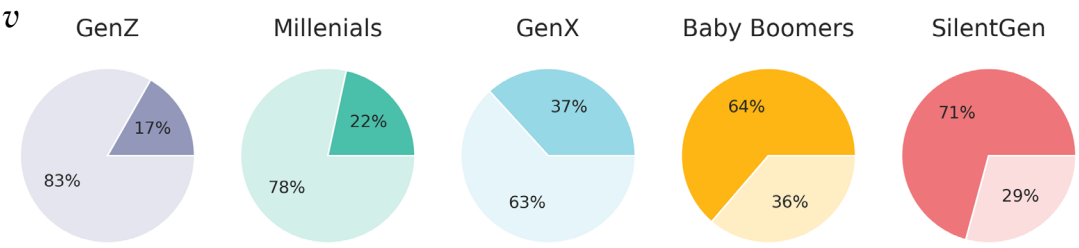

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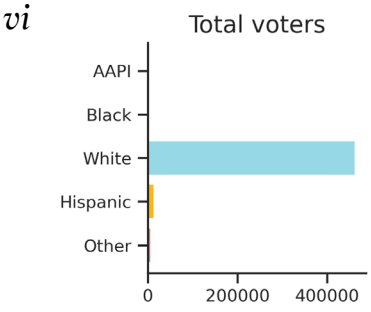

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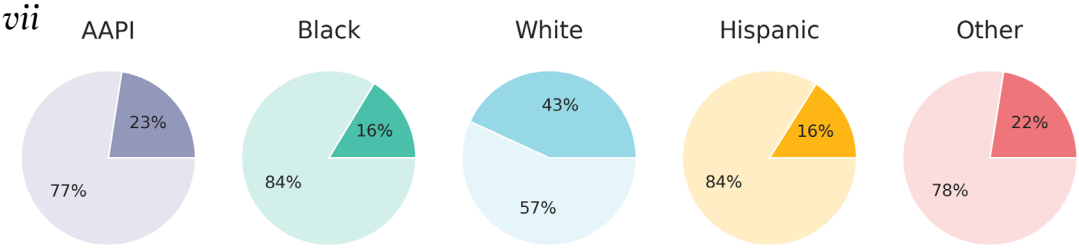
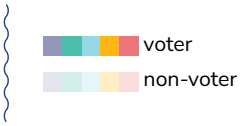


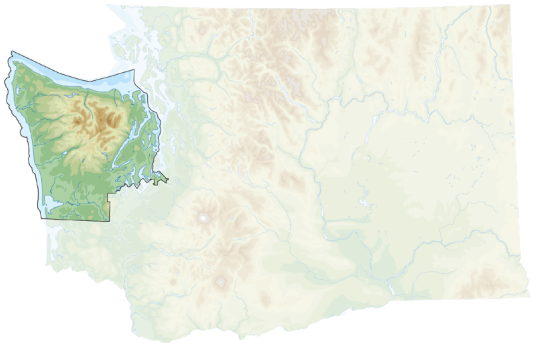
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD5. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 6th CD encompasses the Olympic Peninsula, and has been represented by Derek Kilmer (D) since 2013. Kilmer won nearly 60% of the vote, and will face Elizabeth Kreiselmaier (R) in the fall. Turnout in CD6 was the highest in WA state, driven by high turnout from progressives.



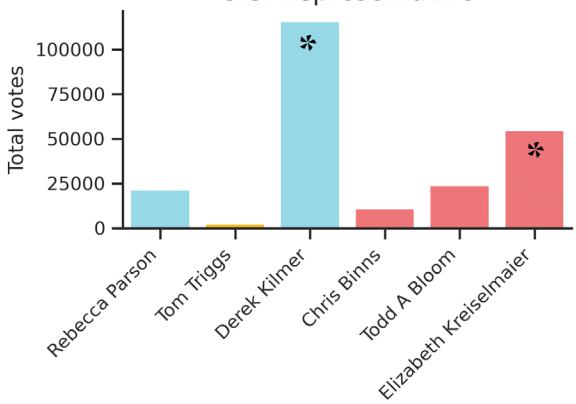
registered voters: 507,551

voter turnout: 44.9%

change from 2018: +4.2%

network outreach: 12,082

i



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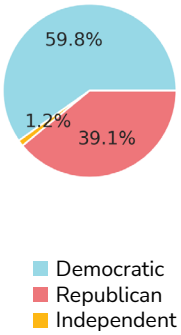
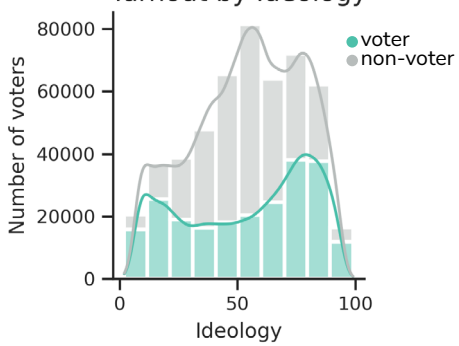


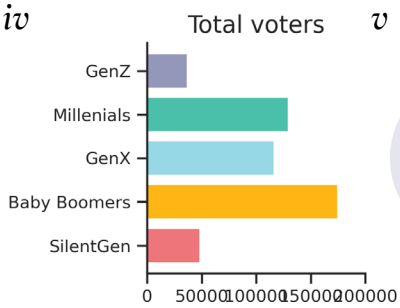
iii



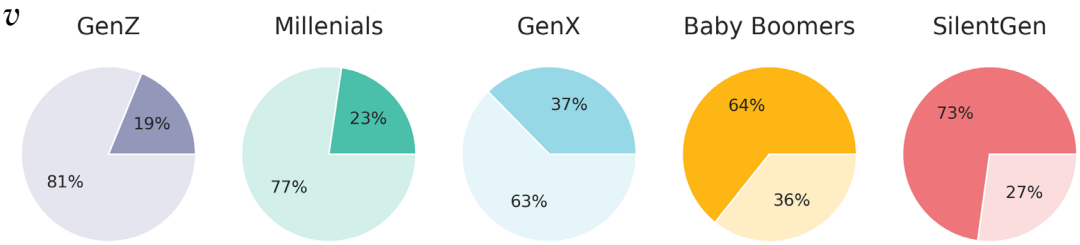
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Derek Kilmer (D) and Elizabeth Kreiselmaier (R) received the most votes in CD6.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD6.

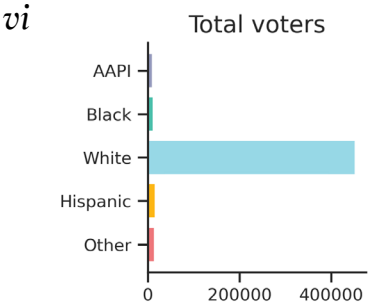
iv



v



vi



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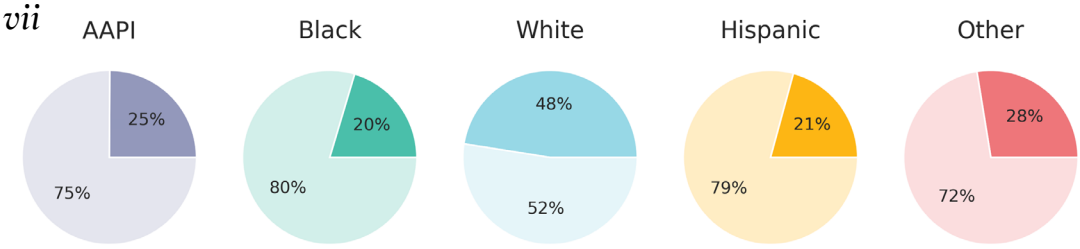
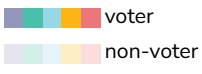


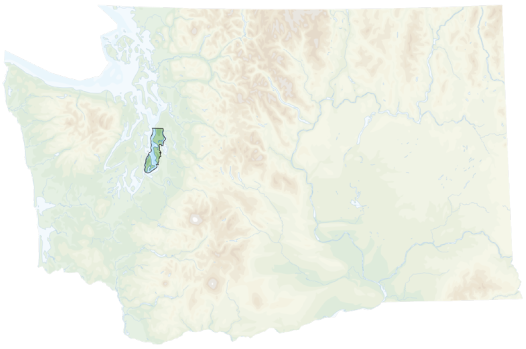
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD6. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 7th CD covers most of Seattle in the North Puget Sound, and has been represented by Pramila Jayapal (D) since 2017. Jayapal won nearly 85% of the vote in a district where progressives widely outnumber conservatives, and will face Cliff Moon (R) in the fall.



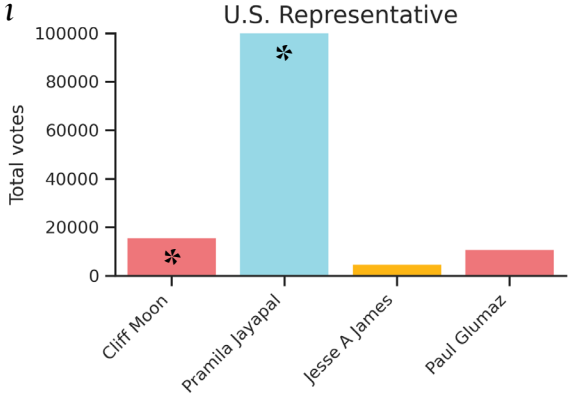
registered voters: 497,892

voter turnout: 42.0%

change from 2018: -2.9%

network outreach: 3,564

i



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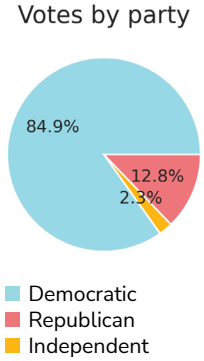
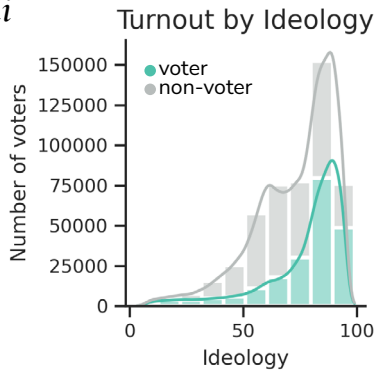


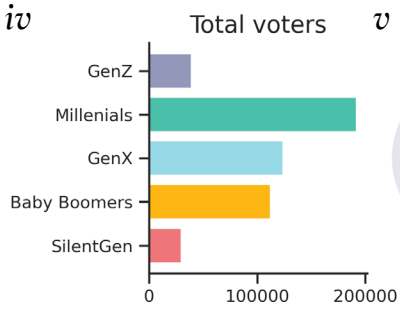
iii



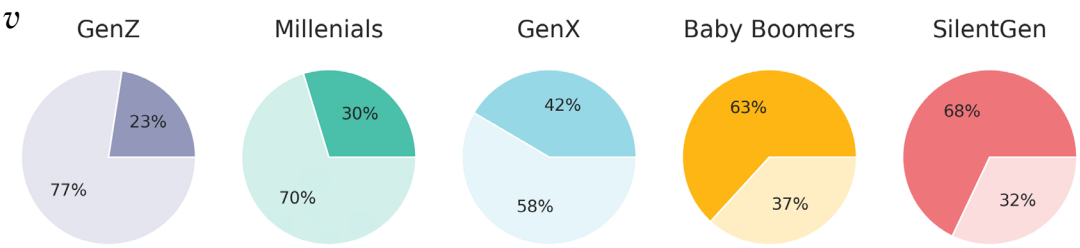
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Pramila Jayapal (D) and Cliff Moon (R) received the most votes in CD7

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD7.

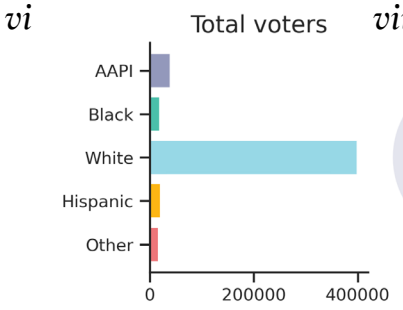
iv



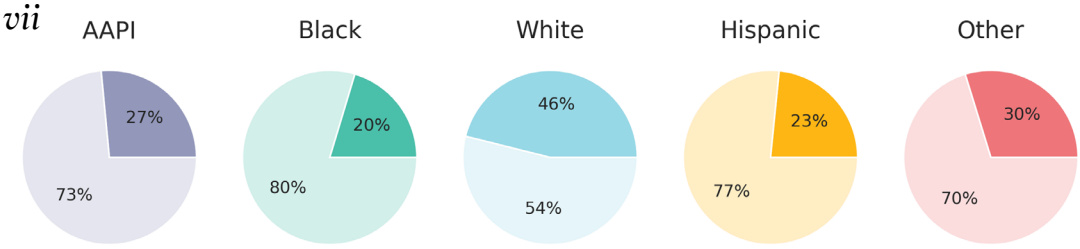
v



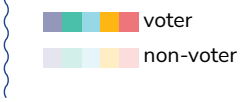
vi



vii



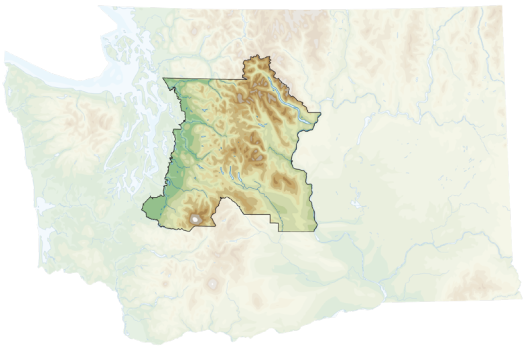
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, White, and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in CD7. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 8th CD covers much of Central Washington, and is the only true toss-up in the state. CD8 was represented by Republicans from its creation in 1983 until 2019, when Dr. Kim Schrier (D) won by <5%. Schrier will face Matt Larkin (R) in the fall, in a district with a large share of lean-progressive voters who did not vote in the Primary.



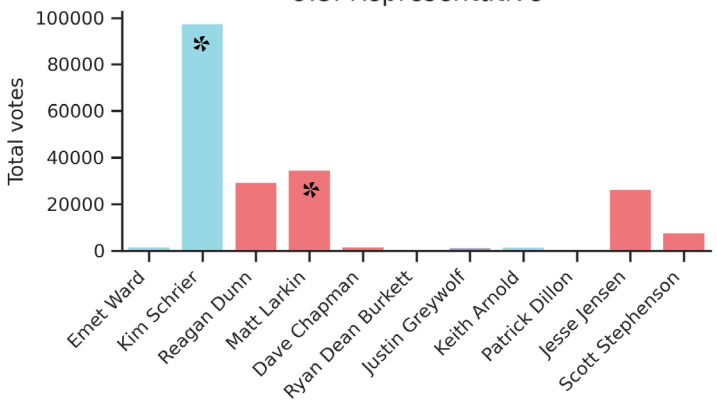
registered voters: 496,401

voter turnout: 40.6%

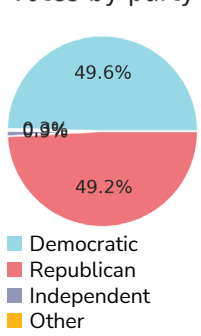
change from 2018: +2.1%

network outreach: 5,133

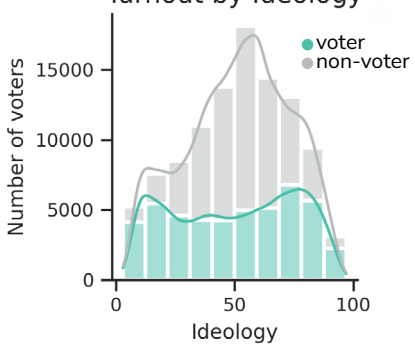
i



ii



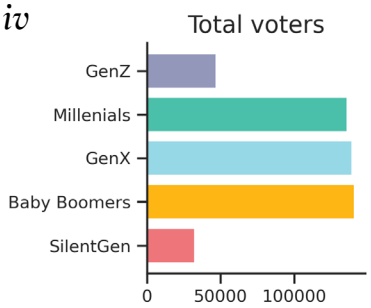
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Kim Schrier (D) and Matt Larkin (R) received the most votes in CD8.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD8.

iv



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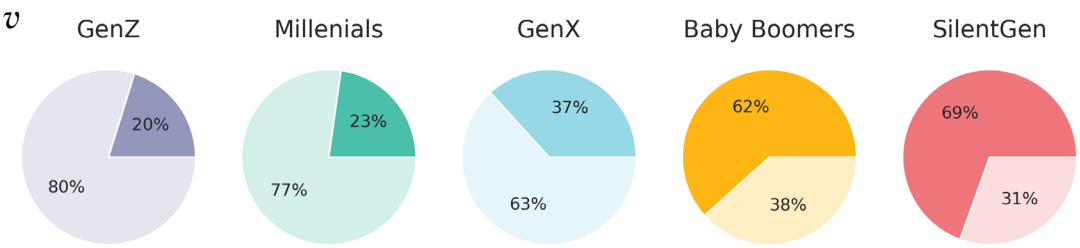

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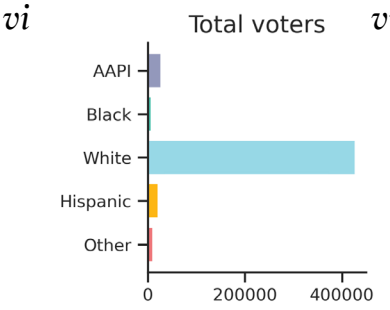

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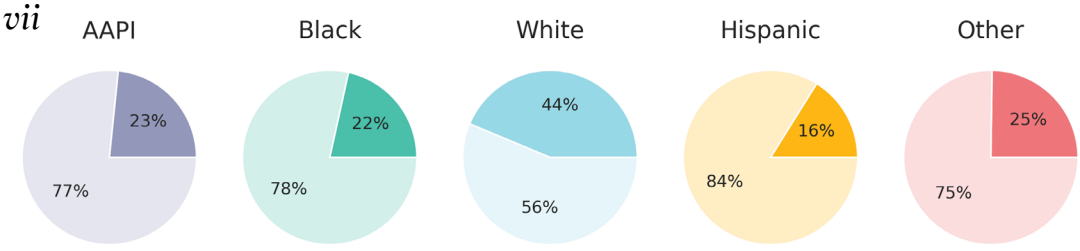
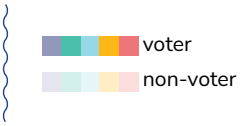


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD8. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 9th CD covers most of South Seattle in King County, and is the only majority minority district in the state. The 9th has been represented by Adam Smith (D) since 1997. For the third time since 2014, Smith will face Doug Basler (R) in the fall. Turnout in CD9 was the lowest in the state and had the largest decrease from 2018, with the largest decreases from progressive voters.

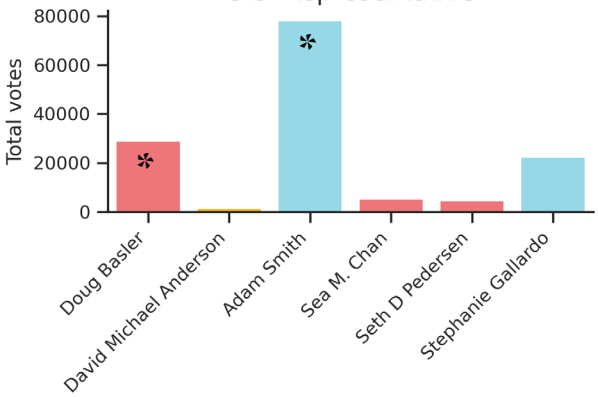
registered voters: 424,551

voter turnout: 33.0%

change from 2018: -3.8%

network outreach: 21,690

i



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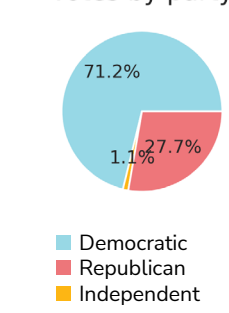

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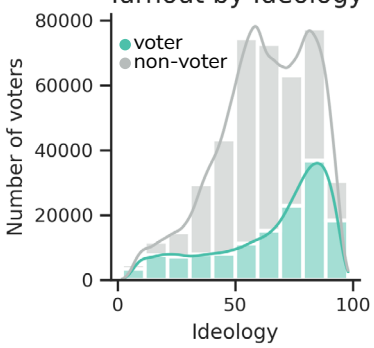
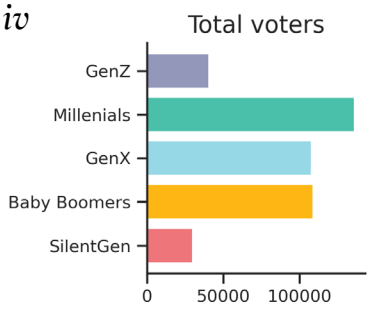


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Adam Smith (D) and Doug Basler (R) received the most votes in CD9.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD9.

iv



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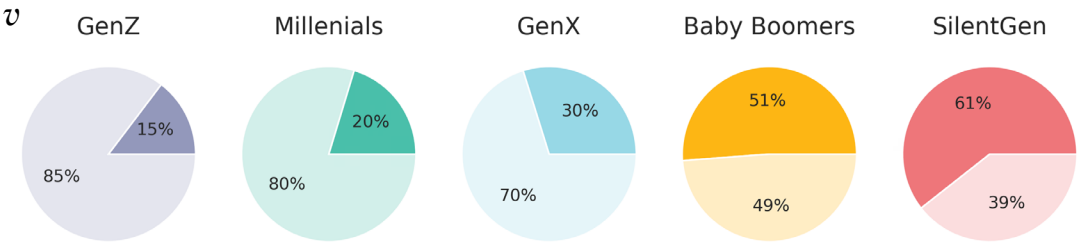

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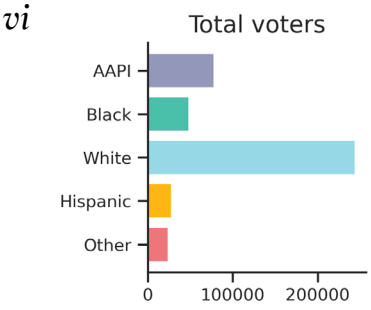

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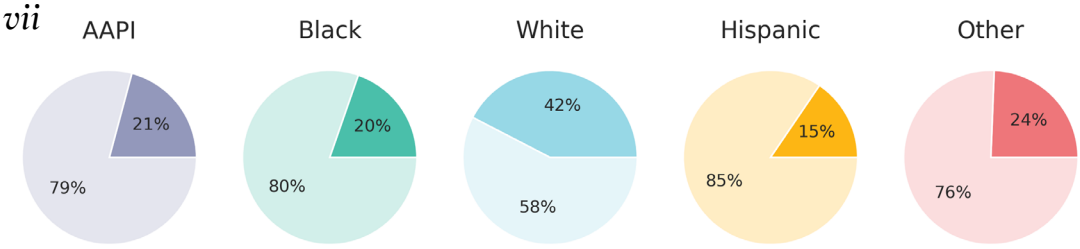
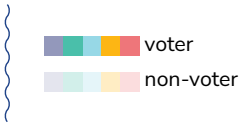


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, White, and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in CD9. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

WA's 10th CD spans the South Puget Sound, including Olympia and eastern Tacoma, and is currently represented by Marilyn Strickland (D), the first Black congressional representative ever elected in Washington State. Strickland will face Keith R. Swank (R) in the fall.

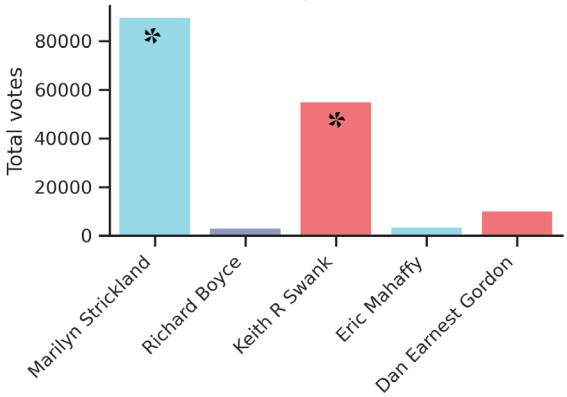
registered voters: 440,565

voter turnout: 36.6%

change from 2018: +3.3%

network outreach: 3,509

i



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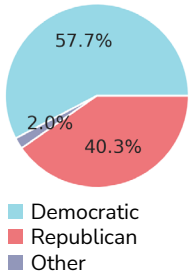

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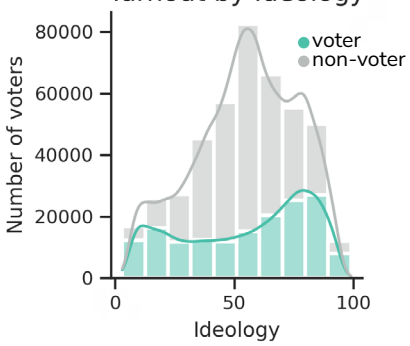
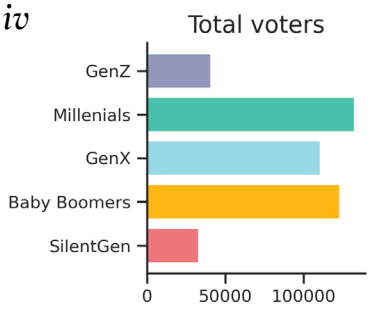


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Marilyn Strickland (D) and Keith R. Swank (R) received the most votes in CD10.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD10.

iv



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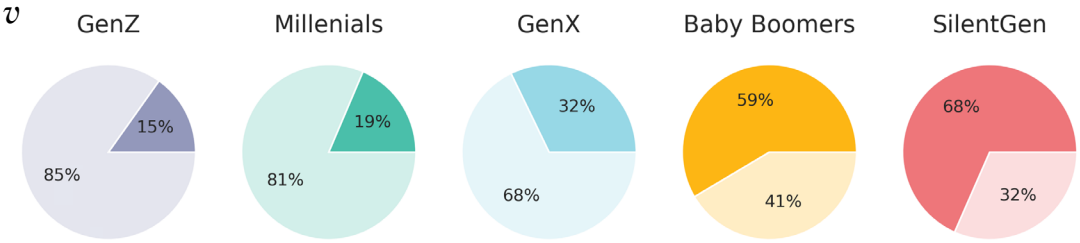

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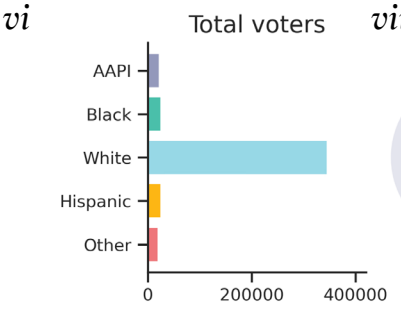

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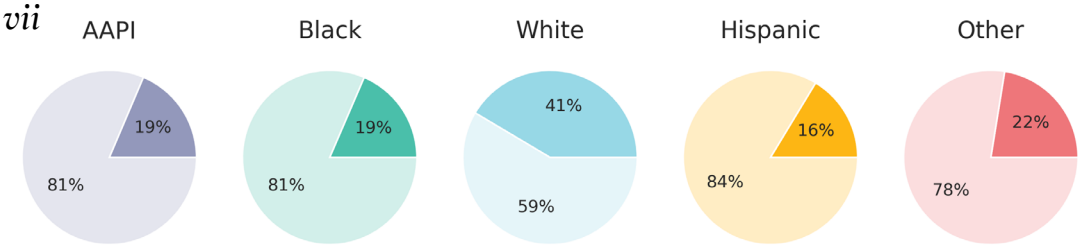
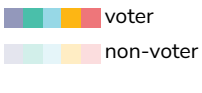


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in CD10. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

1ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 1st LD covers parts of King and Snohomish counties, including Lake Forest Park, Kirkland, Bothell, and Woodinville. Incumbents Davina Duerr (D) and Shelley Kloba (D) won solid majorities of the vote and should easily defeat their challengers in the fall.

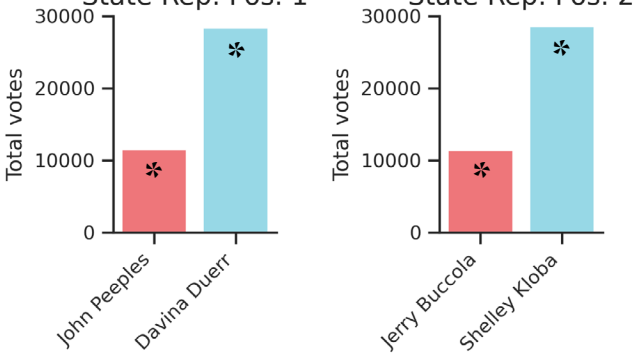
registered voters: 97,374

voter turnout: 41.3%

change from 2018: +3.7%

network outreach: 308

i



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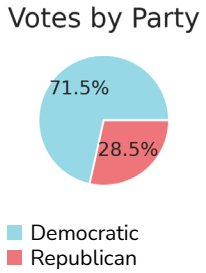

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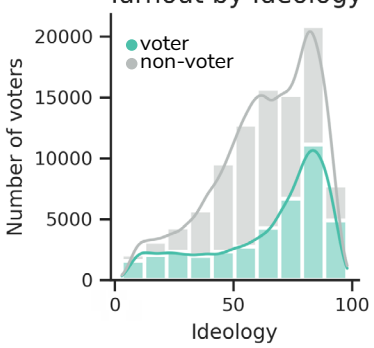
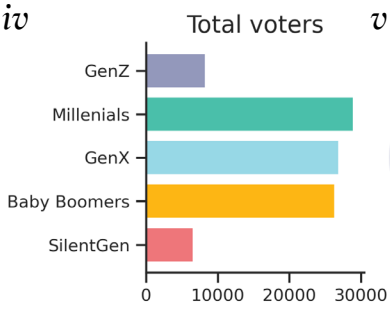


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Davina Duerr (D) and John Peeples (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Shelley Kloba (D) and Jerry Buccola (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD1.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD1.

iv



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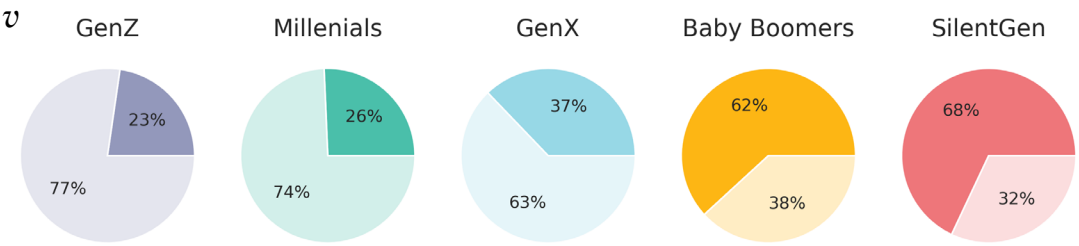

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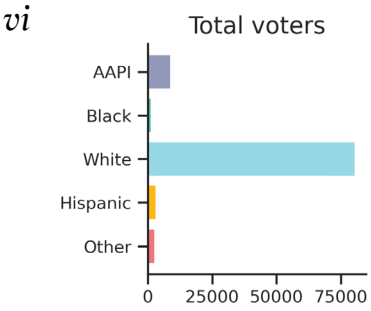

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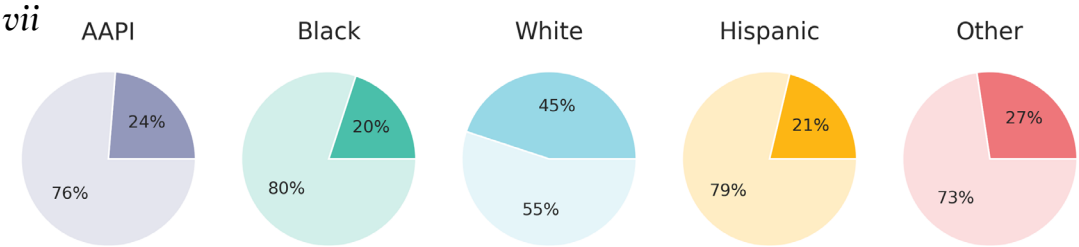
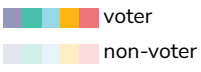


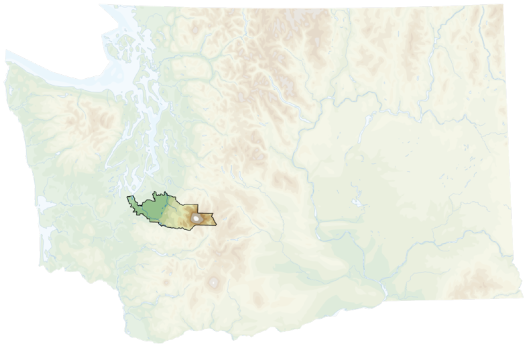
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, GenX, and Baby Boomers, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD1. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

2ND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 2nd LD covers parts of Pierce and Thurston counties in the South Puget Sound, including Eatonville, Yelm, and Nisqually Nation. Andrew Barkis (R) ran unopposed and will hold Pos. 1, while Republican House Leader JT Wilcox (R) won a solid majority of the vote and will likely hold his seat after the General.



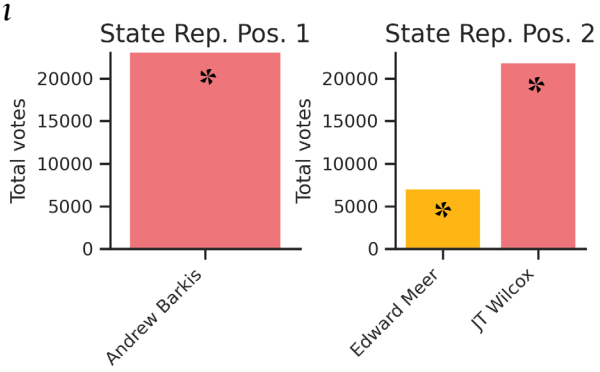
registered voters: 96,719

voter turnout: 33.6%

change from 2018: +4.7%

network outreach: 128

i



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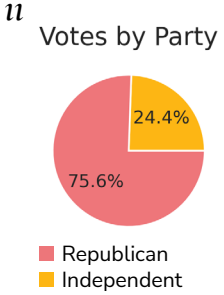

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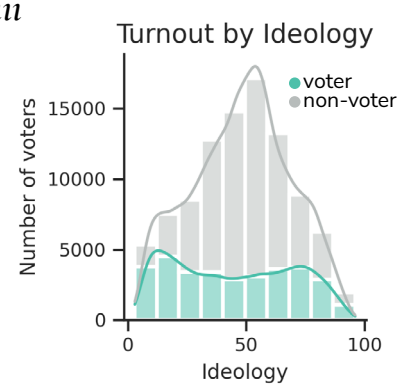
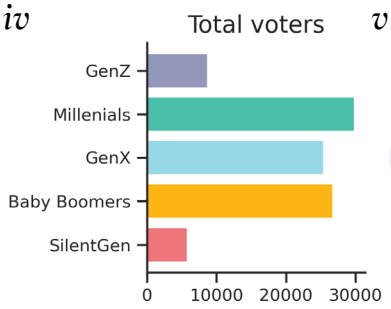


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Andrew Barkis (R) has won Pos. 1, and JT Wilcox (R) and Edward Meer (I) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD2.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD2.

iv



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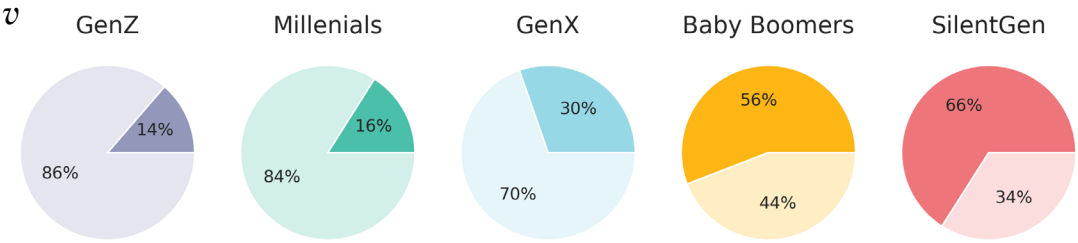

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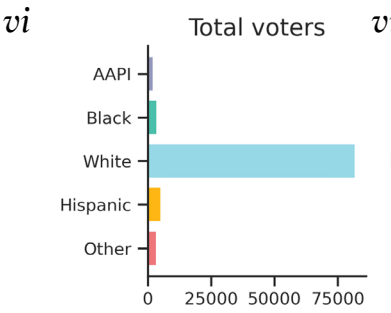
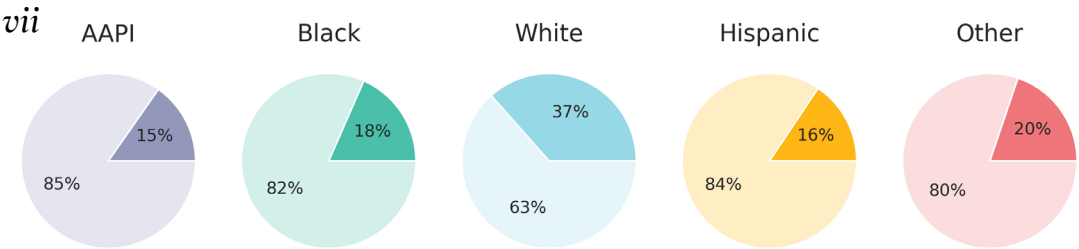
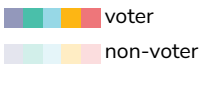


vii



(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, GenX, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD2. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

3RD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 3rd LD lies in Spokane county in Eastern Washington, and includes most of Spokane. Incumbents Marcus Riccelli (D) and Timm Ormsby (D) each won >60% of the vote and will likely hold their seats, given the relatively large number of progressives in LD3.

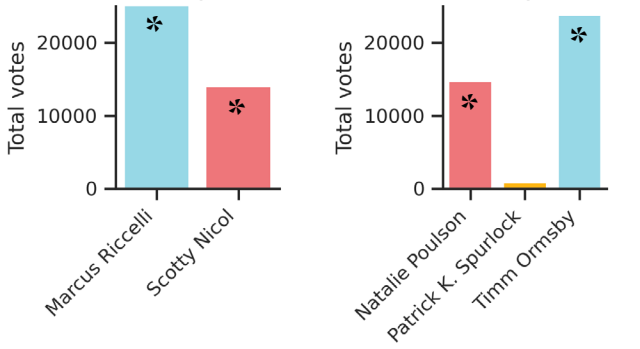
registered voters: 97,704

voter turnout: 40.3%

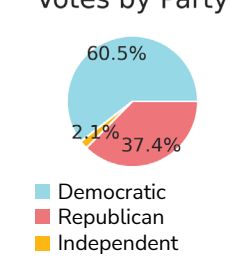
change from 2018: +0.8%

network outreach: 36,551

i



ii



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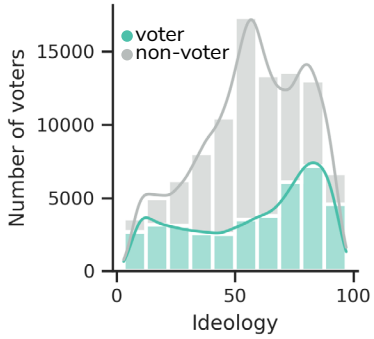
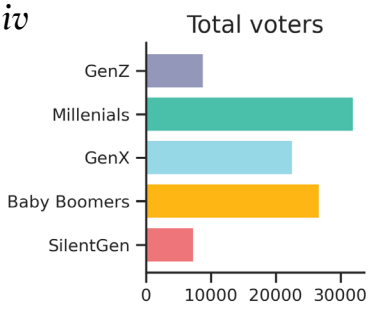


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Marcus Riccelli (D) and Scotty Nicol (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Timm Ormsby (D) and Natalie Poulson (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD3.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD3.

iv



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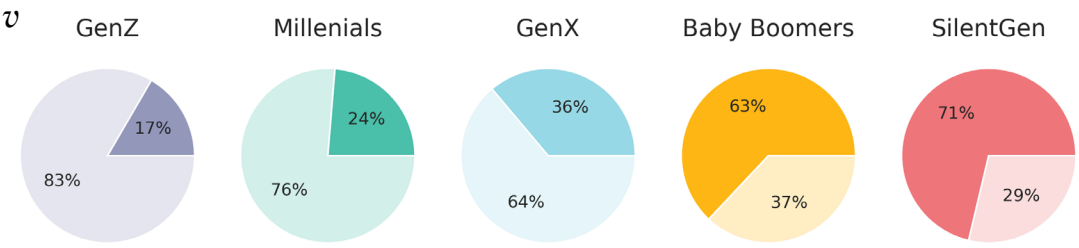
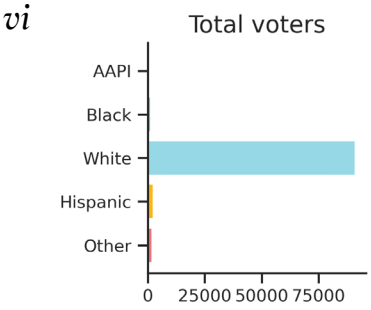


vi



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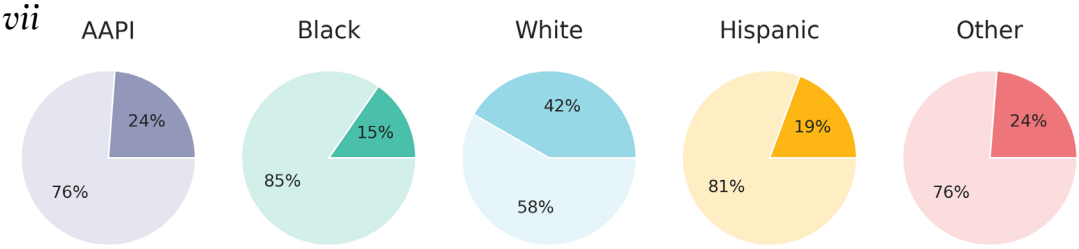
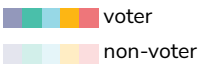


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD3. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

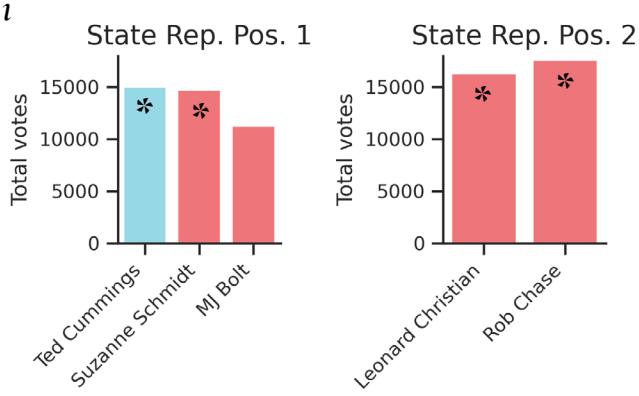


election results

4TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 4th LD covers a large portion of Spokane county in Eastern Washington, including Spokane Valley. Ted Cummings (D) and Suzanne Schmidt (R) will face off for the open Pos 1 after Bob McCaslin's (R) retirement, while incumbent Rob Chase (R) will face a close race against Leonard Christian (R).

i



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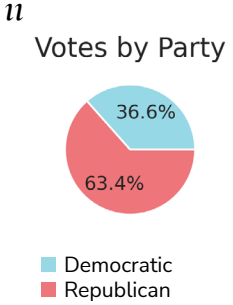

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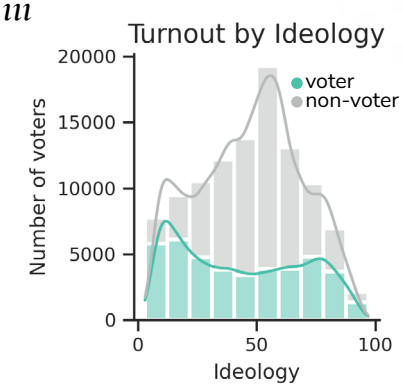
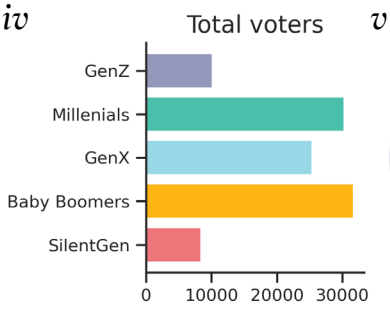


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Ted Cummings (D) and Suzanne Schmidt (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Rob Chase (R) and Leonard Christian (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD4.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD4.

iv



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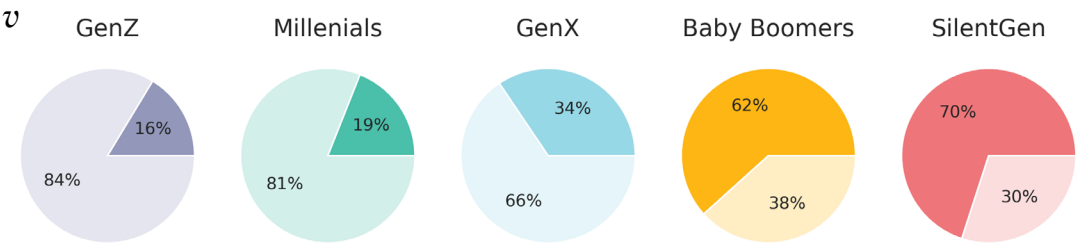

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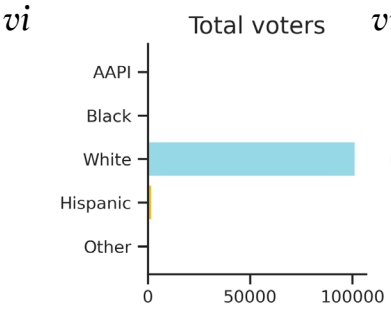

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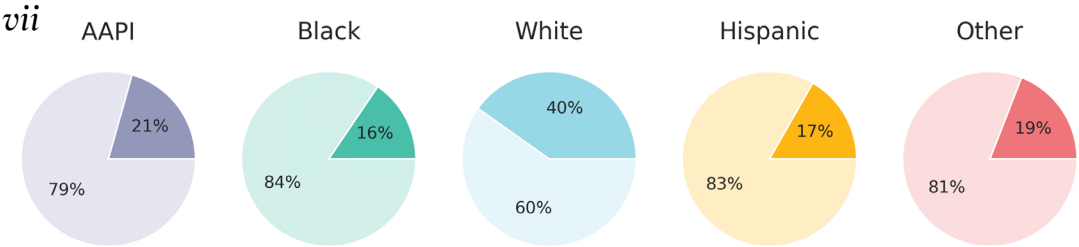
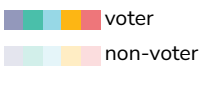


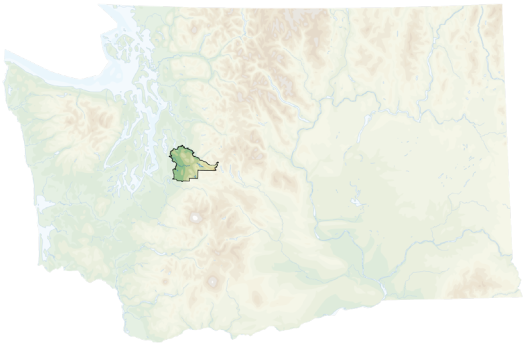
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD4. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 5th LD lies in the South Puget Sound, including parts of Renton, Kent, Sammamish, Issaquah, Snoqualmie, and Snoqualmie Nation. Incumbents Bill Ramos (D) and Lisa Callan (D) won solid majorities in their races, and will likely win re-election given the relatively large number of progressives in LD5.



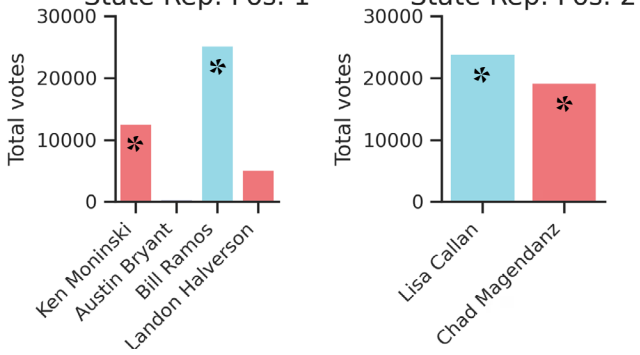
registered voters: 102,371

voter turnout: 42.2%

change from 2018: -0.5%

network outreach: 1,411

i



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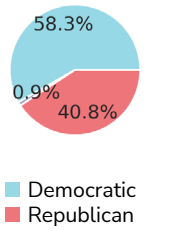

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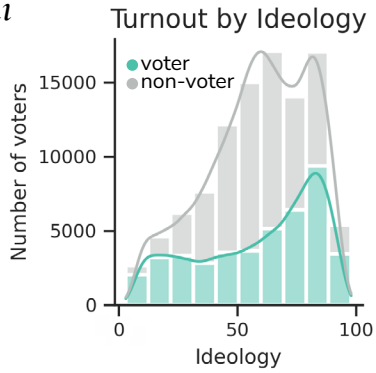
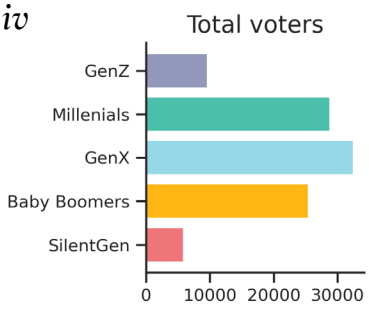


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Bill Ramos (D) and Ken Moninski (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Lisa Callan (D) and Chad Magendanz (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD5.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD5.

iv



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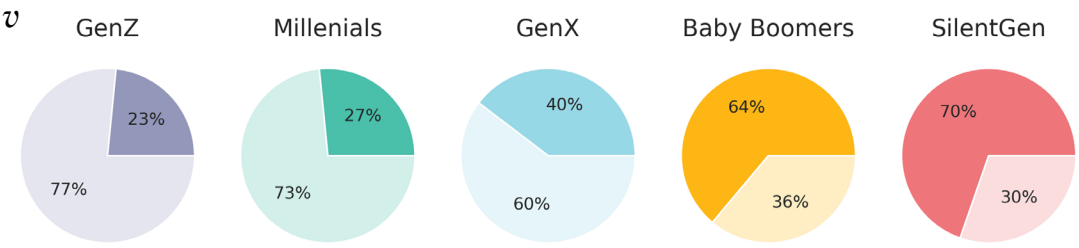

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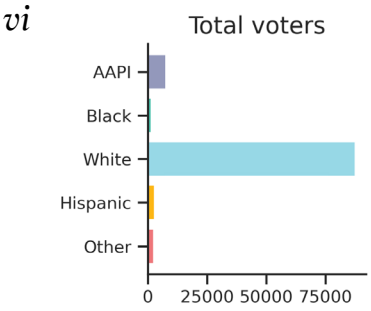

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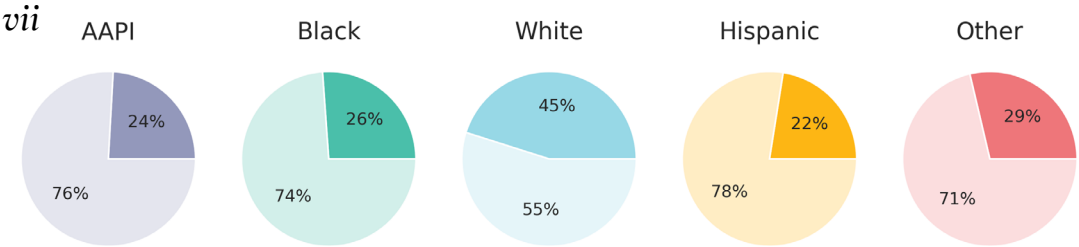
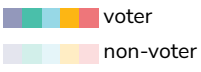


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. GenX, Millenials, White, and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD5. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

6TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 6th LD covers the northwestern portion of Spokane county in Eastern Washington, including parts of Spokane, Airway Heights, and Medical Lake. Jeff Holy (R) and Mike Volz (R) ran unopposed and will hold onto the 6th's State Senator and Pos. 1 seats. Jenny Graham (R) won a solid majority in Pos. 2 and will likely hold her seat this fall.

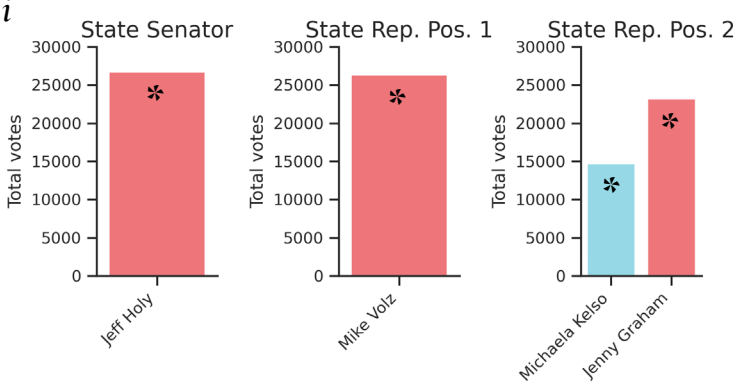
registered voters: 98,814

voter turnout: 39.1%

change from 2018: -7.9%

network outreach: 19,779

i



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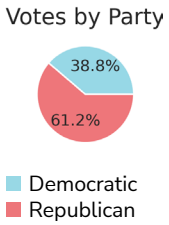

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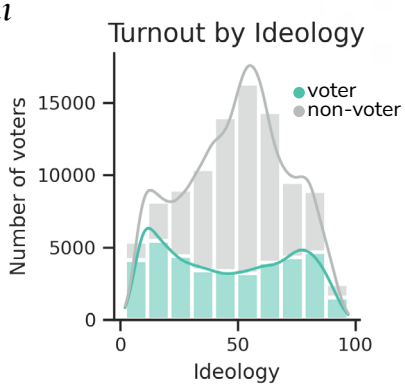
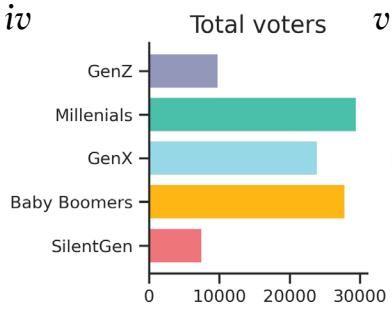


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Jeff Holy (R) has won State Senator, Mike Volz (R) has won Pos. 1, and Jenny Graham (R) and Michaela Kelso (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD6.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD6.

iv



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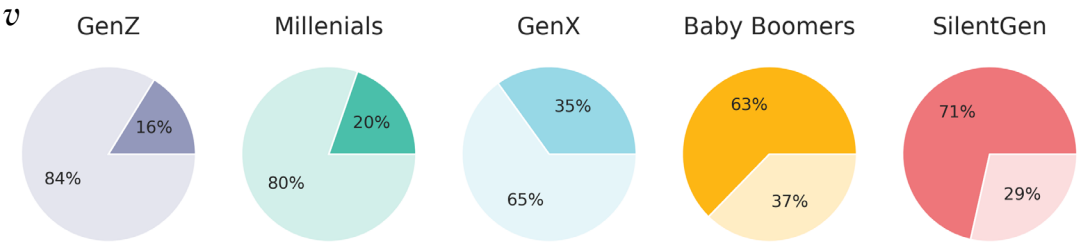

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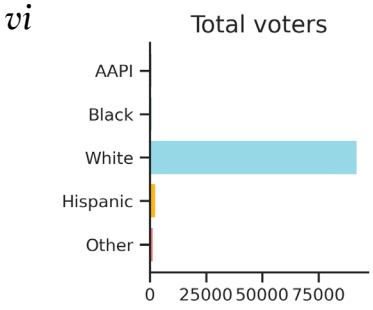

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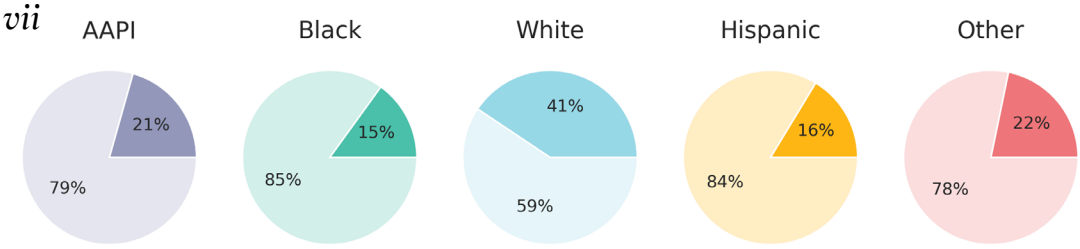
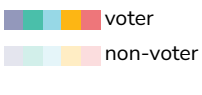


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD6. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

7TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 7th LD is the largest in Washington, spanning Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Ferry, Stevens, Douglas, Grant, and Spokane counties, and including Colville, Spokane, Kalispel Nations. The 7th LD has the highest proportion of conservative voters and the 3rd highest median age in the state. All three Republican incumbents are likely to hold onto their seats this fall.

