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.”

Bellevue City Council Vision
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
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
- 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.
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

Annexations

Population (in 1953): 5,950
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
1960
Population: 12,806
Annexations in 1960s
1960’s

• 1960 – Overlake Memorial Hospital opens on October 16th
• 1961 – Crossroads Shopping Center opens
• 1963 – Evergreen Point Floating Bridge opens
• 1966 – Bellevue Community College opens on January 3rd
• 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
Population: 61,196

Age Distribution:

- Under 20: 44%
- Young workforce 20 to 44: 36%
- Older workforce 45 to 64: 17%
- Older adults 65 and over: 3%

Median age: 25

Race/ethnic Distribution:

- White: 97.8%
- Non-white: 2.2%
- Hispanic or Latino: 0.6%
- Black or African American: 0.6%
- AIAN: 0.1%
- Asian and Pacific Islander and Other Race: 1.5%

Annexations in 1970s

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

Population 61,196
Percent People of Color 2%
Percent Foreign born 5%
Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher 37%
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

Annexations in 1980s

Educational Attainment Distribution

- Less than 9th grade: 3%
- 9th grade to 3 years of college: 56%
- 4 plus years of college: 41%

Place of Birth

- Foreign born: 9%
- West: 20%
- Midwest: 18%
- South: 7%
- WA: 39%
- NE: 7%
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
Population: 86,874

Age Distribution:
- Under 20: 24%
- Young workforce: 24%
- Older workforce: 45 to 64: 24%
- Older adults: 65 and over: 10%

Median age: 35.4

Race/ethnic Distribution:
- White: 85.0%
- Hispanic: 2.5%
- Black or African American: 9.8%
- Asian and Pacific Islander: 9.8%
- Other: 0.5%

Minority: 14.7%

Annexations in 1990s:
- Total Population: 86,874
- 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%
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
Citywide Population: 109,827
Downtown Population: 2,421

Educational Attainment Distribution

- Less than 9th grade: 2%
- High school graduate (includes equivalency): 13%
- Bachelor's degree: 35%
- Bachelor's degree, no degree: 21%
- Graduate or professional degree: 19%
- Associate degree: 7%
- Some college, no degree: 3%
- 9th to 12th grade, no diploma: 3%

Occupation Distribution

- Mgmt. prof., & related: 53%
- Sales & office: 27%
- Service: 10%
- Northern America: 6%
- Latin America: 13%
- Europe: 21%
- Africa: 3%
- Oceania: 1%

World Region of Birth for foreign born

- Asia: 56%
- Northern America: 6%
- Latin America: 13%
- Europe: 21%
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

Age Distribution

- Older adults 65 and over: 14%
- Children under 18: 21%
- Young workforce 18 to 44: 38%
- Older workforce 45 to 64: 27%

Annexations in 2010s

Race/ethnic Distribution

- White: 59.2%
- Black or African American: 2.2%
- Asian: 27.5%
- Some Other Race: 0.7%
- Two or More Races: 3.4%
- Hispanic: 7.0%
- People of color: 40.8%

Median age: 38.5

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%
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
Prosperity

- Job growth,
- Occupation shifts,
- Earnings and
- Educational Attainment.
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.
Major Job Sector Distribution, 2016

- Services: 61%
- FIRE: 10%
- Retail: 10%
- WTU: 5%
- Mfg.: 5%
- Const/Res: 3%
- Govt.: 3%
- Education: 3%

Note: FIRE stands for Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Percent Change in Jobs, 2000 to 2016

- Total: 14.7%
- Education: 17.5%
- Government: 8.3%
- WTU: 32.9%
- Services: -18.8%
- Retail: -5.3%
- Manufacturing: -30.7%
- FIRE: 5.9%
- Const/Res: -5.1%

Source: Puget Sound Regional Council estimates of total employment
Industry Cluster Trends

Percent Change in Employment, 2010 to 2016

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 Distribution Comparisons by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Type</th>
<th>White non-Hispanic</th>
<th>Black or African American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation, and material moving</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, business, science, and arts</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Educational Attainment by Age

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey
Educational Attainment by Race

- **White non-Hispanic**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 61%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 25%
  - High school graduate: 11%
  - Less than high school diploma: 2%

- **Black or African American**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 41%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 10%
  - High school graduate: 8%
  - Less than high school diploma: 8%

- **Asian**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 76%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 11%
  - High school graduate: 8%
  - Less than high school diploma: 6%

- **Other**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 40%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 21%
  - High school graduate: 18%
  - Less than high school diploma: 22%

- **Hispanic**
  - Bachelor's degree or higher: 33%
  - Some college or associate's degree: 24%
  - High school graduate: 20%
  - Less than high school diploma: 22%

