

# The Changing Face of Bellevue

Latest Information on Bellevue's Demographics for the  
Bellevue Network on Aging, April 4, 2018



*Department of Planning &  
Community Development*

# Outline

A walk down memory lane

Prosperity – Jobs, Occupations, Earnings, Education

Housing – Structure Type, Structure Size, Tenure

Households – Household Type and Size

Population – Sources of Growth, Cultural diversity, Age diversity

# Diversity

*“Bellevue welcomes the world. Our diversity is our strength. We embrace the future while respecting our past.”*

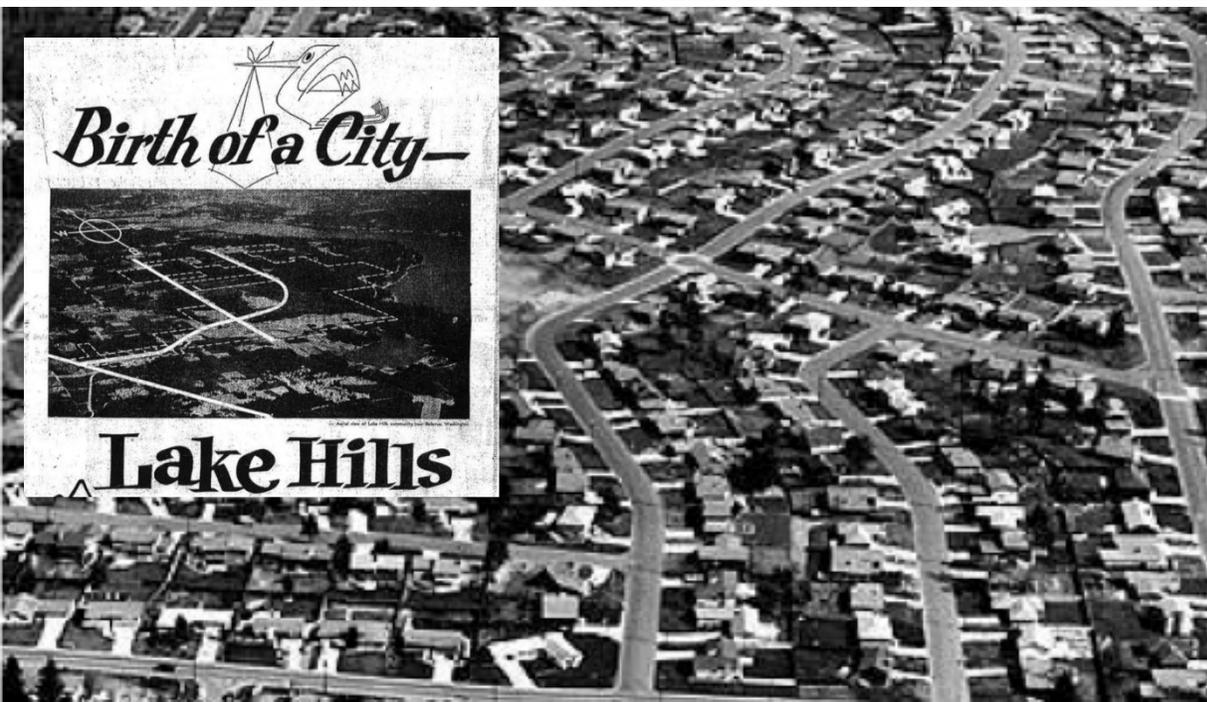
*What we believe in is building bridges, ... Instead of simply denying that people have different pasts and are situated differently in the present, bridging means we create additional space where we recognize our difference and sameness without denying either.*

*It is only because of our sameness and difference that dialogue is necessary and possible. If we are just different, dialogue is not possible. If we are just the same, dialogue is not necessary. It is this dynamic of difference and sameness that makes bridging desirable. Bridging does not deny our suffering or the suffering of others, but builds a space where we can suffer and dream together.*

john a. powell

EVERGREEN POINT BRIDGE

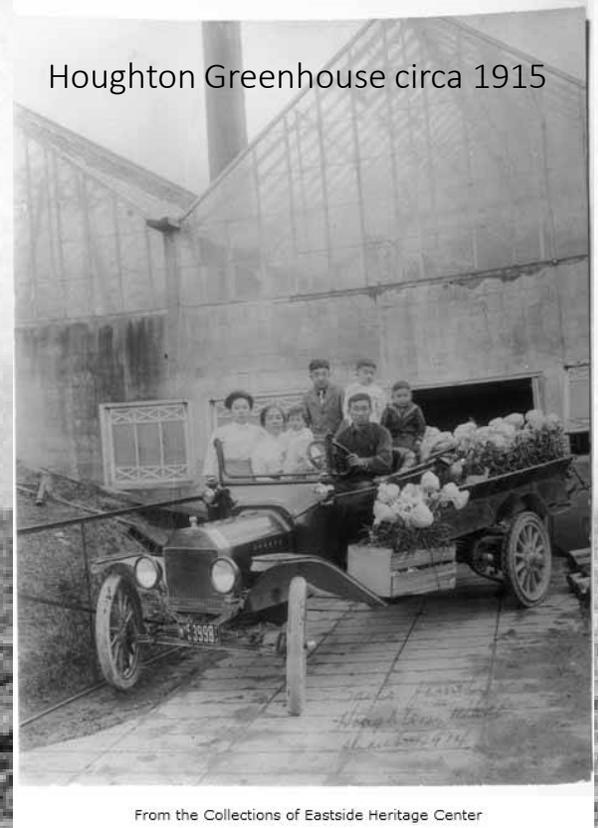
# Drivers of Demographic Change: Land use and Transportation



# Early years

## Coal, timber and farming

- 1860s – Discovery of coal in Newcastle and Coal Creek areas
- 1903 – Hewitt-Lea Mill opened
- 1904 – Sakutaro Takami, planted first strawberry fields in the vicinity of 102nd Avenue NE and NE 15th Street
- 1910s – Eugene Sherman's Dirigo Compass Factory and William Schupp's American Pacific Whaling Company open.
- 1916 – Lake Washington Ship Canal and Montlake Cut lowered Lake Washington by nine feet turning Mercer Slough turned into a boggy swamp; mill closed soon after.



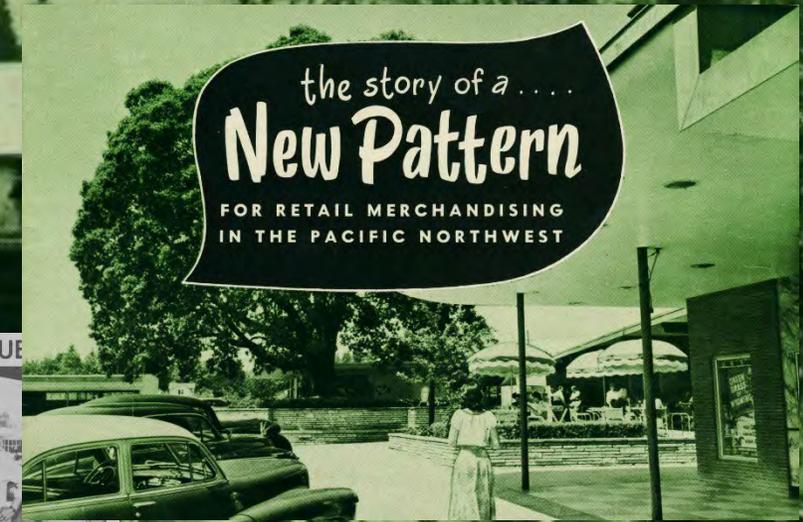
Houghton Greenhouse circa 1915

From the Collections of Eastside Heritage Center



# 1940's

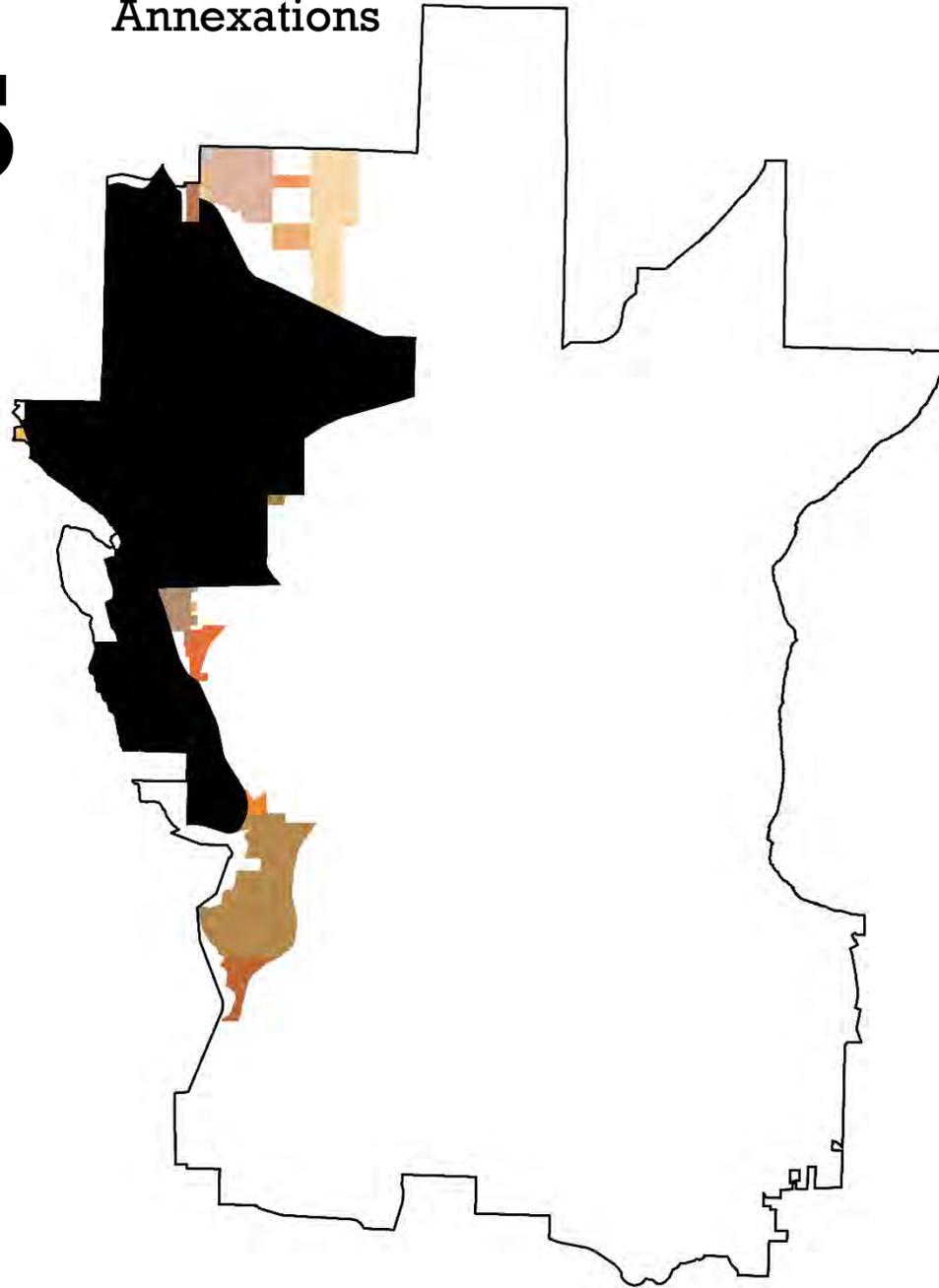
- 1940 – Lacey V. Murrow Floating Bridge opens
- 1941 – Renton selected by U.S. Navy to house the manufacturing facility of the XPBB-1 (Model 344) Sea Ranger
- 1941/42 – Pearl Harbor is bombed; United States enters the war and over 300 local Japanese Americans are sent to internment camps
- 1944 – Marguerite Groves begins King County Library
- 1945 – World War II ends
- 1946 – Bellevue Square opens
- 1947 – Bellevue Chamber of Commerce forms
- 1947 – First Arts and Crafts fair in Bellevue is organized by Carl Pefly
- 1947 – John L. Scott opens and markets homes in Bellevue's Vuecrest neighborhood



# 1950's

Population (in 1953): 5,950

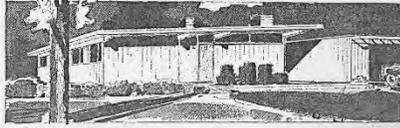
Annexations



# 1950's

- 1953 The City of Bellevue incorporates with a population of 5,950
- 1955 Voters approve bonds to build schools, water system and parks
- 1956 Highway 2A the two lane precursor to I-405 opens
- 1956 Puget Sound Power & Light moves headquarters to Downtown Bellevue
- 1958 Safeway builds distribution center in Midlakes
- 1959 Bellevue's first traffic light is installed at Main Street and Bellevue Way

**LEADING THE PARADE AT**  **Lake Hills**



**"QUALITY HOMES" by LEONARD**  
Illustrated above is the contemporary 3-bedroom Westwood, another "Quality Home" by Leonard in Lake Hills. Visit the completely furnished Model Homes now open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Leonard Homes are priced to meet your budget... \$10,850 to \$13,900. Nothing down to G.I. Lowest F.H.A. terms for all others.

**BELL & VALDEZ**  
Pictured above is the exciting 4-bedroom suburban, one of the many new Bell & Valdez homes now being constructed in Lake Hills. See this fine contemporary home and its companion homes during the "Parade". Bell & Valdez homes are priced from \$11,750 to \$15,700. Nothing down to G.I.



See the Pacific Northwest's First  
**MODEL SUBURBAN CITY**

Yes, Lake Hills is nothing less than a Model City, with over 4,000 homes planned to accommodate an eventual population of over 17,000 persons. Lake Hills will have all the advantages of city living, with, centers, schools, shopping centers, parks, playgrounds, churches, etc. Yet, Lake Hills will be a residential city of fine suburban homes in a relaxing country atmosphere. For suburban spaciousness and beauty with urban convenience, see Lake Hills the model city! You may reach Lake Hills by turning left off U.S. 10 at Eastgate. Follow Lake Hills sign, 1 1/2 miles to the model city.

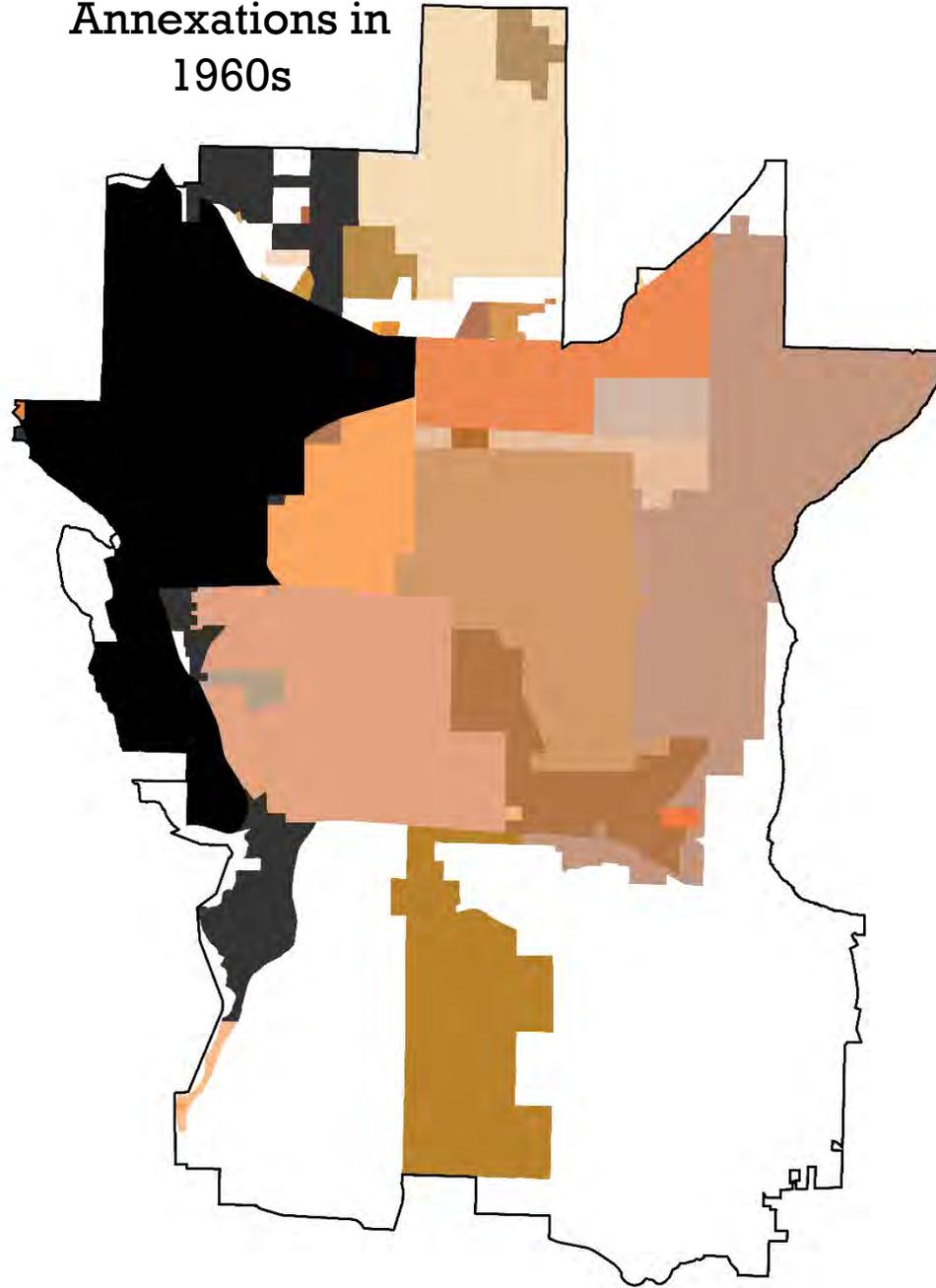
**MODEL HOMES OPEN FROM 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. every DAY!**



# 1960

Population: 12,806

Annexations in  
1960s



10

# 1960's

- 1960 – Overlake Memorial Hospital opens on October 16<sup>th</sup>
- 1961 – Crossroads Shopping Center opens
- 1963 – Evergreen Point Floating Bridge opens
- 1966 – Bellevue Community College opens on January 3<sup>rd</sup>
- 1967 – Pacific Coca Cola Bottling Company begins building a plant in Midlakes
- 1967 – 13-story Business Center Building (now PACCAR) opens
- 1967 – Bellevue Philharmonic Orchestra founded
- 1968 Fair Housing Act passed by U.S. Congress
- 1968 Youth Eastside Services opens
- 1969 – East Bellevue Community Council forms
- 1969 – Bellevue annexes Lake Hills and Sammamish

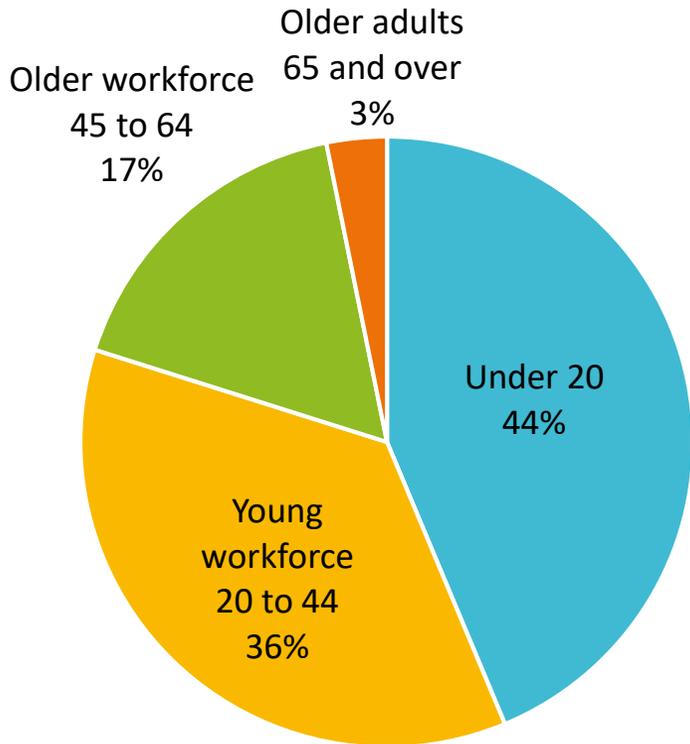


# 1970

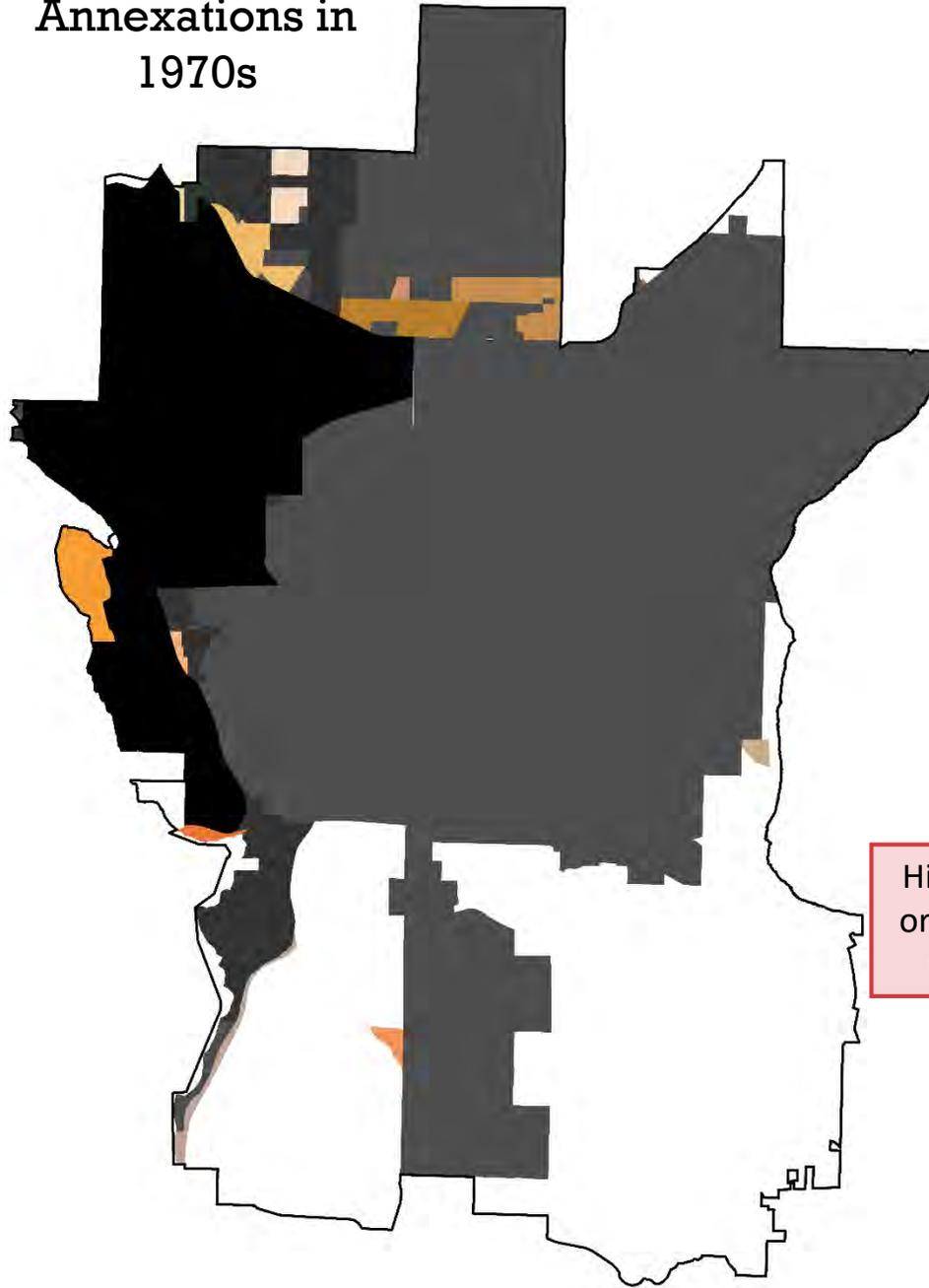
Population: 61,196

Median age:  
25

## Age Distribution

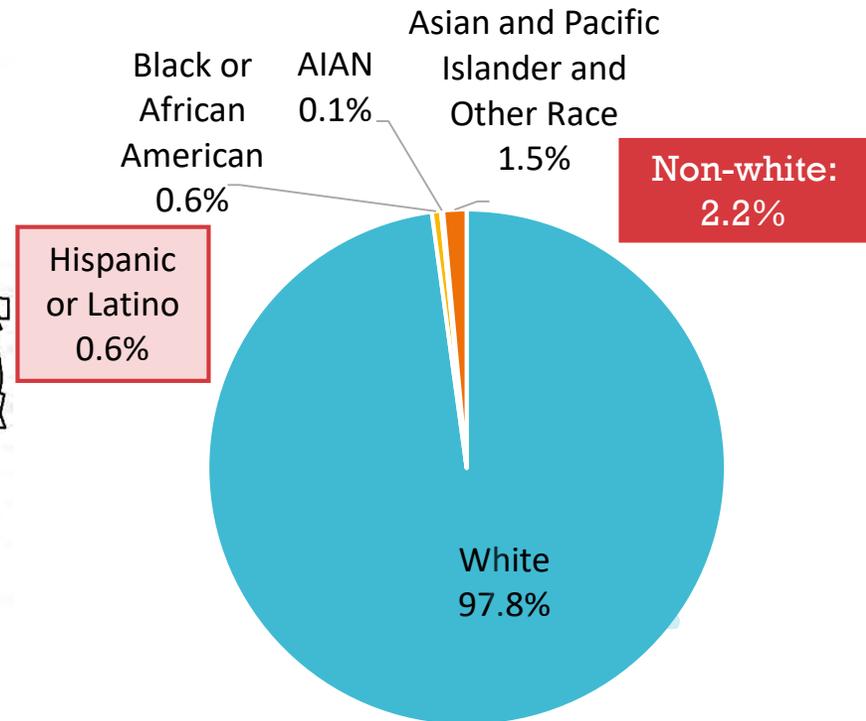


## Annexations in 1970s



Population	61,196
Median Age	25
Percent Under 20	44%
Percent 65 and over	3%
Married Couples with Children	57%
Percent People of Color	2%
Percent Foreign born	5%
Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher	37%

## Race/ethnic Distribution



# 1970's

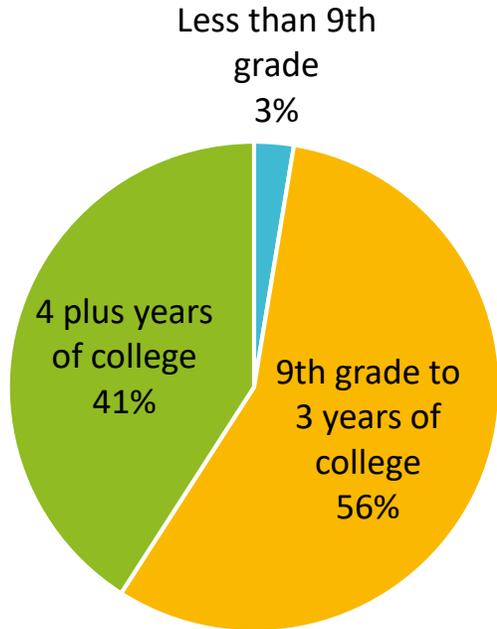
- 1971 – Boeing employment declines
- 1972 The non-profit Employment Opportunities Center is founded.
- 1972 Ground is broken for Eastgate Plaza
- 1973 The City of Bellevue's Public Utilities Department is formed with the merger of Water Districts 68, 97 and 99
- 1973 Downtown Development Board incorporates
- 1975 The Bellevue Arts Museum opens
- 1978 Microsoft moves back to PNW and opens office in Downtown Bellevue
- 1979 Central Business District Subarea Plan is adopted
- 1979 Factoria Mall opens