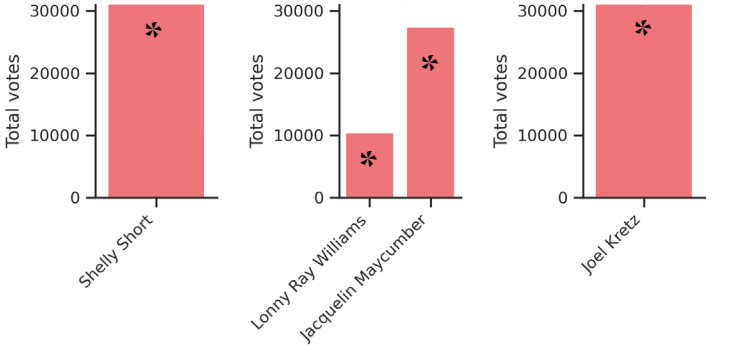
registered voters: 104,039

voter turnout: 45.2%

change from 2018: -3.1%

network outreach: 1,213

i



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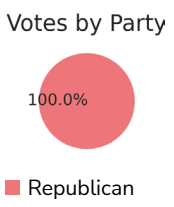

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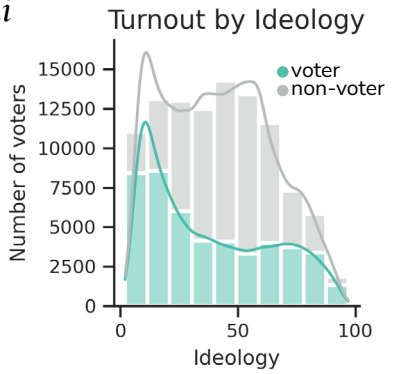
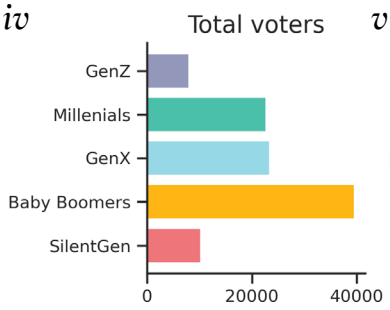


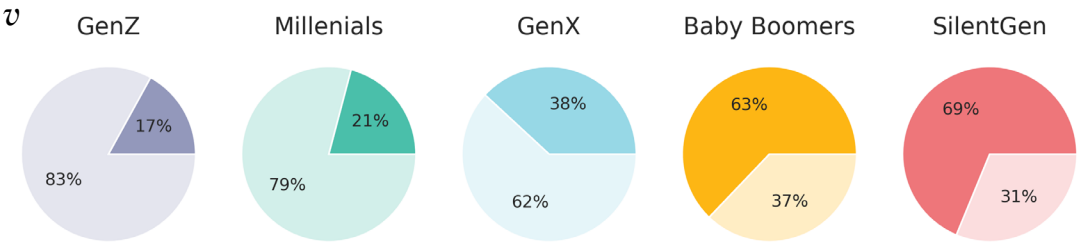
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Shelly Short (R) has won State Senator, Joel Kretz (R) has won Pos. 2, and Jacquelin Maycumber (R) and Lonny Ray Williams (R) will face off for Pos. 1 in LD7.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD7.

iv



v



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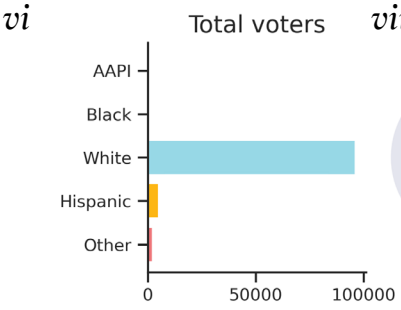

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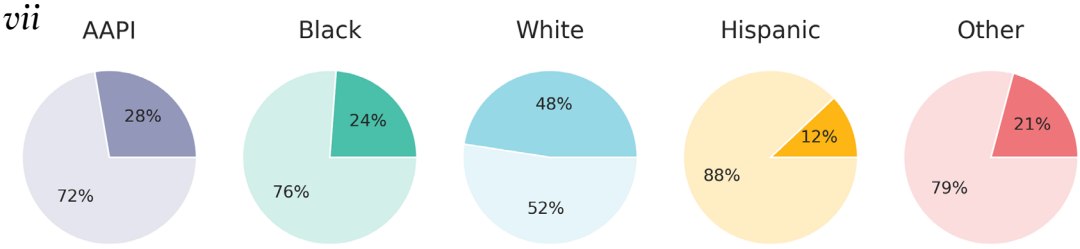
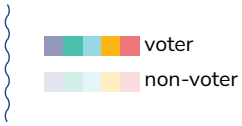


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD7. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

8TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 8th LD includes the Tri-Cities of Richland, Kennewick, and Pasco in Southwest Washington, and has the 3rd largest Hispanic population in the state. All three seats are open, with Sharon Brown's (R) retirement, Matt Boehnke's (R) bid for State Senator, and Brad Klippert's bid for CD4. Pos. 2 is the only competitive seat in LD8, with Joe Cotta (R) and April Connors (R) facing off in the fall.

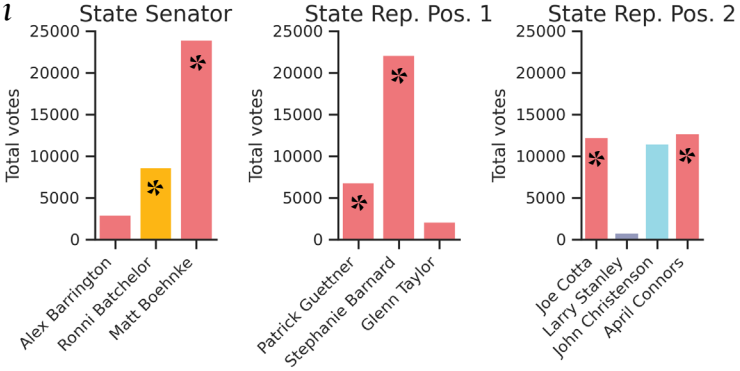
registered voters: 93,870

voter turnout: 40.0%

change from 2018: +4.2%

network outreach: 7

i



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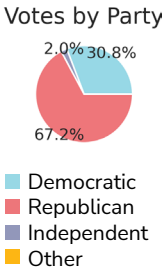

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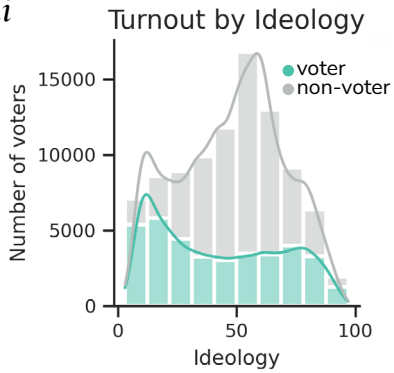
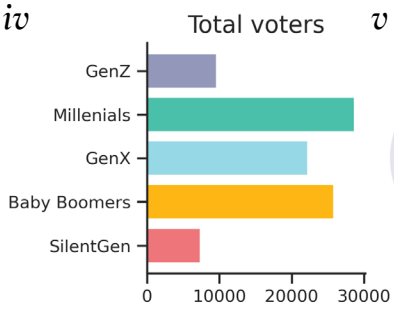


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Matt Boehnke (R) and Ronni Batchelor (I) will face off for State Senator, Stephanie Barnard (R) and Patrick Guettner (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and April Connors (R) and Joe Cotta (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD8.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD8.

iv



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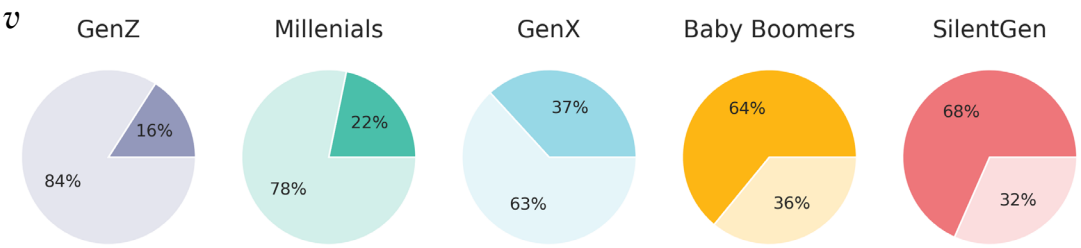
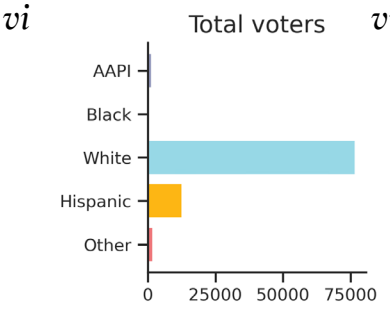


vi



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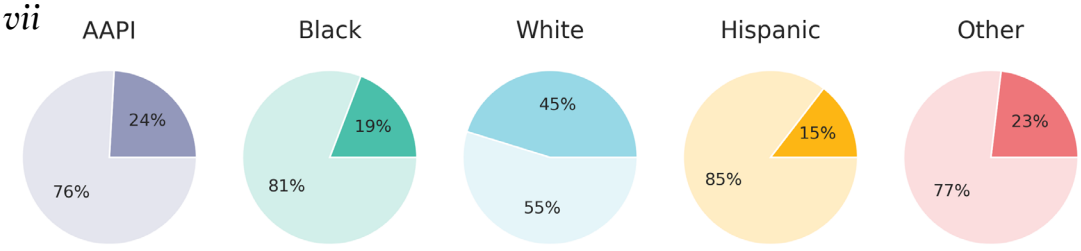
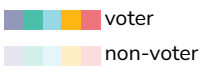


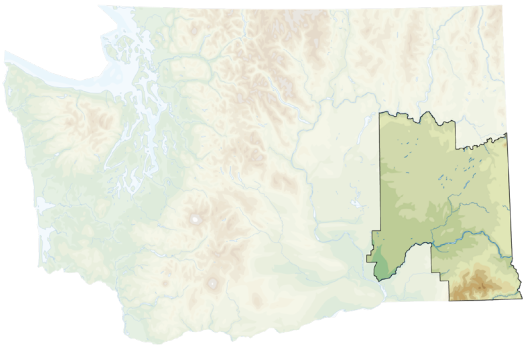
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and Millenials, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD8. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

9TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 9th LD covers a large swath of Southeastern Washington, including parts of Spokane, Whitman, Asotin, Franklin, Adams, Columbia, Lincoln, and Garfield counties, as well as part of the Colville Tribes. Both Mary Dye (R) and Joe Schmick (R) ran unopposed and will retain their seats.



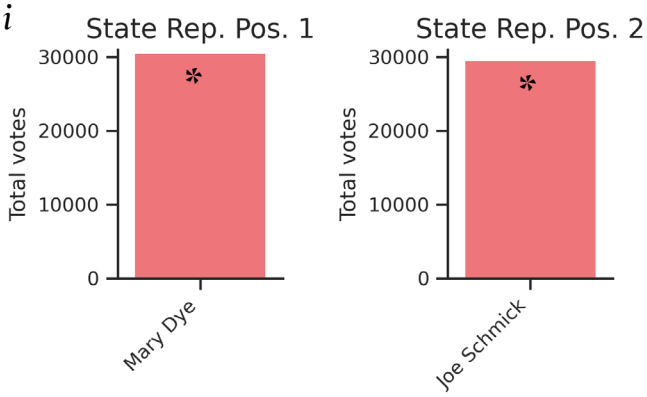
registered voters: 96,217

voter turnout: 45.5%

change from 2018: +6.6%

network outreach: 5,013

i



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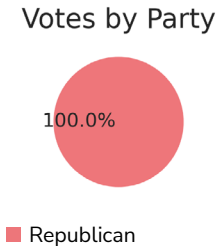

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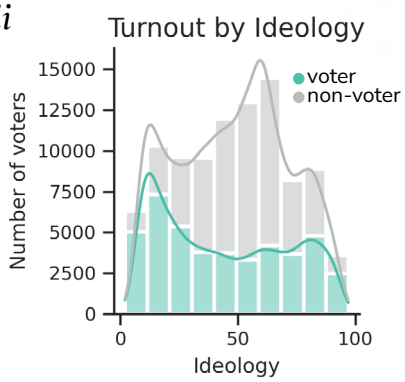
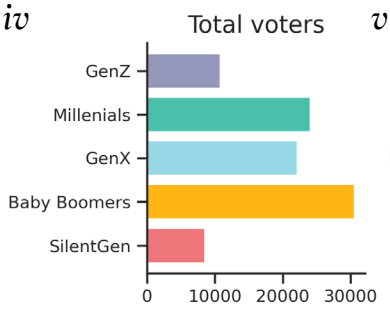


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Mary Dye (R) has won Pos. 1, and Joe Schmick (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD9.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD9.

iv



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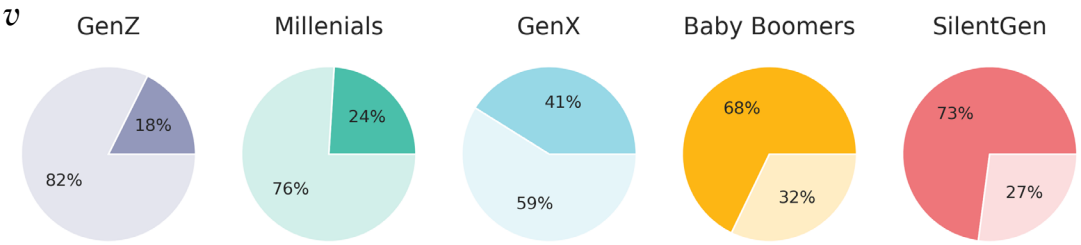
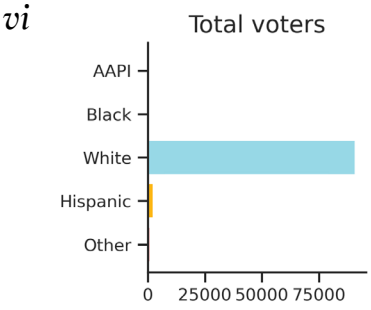
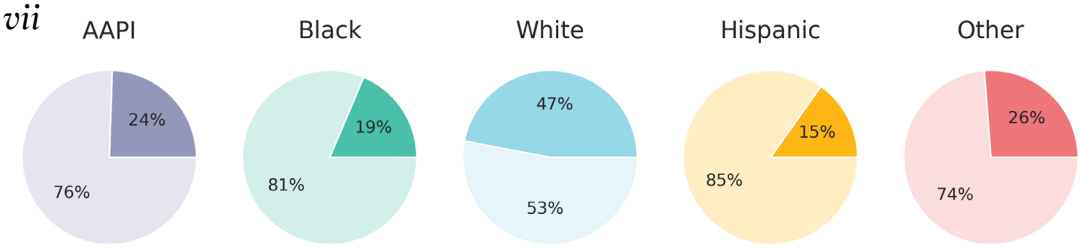


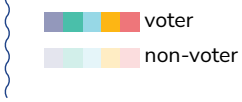
vi



vii



(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD9. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

10TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 10th LD covers parts of Island, Skagit, and Snohomish counties in the North Puget Sound, including Marysville and the Swinomish Tribe. The 10th has the 2nd highest median age in the state, as well as the 4th highest median vote propensity and the 3rd highest turnout in the Primary. Clyde Shavers (D) and Dave Paul (D) outperformed incumbents Greg Gilday (R) and Karen Lesetmoe (R) in what will be one of the closest races this fall.

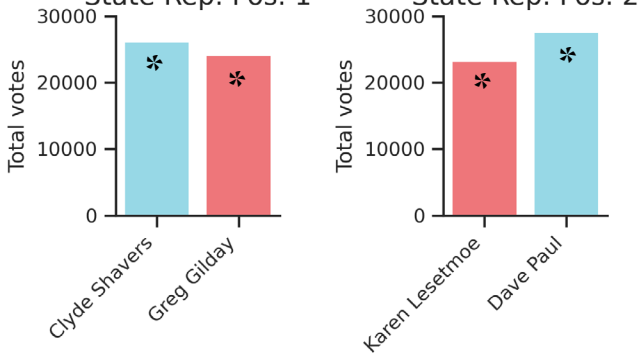
registered voters: 108,064

voter turnout: 47.1%

change from 2018: +4.3%

network outreach: 30

i



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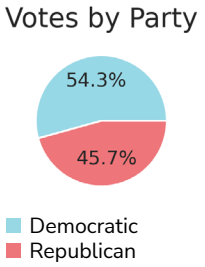

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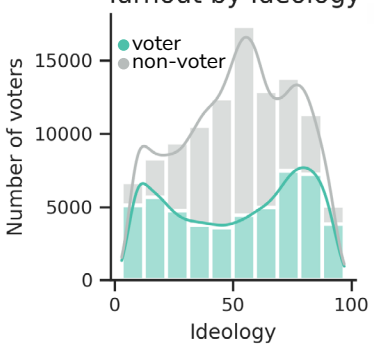
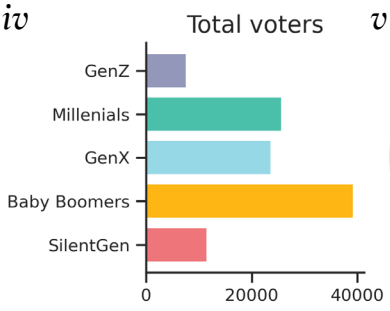


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Clyde Shavers (D) and Greg Gilday (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Dave Paul (D) and Karen Lesetmoe (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD10.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in CD1.

iv



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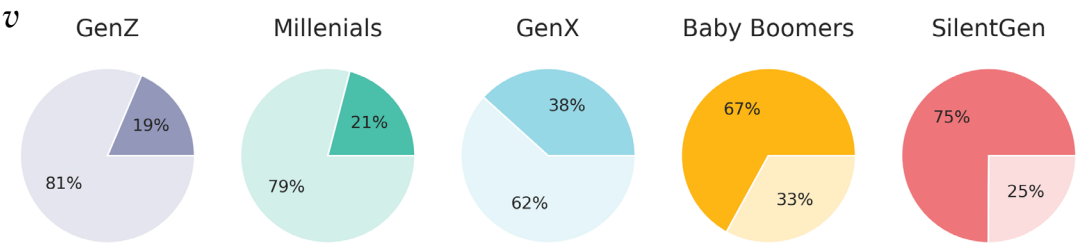

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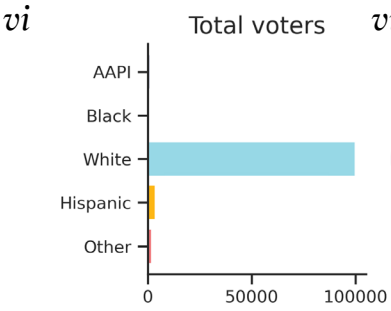

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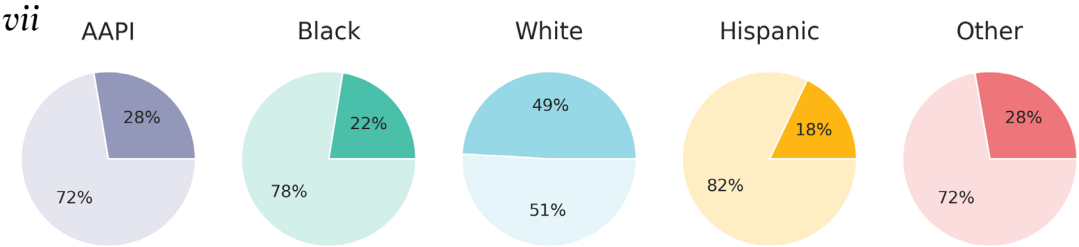
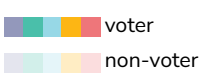


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD10. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

11TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 11th LD includes parts of Renton, Kent, and Tukwila in the North Puget Sound. The 11th is one of the most racially diverse in the state, with the 2nd highest number of black voters and the 3rd highest number of AAPI voters. However, the 11th also has the 5th lowest median vote propensity and had the 3rd lowest turnout in the Primary. Both David Hackney (D) and Steve Bergquist (D) won solid majorities and will likely hold their seats this fall.

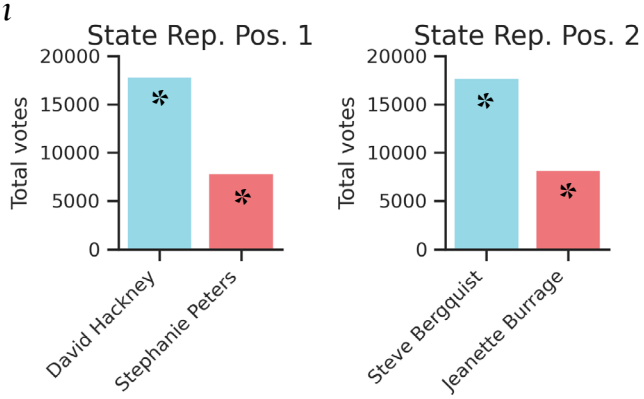
registered voters: 86,116

voter turnout: 30.4%

change from 2018: +6.2%

network outreach: 9,636

i



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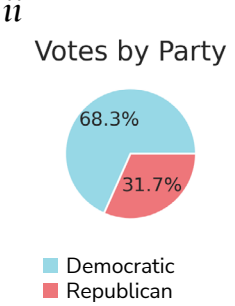
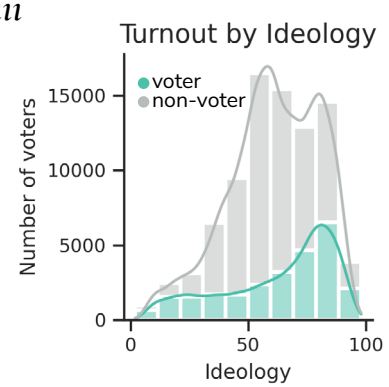


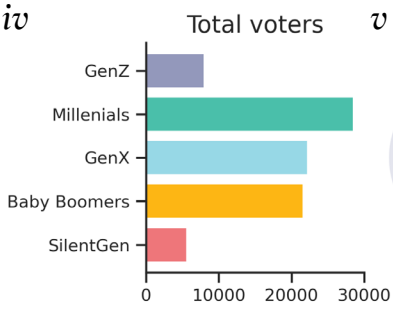
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. David Hackney (D) and Stephanie Peters (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Steve Bergquist (D) and Jeanette Burrage (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD11.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD11.

iv



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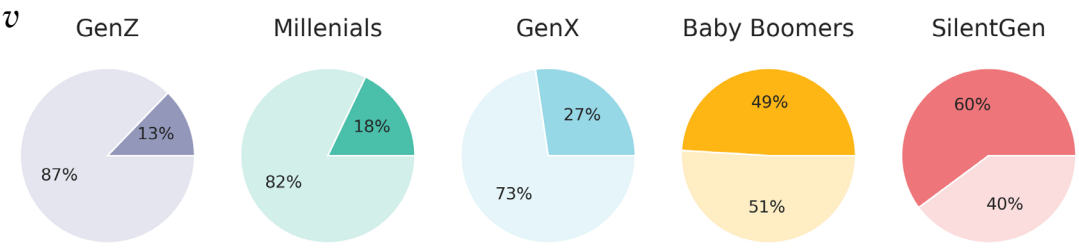
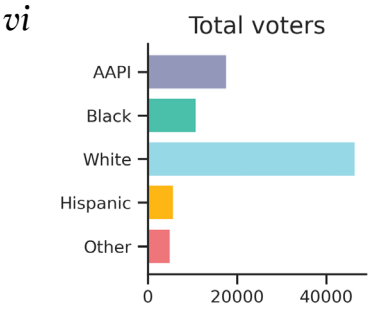
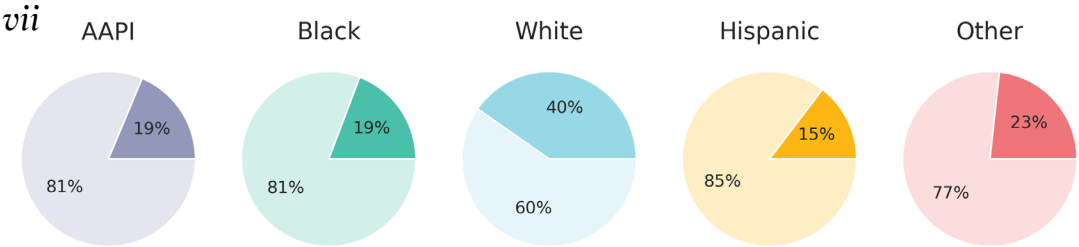


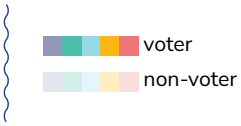
vi



vii



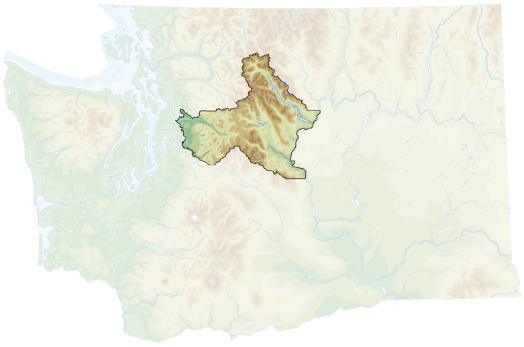
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, GenX, and Baby Boomers, and White, AAPI, and Black voters are the largest voting blocs in LD11. SilentGen voters were the only group with >50% turnout.



election results

12TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 12th LD covers a large section of the North Cascades in North Central Washington, including parts of King, Snohomish, Chelan, and Douglas counties. Keith Goehner (R) ran unopposed and will hold his seat, while incumbent Mike Steele (R) won a solid majority and will likely hold his seat as well.



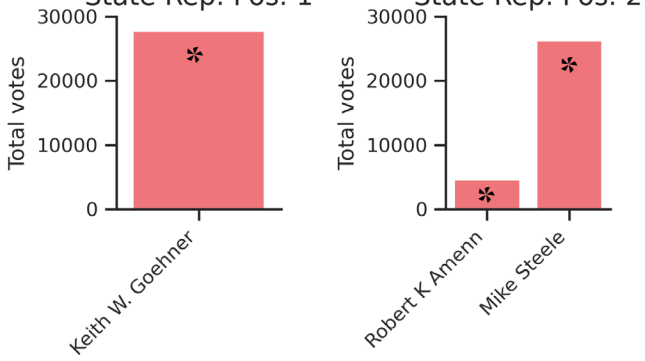
registered voters: 100,773

voter turnout: 43.2%

change from 2018: +1.5%

network outreach: 45

i



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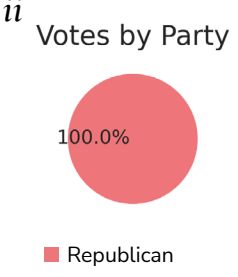
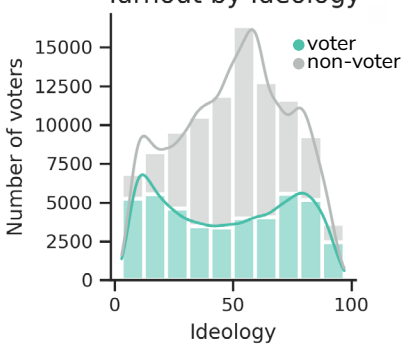


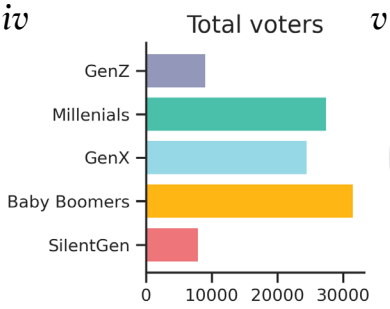
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Keith W. Goehner (R) has won Pos. 1, and Mike Steele (R) and Robert K. Amenn (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD12.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in LD12.

iv



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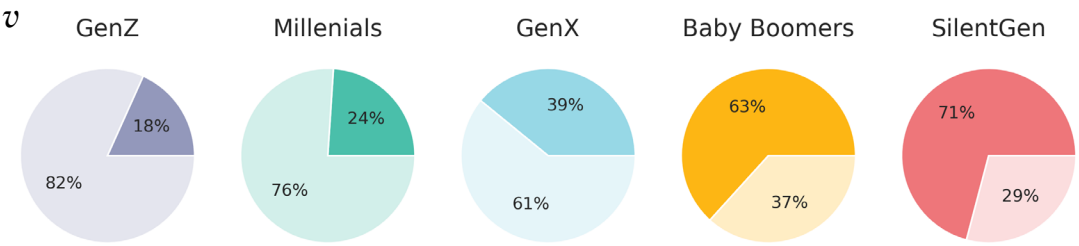
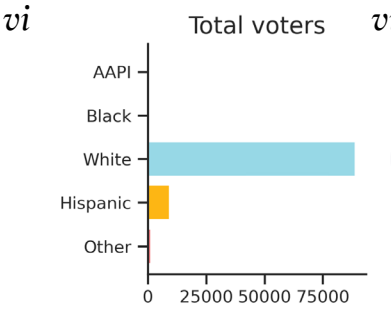
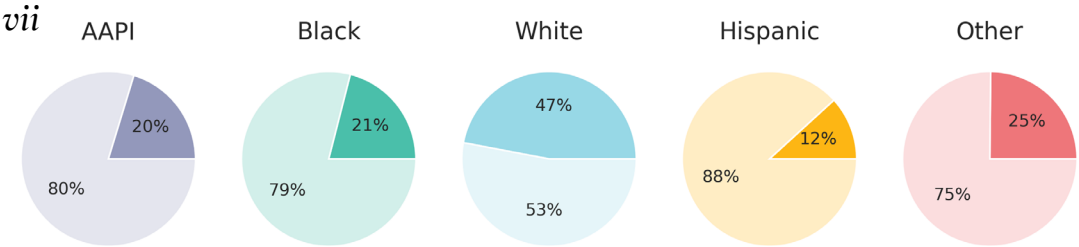


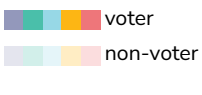
vi



vii



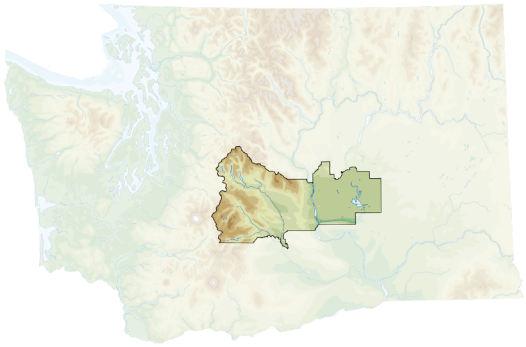
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and GenX, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD12. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

13TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 13th LD includes large parts of Yakima, Kittitas, and Grant counties in Central Washington. The 13th has the 5th largest number of Hispanic voters in the state, and is also the 3rd most conservative. All three Republican incumbents ran unopposed and will hold their seats.



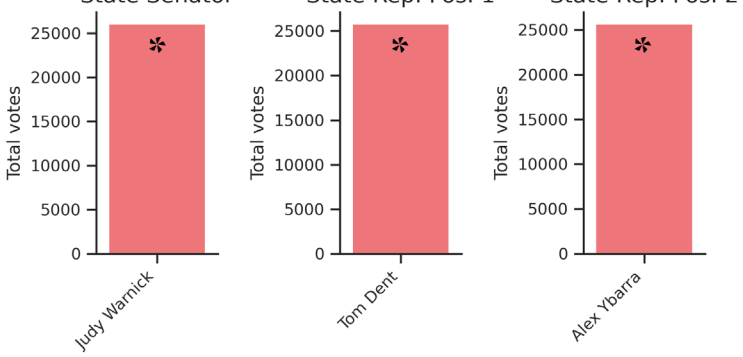
registered voters: 86,999

voter turnout: 37.5%

change from 2018: -1.5%

network outreach: 160

i



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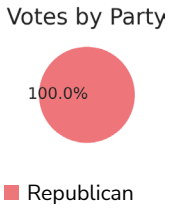
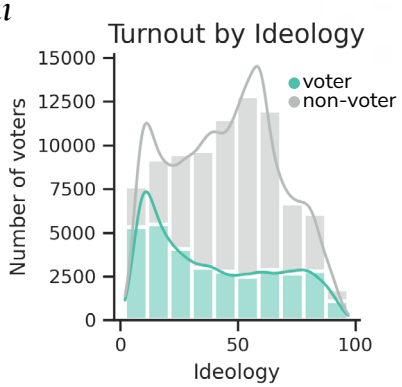


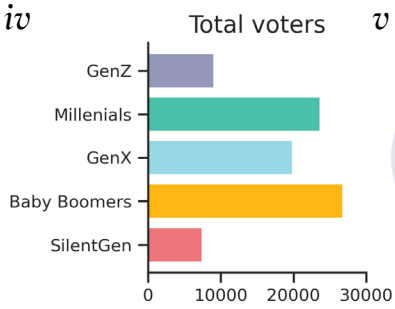
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Judy Warnick (R) has won State Senator, Tom Dent (R) has won Pos. 1, and Alex Ybarra (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD13.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD13.

iv



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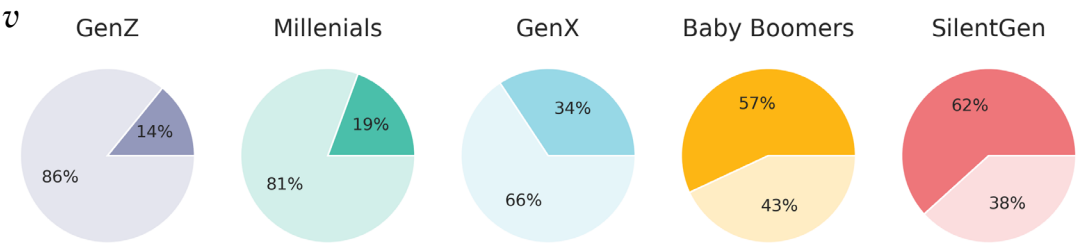
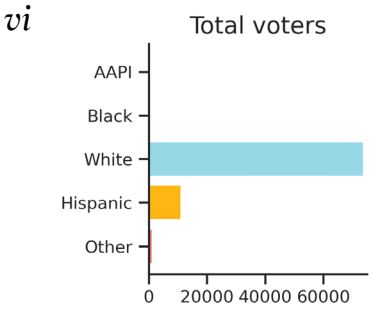
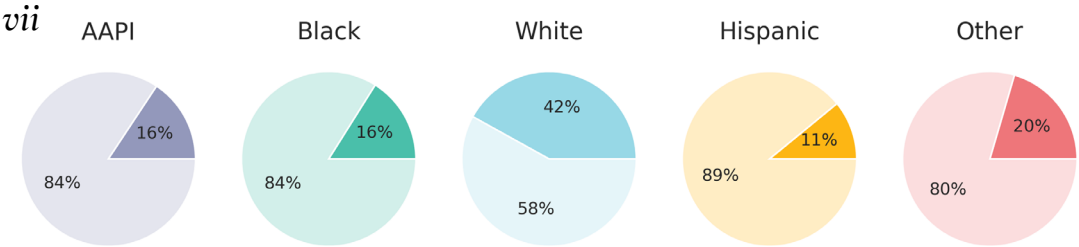


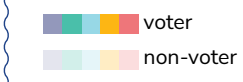
vi



vii



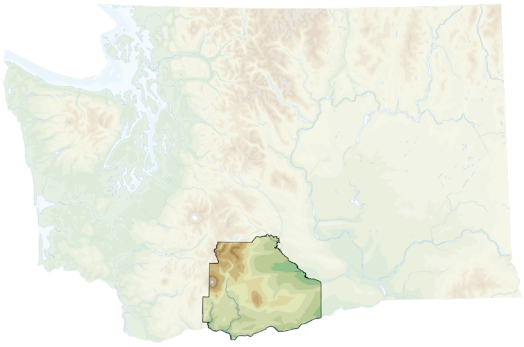
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and Millenials, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD13. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

14TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 14th LD covers parts of Yakima and Klickitat counties in South Central Washington, and includes the predominately white eastern part of Yakima City and Yakima Nation. The 14th has the 2nd largest number of Hispanic voters in the state, though turnout among Hispanic voters was just 10% in the Primary. Both Republican incumbents won solid majorities of votes and will likely hold their seats.



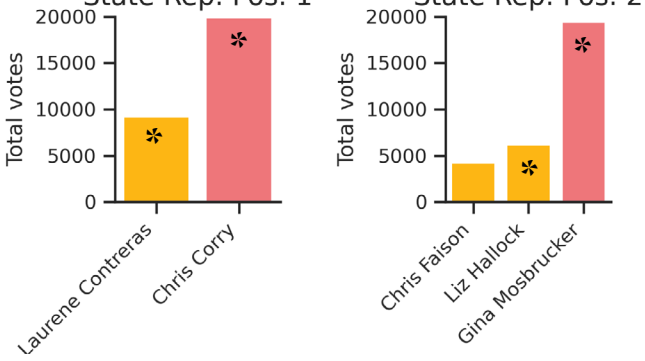
registered voters: 84,783

voter turnout: 36.4%

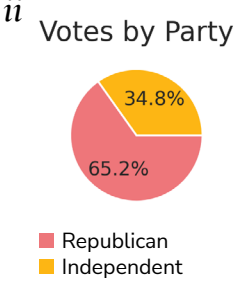
change from 2018: -0.6%

network outreach: 99

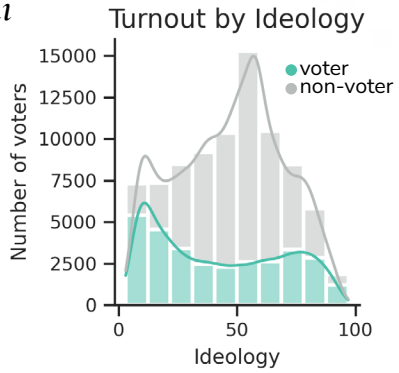
i



ii



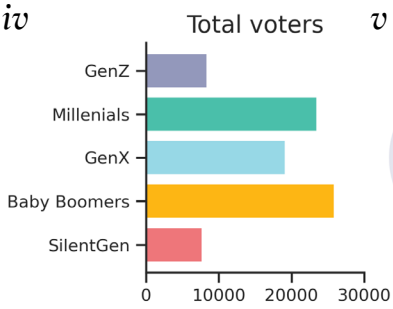
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Chris Corry (R) and Laurene Contreras (I) will face off for Pos. 1, and Gina Mosbrucker (R) and Liz Hallock (I) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD14.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD14.

iv



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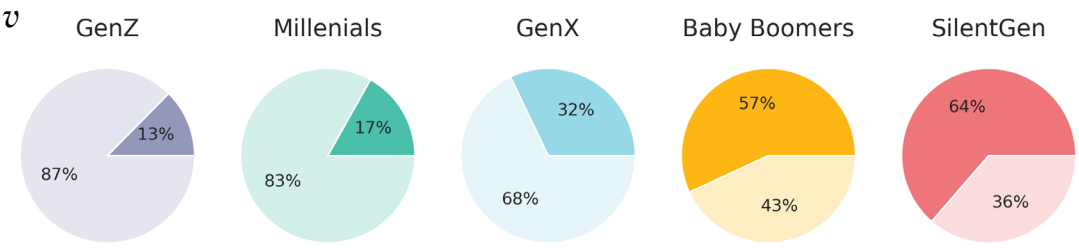

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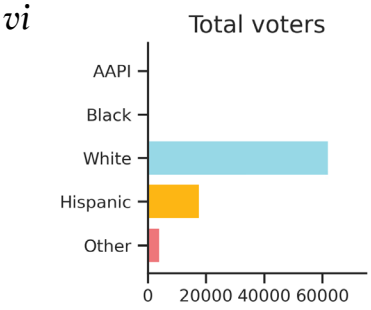

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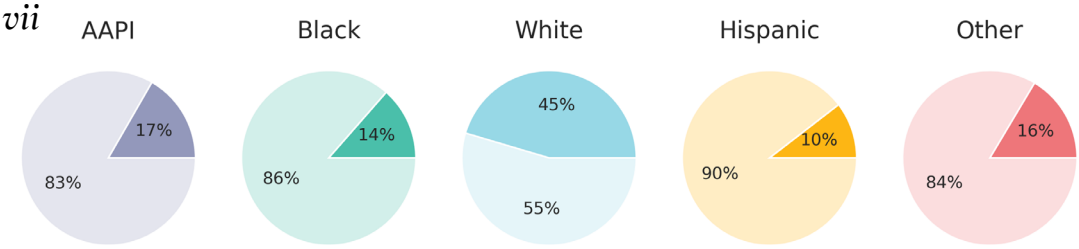
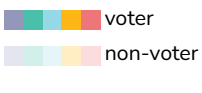


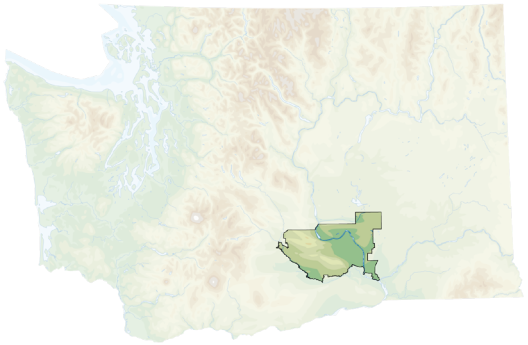
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and Millenials, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD14. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

15TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 15th LD spans South Central Washington, including the Columbia River Valley, and separates the majority Hispanic areas of Yakima City from Yakima Nation (in the 14th LD). The 15th has the 5th lowest median age in the state and the largest number of Hispanic voters, and had the lowest turnout in the Primary. Both Pos. 2 and the Senate seat are open, but all Republican candidates ran unopposed and will win their seats.



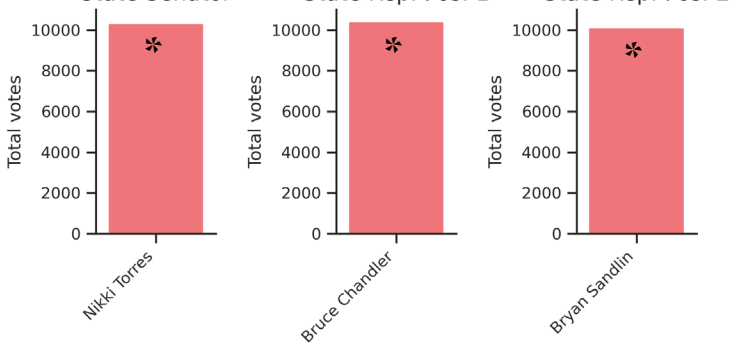
registered voters: 56,467

voter turnout: 25.2%

change from 2018: -5.2%

network outreach: 169

i



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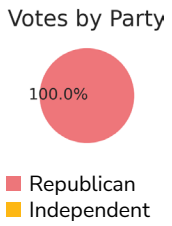

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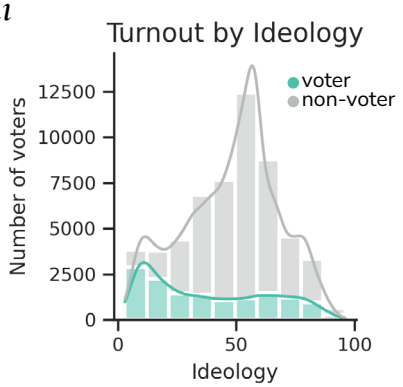
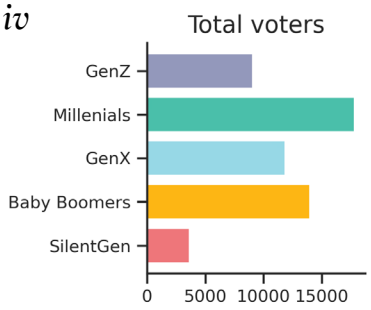


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Nikki Torres (R) has won State Senator, Bruce Chandler (R) has won Pos. 1, and Bryan Sandlin (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD15.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in LD15.

iv



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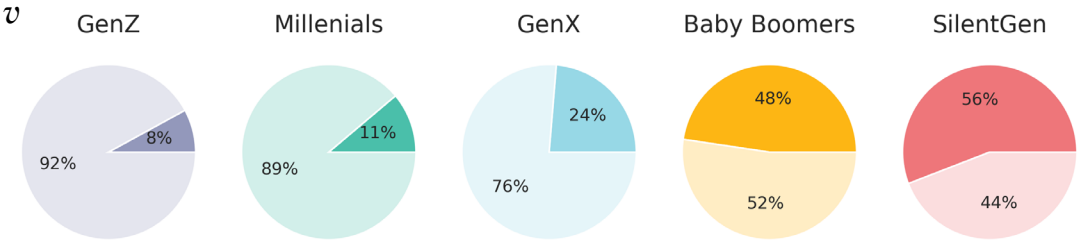

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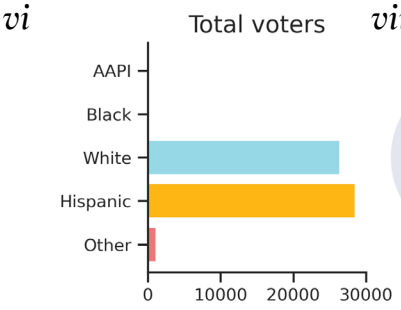

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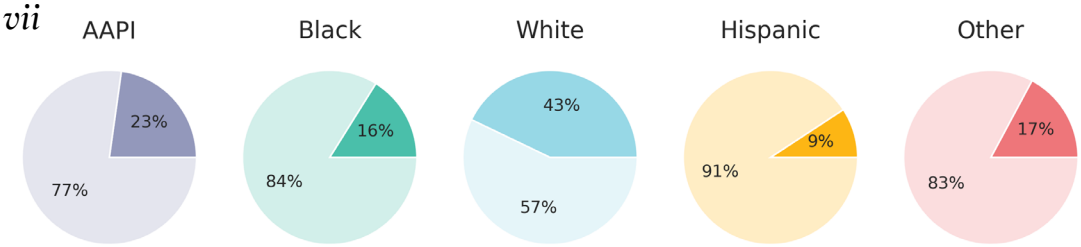
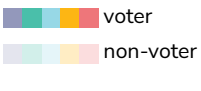


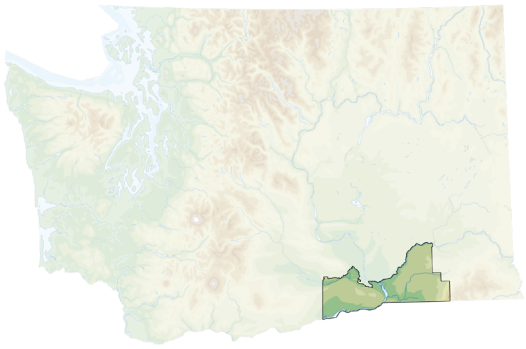
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and Millenials, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD15. SilentGen voters were the only group with >50% turnout.



election results

16TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 16th LD covers parts of Walla Walla and Benton counties in Southeastern Washington. The 16th has the 4th largest number of Hispanic voters in WA, and has the 4th most conservative median ideology. Both Republican incumbents won solid majorities of the vote and will likely hold their seats this fall.



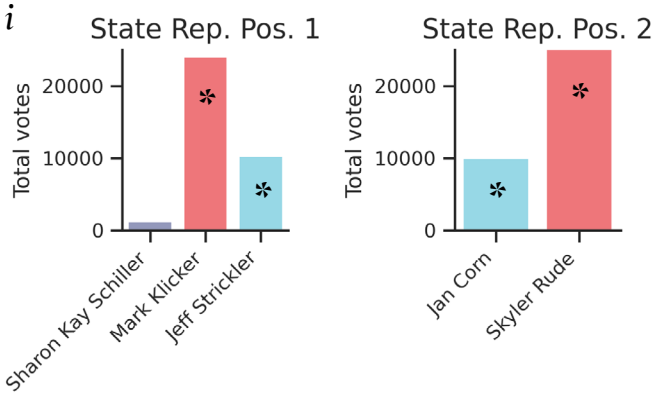
registered voters: 89,509

voter turnout: 40.0%

change from 2018: +1.6%

network outreach: 7

i



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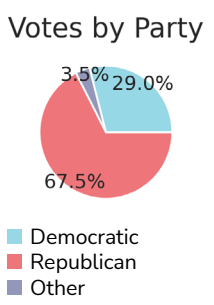

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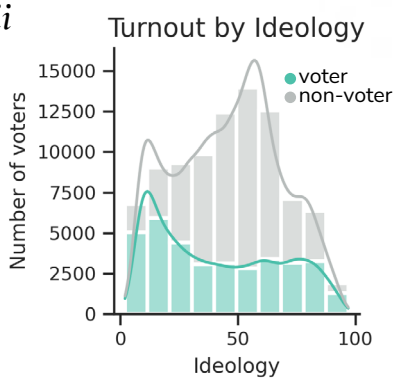
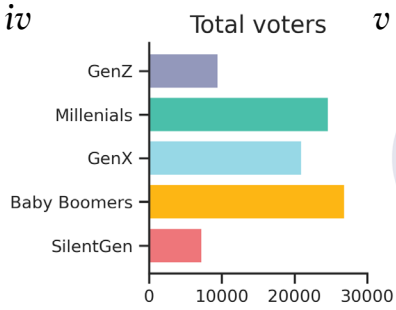


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Mark Klicker (R) and Jeff Strickler (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Skyler Rude (R) and Jan Corn (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD16.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters in LD16.

iv



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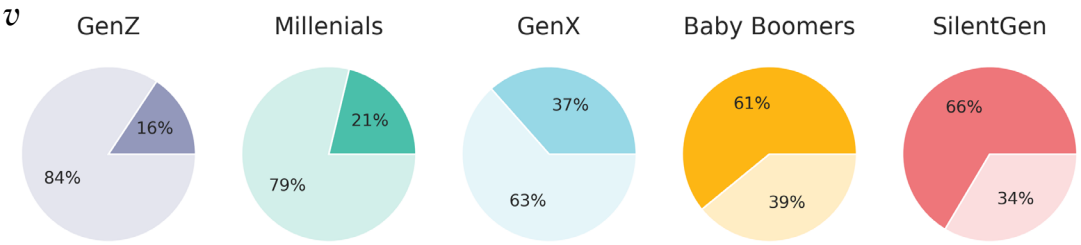

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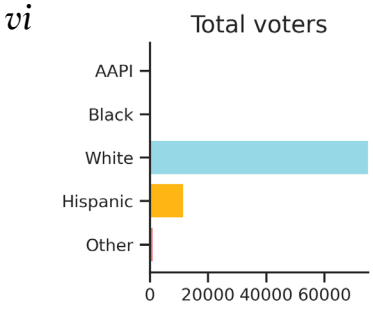

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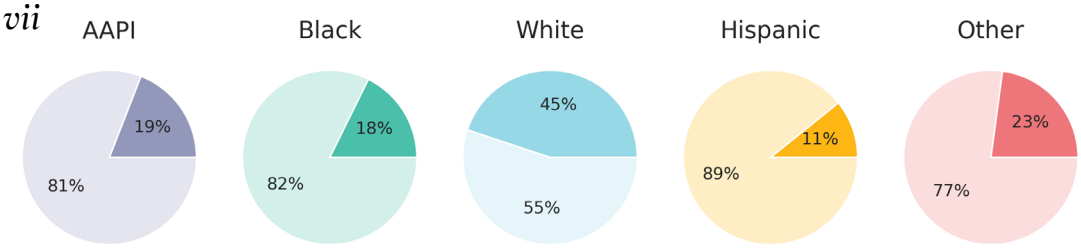
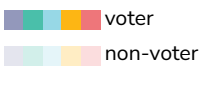


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and Baby Boomers, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in LD16. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

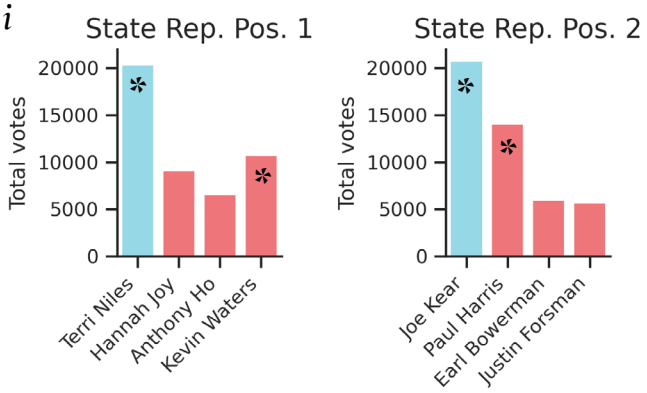


election results

17TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 17th LD covers a large portion of Skamania and Clark counties in Southwestern Washington, including parts of eastern Vancouver. Pos. 1 is open with Vicki Kraft's (R) bid for CD3. Terri Niles (D) and Joe Kear (D) won the most votes overall, but the majority of votes were cast for Republican candidates. Given the large number of lean-progressive voters, both races in the 17th will be competitive in the General.

i



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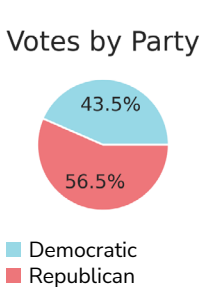

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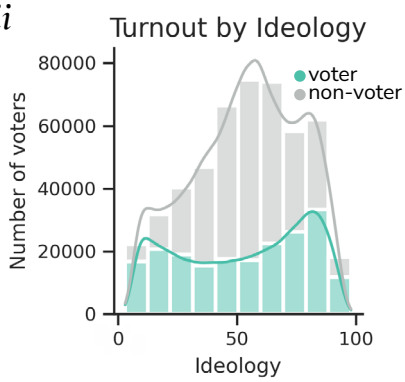
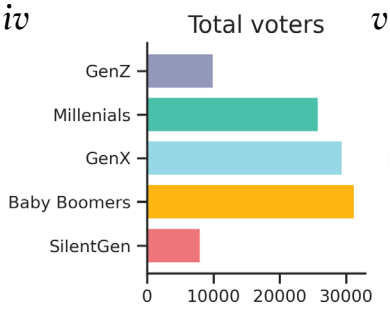


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Terri Niles (D) and Kevin Waters (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Joe Kear (D) and Paul Harris (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD17.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD17.

iv



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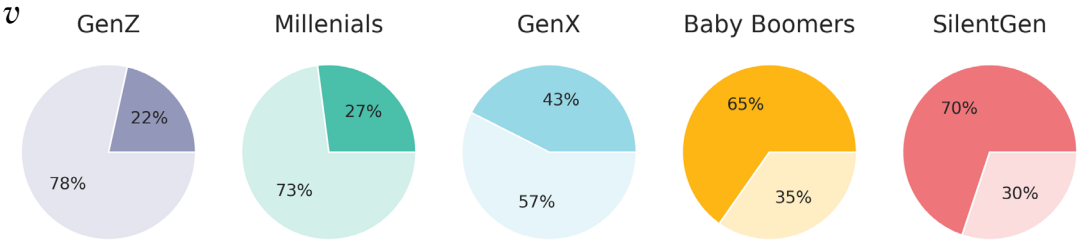

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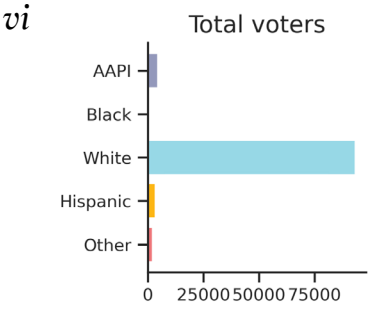

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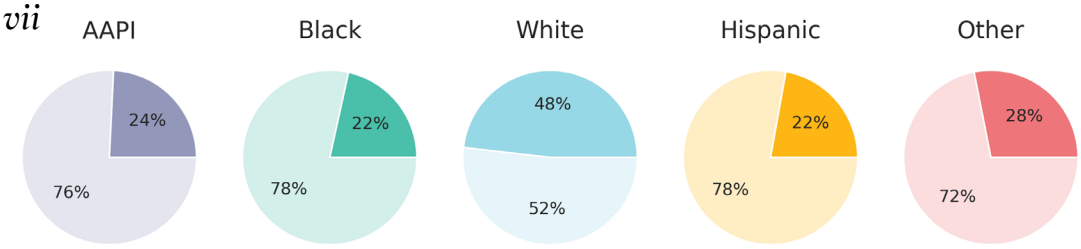
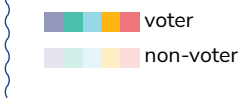


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD17. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

18TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 18th LD lies within Clark county in Southwestern Washington and includes the northern suburbs of Vancouver. Both seats are open with the retirements of Larry Hoff (R) and Brandon Vick (R). The vote margin in Pos. 1 is among the closest in the state, with a few hundred votes separating John Zingale (D) and Stephanie McClintock (R). With a large share of lean-progressive voters who did not vote in the Primary, the 18th has the potential to be highly competitive in the General.

