

Trends in King County Taxable Sales and Sales Taxes

History – Sales Tax Base

King County receives its retail sales tax revenue through the Washington State Department of Revenue, which administers the tax statewide. Sellers of goods and services are responsible for collecting sales tax and remitting it to the Department, while consumers pay a use tax directly when the seller does not collect sales tax.

Washington first imposed a statewide retail sales tax in 1935 at a rate of 2 percent on tangible personal property. At the outset, basic food items such as dairy products, fruits, vegetables, eggs, and bread were exempt. In 1939, the tax base expanded to include all food, liquor, and services to tangible property, and by 1941 services applied to real property were also taxed. The scope continued to grow when motels and hotels were added in 1951, and in 1959 the tax extended to rental of personal property, land clearing, and services to buildings. Two years later, services in recreation, amusement, title, escrow, and parking were included, and in subsequent decades telephone services and other categories were incorporated into the retail sales base.

Over time, numerous exemptions were introduced. These included groceries and many food products, agricultural inputs such as seed, spraying chemicals, and breeding livestock, liquor and prescription drugs, sales to nonresidents, federal government sales, interstate and foreign sales, certain manufacturers and machinery, sales to Indian tribes, and newspapers.

For many years, taxable sales in Washington were sourced to the origin of the sale. This changed in 2008 when the state adopted destination-based sourcing under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement (SSUTA). The agreement was designed to simplify interstate tax collection, but it also significantly altered revenue distributions among local jurisdictions. In 2017, the legislature passed Engrossed House Bill 2163, which required certain out-of-state sellers to either collect and remit sales and use taxes on taxable retail sales within the state or comply with notice and reporting provisions.

Most recently, during the 2025 legislative session, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5814 expanded the retail sales tax base effective October 1, 2025. The newly taxable activities include

- Custom software and customization of prewritten software.
- Custom website design, support, and development services.
- Information technology related training services, technical support, and other services.
- Investigation, security services, security monitoring, armored car services.
- Temporary staffing, excluding temporary staff provided at hospitals.
- Digital advertising services, except for services related to printing, publishing, and radio and television broadcasting.
- Live presentations.

Trends In Taxable Sales

Countywide

King County’s taxable sales base has grown sharply over the past three decades, rising from \$25 billion in 1994 to \$93.4 billion in 2024, an average annual increase of about 9 percent. Recessions have periodically interrupted this trend, with growth rates turning negative during downturns and sometimes the following year. During the COVID-19 pandemic, taxable sales fell 7.5 percent in 2020 but rebounded strongly, climbing 16.6 percent in 2021 and 10.5 percent in 2022. The 2021 surge was the largest annual gain in more than 30 years.