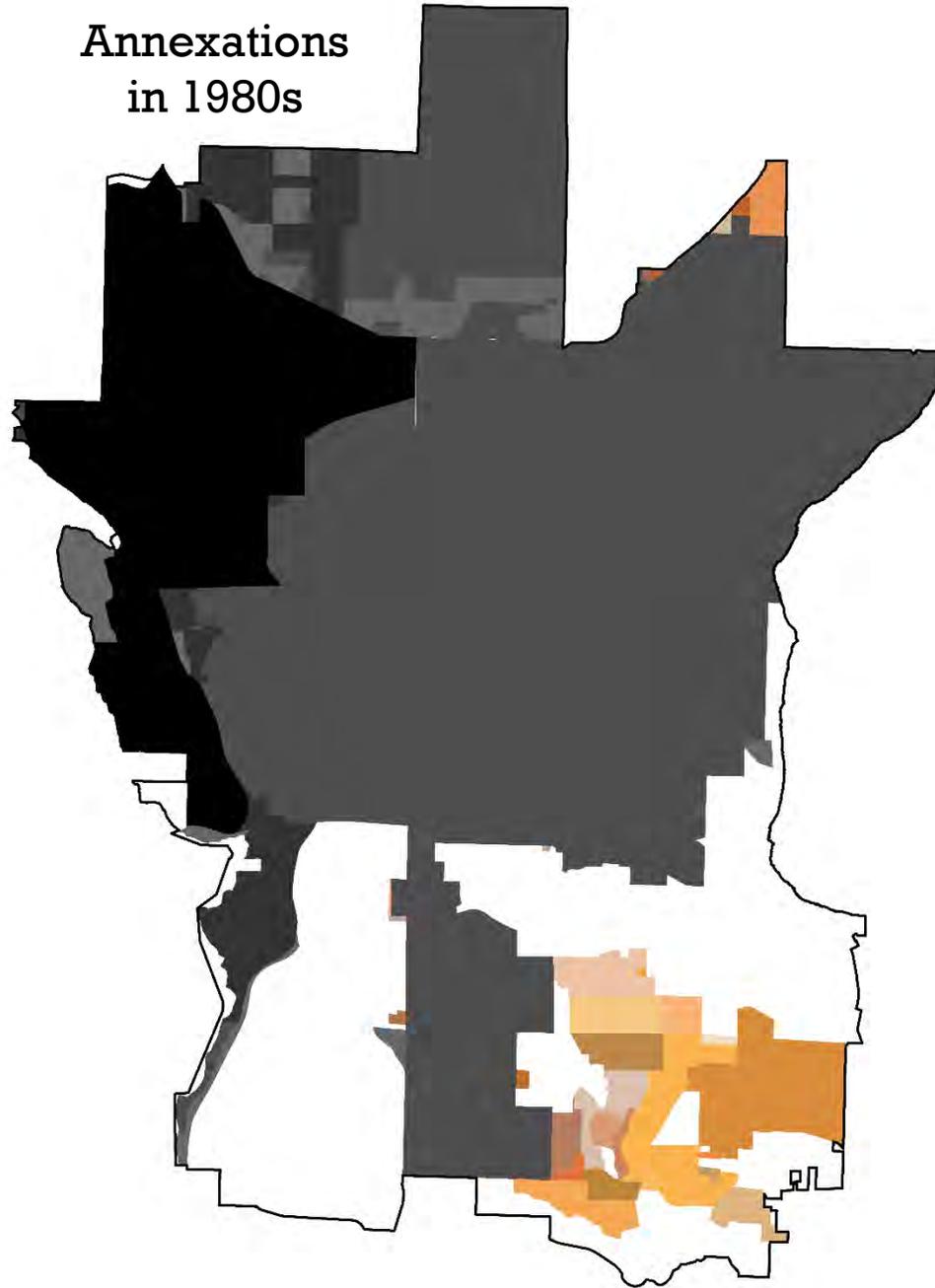
# 1980

Population: 73,903

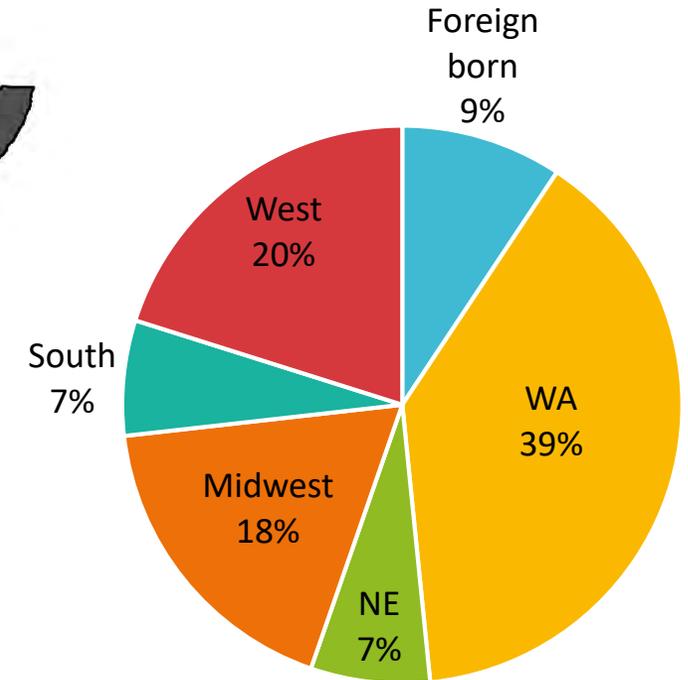
## Educational Attainment Distribution



## Annexations in 1980s



## Place of Birth



14

# 1980's

- 1980 Ground breaking for new Bellevue
- Square Mall
- 1980 Andrea Beatty is Bellevue's first woman
- City Manager
- 1980 Public Safety bond passed
- 1980 Land donated for Bellevue
- Botanical Garden
- 1983 Downtown building boom
- 1984 BSD sells Downtown Park site to City
- 1987 Pacific Regent housing older adults opens in Downtown
- 1989 School enrollment down to 14,000



# 1990

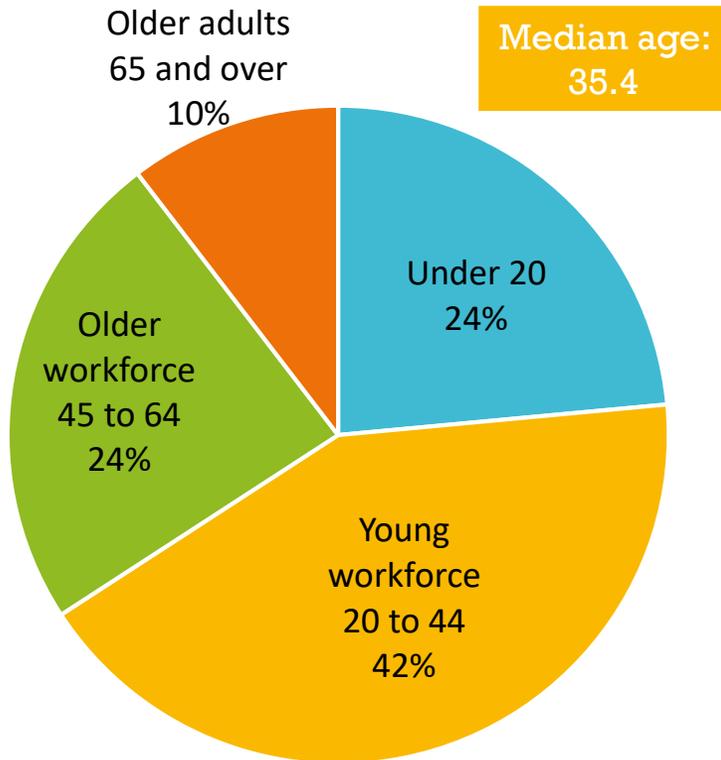
Population: 86,874

## Annexations in 1990s

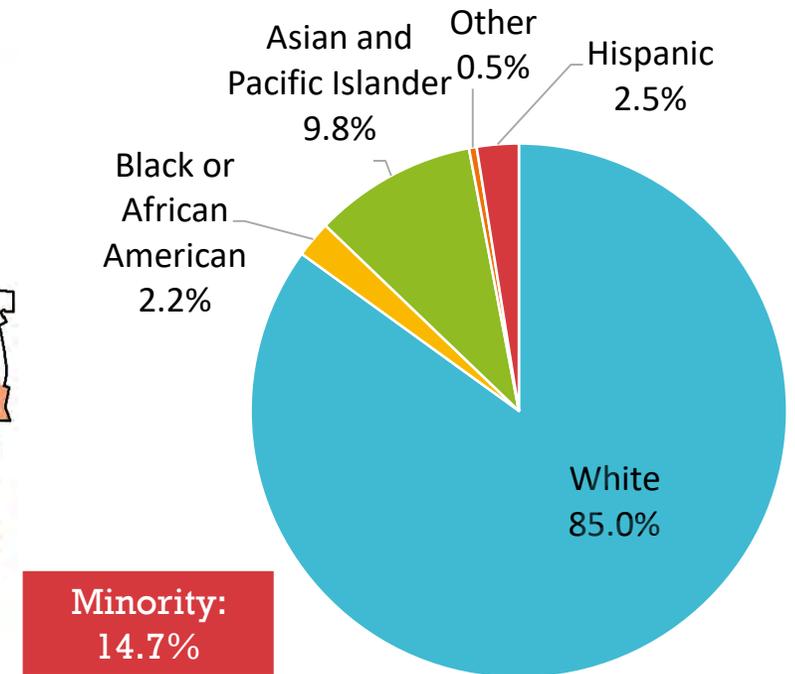


Population	86,872
Median Age	35.4
Percent Under 20	24%
Percent 65 and over	10%
Married Couples with Children	23%
Percent People of Color	15%
Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher	44%
Percent in Poverty	5.6%

## Age Distribution



## Race/ethnic Distribution



# 1990's

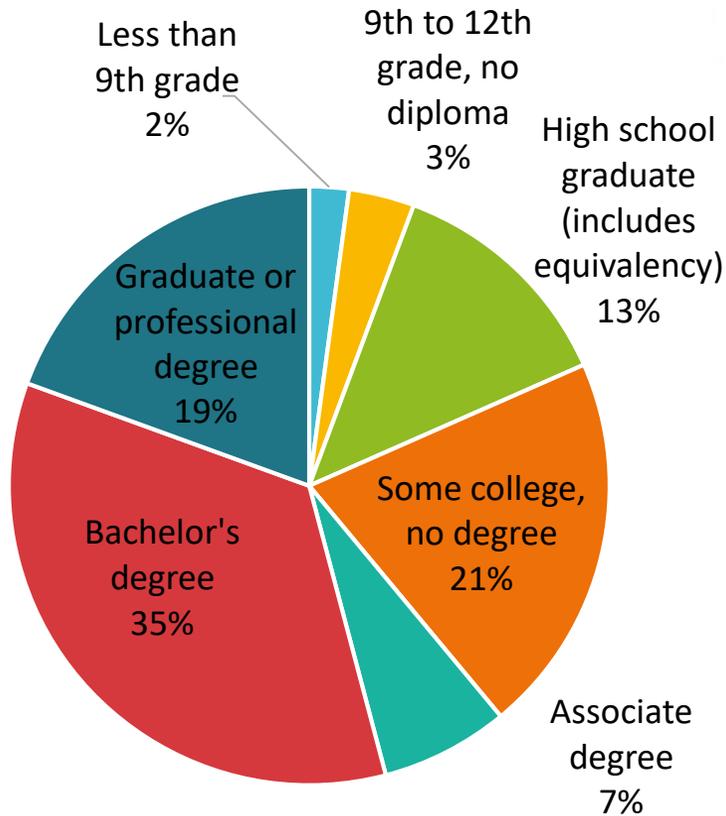
- 1990 – Youth Link program formed
- 1992 – Downtown height cap raised to 450 feet
- 1993 – First televised City Council meeting airs
- 1993 – New Bellevue Regional Library opens on 110th and Meydenbauer Convention Center opens on NE 6th
- 1993 – City's first Diversity Action Plan is adopted
- 1993 – Conrad Lee becomes Bellevue's first non-white City Council member
- 1993 – A Regional Coalition for Housing (ARCH) founded
- 1994 – Police Precinct opens in Factoria Mall and Mini-City Hall opens in Crossroads Shopping Center
- 1995 – City activates its electronic online bulletin board
- 1995 – Bellevue Pacific Office Tower opens



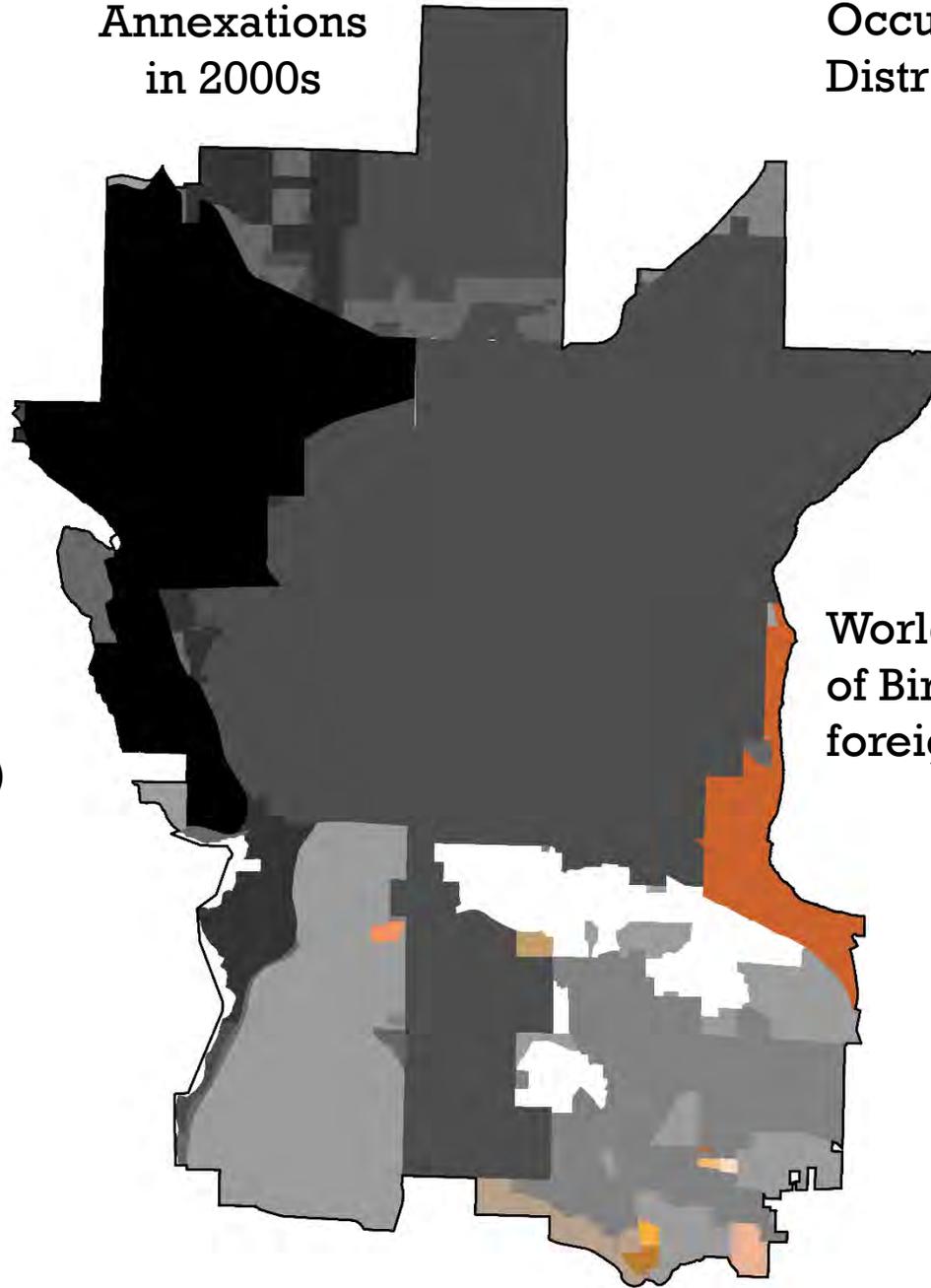
# 2000

Citywide Population: 109,827  
Downtown Population: 2,421

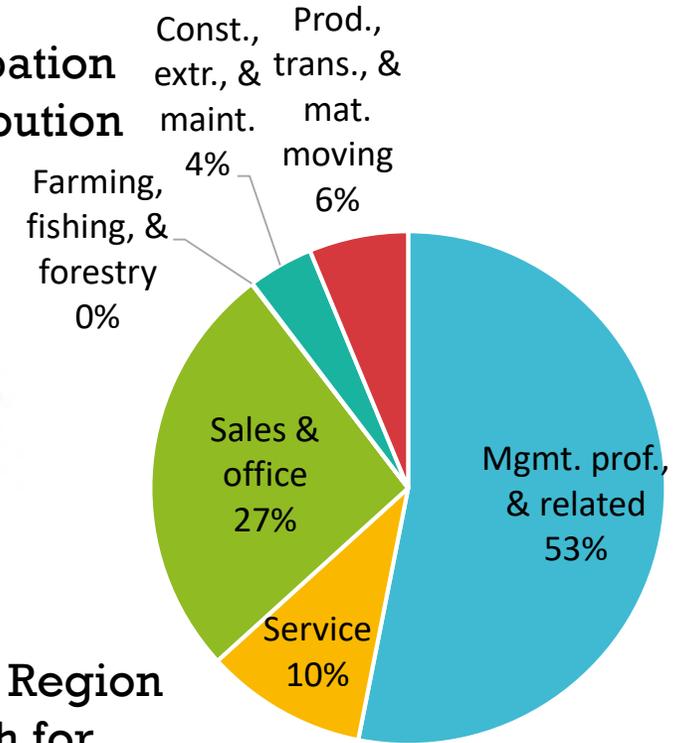
## Educational Attainment Distribution



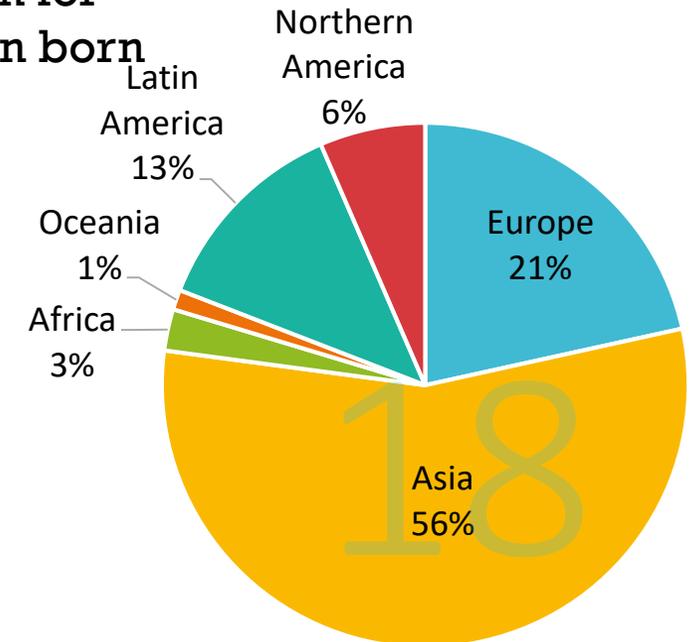
## Annexations in 2000s



## Occupation Distribution



## World Region of Birth for foreign born



# 2000's

- 2001 – Bellevue Arts Museum opens in its new building
- 2001 – City buys land on waterfront from William Schupp's grandson, Bill Lagen, for public park
- 2002 – Expanded 12 bay Bellevue Transit Center opens
- 2002 – Residents approve \$324 million in school bonds
- 2006 – New City Hall building opens downtown
- 2008 – \$40.5 million Park levy passes
- 2009 – BelRed Subarea Plan adopted
- 2009 – Microsoft leases three new towers in Downtown, becoming Bellevue's largest employer

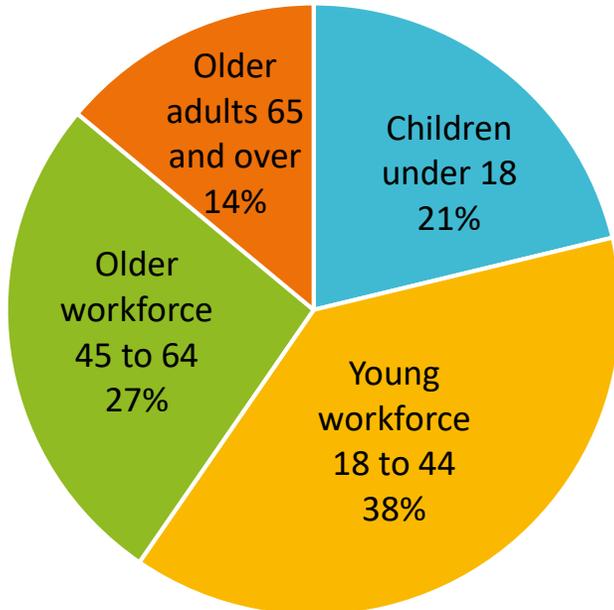


# 2010

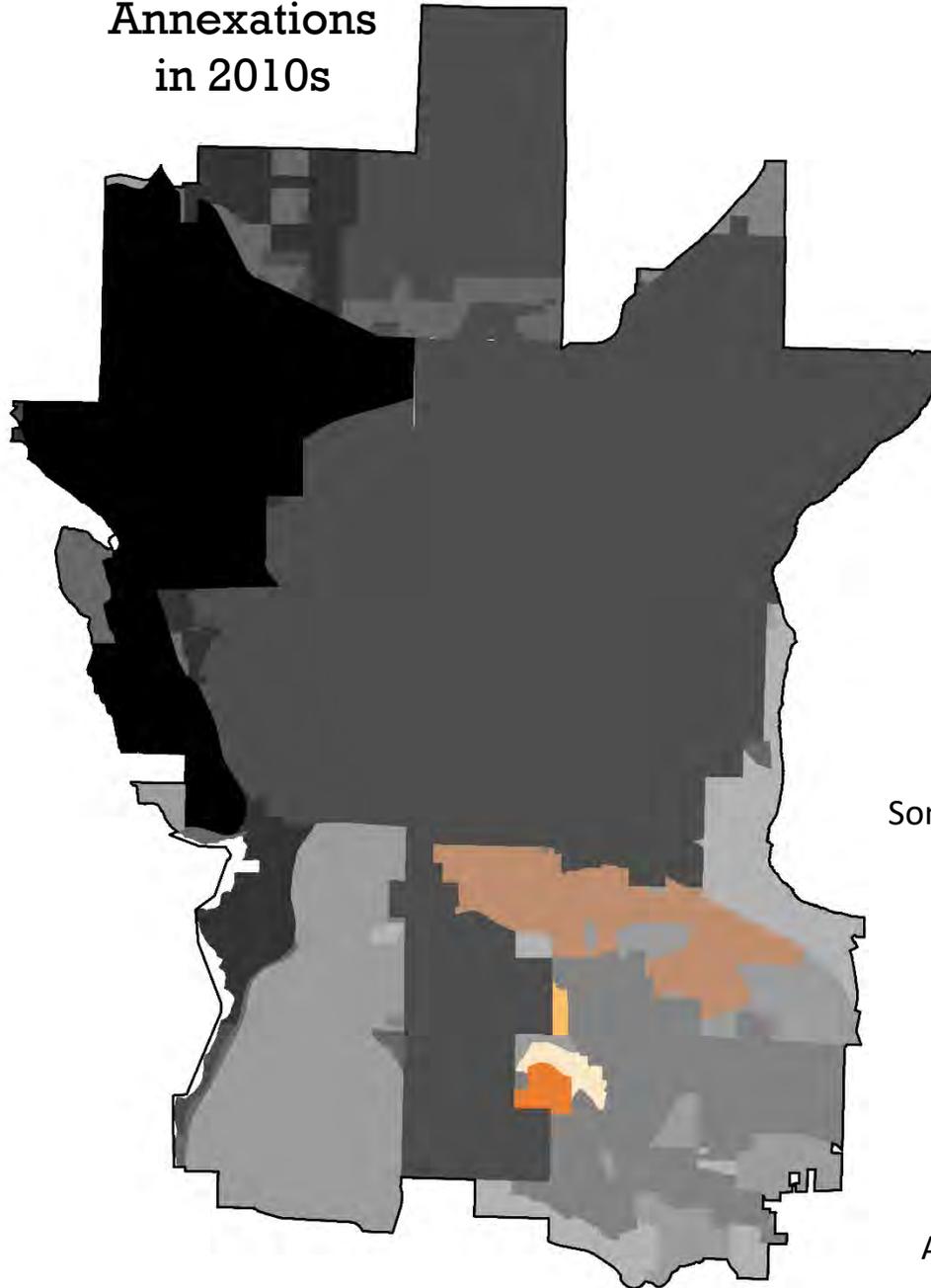
Citywide population: 122,363  
Downtown population: 7,147

Median age:  
38.5

## Age Distribution

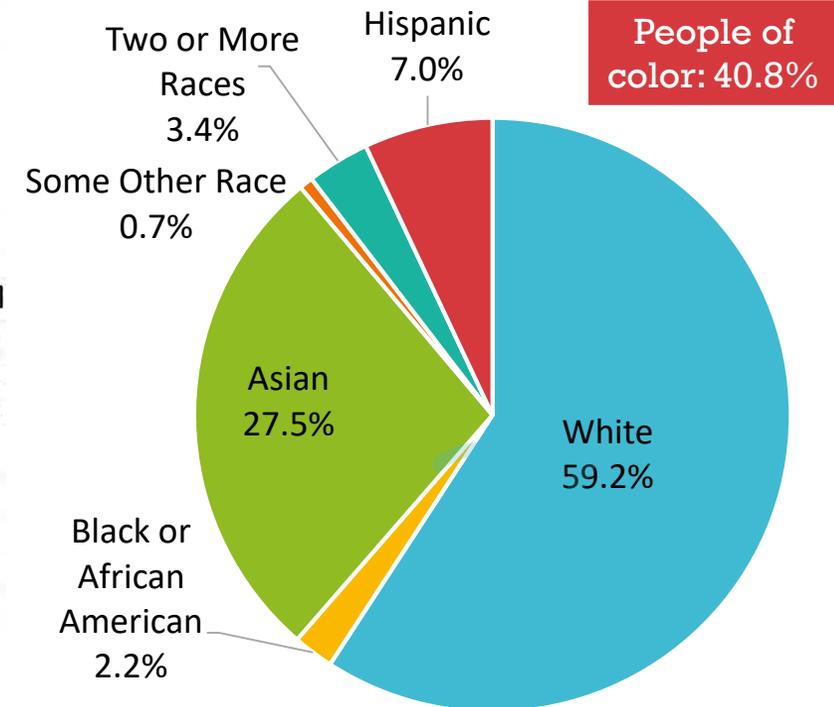


## Annexations in 2010s



Population	122,363
Median Age	38.5
Percent Under 18	21%
Percent 65 and over	13.9%
Married Couples with Children	23%
Percent People of Color	40.8%
Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher	61%
Percent in Poverty	7.2%

## Race/ethnic Distribution



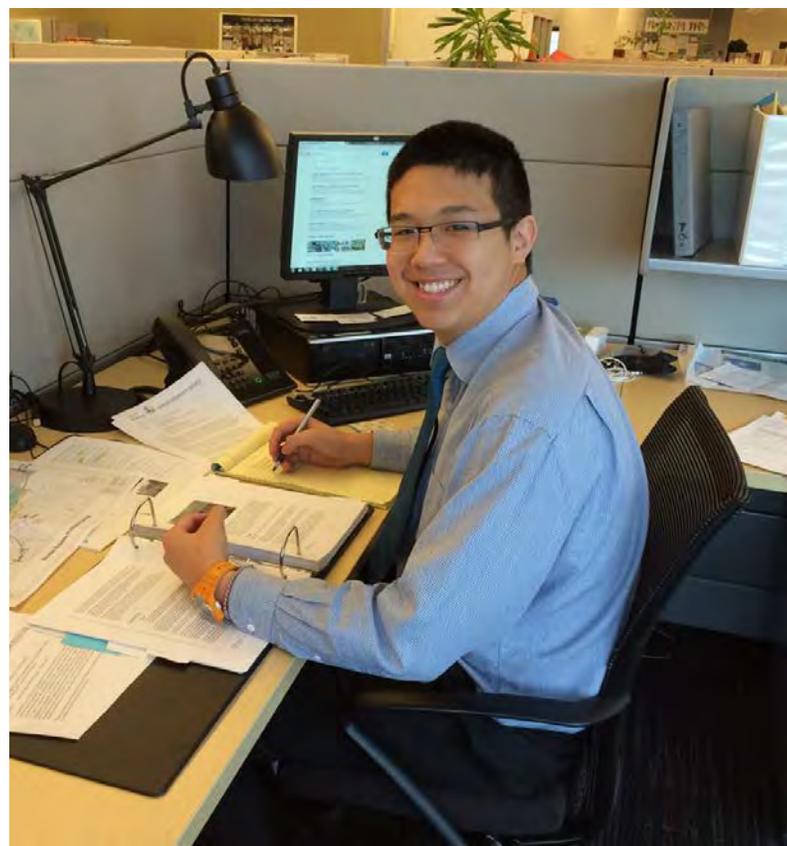
# 2010's

- 2010 – Meydenbauer Park Plan adopted
- 2010 – Lake Hills Library opens
- 2010 – Cultural Conversations launched
- 2011 – MOU: funding & collaborative design for East Link Light rail signed
- 2012 – Spring District Master Plan approved
- 2012 – Eastgate, Tamara Hills, Horizon View and Hilltop annexed
- 2013 – Ordinance regulating marijuana
- 2013 – Light rail alignment decided
- 2013 – Eco. Dev. Strategy adopted
- 2014 – Brad Miyake new City Manager
- 2014 – Diversity Initiative adopted
- 2014 – Updated Transit Plan adopted
- 2011 – New Bellevue Youth Theatre
- 2015 – Multi-family property tax exemption adopted
- 2015 – Plan for GIX Institute unveiled
- 2015 – Comprehensive Plan Update adopted





- Job growth,
- Occupation shifts,
- Earnings and
- Educational Attainment.