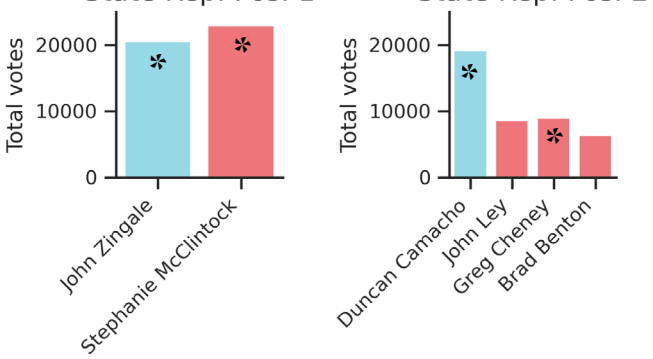
registered voters: 100,414

voter turnout: 44.0%

change from 2018: +7.7%

network outreach: 981

i



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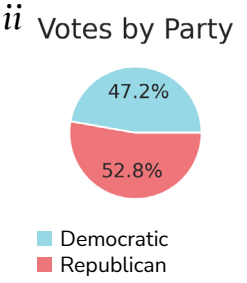

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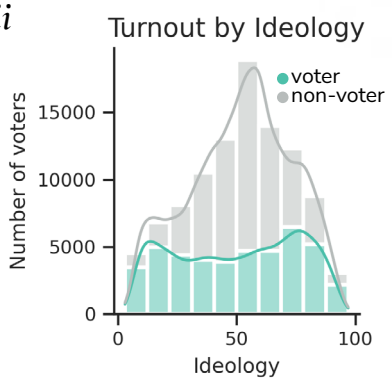
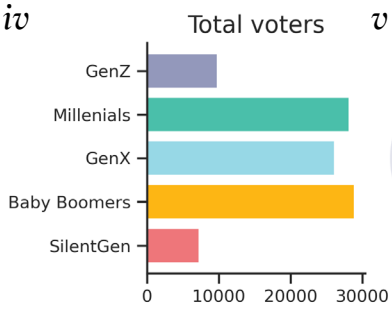


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Stephanie McClintock (R) and John Zingale (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Duncan Camacho (D) and Greg Cheney (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD18.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in LD18.

iv



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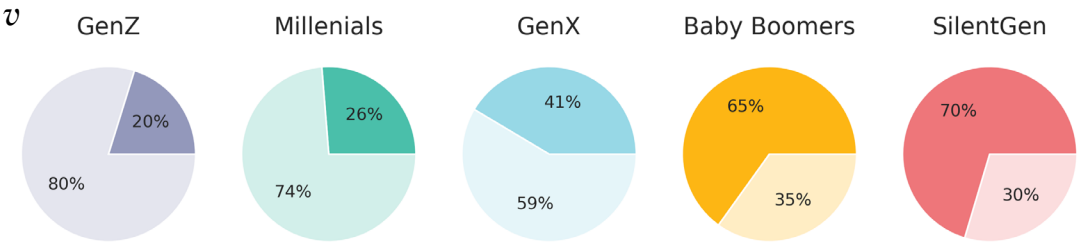

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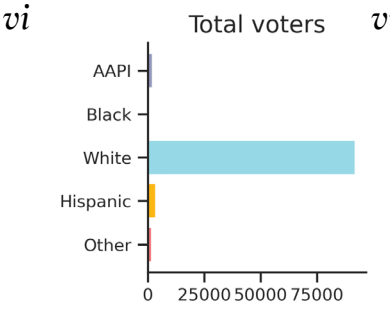
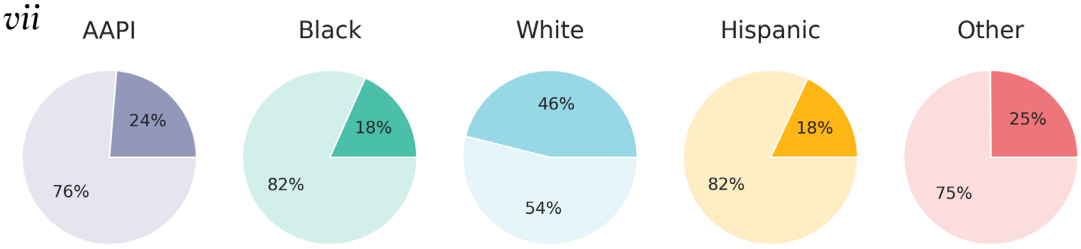
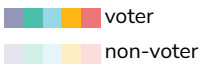


vii



(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, GenX, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD18. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

19TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 19th LD covers portions of Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Lewis, Pacific, Wahkiakum, and Thurston counties within the Olympic Peninsula, including the Chehalis Tribe, Shoalwater Tribe, and Chinook Indian Nation. The 19th has the 4th highest median age and the 5th most conservative median ideology in the state. Both Republican incumbents won decent majorities in their races, after flipping the district from solidly Democratic in 2020.

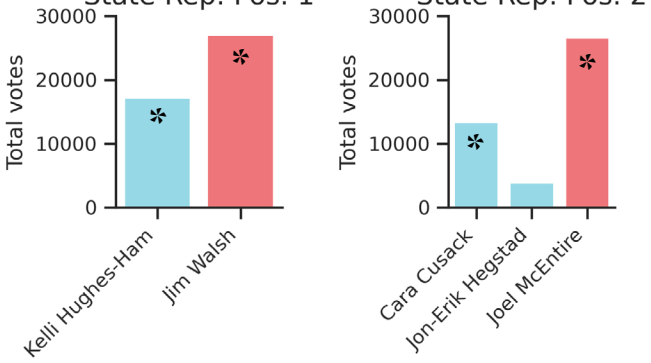
registered voters: 99,191

voter turnout: 45.1%

change from 2018: +2.9%

network outreach: 13

i



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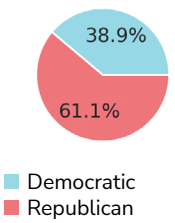

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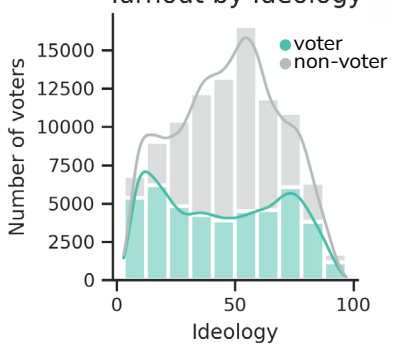
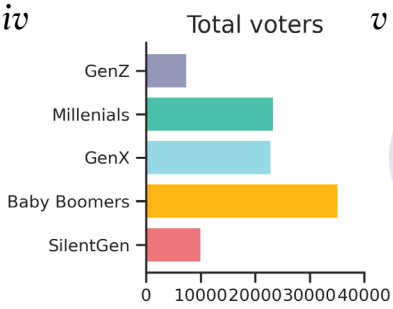


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Jim Walsh (R) and Kelli Hughes-Ham (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Joel McEntire (R) and Cara Cusack (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD19.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in LD19.

iv



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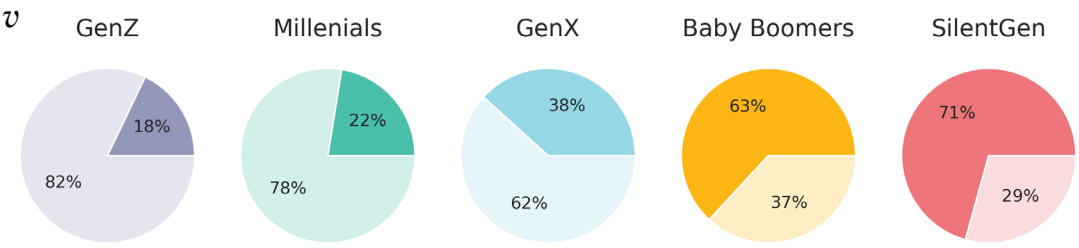

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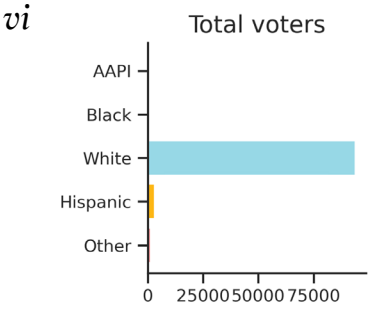

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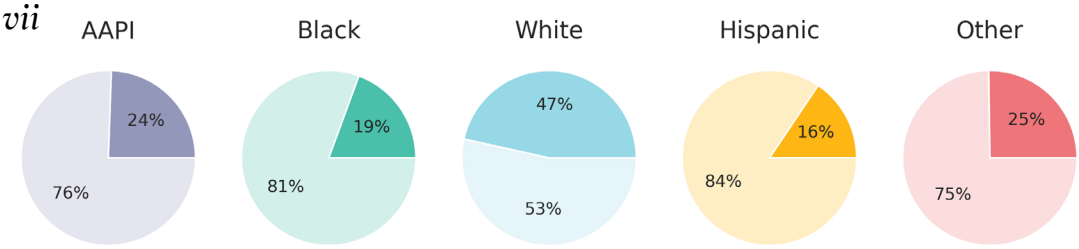
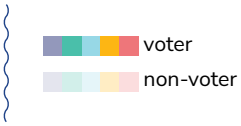


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD19. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

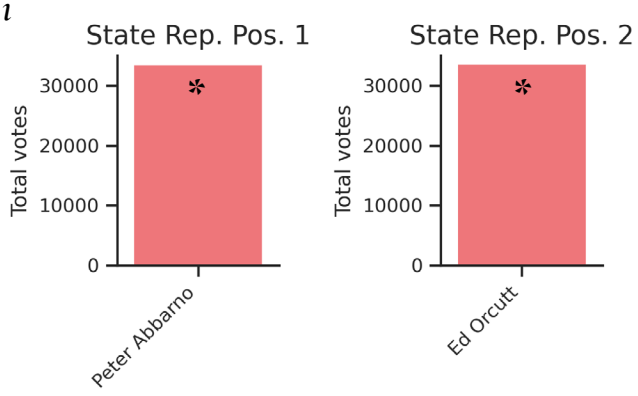


election results

20TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 20th LD includes portions of Lewis, Clark, Thurston, and Cowlitz counties in Southwestern Washington, including parts of Yakima Nation and Cowlitz Nation. The 20th is the 2nd most conservative district in the state and had the 4th highest turnout in the Primary, driven by the 3rd CD race. Both Republican candidates ran unopposed and will hold their seats.

i



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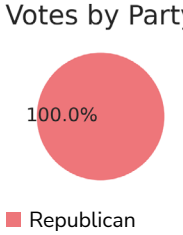

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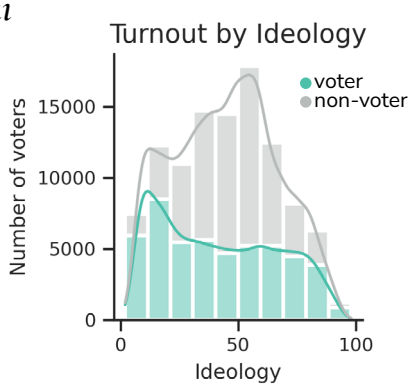
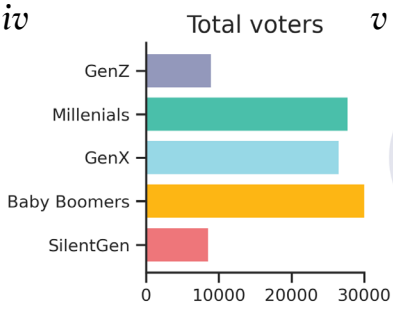


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Peter Abbarno (R) has won Pos. 1, and Ed Orcutt (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD20.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD20.

iv



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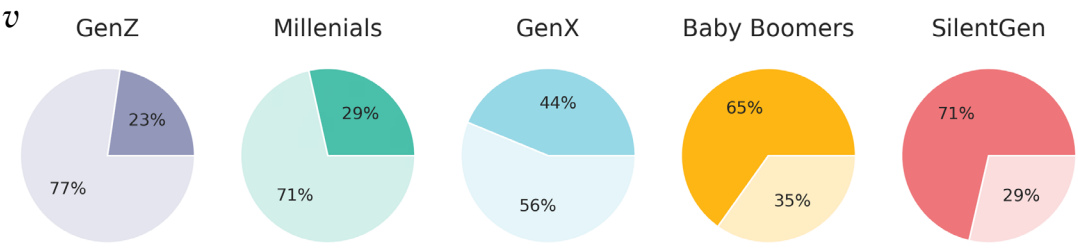

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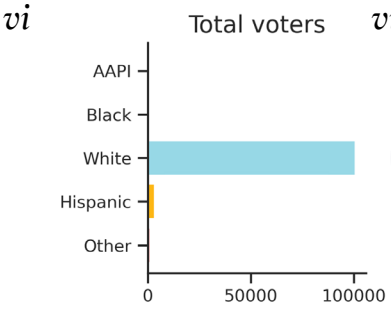

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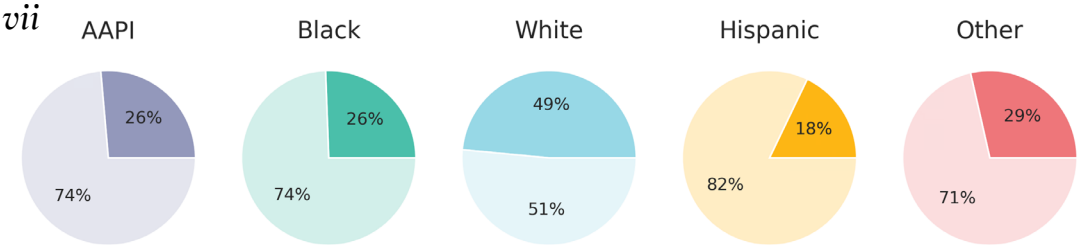


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD20. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

election results

21ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 21st LD includes part of Snohomish county in the North Puget Sound, including Everett, Edmonds, and Mukilteo. All three Democratic incumbents won solid majorities in their races and will likely hold onto their seats this fall.

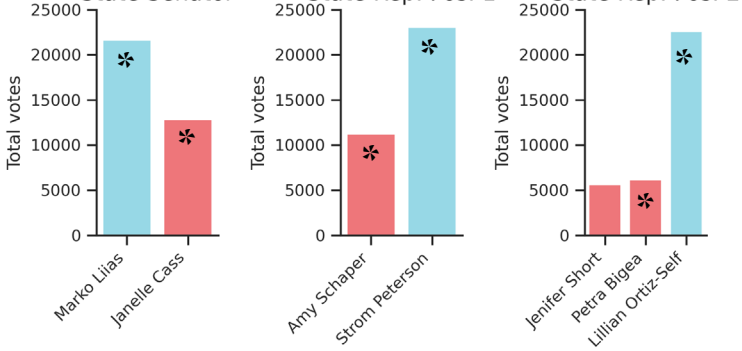
registered voters: 89,980

voter turnout: 38.1%

change from 2018: +2.2%

network outreach: 36

i



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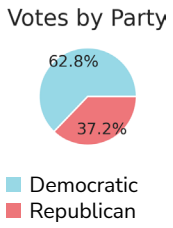

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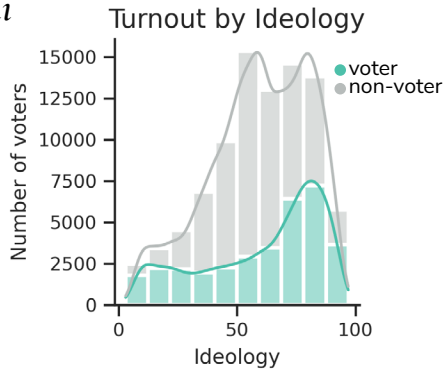
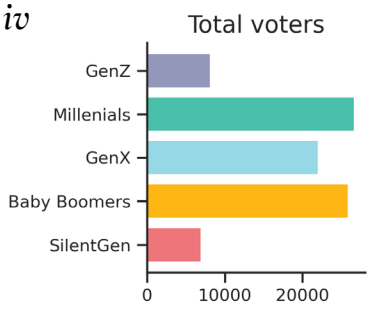


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Marko Lilas (D) and Janelle Cass (R) will face off for State Senator, Strom Peterson (D) and Amy Schaper (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Lillian Ortiz-Self (D) and Petra Bigea (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD21.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD21.

iv



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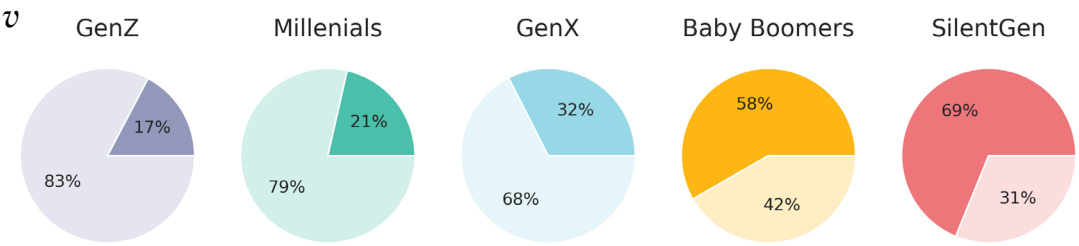

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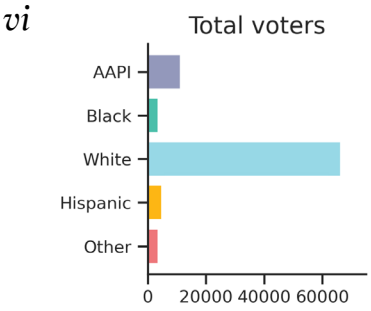

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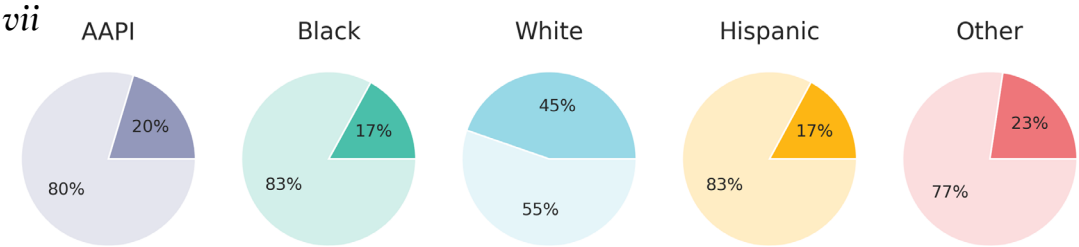
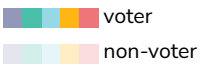


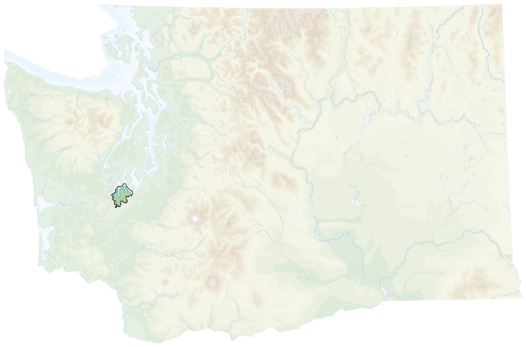
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, GenX, and Millenials, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD21. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

22ND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 22nd LD centers on Thurston county in the South Puget Sound, and includes Olympia, our state capitol. Beth Doglio (D) and Loretta Byrnes (R) will face off for the open Pos. 1 following Laurie Dolan's (D) retirement. Both Doglio and incumbent Rep. Jessica Bateman (D) won solid majorities in their races and will likely win their races.



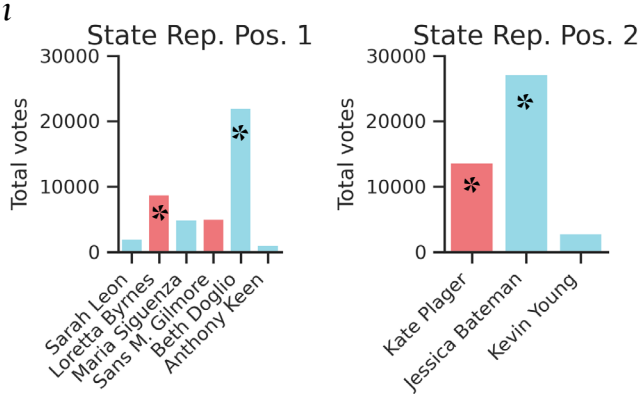
registered voters: 101,470

voter turnout: 43.4%

change from 2018: +6.3%

network outreach: 371

i



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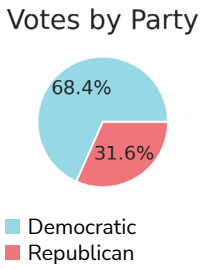

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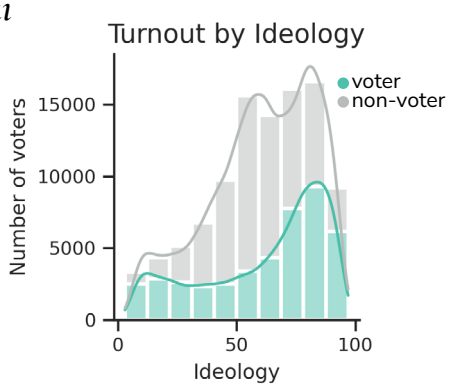
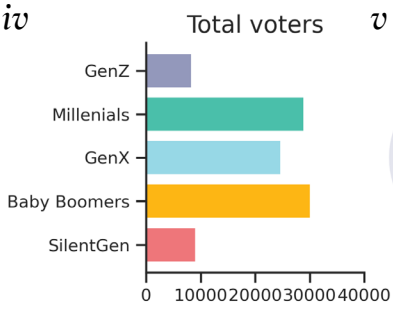


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Beth Doglio (D) and Loretta Byrnes (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Jessica Bateman (D) and Kate Plager (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD22.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD22.

iv



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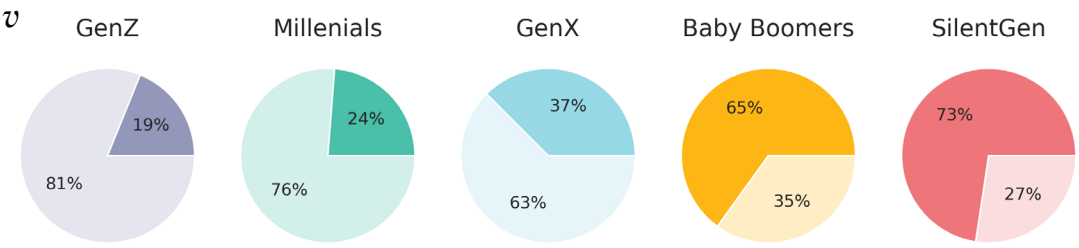

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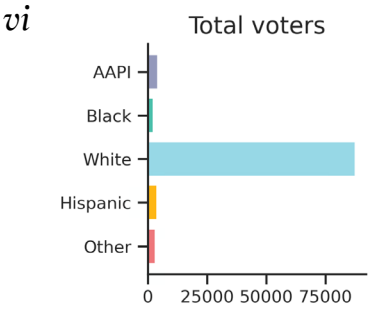

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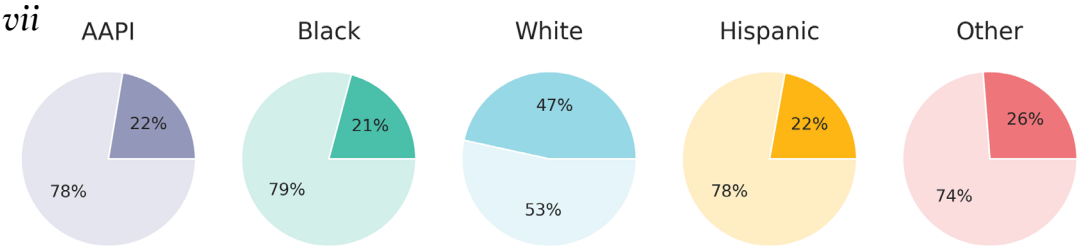
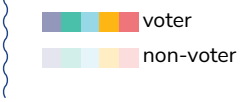


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, GenX, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD22. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

23RD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 23rd LD covers part of Kitsap county in the North Puget Sound, including Poulsbo, Bremerton, S'Klallam Nation, and Suquamish Nation. Incumbents Tarra Simmons (D) and Drew Hansen (D) won solid majorities in their races and will likely hold onto their seats.

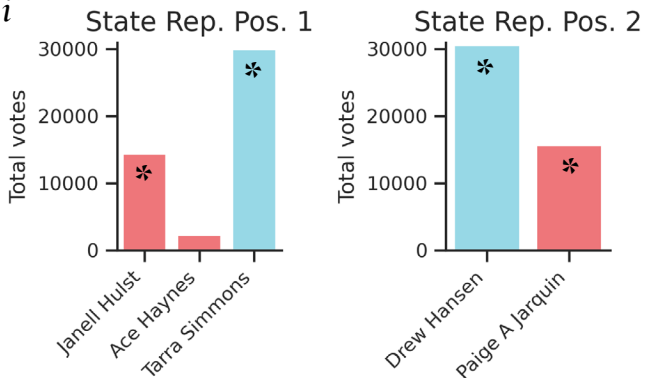
registered voters: 104,630

voter turnout: 44.5%

change from 2018: +7.5%

network outreach: 77

i



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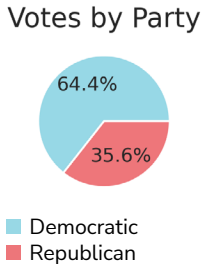

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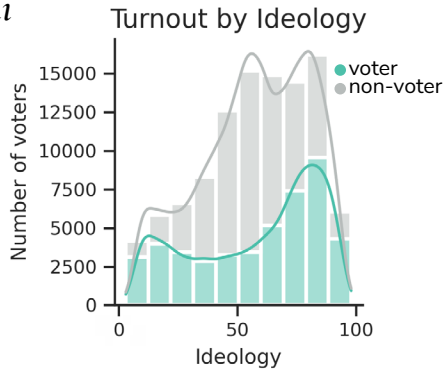
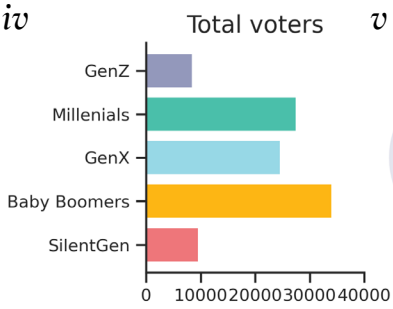


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Tarra Simmons (D) and Janell Hulst (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Drew Hansen (D) and Paige A. Jarquin (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD23.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD23.

iv



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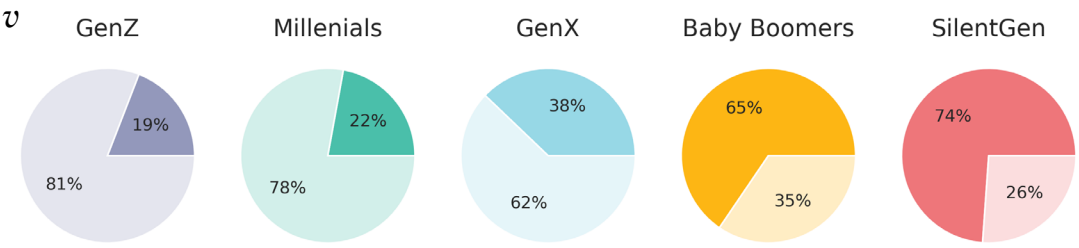

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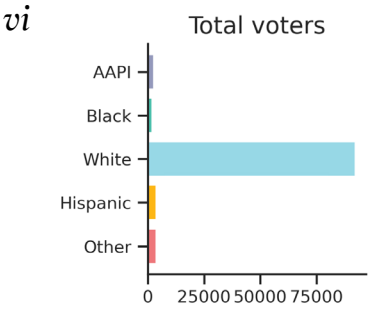

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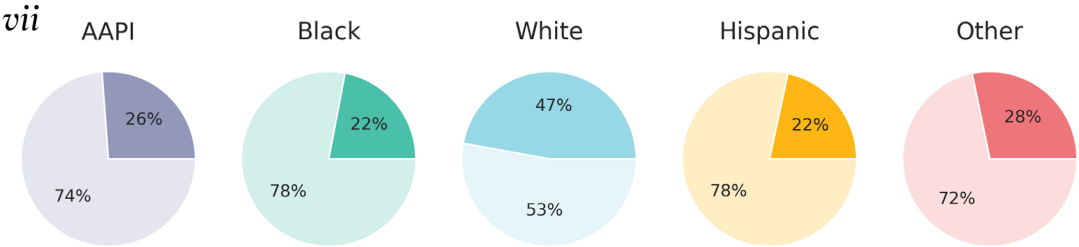
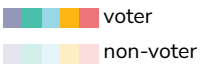


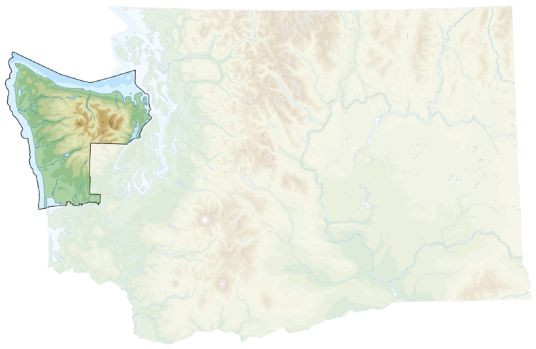
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD23. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

24TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 24th LD includes Clallam, Jefferson, and Grays Harbor counties in the Olympic Peninsula, including the Makah, Quileute, Hoh, Quinault, Elwha, and S'Klallam Nations. The 24th has the highest median age in the state and had the highest turnout in the Primary. Incumbents Mike Chapman (D) and Steve Tharinger (D) won majorities in their races, and are in a good position to hold their seats.



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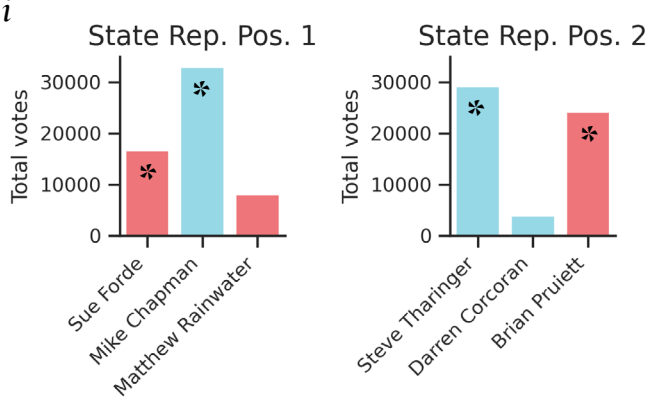

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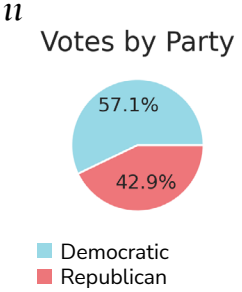

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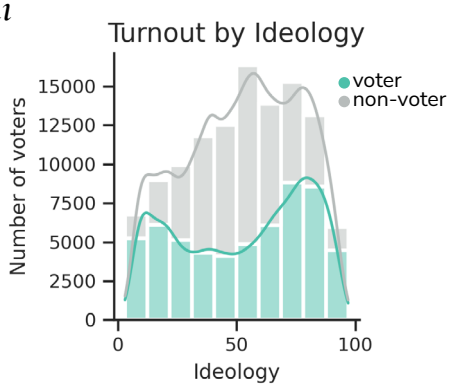
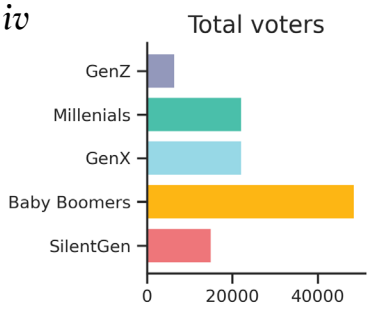


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Mike Chapman (D) and Sue Forde (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Steve Tharinger (D) and Brian Pruiett (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD24.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD24.

iv



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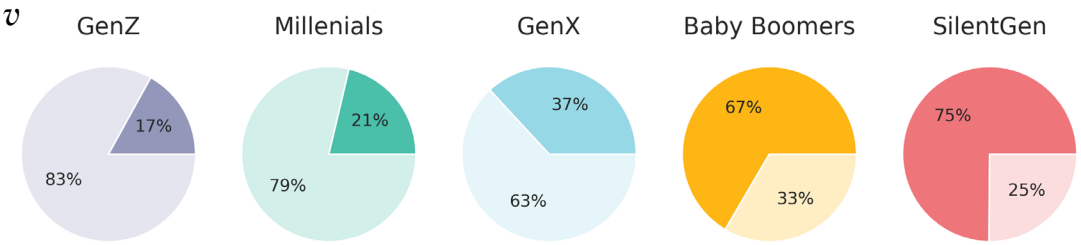
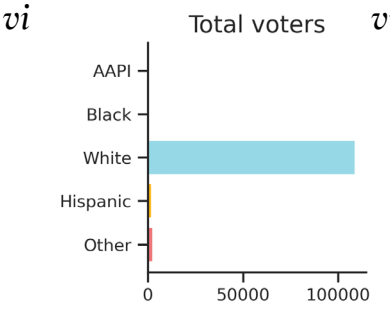


vi



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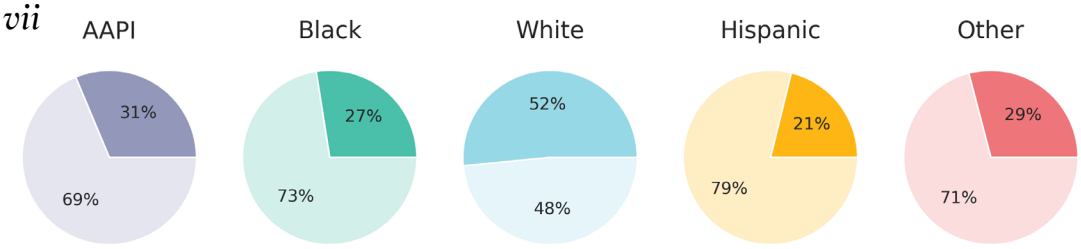
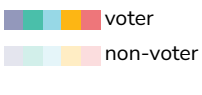


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD24. Baby Boomers, SilentGen, and White voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

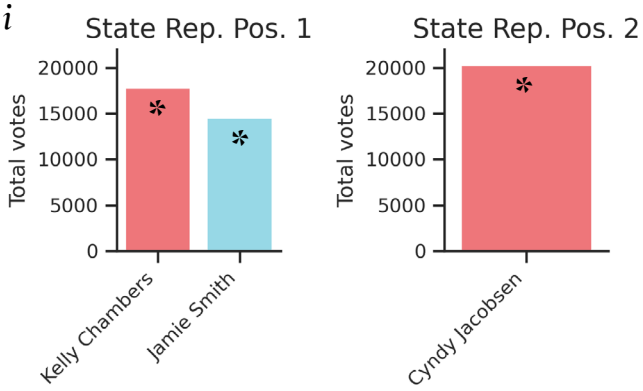


election results

25TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 25th LD includes part of Pierce county in the South Puget Sound, including the City of Puyallup and Puyallup Nation. Cyndy Jacobsen (R) ran unopposed and will hold her seat, while Kelly Chambers (R) won a slim majority and will face a difficult challenge from Jamie Smith (D) this fall, given the large number of progressives in the 25th who did not vote in the Primary.

i



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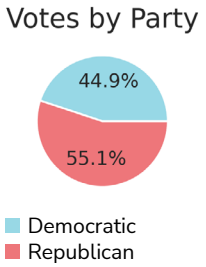

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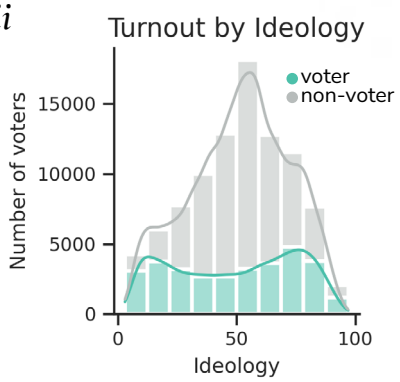
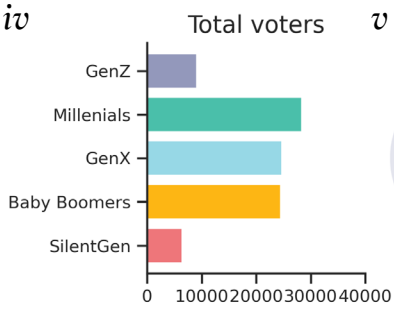


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Kelly Chambers (R) and Jamie Smith (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Cyndy Jacobsen (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD25.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a slight majority of voters and non-voters in LD25.

iv



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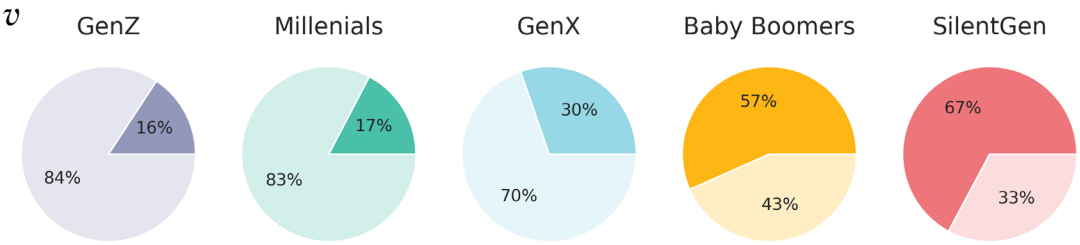

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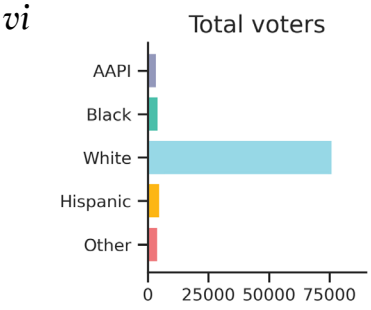

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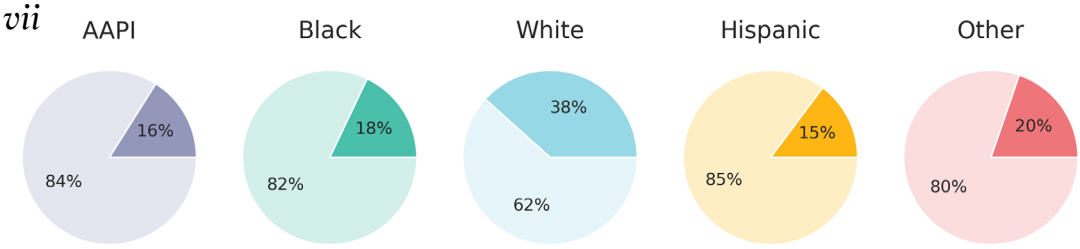
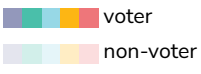


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, GenX, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD25. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

26TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 26th LD covers parts of Kitsap and Pierce counties in South Puget Sound, including Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Gig Harbor, and had the 5th highest turnout in the Primary. Jesse Young (R) stepped down from Pos 1 to challenge Emily Randall (D) for Senator. All three races are extremely close and will be highly competitive this fall.

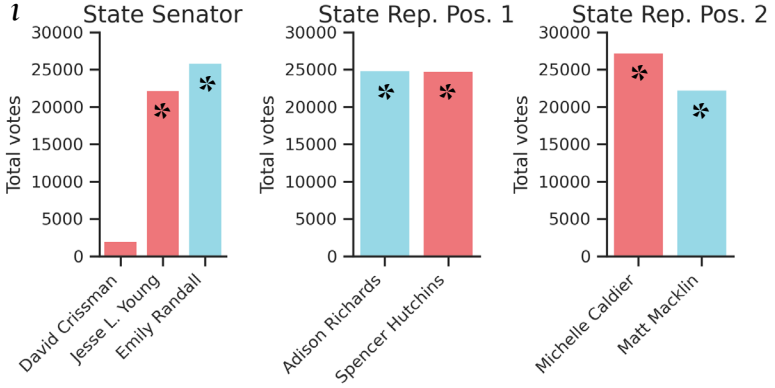
registered voters: 105,866

voter turnout: 46.9%

change from 2018: +5.2%

network outreach: 11,677

i



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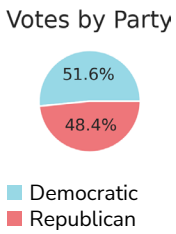

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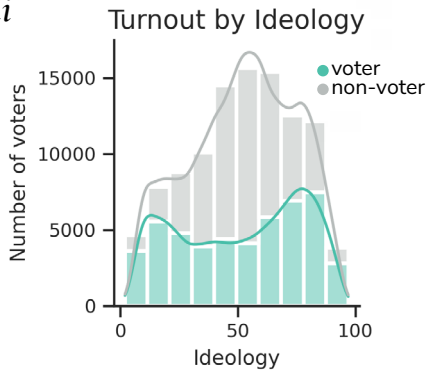
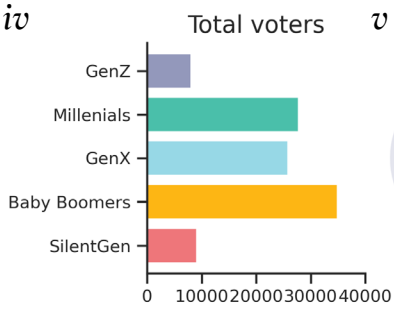


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Emily Randall (D) and Jesse L. Young (R) will face off for State Senator, Adison Richards (D) and Spencer Hutchins (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Matt Macklin (D) and Michelle Caldier (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD26.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD26.

iv



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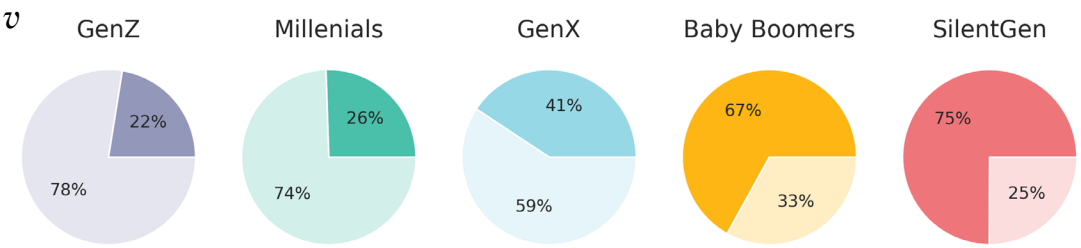

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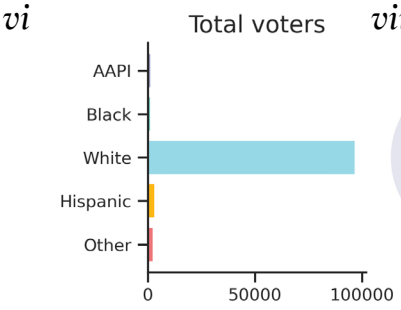

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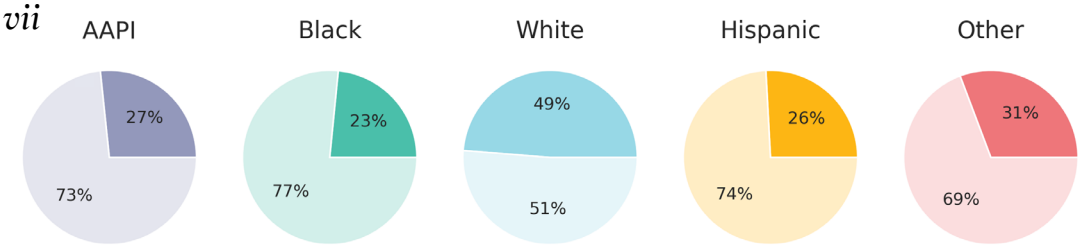
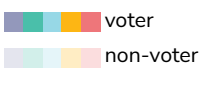


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD26. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

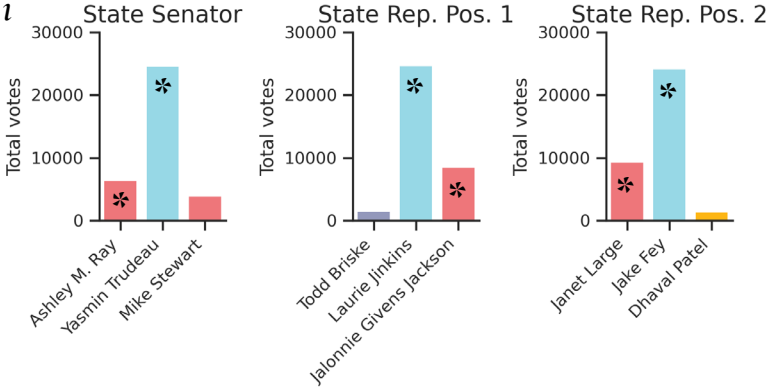


election results

27TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 27th LD lies in Pierce County in the South Puget Sound, including large portions of Tacoma and Puyallup Nation. All three Democratic incumbents – including House Speaker Laurie Jinkins (D) – won solid majorities and will likely hold their seats this fall.

i



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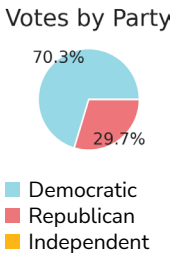

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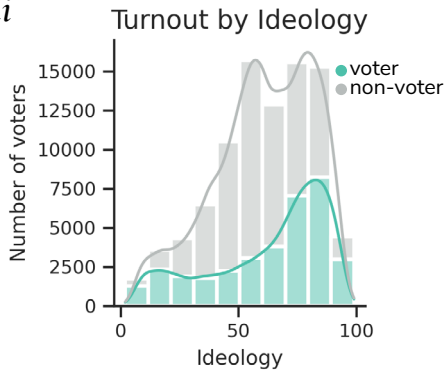
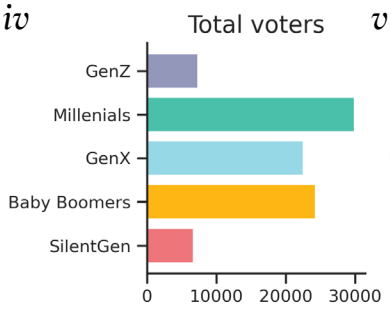


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Yasmin Trudeau (D) and Ashley M. Ray (R) will face off for State Senator, Laurie Jinkins (D) and Jalonnie Givens Jackson (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Jake Fey (D) and Janet Large (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD27.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a majority of voters and non-voters in LD27.

iv



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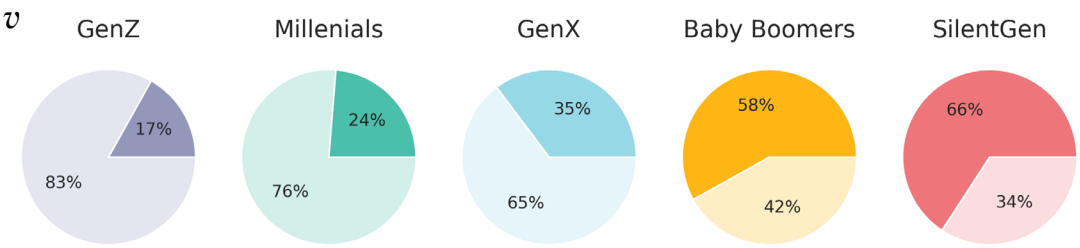

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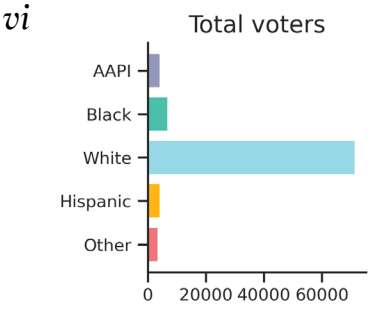

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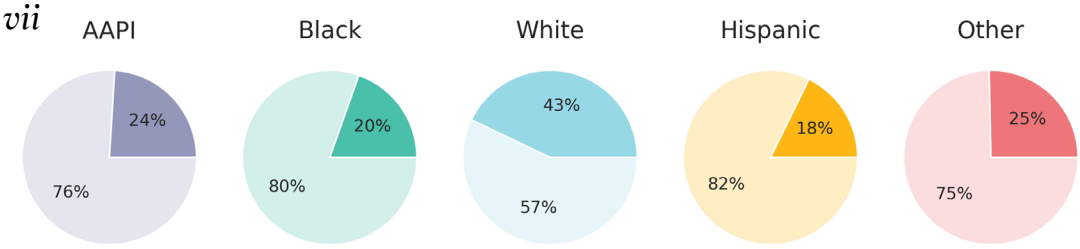
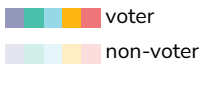


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD27. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

28TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 28th LD covers the southern part of Pierce county in the South Puget Sound, including south Tacoma, Lakewood, Dupont, and the Nisqually Nation. Both incumbents won >55% of the vote in their races, and are in a good position to hold their seats, given the large proportion of progressives who did not vote in the Primary.