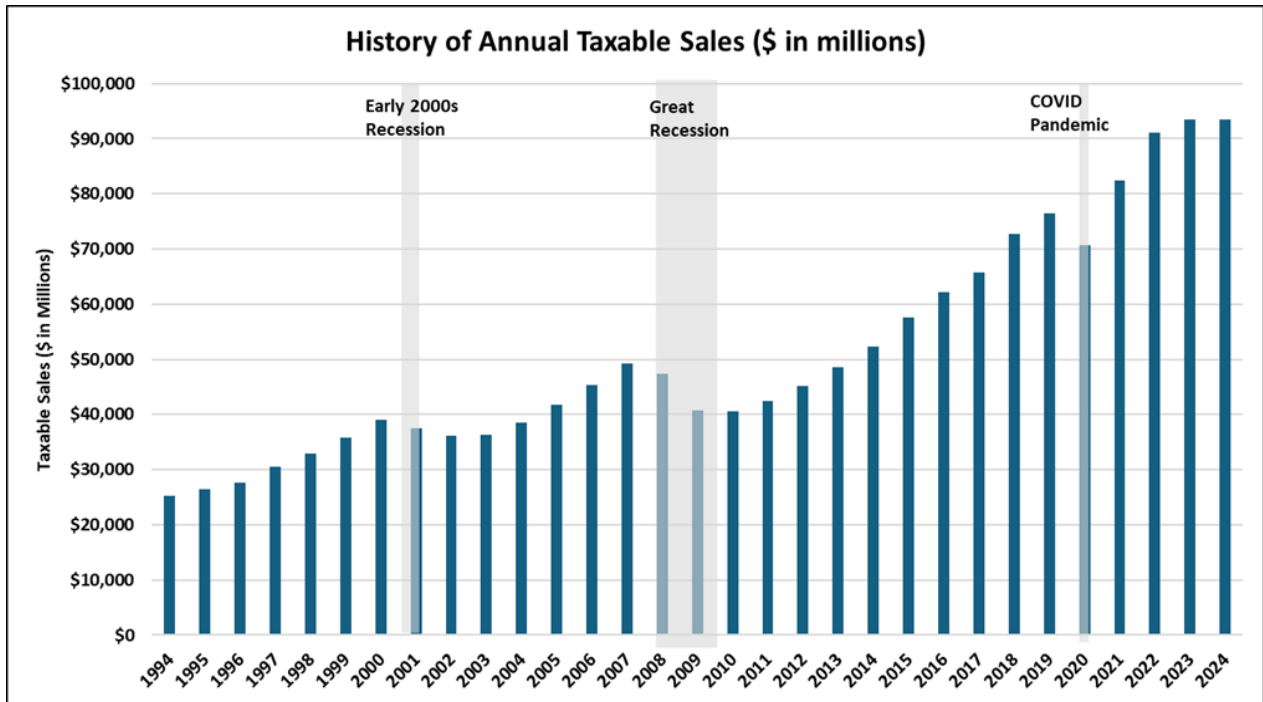


Figure 1: History of King County Taxable Sales

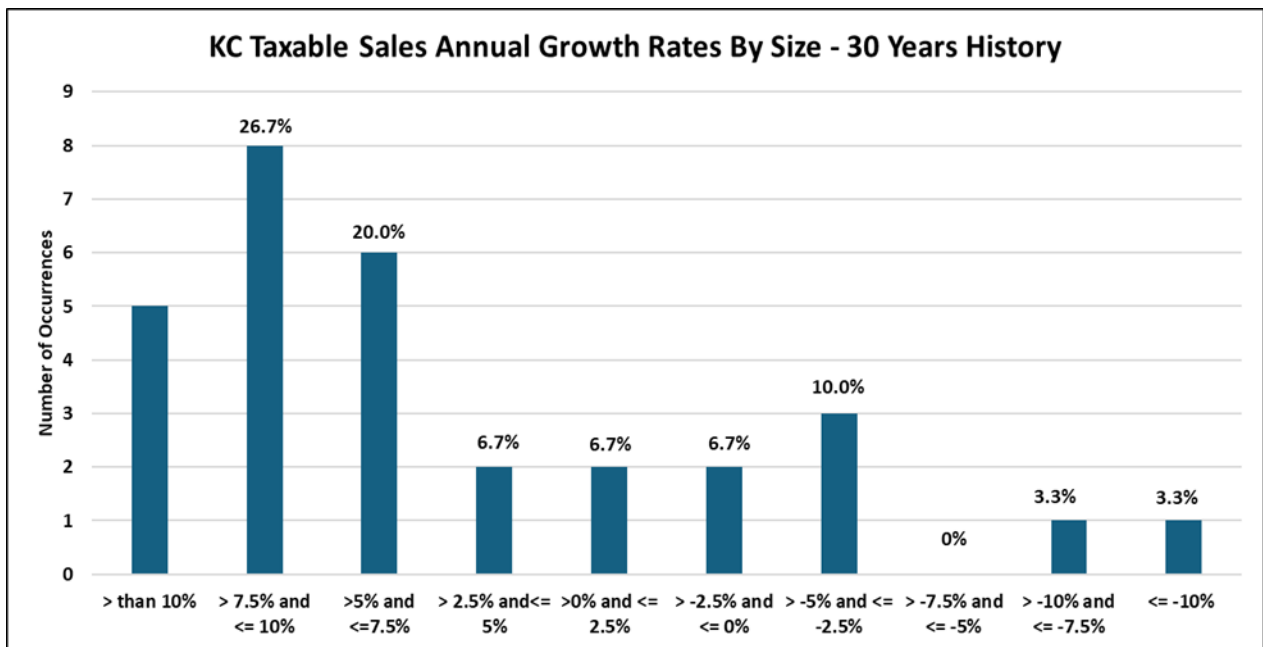


Figure 2: Occurrences of Growth Rates of King County Taxable Sales Since 1994

As shown in Figure 2, King County’s taxable sales growth has been consistently strong over the past 30 years. In more than 63 percent of those years, growth exceeded 5 percent. Declines were relatively rare, occurring only seven times, or 23 percent of the period, and nearly all these downturns coincided with recessions or the year immediately following one. Only two instances of negative growth fell outside of recessionary contexts, highlighting the county’s resilience in most economic conditions. There are occurrences when policy changes to the sales tax base caused growth which was higher than typical years. One example of this was 2018 10.5% growth which was partially fueled by a policy change in 2017 to require certain out-of-state sellers to either collect or remit sales and use taxes within the state.

Figure 3 provides a closer look at growth patterns over the past five and ten years. During this period, the only recession occurred in 2020, which produced the sole decline greater than 2.5 percent in taxable sales. The only other negative year was 2024, which did not align with a recession. Overall, eight of the last ten years recorded growth, and in half of those years the increase exceeded 10 percent. These results underscore the strength of King County’s taxable sales base, with growth remaining positive in most recent years and often reaching double-digit levels.

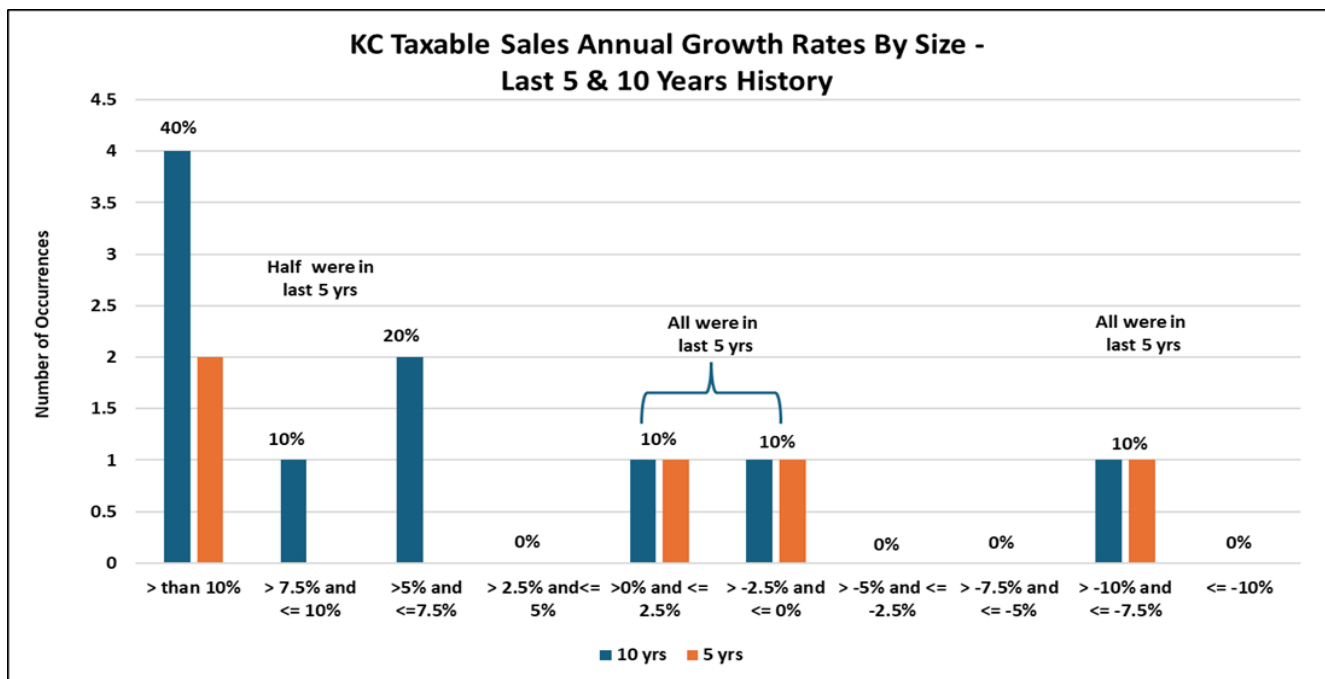


Figure 3: Occurrences of Annual Growth Rates of King County Taxable Sales in Last 5 & 10 Years

Incorporated and Unincorporated King County

Taxable sales in King County’s unincorporated areas (UI-KC) grew from \$1.98 billion in 1994 to \$3.92 billion in 2024, averaging 3.2 percent annually. Incorporated areas expanded much faster, rising from \$23.2 billion to \$89.5 billion over the same period, with average growth of 9.2 percent. In recent years, however, UI-KC has outpaced incorporated areas. Over the past five years, unincorporated sales grew 7 percent annually compared to 6.4 percent, and over the past decade 11 percent versus 6 percent. In 2024, UI-KC sales rose 4.2 percent while countywide growth was nearly flat. Since 2006, the unincorporated share of total county taxable sales has steadily increased, climbing from 3.4 percent to 4.2 percent in 2024, underscoring its growing role in the county’s tax base.