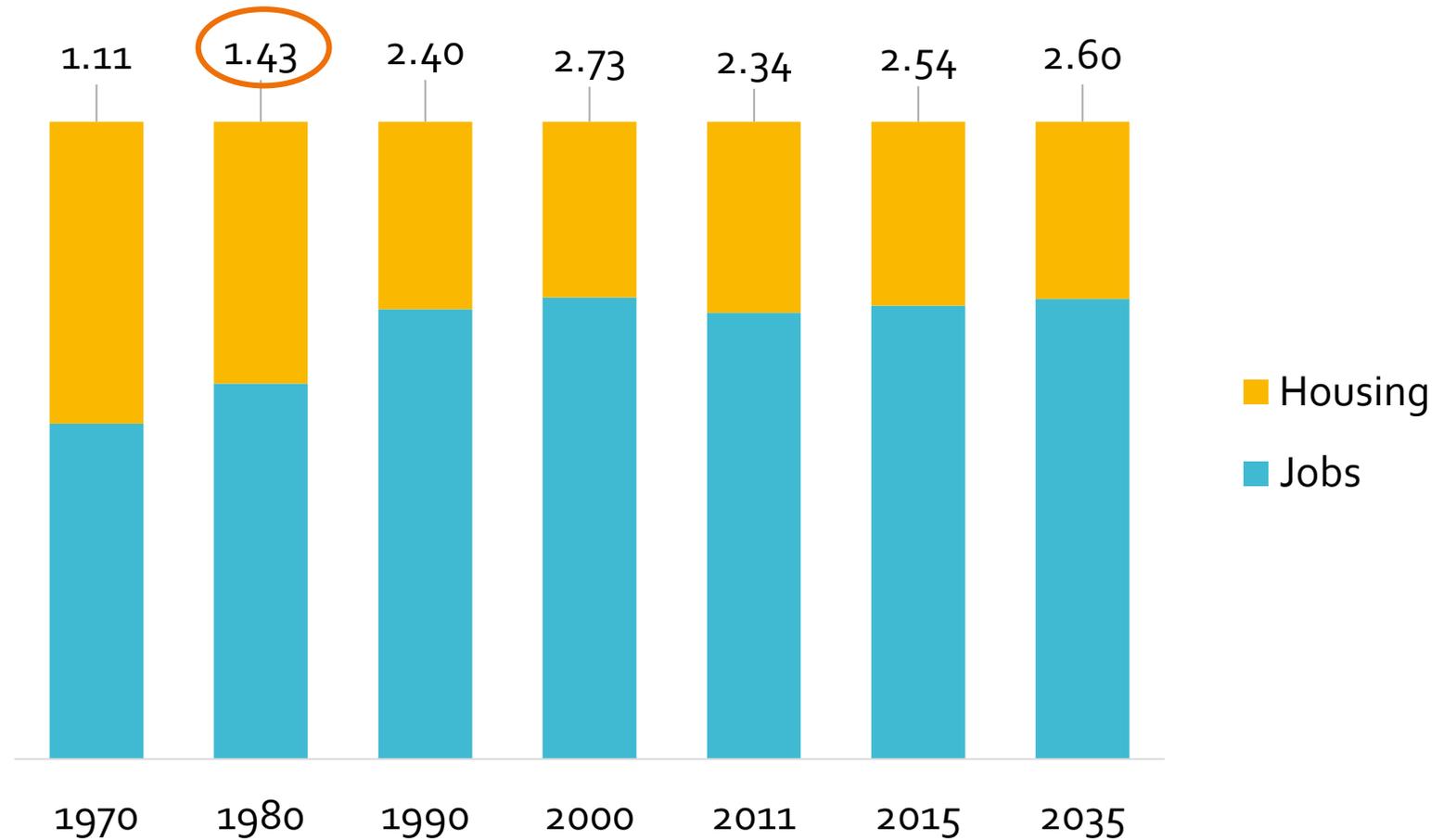




## Job Growth

Job growth continues to outpace population growth in Bellevue. The number of jobs in Bellevue grew at an average annual growth rate of 1.53% from 1995 to 2016.

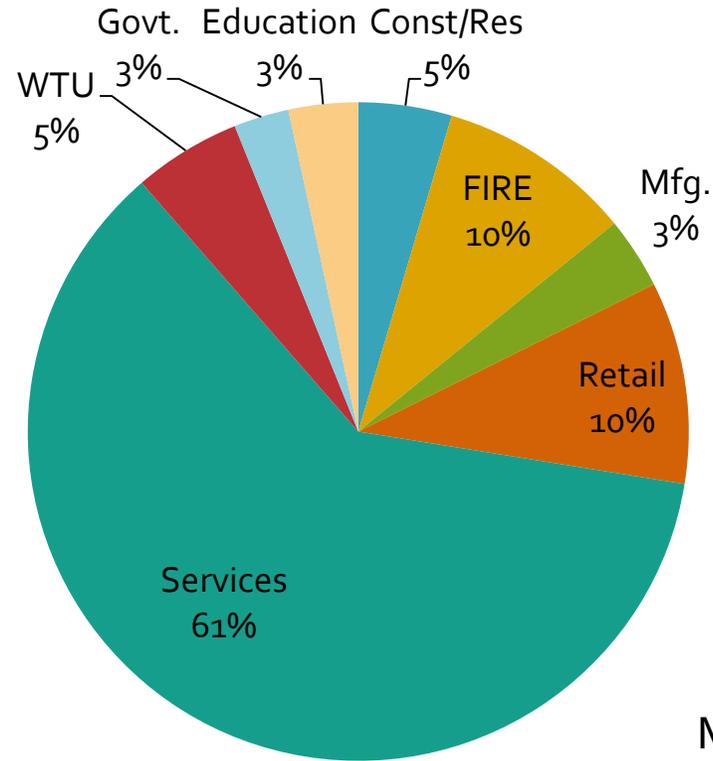
# Job to Housing Ratio Estimates and Projections



Sources: 1970 through 1990 job estimates and 2015 through 2035 projections from the City of Bellevue Department of Planning and Community Development; 2000 through 2015 estimates from the Puget Sound Regional Council. Housing estimates 1970 through 2010 from the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial censuses, 2015 estimate from Washington State's Office of Financial Management, 2035 projection from the City of Bellevue Department of Planning and Community Development

# Job Sector Distribution and Change

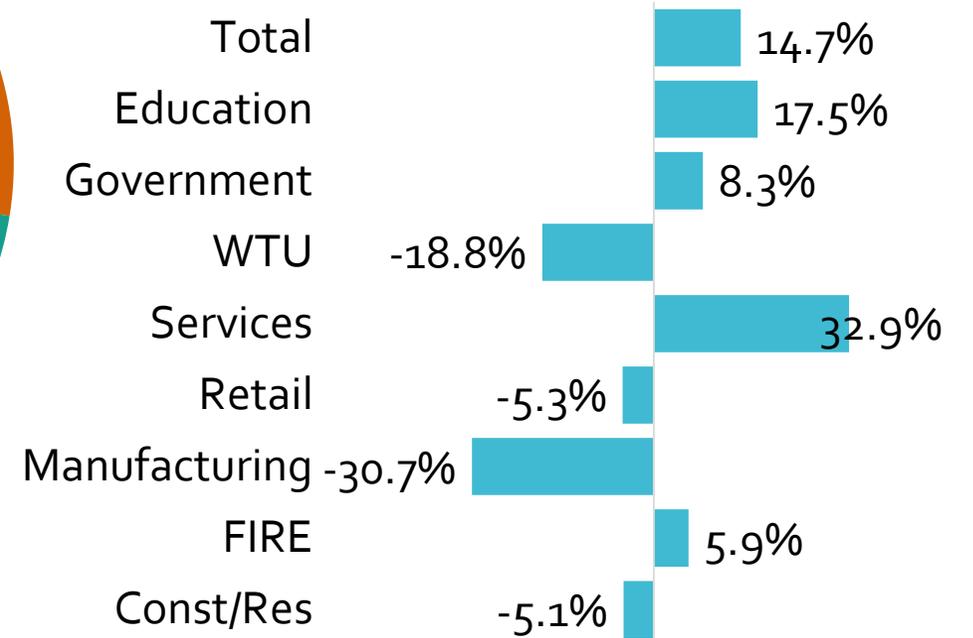
Major Job Sector Distribution, 2016



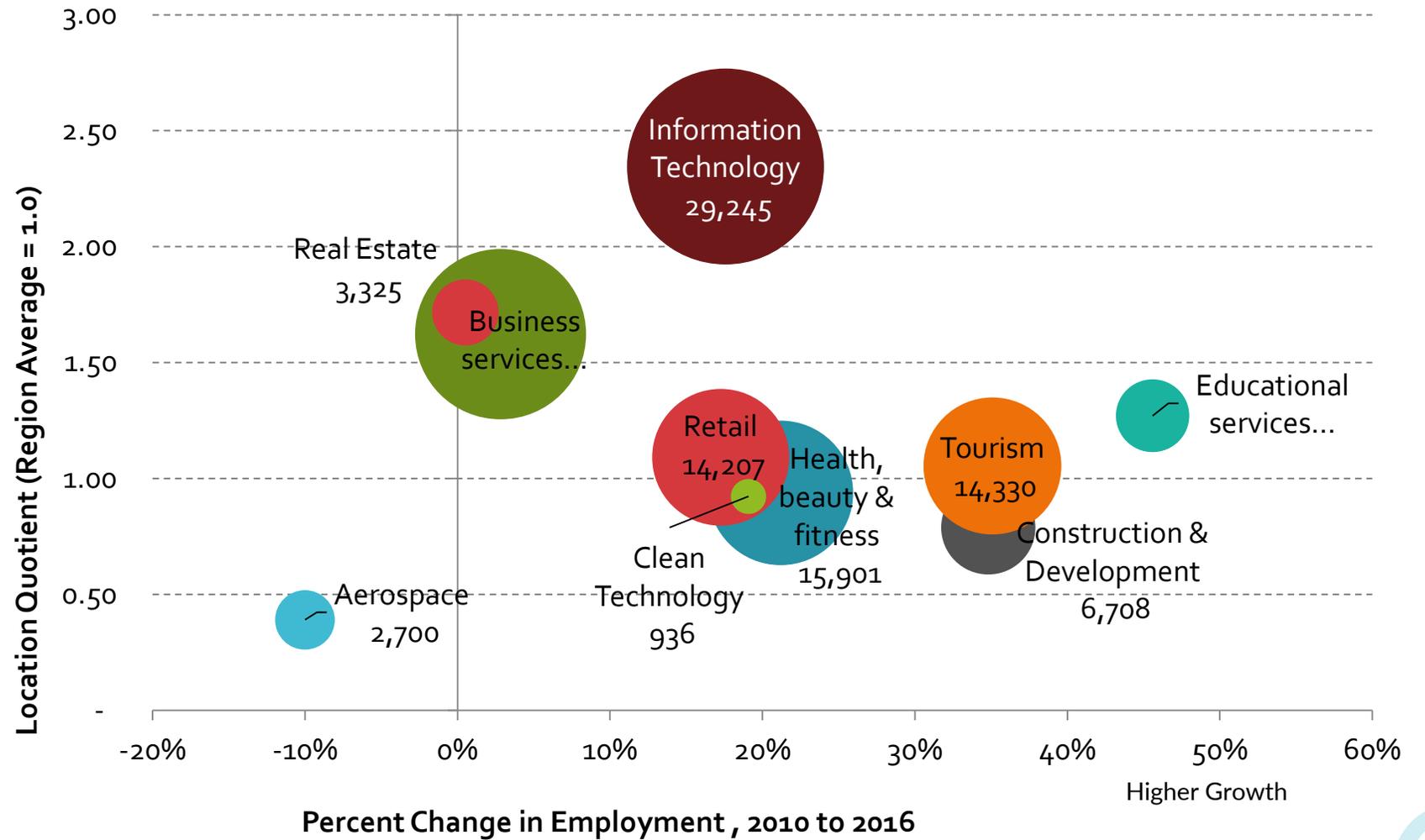
Note: FIRE stands for Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council estimates of total employment

Percent Change in Jobs, 2000 to 2016



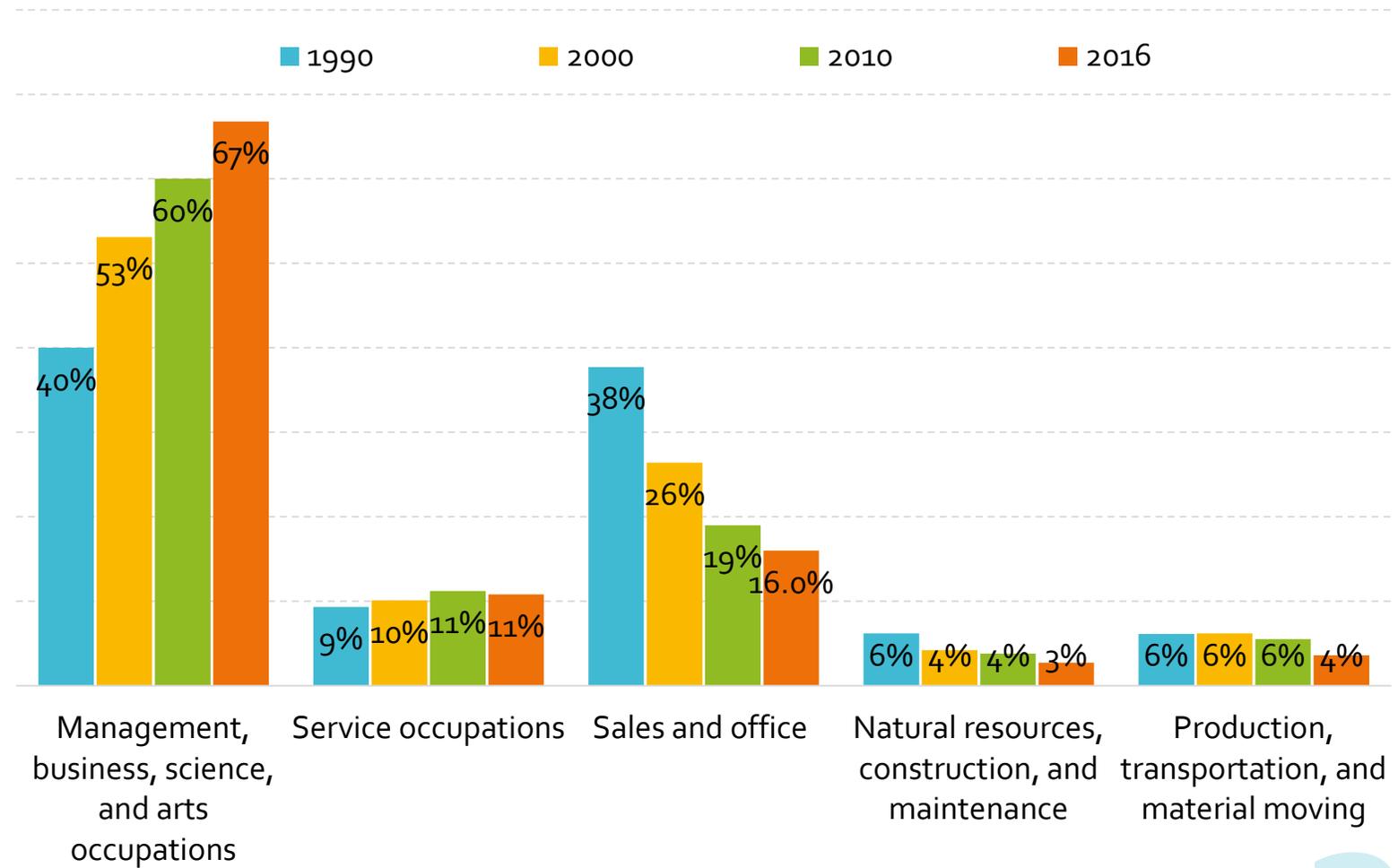
# Industry Cluster Trends



Source: Puget Sound Regional Council estimates of total employment

# Occupation Trends

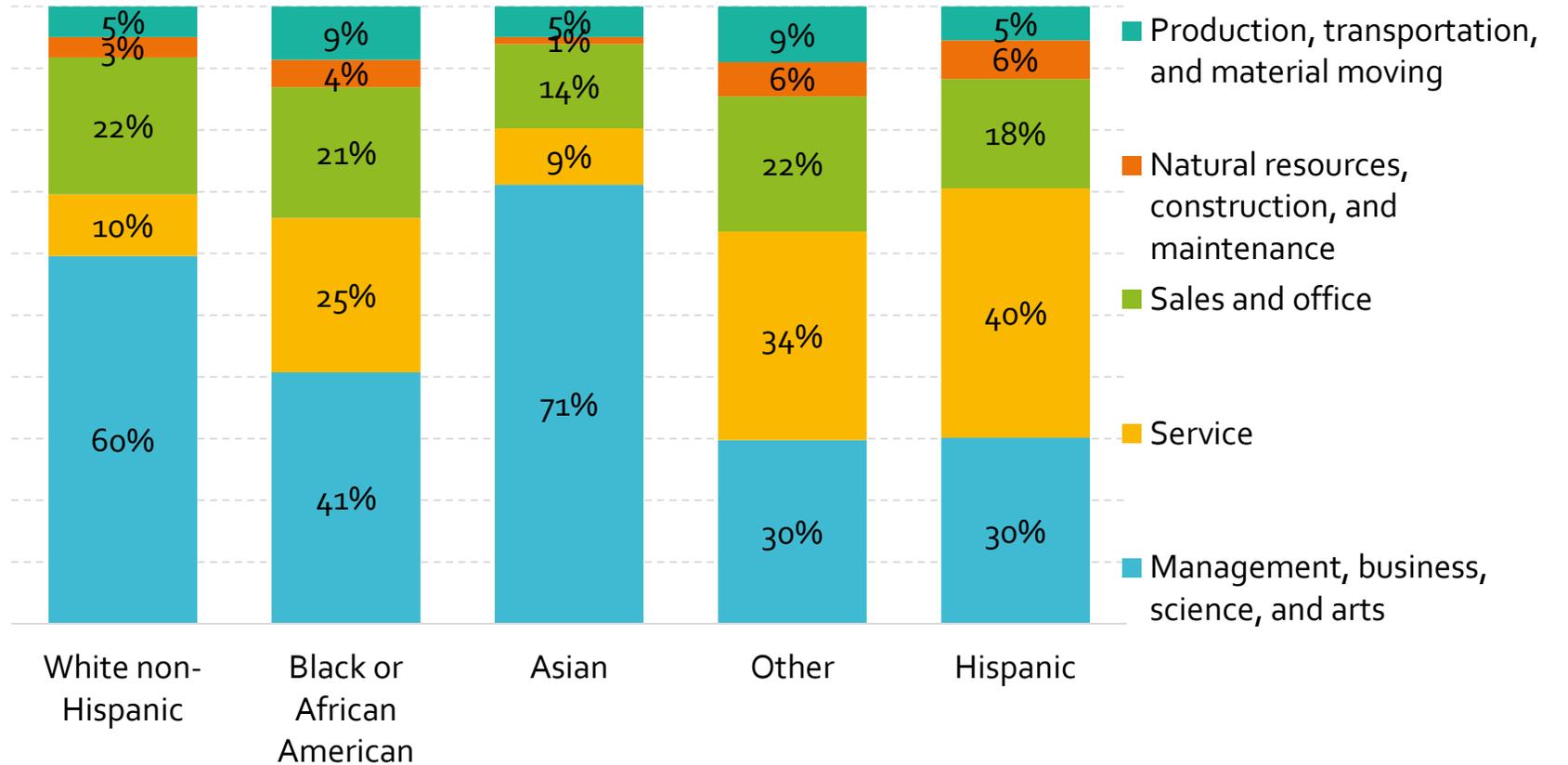
## Occupation Distribution Trends 1990 to 2016



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses and 2010 and 2016 American Community Surveys.

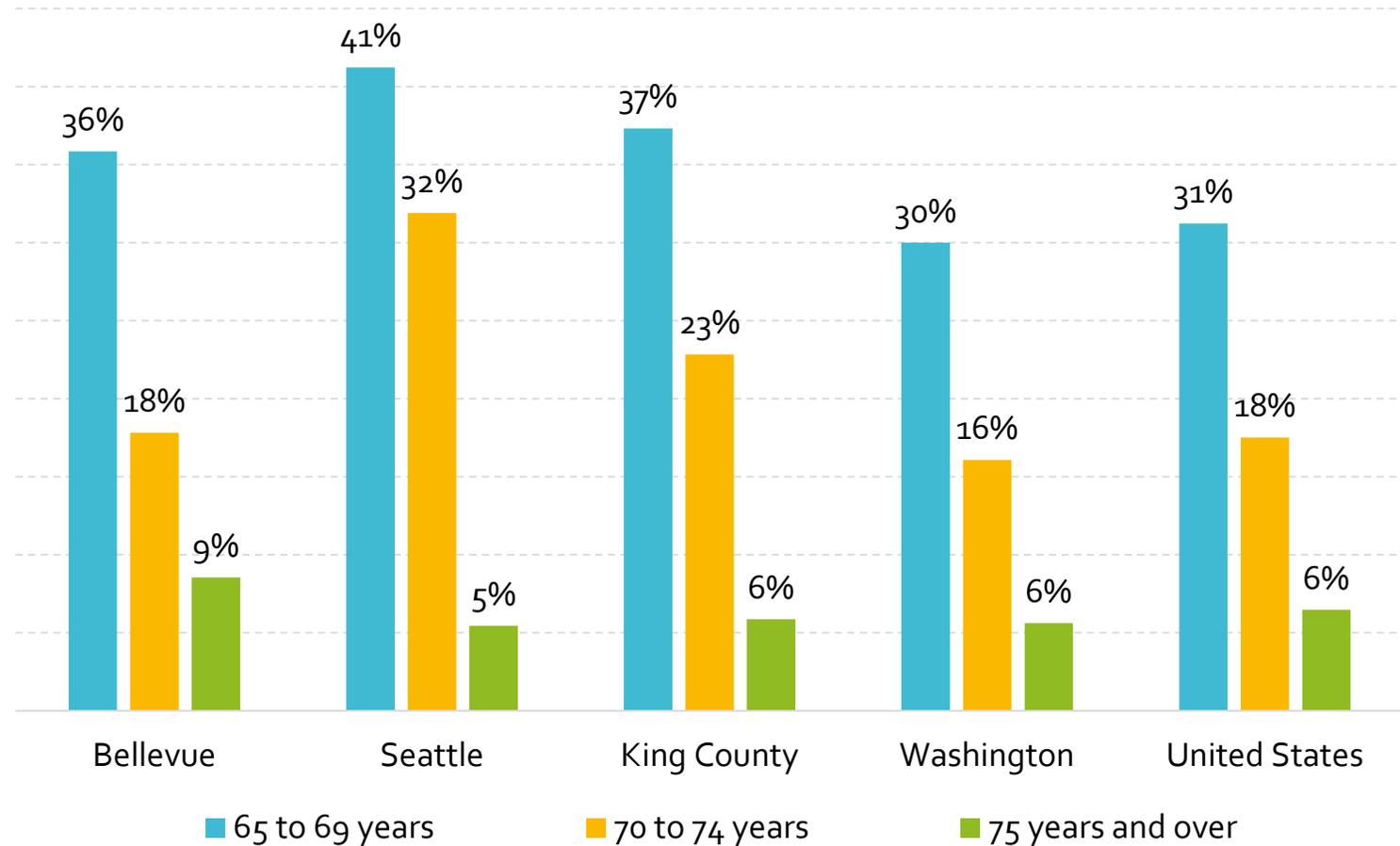
# Occupation by Race/Ethnicity

## Occupation Distribution Comparisons by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015



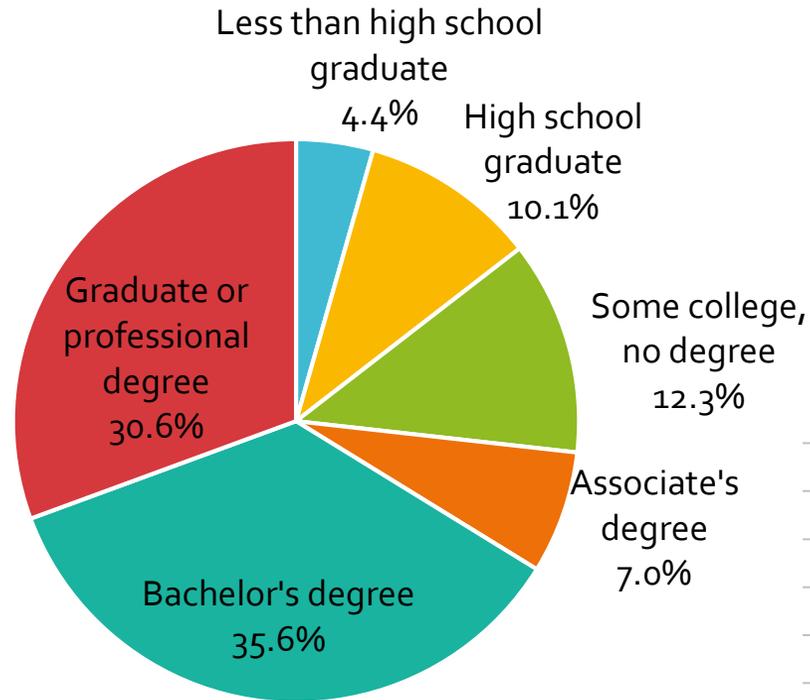
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