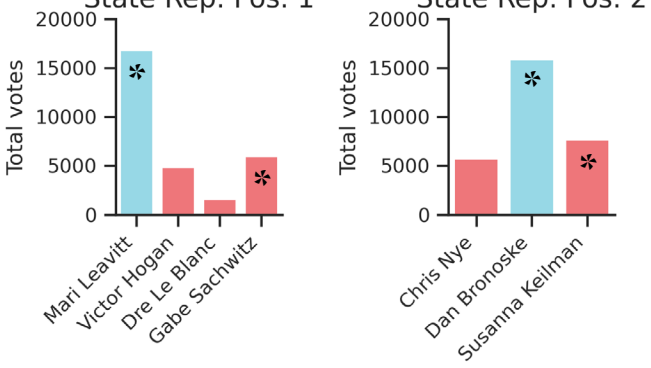
registered voters: 78,388

voter turnout: 36.9%

change from 2018: +0.4%

network outreach: 1,803

i



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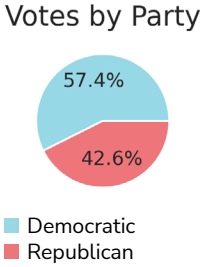

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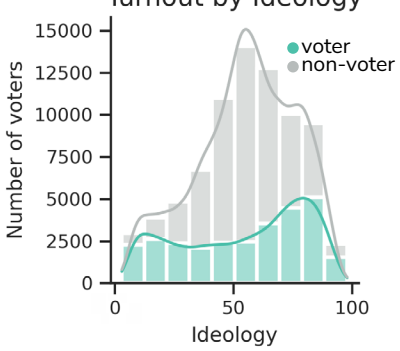
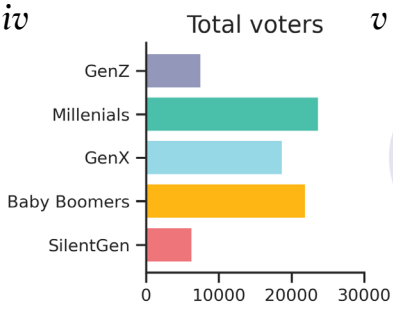


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Mari Leavitt (D) and Gabe Sachwitz (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Dan Bronoske (D) and Susanna Keilman (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD28.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD28.

iv



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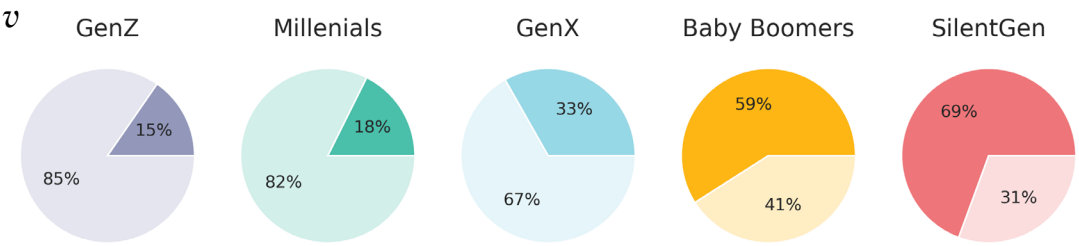

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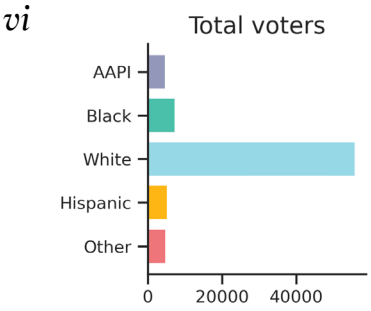

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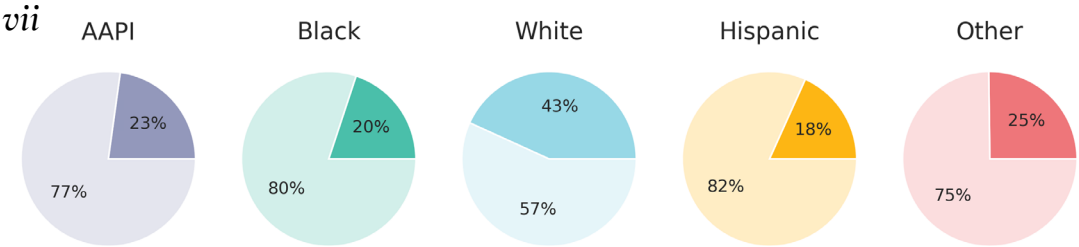
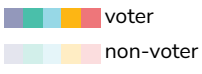


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD28. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

29TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 29th LD covers southeastern Pierce county in the South Puget Sound, including parts of Tacoma, Lakewood, and Puyallup Nation. The 29th has the 3rd largest number of Black voters in the state, but had the 2nd lowest turnout in the Primary. First-time candidate Sharlett Mena (D) will face David Figuracion (R) to fill Steve Kirby's (D) seat. All three Democratic candidates won comfortable majorities and are likely to hold their seats.

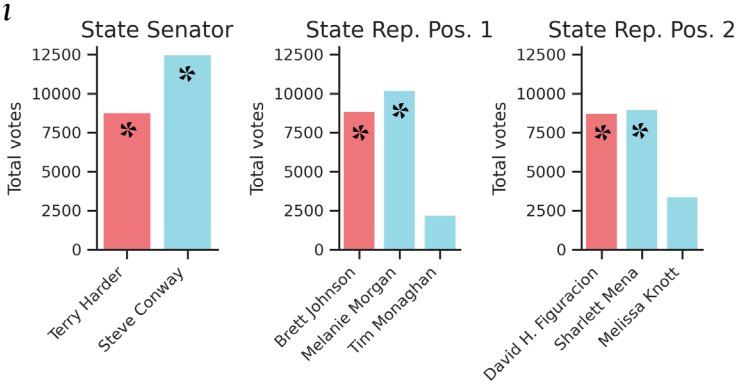
registered voters: 78,249

voter turnout: 27.1%

change from 2018: +2.8%

network outreach: 907

i



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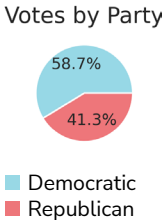

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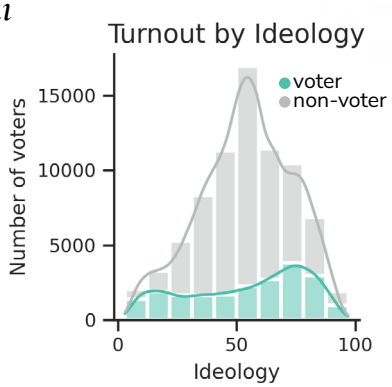
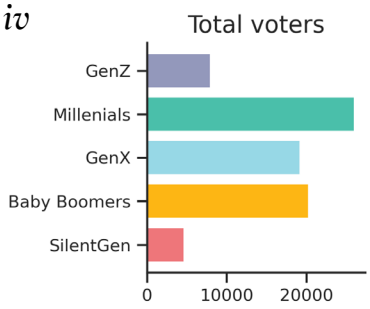


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Steve Conway (D) and Terry Harder (R) will face off for State Senator, Melanie Morgan (D) and Brett Johnson (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Sharlett Mena (D) and David H. Figuracion (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD29.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD29.

iv



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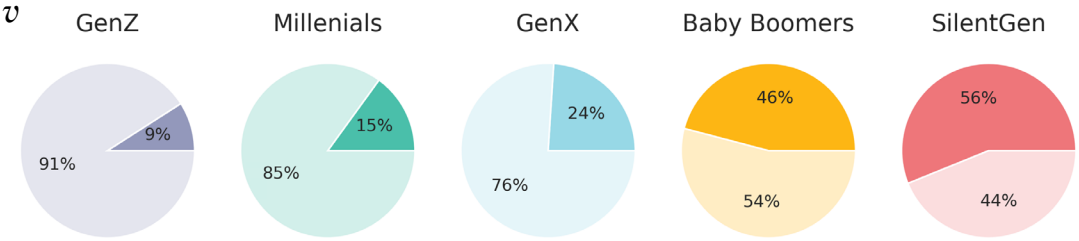

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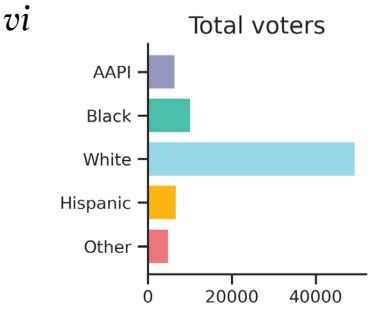

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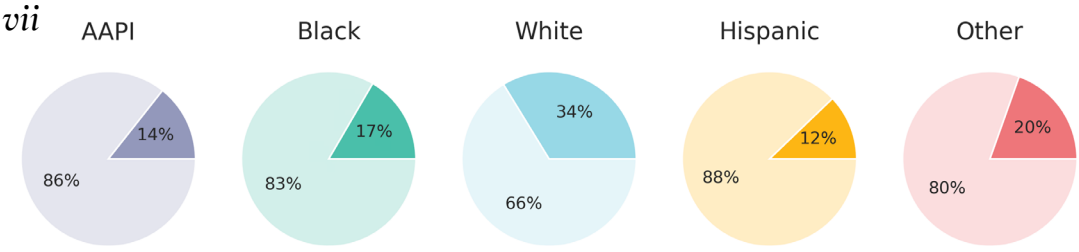
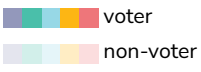


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and GenX, and White and Black voters are the largest voting blocs in LD29. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

30TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 30th LD lies in southwestern King County, including parts of Federal Way, Auburn, Des Moines, and Puyallup Nation. The 30th has the 5th largest number of Black voters in the state, but had the 4th lowest turnout in the Primary. Former 30th LD legislator Kristine Reeves (D) will face Ashli Tagoai (R) to fill Jesse Johnson's (D) Pos. 2 seat. Incumbents and Reeves are likely to win their races, given the disproportionate number of lean- and solid-progressives in the 30th LD.

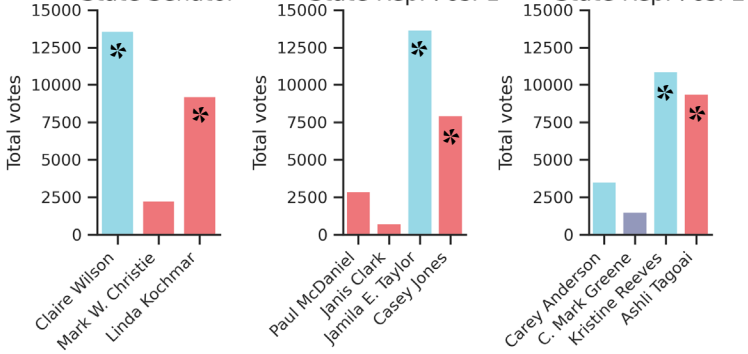
registered voters: 80,559

voter turnout: 31.2%

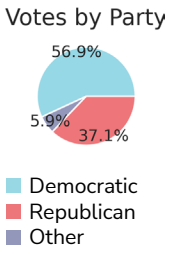
change from 2018: -3.6%

network outreach: 3,166

i



ii



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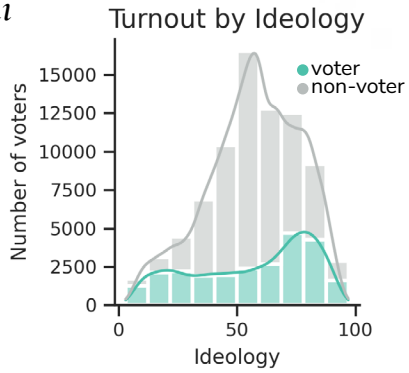
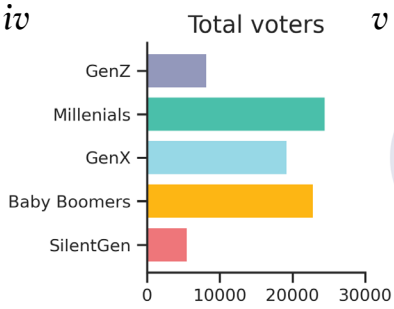


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Claire Wilson (D) and Linda Kochmar (R) will face off for State Senator, Jamila E. Taylor (D) and Casey Jones (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Kristine Reeves (D) and Ashli Tagoai (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD30.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progresives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD30.

iv



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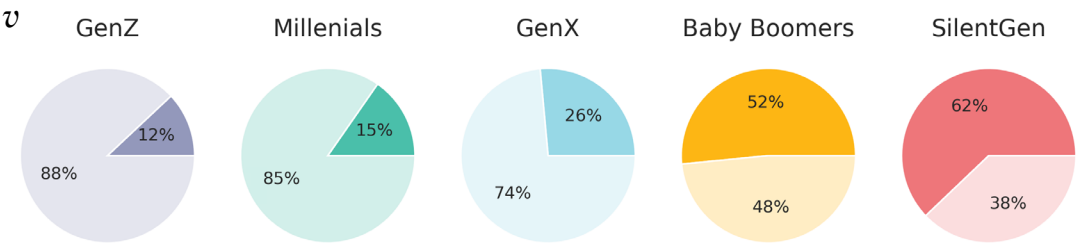

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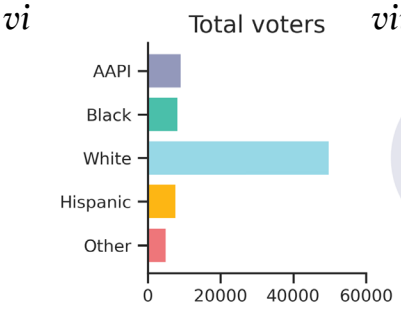

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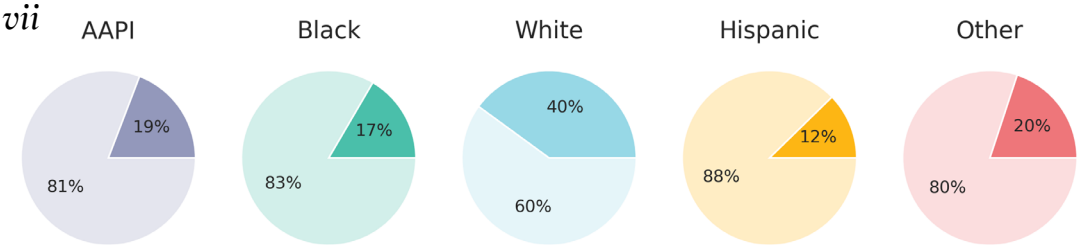
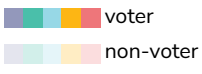


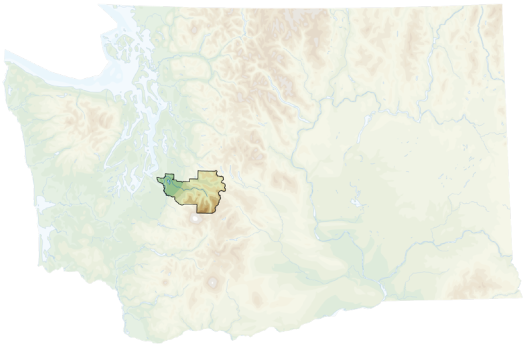
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD30. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

31ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 31st LD includes northeastern Pierce and southeastern King counties, including Auburn, Enumclaw, and parts of Puyallup and Muckleshoot Nations. Incumbents Phil Fortunato (R) and Drew Stokesbary (R) won comfortable shares of the vote and are in a good position to hold their seats this fall.



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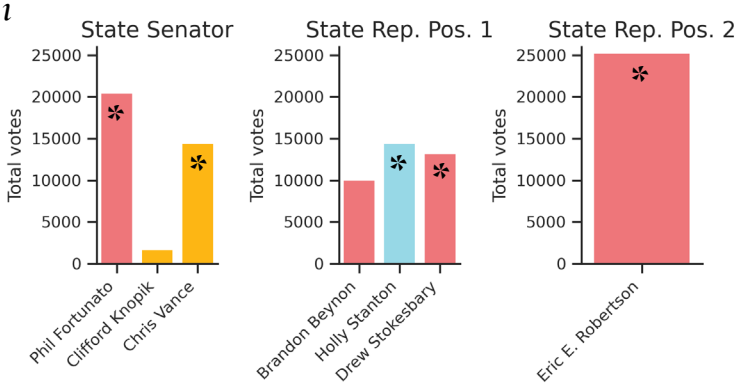

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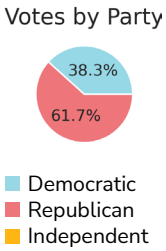

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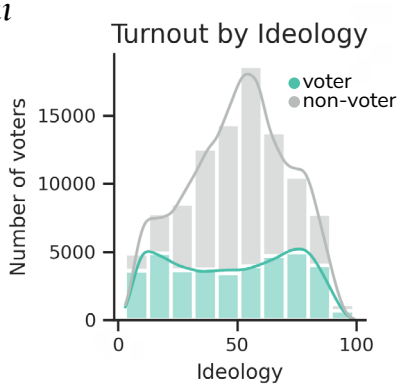
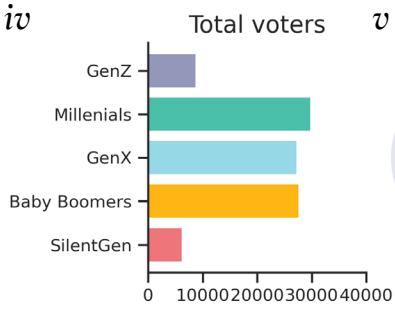


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Phil Fortunato (R) and Chris Vance (I) will face off for State Senator, Holly Stanton (D) and Drew Stokesbary (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Eric E. Robertson (R) has won Pos. 2 in LD31.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD31.

iv



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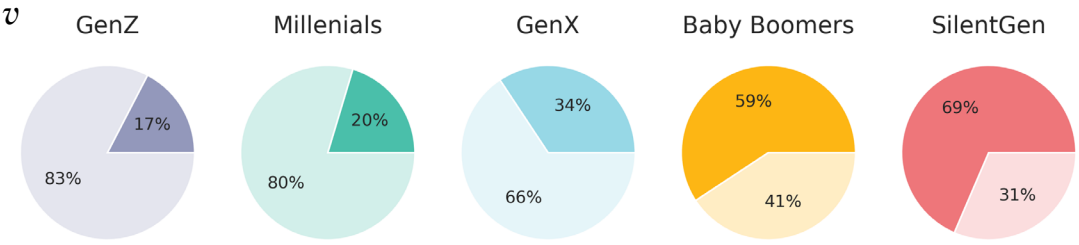

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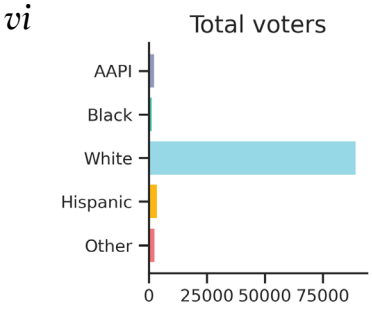

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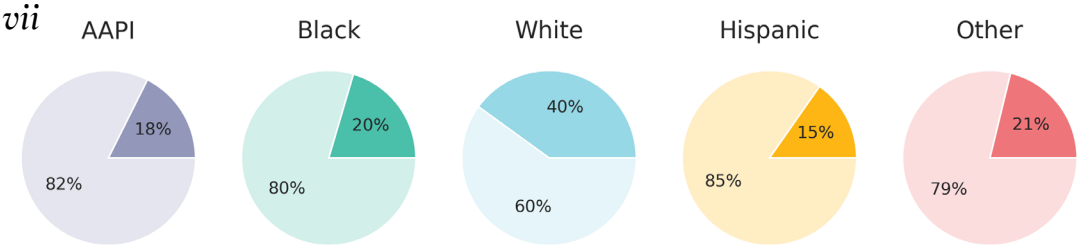
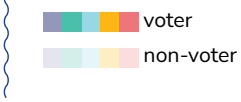


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD31. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

32ND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 32nd LD includes Shoreline, Edmonds, Montlake Terrace, and Lynwood in the North Puget Sound. All three Democratic incumbents won large majorities and are likely to hold their seats this fall.

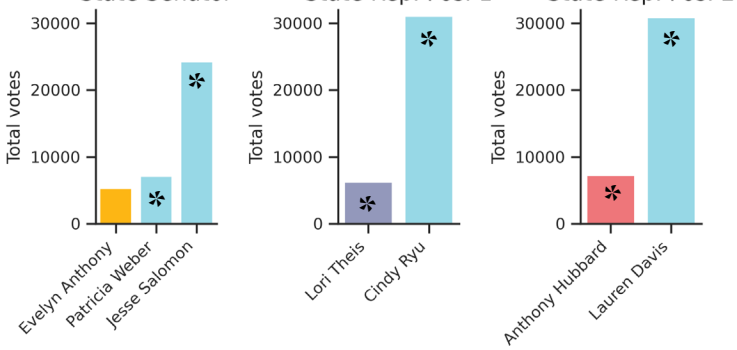
registered voters: 97,340

voter turnout: 40.0%

change from 2018: -2.0%

network outreach: 434

i



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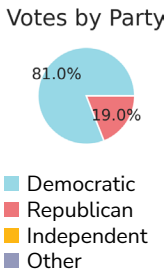

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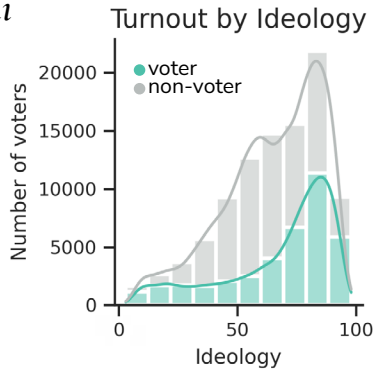
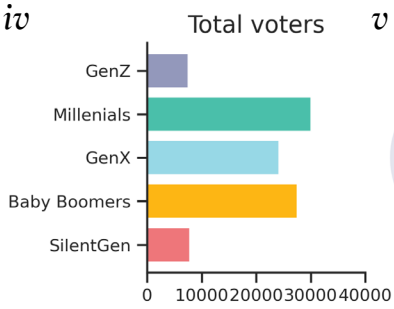


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Jesse Salomon (D) and Patricia Weber (D) will face off for State Senator, Cindy Ryu (D) and Lori Theis (O) will face off for Pos. 1, and Lauren Davis (D) and Anthony Hubbard (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD31.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD31.

iv



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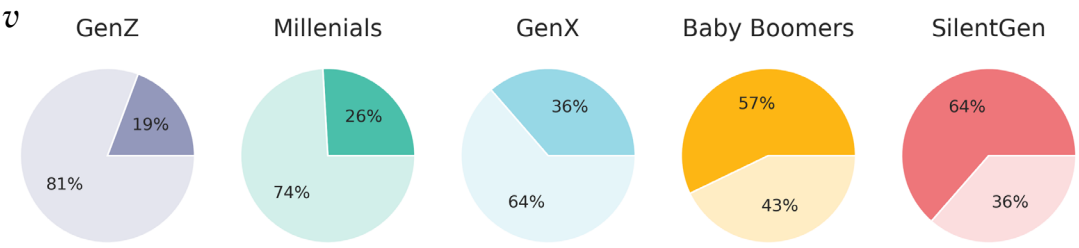

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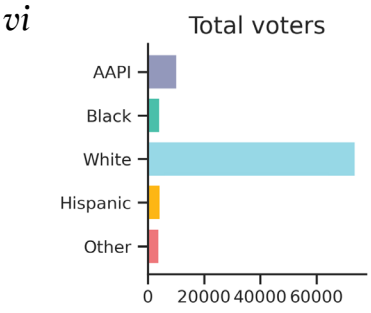
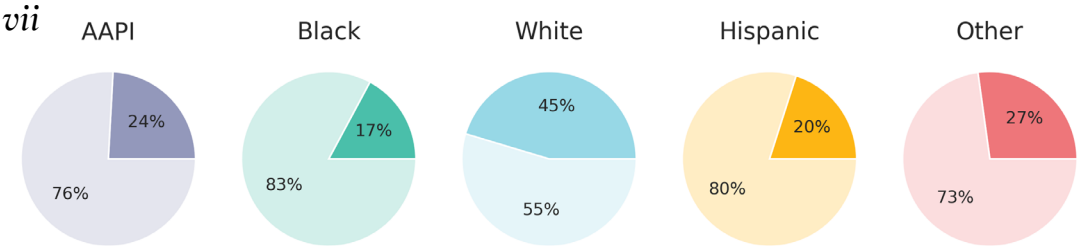
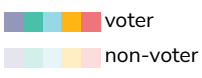


vii



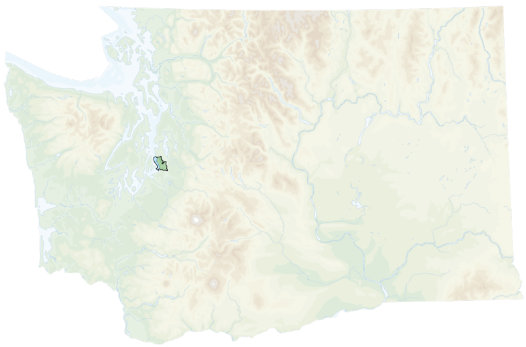
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and GenX, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD31. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

33RD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 33rd LD lies southwest of Seattle in King County, and includes parts of SeaTac, Burien, Des Moines, and Kent. The 33rd has the 4th largest number of Black voters in the state, but had the 5th lowest turnout in the Primary. All three Democratic incumbents ran unopposed and will retain their seats.



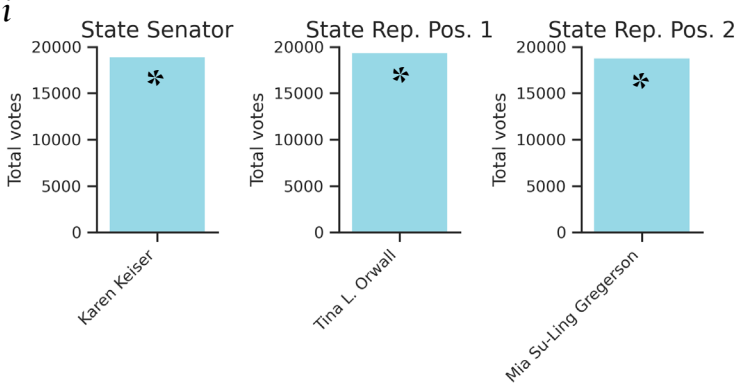
registered voters: 81,499

voter turnout: 32.8%

change from 2018: -0.5%

network outreach: 1,341

i



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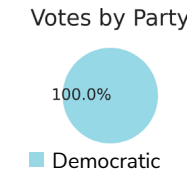
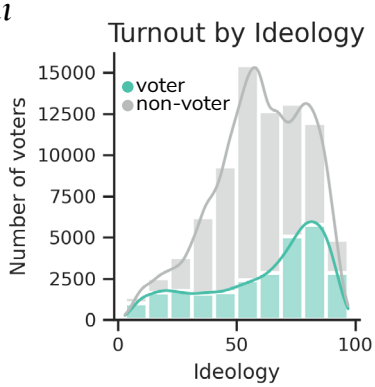


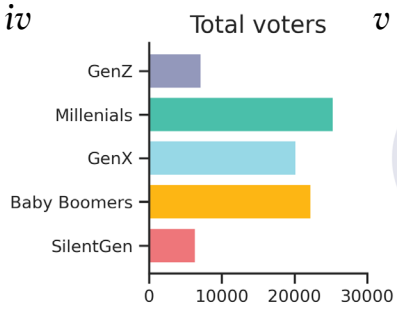
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Karen Keiser (D) has won State Senator, Tina L. Orwall (D) has won Pos. 1, and Mia Su-Ling Gregerson (D) has won Pos. 2 in LD33.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD33.

iv



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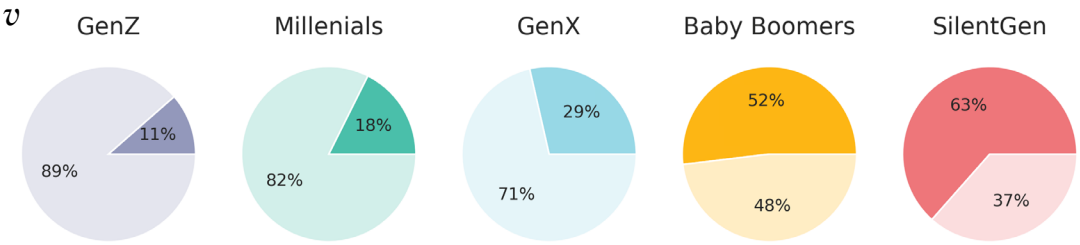
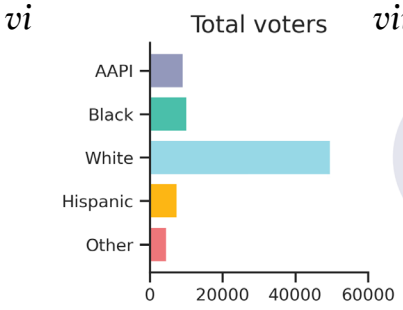
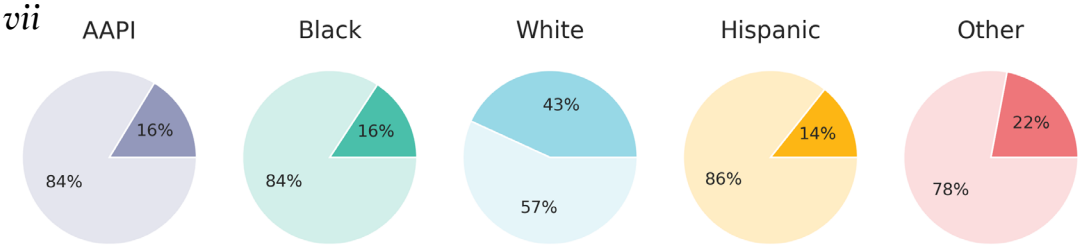


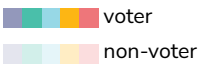
vi



vii



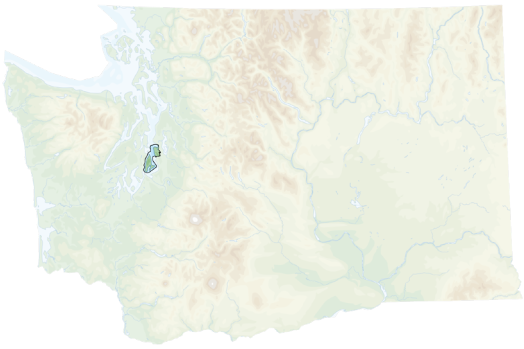
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and GenX, and White, AAPI, and Black voters are the largest voting blocs in LD33. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

34TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 34th LD covers the western edge of King County in the North Puget Sound, including West Seattle and Vashon Island, and is the 5th most progressive district in the state. Incumbents Joe Nguyen (D) and Joe Fitzgibbon (D) won huge majorities and will likely hold their seats. Emily Alvarado (D) and Lean Griffin (D) will face off to fill the seat left open with Eileen Cody's (D) retirement.



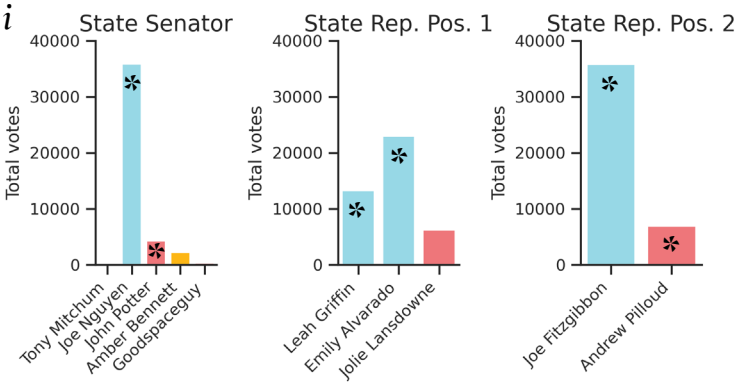
registered voters: 103,379

voter turnout: 41.4%

change from 2018: -3.5%

network outreach: 973

i



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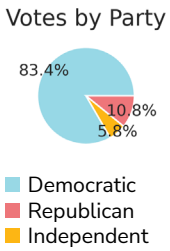
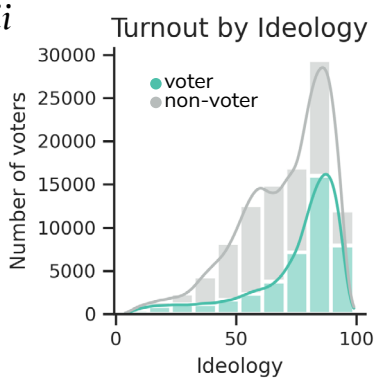


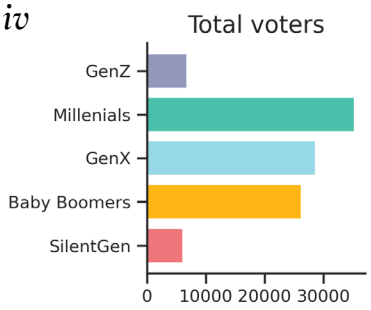
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Joe Nguyen (D) and John Potter (R) will face off for State Senator, Emily Alvarado (D) and Lean Griffin (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Joe Fitzgibbon (D) and Andrew Pilloud (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD34.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD34.

iv



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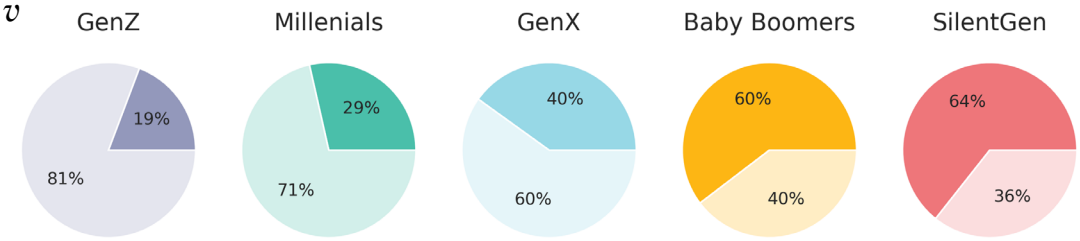
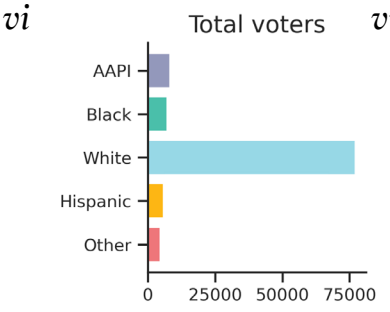
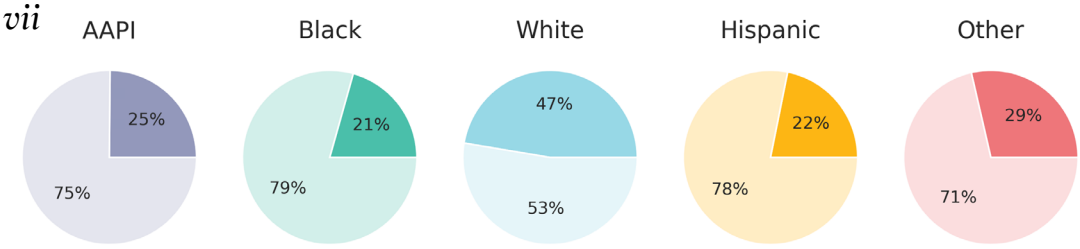


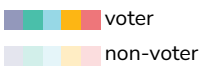
vi



vii



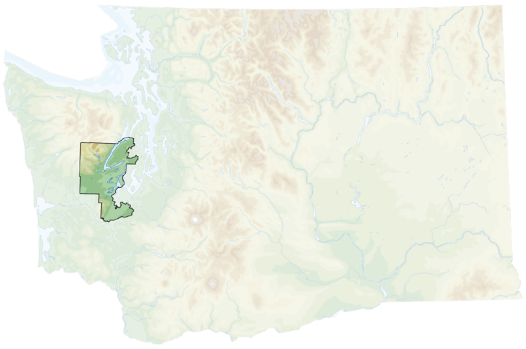
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD34. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

35TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 35th LD covers the southwestern part of the Olympic peninsula, including Lacey, Shelton, Skokomish Nation, and Squaxin Nation, and has the 5th highest median age in the state. Tim Shelden's (D) retirement and Drew MacEwen's (R) decision to run for state senate left two open seats in the 35th. Although Republican candidates won a majority of the votes, the electorate of the 35th leans progressive so all three races will likely be competitive in the fall.



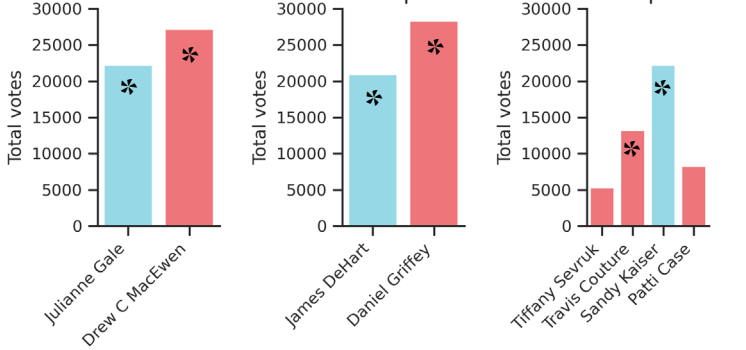
registered voters: 108,054

voter turnout: 45.8%

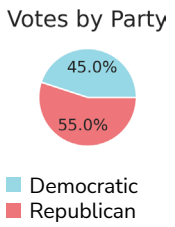
change from 2018: +6.3%

network outreach: 191

i



ii



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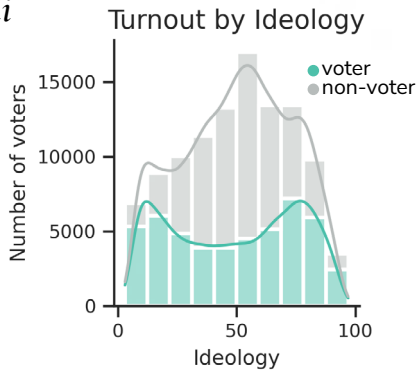
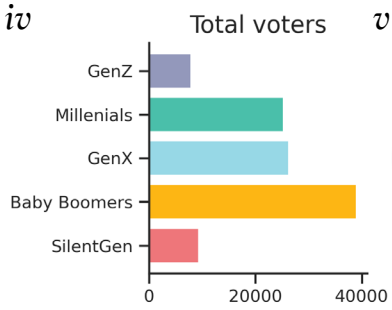


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Drew C. MacEwen (R) and Julianne Gale (D) will face off for State Senator, Daniel Griffey (R) and James DeHart (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Sandy Kaiser (D) and Travis Couture (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD35.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up slightly more non-voters in LD35.

iv



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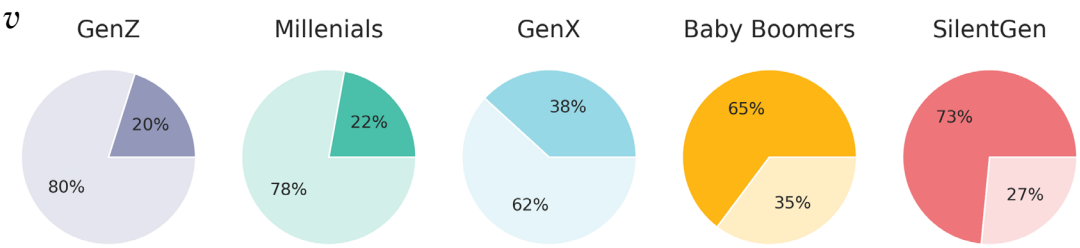

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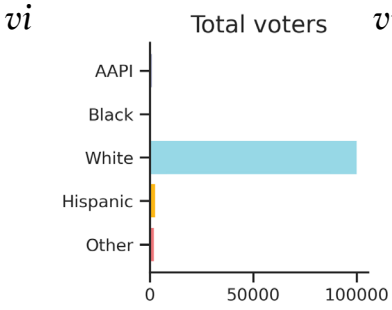

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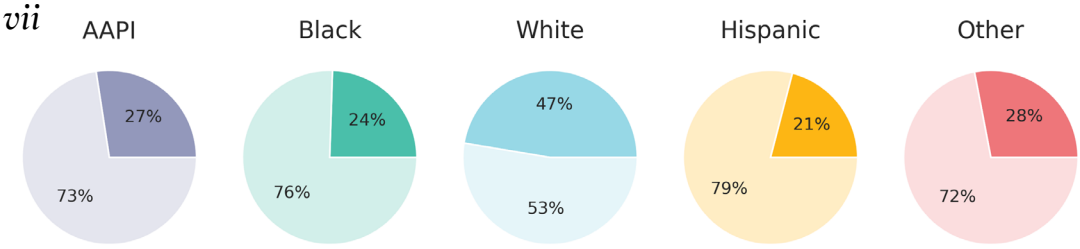
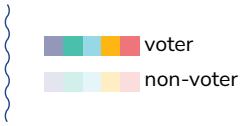


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD35. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

36TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 36th LD includes Seattle's Queen Anne, Ballard, and Greenwood neighborhoods, and has the most progressive electorate and the 2nd lowest median age in the state. Reuven Carlyle's (D) retirement and Noel Frame's (D) decision to run for state senate left two seats open in the 36th. Noel Frame (D) and Julia Reed (D) will face challengers in the fall, but having won large majorities of the vote they are likely to win their races.

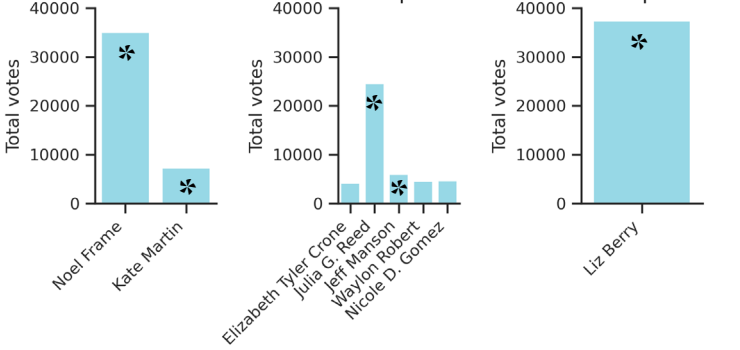
registered voters: 106,867

voter turnout: 43.9%

change from 2018: -0.8%

network outreach: 509

i



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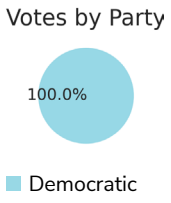

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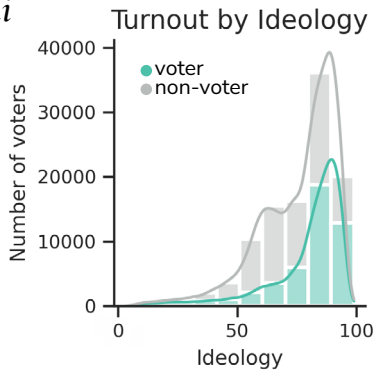
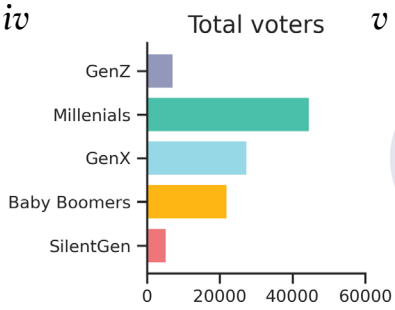


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Noel Frame (D) and Kate Martin (D) will face off for State Senator, Julia G. Reed (D) and Jeff Manson (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Liz Berry (D) has won Pos. 2 in LD36.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD36.

iv



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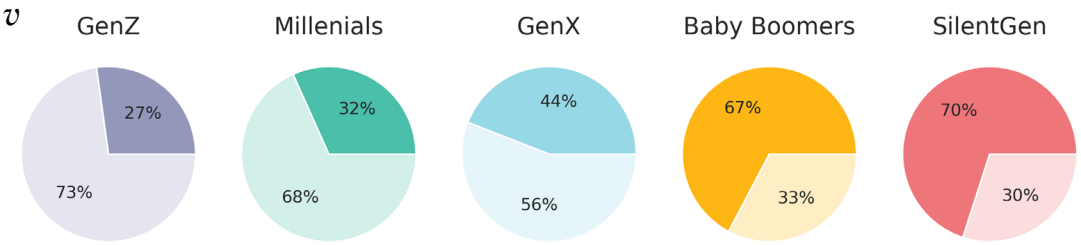

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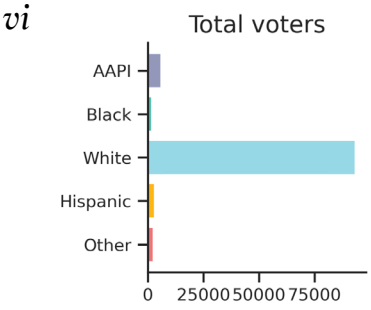

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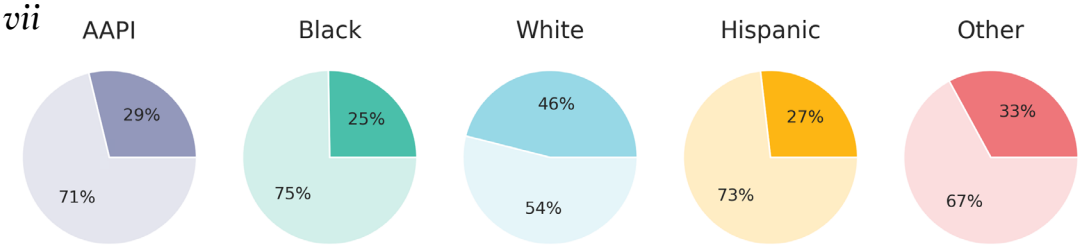
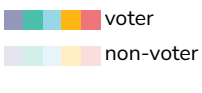


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD36. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

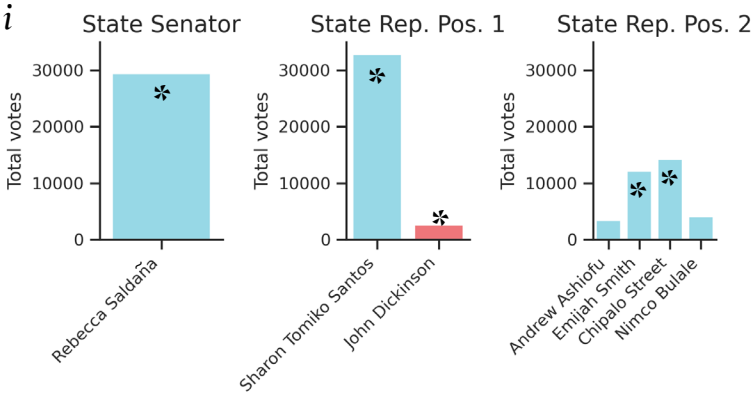


election results

37TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 37th LD covers Seattle's Central District, Beacon Hill, Mt. Baker, Columbia City, and Rainier Beach neighborhoods, and is among the most racially diverse in the state with the largest number of Black voters and the 2nd largest number of AAPi voters. Emijah Smith (D) and Chipalo Street (D) will face off for Pos. 2 after Kirsten Harris-Talley's (D) retirement.

i



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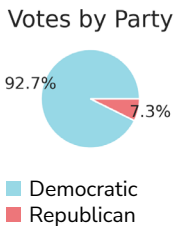

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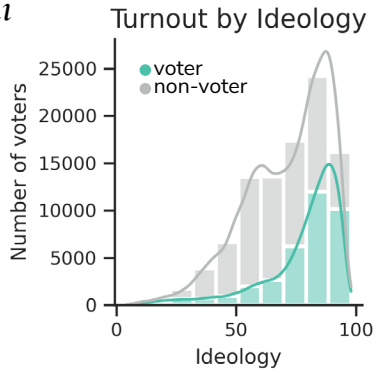
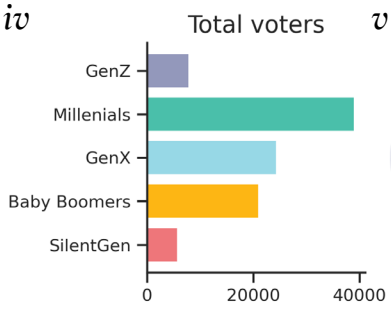


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Rebecca Saldaña (D) has won State Senator, Sharon Tomiko Santos (D) and John Dickinson (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Chipalo Street (D) and Emijah Smith (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD37.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD37.

iv



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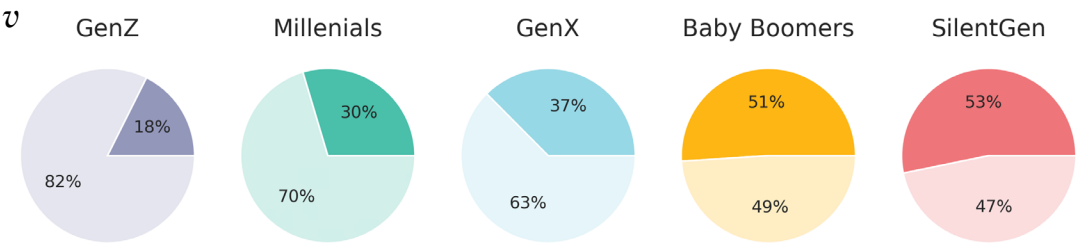

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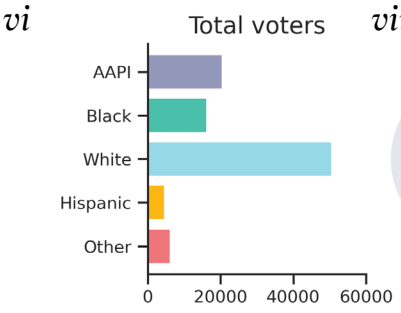

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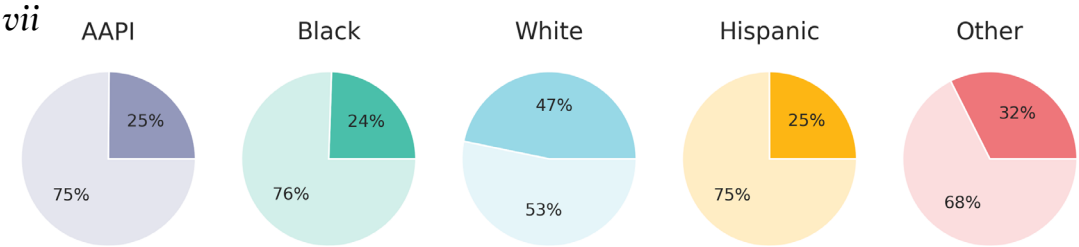
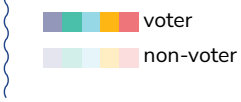


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, White, AAPI, and Black voters are the largest voting blocs in LD37. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

38TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 38th LD includes the western edge of Snohomish county in the North Puget Sound, including Everett, Marysville, and Tulalip Nation. The retirements of Emily Wicks (D) and Mike Sells (D) have left two seats open in the 38th. June Robinson (D), Julio Cortes (D), and Mary Fosse (D) won comfortable majorities of votes in each race; given the lean-progressive ideology of the 38th, all 3 have a good chance of winning.

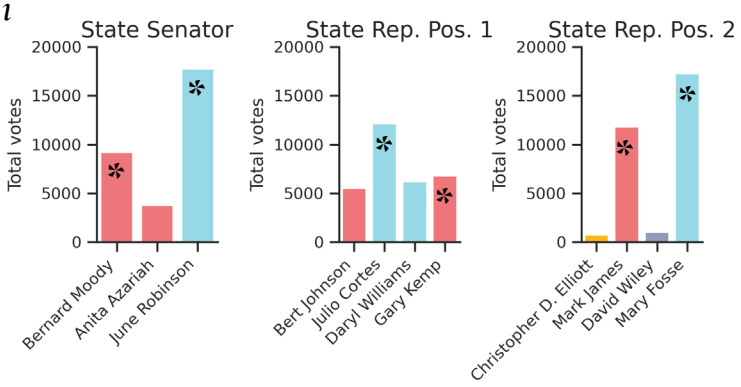
registered voters: 89,279

voter turnout: 34.3%

change from 2018: +1.9%

network outreach: 338

i



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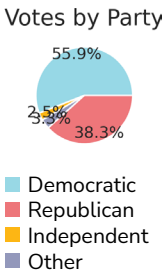

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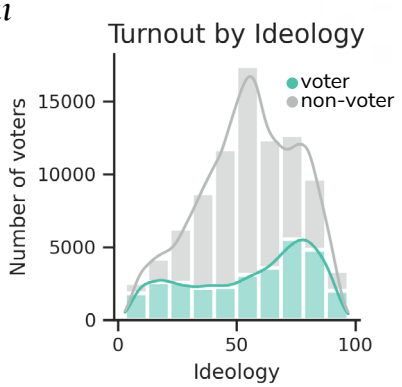
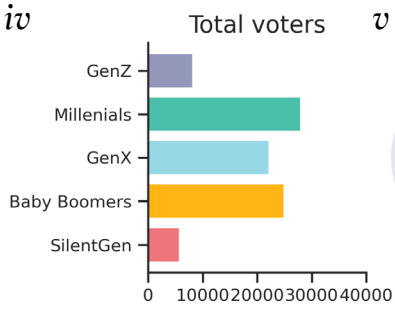


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. June Robinson (D) and Bernard Moody (R) will face off for State Senator, Julio Cortes (D) and Gary Kemp (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Mary Fosse (D) and Mark James (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD38.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD38.

iv



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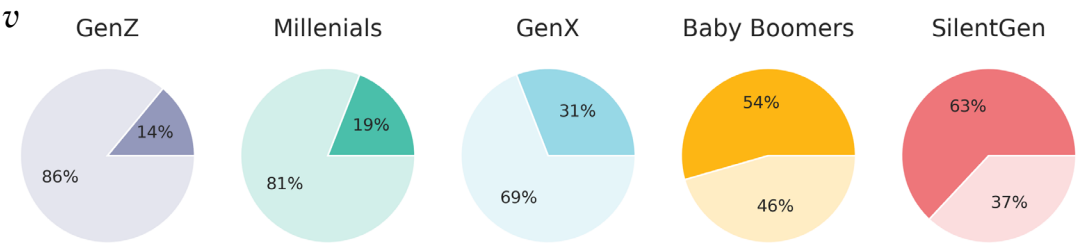

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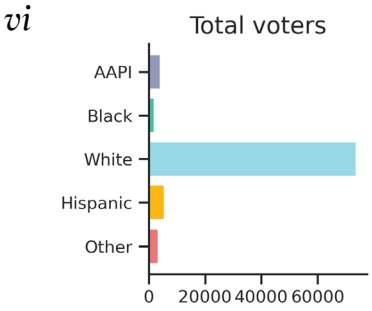

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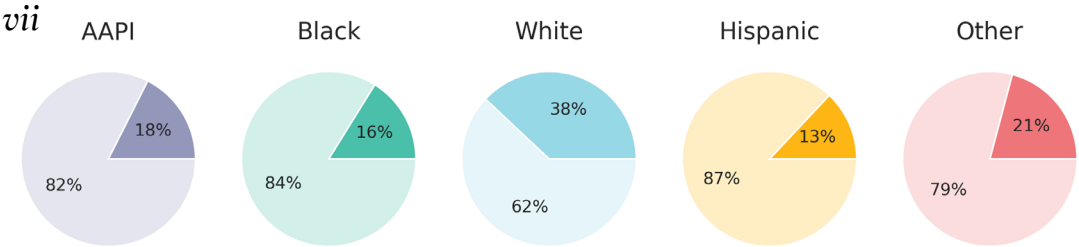
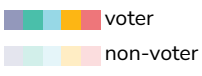


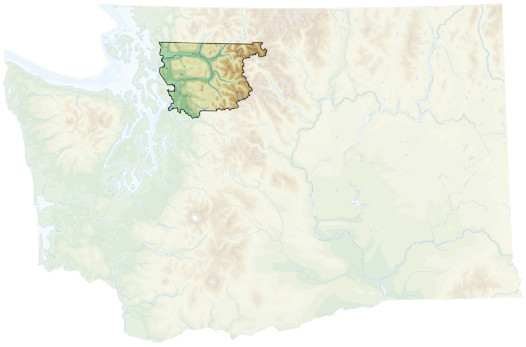
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD38. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

39TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 39th LD covers the eastern edges of Skagit and Snohomish counties in Northwest Washington, including parts of the Upper Skagit, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, and Sauk-Suiattle Nations. Incumbent Robert J. Sutherland (R) will face fellow Republican Sam Low (R) for Pos. 1, and incumbent Carolyn Eslick (R) will face Jessica Wadhams (D) for Pos. 2. Pos. 2 has the potential to be competitive, given the lean-progressive ideology of the 39th.