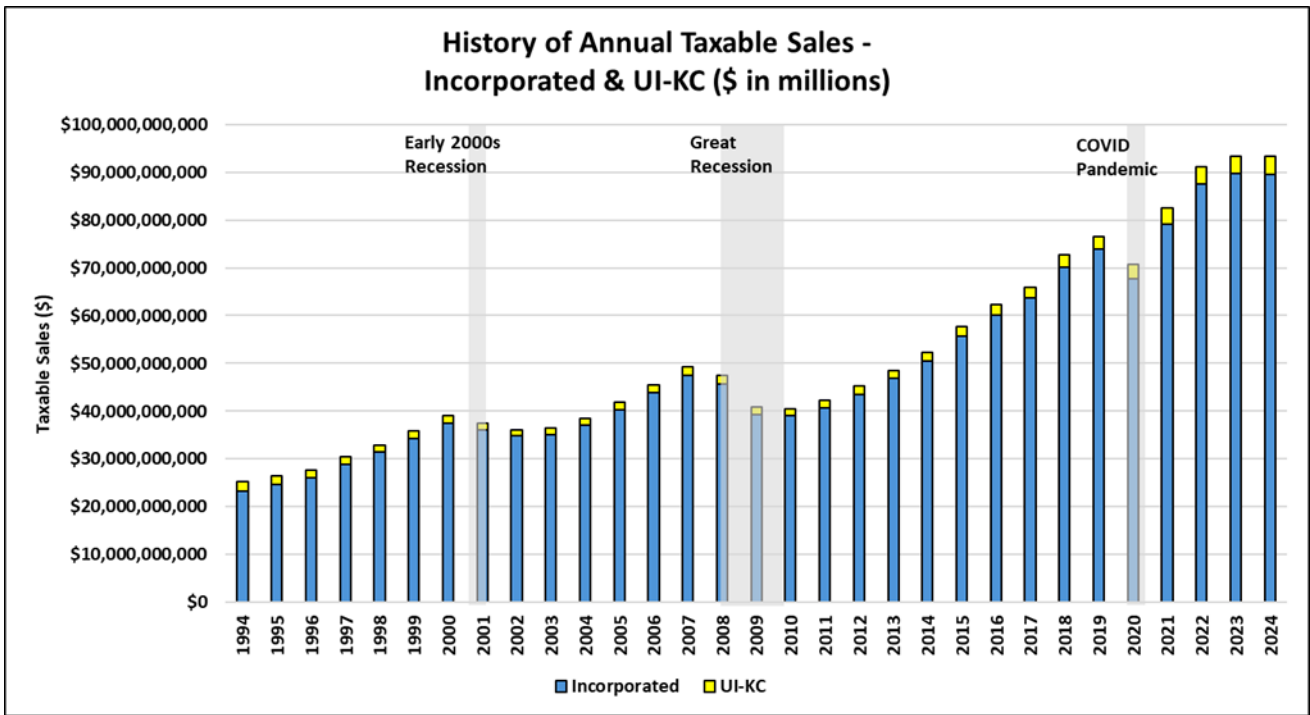


Figure 4: History of King County Taxable Sales - Incorporated and Unincorporated King County

Figure 5 shows that over the past decade, taxable sales growth in UI-KC has remained positive. In half of those years, growth exceeded 10 percent, with most of those gains occurring in the last five years. The remaining years saw smaller increases between 0 and 5 percent, including two recent instances.

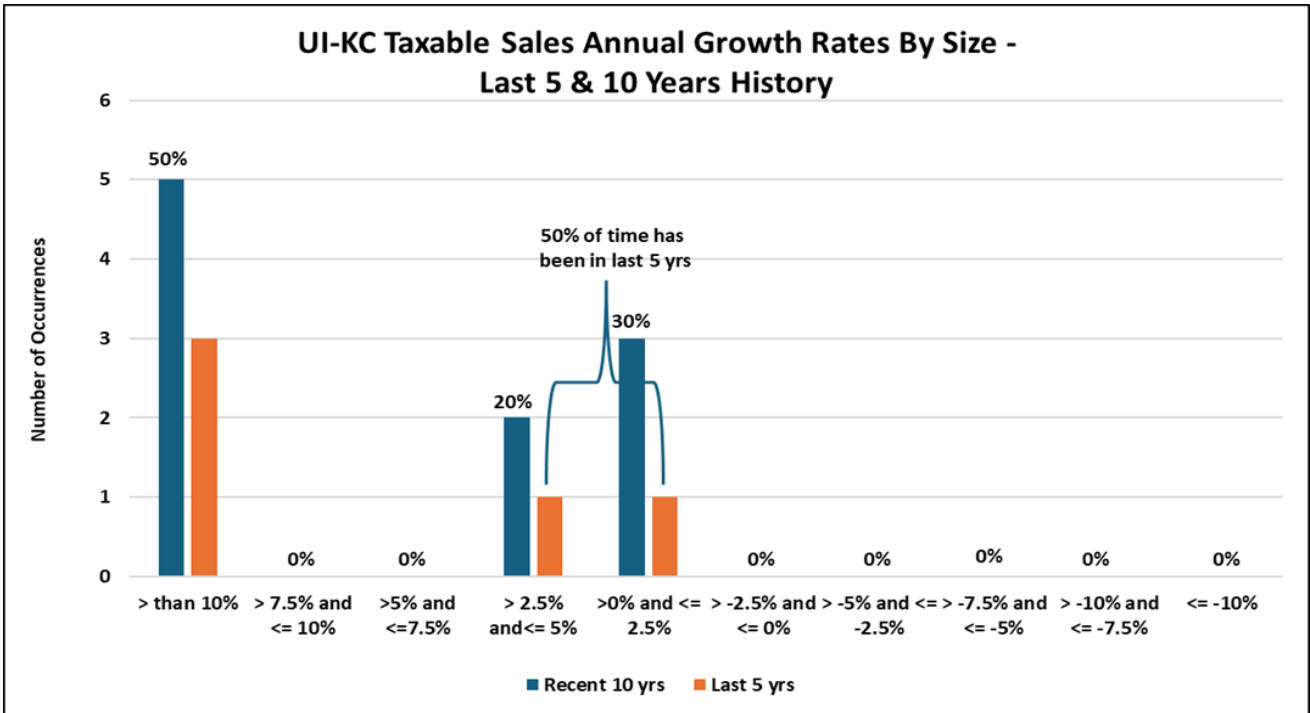


Figure 5: Occurrences of Annual Growth Rates of UI-KC Taxable Sales in Last 5 & 10 Years

Taxable Sales by Quarter, Month and Frequency

An examination of monthly taxable sales over the past 20 years shows that December consistently accounts for the largest share of annual sales, averaging 9.8 percent. This peak reflects holiday spending, though December’s share has declined slightly by 0.09 percent when comparing the 20-year average to the most recent five years. By contrast, February records the smallest share at 6.9 percent, which is partly due to having fewer days in the month. Looking at quarterly patterns, the fourth quarter has averaged 26.7 percent of total taxable sales over the past five years, making it the strongest period of the year. The third quarter is a close second, contributing 26.4 percent of annual sales.

Month	20-Yr Avg (2005-2024)	5-Yr Avg (2020-2024)	Direction of Change w/recent data	Quarter Avg For 5-Yr Avg
January	7.21%	7.45%	▲	
February	6.89%	6.94%	▲	
March	8.38%	8.12%	▼	Q1: 22.15%
April	7.54%	7.37%	▼	
May	7.94%	7.70%	▼	
June	9.04%	8.93%	▼	Q2: 24.00%
July	8.51%	8.66%	▲	
August	8.60%	8.61%	▲	
September	9.02%	9.08%	▲	Q3: 26.35%
October	8.30%	8.65%	▲	
November	8.09%	8.34%	▲	
December	9.79%	9.70%	▼	Q4: 26.69%

Table 1: Taxable Sales as Percent of Total by Month - 20 Year and Recent 5 Year Average

Large companies remit taxable sales monthly, medium-sized companies file quarterly, and small companies report annually. Monthly totals are also influenced by the timing of quarterly filers, who submit in March, June, September, and December. As shown in Table 1, three of these four months have seen a decline in their share of total taxable sales when comparing the 20-year average to the most recent five-year average. This indicates that the portion of taxable sales contributed by medium-sized companies has decreased in recent years. Table 2 reveals that most taxable sales are accrued monthly.

Frequency of filers	No of returns	% of total returns	Taxable Sales	% of total sales
Monthly	68,111	61.40%	\$91,566,564,277	98.00%
Quarterly	35,137	31.70%	\$1,725,284,908	1.80%
Annual	7,751	7.00%	\$173,920,835	0.20%
Total	110,999	100%	\$93,465,770,019	100%

Table 2: Number of Returns and Taxable Sales by Frequency of Filers - 2024

Countywide Taxable Sales per Capita and Sales Portion of Income

Figure 6 shows that King County’s taxable sales per capita rose from \$16,376 in 1995 to \$39,046 in 2024, averaging 4.6 percent growth annually. Since 2022, however, per capita sales have flattened and declined slightly in 2024, suggesting overall taxable sales growth has recently matched or fallen below population growth. Historically, declines in per capita sales occurred only during or after recessions, making the 2024 drop an unusual anomaly.