# Labor Force Participation Rate Comparisons for Older Adults

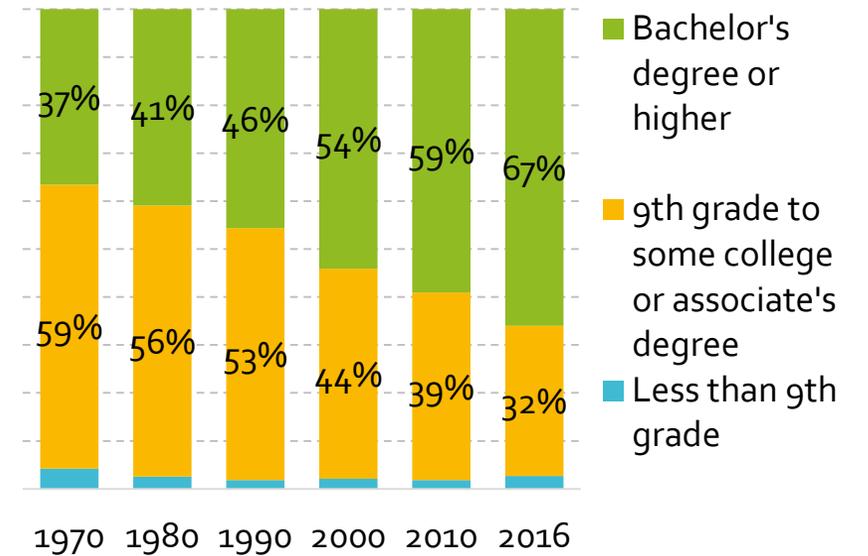


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Educational Attainment

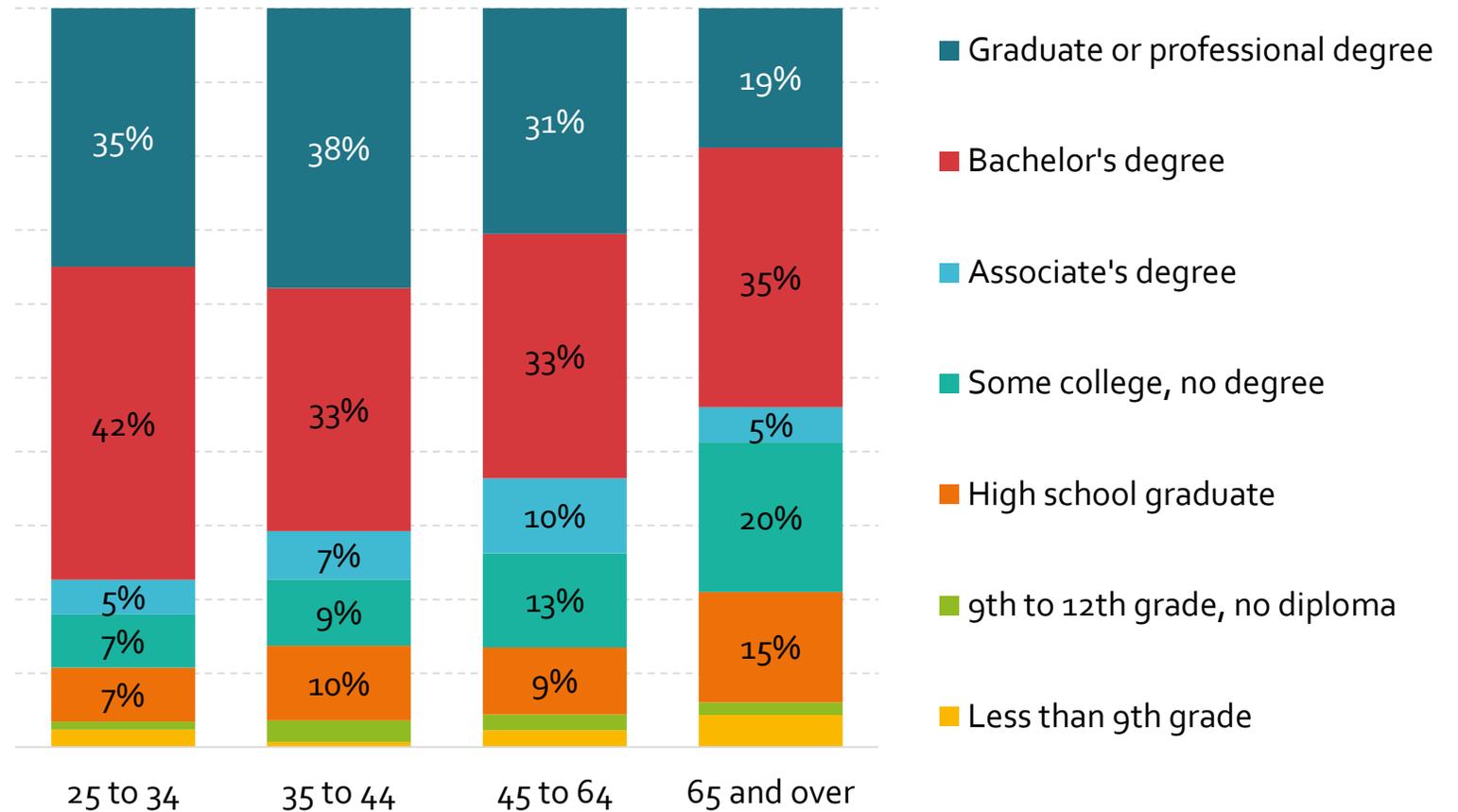


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey



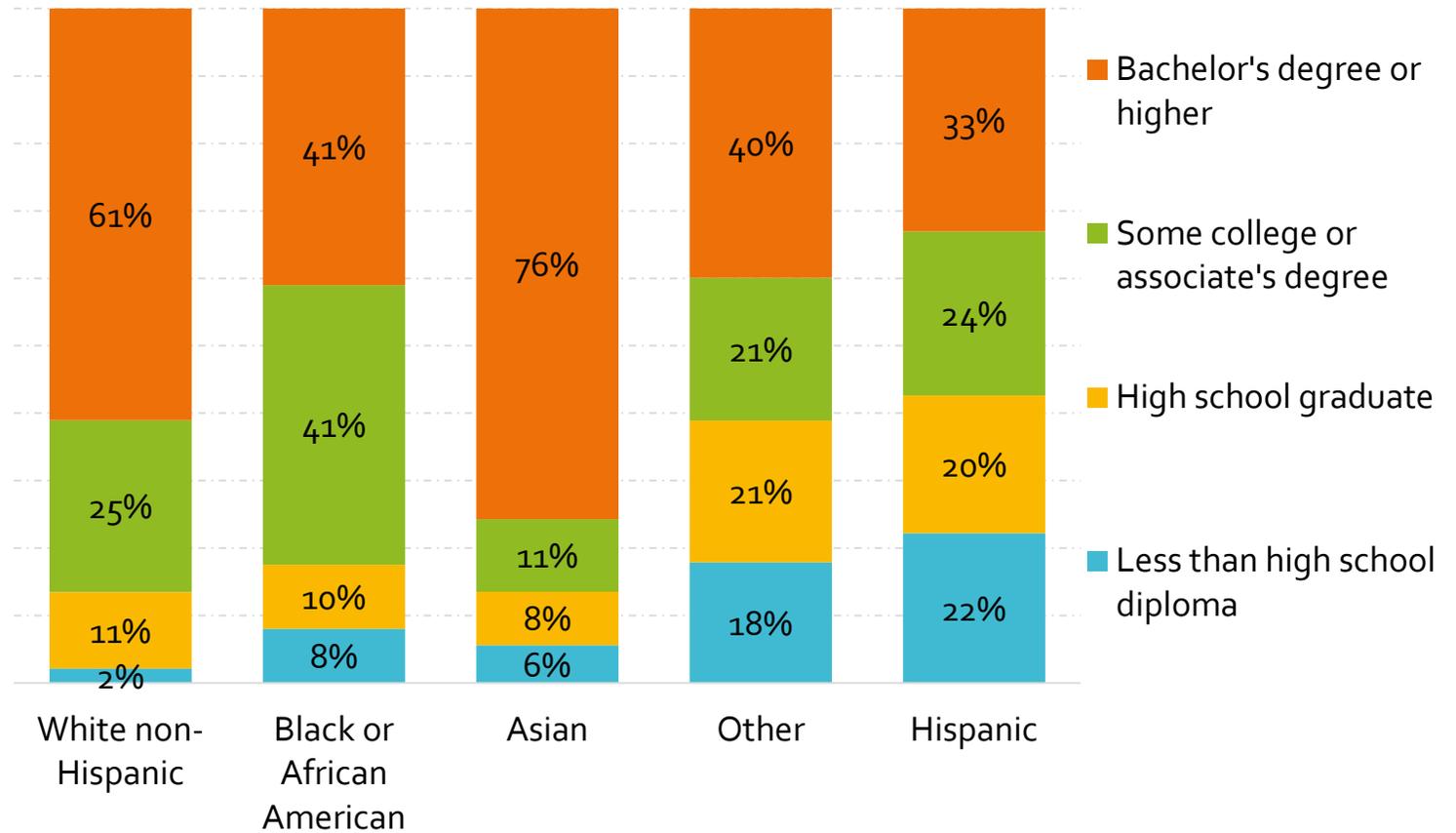
Sources: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Educational Attainment by Age



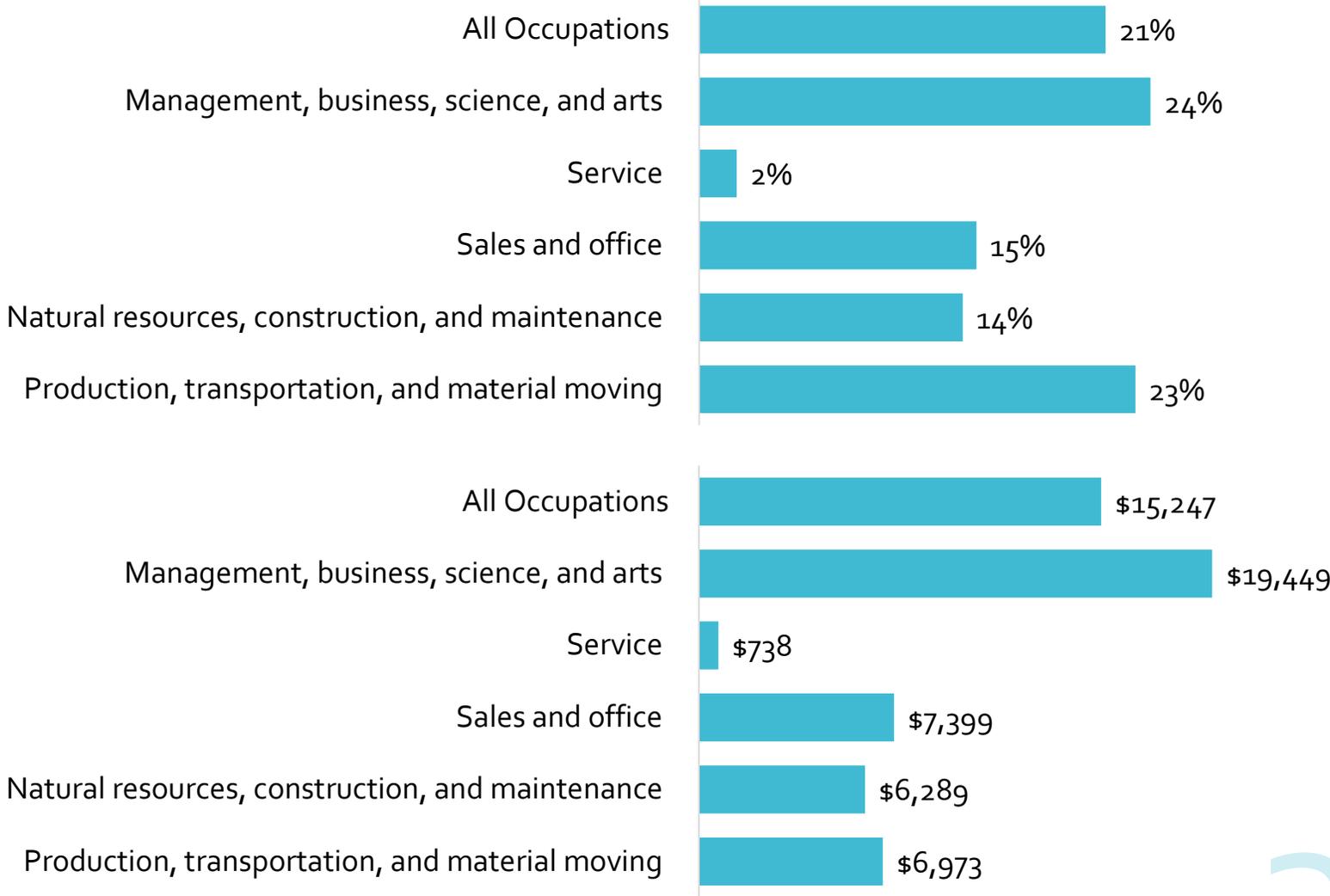
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

# Educational Attainment by Race



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

# Change in median earnings

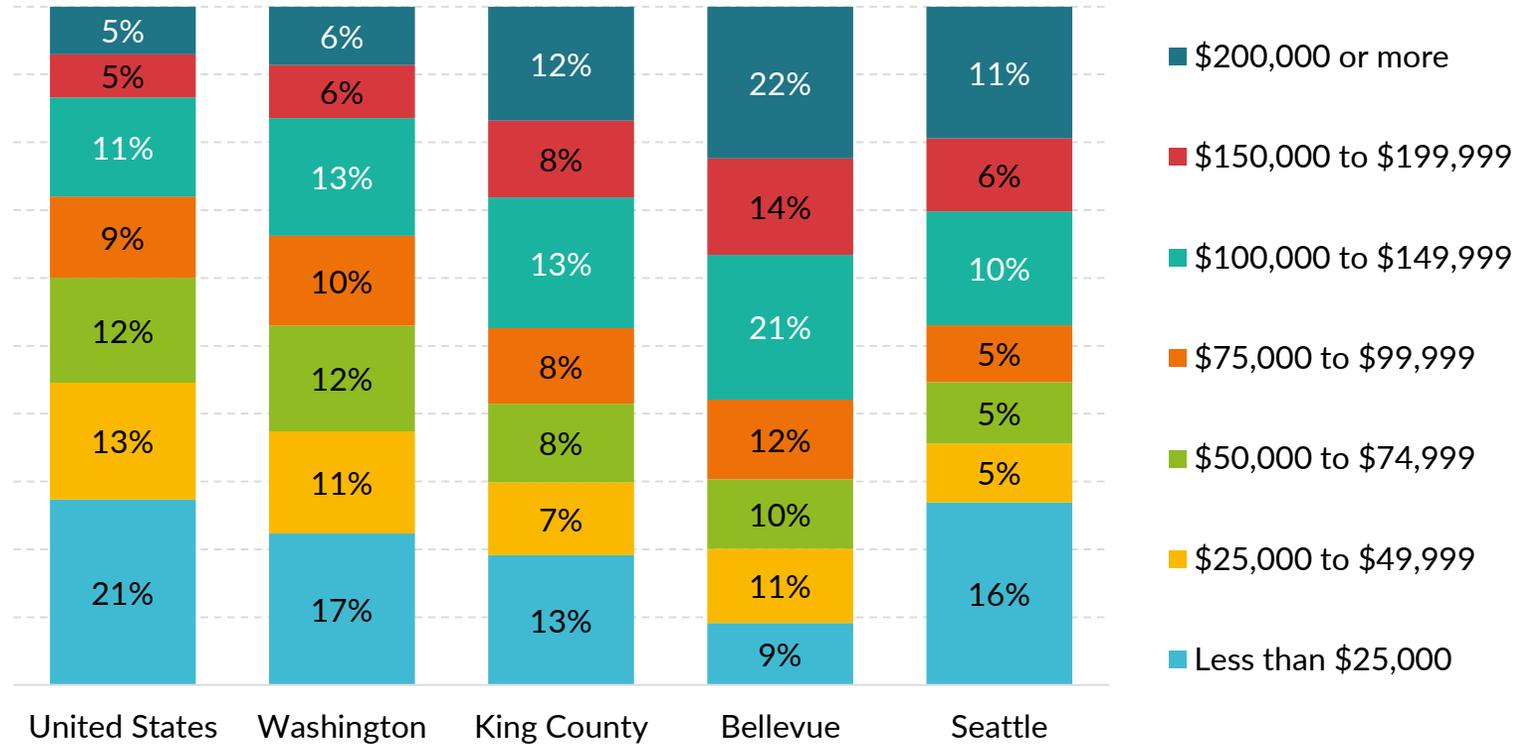


Source: City of Bellevue, Department of Planning and Community Development's calculation based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2016 American Community Survey.

# Household Income

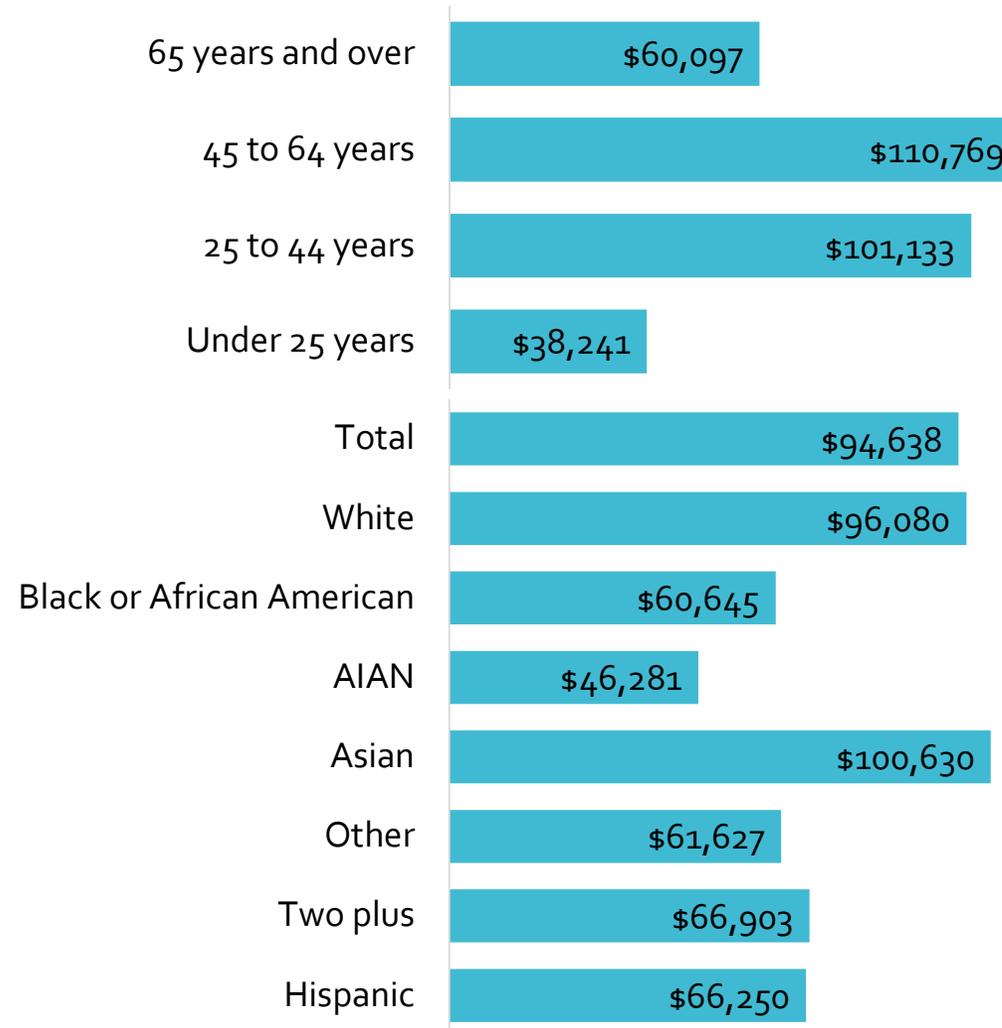


## Household Income Distribution Comparisons, 2016



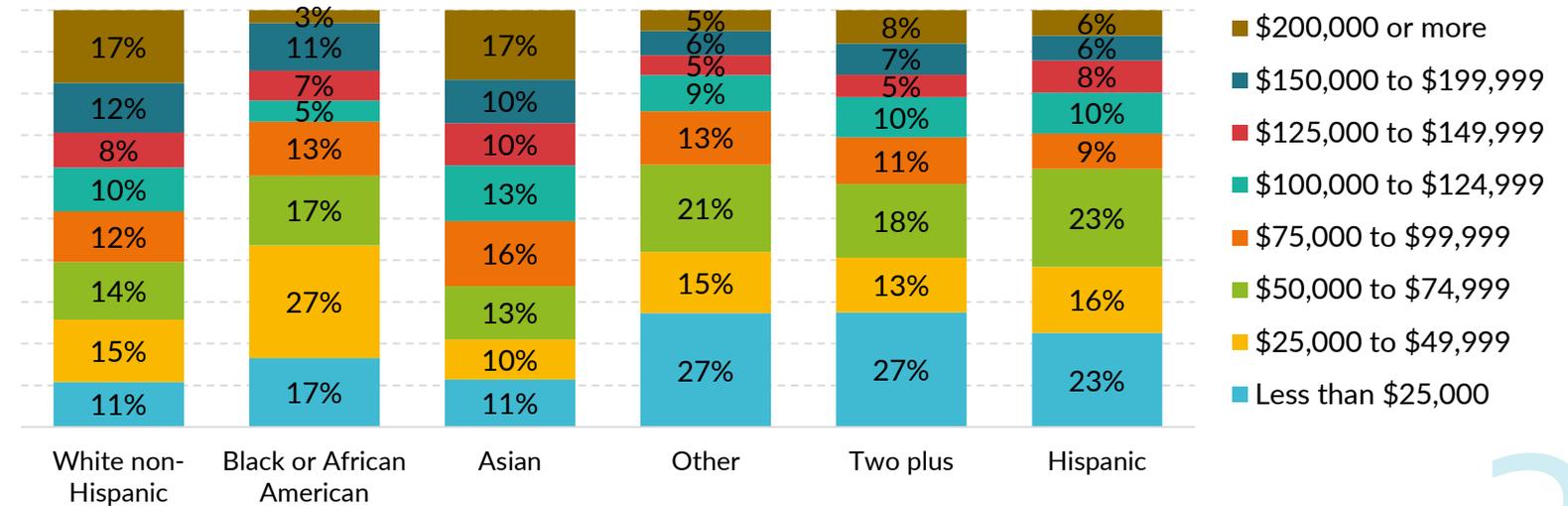
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

# Median Household Income by Age and Race of Householder



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

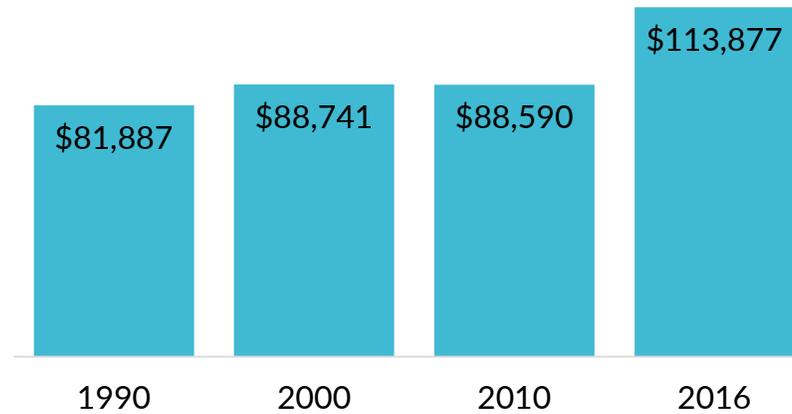
# Household Income Distribution By Age and Race Comparisons, 2011-2015



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

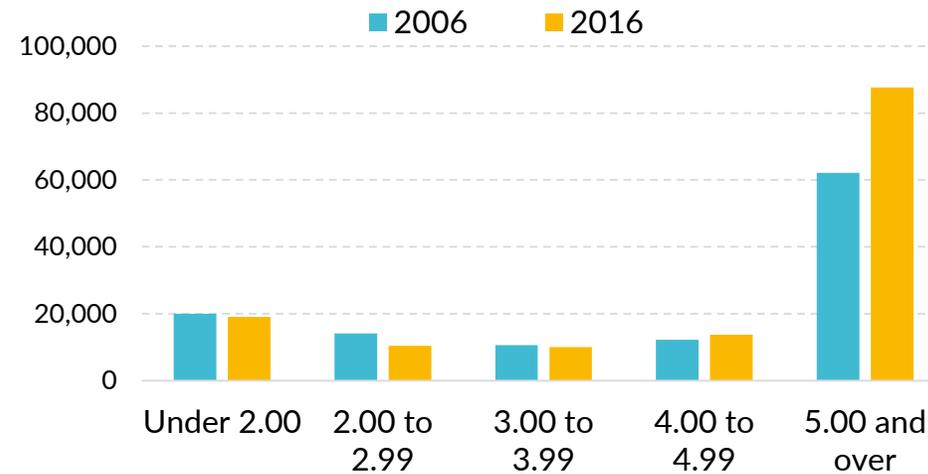
# Median Income and Poverty Ratio Trends

### Median Household Income Trends



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses and 2010 and 2016 American Community Surveys.

### Household Income to Poverty Ratios in 2006 and 2016



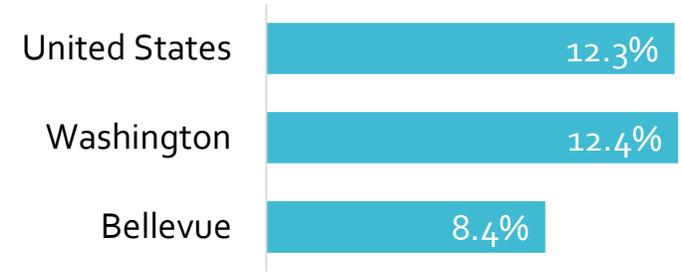
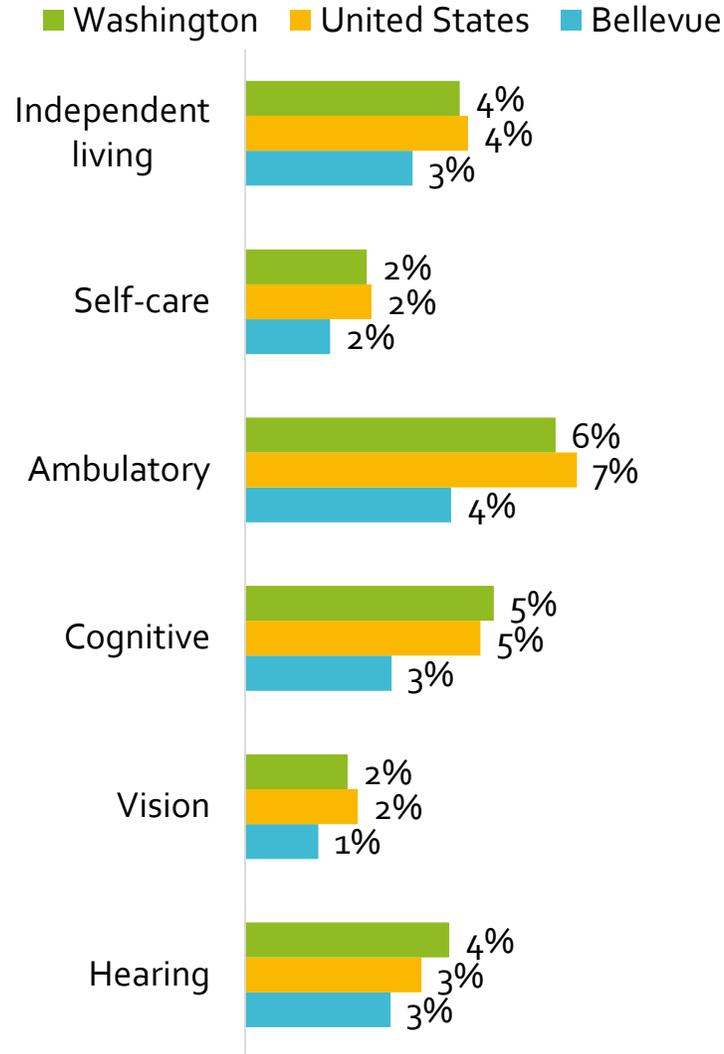
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2016 American Community Surveys.