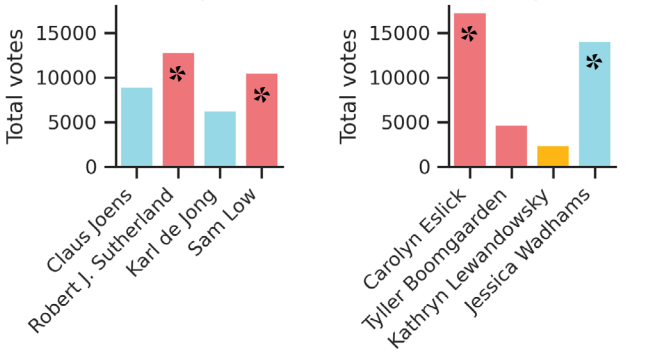
registered voters: 102,563

voter turnout: 37.6%

change from 2018: +3.5%

network outreach: 14

i



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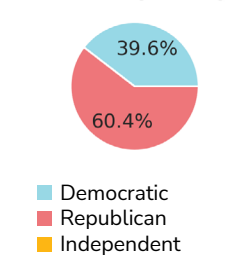

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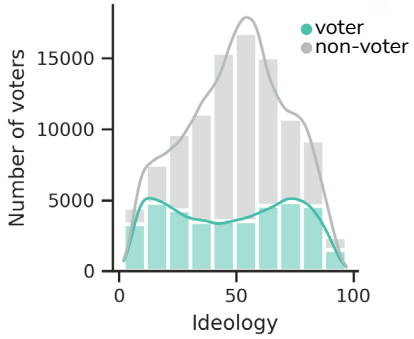
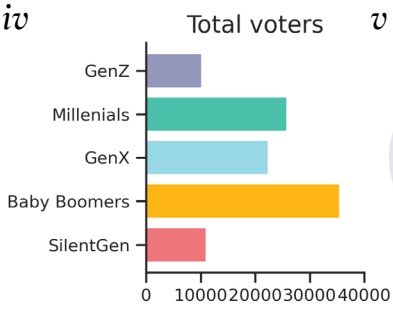


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Robert J. Sutherland (R) and Sam Low (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Carolyn Eslick (R) and Jessica Wadhams (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD39.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives made up a larger share of voters, while progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in LD39.

iv



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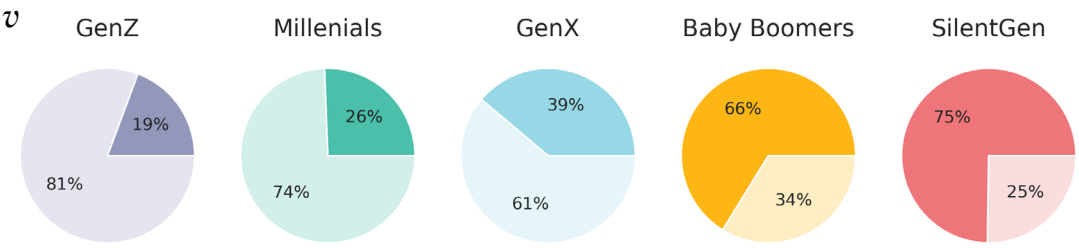
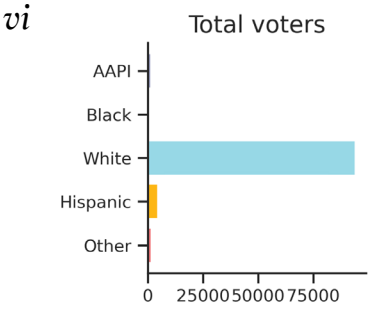
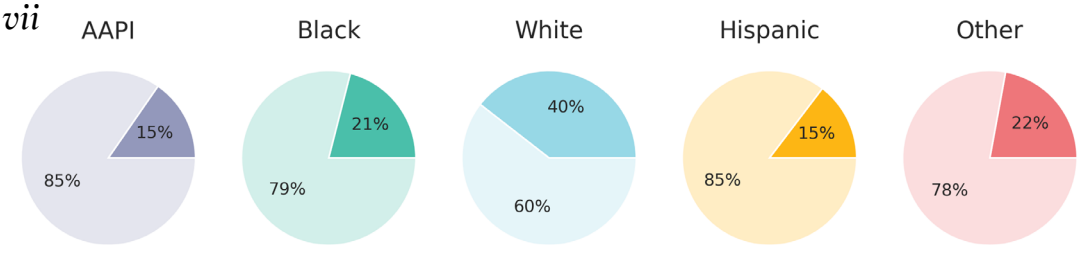


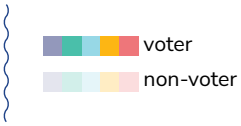
vi



vii

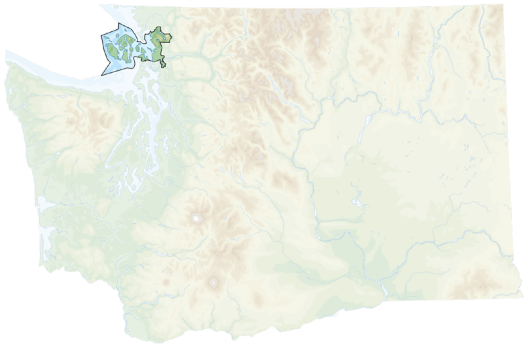


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD39. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



40TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 40th LD spans Skagit, Whatcom, and San Juan counties in Northwest Washington, and includes Anacortes, Bellingham, the Swinomish Reservation, and the San Juan Islands. Debra Lekanoff (D) ran unopposed and will hold her seat, while incumbent Alex Ramel (D) won a large majority of the vote and is likely to defeat challenger Trevor Smith (D) this fall.



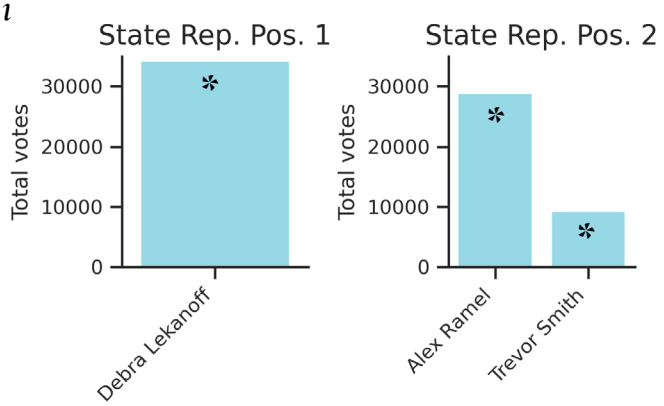
registered voters: 105,190

voter turnout: 46.7%

change from 2018: +4.5%

network outreach: 37

i



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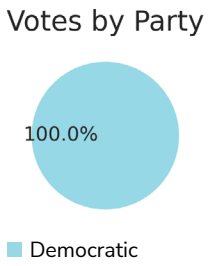
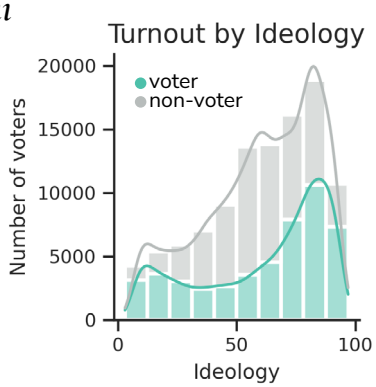


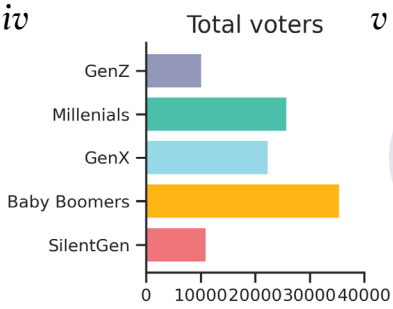
iii



(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Debra Lekanoff (D) has won Pos. 1, and Alex Ramel (D) and Trevor Smith (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD40.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD40.

iv



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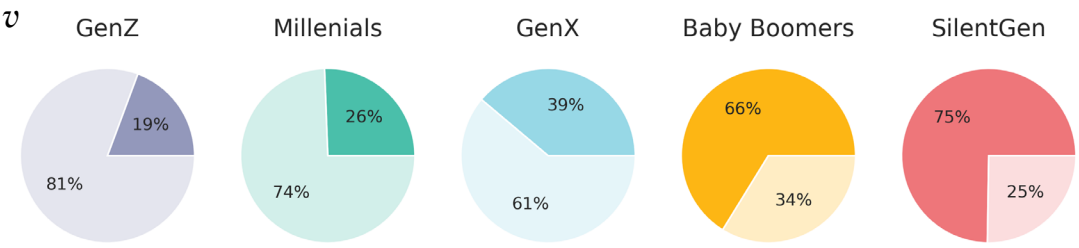

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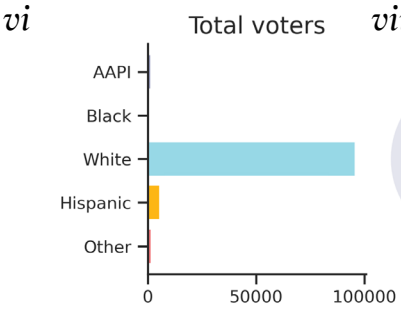

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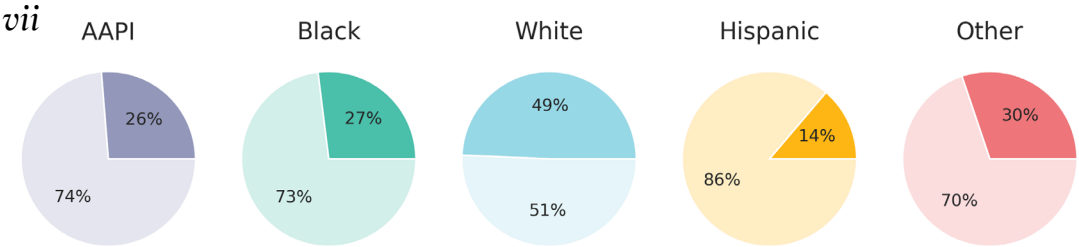
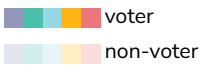


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD40. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

41ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 41st LD lies in King County and includes southern Bellevue, Sammamish, Issaquah, Newcastle, and Mercer Island, and has the largest number of AAPI voters in the state. Incumbent Tana Senn (D) will face Mike Nykreim (Election Integrity party) for Pos. 1, and incumbent My-Linh Thai (D) will face Al Rosenthal (R) for Pos. 2. Having won solid majorities of the vote, both incumbents are likely to hold their seats.

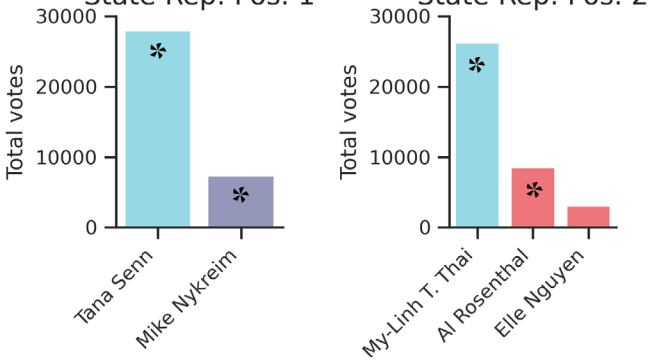
registered voters: 96,038

voter turnout: 40.0%

change from 2018: -2.6%

network outreach: 2,223

i



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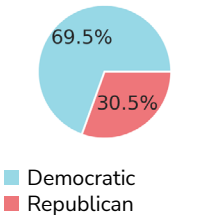

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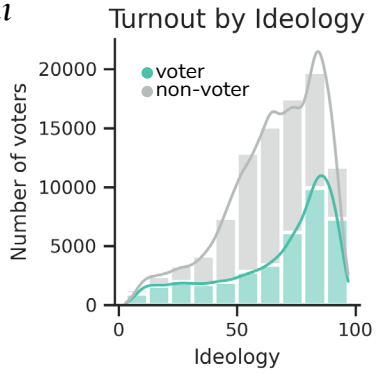
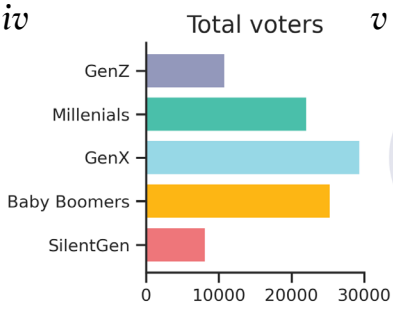


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Tana Senn (D) and Mike Nykreim (O) will face off for Pos. 1, and My-Linh T. Thai (D) and Al Rosenthal (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD41.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD41.

iv



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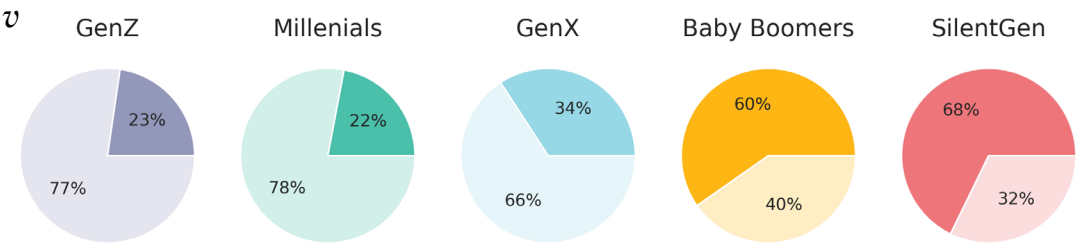

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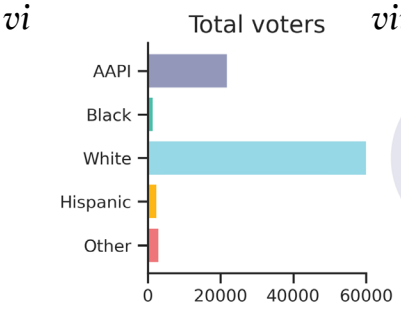

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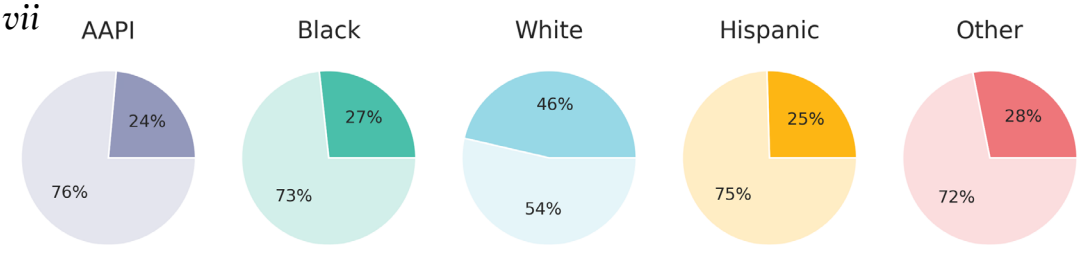
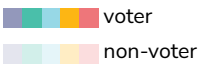


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. GenX, Baby Boomers, and Millenials, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD41. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

42ND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 42nd LD covers most of Whatcom county in Northwestern Washington, including Bellingham, Ferndale, Lummi Nation, and Nooksack Nation, and had the 2nd highest turnout in the Primary. Pos. 2 is open with Sharon Shewmake (D) running for state senate. While all three races are extremely close, the electorate in the 42nd leans strongly progressive so high turnout in the fall could swing the district towards the Democratic candidates.

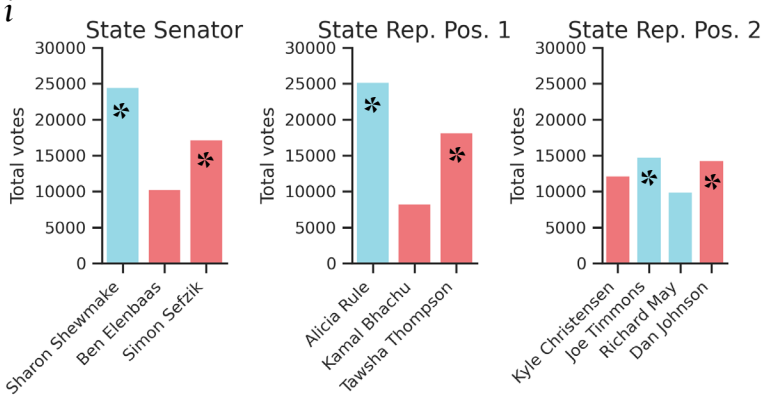
registered voters: 105,421

voter turnout: 48.6%

change from 2018: +5.6%

network outreach: 1,189

i



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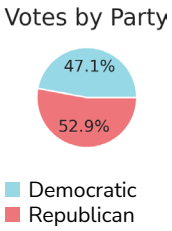

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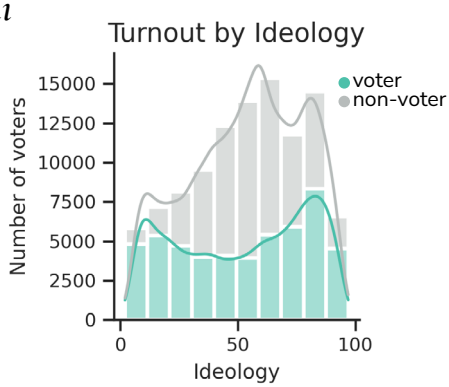
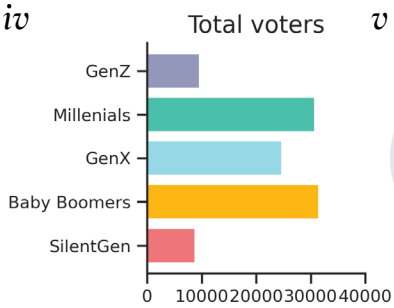


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Sharon Shewmake (D) and Simon Sefzik (R) will face off for State Senator, Alicia Rule (D) and Tawsha Thompson (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Joe Timmons (D) and Dan Johnson (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD42.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a slight majority of voters and non-voters in LD42.

iv



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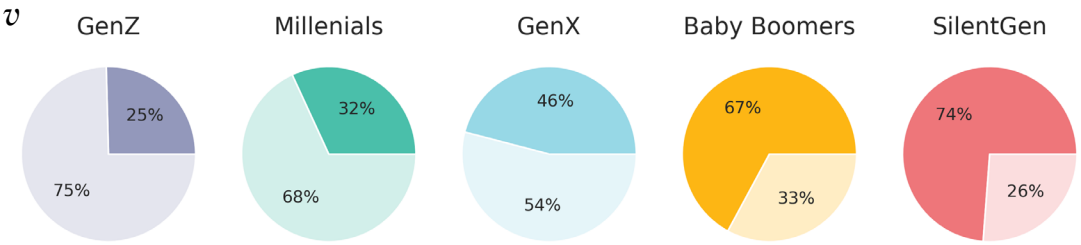

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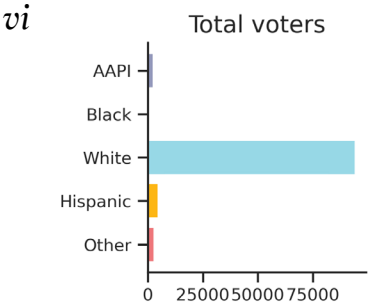

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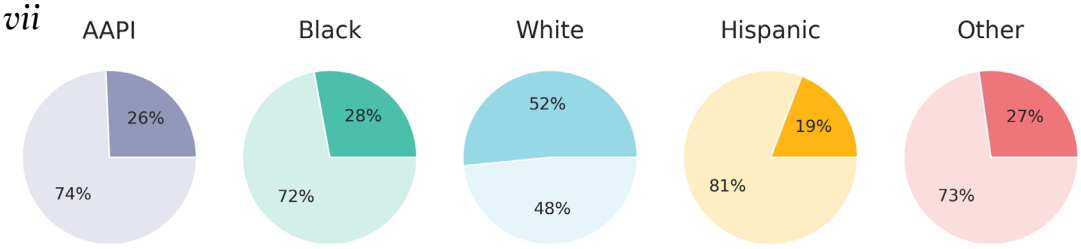
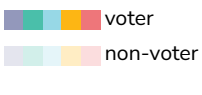


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Baby Boomers, Millenials, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD42. Baby Boomers, SilentGen, and White voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

43RD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 43rd LD lies within King County and includes Seattle's Downtown, Capitol Hill, Montlake, Fremont, University District, and Sand Point neighborhoods, and has the youngest and 3rd most progressive voters in the state. All three Democratic incumbents ran unopposed and will hold onto their seats.

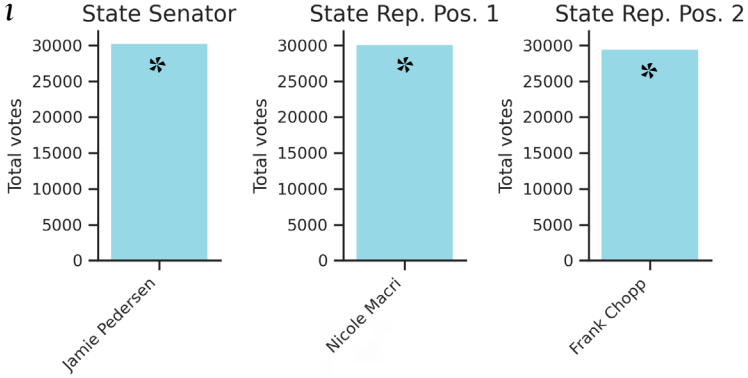
registered voters: 93,428

voter turnout: 38.0%

change from 2018: -5.6%

network outreach: 638

i



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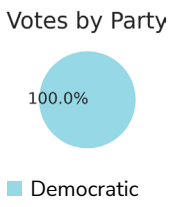

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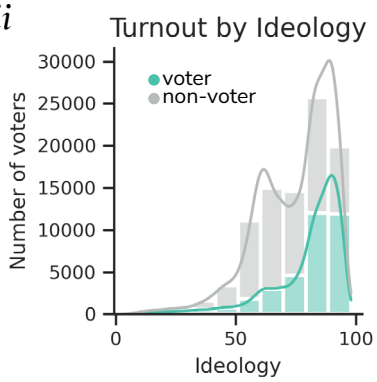
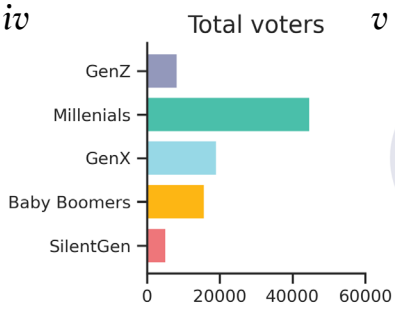


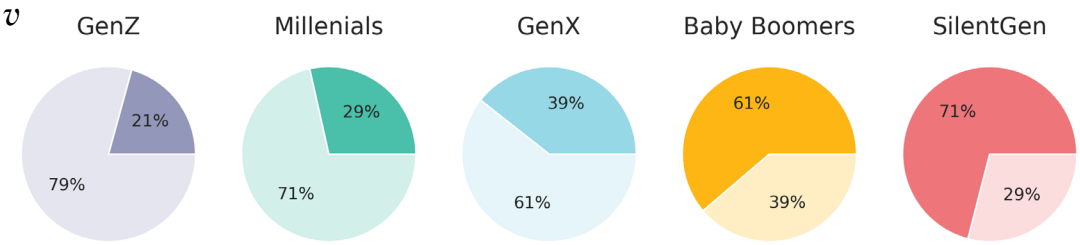
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Jamie Pedersen (D) has won State Senator, Nicole Macri (D) has won Pos. 1, and Frank Chopp (D) has won Pos. 2 in LD43.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD43.

iv



v



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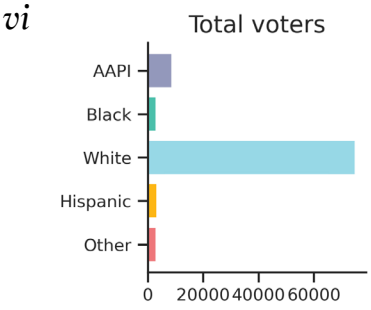
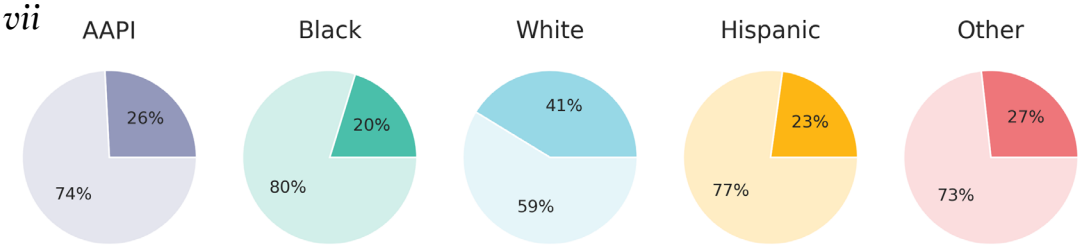
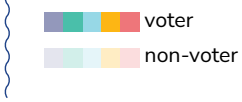


vii



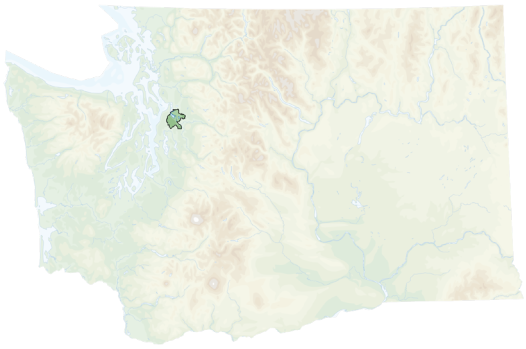
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, White, and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD43. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



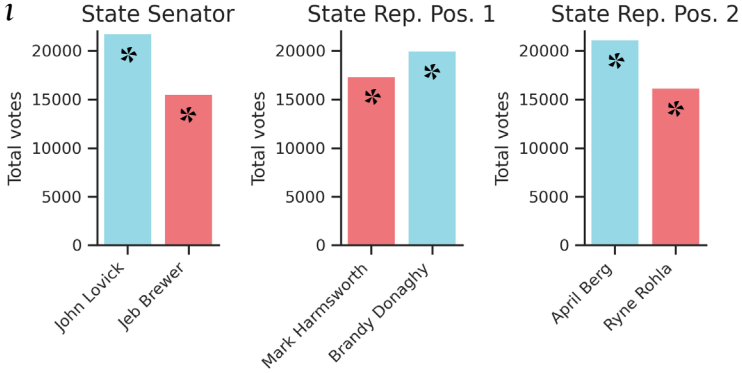
election results

44TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 44th LD lies within Snohomish county in the North Puget Sound and includes parts of Everett, Snohomish, and Mill Creek. All three Democratic incumbents won majorities of the vote and are in a good position to hold their seats this fall, given the lean- to solid-progressive ideological spread of the 44th electorate.



i



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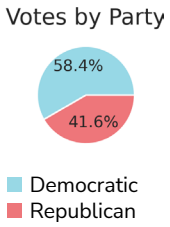

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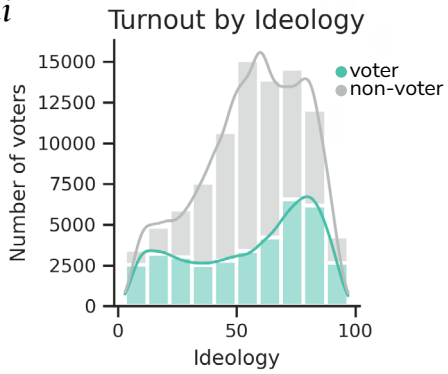
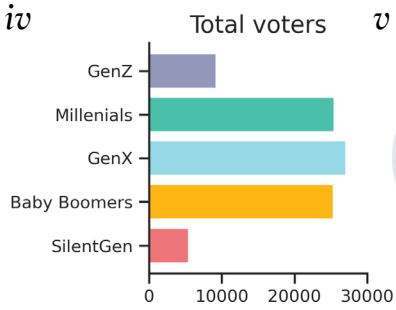


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. John Lovick (D) and Jeb Brewer (R) will face off for State Senator, Brandy Donaghy (D) and Mark Harmsworth (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and April Berg (D) and Ryne Rohla (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD44.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD44.

iv



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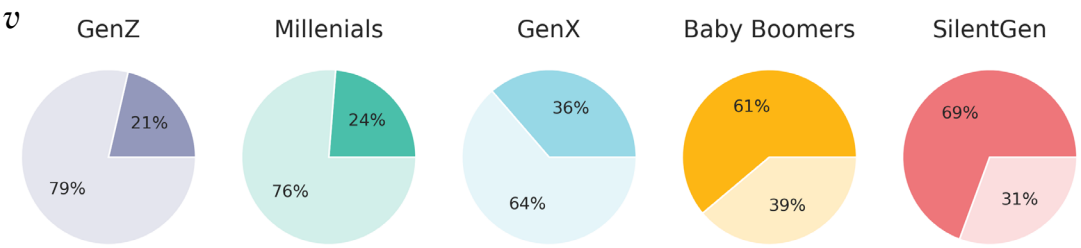

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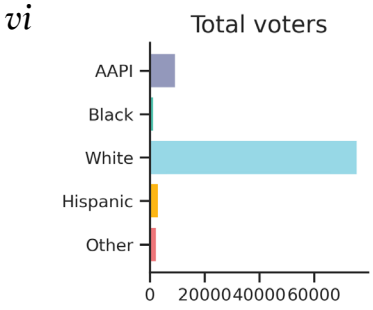

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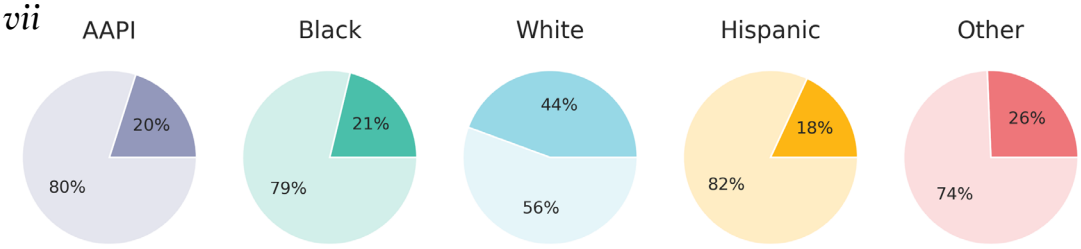
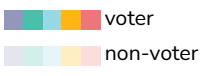


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. GenX, Millenials, and Baby Boomers, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD44. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

45TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 45th LD lies in eastern King County in the North Puget Sound, and includes parts of Kirkland, Redmond, and Sammamish. All three Democratic incumbents won large majorities of the vote and are likely to hold their seats this fall.

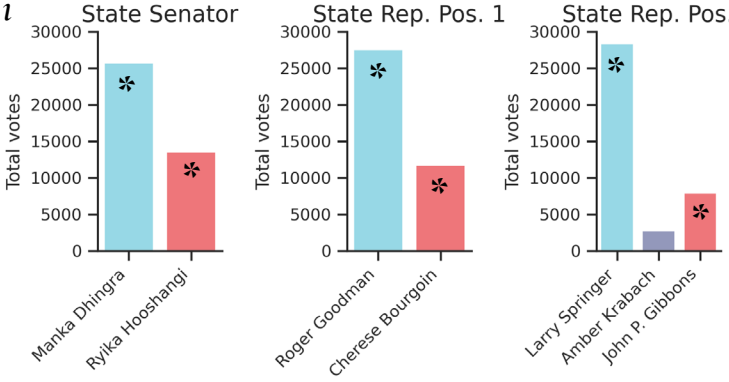
registered voters: 94,632

voter turnout: 41.7%

change from 2018: -2.0%

network outreach: 992

i



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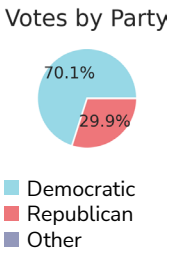

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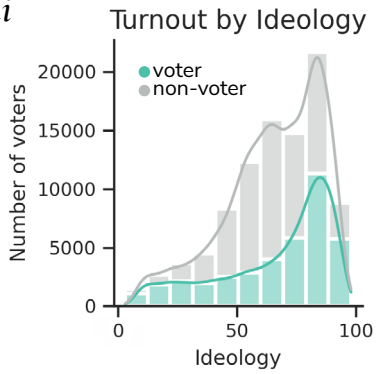
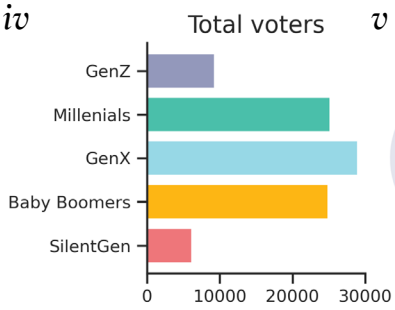


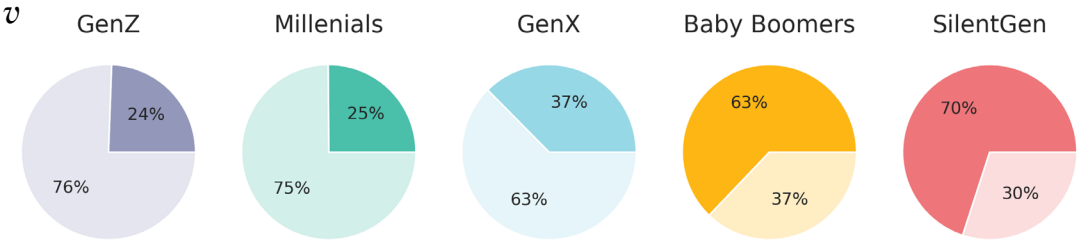
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Manka Dhingra (D) and Ryika Hooshangi (R) will face off for State Senator, Roger Goodman (D) and Cherese Bourgoin (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Larry Springer (D) and John P. Gibbons (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD45.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD45.

iv



v



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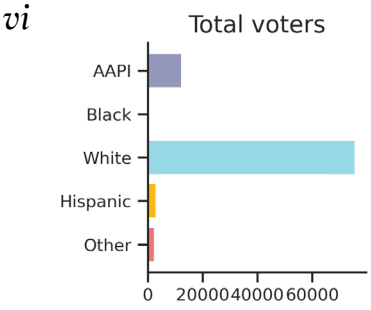

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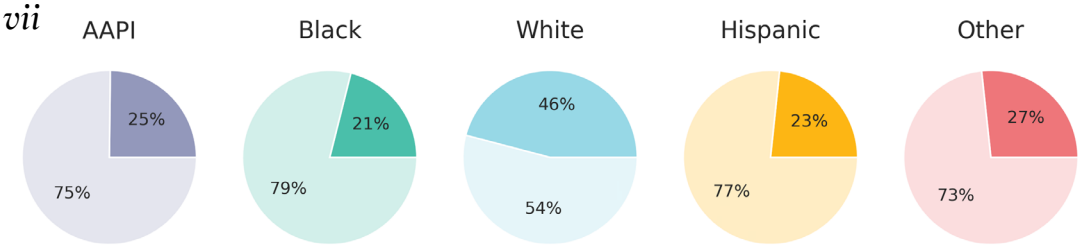
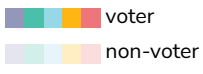


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. GenX, Millenials, and Baby Boomers, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD45. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

46TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 46th LD lies within King County and includes Lake Forest Park and Seattle's northeastern neighborhoods. The 46th has the 3rd youngest and 2nd most progressive electorate in the state. David Frockt's (D) retirement and Javier Valdez's (D) decision to run for state senate left two open seats in the 46th. Pos. 2 will be competitive this fall, with Lelach Rave (D) and Darya Farivar (D) facing off.

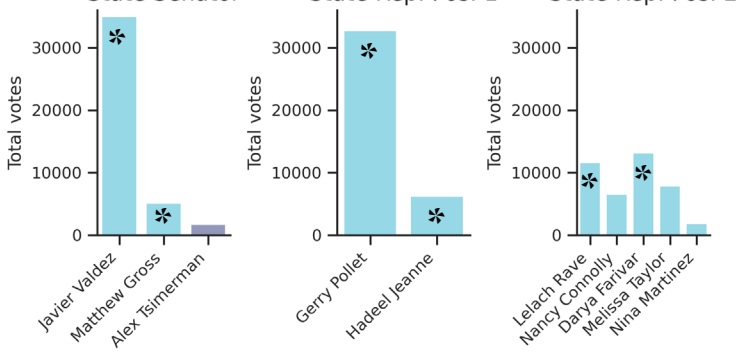
registered voters: 100,337

voter turnout: 43.3%

change from 2018: -3.5%

network outreach: 711

i



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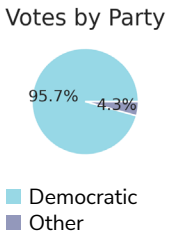

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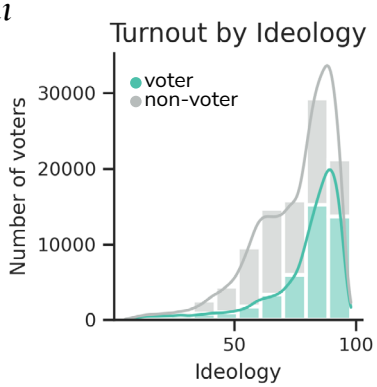
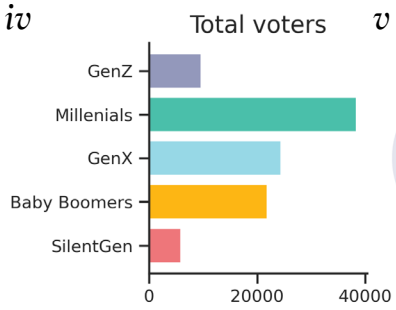


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Javier Valdez (D) and Matthew Gross (D) will face off for State Senator, Gerry Pollet (D) and Hadeel Jeanne (D) will face off for Pos. 1, and Darya Farivar (D) and Lelach Rave (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD46.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD46.

iv



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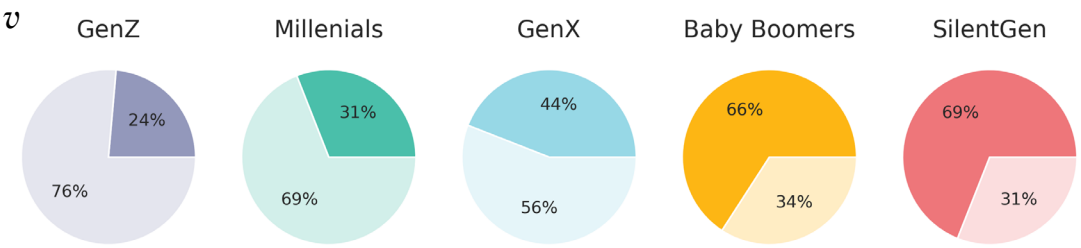

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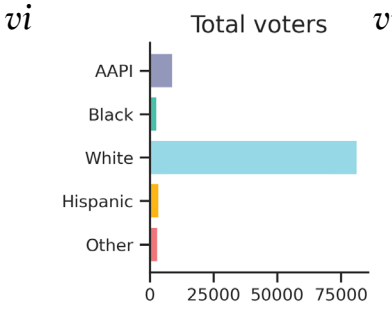

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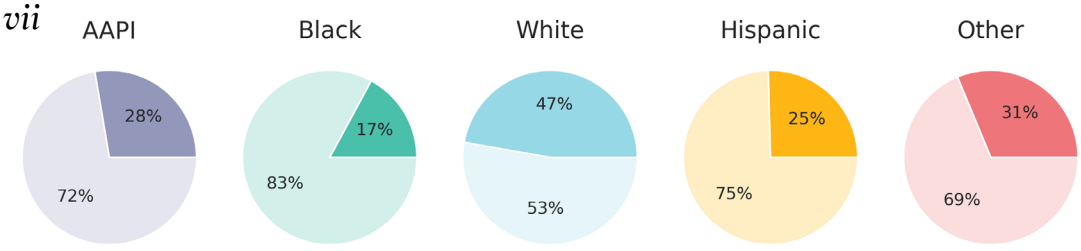
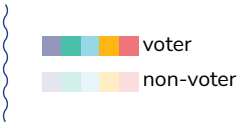


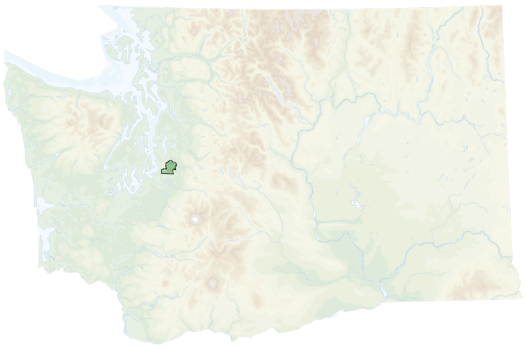
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, White, and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD46. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

47TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 47th LD lies within King County and includes Kent, Auburn, and Covington, and has the 5th largest number of AAPI voters in the state. The retirements of Pat Sullivan (D) and Mona Das (D) left two open seats in the 47th. The open senate seat and Pos. 1 will be highly competitive races, while Pos. 2 will be held by a Democrat – either incumbent Chris Stearns (D) or challenger Shukri Olow (D).



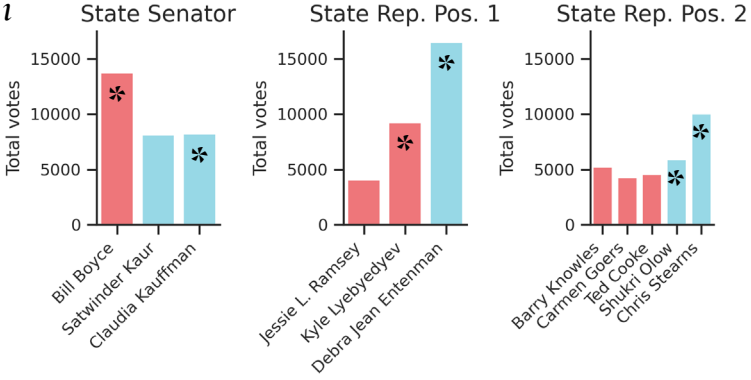
registered voters: 88,111

voter turnout: 33.9%

change from 2018: -2.3%

network outreach: 5,270

i



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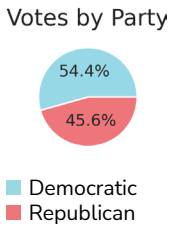

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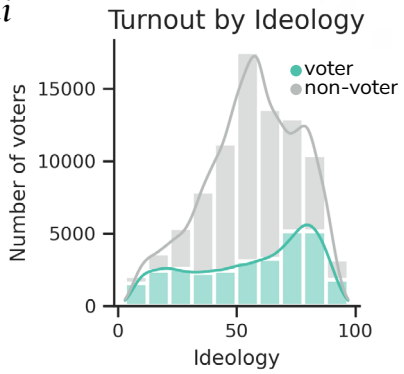
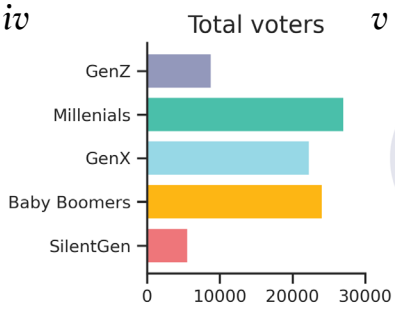


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Bill Boyce (R) and Claudia Kauffman (D) will face off for State Senator, Debra Jean Entenman (D) and Kyle Lyebyedyev (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Chris Stearns (D) and Shukri Olow (D) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD47.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD47.

iv



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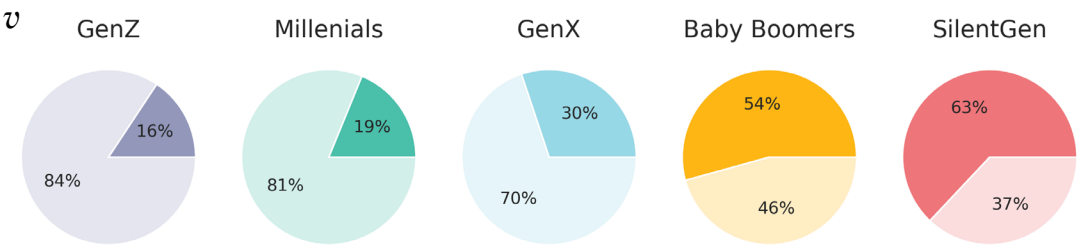

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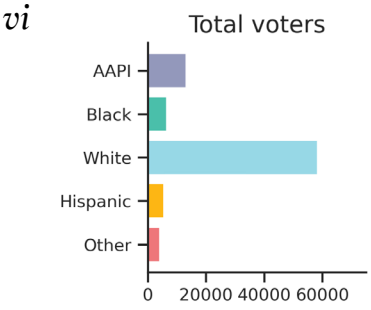

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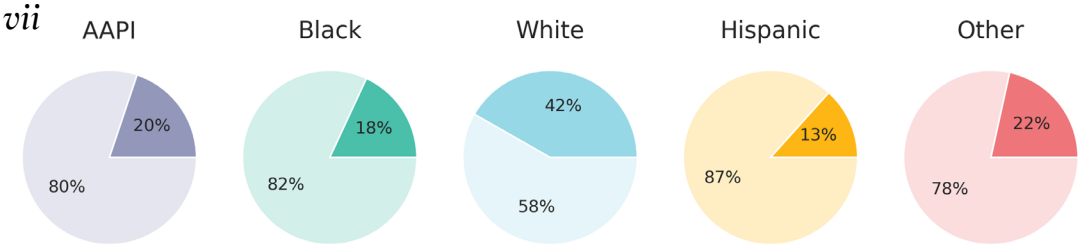
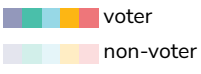


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and GenX, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD47. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

48TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 48th LD lies in the center of King county between Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, includes most of Bellevue and Kirkland, and has the 4th largest number of AAPI voters in the state. Vandana Slatter (D) and Amy Walen (D) ran unopposed and will hold their seats, and Patty Kuderer (D) won a solid majority in her race and will likely hold hers.

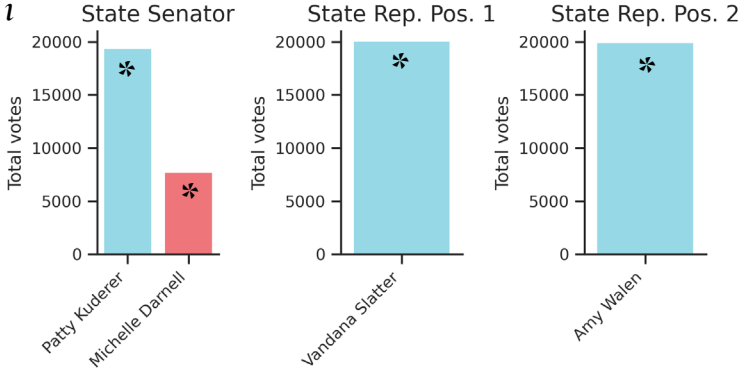
registered voters: 76,110

voter turnout: 36.0%

change from 2018: -3.2%

network outreach: 2,123

i



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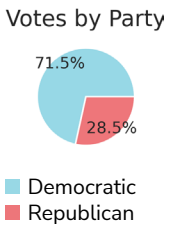

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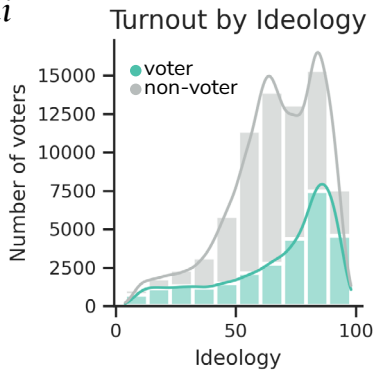
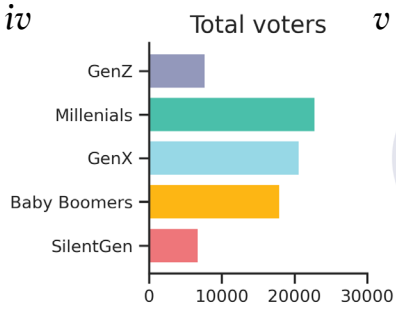


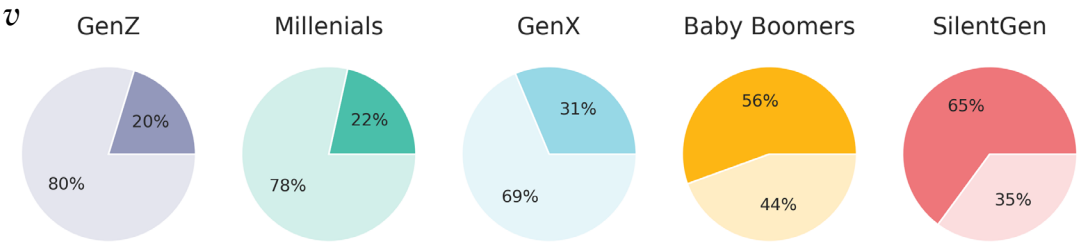
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Patty Kuderer (D) and Michelle Darnell (R) will face off for State Senator, Vandana Slatter (D) has won Pos. 1, and Amy Walen has won Pos. 2 in LD48.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in LD48.

iv



v



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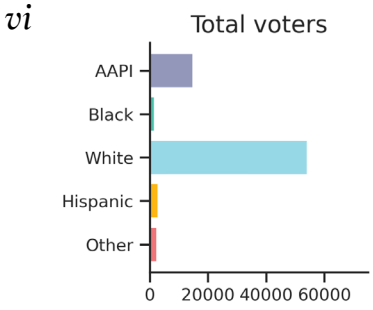

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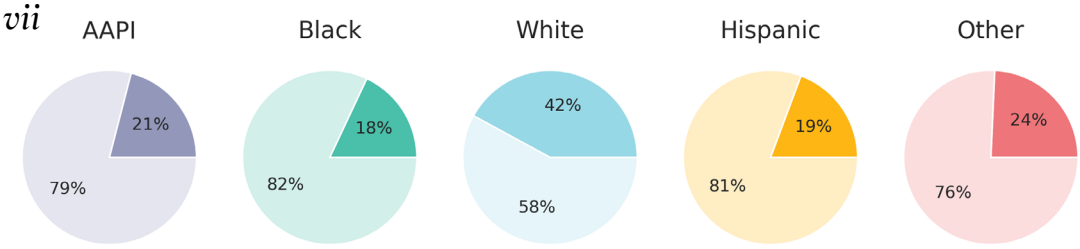
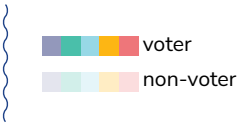


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and GenX, and White and AAPI voters are the largest voting blocs in LD48. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

49TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

The 49th LD lies in southwestern Clark county, and covers most of Vancouver. Incumbents Sharon Wylie (D) and Monica Jurado Stonier (D) won solid majorities in their races and will likely hold onto their seats this fall.

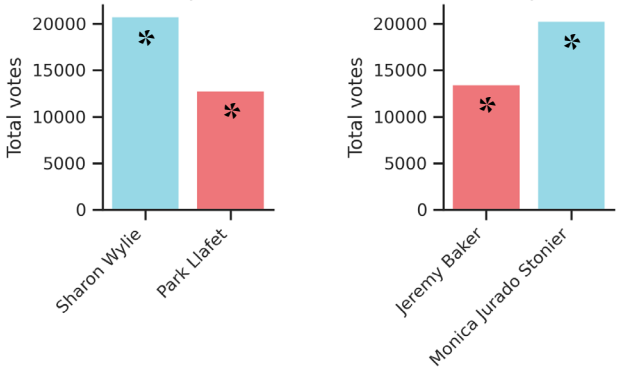
registered voters: 88,499

voter turnout: 38.4%

change from 2018: +12.8%

network outreach: 1,200

i



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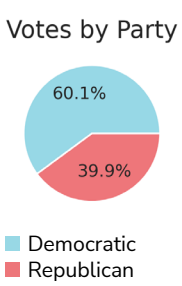

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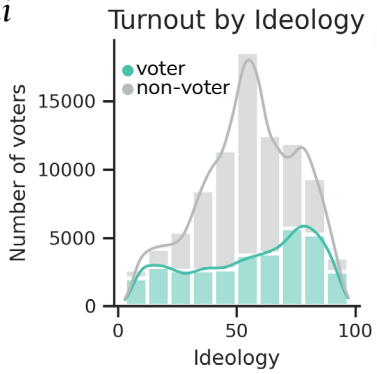
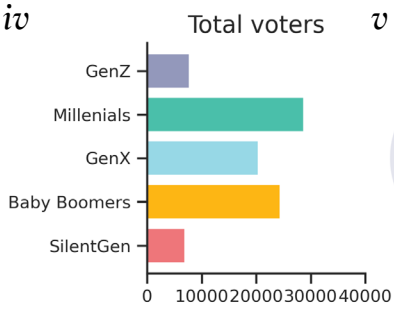


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate, *(ii)* Total votes cast for each party. Sharon Wylie (D) and Park Llafet (R) will face off for Pos. 1, and Monica Jurado Stonier (D) and Jeremy Baker (R) will face off for Pos. 2 in LD49.

(iii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in LD49.

iv



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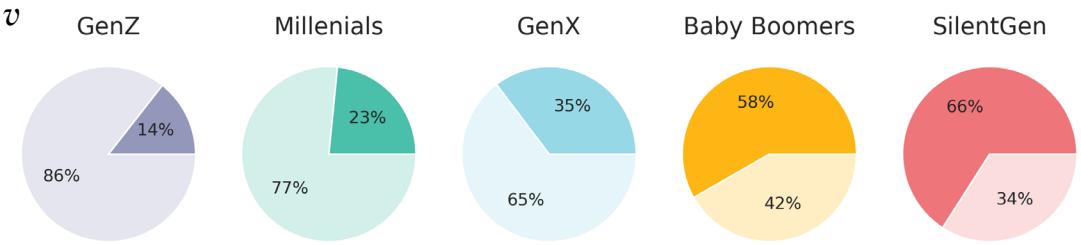

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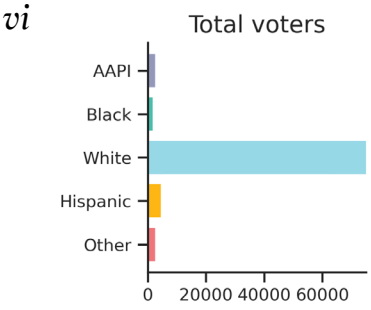
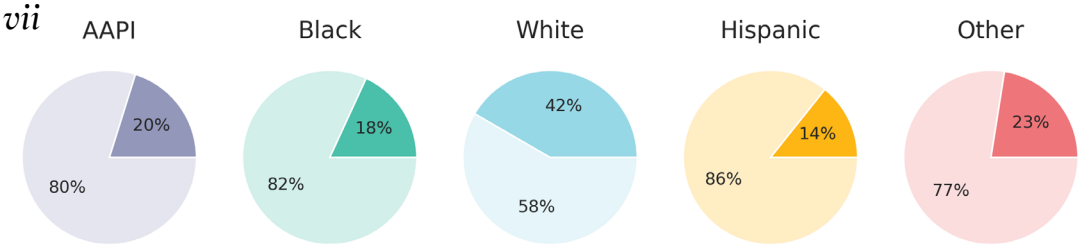
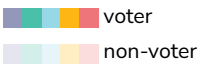


vii



(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in LD49. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

CLARK COUNTY

Incumbent Nancy Barnes will face challenger Don Steinke for Public Utility Commissioner, District 2 in Clark County. Relatively equal numbers of conservative and progressive voters voted in the Primary, while voters who did not vote in the Primary lean progressive.