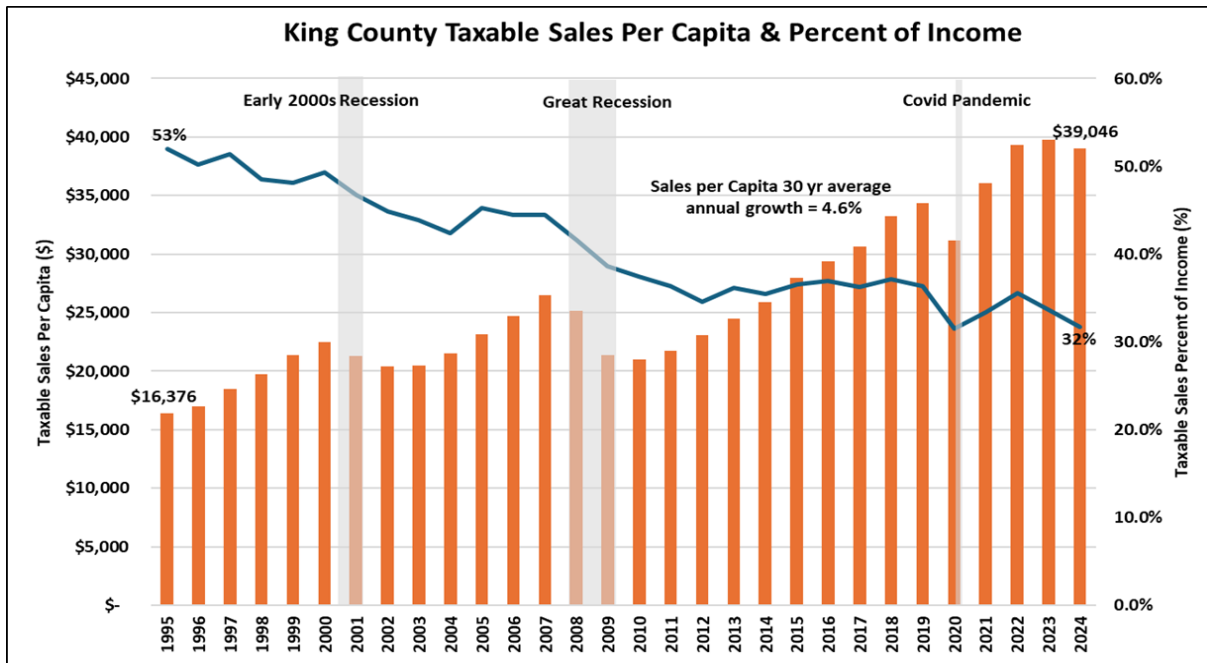


Figure 6: 30 Year History King County Taxable Sales Per Capita and Sales as Percent of Income

Figure 6 shows that over the past 30 years, King County’s taxable sales have steadily declined as a share of household income. In 1995, taxable sales equaled 53 percent of income, but by 2024 that share had dropped to 32 percent—a nearly 40 percent decline. This reflects the fact that county income has grown much faster than taxable sales during this period. Income growth has also outpaced population growth, which explains why taxable sales per capita generally increased in non-recessionary years, except for 2024. The long-term trend indicates that sales-based taxes have grown more slowly than income, highlighting a structural shift in King County’s revenue base.

Unincorporated King County Taxable Sales by Area

In examining the UI-King County area sales per capita, population in the UI-KC area has been declining over the past 20 years due to annexations. The last annexation in King County was in 2016 and since then, the population has been slowly rising. Due to the declining population in the unincorporated area the taxable sales per capita has grown from \$4,133 to \$15,723. This represents an average annual increase of 14% per year for the past 20 years. This is faster growth than the countywide average annual increase of taxable sales per capita of 3% for the same period.

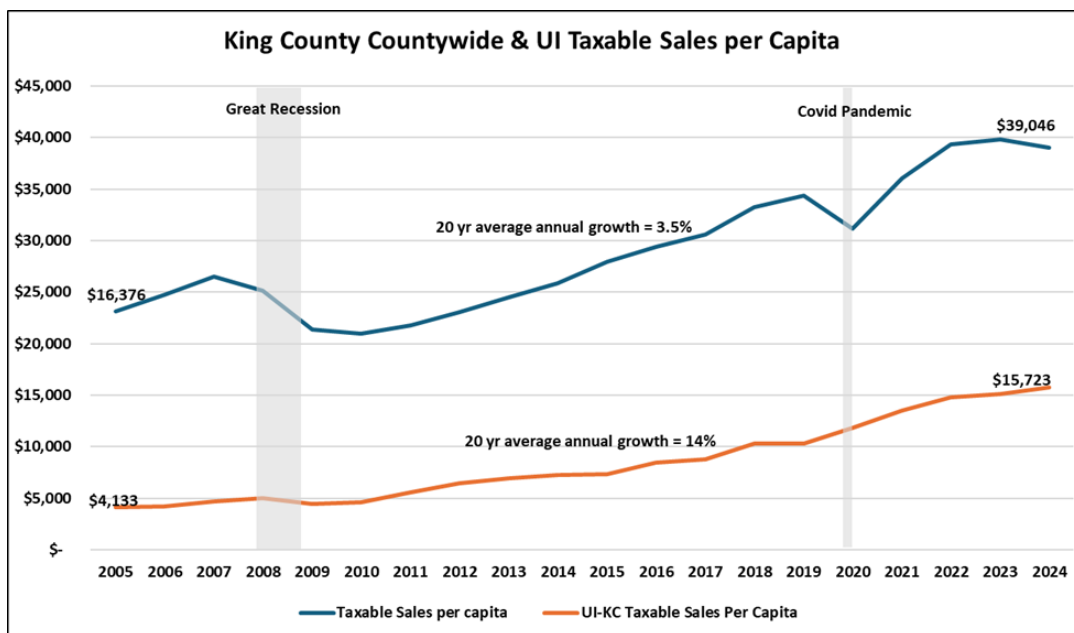


Figure 7: King County Countywide and Unincorporated Taxable Sales per Capita

Taxable Sales by Area

Trends in taxable sales vary across King County’s regions, summarized over 20 years into six areas: Central (Seattle), Northeast, North, Southeast, Southwest, and Unincorporated (UI-KC). All areas have grown, but at different rates. Seattle’s taxable sales rose from \$14.9 billion in 2005 (36 percent of the county total) to \$36.4 billion in 2024 (39 percent), averaging 7.2 percent annual growth over 20 years but slowing to 6.6 percent in the past five. The North area, including Shoreline and Lake Forest, recorded the highest 20-year growth at 8 percent, while UI-KC led recent growth with 9.5 percent over the last five years. For most areas, five-year growth rates were lower than their 20-year averages, except UI-KC and Southwest, which grew 9.5 percent and 5.5 percent respectively. Seattle remains the largest contributor at 39 percent of total taxable sales, followed by Northeast at 31 percent, with the other four areas together accounting for the remaining 30 percent.