# Disability: Comparisons

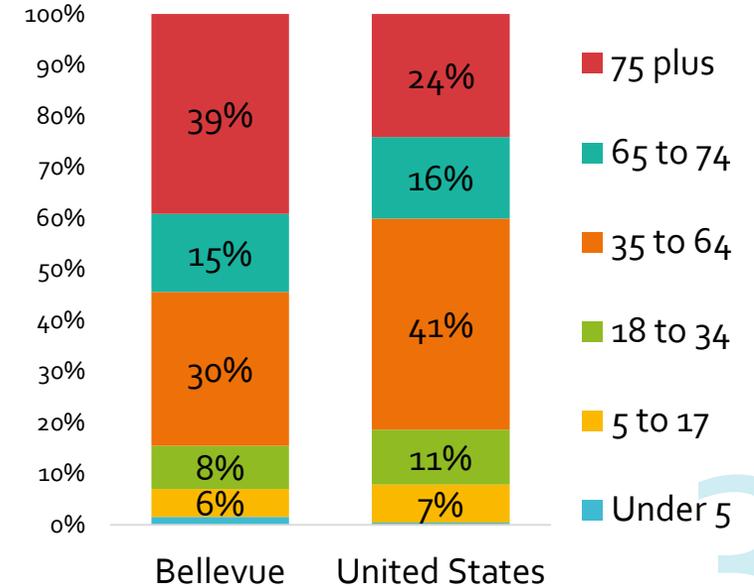
Bellevue has lower shares of its population with a disability for all disability types compared to Washington State and the United States.

Bellevue also has smaller shares of people under 65 with disabilities compared to the nation and a higher share of people 75 and over with a disability.

## Disability by Type, United States, Washington and Bellevue, 2010-2014



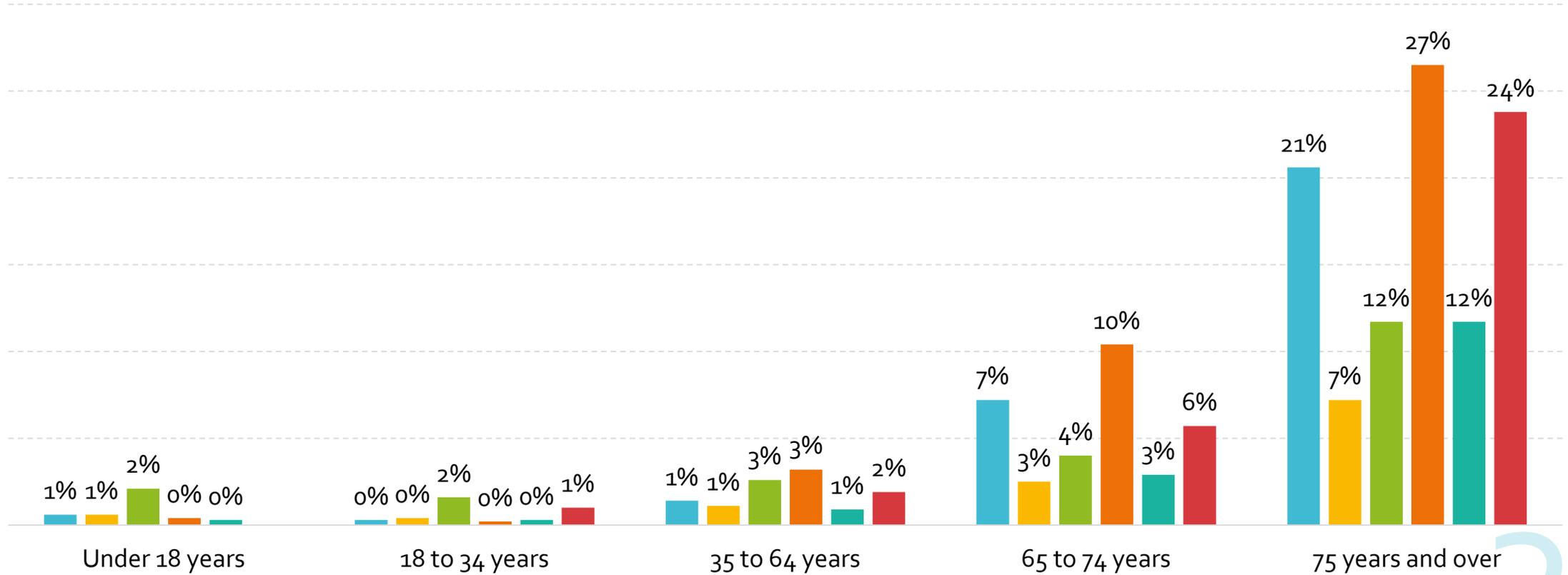
## Age Distribution of People with a Disability, United States and Bellevue, 2010-2014



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

## Disability Type by Age

■ Hearing    ■ Vision    ■ Cognitive    ■ Ambulatory    ■ Self-care    ■ Independent living



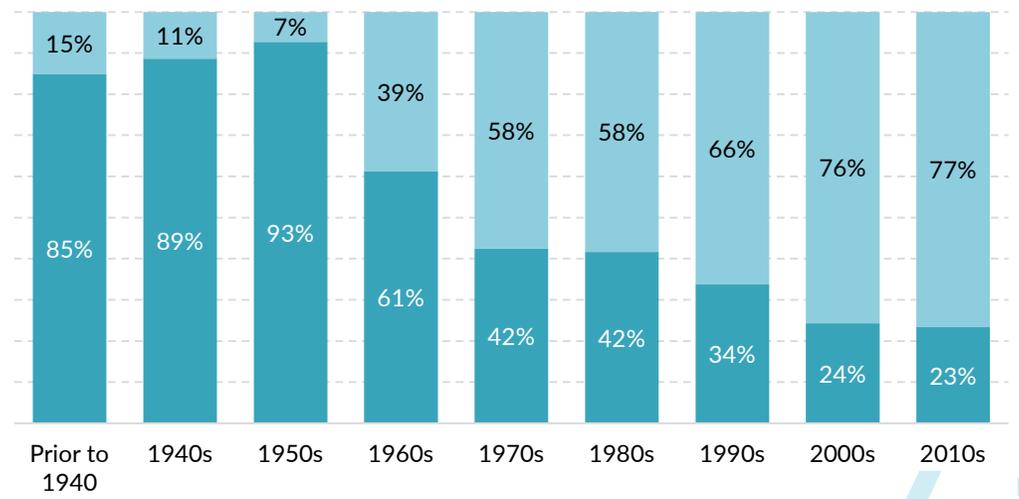
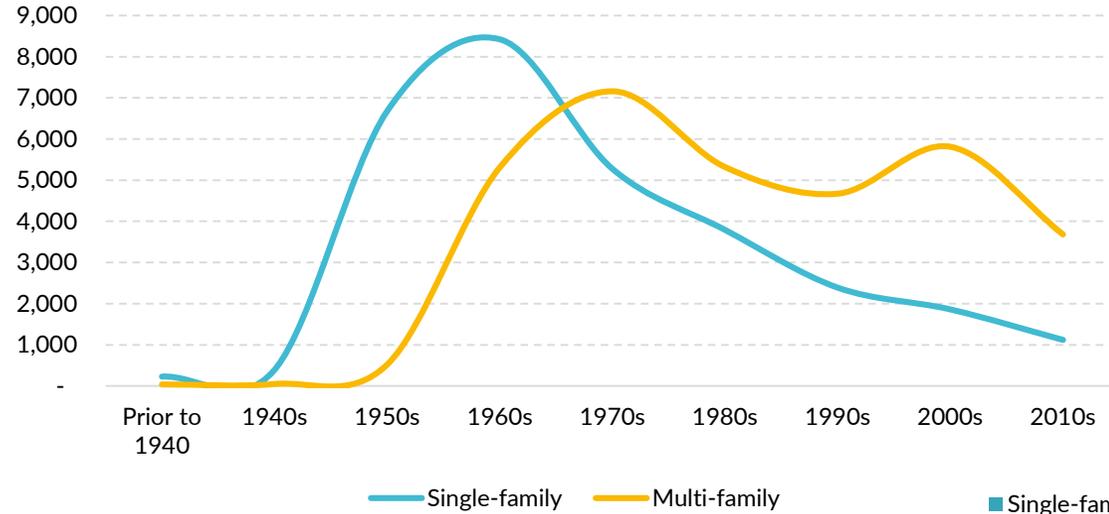
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

# Disability Type Definitions

- **Hearing difficulty:** Deaf or having serious difficulty hearing.
- **Vision difficulty:** Blind or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses.
- **Cognitive difficulty:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions.
- **Ambulatory difficulty:** Having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs.
- **Self-care difficulty:** Having difficulty bathing or dressing.
- **Independent living difficulty:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping.
- For more information see:  
<http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html>

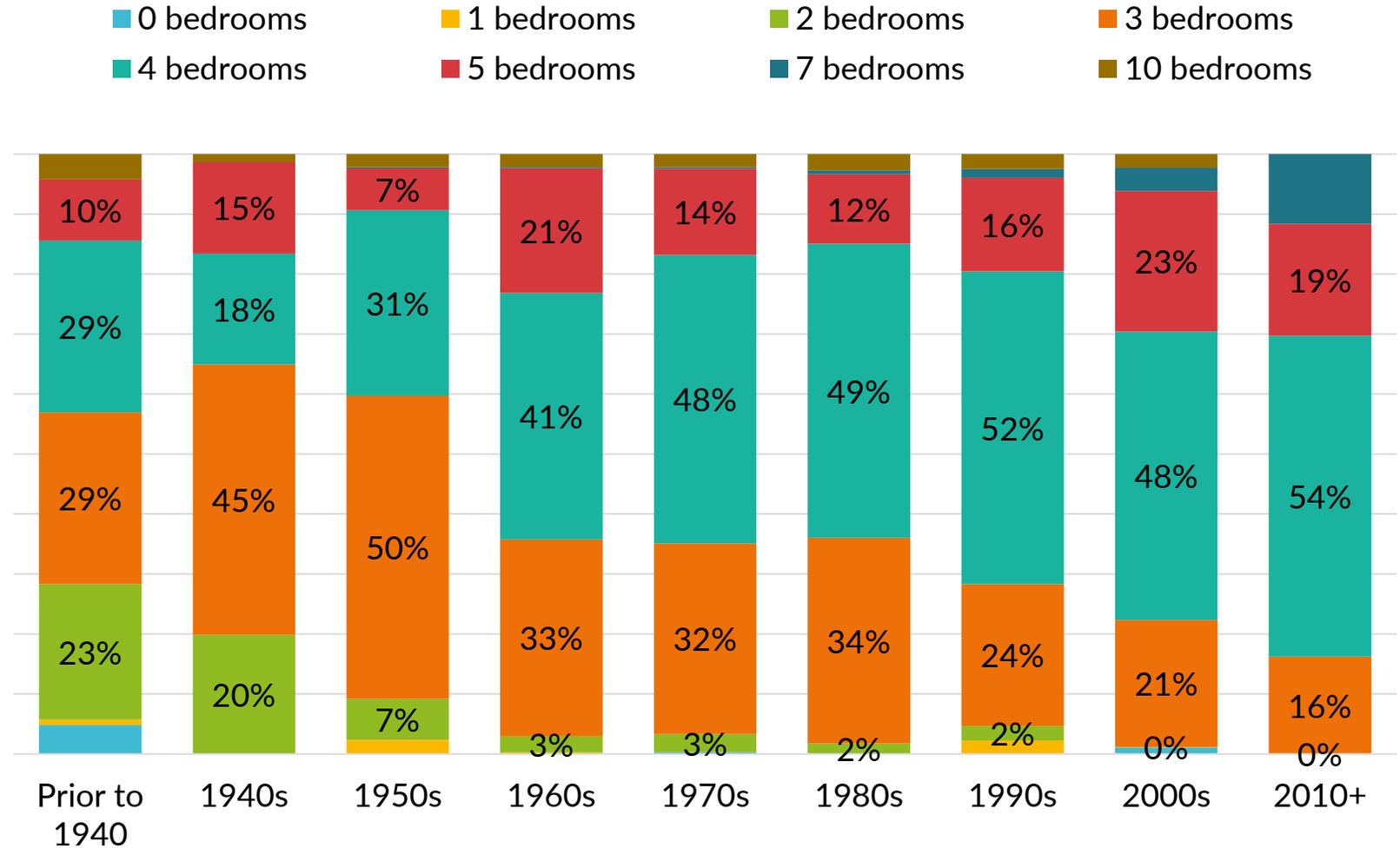


# Housing Construction by Structure Type Trends



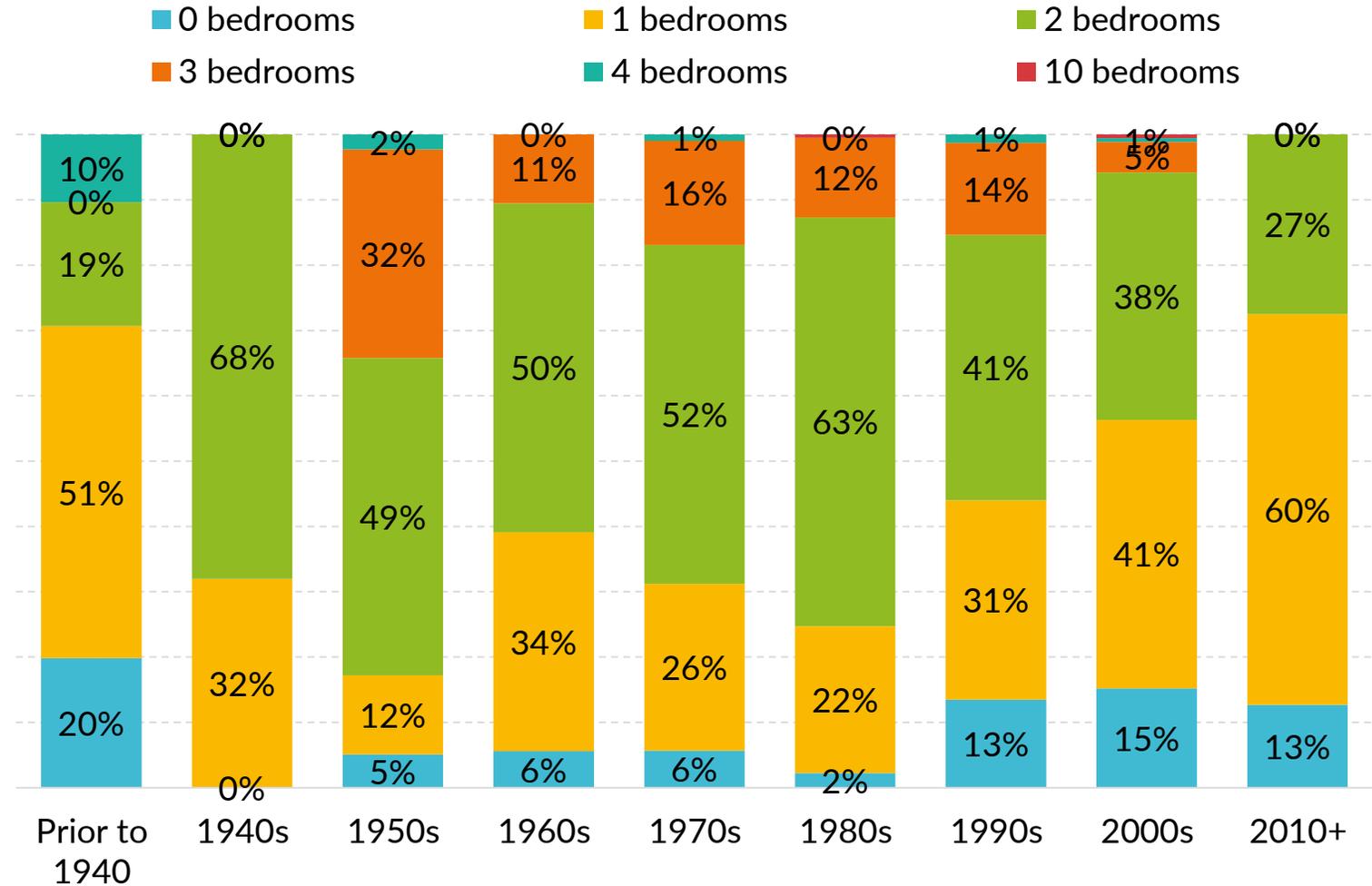
Source: King County Assessor, Parcel data downloaded November 2017

# Single-family housing size trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey for Public Use Microdata for PUMA 05210.

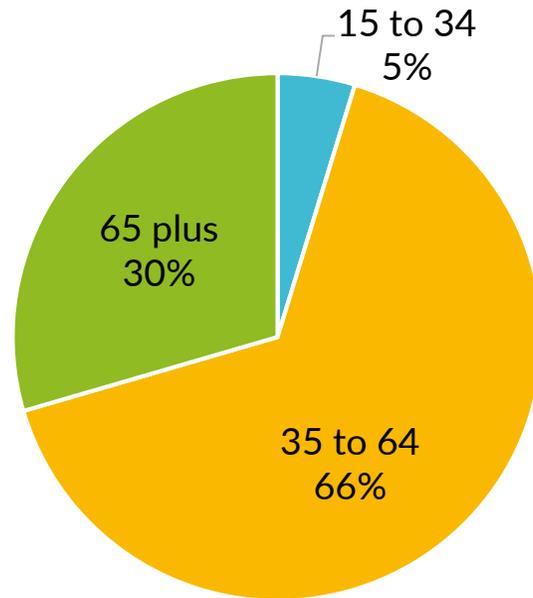
# Multi-family housing size trends



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey for Public Use Microdata for PUMA 05210.

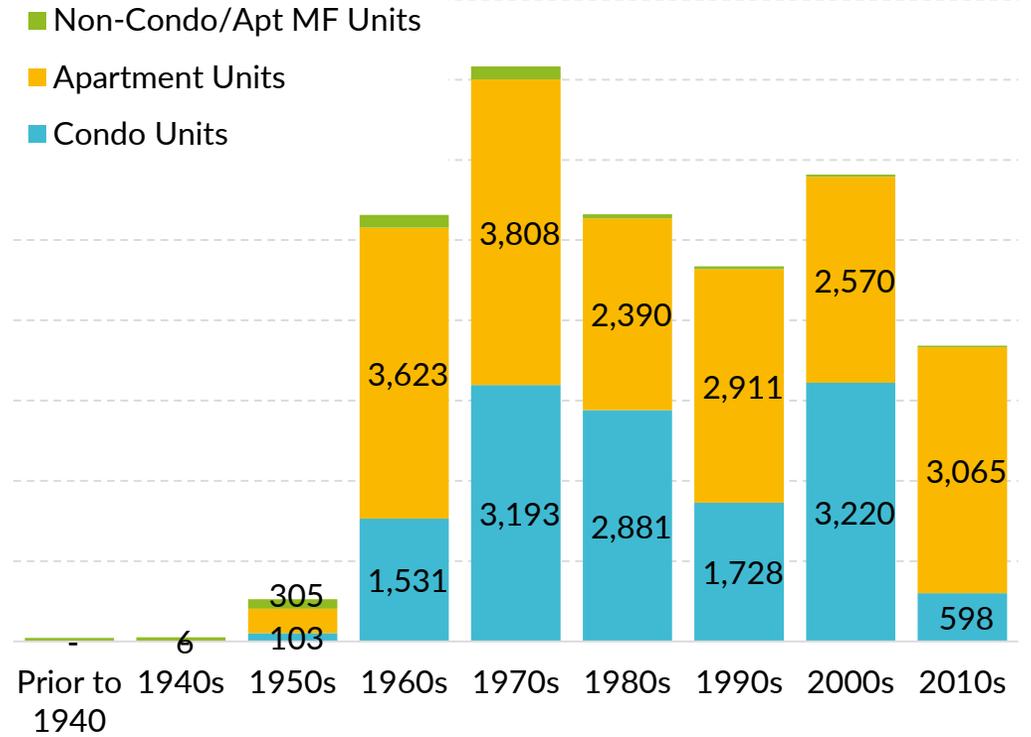
# Single-family housing by age of householder

Single-family housing by age of householder



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

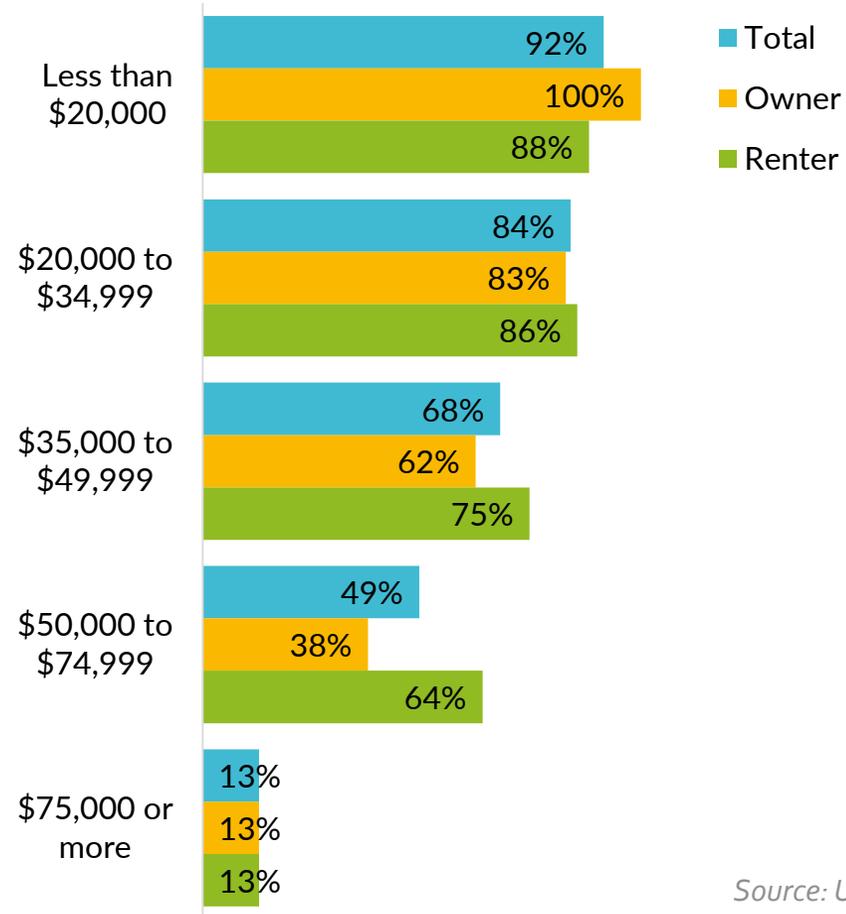
Tenure trends for multi-family housing



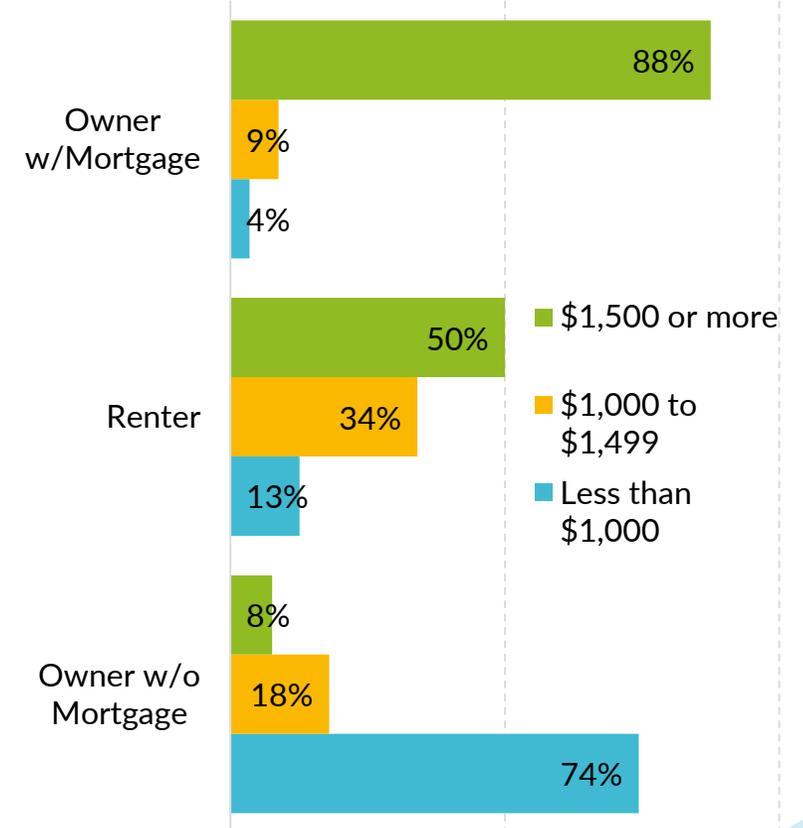
Source: King County Assessor, Parcel data downloaded November 2017

# Housing Affordability and Costs

Percentage of households spending 30% or more of income on housing by tenure and household income



Households by Monthly Housing Cost, Tenure and Mortgage Status



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2016 American Community Survey