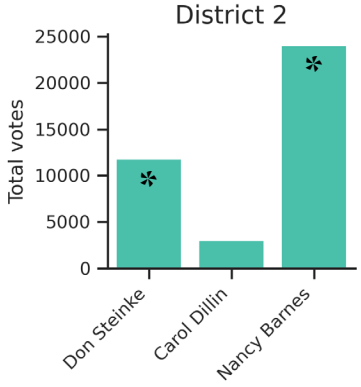
registered voters: 316,981

voter turnout: 43.7%

change from 2018: +7.6%

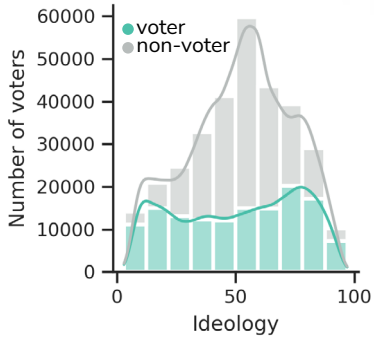
network outreach: 2,960

i



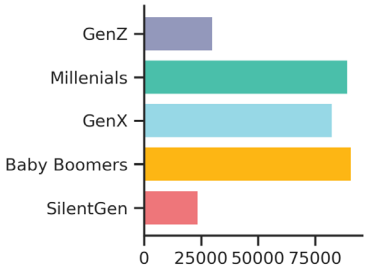
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate. Nancy Barnes and Don Steinke will face off for PUD Commissioner District 2 in Clark County.

ii



(ii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of non-voters in Clark County.

iii



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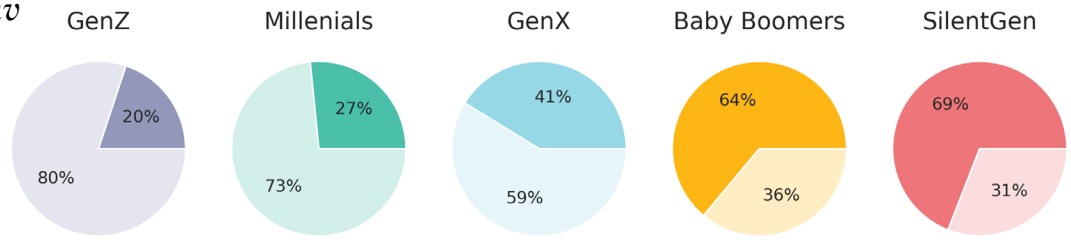
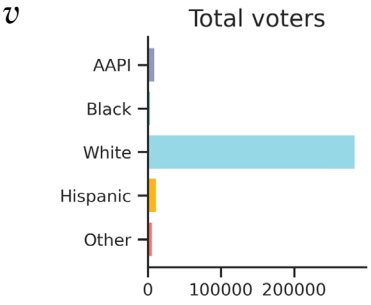


v



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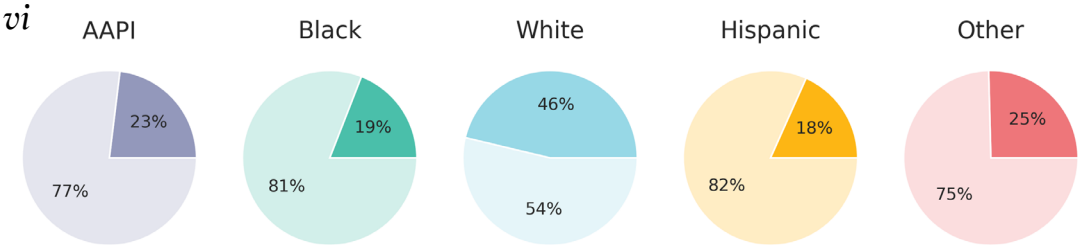
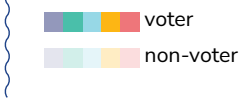


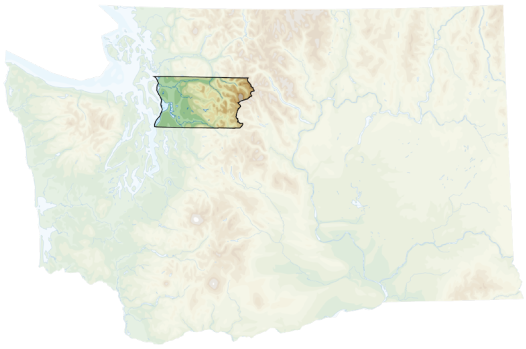
(iii) Total voters per age group, *(iv)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(v)* Total votes per racial group, *(vi)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in Clark County. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Incumbent Tanya Olson will face challenger Ken Maertens for Public Utility Commissioner, District 3 in Snohomish County. Turnout in Snohomish County was particularly low among younger and more progressive voters.



registered voters: 495,123

voter turnout: 37.5%

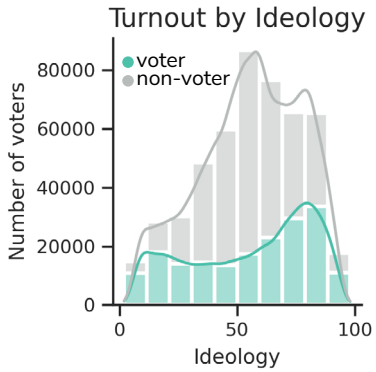
change from 2018: +0.5%

network outreach: 430

i

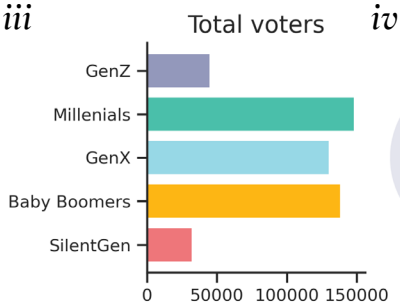
(i) Total votes cast for each candidate. Tanya Olson and Ken Maertens will face off for PUD Commissioner District 3 in Snohomish County.

ii



(ii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Progressives make up a larger share of voters and non-voters in Snohomish County.

iii



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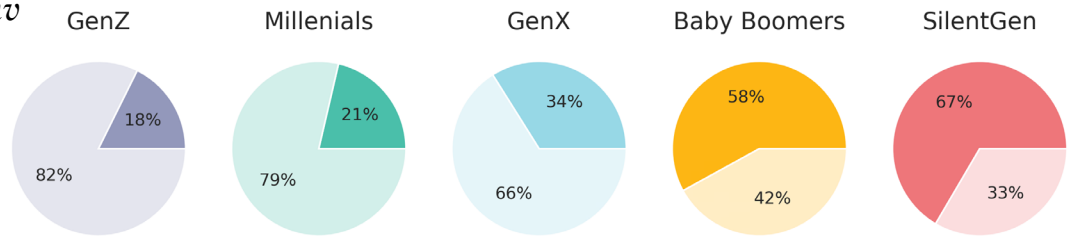

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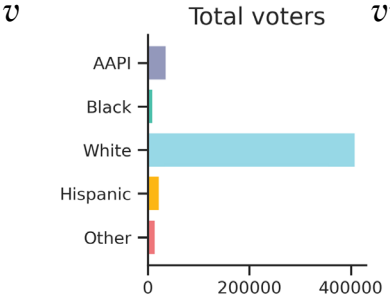

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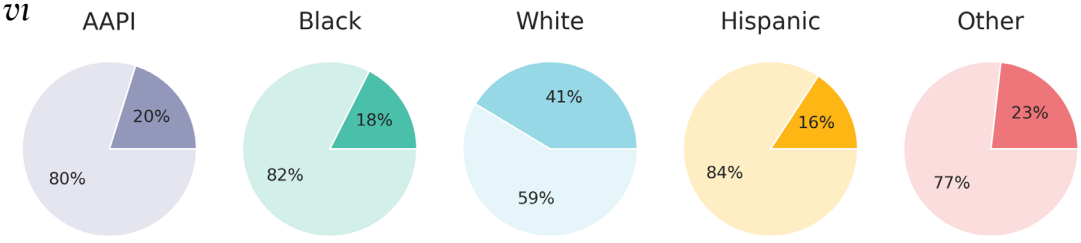
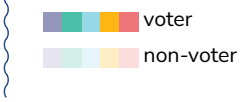


(iii) Total voters per age group, *(iv)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(v)* Total votes per racial group, *(vi)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, GenX, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in Snohomish County. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



election results

SPOKANE COUNTY

Spokane County's Auditor and District 1, 2, and 5 Commissioner races are extremely close, with Democratic candidates winning modest majorities in the Primary. Spokane County received more direct voter contact from Win|Win's network partners than any other region of the state in the Primary.

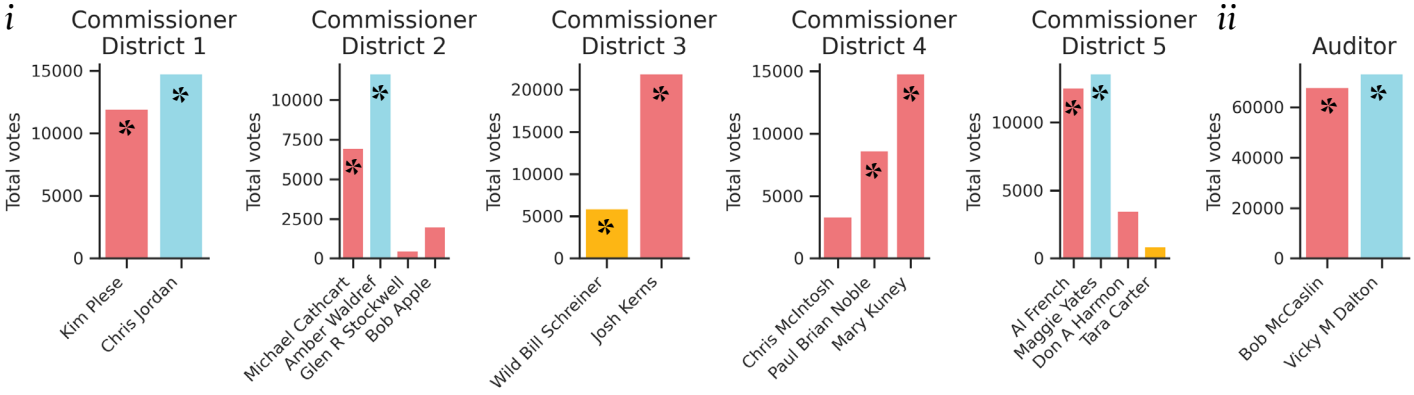
registered voters: 349,813

voter turnout: 40.3%

change from 2018: -5.9%

network outreach: 74,212

i

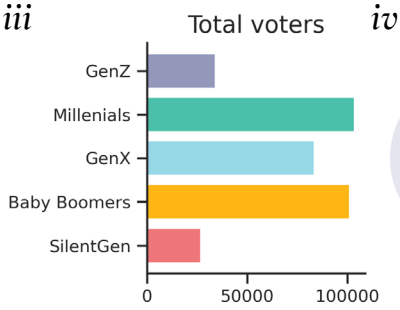


ii

(ii) Total votes cast for each Commissioner candidate, *(iii)* Total votes cast for Auditor. Chris Jordan (D) and Kim Plese (R) will face off in District 1, Amber Waldref (D) and Michael Cathcart (R) will face off in District 2, Josh Kerns (R) and Wild Bill Schreiner (I) will face off in District 3, Mary Kuney (R) and Paul Brian Noble (R) will face off in District 4, Maggie Yates (D) and Al French (R) will face off in District 5, and Vicky M. Dalton (D) and Bob McCaslin (R) will face off for Auditor.

Democratic
Republican
Independent

iii



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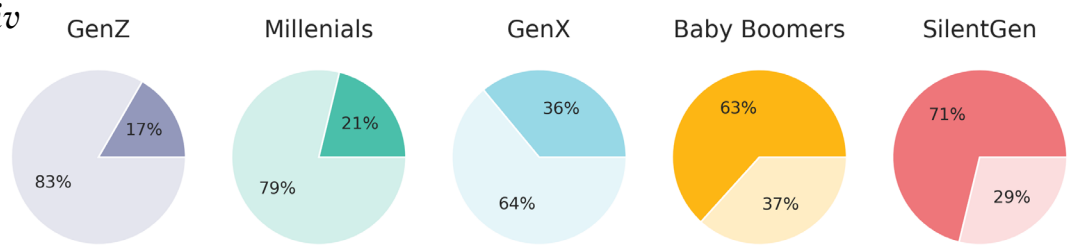

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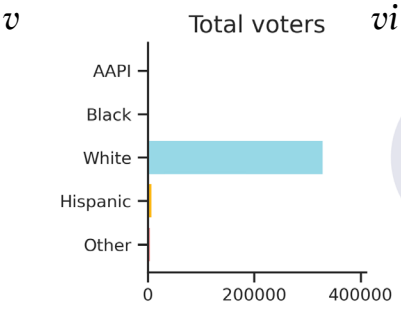

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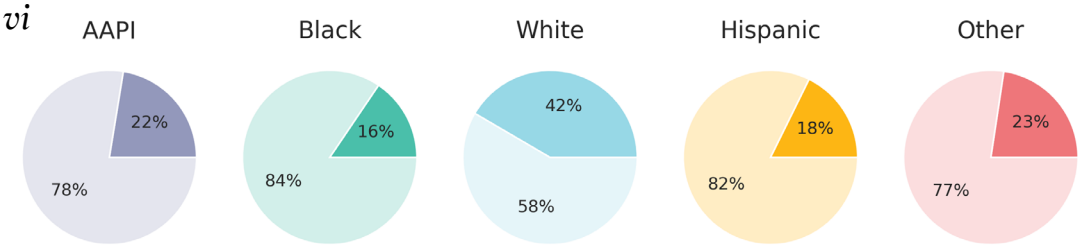


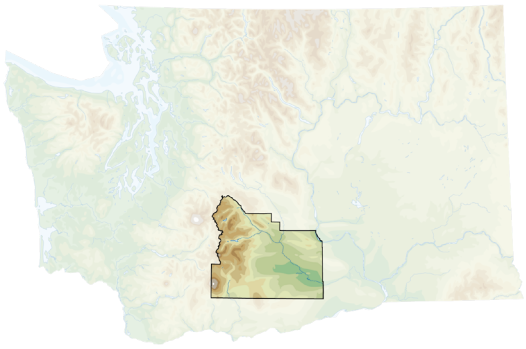
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters are the largest voting blocs in Spokane County. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.

voter
non-voter

election results

YAKIMA COUNTY

Incumbent Amanda McKinney (R) ran unopposed and will hold Commissioner District 1 in Yakima County, while incumbent LeDon Linde (R) will face fellow Republican Steven L. Saunders (R) for District 3. Kyle Curtis (R) will face Dulce Gutiérrez (D) for the open District 2 seat this fall.



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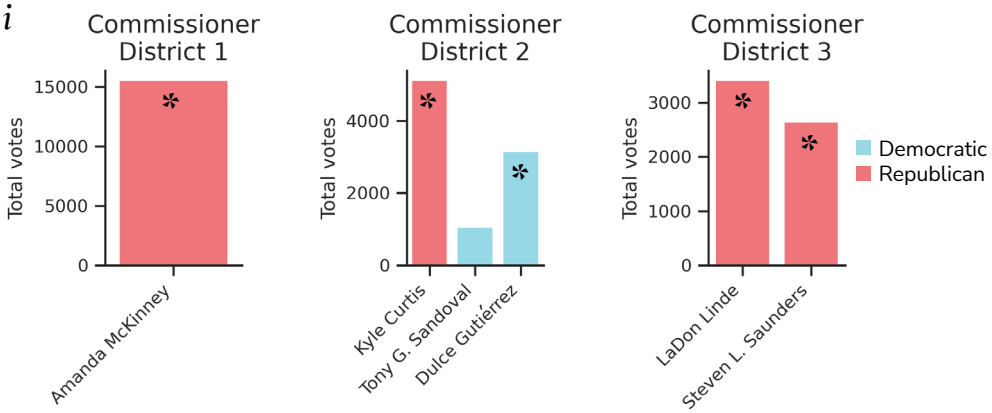

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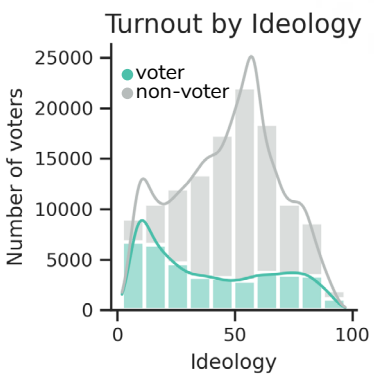
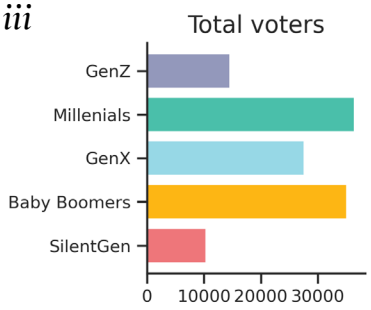


(i) Total votes cast for each candidate. Amanda McKinney (R) has won District 1, Kyle Curtis (R) and Dulce Gutiérrez (D) will face off for District 2, and LaDon Linde (R) and Steven L. Saunders (R) will face off for District 3 in Yakima County.

(ii) Ideological spread of voters and non-voters. Conservatives make up the majority of voters and non-voters in Yakima County.

iii



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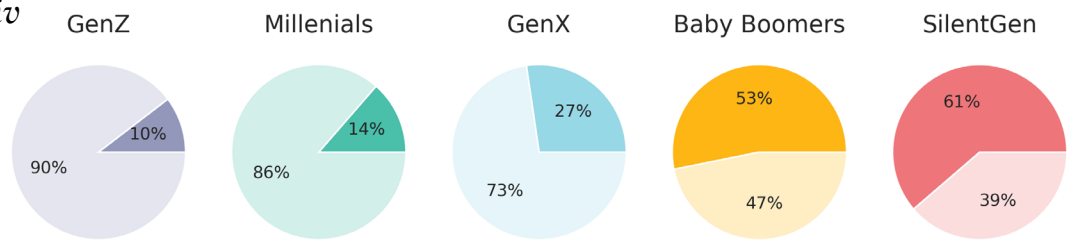

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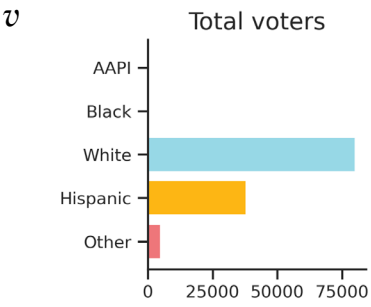

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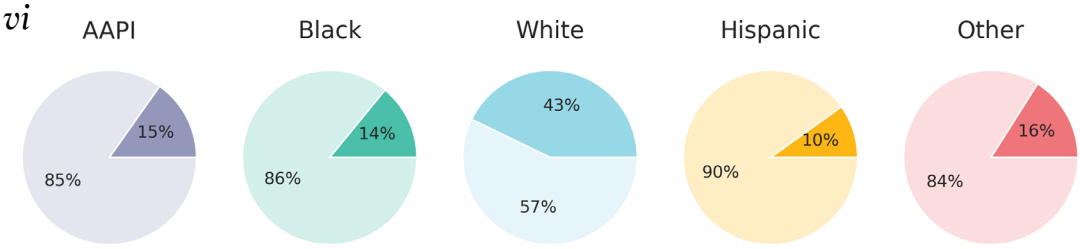
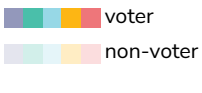


(iii) Total voters per age group, *(iv)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(v)* Total votes per racial group, *(vi)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and Baby Boomers, and White and Hispanic voters are the largest voting blocs in Yakima County. Baby Boomers and SilentGen voters were the only groups with >50% turnout.



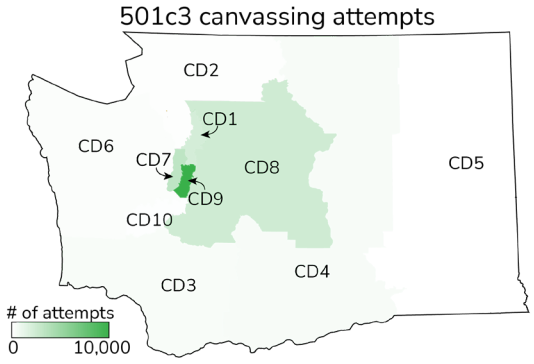
chapter three

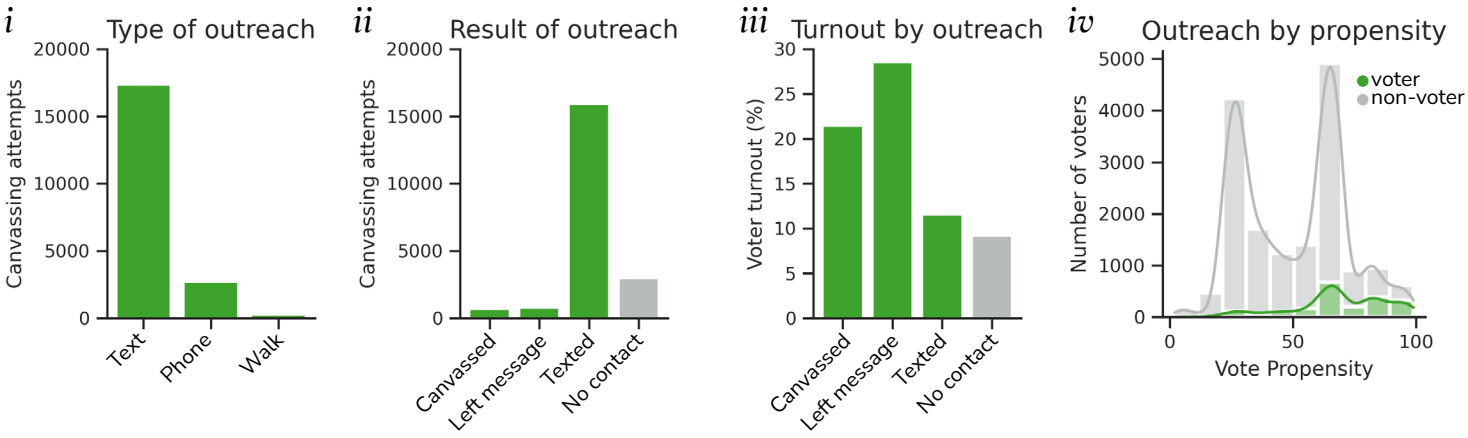
ELECTION ANALYSIS

direct voter contact 75
ballot returns 77
voter registration 78
voter turnout 82
intersectional turnout 87
district lean 91
legislative control 95

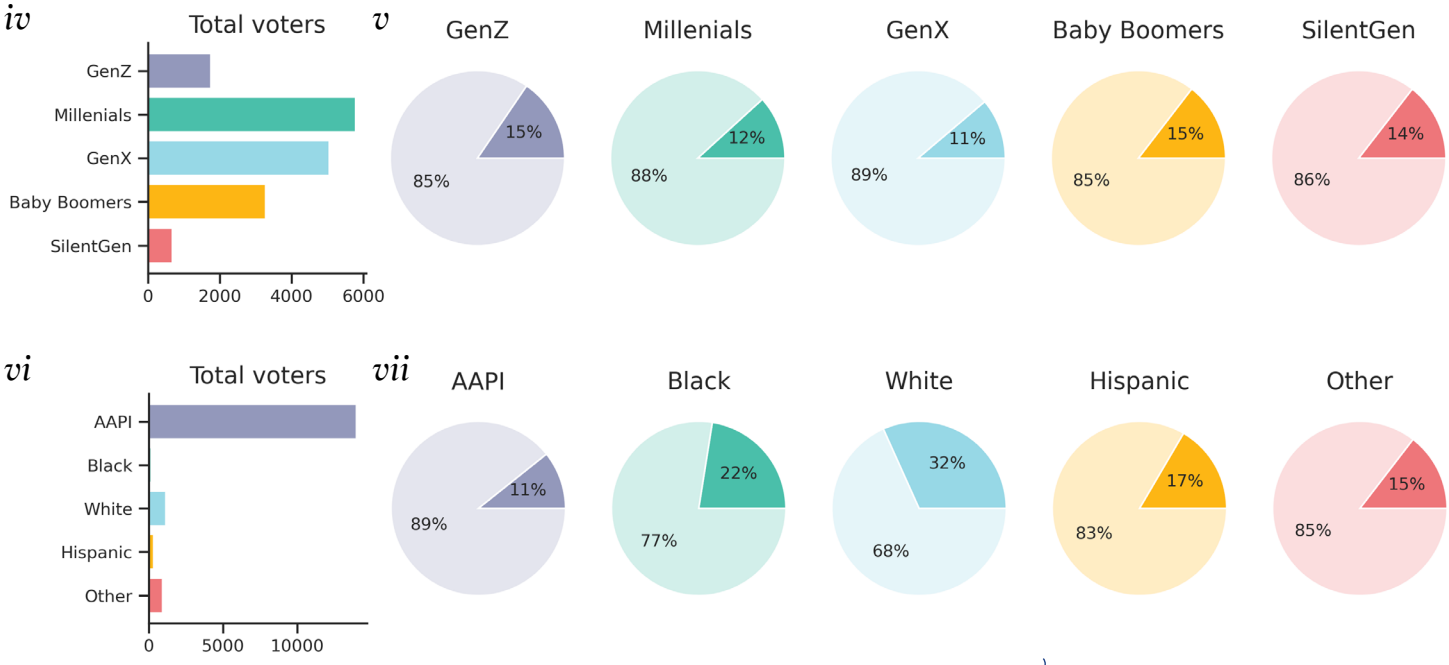
501c3 DIRECT VOTER CONTACT

Six of Win|Win's 501c3 partners spent time reaching out to voters ahead of the 2022 Primary election. 87% of all 501c3 outreach was focused on King County, particularly Seattle, Bellevue, Kent, and Renton. Contact attempts were accompanied by a 2-18% increase in voter turnout, depending on the method of contact, with the largest increase among medium-propensity (50-70) voters.





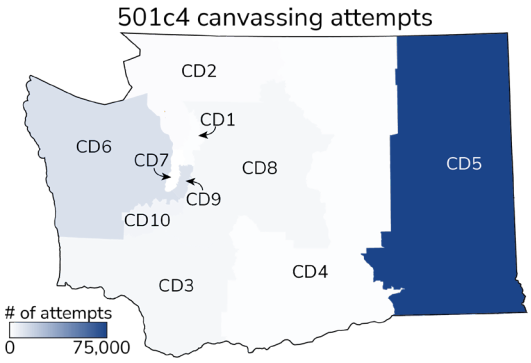
(i) Total canvassing attempts by type of outreach, *(ii)* Total canvassing attempts by result of outreach, *(iii)* Turnout among voters who were canvassed, *(iv)* Vote propensity spread of canvassed voters. The majority of canvassing attempts were made via text and did not receive a response. However, successful contact attempts increased voter turnout, by 2-18%. Canvassed voters who voted in the Primary had vote propensity scores clustered from 60-70 (medium-propensity).

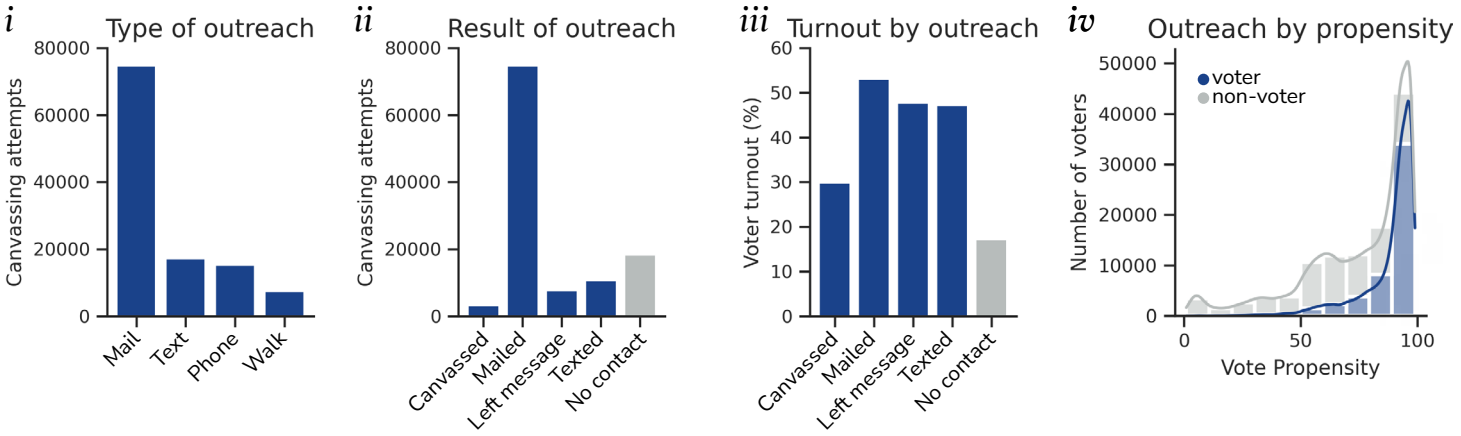


(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials and AAPI voters were the largest voting blocs targeted by c3 outreach.

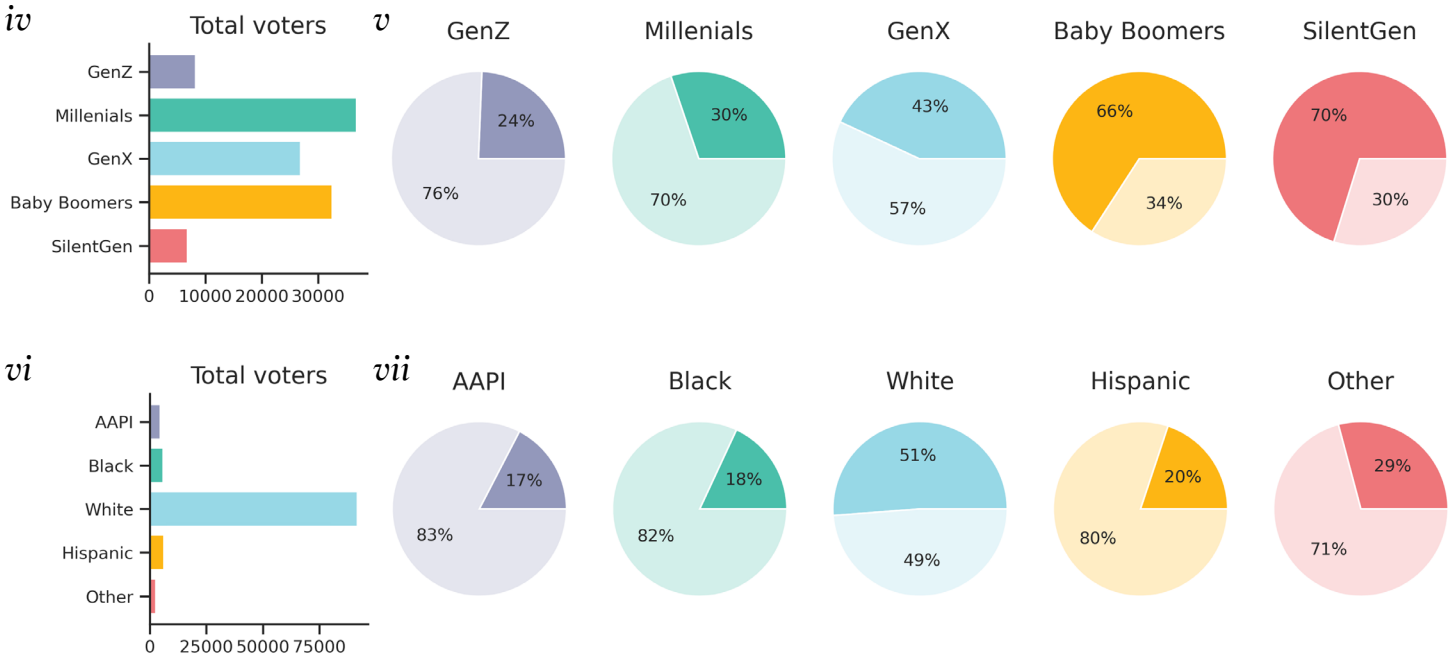
501c4 DIRECT VOTER CONTACT

Ten of Win|Win's 501c4 partners spent time reaching out to voters ahead of the 2022 Primary election. The largest outreach efforts were focused on Spokane County, with over 70,000 pieces of mail sent to voters ahead of Primary Day. Mail and direct voter contact resulted in a 12-30% increase in voter turnout, with the highest impact among very-high propensity voters.





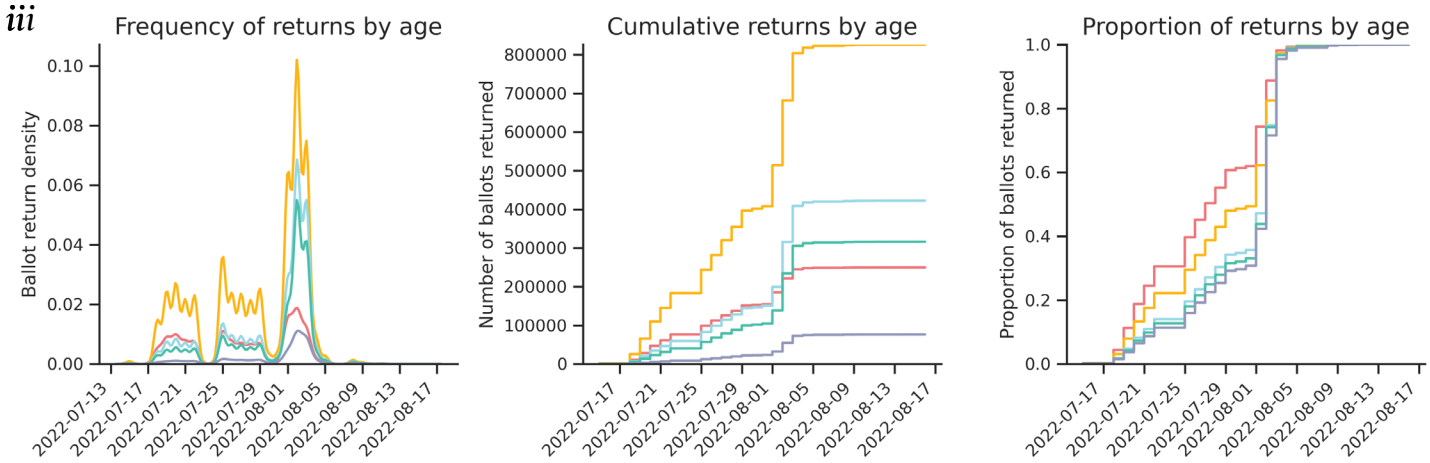
(i) Total canvassing attempts by type of outreach, *(ii)* Total canvassing attempts by result of outreach, *(iii)* Turnout among voters who were canvassed, *(iv)* Vote propensity spread of canvassed voters. The majority of canvassing attempts were mailers, texts, and phone calls. Voters who received mailers and those who responded to contact attempts (calls, texts, door knocks) were 12-30% more likely to vote than those who were not contacted. Voters targeted by c4 outreach had very-high vote propensities.



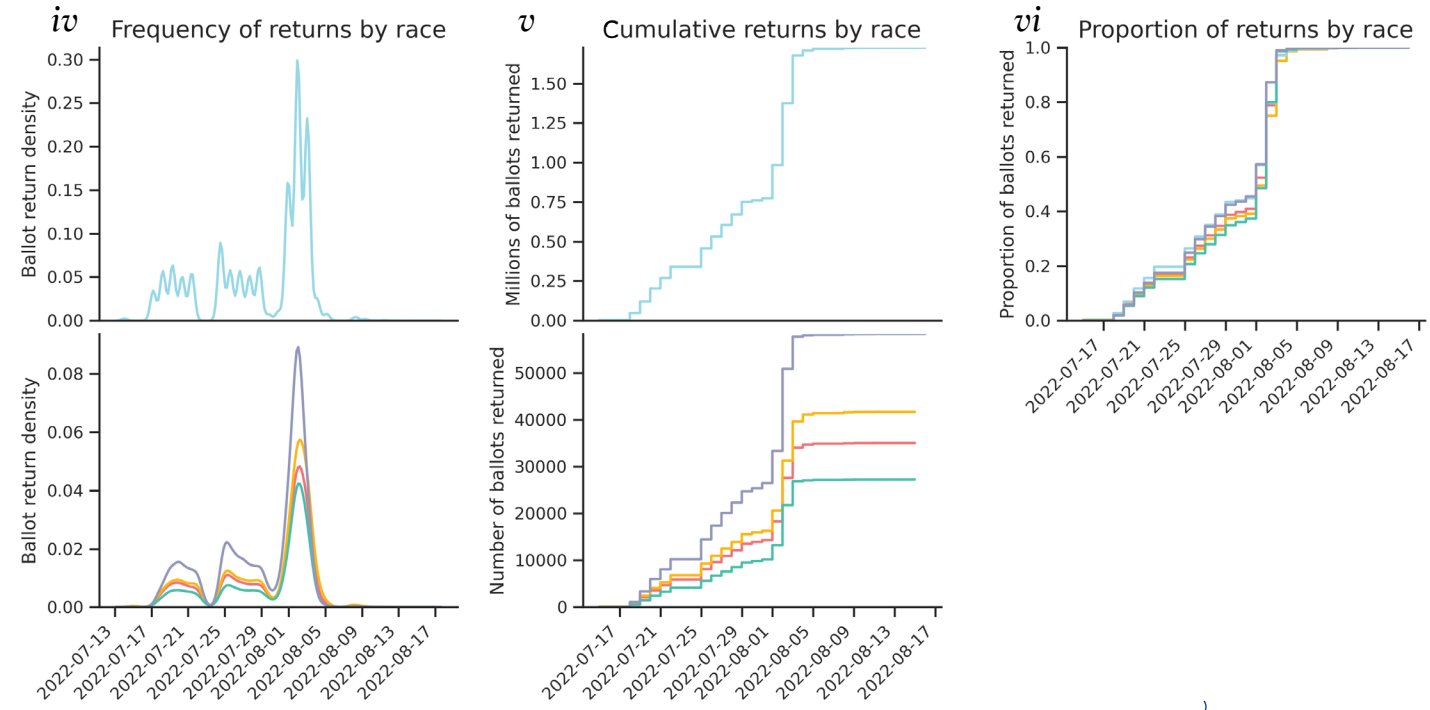
(iv) Total voters per age group, *(v)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each age group, *(vi)* Total votes per racial group, *(vii)* Proportion of voters and non-voters within each racial group. Millenials, Baby Boomers, and White voters were the largest voting blocs targeted by c4 outreach.

BALLOT RETURNS

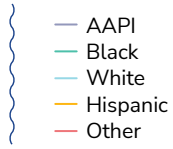
Nearly 2 million ballots were returned, the highest number in Washington state's history for a Primary Election and just 0.5% lower than 2018's turnout. Ballots were returned throughout the early voting period, with Baby Boomers, SilentGen, AAPI, and White voters returning ballots earlier and GenZ, Millenial, Hispanic, and Black voters returning ballots closer to Election Day.



(i) Frequency of ballot returns by age group, *(ii)* Cumulative ballot returns by age group, and *(iii)* Proportion of ballot returns by age group. Baby Boomers returned the most ballots during the first two weeks of voting, while Baby Boomers, Millenials, and GenX voters returned equal numbers in the final week. The majority of SilentGen and Baby Boomers returned their ballots by the end of July, while other age groups returned their ballots closer to Primary Day.

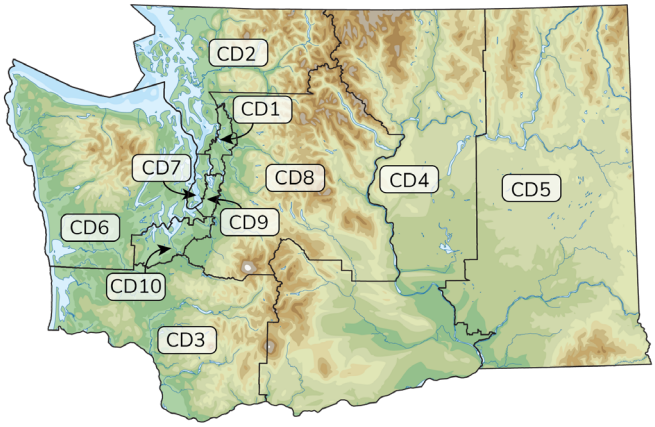


(iv) Frequency of ballot returns by racial group, *(v)* Cumulative ballot returns by racial group, and *(vi)* Proportion of ballot returns by racial group. All groups returned the majority of ballots during the final week of voting, but the majority of AAPI voters had returned ballots by the end of July.



VOTER REGISTRATION

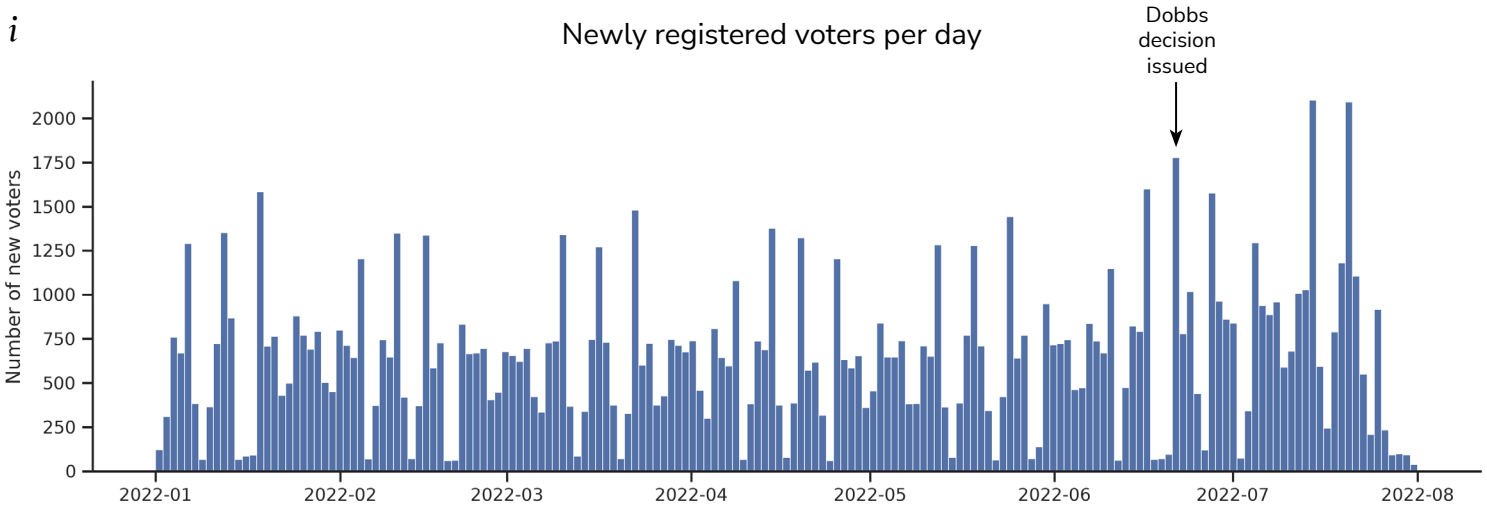
From January to July 2022, more than 112,000 Washingtonians registered to vote, increasing the total number of registered voters in WA by 2.3%. All CDs except CD4 and CD8 registered at least 10,000 new voters, with the largest increases in CD3 and CD7. The frequency of registration was relatively stable throughout most of 2022, with spikes during major national events and an overall increase throughout the summer.



new voters
112,551

change in electorate
+2.3%

i



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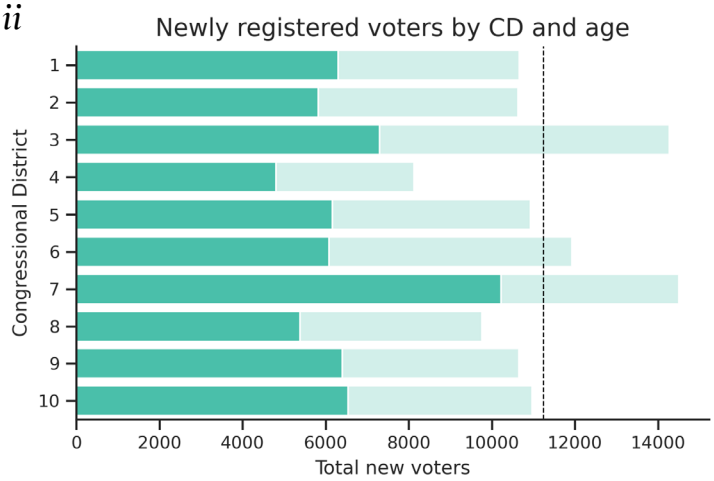

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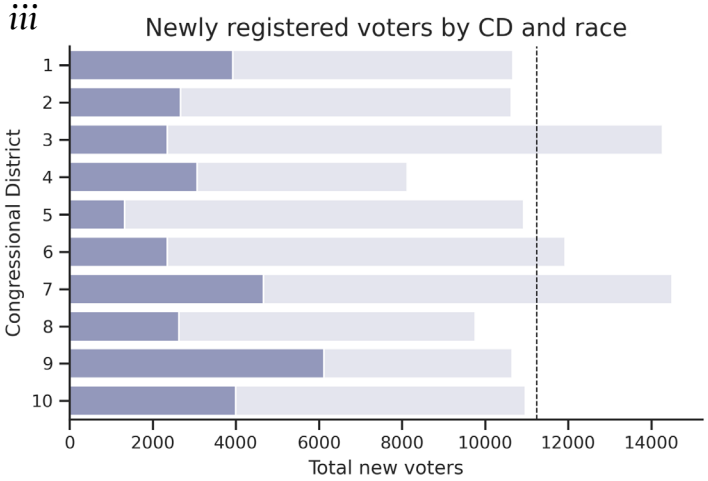


(i) Frequency of new voter registrations from January 1st to July 31st, 2022, *(ii)* Total voter registrations by CD and age, *(iii)* Total voter registrations by CD and race. The dashed vertical lines show the average number of new voters across all CDs. Voter registrations were relatively constant throughout 2022, with a gradual increase after the Supreme Court released its decision striking down the constitutional right to abortion. The majority of newly registered voters in all CDs were under the age of 35, and the majority of newly registered voters in every CD except CD9 were White.

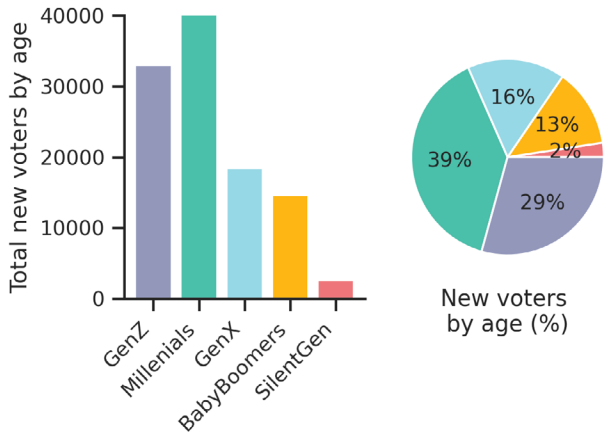
17-35
36+

BIPOC
White

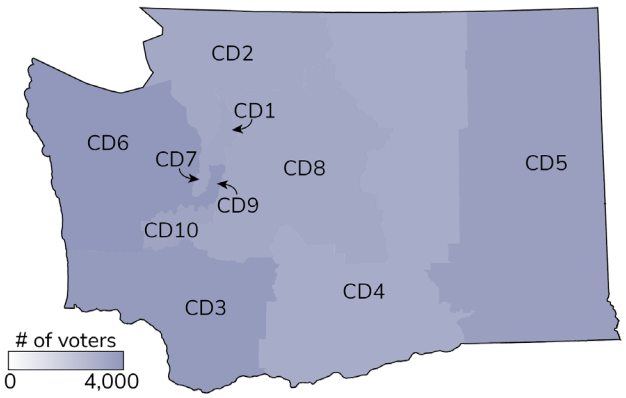
VOTER REGISTRATION

Over two-thirds of new Washington voters are GenZ – distributed equally across the state – and Millenials – located mostly in the Puget Sound and Southwest. The largest increases in GenX voters were in Southwestern and Eastern WA, while the majority of new Baby Boomer and Silent Gen voters were in the Olympic Peninsula and Northwestern WA.

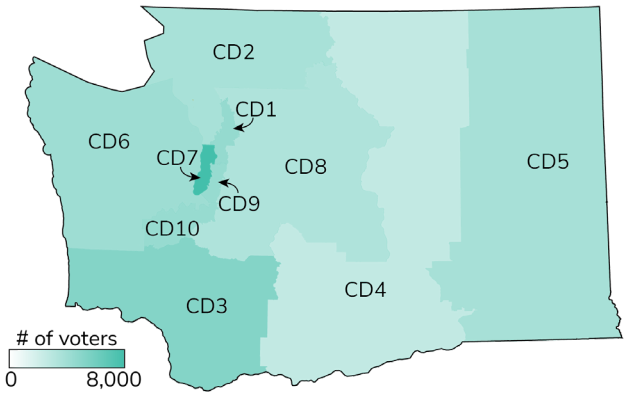
i Newly registered voters in 2022



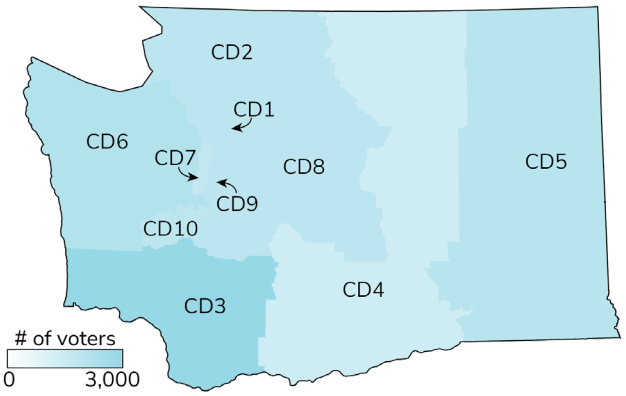
ii New GenZ voters



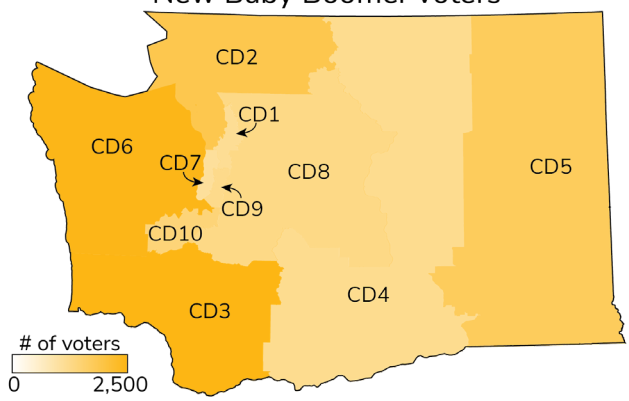
iii New Millenial voters



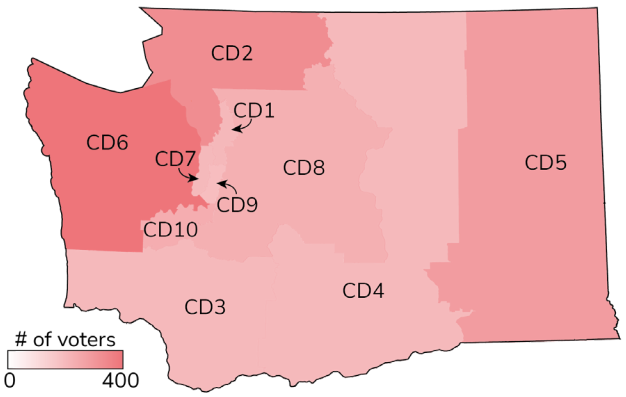
iv New GenX voters



v New Baby Boomer voters



vi New SilentGen voters

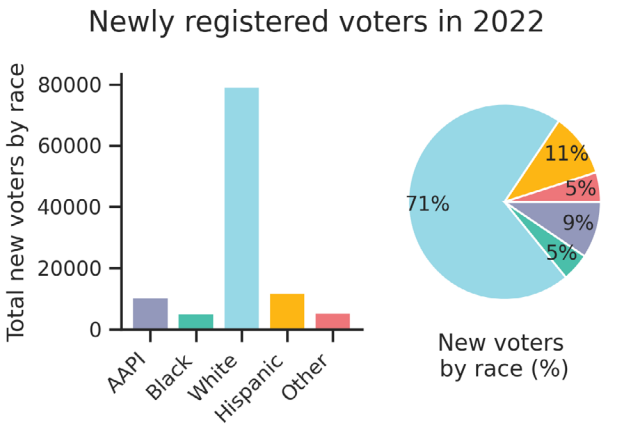


(i) Total new voters by age group, *(ii)* Density of new GenZ voters by CD, *(iii)* Density of new Millenial voters by CD, *(iv)* Density of new GenX voters by CD, *(v)* Density of new Baby Boomer voters by CD, *(vi)* Density of new SilentGen voters by CD. Data includes voters who registered from 1/1/2022 to 7/31/2022. Color maps represents the density of new voters in a given CD (dark = more voters).