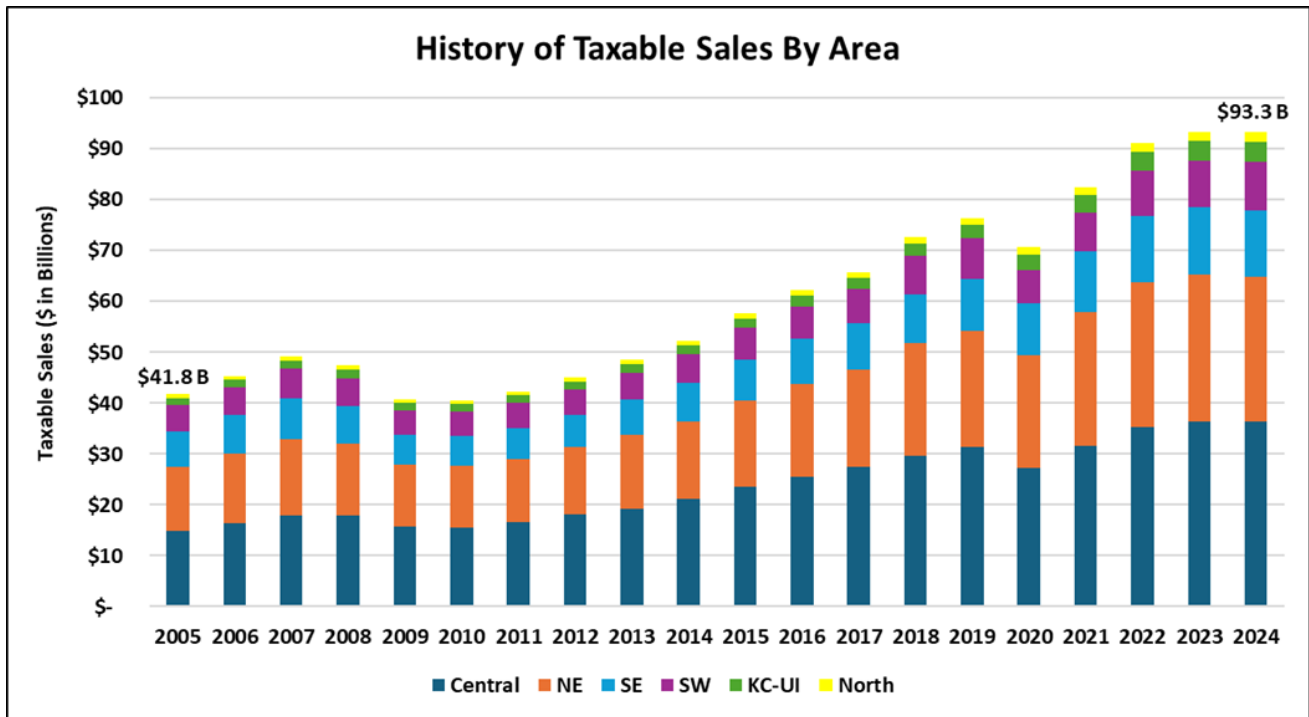


Figure 8: 20 Year History of Taxable Sales by Area

Area	20-Yr Avg Growth (2005-2024)	5-Yr Avg Growth (2020-2024)	Direction of Change w/recent data
Central	7.20%	6.60%	▼
Northeast (NE)	6.30%	5.60%	▼
Southeast (SE)	7.50%	5.20%	▼
Southwest (SW)	4.40%	5.50%	▲
KC-UI	4.50%	9.50%	▲
North	8.00%	6.90%	▼

Table 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Taxable Sales by Area

Area	20-Yr Avg % of Total (2005-2024)	5-Yr Avg % of Total (2020-2024)	Direction of Change w/recent data
Central	39.00%	38.80%	▼
Northeast (NE)	30.20%	31.20%	▲
Southeast (SE)	1.90%	2.00%	▲
Southwest (SW)	14.50%	14.30%	▼
KC-UI	10.80%	9.70%	▼
North	3.70%	4.10%	▲

Table 4: Percent of Total King County Taxable Sales by Area

Taxable Sales by Industry Sector

A wide range of industries contribute to King County’s taxable sales each month. Understanding which sectors drive the largest shares is essential for evaluating the county’s economic base. Figure 8 presents the monthly history of taxable sales by industry since January 2005, highlighting long-term trends and shifts in sector contributions.

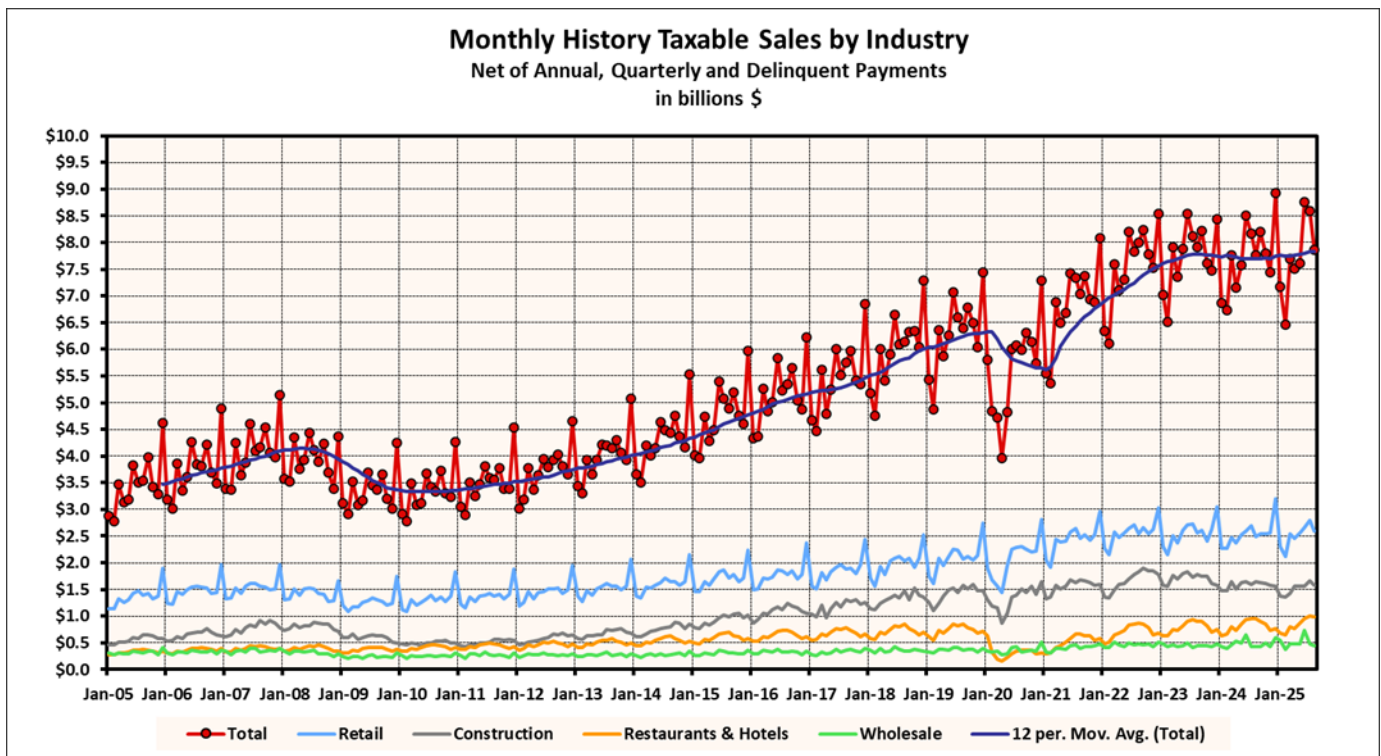


Figure 9: Monthly History of King County Taxable Sales by Industry

Monthly average taxable sales rose from about \$3 billion in January 2005 to a peak of \$8.9 billion in December 2024, before easing to a 12-month moving average of \$7.87 billion in August 2025. Recessions in 2008–2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused sharp declines, though sales rebounded strongly afterward. Since January 2023, however, the moving average has flattened between \$7.5 and \$7.9 billion per month.