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey



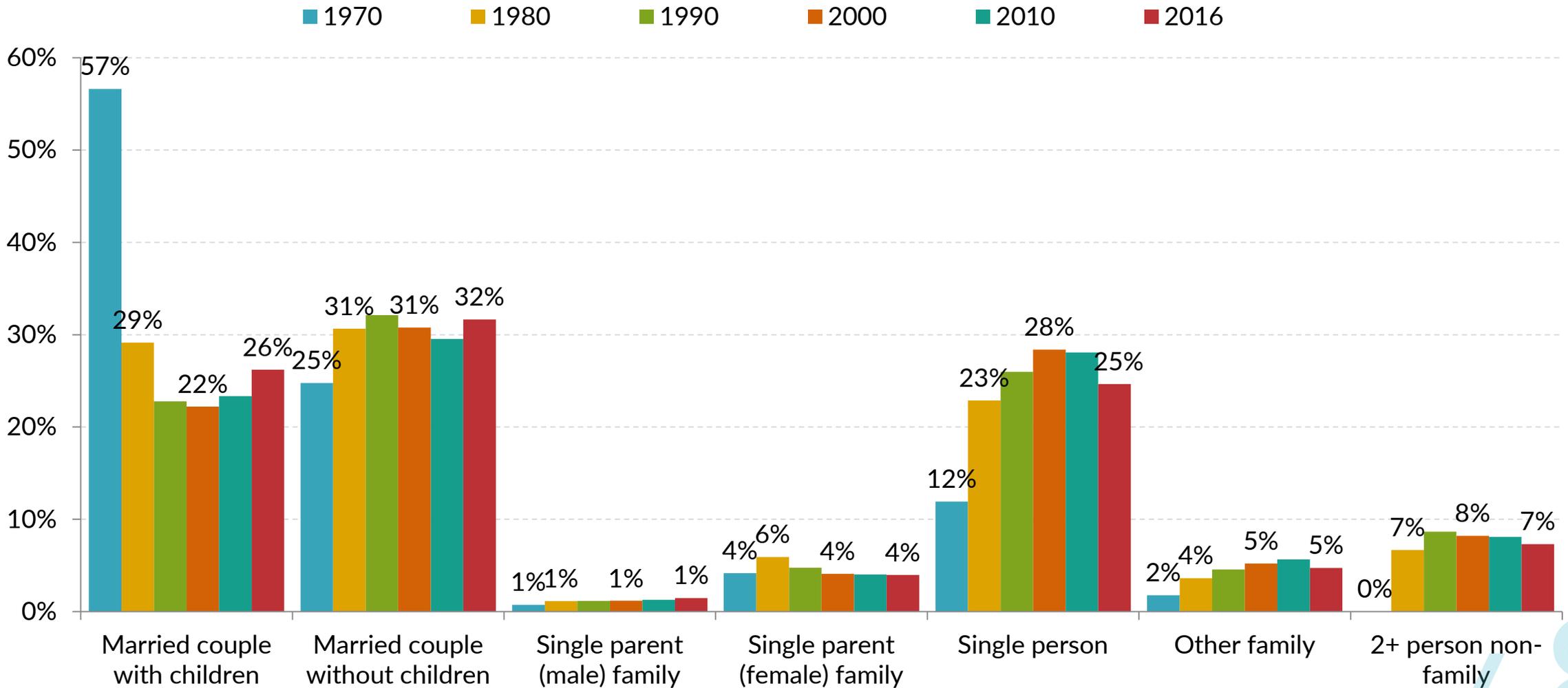
Households



Types and Sizes



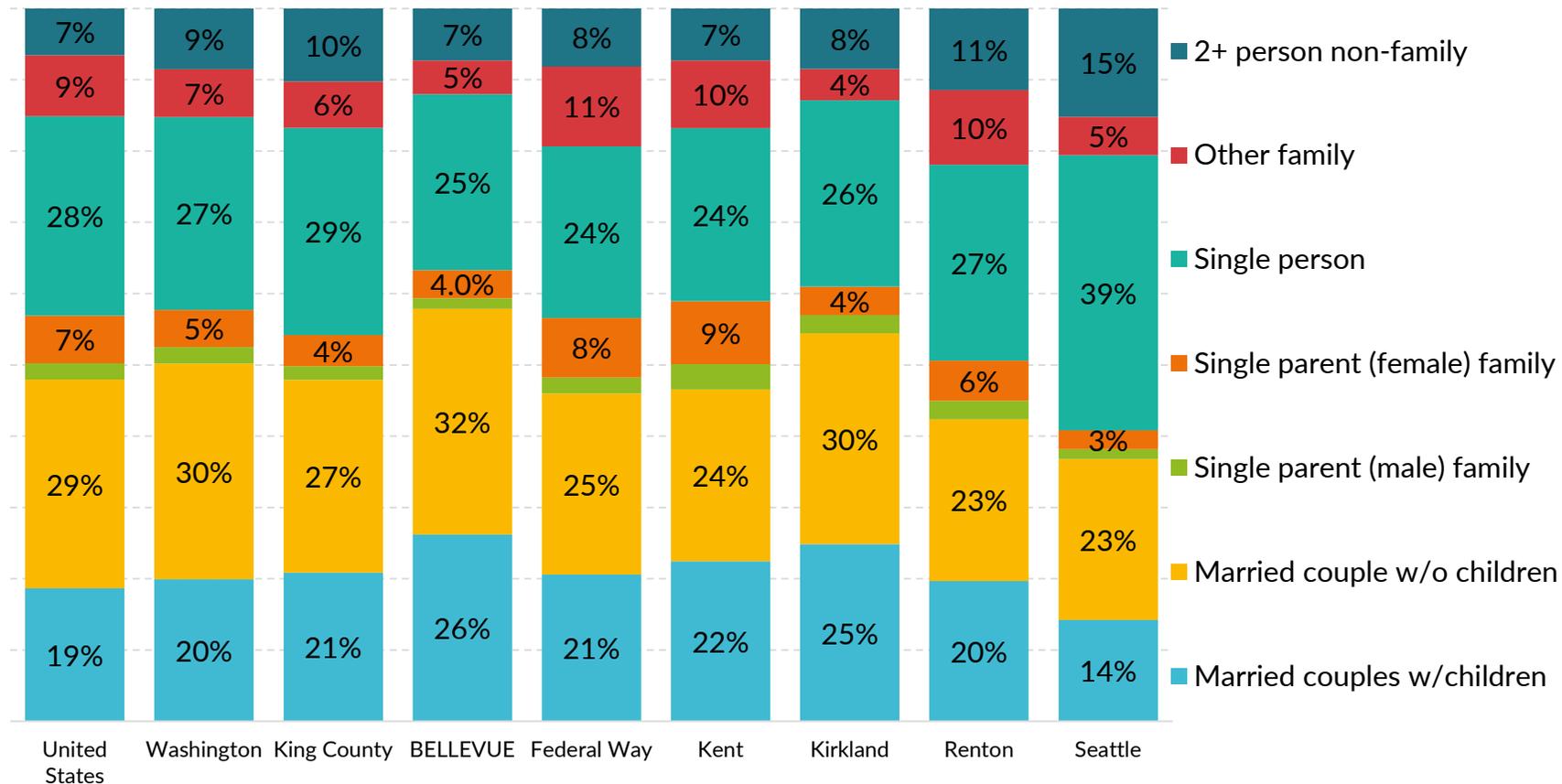
# Household Type Trends, 1970 to 2016



Source: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

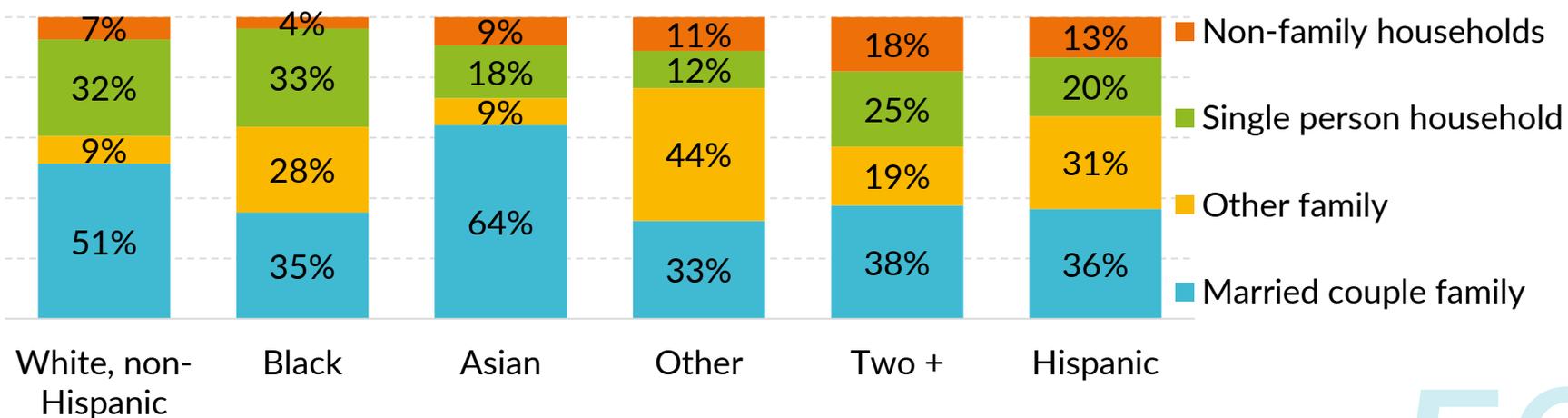
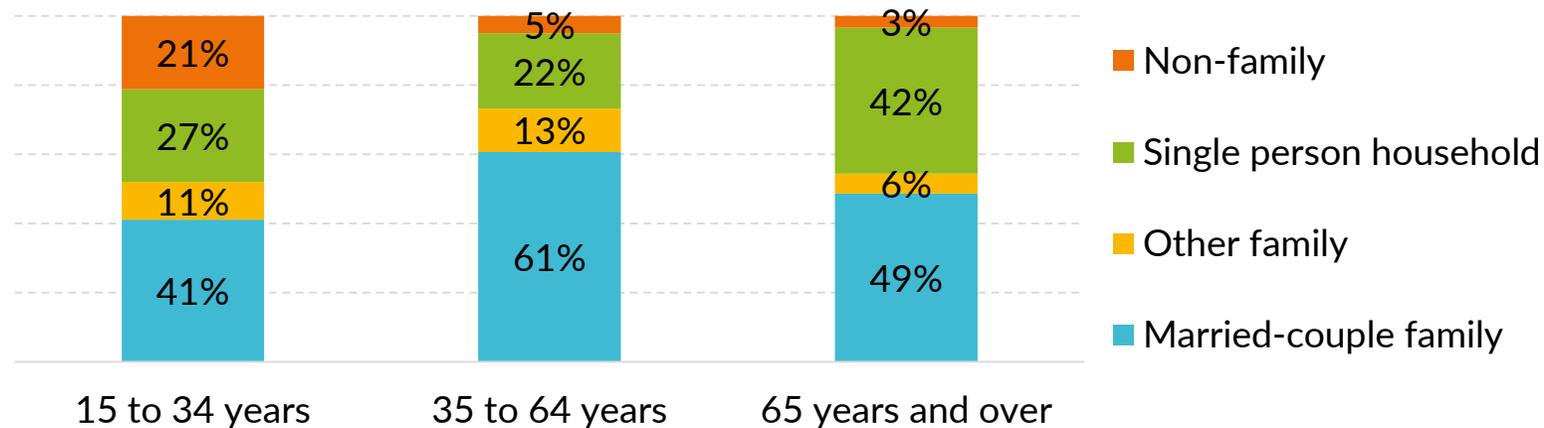


# Household Type Distribution Comparisons, 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey

# Household Types by Age and Race of Householder, 2011-2015



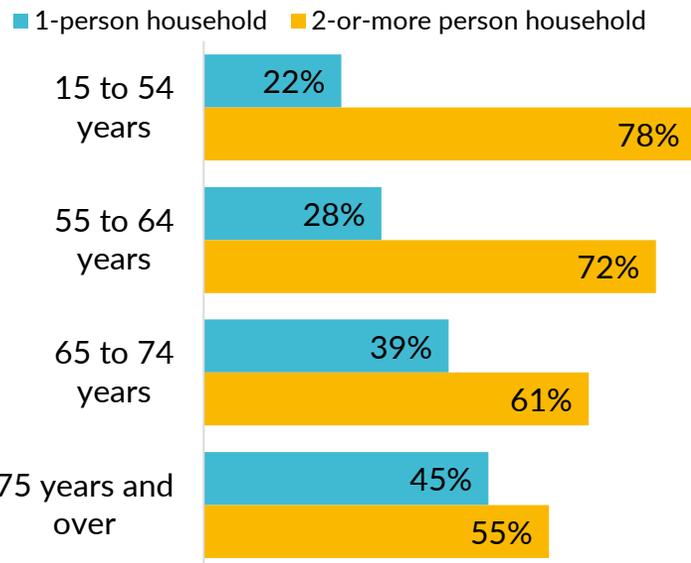
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey for Public Use Microdata for PUMA 05210.

# Household Size: Trends and Comparisons

## Average Household Size – Population per Household



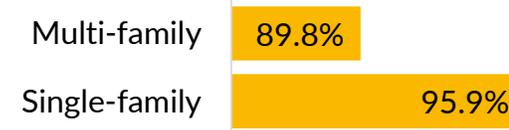
## Household Size by Age



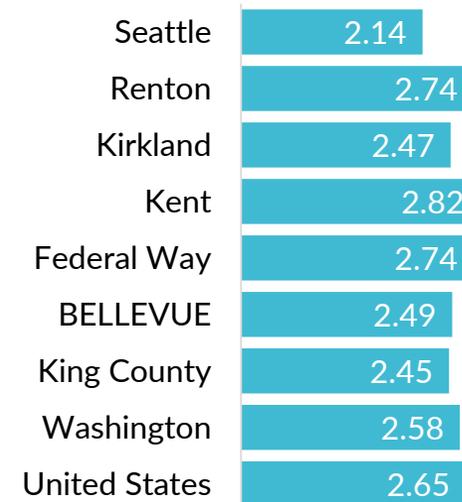
## Average Household Size by Structure Type



## Occupancy Rate by Structure Type



## Average Household Size Comparisons



Source: Trends – IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey; Structure type and Size by age – U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey; Comparisons – U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.



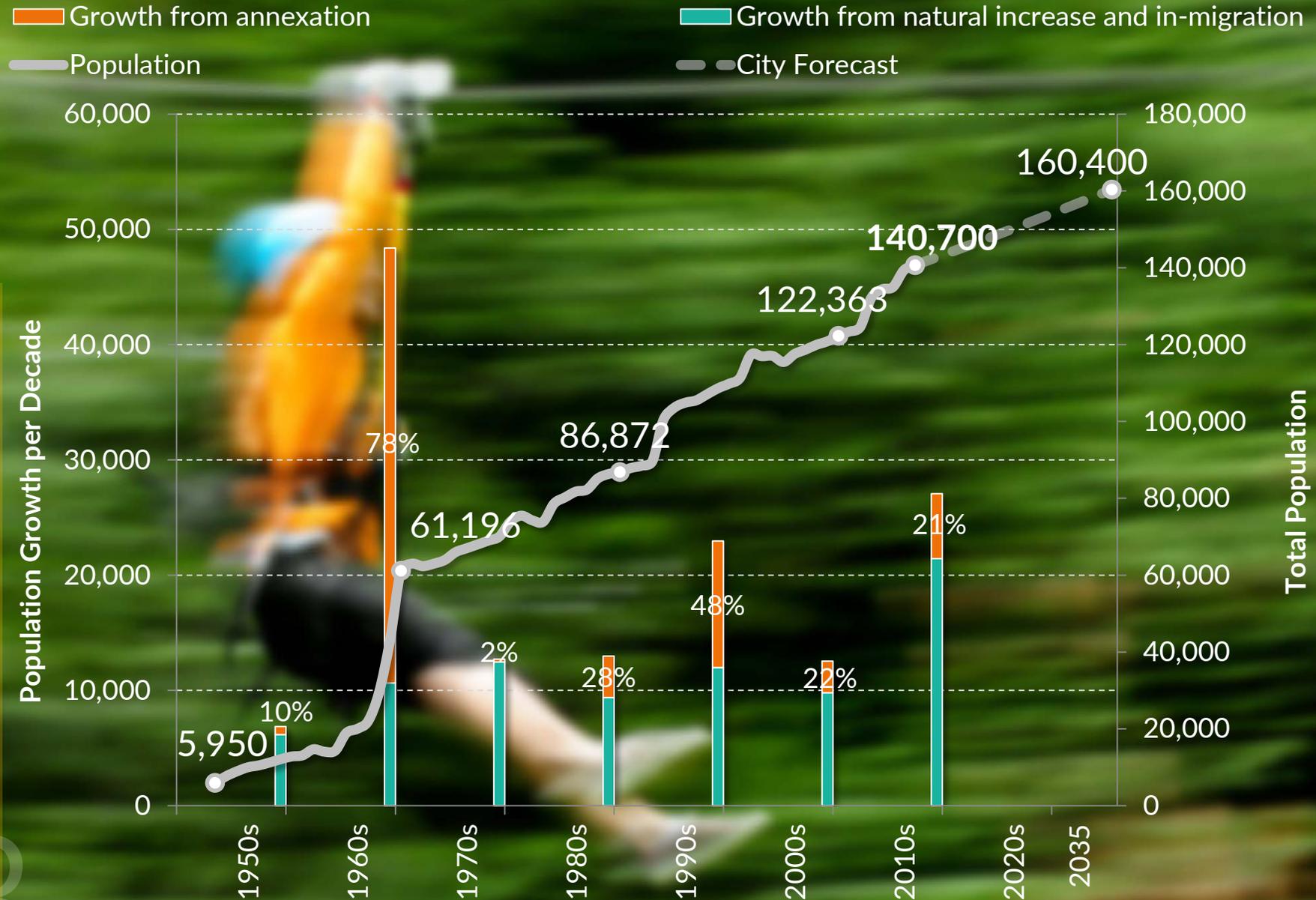
# Population Trends and Projections



# Drivers of population growth

Convenient access to:

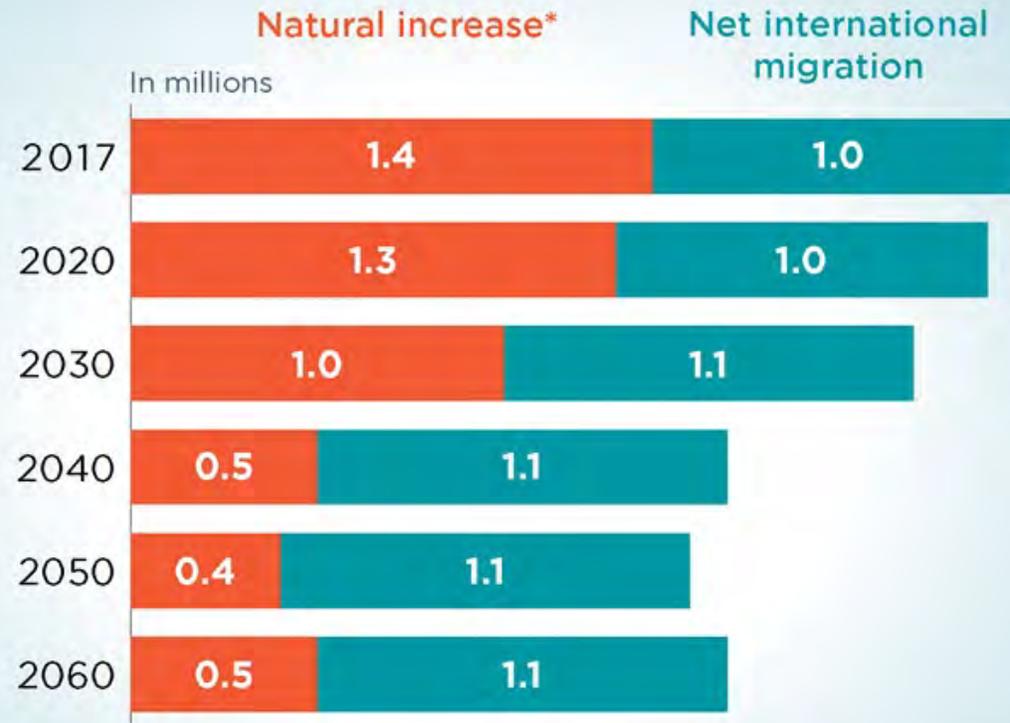
- Jobs
- Good schools
- Goods and services
- Parks, nature and open space
- Strong and safe communities



# Components of Population Growth

## Driving Population Growth

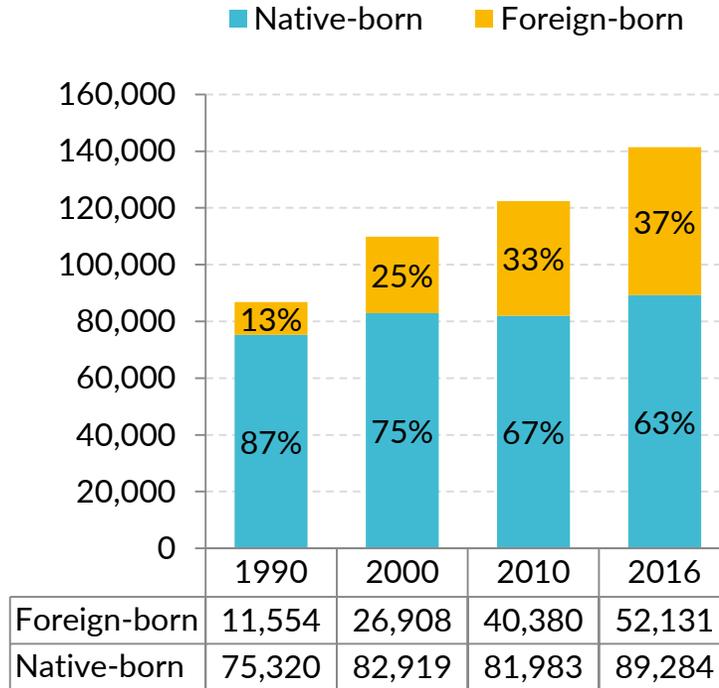
Projected Number of People Added to U.S. Population by Natural Increase and Net International Migration



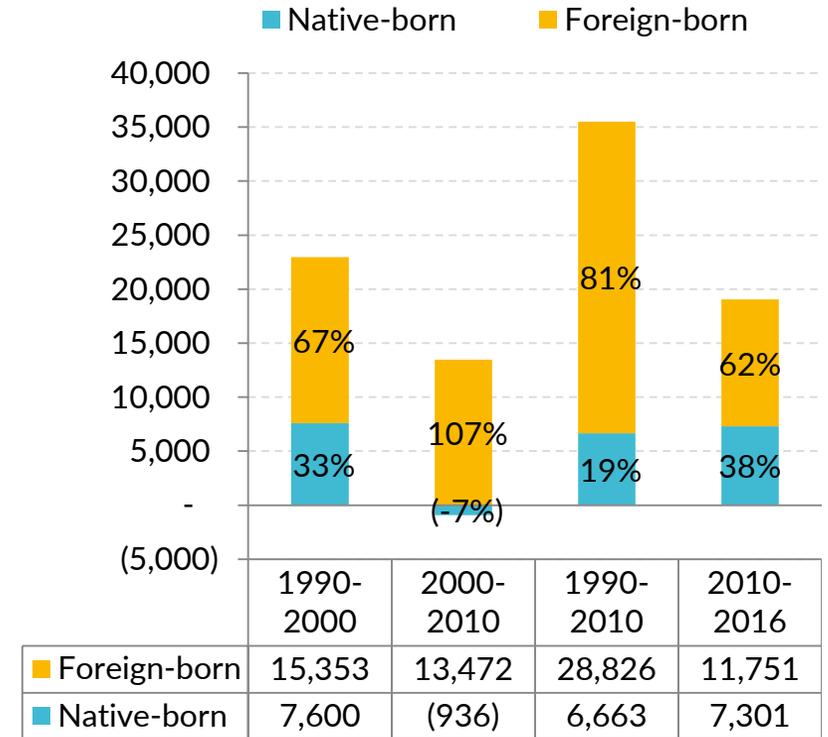
\* Natural increase is the number of people born into the population after subtracting the number of people who have died (i.e., births minus deaths).

# Population Growth by Place of Birth

Percent Foreign and Native Born Trends

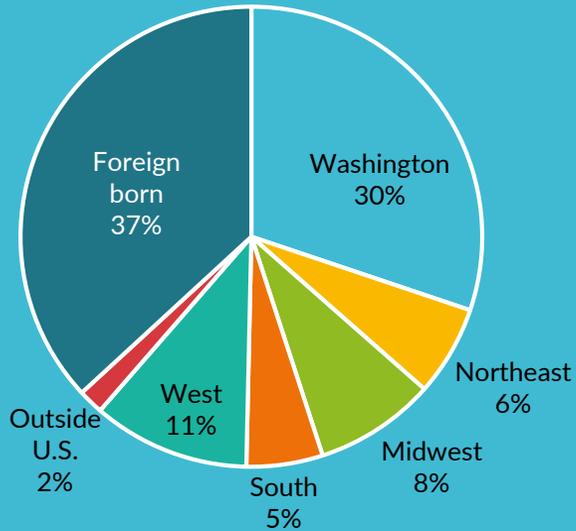


Percentage of Population Growth Foreign and Native Born Trends



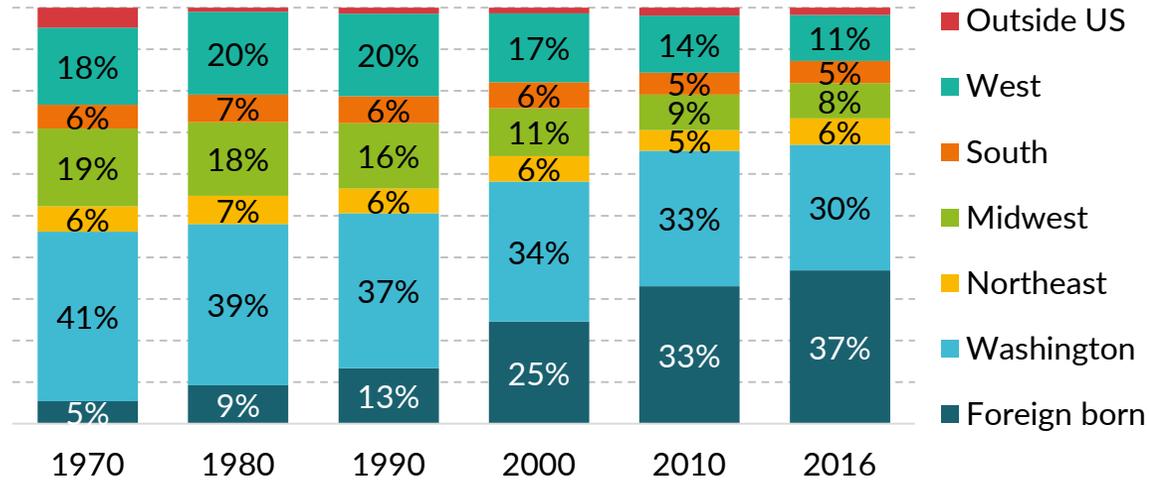
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses and 2010 and 2016 American Community Surveys.