VOTER REGISTRATION

Over two-thirds of new Washington voters are White, distributed relatively equally throughout the state. The next largest groups of new voters were Hispanic voters – located primarily in Central WA – and AAPI voters – concentrated in the Puget Sound. Black voters and voters with an unknown race were the smallest groups of new voters, located mostly in the Puget Sound, the Peninsula, and Northwestern WA.

i



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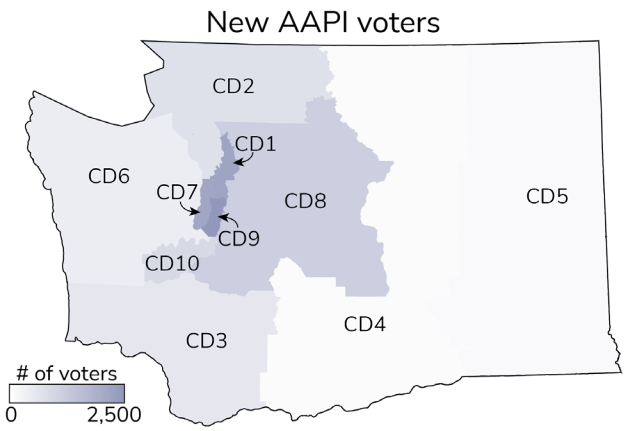

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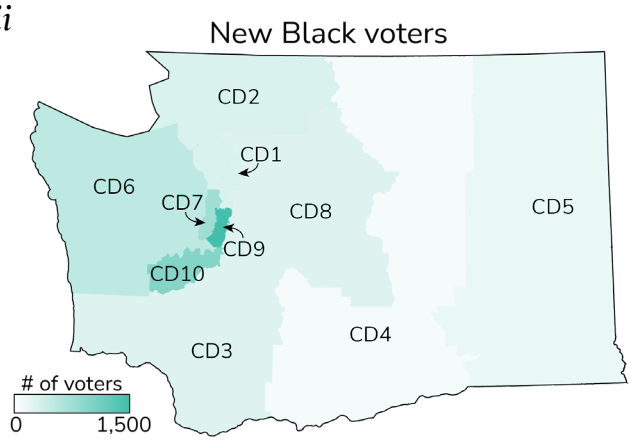

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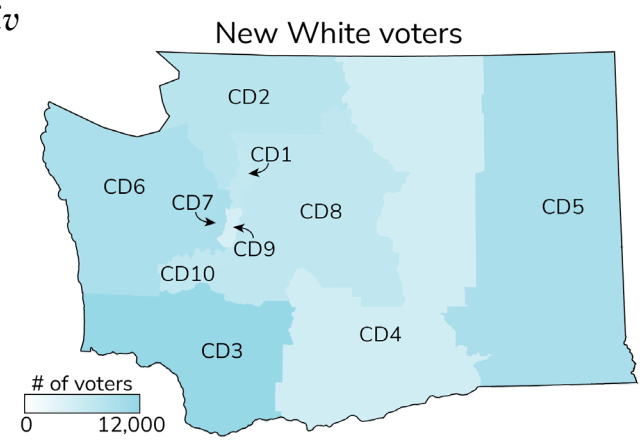

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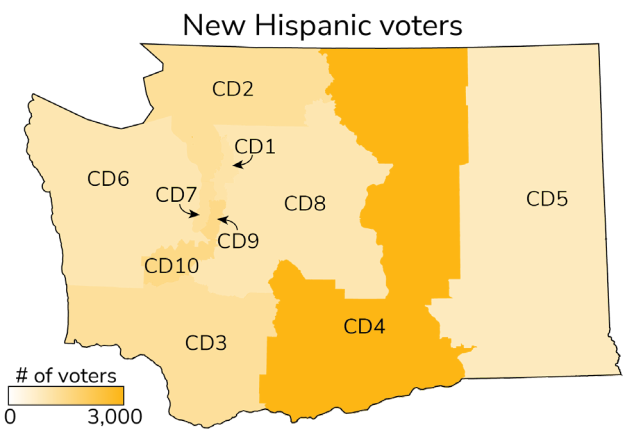

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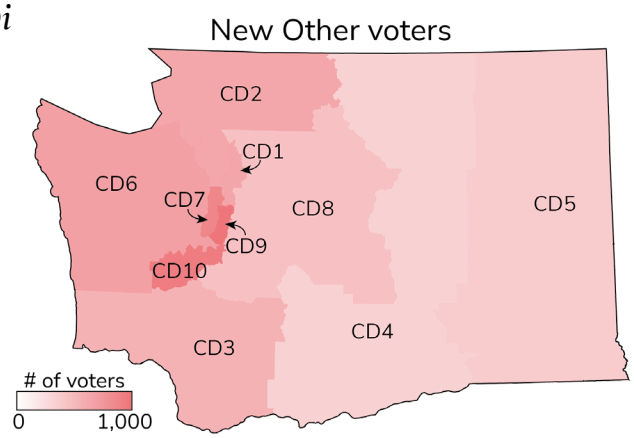
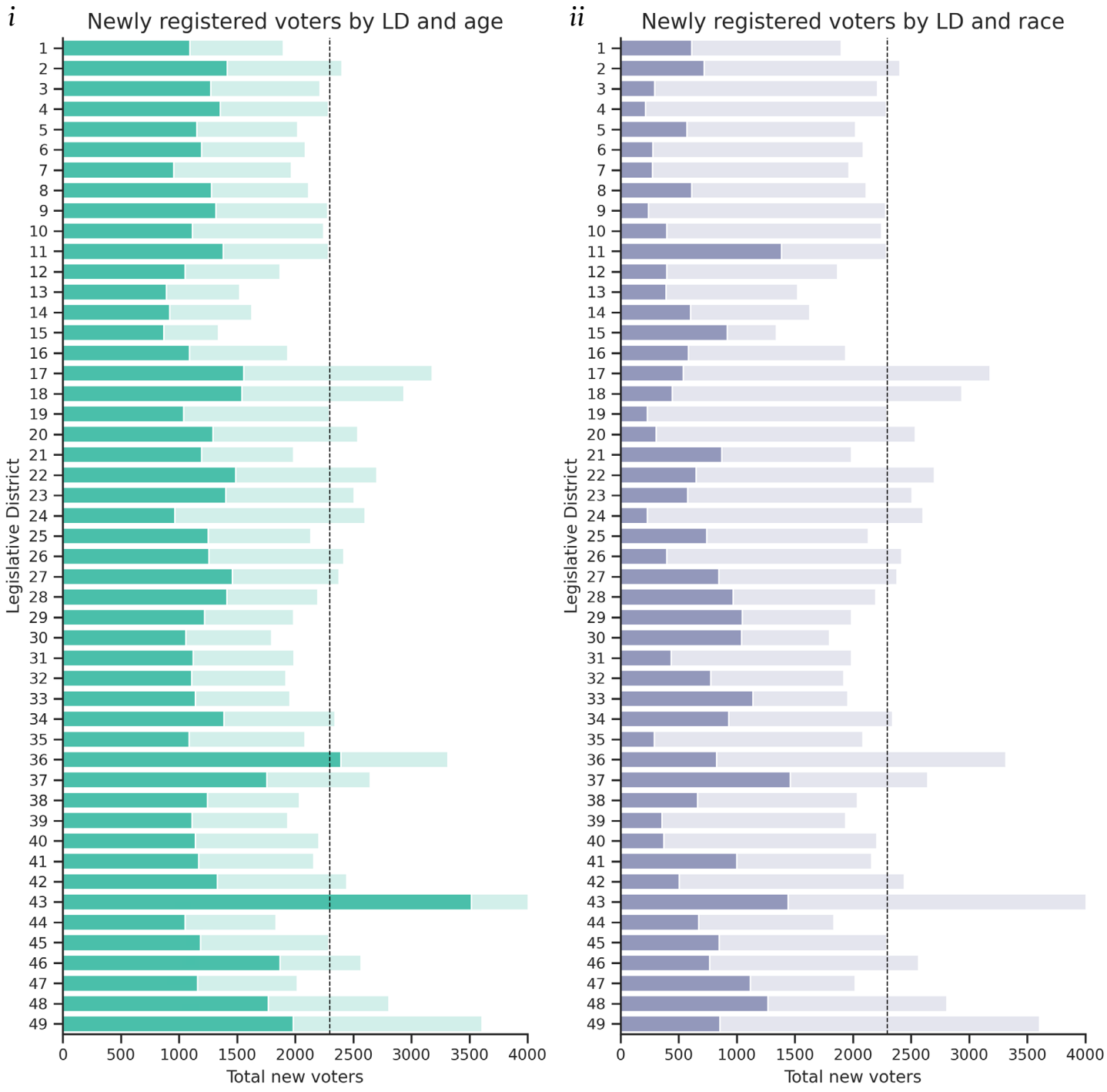


(i) Total new voters by racial group, *(ii)* Density of new AAPI voters by CD, *(iii)* Density of new Black voters by CD, *(iv)* Density of new White voters by CD, *(v)* Density of new Hispanic voters by CD, *(vi)* Density of new voters with an unknown race by CD. Data includes voters who registered from 1/1/2022 to 7/31/2022. Color maps represents the density of new voters in a given CD (dark = more voters).

VOTER REGISTRATION

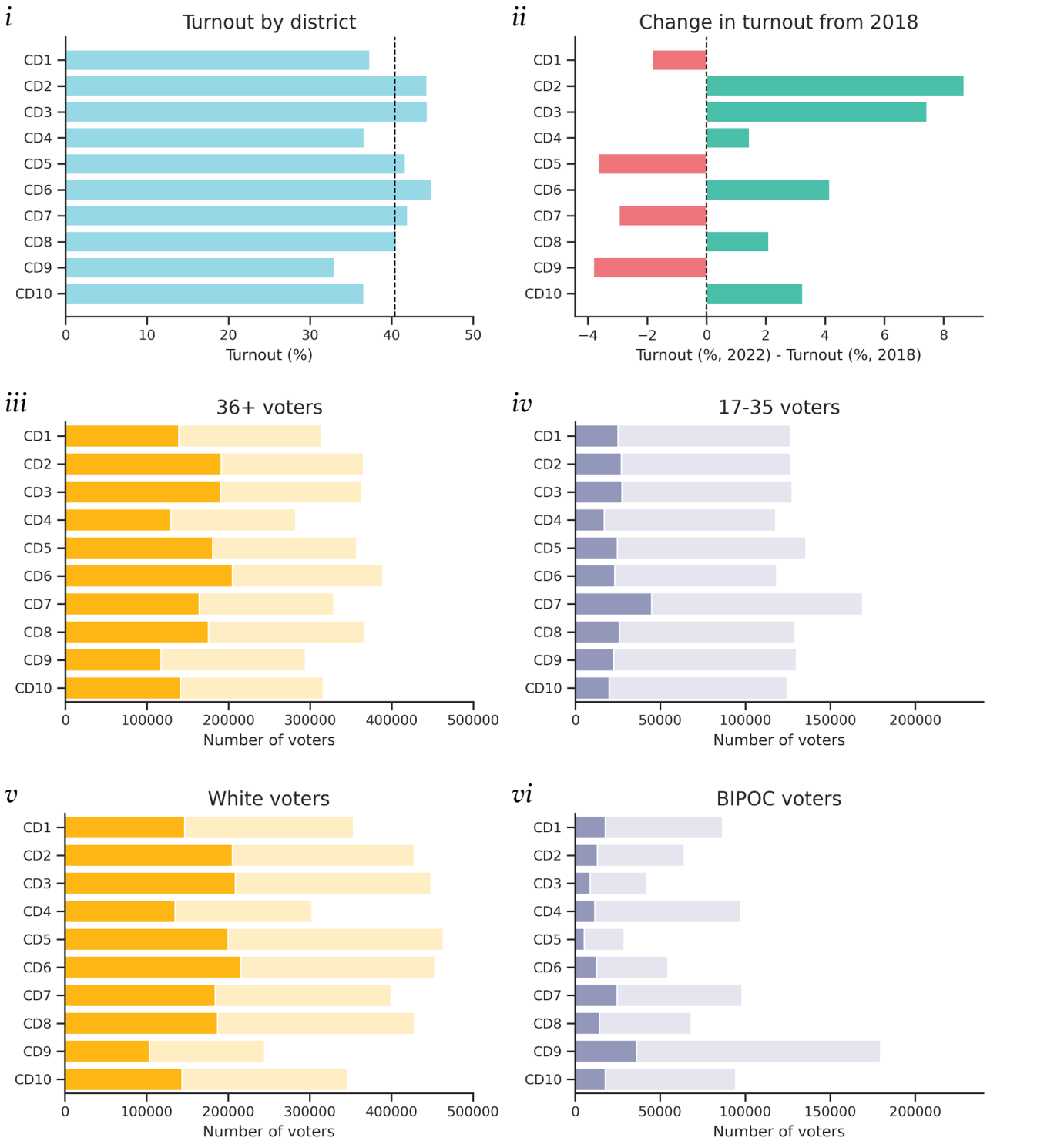
From January to July 2022, the number of newly registered voters per LD was just over 2,200, with the largest increases in LD17, LD36, LD49, and LD43 and the smallest increases in LD13, LD14, and LD15. Across most LDs, young voters made up at least 50% of newly registered voters, while BIPOC voters made up at least 50% of newly registered voters only in LD11, LD15, LD30, LD33, LD37, and LD47.



(i) Total voter registrations by LD and age, *(ii)* Total voter registrations by LD and race. The dashed vertical lines shows the average number of new voters across all LDs. The majority of newly registered voters in all LDs are under the age of 35, and the majority of newly registered voters in most LDs are White.

VOTER TURNOUT

CDs in the Puget Sound (CD1, CD7, CD9) and Eastern WA (CD5) saw a drop in turnout of 2-4% relative to 2018, while all other CDs saw an increase in turnout of 1-9% relative to 2018. In all CDs, White voters and voters over the age of 35 made up the overwhelming majority of Primary voters.

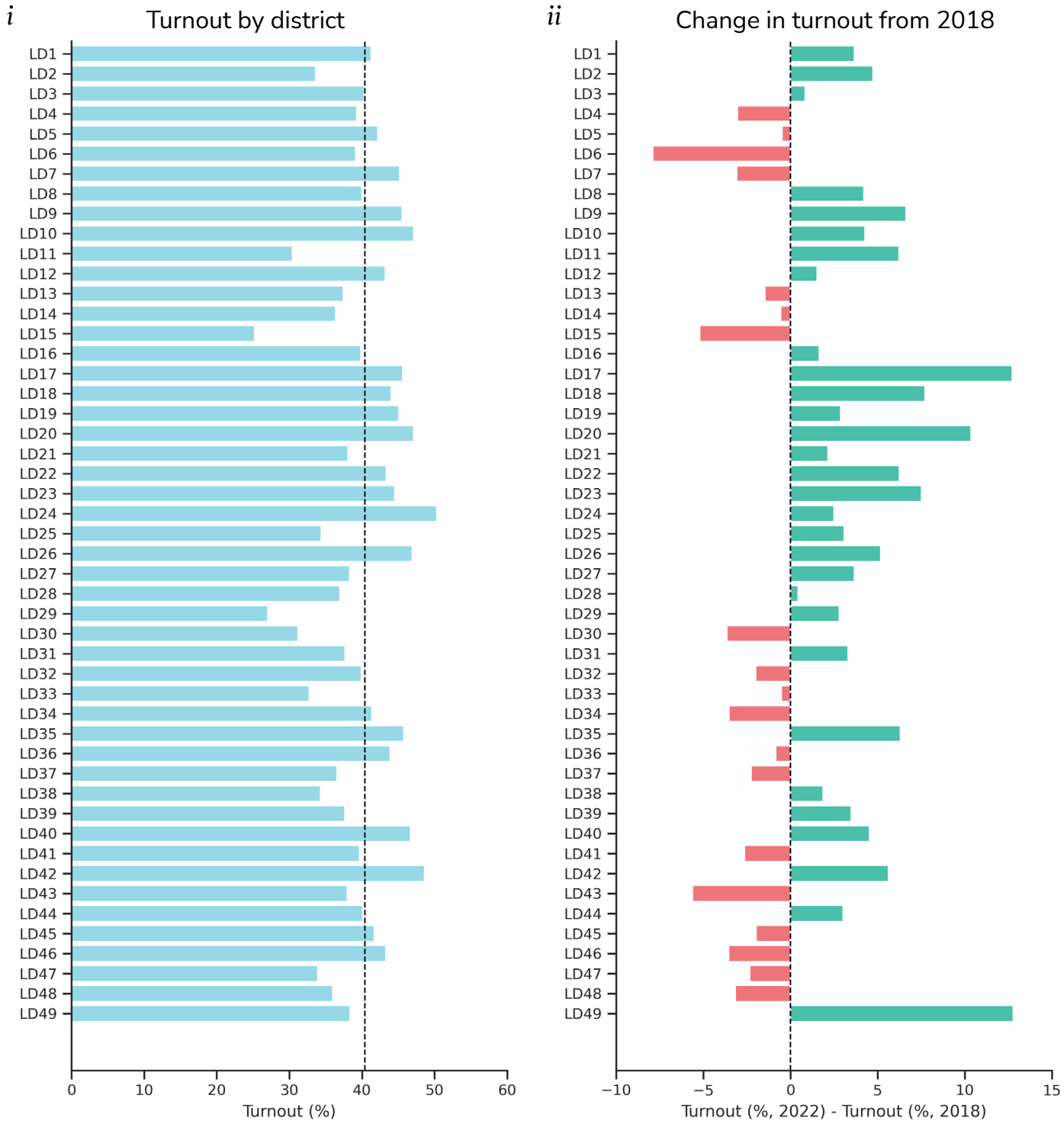


(i) Turnout per CD (dashed line = average turnout), *(ii)* Change in turnout from the 2018 Primary per CD (dashed line = no change), *(iii)* Number of voters and non-voters over 35 per CD, *(iv)* Number of voters and non-voters 35 and younger per CD, *(v)* Number of White voters and non-voters per CD, *(vi)* Number of BIPOC voters and non-voters per CD. Light bars = non-voters, dark bars = voters.

increase
decrease
voted
did not vote

VOTER TURNOUT

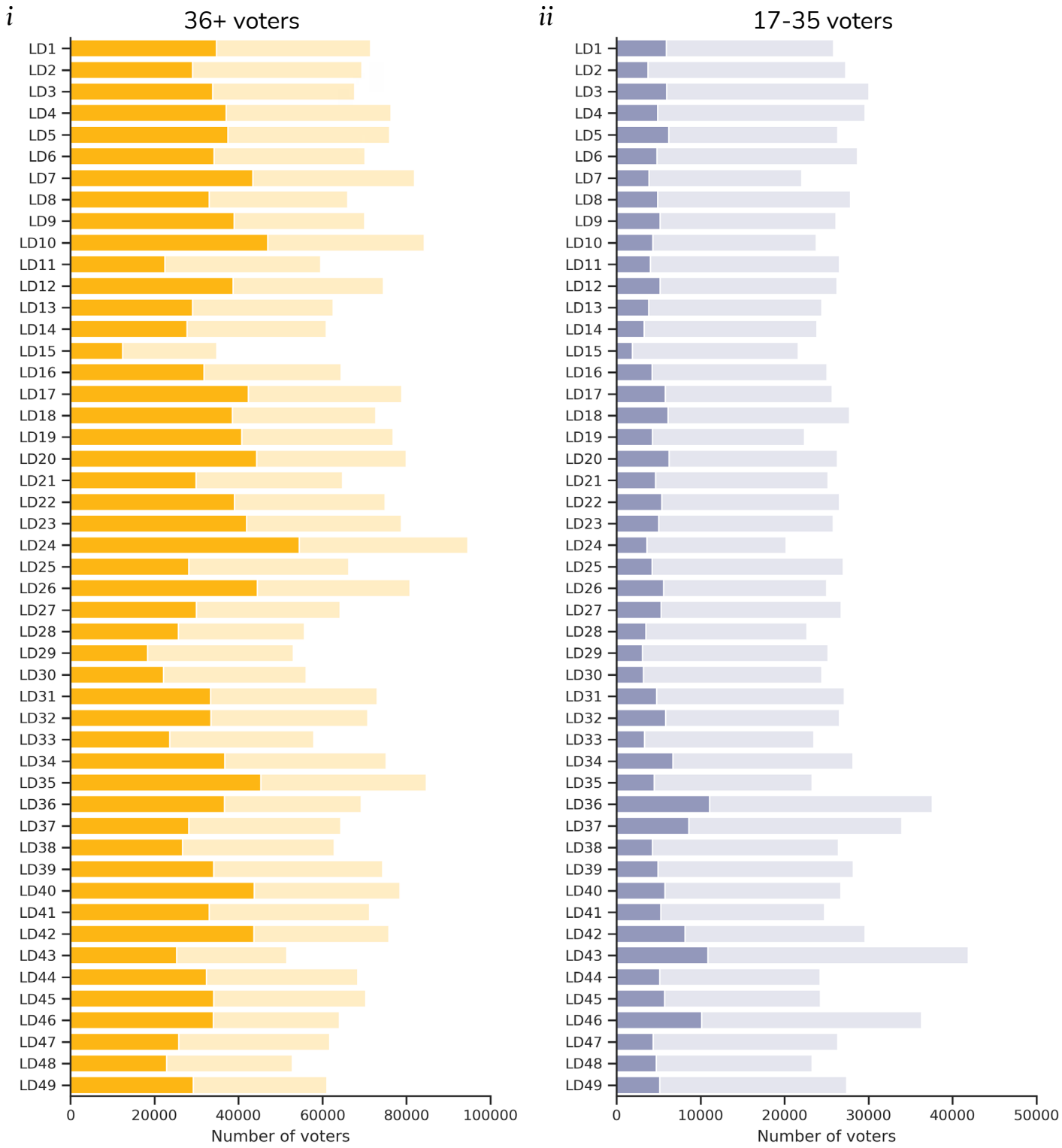
Turnout across LDs was highly variable in the 2022 Primary, ranging from 25% in LD15 to 50% in LD24. Turnout was generally lower in LDs within the South Puget Sound and in LDs without competitive race (i.e., those with single candidates per position), and higher in LDs in the Northwest and in LDs with open seats.



(i) Turnout per LD (dashed line = average turnout), *(ii)* Change in turnout from the 2018 Primary per LD (dashed line = no change). 30 of 49 LDs (61%) had higher turnout than 2018, while 19 of 49 (39%) had lower turnout.

VOTER TURNOUT

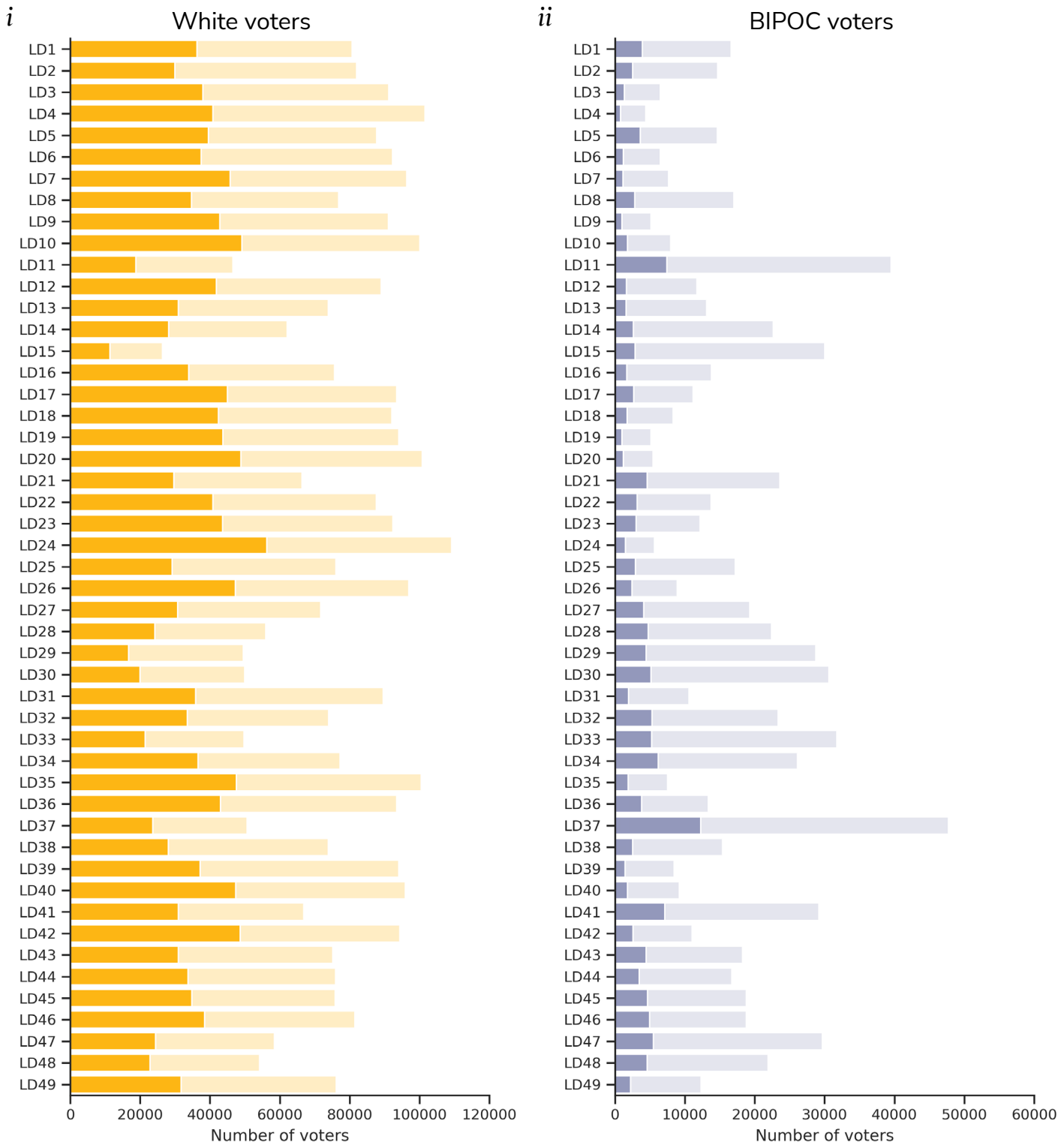
In addition to outnumbering younger voters 2:1, turnout among voters over the age of 35 far exceeded that of younger voters in every LD across the state: voters over 35 had an average turnout of 48%, while those 35 and under had an average turnout of 20%. Among younger voters, turnout was highest for 18-19 and 31-35 year olds (24%) and lowest among 20-29 year olders (17%).



(i) Number of voters and non-voters 36 and older per LD, *(ii)* Number of voters and non-voters 35 and younger per LD. Light bars = non-voters, dark bars = voters.

VOTER TURNOUT

Aside from LD11 and LD37, White voters outnumber BIPOC voters in all LDs in WA by more than 3:1, and turnout was higher among White voters than BIPOC voters in every LD. White voters had an average turnout of 45%, while BIPOC voters had an average turnout of just 20%. Among BIPOC voters, turnout was highest for AAPI voters (22%), followed by Black voters (19%) and Hispanic voters (15%).

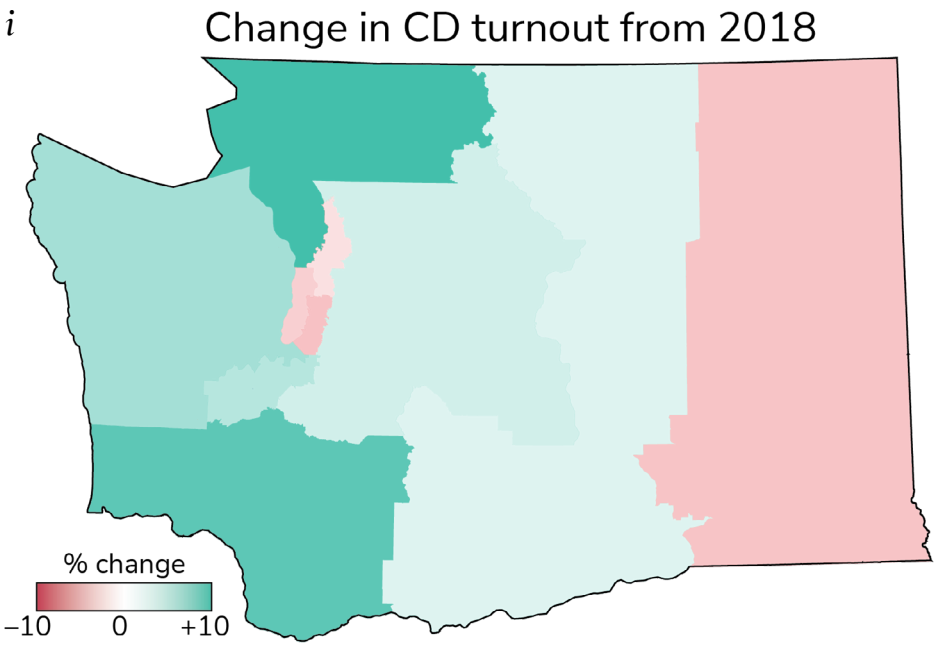


(i) Number of White voters and non-voters per LD, *(ii)* Number of BIPOC voters and non-voters per LD. Light bars = non-voters, dark bars = voters.

VOTER TURNOUT

Turnout by CD was split this year, with lower turnout than 2018 in 4 CDs – those in the Puget Sound and Eastern Washington – and higher turnout everywhere else. Among LDs, there was a clear trend: turnout in most metro areas (greater Seattle, Spokane, and the Tri-Cities) was lower than 2018, while turnout in the Northwest, Southwest, and Peninsula was higher. The greater increase was in Southwest Washington near Vancouver, where turnout in CD3 drove up turnout in the overlapping LDs.

i



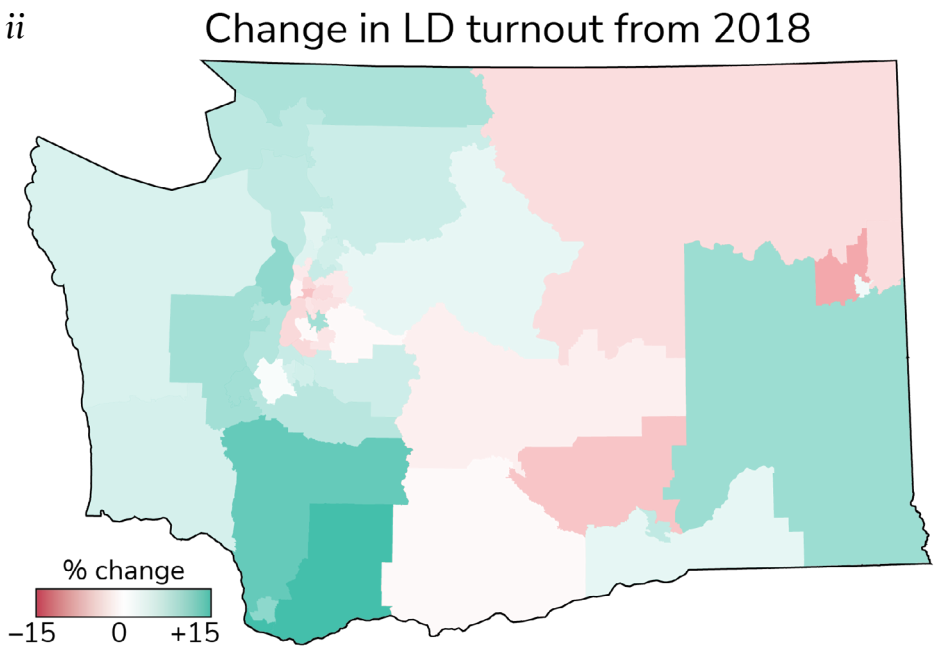
LARGEST INCREASES

#1: 2nd CD (+8.7%)
#2: 3rd CD (+7.4%)
#3: 6th CD (+4.2%)

LARGEST DECREASES

#1: 9th CD (-3.8%)
#2: 5th CD (-3.7%)
#3: 7th CD (-2.9%)

ii



LARGEST INCREASES

#1: 49th LD (+12.8%)
#2: 17th LD (+12.7%)
#3: 20th LD (+10.4%)
#4: 18th LD (+7.7%)
#5: 23rd LD (+7.5%)

LARGEST DECREASES

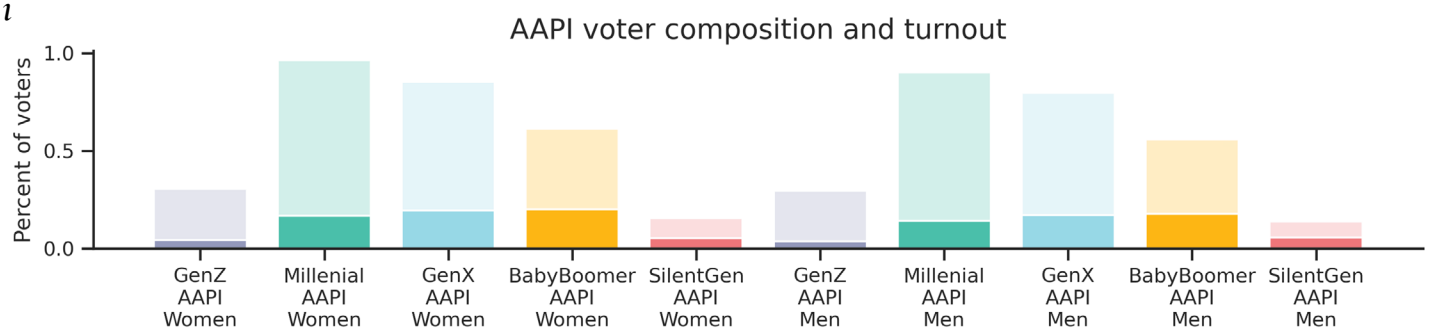
#1: 6th LD (-7.9%)
#2: 43rd LD (-5.6%)
#3: 15th LD (-5.2%)
#4: 30th LD (-3.6%)
#5: 46th LD (-3.5%)

(i) Change in turnout 2018-2022 per CD, ***(ii)*** Change in turnout 2018-2022 per LD. Pink = decrease in turnout, green = increase in turnout. Darker colors indicate larger changes in turnout.

INTERSECTIONAL TURNOUT

Individual voters throughout the state were grouped by three factors – age, race, and sex – and the proportion of all registered voters represented by each group and turnout in this year's Primary for each group was calculated. White Baby Boomers make up the largest share of registered voters in WA, and had the highest levels of turnout in this year's Primary. Millenials make up the second largest share of the electorate, but turnout for Millenials was among the lowest of all groups, regardless of race or sex. Outreach to BIPOC Millenials has the highest potential to expand voter turnout in the General.

i



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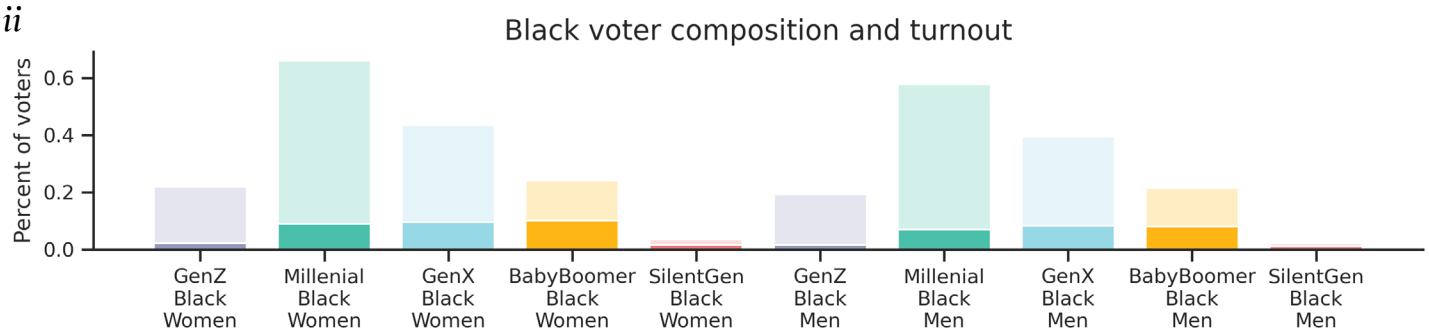

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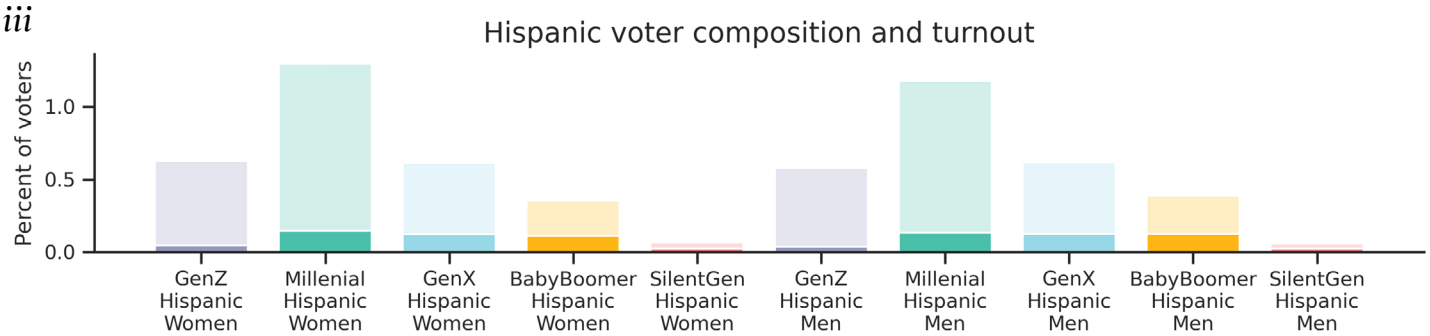

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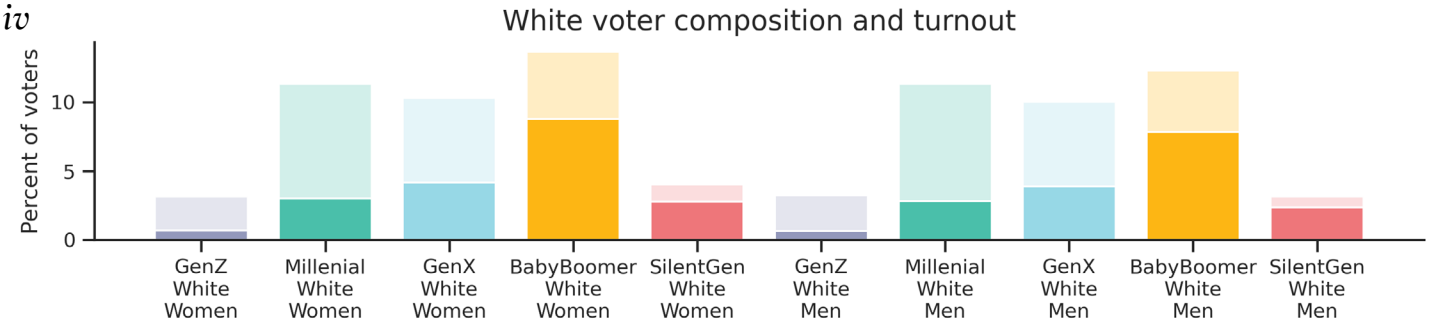
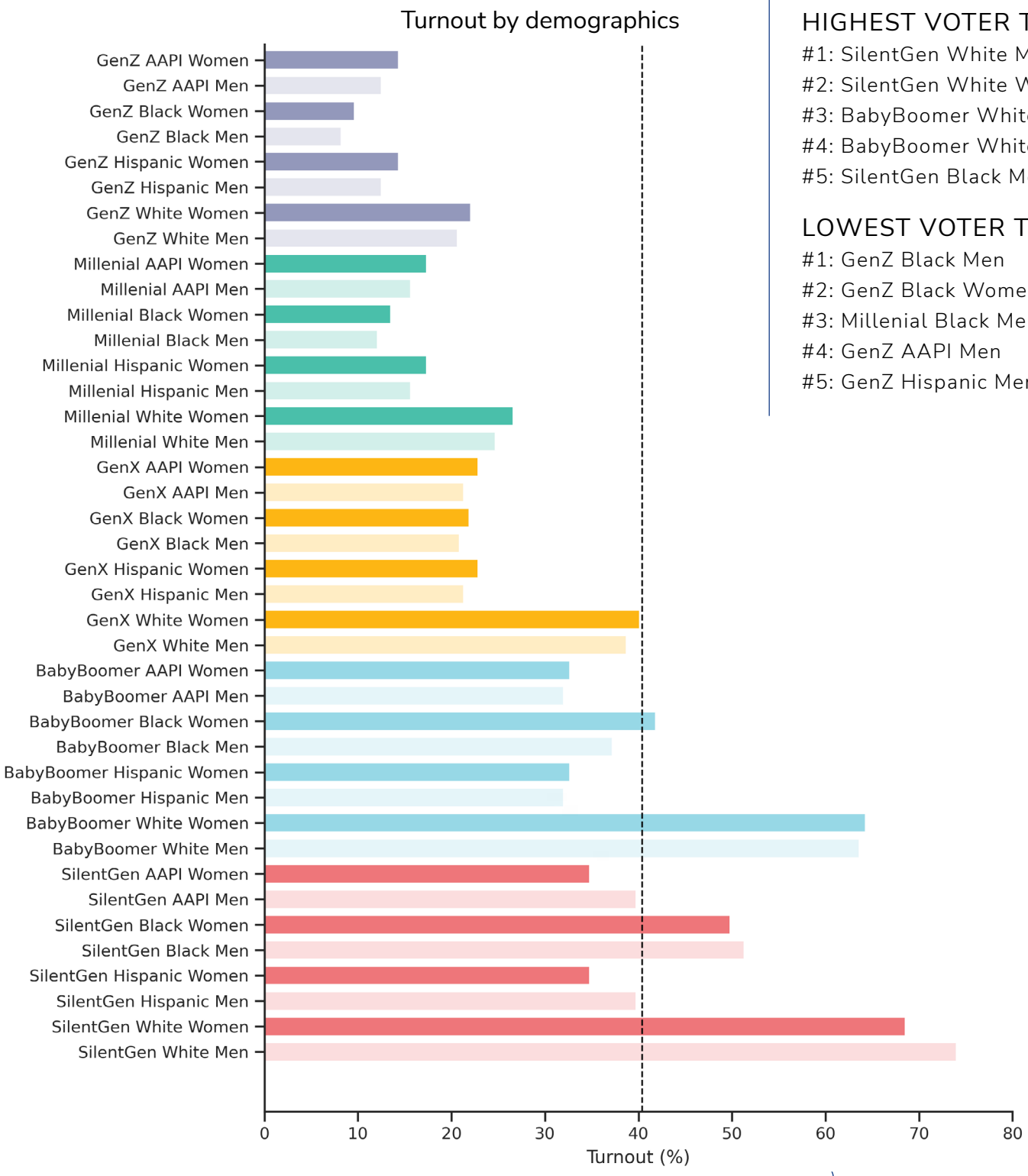


Voter composition and turnout for *(i)* AAPI voters, *(ii)* Black voters, *(iii)* Hispanic voters, and *(iv)* White voters. Bars are colored by age group, with light bars representing the percentage of the total electorate represented by each group and dark bars representing turnout with each group.

INTERSECTIONAL TURNOUT

Individual voters throughout the state were grouped by three factors – age, race, and sex. In general, voter turnout increased as voter age increased and was higher among women than men and higher among White voters than BIPOC voters. SilentGen Black women, SilentGen Black men, and Baby Boomer Black women were the only groups of BIPOC voters with above average turnout in this year's Primary.



Statewide voter turnout by age, race, and sex (dashed line = average turnout across all groups). Bars are colored by generation (hue) and sex (opacity).

HIGHEST VOTER TURNOUT

#1: SilentGen White Men
#2: SilentGen White Women
#3: BabyBoomer White Women
#4: BabyBoomer White Men
#5: SilentGen Black Men

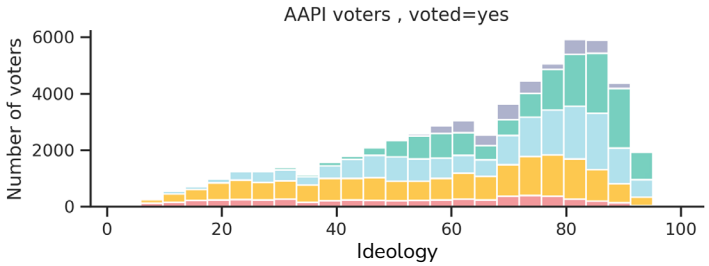
LOWEST VOTER TURNOUT

#1: GenZ Black Men
#2: GenZ Black Women
#3: Millenial Black Men
#4: GenZ AAPI Men
#5: GenZ Hispanic Men

INTERSECTIONAL TURNOUT

Next, ideology was included in our intersectional analysis. Across all age groups, turnout among BIPOC voters was driven by progressives, with an average ideology of voters ranging from 62/100 (Hispanic) to 70/100 (Black). Turnout among White voters was split, with comparable turnout among conservatives and progressives. Non-voters across all racial groups leaned progressive (mean ideology = 60/100), with the exception of AAPI and White Baby Boomers (mean ideology = 48/100).

i



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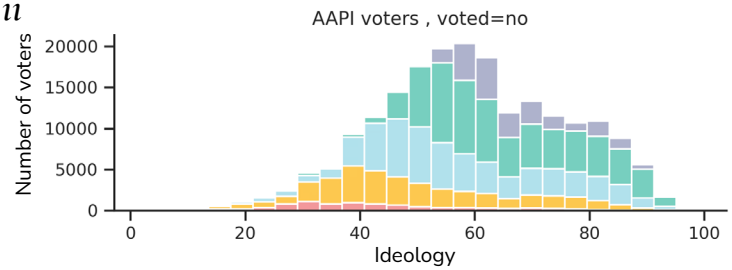

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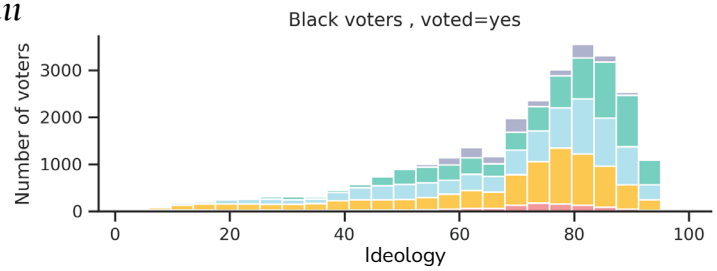

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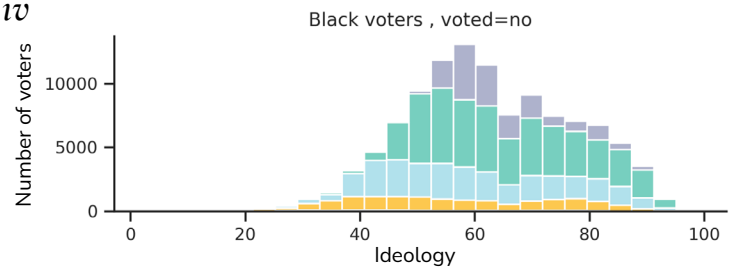

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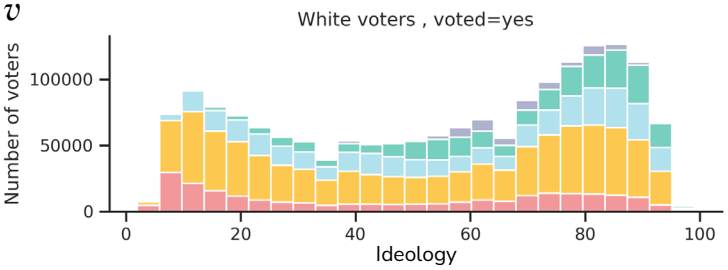

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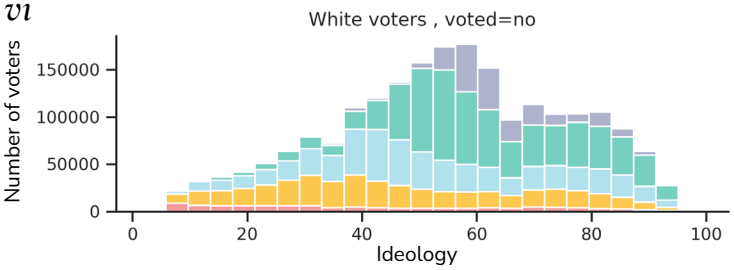

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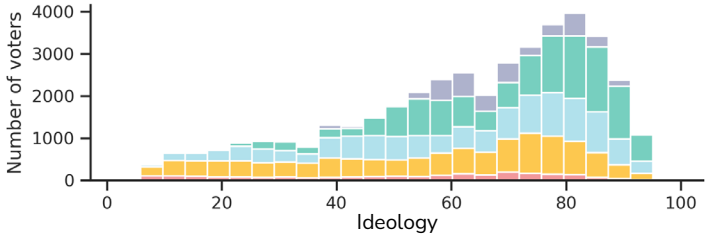

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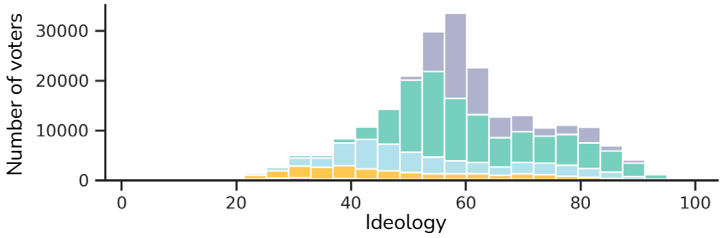

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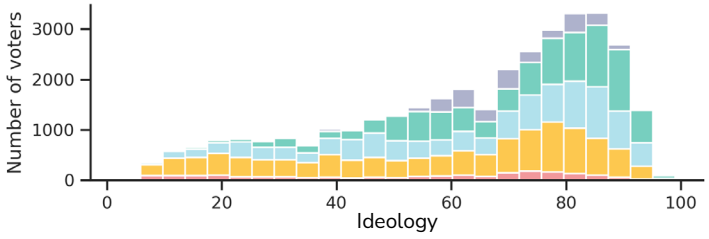

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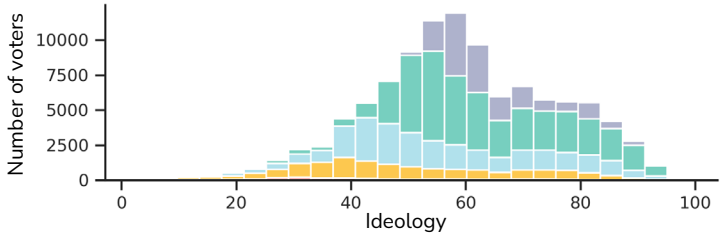

Ideological spread of *(i – ii)* AAPI voters and non-voters, *(iii – iv)* Black voters and non-voters, *(v – vi)* White voters and non-voters, *(vii – viii)* Hispanic voters and non-voters, *(ix – x)* Other voters and non-voters. Bar heights indicate relative proportion of voters within that ideological bin, and bar colors indicate age group.

INTERSECTIONAL TURNOUT

Finally, we repeated the previous analysis with Vote Propensity instead of Ideology. White voters in this year's Primary had very-high vote propensity scores (mean = 88/100), while BIPOC voters included more medium-propensity voters (mean scores: Hispanic = 77/100; Black = 80/100; AAPI = 82/100). Non-voters spanned the entirety of the propensity spectrum, though White non-voters were more likely to be medium-propensity (mean scores = 54/100) while BIPOC non-voters were low-propensity (mean scores: Hispanic: 34/100; Black: 38/100; AAPI: 44/100).

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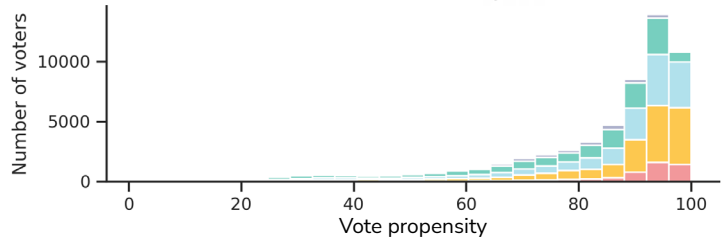

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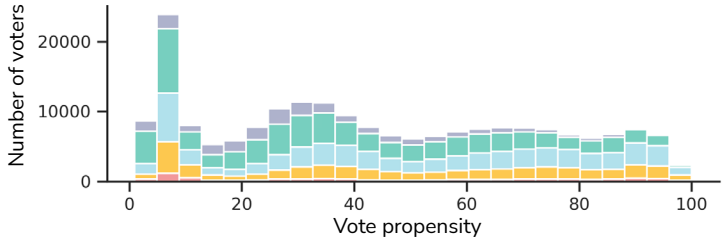

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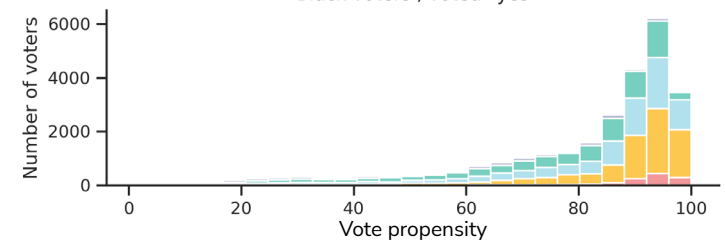

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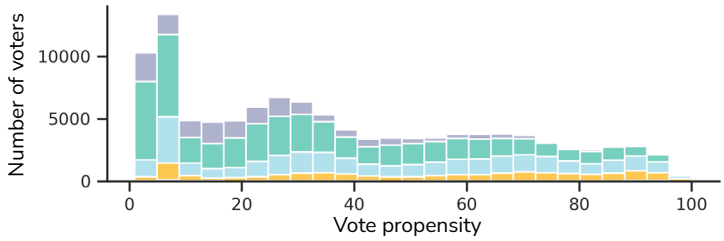

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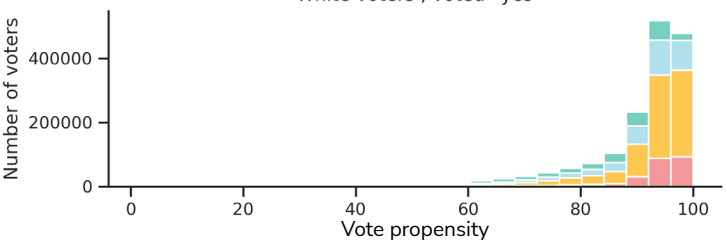

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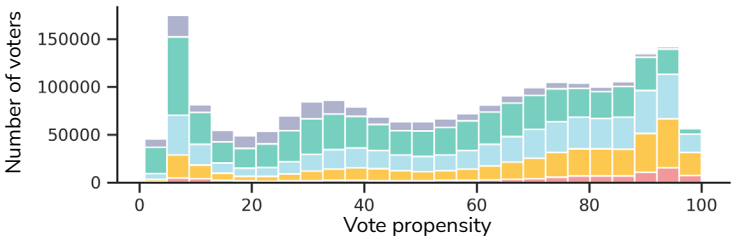

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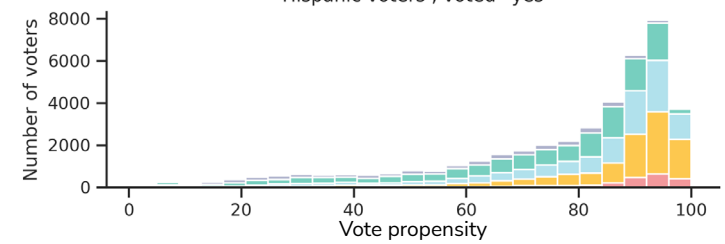

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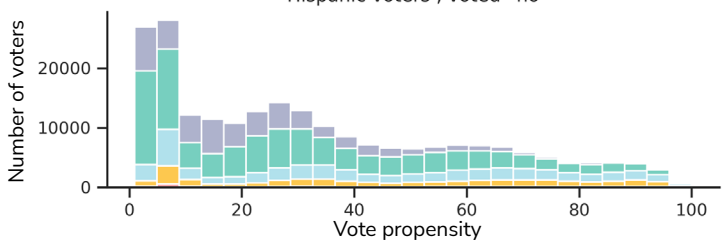

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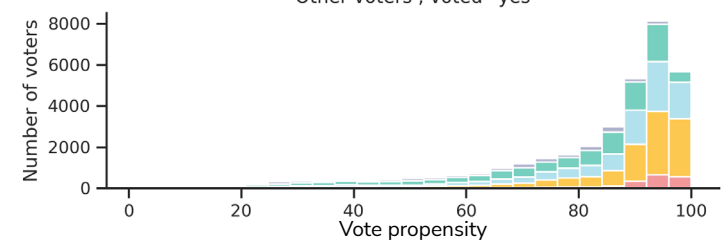

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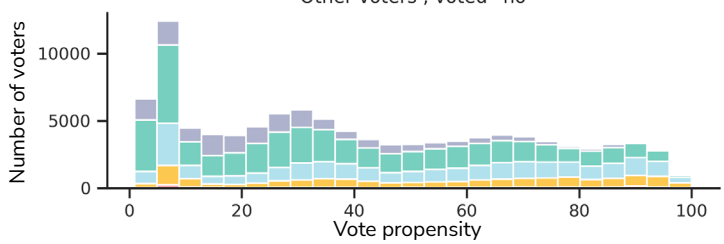
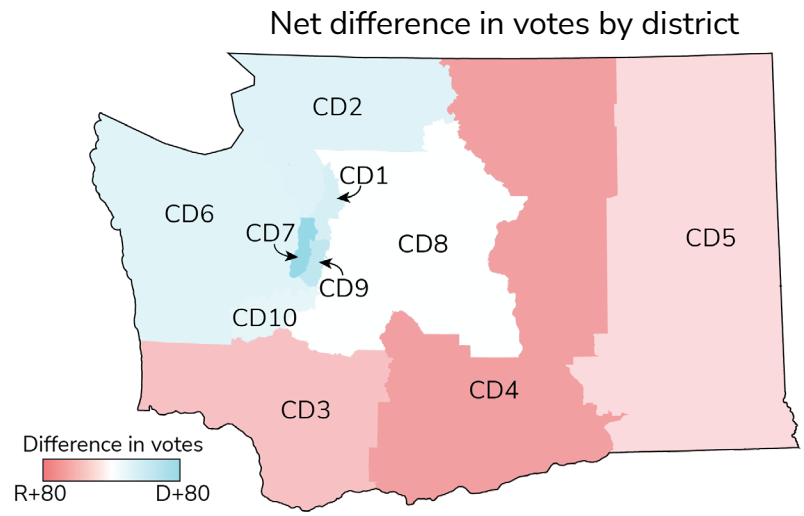


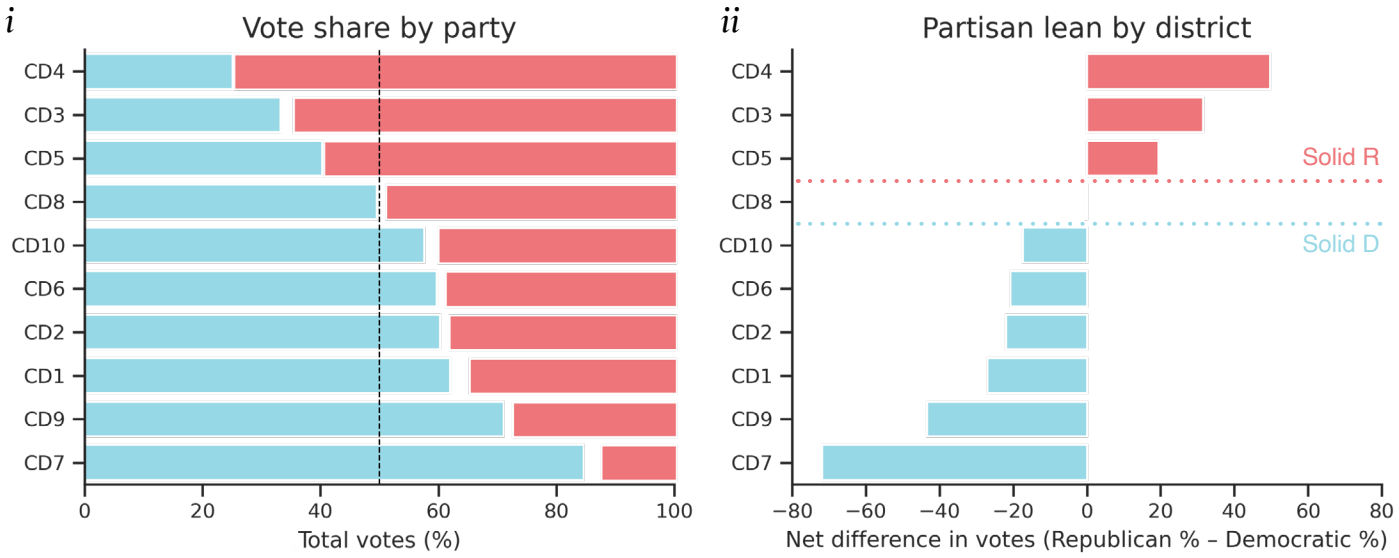
Vote propensity spread of *(i – ii)* AAPI voters and non-voters, *(iii – iv)* Black voters and non-voters, *(v – vi)* White voters and non-voters, *(vii – viii)* Hispanic voters and non-voters, *(ix – x)* Other voters and non-voters. Bar heights indicate relative proportion of voters within that propensity bin, and bar colors indicate age group.