By sector, wholesale trade grew modestly at 2.4 percent annually over 20 years, rising from \$0.31 billion to \$0.47 billion. Retail expanded faster at 6.3 percent annually, from \$1.14 billion to \$2.59 billion. Restaurants and hotels, characterized by strong mid-year seasonality, grew 11 percent annually from \$0.3 billion to \$0.98 billion, with especially rapid gains post-pandemic. Construction surged after the Great Recession, climbing from \$0.5 billion to \$1.86 billion in October 2022, then declined until early 2025 before leveling out.

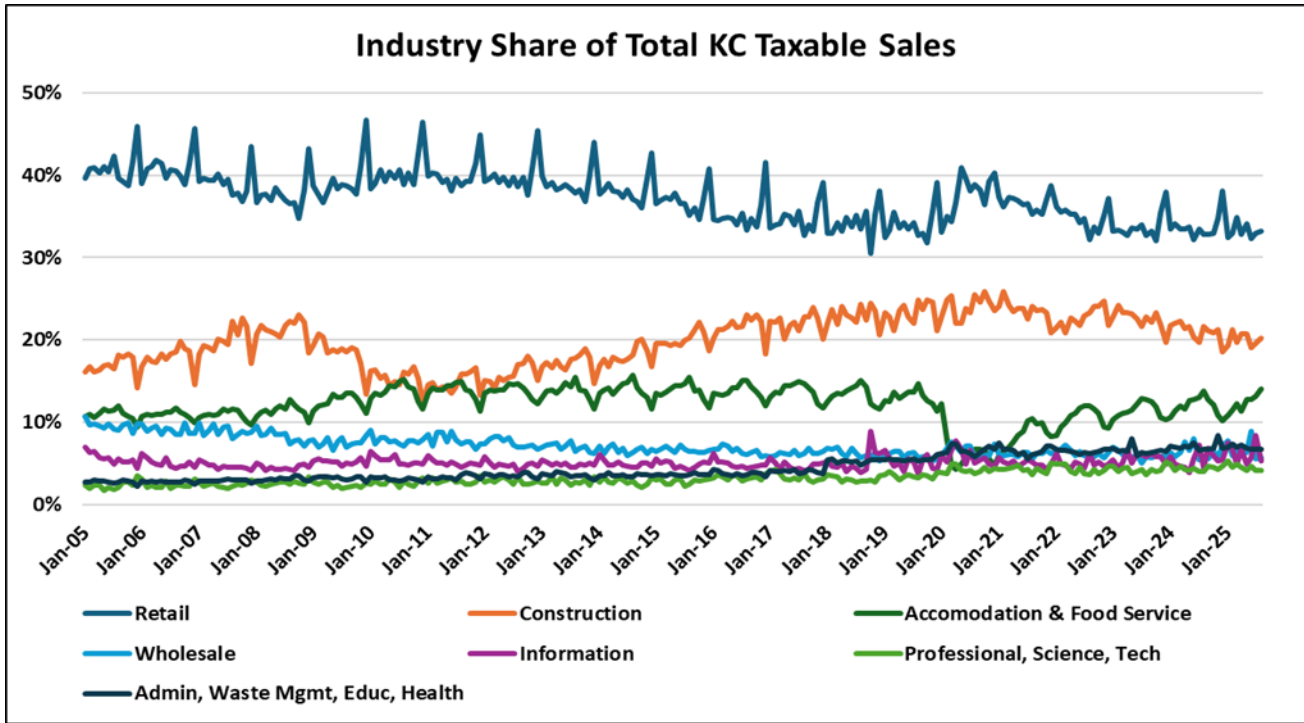


Figure 10: Industry Share of King County Taxable Sales - 20 Year History

Sector shares of total taxable sales have shifted since 2000. Retail remains the largest contributor but fell from 40 percent to 30 percent by 2025. Construction, the second largest, ranged from 13 percent to 25 percent and now holds about 20 percent. Together, retail and construction account for more than 53 percent of sales as of August 2025. Accommodation and food services rose from 10 percent to 14 percent, making the top three sectors two-thirds of total sales. Meanwhile, wholesale declined from 10 percent to 5.7 percent, and information from 7 percent to 5.4 percent. Administrative, waste management, education and health, and professional services grew from 2-3 percent shares in 2005 to 4-7 percent by 2025.

Distribution of Sales Tax Returns by Size of Taxable Sales

Companies of different sizes remit sales tax to the Department of Revenue on varying schedules, and this report examines how those contributions are distributed. Specifically, it compares the size distribution of sales tax returns in 2014 and 2024, both countywide and within the unincorporated areas of King County. Tables 5–8 present these distributions, showing how the share of taxable sales and tax filings has shifted over the past decade by company size.

2014: Amt of Taxable Sales	Number of returns	Taxable Sales (\$)	Tax Amount (\$)	% of total tax
Negative Returns	703	-60,295,596	-602,956	-0.10%
\$0 returns	279		-	0.00%
\$0-\$1,000	13,510	5,229,081	52,319	0.00%
\$1,000 - \$10,000	22,812	95,771,418	957,819	0.20%
\$10,000 - \$100,000	28,690	1,123,347,132	11,233,820	2.10%
\$100,000 - \$1,000,000	21,274	7,236,530,963	72,364,337	13.60%
\$1,000,000 - \$10,000,000	5,535	14,799,216,410	147,992,345	27.70%
\$10,000,000 - \$100,000,000	724	19,324,757,024	193,247,595	36.20%
\$100,000,000 - \$1,000,000,000	42	10,868,847,624	108,688,479	20.40%
\$1,000,000,000 - \$2,500,000,000	-	-	-	0.00%
King County Total	93,569	53,393,404,056	533,933,758	100.00%

Table 5: 2014 Countywide King County Sales Tax Return by Size

Table 5 shows that in 2014, 70 percent of all sales tax returns reported taxable sales between \$0 and \$100,000, while 92 percent reported less than \$1 million. About 1 percent of returns reported no taxable sales or negative amounts. Despite their large share of returns, small companies contributed relatively little to total tax revenue. 70 percent of returns with taxable sales under \$100,000 accounted for only 2 percent of total sales tax paid. Similarly, 90 percent of returns with taxable sales under \$1 million contributed just 16 percent of total tax. By contrast, companies with taxable sales of \$1 million or more generated 84 percent of all sales tax revenue.