# Place of Birth Trends



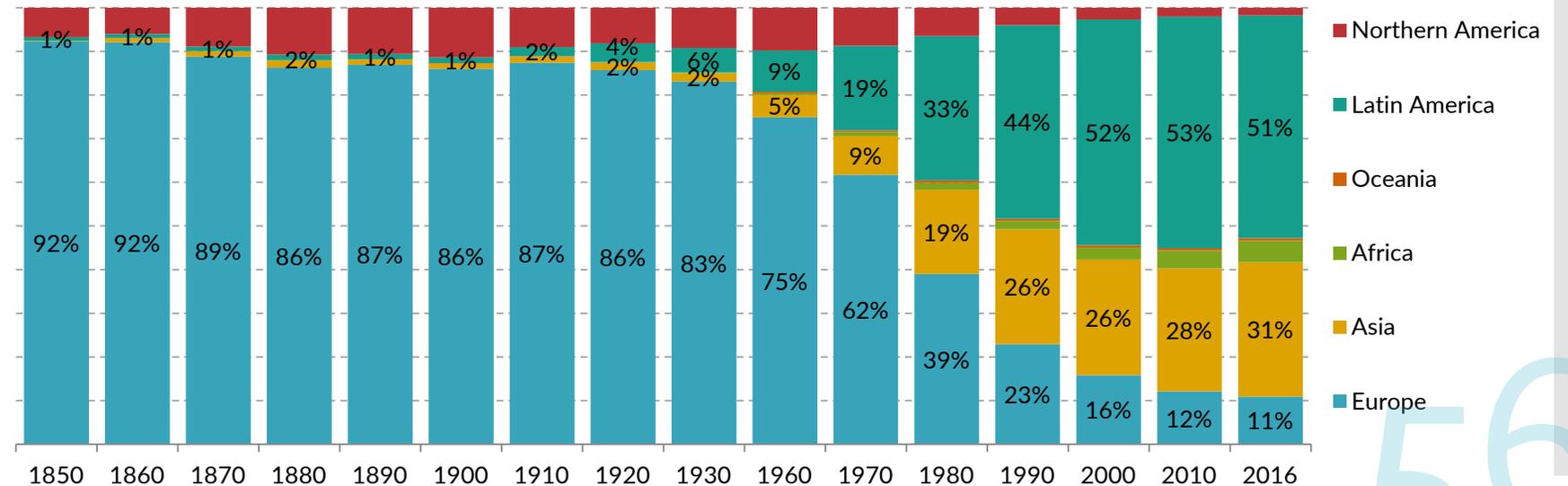
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

## Bellevue Place of Birth Trends



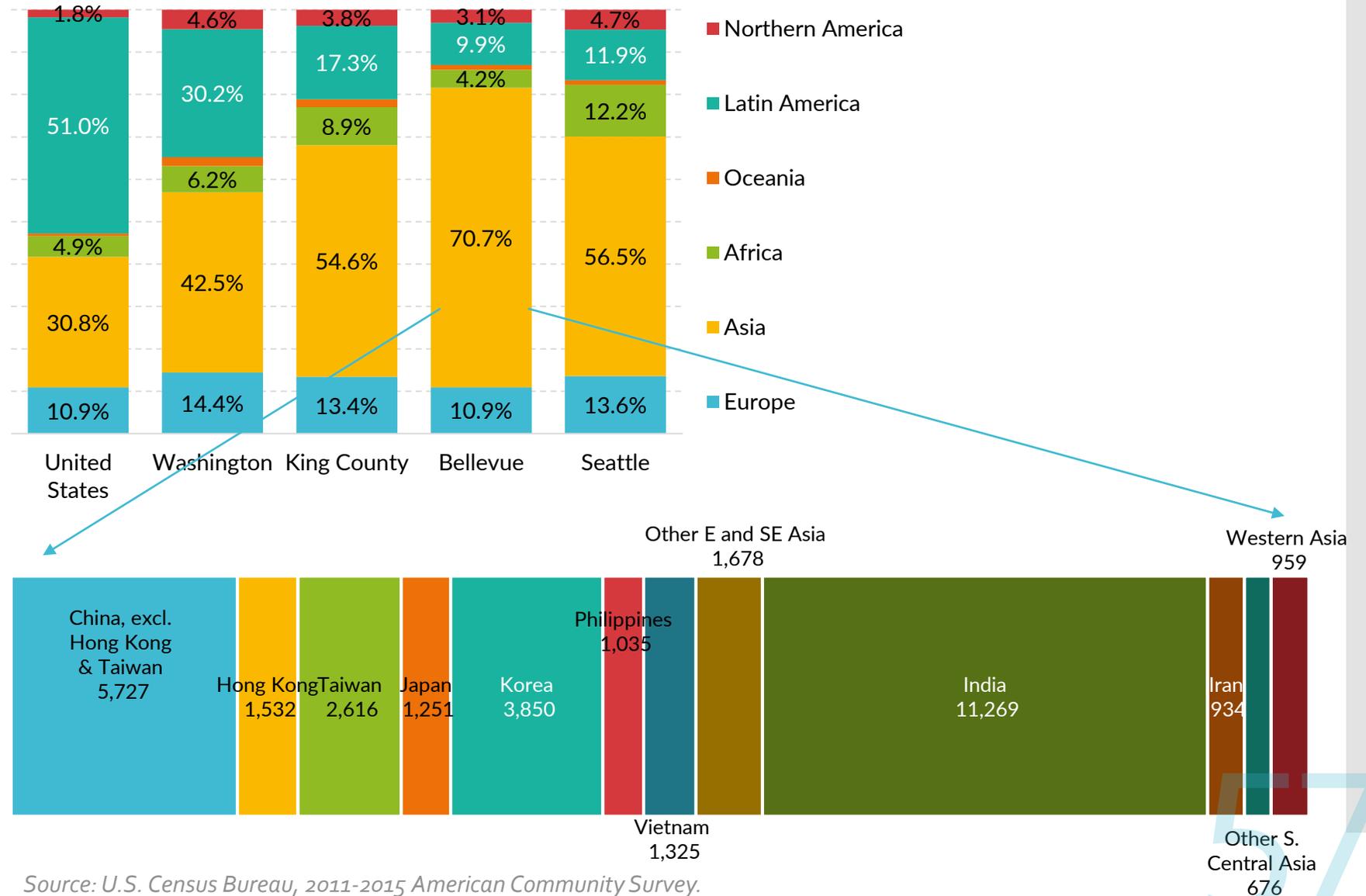
Sources: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

## United States Trends in the World Region of Birth of Foreign Born Residents

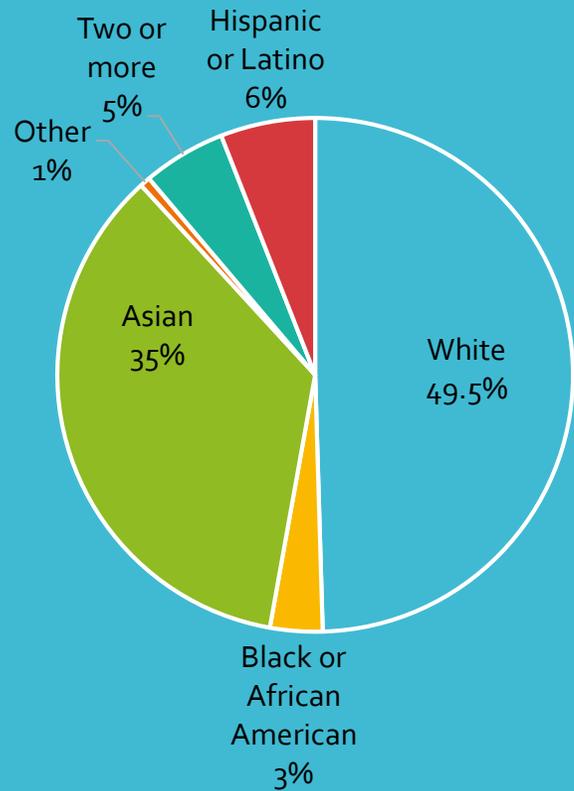


Source: Gibson, Campbell J. and Emily Lennon, "Historical Census Statistics on the foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990" Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, February 1999, Population Division Working Paper No. 29 [www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html](http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0029/twps0029.html)

# World Region of Birth Comparisons, 2016 and Bellevue's Asian County Breakdown



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.



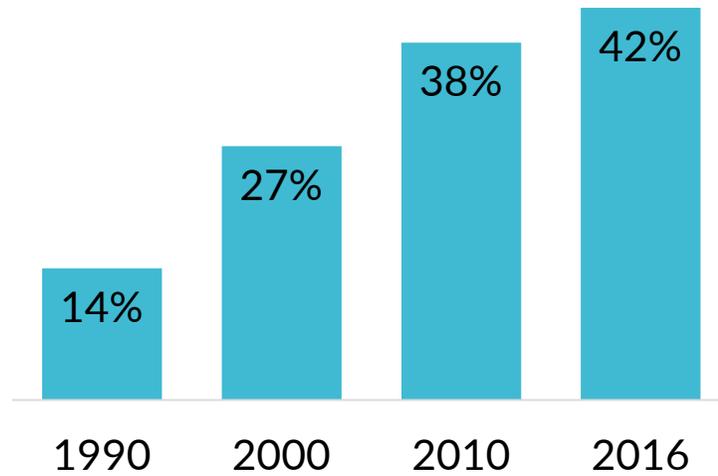
# Cultural Diversity

Languages spoken at home, Race/Ethnicity

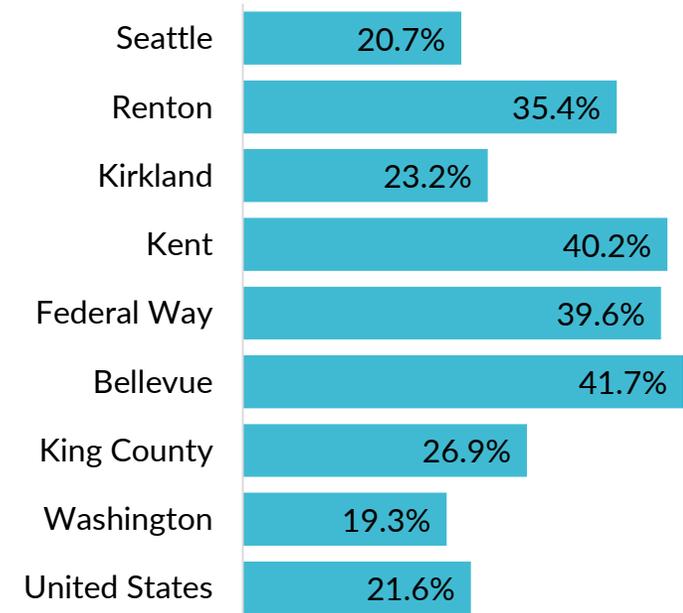
# Language Spoken at Home

## Percent who Speak a Language Other than English at Home:

### Bellevue Trends



### Comparisons



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses and 2010 and 2016 American Community Surveys.

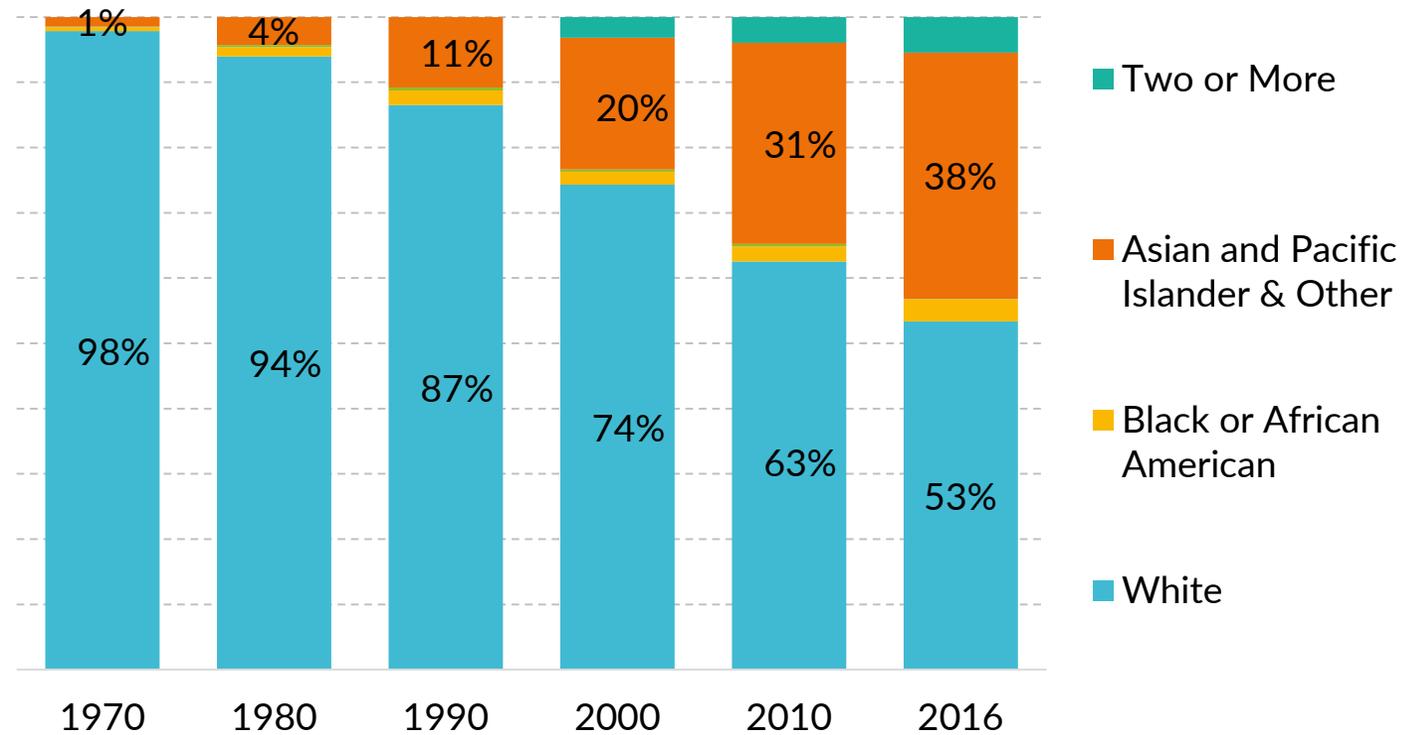
# Top Languages Spoken at Home Other Than English, 2011-2015

Language	Bellevue Citywide		Speak English less than "very well"	
	Estimate	Percent of Pop 5 and Over	Estimate	Percent speaking specific lang.
Chinese	11,983	9%	5,945	50%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	7,121	6%	3,451	48%
Other Asian languages	5,204	4%	1,329	26%
Korean	4,260	3%	2,180	51%
Hindi	3,818	3%	838	22%
Russian	2,900	2%	1,305	45%
Japanese	1,862	1%	795	43%
Other Indic languages	1,618	1%	567	35%
Vietnamese	1,431	1%	776	54%
French (incl. Patois, Cajun)	1,340	1%	122	9%
Other Indo-European languages	1,001	1%	379	38%
Tagalog	879	1%	335	38%
Persian	831	1%	414	50%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey



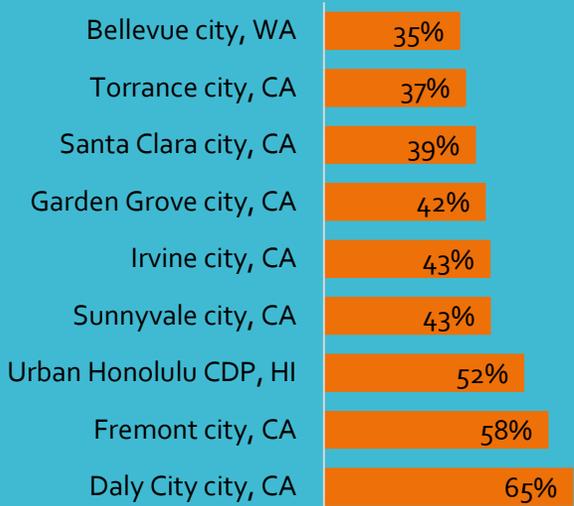
# Race and Ethnicity Distribution Trends



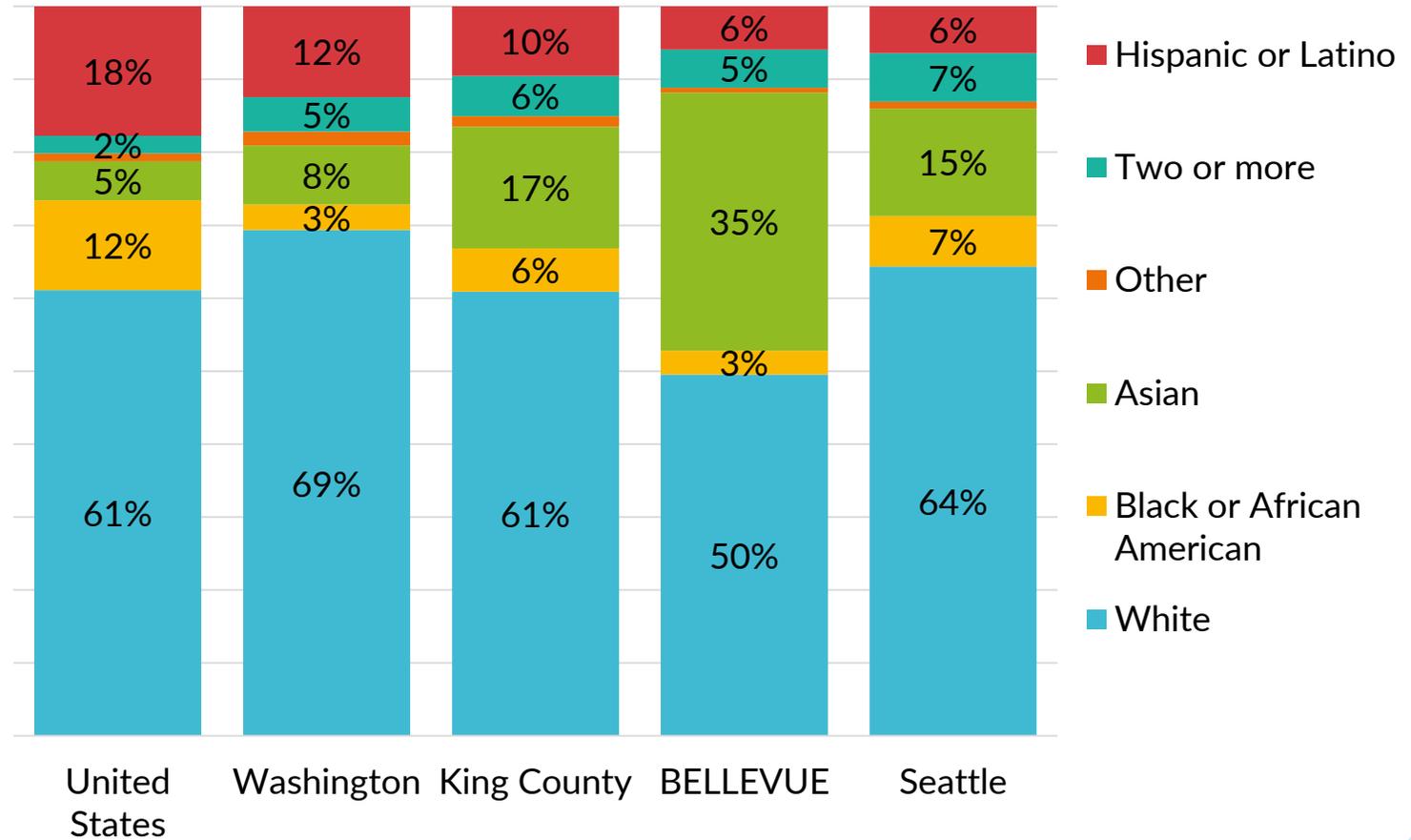
Source: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Race/Ethnicity Comparisons, 2016

## Percent Asian, 2016

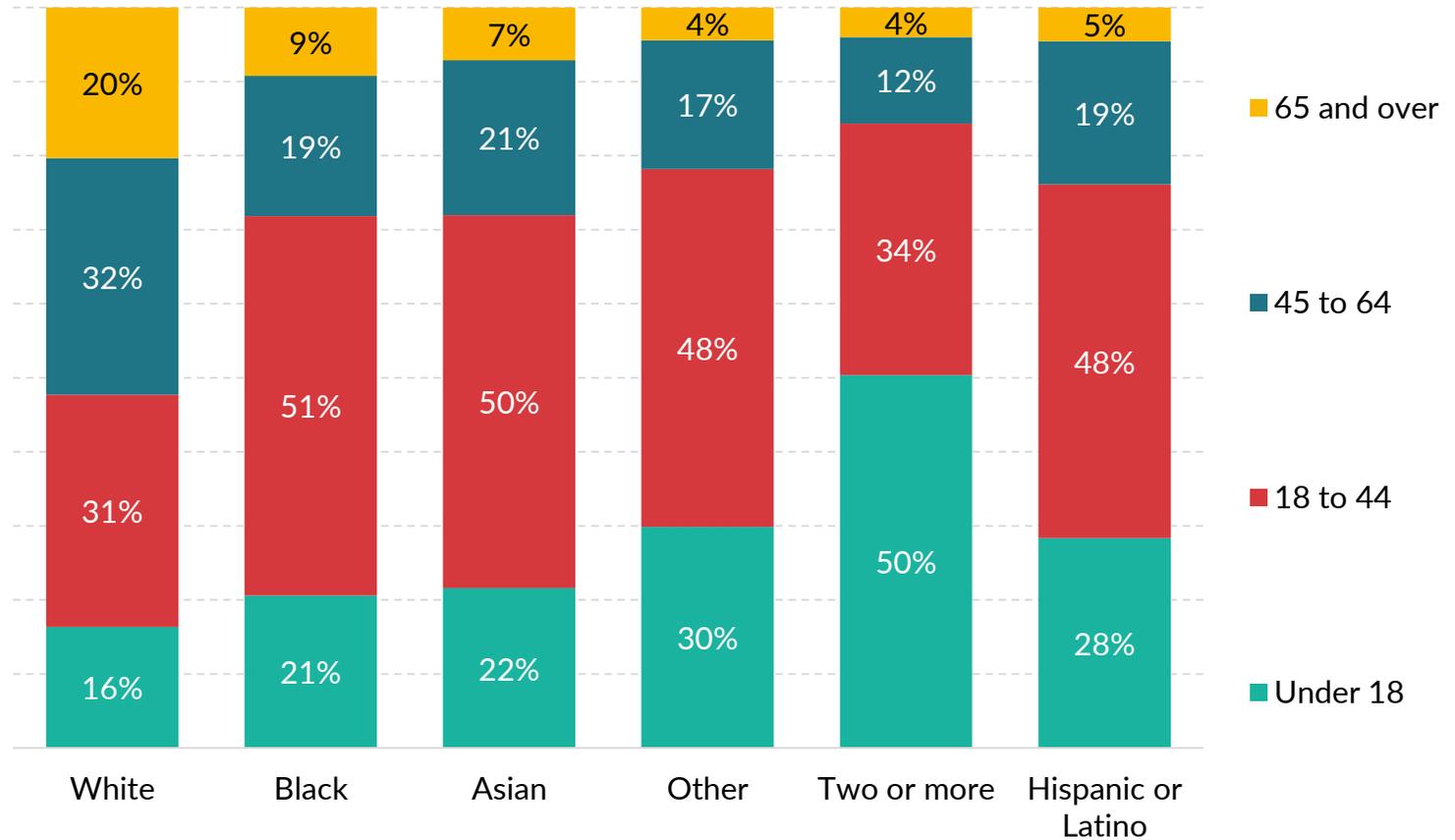


Ranking of large cities with 100K in population or more



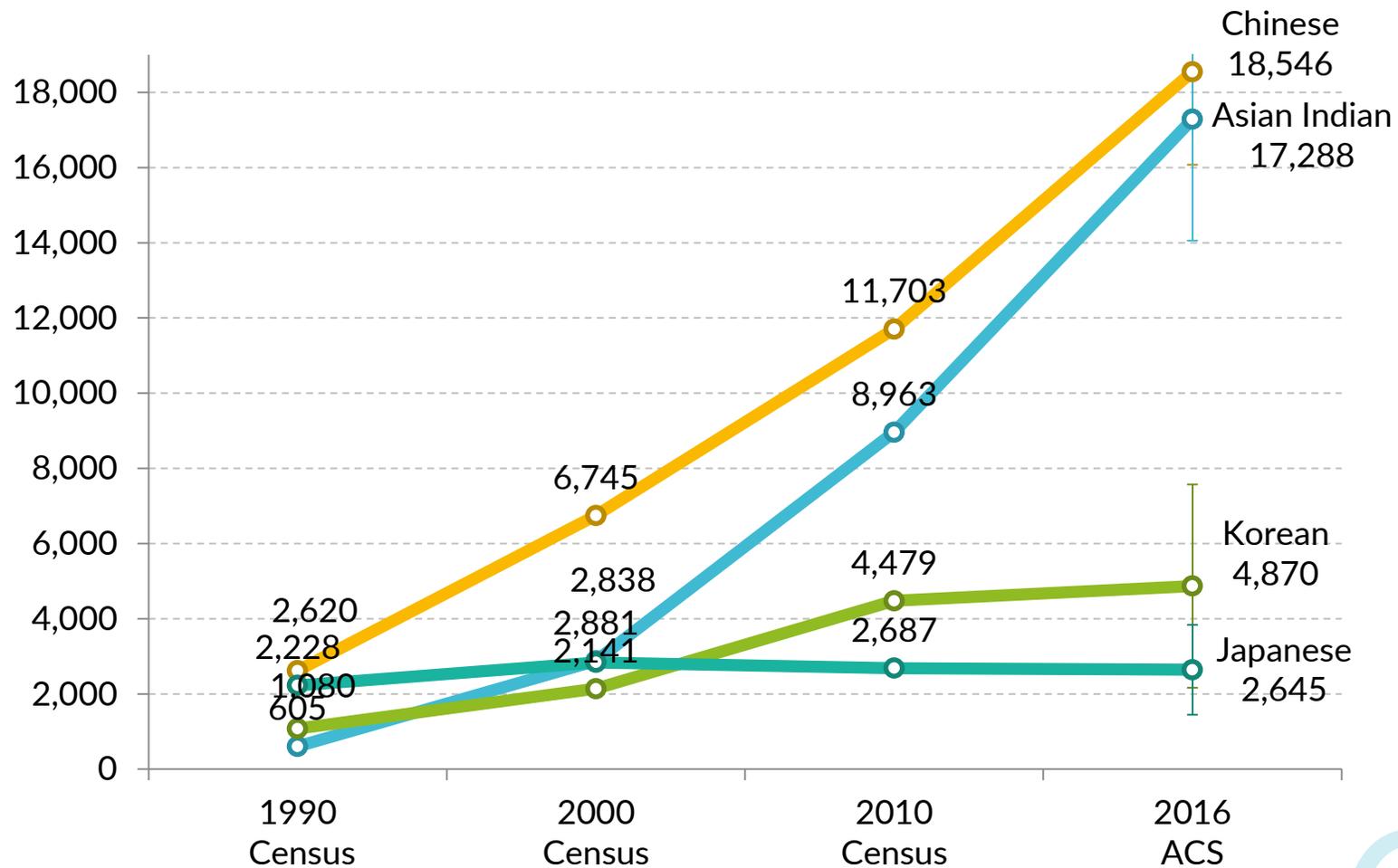
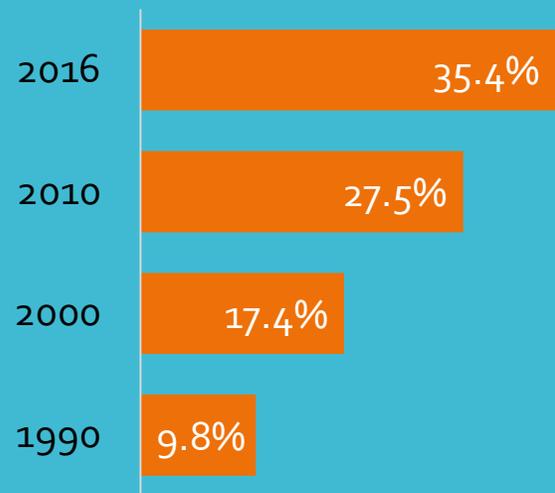
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Race / Ethnicity by Age