- GenZ
- Millenials
- GenX
- Baby Boomers
- SilentGen

DISTRICT LEAN: U.S. REP

Heading into the 2022 General Election, Democrats are poised to retain control of at least six of WA's Congressional seats, with incumbents Suzan DelBene (CD1), Rick Larsen (CD2), Derek Kilmer (CD6), Pramila Jayapal (CD7), Adam Smith (CD9), and Marilyn Strickland (CD10) winning solid majorities in their districts. Although Republicans are likely to hold onto their three Congressional seats, only Cathy McMorris Rodgers (CD5) won a solid majority in her district: Dan Newhouse (CD4) narrowly survived challenges from other Republicans, and Jaime Herrera Beutler lost her Primary bid to a Trump-endorsed far-right candidate. CD8 is the true toss-up seat in the district, with incumbent Kim Schrier advancing to the General election with <50% of the vote.

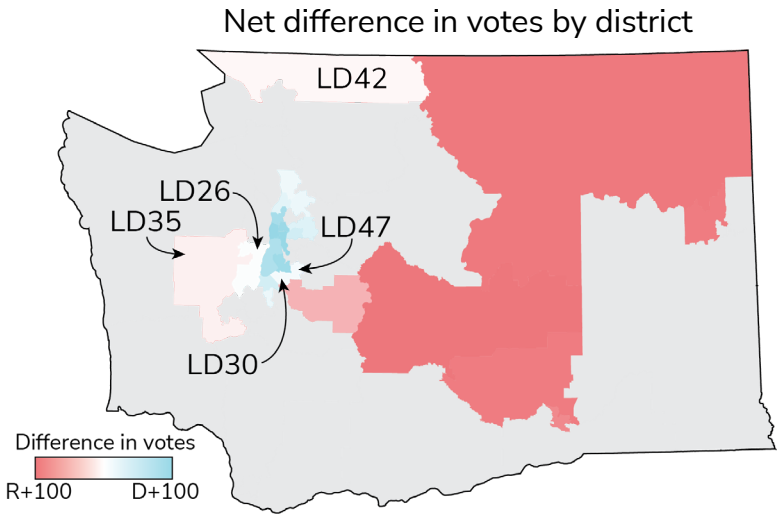


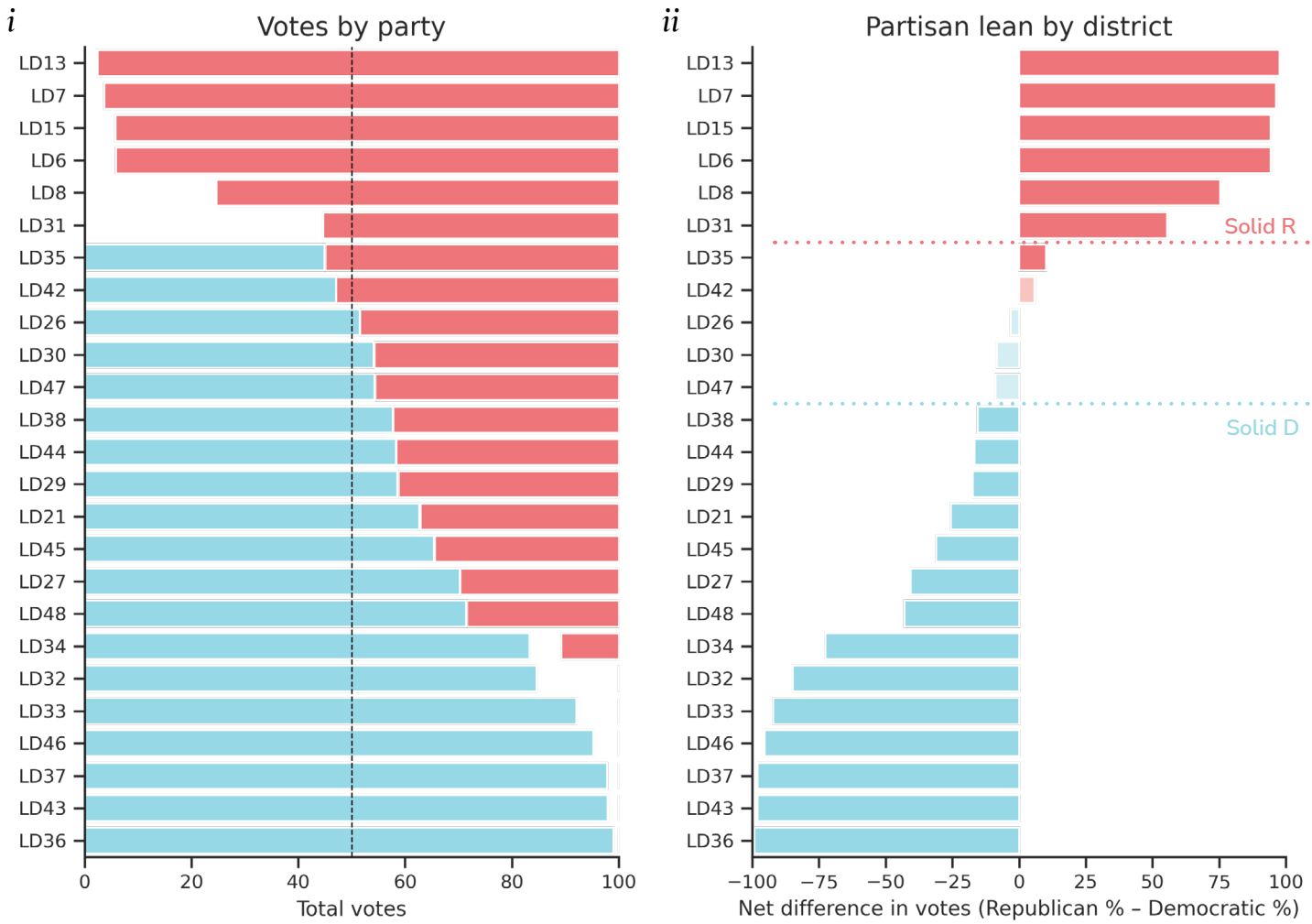


(i) Cumulative votes (% of total) for Congressional candidates running as Democrats (blue) or Republicans (red) in each district (dashed line = 50% of the vote, *(ii)* Net difference in votes cast for Republican vs. Democratic candidates. CDs are sorted from most Republican-leaning to most Democratic-leaning. Three districts (CD3, CD4, CD5) are solidly Republican (R+10 or greater), six districts (CD1, CD2, CD6, CD7, CD9, CD10) are solidly Democratic (D+10 or greater), and one district (CD8) is a toss-up (vote share = D+0.4).

DISTRICT LEAN: STATE SENATOR

26 seats in the upper chamber of WA's state legislature are up for re-election this year. Coming out of the Primary, Republicans are poised to win 6 seats located in Eastern and Central WA, while Democrats are likely to win 14 seats in the Puget Sound. The remaining five seats – LD42 in the Northwest, LD35 in the Peninsula, and LD26, LD30, and LD47 in the Puget Sound – are highly competitive, with single digit margins separating Republican and Democratic candidates. Democrats would need to win 14 seats to retain control of the upper chamber, while Republicans would need to win 12 to flip control of the chamber.

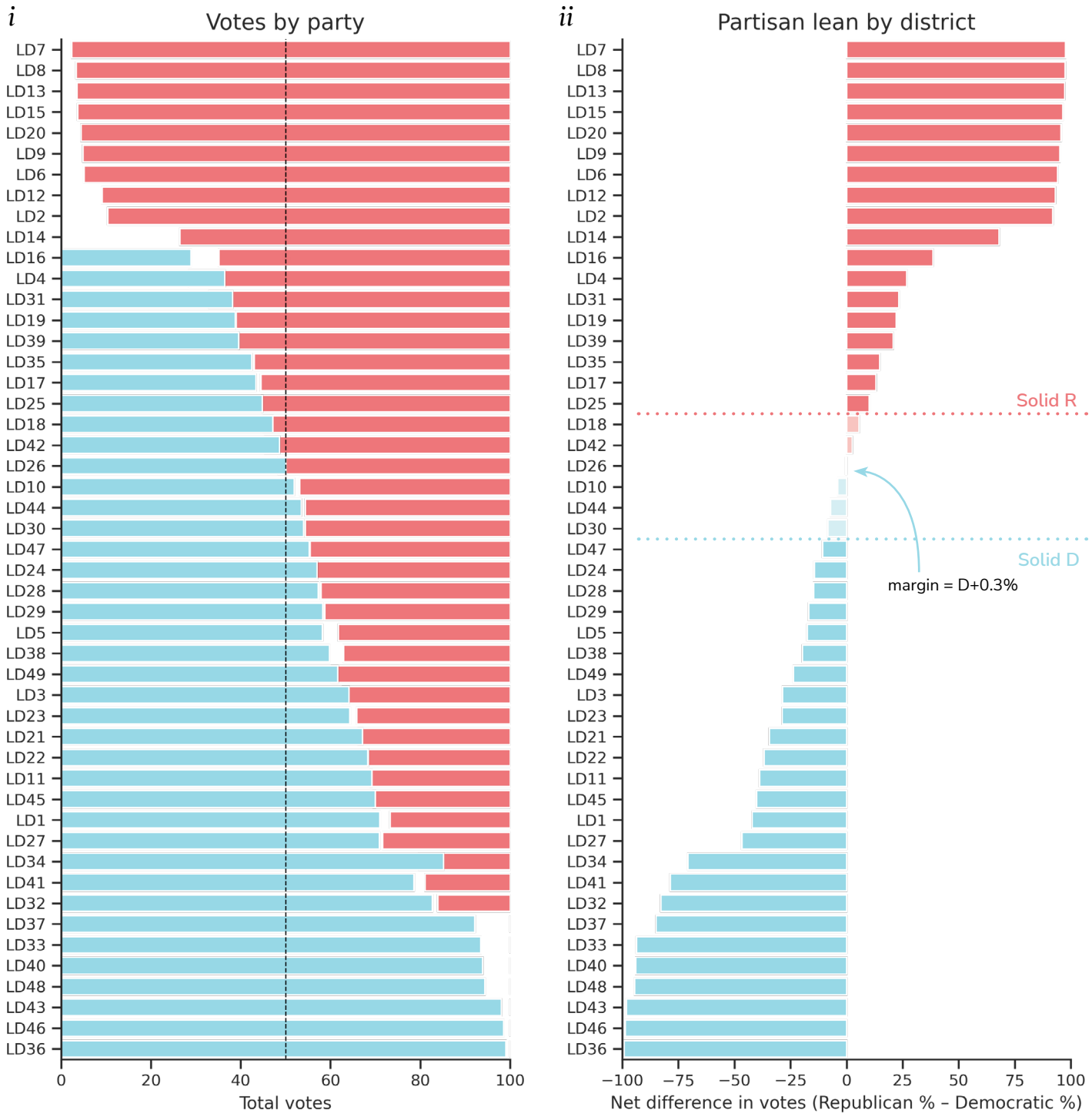




(i) Cumulative votes (% of total) for State Senator candidates running as Democrats (blue) or Republicans (red) in each district (dashed line = 50% of the vote, *(ii)* Net difference in votes cast for Republican vs. Democratic candidates. Districts are sorted from most Republican-leaning to most Democratic-leaning. 6 seats are solidly Republican (R+10 or greater), 14 seats are solidly Democratic (D+10 or greater), and 6 are toss-ups (within 10%). The remaining 23 seats are not up for election this year.

DISTRICT LEAN: STATE REP POS. 1

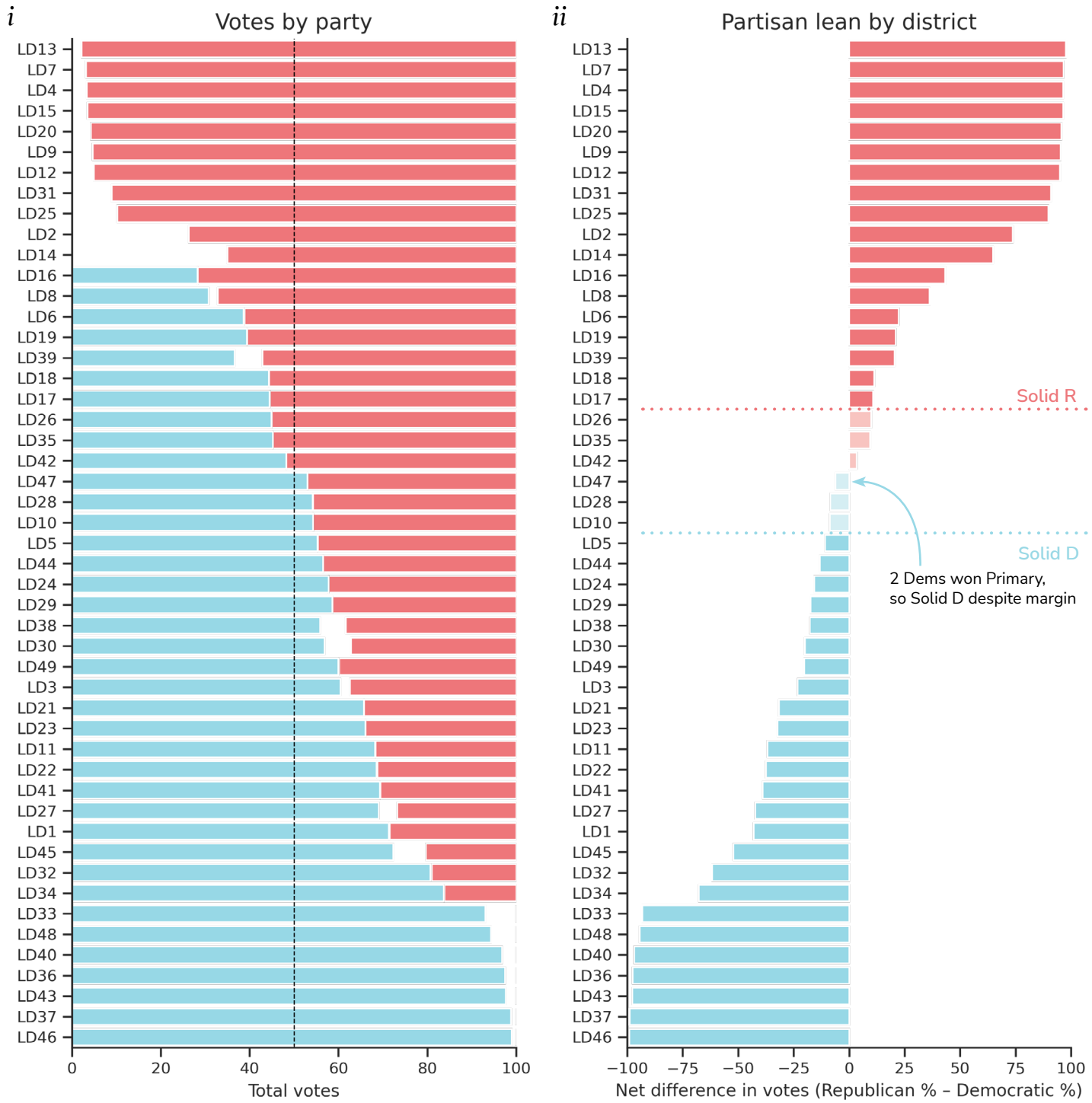
Coming out of the Primary election, 25 of 49 seats are solidly Democratic, 18 of 49 seats are solidly Republican, and 6 seats are toss-ups, including LD10, LD18, LD26, LD30, LD42, LD47.



(i) Cumulative votes (% of total) for State Representative Position 1 candidates running as Democrats (blue) or Republicans (red) in each district (dashed line = 50% of the vote, *(ii)* Net difference in votes cast for Republican vs. Democratic candidates. LDs are sorted from most Republican-leaning to most Democratic-leaning. 18 seats are solidly Republican (R+10 or greater), 25 seats are solidly Democratic (D+10 or greater), and 6 are toss-ups (within 10%).

DISTRICT LEAN: STATE REP POS. 2

Coming out of the Primary election, 26 of 49 seats are solidly Democratic, 18 of 49 seats are solidly Republican, and 5 seats are toss-ups, including LD10, LD26, LD28, LD35, and LD42.

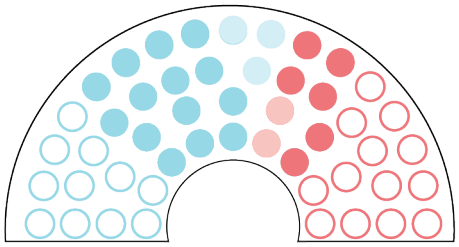


(i) Cumulative votes (% of total) for State Representative Position 2 candidates running as Democrats (blue) or Republicans (red) in each district (dashed line = 50% of the vote, ***(ii)*** Net difference in votes cast for Republican vs. Democratic candidates. LDs are sorted from most Republican-leaning to most Democratic-leaning. 18 seats are solidly Republican (R+10 or greater), 25 seats are solidly Democratic (D+10 or greater), and 6 are toss-ups (within 10%).

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

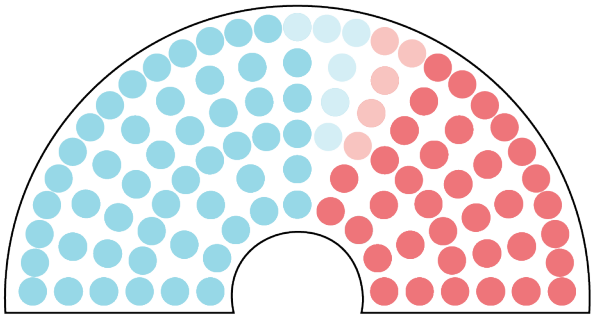
Washington Democrats are favored to retain control of both the State Senate and State House. Democrats can hold both the upper and lower chambers of the state legislature by winning only seats with solidly Democratic margins. Conversely, Republicans would need to win all seats with solidly Republican and toss-up margins, as well as some seats with solidly Democratic margins (4 to take upper chamber, 3 to take lower chamber).

i Washington State Senate



Safe D 11/49 | Solid D 14/49 | Lean D 3/49
Safe R 13/49 | Solid R 6/49 | Lean R 2/49

ii Washington State House of Representatives



Solid D 51/98 | Lean D 6/98 | Lean R 5/98 | Solid R 36/98

Lean D

26th Legislative District
- Emily Randall: 25,850 (51.5%)
- Jesse L. Young: 22,257 (44.4%)

30th Legislative District
- Claire Wilson: 13,596 (54.1%)
- Linda Kochmar: 9,229 (36.7%)

47th Legislative District
- Claudia Kauffman: 8,222 (27.3%)
- Bill Boyce: 13,734 (45.5%)

Lean R

35th Legislative District
- Julianne Gale: 22,211 (44.9%)
- Drew C. MacEwen: 27,174 (55.0%)

42nd Legislative District
- Sharon Shewmake: 24,497 (47.1%)
- Simon Sefzik: 17,248 (33.1%)

Lean D

10th Legislative District, Pos. 1
- Clyde Shavers: 26,165 (51.9%)
- Greg Gilday: 24,165 (48.0%)

10th Legislative District, Pos. 2
- Dave Paul: 27,619 (54.2%)
- Karen Lesetmoe: 23,242 (45.6%)

26th Legislative District, Pos. 1
- Adison Richards: 24,900 (50.1%)
- Spencer Hutchins: 24,787 (49.8%)

28th Legislative District, Pos. 2
- Dan Bronoske: 15,866 (54.2%)
- Susanna Keilman: 7,650 (26.1%)

30th Legislative District, Pos. 1
- Jamila Taylor: 13,669 (54.1%)
- Casey Jones: 7,958 (31.5%)

44th Legislative District, Pos. 1
- Brandy Donaghy: 19,978 (53.5%)
- Mark Harmsworth: 17,335 (46.4%)

Lean R

18th Legislative District, Pos. 1
- John Zingale: 20,569 (47.1%)
- Stephanie McClintock: 22,979 (52.7%)

26th Legislative District, Pos. 2
- Matt Macklin: 22,303 (44.9%)
- Michelle Caldier: 27,267 (54.9%)

35th Legislative District, Pos. 2
- Sandy Kaiser: 22,224 (45.3%)
- Travis Couture: 13,226 (26.9%)

42nd Legislative District, Pos. 1
- Alicia Rule: 25,232 (48.7%)
- Tawsha Thompson: 18,235 (35.2%)

42nd Legislative District, Pos. 2
- Joe Timmons: 14,826 (28.9%)
- Dan Johnson: 14,324 (27.9%)

(i) Summary of party control of the upper chamber of Washington's state legislature, with districts colored by partisan lean and Primary results listed for toss-up districts, *(ii)* Summary of party control of the lower chamber of Washington's state legislature, with districts colored by partisan lean and Primary results listed for toss-up districts. "Safe" = seat not up for re-election, "Solid" = margin greater than or equal to 10 points, "Lean" = margin less than 10 points.

chapter four

CONCLUSIONS

outreach & registration *97*
age & race *99*
ideology & vote propensity *101*

VOTER OUTREACH & REGISTRATION

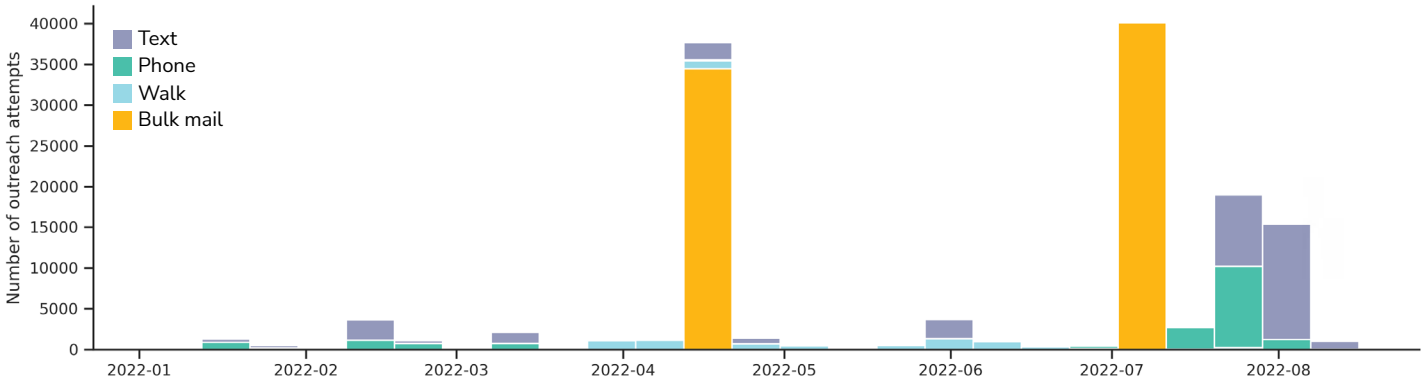
VOTER OUTREACH

There is overwhelming evidence that the most effective forms of voter outreach involve having in-person conversations with voters, either at the door or at other in-person events. From the beginning of 2022 until mid-August, in-person canvassing accounted for just 5% of all outreach – 7,700 out of 134,000 total attempts – the majority of which occured in April, May, and June. Bulk mailers accounted for the majority of all outreach (56%), followed by texts (26%) and phone calls (13%).

MOST OUTREACH BY COUNTY

#1: Spokane (64,804 attempts)
#2: King (27,701 attempts)
#3: Pierce (6,563 attempts)
#4: Kitsap (6,285 attempts)
#5: Clark (2,543 attempts)
#6: Whatcom (1,091 attempts)

ii



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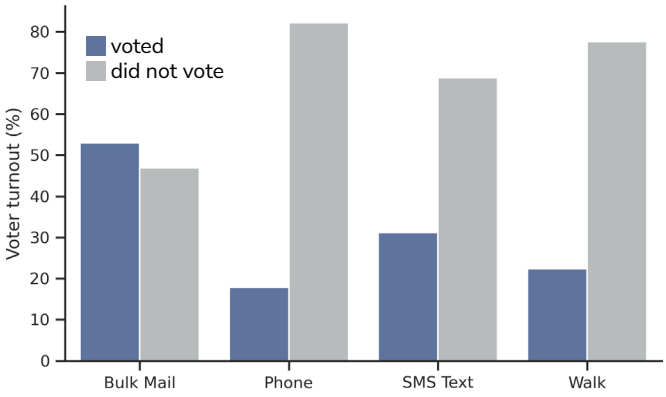

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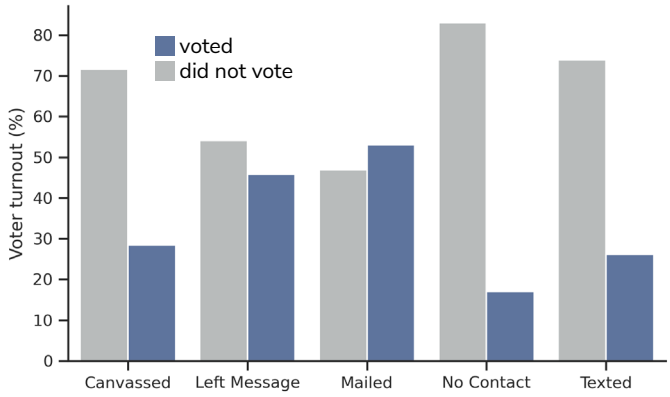
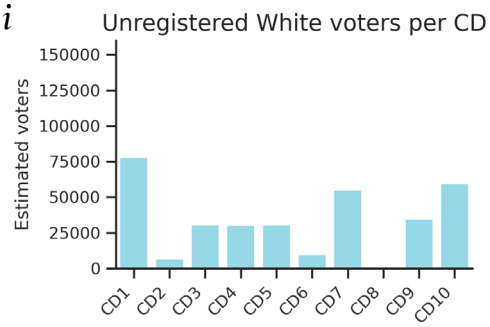


(ii) Total voter outreach attempts by week for each week of 2022, from January 1st to August 15th, *(iii)* Turnout among voters who were canvassed during 2022, grouped by type of contact attempt, *(iv)* Turnout among voters who were canvassed during 2022, grouped by result of contact attempt. The majority of voter outreach occurred during two bulk mail events in mid-April and early-July, phonebanks in mid-July, and textbanks in late-July and early-August. In-person canvassing accounted for the smallest amount of voter outreach. Turnout among contacted voters was higher for all methods when voters were successfully reached (i.e., not "No Contact')

VOTER OUTREACH & REGISTRATION

i



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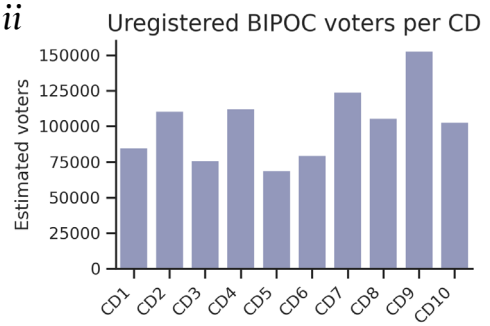


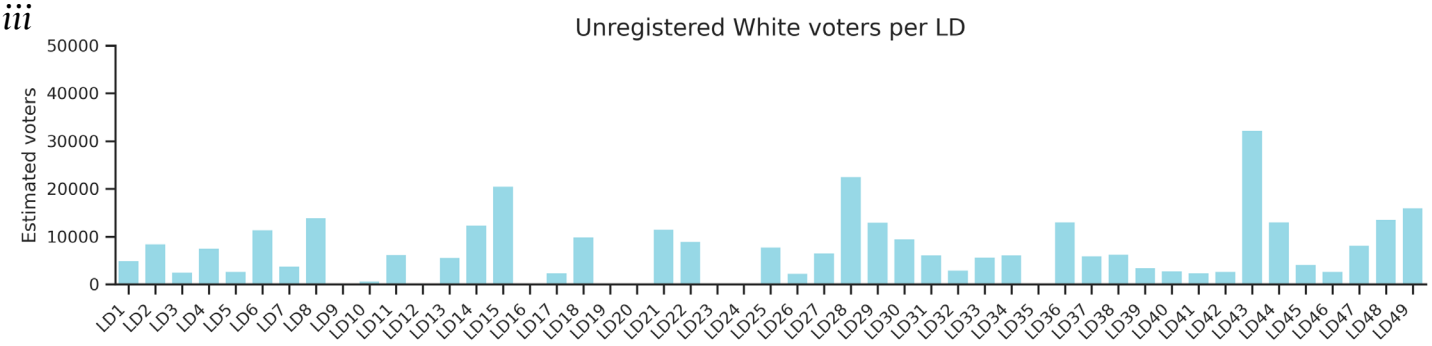
(i) Estimated number of unregistered White voters per CD, *(ii)* Estimated number of unregistered BIPOC voters per CD. Total number of registered voters per race and CD were subtracted from the 2020 Census totals of citizens 18+ per race and CD to calculate estimates.

VOTER REGISTRATION

In the first 7 months of 2022, 112,445 new voters were registered in WA, which is on-track for 2021 registration numbers but a bit behind 2018 and 2020 levels. Given the close margins that are expected in this year's General election, we sought to estimate the number of eligible, unregistered voters in WA. The total number of currently registered voters was compared with 2020 census data on the number of individuals 18+ living in each legislative or congressional district in WA. Two important considerations are that this calculation does not take into account citizenship status and the population of WA has grown by over 158,000 since 2020, so the actual number of eligible unregistered voters is likely somewhat different.

BIPOC Washingtonians (those who reported anything other than "White only" on the census) outnumber White Washingtonians among unregistered voters by more than 3:1, with ~350,000 unregistered Washingtonians and just over 1 million unregistered BIPOC Washingtonians. Every CD in the state has more than 60,000 unregistered BIPOC voters, with the largest concentration in King and Pierce Counties and Northwest WA. It would benefit our network to actively invest resources in engaging these unregistered voters to help close the racial gap in voter registration and electoral participation.

iii



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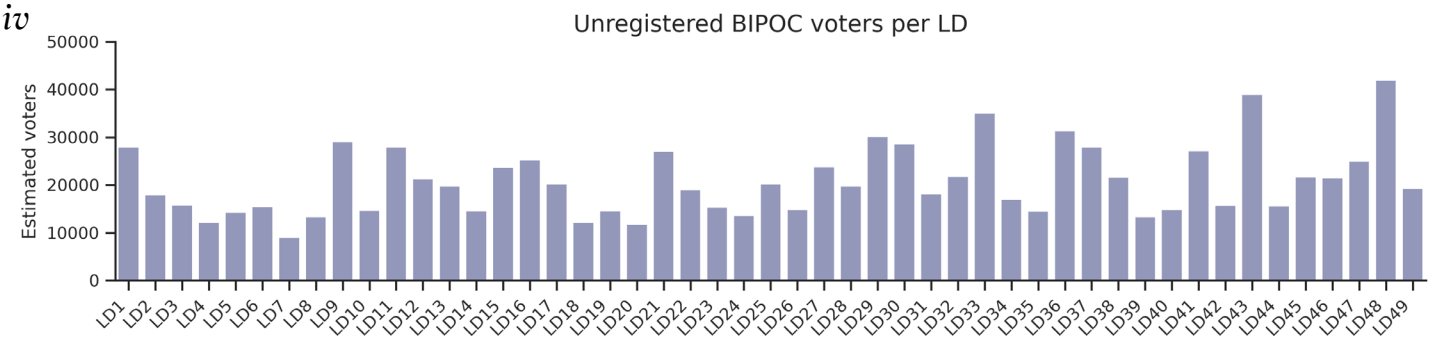


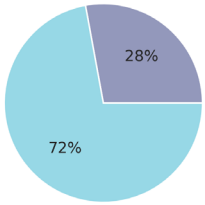
(iii) Estimated number of unregistered White voters per LD, *(iv)* Estimated number of unregistered BIPOC voters per LD. Total number of registered voters per race and LD were subtracted from the 2020 Census totals of citizens 18+ per race and LD to calculate estimates.

AGE & RACE

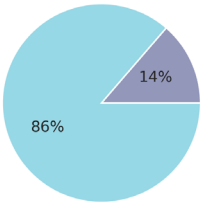
YOUTH TURNOUT

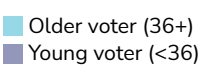
There are 2.5x as many registered older voters in WA (over 35 years old) than there are registered young voters in WA (35 and under), and turnout among older voters in this year's Primary election outnumbered turnout among young voters by more than 6:1. Turnout among older voters was at least 3x that of young voters in every LD and CD across WA this year, and young voter turnout was below 30% in every district.

i Registered voters



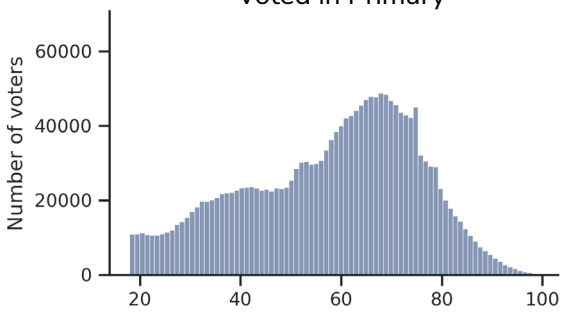
ii 2022 Primary voters





(i) Registered voters in WA by age, *(ii)* 2022 Primary election voters in WA by age.

iii



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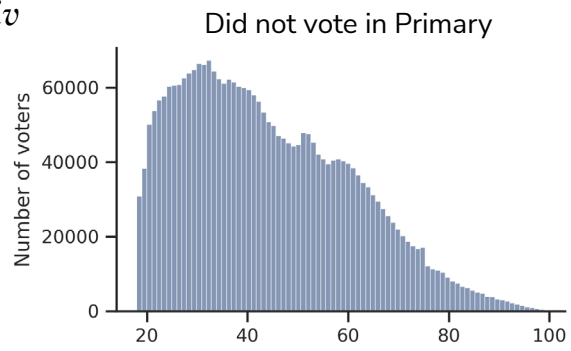

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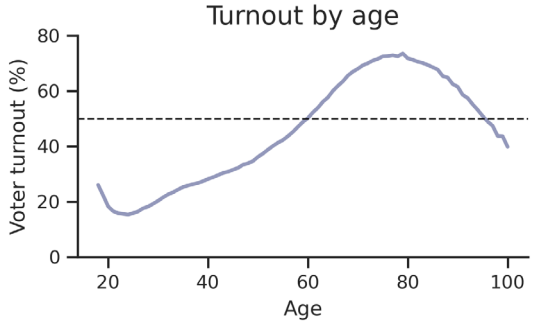


(iii) Number of voters who voted in the Primary by age,
(iv) Number of voters who did not vote in the Primary by age,
(v) Voter turnout by age in the Primary (dashed line = 50%).

Voters between the ages of 55 and 75 accounted for 56% of all votes cast in this years Primary, despite making up <40% of all registered voters in the state. Turnout was >50% for voters between the ages of 60 and 97, and below 50% for all other ages. Interestingly, turnout among the youngest voters – 18 and 19 year olds – was higher than turnout among 20-35 year olds, suggesting higher enthusiasm among first-time voters.

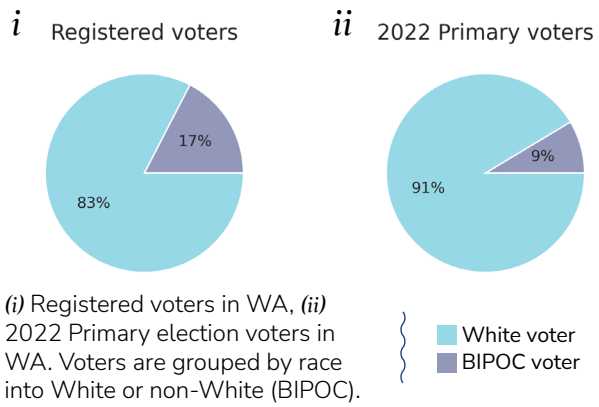
FUTURE VOTER PROGRAM

In 2019, WA introduce the Future Voter program, which allows 16- and 17-year olds to sign up as Future Voters and be automatically registered to vote once they turn 18. In 2022, this program was expanded to allow voters who will turn 18 on or before the General Election in November to vote in the Primary. Data for all the analyses detailed in this report comes from the voter file and does not include 17-year olds, who will not be added to the voter rolls until November 1st. However, data from the WA Secretary of State's Office shows high enthusiasm among 17-year olds, with 24.2% of 17-year olds voting in this year's Primary – a higher percentage than among 18-24 or 25-35 year olds. Turnout among 17-year olds was particularly high in King County, with 31.6% casting a ballot for the first time ever. These Future Voters represent an energized, enthusiastic voting bloc, and our network should make a concerted effort to maximize turnout among these new voters.

AGE & RACE

BIPOC TURNOUT

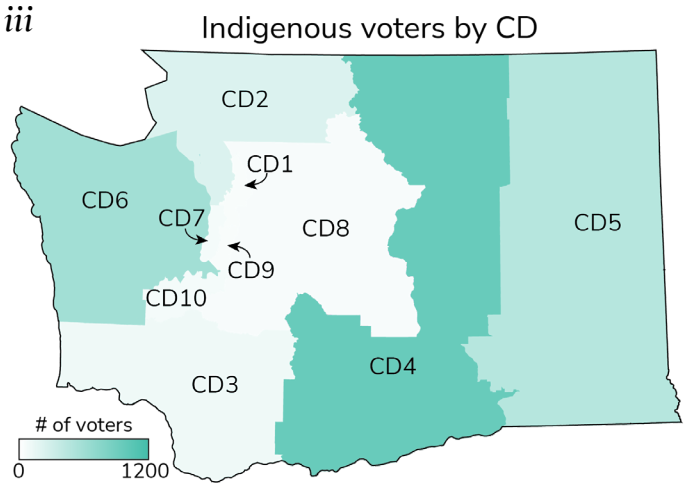
Registered white voters in WA outnumber registered BIPOC voters nearly 5:1, and turnout among White voters during this year's Primary election outnumbered turnout among BIPOC voters by more than 10:1. Of concern, turnout among White voters was higher than among AAPI, Black, or Hispanic voters in every LD and CD across WA this year, and four of the five LDs with the lowest turnout in this year's election are the four LDs with the highest concentration of BIPOC voters.



(i) Registered voters in WA, *(ii)* 2022 Primary election voters in WA. Voters are grouped by race into White or non-White (BIPOC).

RACE MODELING

One of our network's main priorities is to increase civic engagement among BIPOC voters. Unfortunately, while some states – particularly those in the deep south – collect race and ethnicity data during voter registration (to comply with subsections of the Voting Rights Act), most states – including Washington – do not. To circumvent this issue, Catalist, the vendor that updates Washington's voter file, has developed a mathematical model to predict individual voters' racial identity. One key component of this model is geographic mapping onto census data, which includes the racial breakdown of voters in particular areas, down to the precinct level. Catalist then applies its race model to individual precincts to assign each individual voter their most likely race. The accuracy of this modeling differs widely depending on how it is used: accuracy is quite high when looking at racial breakdown of voters within a particular CD, LD, county, or precinct, but very low when trying to identify individual voters. For example, we can use census data to determine that 50% of voters in precinct X are Black, but we cannot say (with high confidence) exactly which 50% of voters are Black. This should be taken into consideration when race is used to group voters (as in the intersectional analyses in the previous chapter), as well as when race is used when building voter lists and universes.



(iii) Number of voters assigned "Native American" in the WA voter file per CD. Darker colors = more voters.

The accuracy of the race model also differs widely across different racial groups, with better performance among AAPI and Hispanic voters but exceptionally bad performance among Indigenous voters. According to the 2020 census, there are ~45,000 individuals 18 or older who identify as Native American and >120,000 individuals 18 or older who identify as Native American and some other race. Yet the WA voter file currently classifies just 2,746 voters as "Native American", a stark undercount that makes voter outreach to Indigenous voters essentially impossible. In our analyses, we grouped voters with "race" listed as "Native American", "Unknown", or "Other" into a single group that included a total of 140,000 voters. In addition to Indigenous voters, this group likely includes a large number of multiracial voters, so analyses focused on the "Other" group should be interpreted with caution.

IDEOLOGY & VOTE PROPENSITY

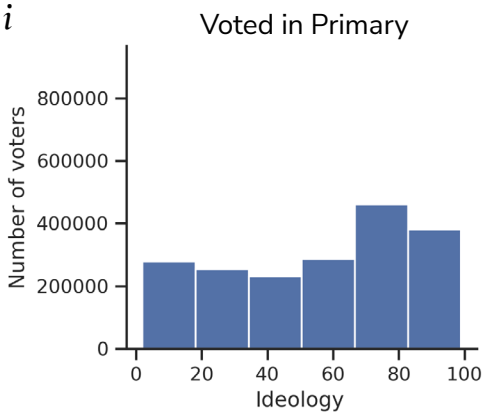
TURNOUT BY IDEOLOGY

To gain some insight into how the electorate in the General election may differ from that of the Primary, voters were binned by ideology into six groups:

Group	Ideology score
Solidly conservative	*0-16*
Strongly conservative	*17-33*
Leans conservative	*34-50*
Leans progressive	*51-67*
Strongly progressive	*68-83*
Solidly progressive	*84-100*

Turnout in the Primary election was comparable across these six groups, with slightly more votes among Strongly Progressive and Solidly Progressive voters. However, the remainder of the electorate – those who did not vote in the Primary – lean heavily progressive: there are more Leans Progressive than Leans Conservative voters, more Strongly Progressive than Strongly Conservative voters, and more Solidly Progressive than Solidly Conservative voters. In fact, Solidly Conservatives make up the smallest proportion of voters who did not vote in the Primary, indicative of two trends: first, enthusiasm among the most conservative voters in Washington is very high, driven predominately by challenges to incumbents Jaime Herrera Beutler (R) and Dan Newhouse (R); and second, turnout among the most conservative voters has approached a "ceiling" in Washington, with very little room to turn out additional voters. Turnout in this year's General election will be determined by enthusiasm among progressive voters, who make up the majority of non-voters.

i



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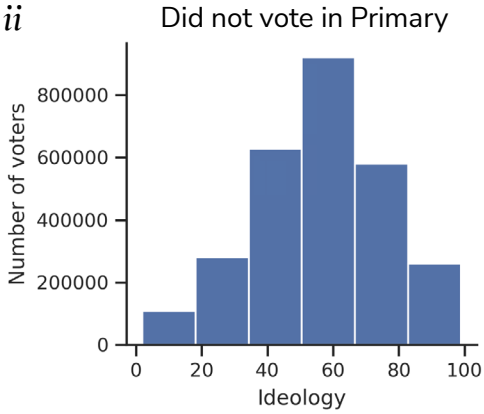
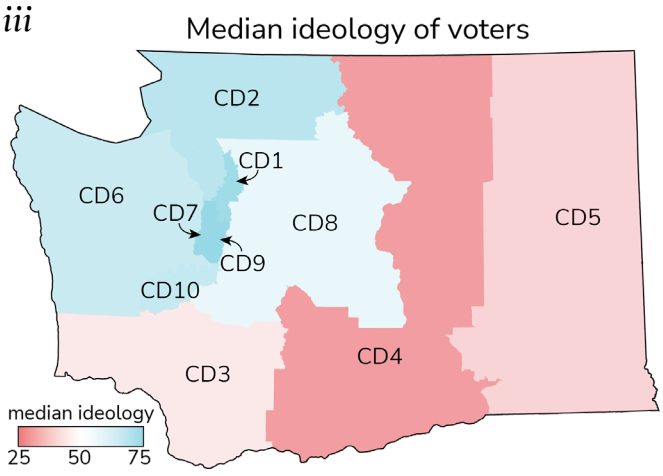


(i) Ideological spread of voters who voted in the 2022 Primary election, and *(ii)* Ideological spread of voters who did not vote in the 2022 Primary election.

iii



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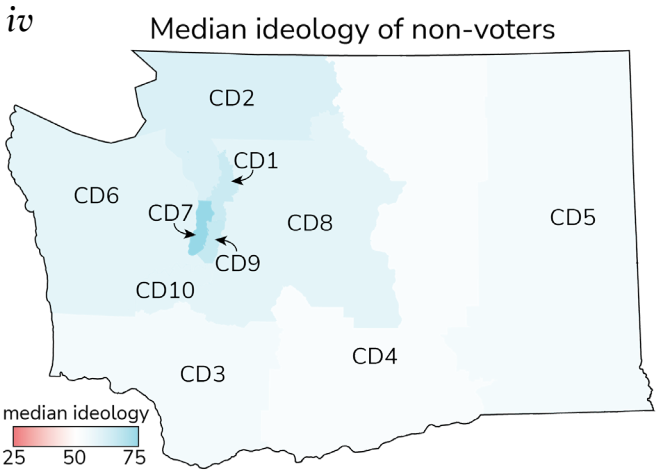


(iii) Median ideology of voters who voted in the 2022 Primary election, and *(iv)* Median ideolology of voters who did not vote in the 2022 Primary election. Darker colors indicate more conservative (red) or more progressive (blue).

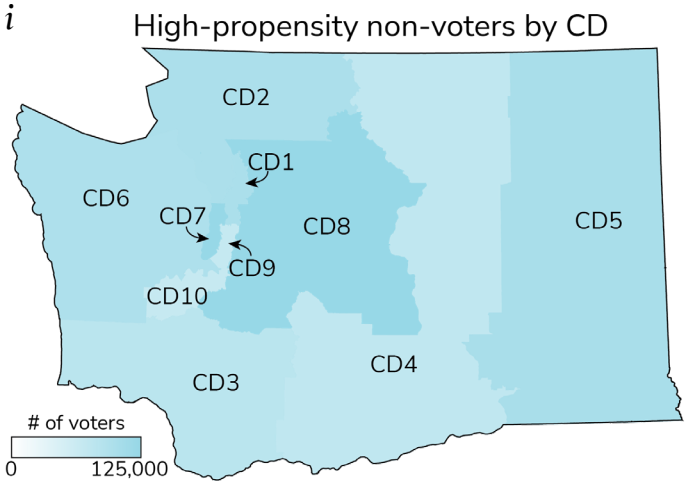
IDEOLOGY & VOTE PROPENSITY

TURNOUT BY PROPENSITY

Although statewide turnout in this year's Primary election was comparable to the 2018 Primary election, over 1.1 million Washingtonians who voted in the 2020 Primary election did not vote this year. These voters had a median Vote Propensity score of 78/100 and a median Ideology score of 68/100, indicating a generally-engaged and lean-progressive group of voters. Importantly, these voters are separate from the 1.7 million Washingtonians who did not vote in the 2020 or 2022 Primary elections, but rather represent a group of voters who, despite having high likelihoods of voting, did not vote this year.

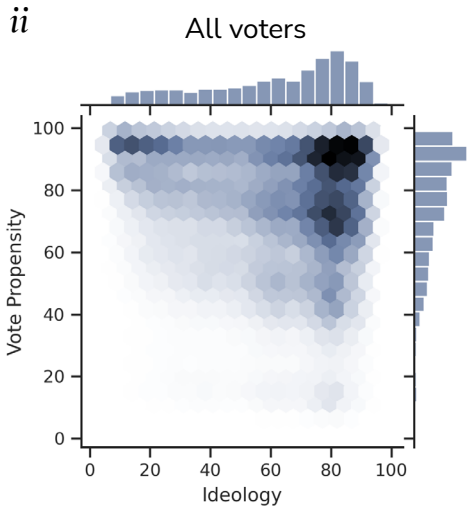
Every CD in the state has at least 75,000 high-propensity voters who did not vote in this year's Primary, but the largest concentration of these voters are in CD7 and CD8. Turning out these voters will be essential to reaching 2018 and 2020 levels of turnout in the General election.

i

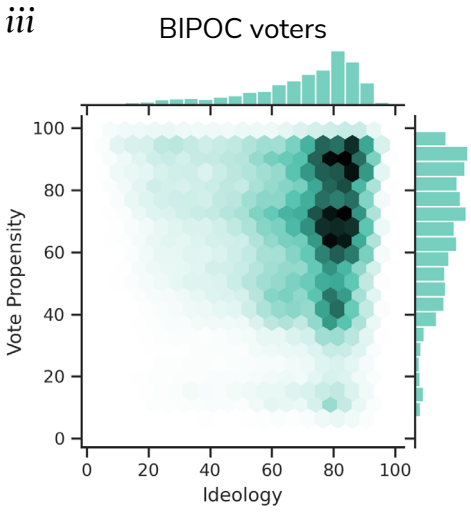


(i) Number of high-propensity voters (75-100) per CD that did not vote in this year's Primary. Darker colors = more voters.

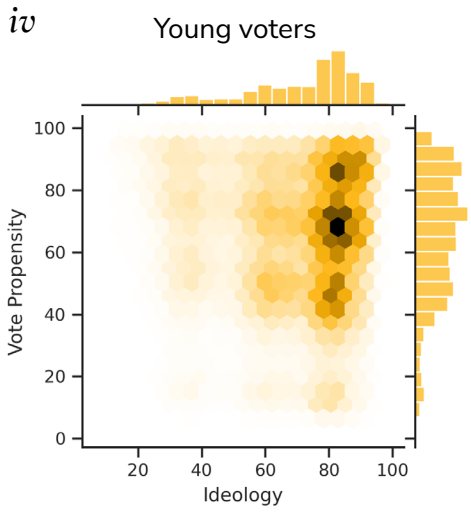
ii



iii



iv



(ii) Ideological and Vote Propensity distributions of all voters who did not vote in the 2022 Primary but did vote in the 2020 Primary, *(iii)* Ideological and Vote Propensity distributions of BIPOC voters who did not vote in the 2022 Primary but did vote in the 2020 Primary, *(iv)* Ideological and Vote Propensity distributions of all voters who did not vote in the 2022 Primary but did vote in the 2020 Primary. Histograms (bars) on the top and sides show individual distributions of Ideology and Vote Propensity (respectively), and heatmaps (honeycombs) in the center show intersecting distributions of Ideology and Vote Propensity, with the color corresponding to density of voters (darker colors = more voters with that Ideology/Propensity combo). Across all demographic groups, the largest cluster of registered voters who did not vote in the Primary are solidly progressive / medium Vote Propensity voters, with a smaller cluster of solidly conservative / high Vote Propensity voters. Among BIPOC and Young voters, the largest groups of voters who did not vote in the Primary are solidly Progressive voters with Vote Propensities that cluster around 40, 70, and 90.

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