2024: Amt of Taxable Sales	No of returns	Taxable Sales (\$)	Tax Amt (\$)	% of total tax
Negative Returns	752	-52,624,167	-120,760	-0.10%
\$0 returns	909		-	0.00%
\$0-\$1,000	12,003	4,707,696	14,499	0.00%
\$1,000 - \$10,000	24,351	105,848,790	269,271	0.20%
\$10,000 - \$100,000	36,346	1,456,736,885	3,457,376	2.00%
\$100,000 - \$1,000,000	28,395	9,867,080,727	20,878,627	11.80%
\$1,000,000 - \$10,000,000	8,819	24,332,415,606	45,945,284	26.00%
\$10,000,000 - \$100,000,000	1119	30,029,977,679	52,891,533	29.90%
\$100,000,000 - \$1,000,000,000	95	23,227,739,474	41,161,030	23.30%
\$1,000,000,000 - \$2,500,000,000	3	5688576594	12492782	7.10%
King County Totals	112,792	94,660,459,285	176,989,643	100.00%

Table 6: 2024 Countywide King County Sales Tax Return by Size

Table 6 shows that by 2024 the overall distribution of sales tax returns remained like 2014, though higher-value returns now account for a larger share of tax revenue. In 2024, 65 percent of all returns reported taxable sales under \$100,000, down from 70 percent in 2014. Likewise, 89 percent of returns reported less than \$1 million in taxable sales, compared to 92 percent a decade earlier. Although fewer than 10 percent of returns exceeded \$1 million in taxable sales, these large companies contributed 86 percent of total tax revenue, up from 84 percent in 2014.

The unincorporated area of King County shows a smaller but growing presence of large companies. In 2014, UI-KC had only 295 returns with taxable sales above \$1 million, compared to 6,301 countywide. By 2024, that number had nearly doubled to 568 returns, representing 1.5 percent of all filings. The largest 1 percent of returns in UI-KC paid 64 percent of total tax in 2024, compared to 86 percent countywide. Over the past decade, the share of tax paid by companies with more than \$1 million in taxable sales has increased both countywide and within UI-KC, underscoring the growing concentration of tax revenue among the largest firms.

2014: Amt of Taxable Sales	No of returns	Taxable Sales (\$)	Tax Amt (\$)	% of total tax
Negative Returns	207	-12,476,857	-124,768	-0.60%
\$0 returns	129	-	-	0.00%
\$0-\$1,000	5,643	1,895,093	18,958	0.10%
\$1,000 - \$10,000	6,348	25,081,965	250,820	1.30%
\$10,000 - \$100,000	5,002	174,249,044	1,742,216	9.10%
\$100,000 - \$1,000,000	1,982	607,425,501	6,074,264	31.60%
\$1,000,000 - \$10,000,000	274	640,663,898	6,406,640	33.40%
\$10,000,000 - \$100,000,000	21	483,792,210	4,837,922	25.20%
\$100,000,000 - \$1,000,000,000	-	-	-	0.00%
\$1,000,000,000 - \$2,500,000,000	-	-	-	0.00%
King County Totals	19,606	1,920,630,853	19,206,053	100.00%

Table 7: 2014 Unincorporated King County Sales Tax Return by Size

2024: Amt of Taxable Sales	No of returns	Taxable Sales (\$)	Tax Amt (\$)	% of total tax
Negative Returns	304	-13,018,930	-130,171	-0.30%
\$0 returns	321	-	-	0.00%
\$0-\$1,000	9,245	3,314,361	33,809	0.10%
\$1,000 - \$10,000	13,656	55,598,831	582,106	1.40%
\$10,000 - \$100,000	10,655	357,655,585	3,605,917	8.90%
\$100,000 - \$1,000,000	3,379	1,034,001,919	10,381,613	25.60%
\$1,000,000 - \$10,000,000	536	1,202,222,636	12,036,627	29.70%
\$10,000,000 - \$100,000,000	29	805,686,156	8,055,723	19.80%
\$100,000,000 - \$1,000,000,000	3	602,894,696	6,028,947	14.90%
\$1,000,000,000 - \$2,500,000,000	-	-	-	0.00%
King County Totals	38,128	4,048,355,254	40,594,571	100.00%

Table 8: 2024 Unincorporated King County Sales Tax Return by Size

An analysis of the largest filers with taxable sales of \$1 million or more shows that construction and retail dominate both countywide and within the UI-KC area. Table 9 highlights these trends. Across the county, retail businesses accounted for 23.7 percent of large tax returns, while construction followed at 22.4 percent. Together, they represented nearly half of all major filers. Accommodation and food services ranked third at 18 percent. In the UI-KC area, retail and construction were even more prominent, making up 30.3 percent and 33.8 percent respectively, or 64 percent combined. Wholesale trade and accommodations and food services were the next largest sectors, each contributing 7 percent. Overall, retail and construction clearly drive most high-value tax filings, especially in the unincorporated area.

Industry Sector	Countywide		Unincorporated King County	
	Number of returns	Percent of total returns	Number of returns	Percent of total returns
Construction	2,241	22.40%	184	33.80%
Manufacturing	310	3.10%	17	3.10%
Wholesale	648	6.50%	39	7.20%
Retail	2,374	23.70%	165	30.30%
Transportation and Warehousing	116	1.20%	4	0.70%
Information	436	4.40%	2	0.40%
Finance and Insurance	77	0.80%	7	1.30%
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	243	2.40%	15	2.80%
Accommodation and Food Services	1,836	18.30%	38	7.00%
All Other Sectors	1,718	17.20%	73	13.40%
Total	10,017	100%	544	100%

Table 9: 2024 Countywide & Unincorporated Top Sales Tax Filers (Excess \$1 Million in Taxable Sales by Industry Sector)

History - Retail Sales Tax

The state sales tax was first established in 1935 at a rate of 2 percent, with subsequent extensions and exemptions added over time. In 1967, King County was authorized to receive 2 percent of the state’s 4.5 percent tax on hotel and motel accommodations to fund stadium construction. Three years later, in 1970, the state permitted local governments to levy a 0.5 percent sales and use tax. In 1971, King County gained authority to impose a 0.3 percent tax dedicated to transit, which was later increased to a maximum of 0.6 percent in 1980, 0.8% in 2001 and 0.9% in 2007 subject to voter approval. Over the following decades, additional local sales taxes were authorized to support transit, criminal justice, mental health, housing initiatives, and cultural access programs. Table 10 provides a summary of this history. Today, King County imposes all of these levies except for the sales tax on emergency communications (2002) and public safety (2003).

Year Enacted/Updated	Type of Sales and Use Levy	Rate	RCW
1970	Local Sales tax	0.50%	RCW 82.14.030
1971	Metro Transit tax	0.30%	RCW 82.14.045
1980	Metro Transit tax increase	Max 0.6% if approved by local voters	RCW 82.14.045
1982	Additional local sales tax option	0.50%	RCW 82.14.030
1990	Criminal Justice tax*	0.10%	RCW 82.14.340
2001	Metro Transit tax increase	Max 0.8% approved by local voters	RCW 82.14.045
2002	Emergency communications systems	0.10% (not imposed)	RCW 82.14.420
2003	Public Safety tax	0.003 (not imposed)	RCW 82.14.450
2005	Mental Illness & Drug Dependency	0.10%	RCW 82.14.460
2007	Metro Transit tax increase	Max 0.9% approved by local voters	
2021	Health Through Housing	0.10%	RCW 82.14.530
2023	Doors Open / Cultural Access Program	0.10%	RCW 82.14.525
2025	Safe & Stable Community tax^	2 nd levy at 0.1%	RCW 82.14.345

*1990 CJ tax: 10% of the funds collected are distributed to the county, with the remainder allocated to the cities and the county based on population

^2025 Safe & Stable Community Sales Tax: ESSB 2015 authorized another 0.1% sales tax for criminal justice under certain conditions that King County met in 2025

Table 10: History of King County Sales Tax Levies

KC Sales Taxes by Levy

King County’s sales tax history began in the early 1970s with the introduction of local sales and transit taxes. Over the next three decades, revenues grew from \$80.2 million in 1984 to \$1,268 million in 2024. In the early 1980s the metro transit sales tax was increased, and another local sales option tax was added. Until 1991, the transit and local sales tax were the county’s primary levies. That year, a new criminal justice sales taxes was added , increasing total collections by more than 50 percent to \$202.7 million. Revenues continued to rise steadily, reaching \$548.2 million in 2007. In 2008, during the Great Recession, the mental health sales tax was introduced, boosting collections by 3 percent. However, overall revenues declined nearly 12 percent in 2009 and another 0.5 percent in 2010 as the local economy struggled to recover from the recession. Since then, King County’s sales tax revenues have grown each year, except for 2020 during the pandemic. In 2021, the county gained authority to levy a Health Through Housing tax, which pushed total collections above \$1 billion, a nearly 25 percent increase in a single year. Most recently, in 2024, the Cultural Access Program tax was added, raising revenues by an additional 6 percent. Figure 10 illustrates sales tax revenue trends over the past decade.