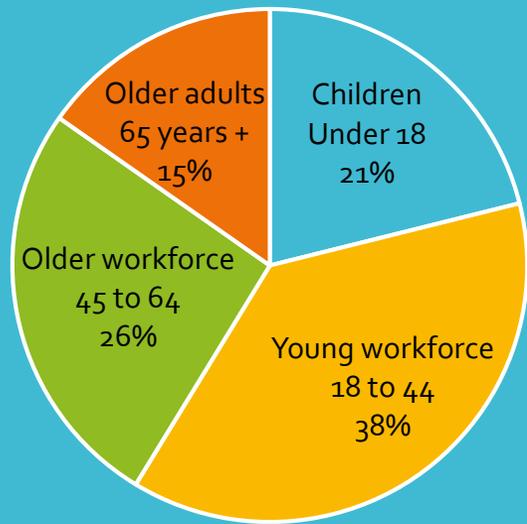


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey

# Bellevue's Asian Population Trends



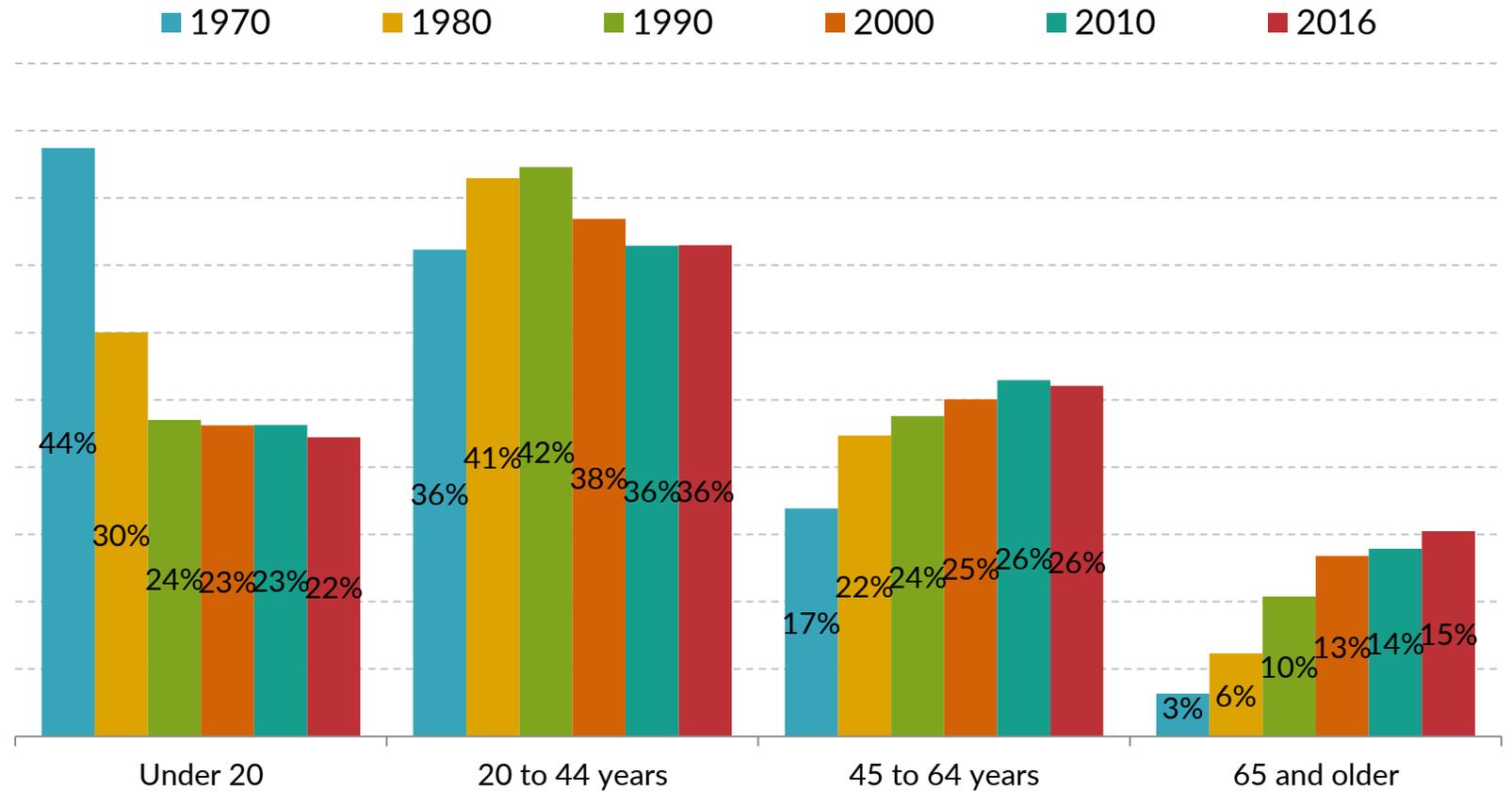
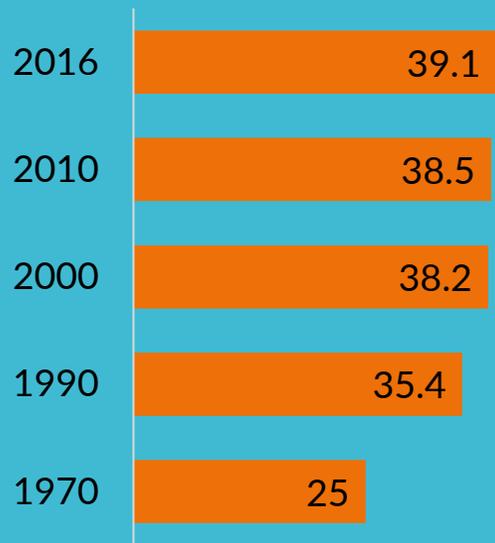
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, 2010 censuses and 2016 American Community Survey.



# Age

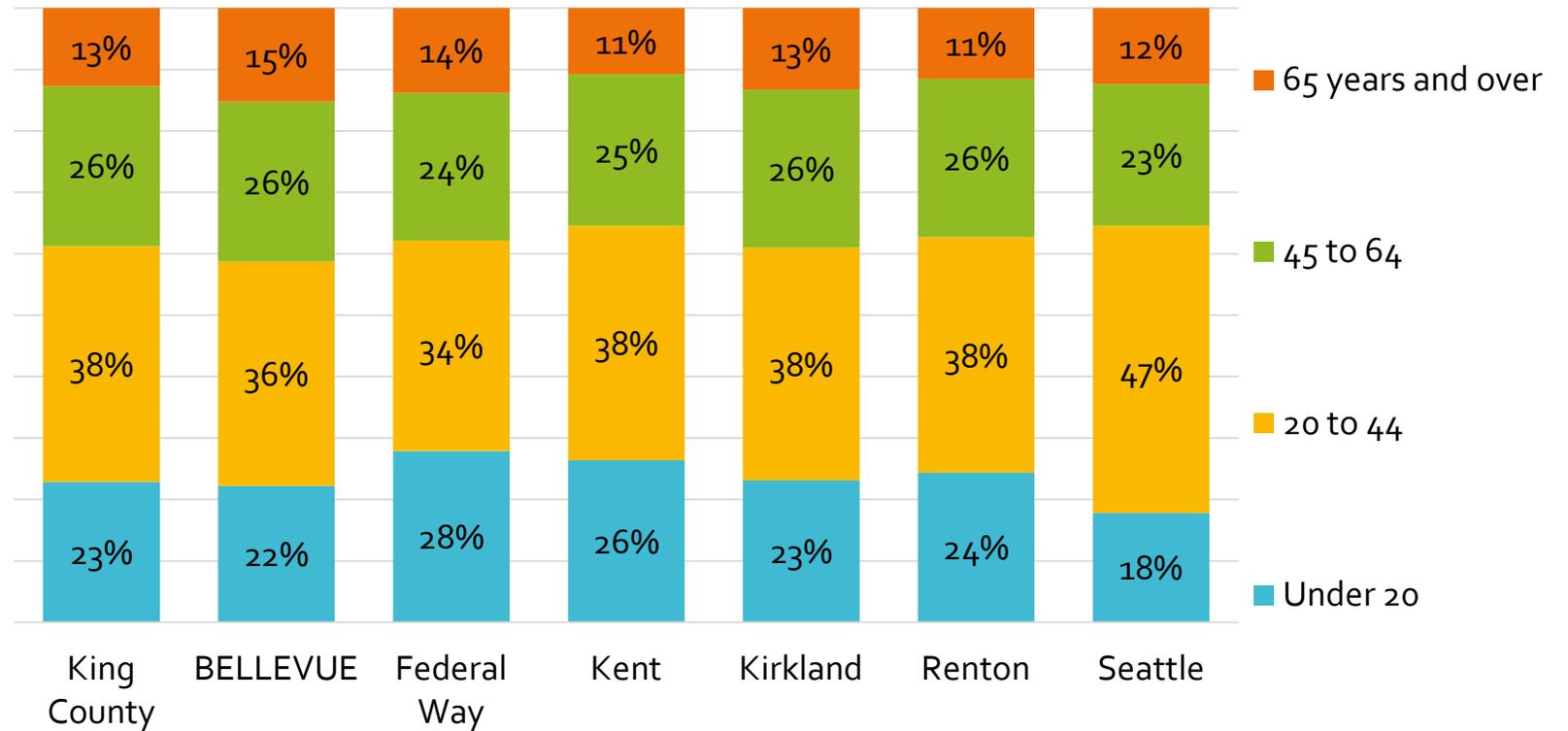
Distributions, Trends, Comparisons and Projections

# Age Distribution and Median Age Trends



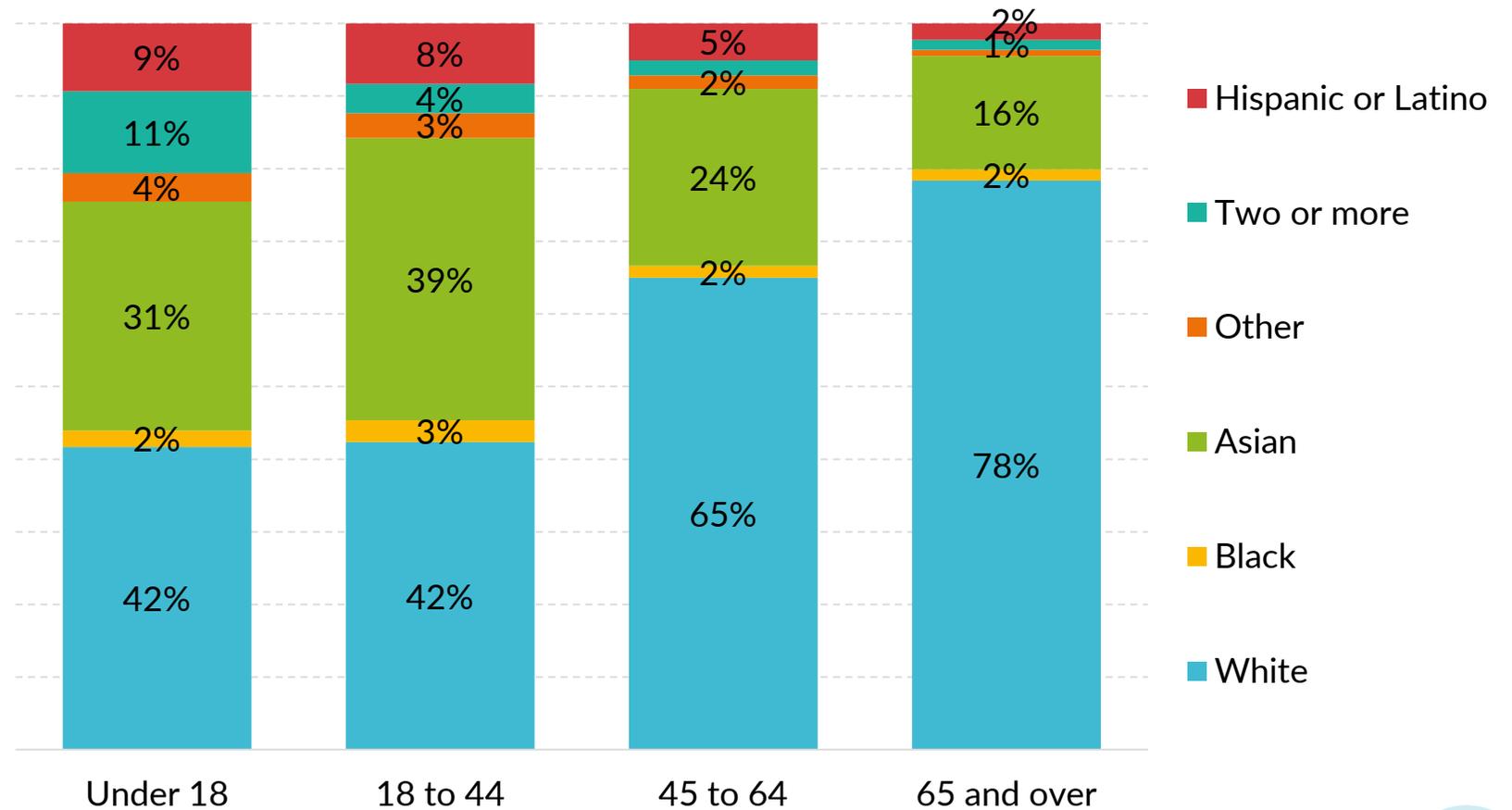
Source: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org) and U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Age Distribution Comparisons



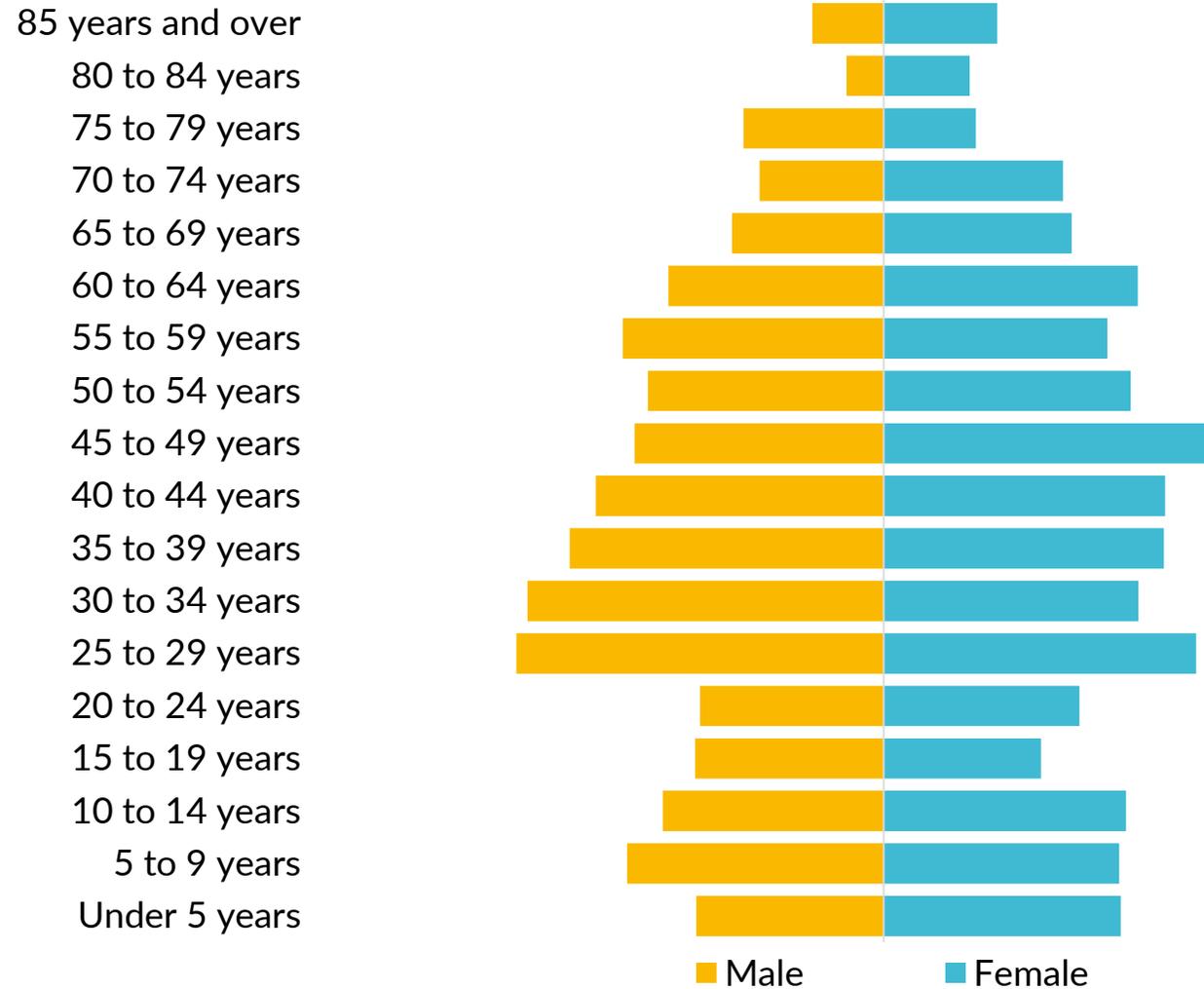
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# Age by Race / Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.

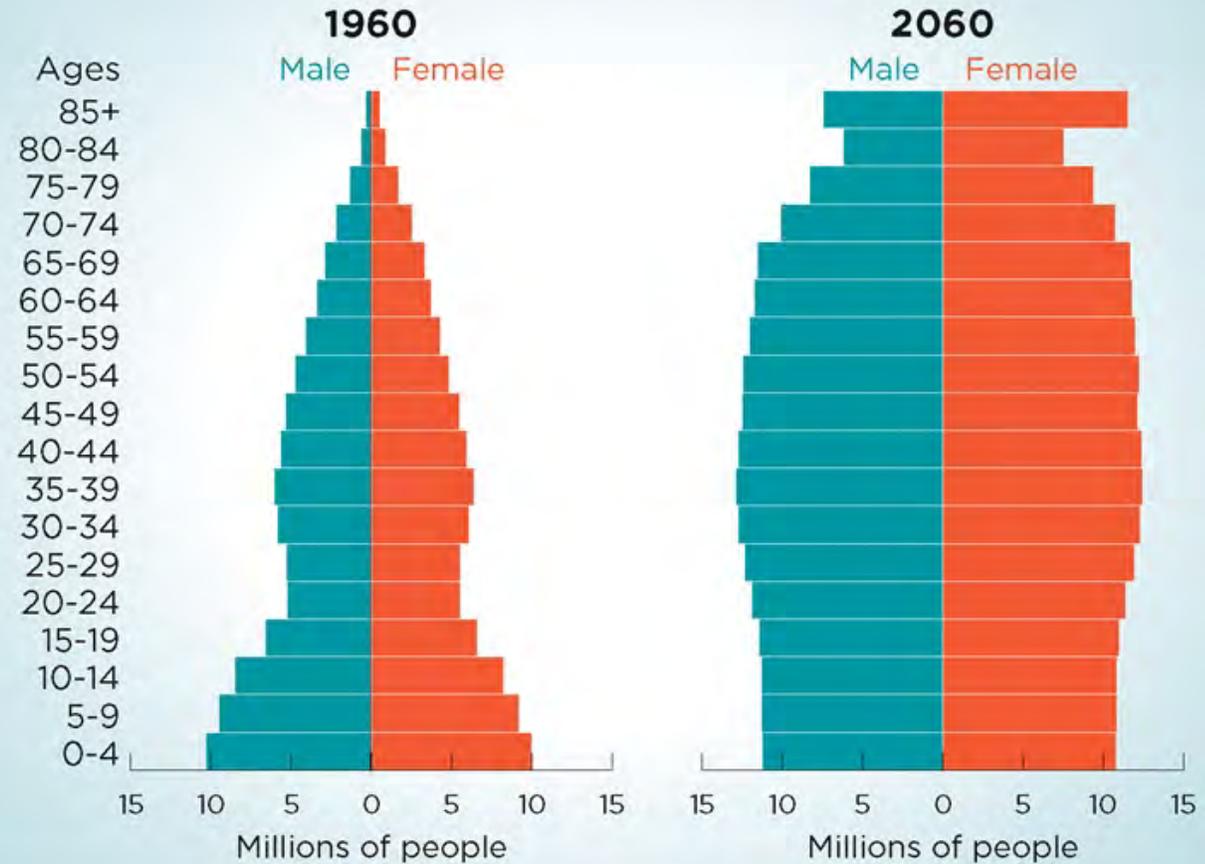
# Bellevue's Population Pyramid, 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.

# From Pyramid to Pillar: A Century of Change

Population of the United States





# An Aging Nation

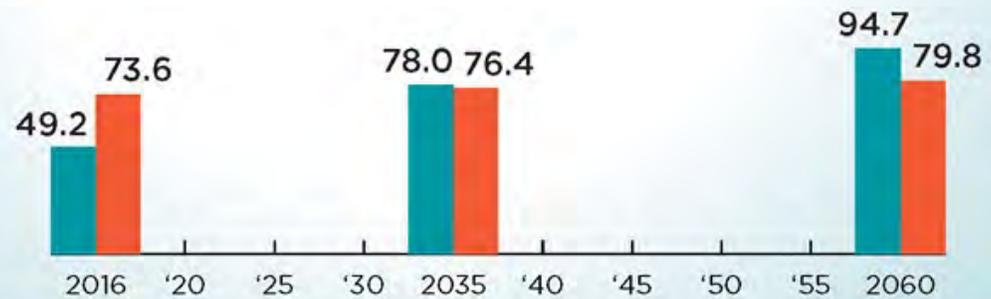
Projected Number of Children  
and Older Adults

For the First Time in U.S. History Older Adults Are  
Projected to Outnumber Children by 2035

Projected  
percentage  
of population

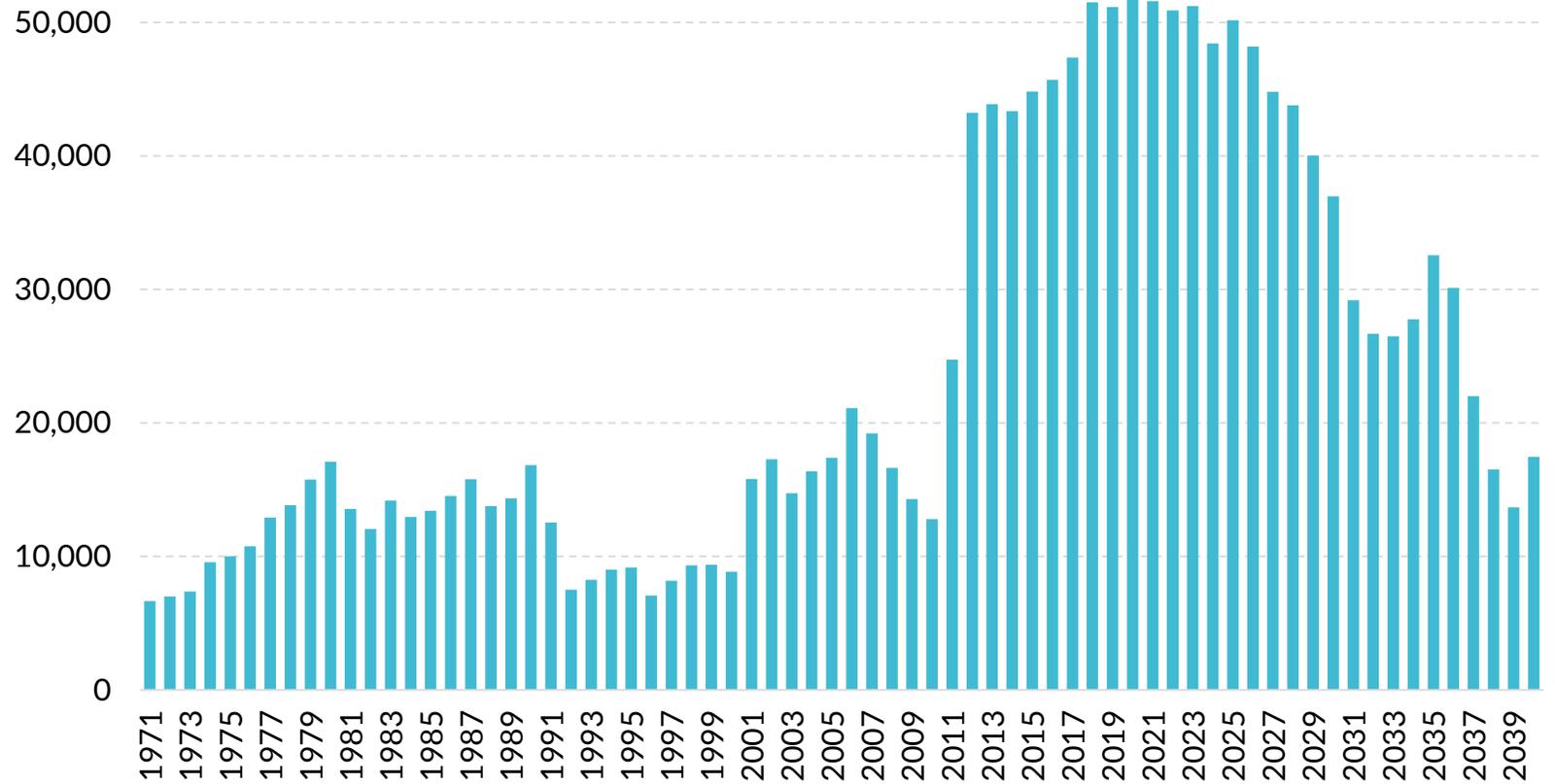


Projected  
number  
(millions)



Note: 2016 data are estimates not projections.

# Trends and Projections in Annual Increases in the Older Adult Population, 65 years and over



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division, State Population Forecast 2010-2040, November 16, 2016.

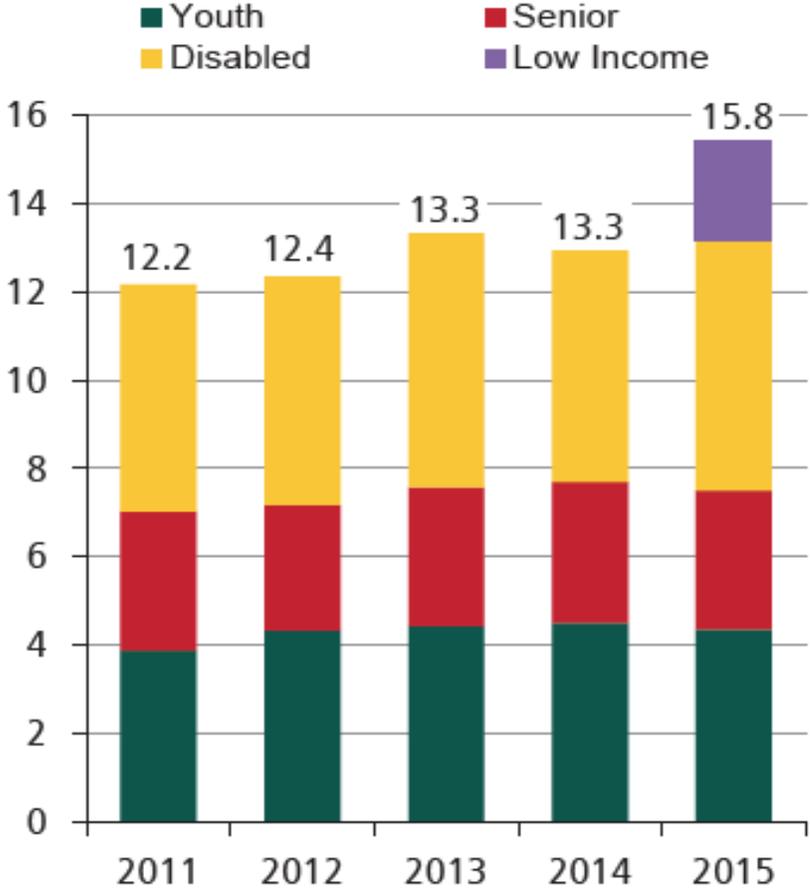


# Transportation

How do older adults get around town?

# Reduced Fare ORCA Trip Trends for Older Adults Plus

Reduced Fare ORCA trips (in millions)



## Discussion

What do you think will happen in the future demographically?

What will it depend upon?

For more  
information...

Gwen Rousseau, Associate Planner-  
Demographer  
City of Bellevue Department of Planning and  
Community Development  
(425) 452-2743  
[grousseau@bellevuewa.gov](mailto:grousseau@bellevuewa.gov)

U.S. Census Bureau  
<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>