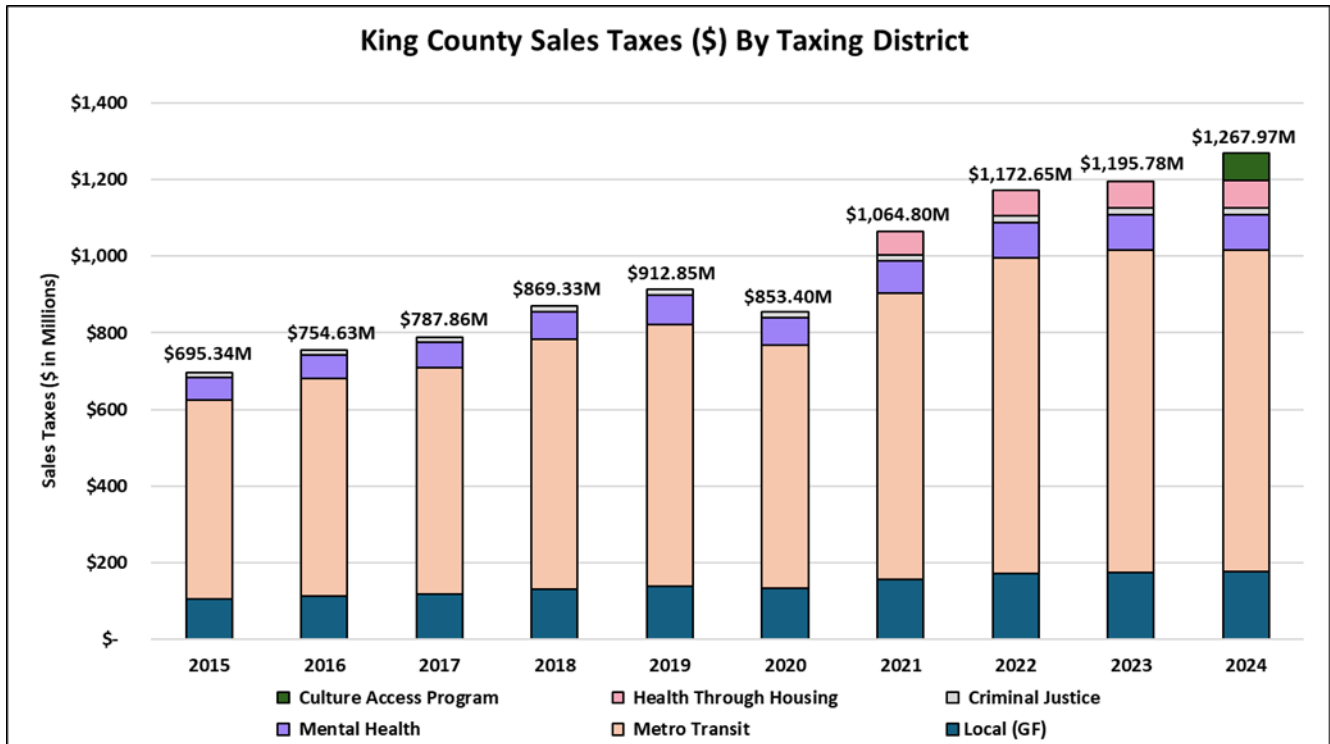


Figure 11: 10 Year History of King County Sales Tax by Levy

KC Sales Taxes as Percent of Income

An analysis of King County’s total sales taxes as a share of disposable income shows remarkable stability over the past three decades. In 1995, sales taxes represented 0.45 percent of county income, and by 2024 they remained nearly unchanged at 0.43 percent. The share peaked at 0.5 percent before the Great Recession but declined in the years that followed. Figure 11 illustrates how trends differ between the general fund portion of the tax, which includes the local option and criminal justice levies, and the non-general fund levies. Over time, the general fund share has steadily declined, falling from 0.13 percent of income in 1995 to 0.07 percent in 2024. In contrast, the non-general fund share has grown from 0.32 percent to 0.37 percent during the same period. Overall, while total sales taxes have remained flat relative to income, the composition has shifted, with general fund levies growing more slowly than county income and non-general fund levies taking on a larger role.

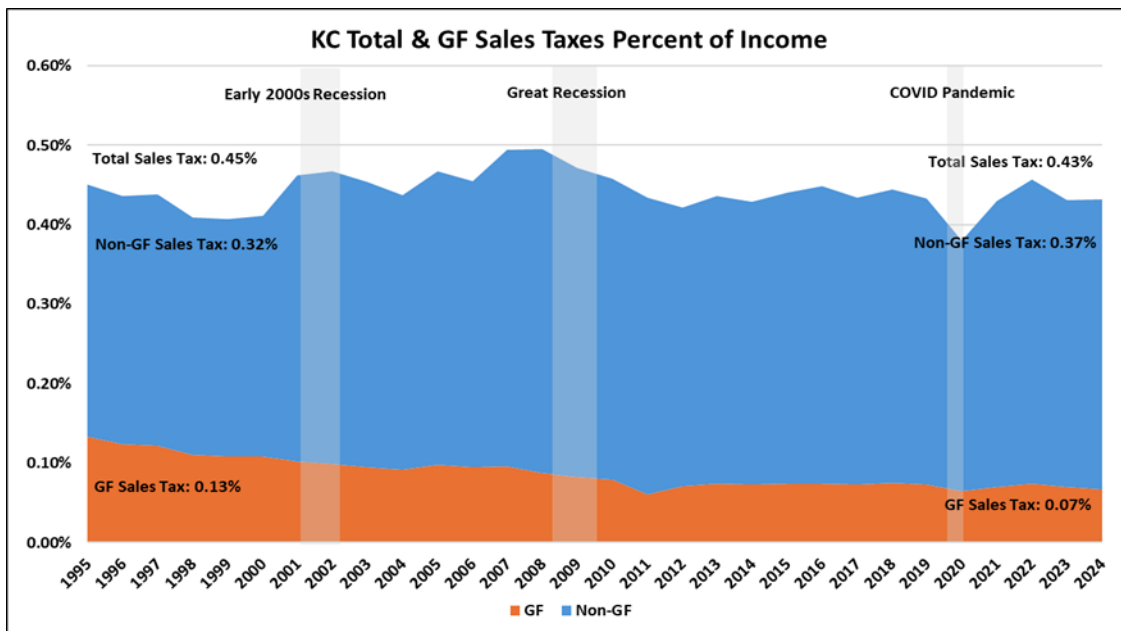


Figure 12: King County Sales Taxes as Share of Disposable Income