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 Distribution Comparisons, 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey
Median Household Income by Age and Race of Householder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Median Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>$60,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64 years</td>
<td>$110,769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 44 years</td>
<td>$101,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 25 years</td>
<td>$38,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$94,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$96,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>$60,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIAN</td>
<td>$46,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$100,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$61,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two plus</td>
<td>$66,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$66,250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Sources:
Median Household Income Trends

Household Income to Poverty Ratios in 2006 and 2016

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

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.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey
Disability Type by Age

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](http://www.census.gov/people/disability/methodology/acs.html)
Housing
Types, Size, Tenure and Affordability
Housing Construction by Structure Type Trends

Source: King County Assessor, Parcel data downloaded November 2017
### Single-family housing size trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior to 1940</th>
<th>1940s</th>
<th>1950s</th>
<th>1960s</th>
<th>1970s</th>
<th>1980s</th>
<th>1990s</th>
<th>2000s</th>
<th>2010+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multi-family housing size trends

Single-family housing by age of householder

- 15 to 34: 5%
- 35 to 64: 66%
- 65 plus: 30%

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

Tenure trends for multi-family housing

- Non-Condo/Apt MF Units
- Apartment Units
- Condo Units

Prior to 1940: 6
1940s: 305
1950s: 1,531
1960s: 3,193
1970s: 3,808
1980s: 2,390
1990s: 2,911
2000s: 3,220
2010s: 3,065

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

- **Less than $20,000**
  - Owner: 92%
  - Renter: 100%

- **$20,000 to $34,999**
  - Owner: 84%
  - Renter: 83%

- **$35,000 to $49,999**
  - Owner: 68%
  - Renter: 75%

- **$50,000 to $74,999**
  - Owner: 49%
  - Renter: 64%

- **$75,000 or more**
  - Owner: 13%
  - Renter: 13%

Households by Monthly Housing Cost, Tenure and Mortgage Status

- **Owner w/o Mortgage**
  - $1,500 or more: 88%
  - $1,000 to $1,499: 50%
  - Less than $1,000: 34%

- **Owner w/Mortgage**
  - $1,500 or more: 9%
  - $1,000 to $1,499: 4%
  - Less than $1,000: 8%

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

Types and Sizes
Household Type Trends, 1970 to 2016

### Household Type Distribution Comparisons, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>King County</th>
<th>BELLEVUE</th>
<th>Federal Way</th>
<th>Kent</th>
<th>Kirkland</th>
<th>Renton</th>
<th>Seattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2+ person non-family</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single person</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent (female) family</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent (male) family</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couple w/o children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married couples w/children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey
### Household Types by Age and Race of Householder, 2011-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Married-couple Family</th>
<th>Single Person Household</th>
<th>Other Family</th>
<th>Non-family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 to 34 years</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 64 years</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Race and Household Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Married-couple Family</th>
<th>Single Person Household</th>
<th>Other Family</th>
<th>Non-family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White, non-Hispanic</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two + Hispanic</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household Size: Trends and Comparisons

**Average Household Size – Population per Household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Multi-family</th>
<th>Single-family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Household Size by Structure Type**

- Multi-family: 2.00
- Single-family: 2.81

**Occupancy Rate by Structure Type**

- Multi-family: 89.8%
- Single-family: 95.9%

**Average Household Size by Age**

- **15 to 54 years**
  - 1-person household: 22%
  - 2-or-more person household: 78%
- **55 to 64 years**
  - 1-person household: 28%
  - 2-or-more person household: 72%
- **65 to 74 years**
  - 1-person household: 39%
  - 2-or-more person household: 61%
- **75 years and over**
  - 1-person household: 45%
  - 2-or-more person household: 55%

**Average Household Size Comparisons**

- Seattle: 2.14
- Renton: 2.74
- Kirkland: 2.47
- Kent: 2.82
- Federal Way: 2.74
- BELLEVUE: 2.49
- King County: 2.45
- Washington: 2.58
- United States: 2.65

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

Source: City of Bellevue Department of Planning and Community Development and Washington State Office of Financial Management
Components of Population Growth

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Natural Increase*</th>
<th>Net International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2060</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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).

Source: National Population Projections, 2017
www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj.html
Population Growth by Place of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Foreign-born</th>
<th>Native-born</th>
<th>Percentage of Population Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-2000</td>
<td>15,353</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2010</td>
<td>13,472</td>
<td>(936)</td>
<td>107%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-2010</td>
<td>28,826</td>
<td>6,663</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2016</td>
<td>11,751</td>
<td>7,301</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 censuses and 2010 and 2016 American Community Surveys.
Bellevue Place of Birth Trends

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

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

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

Cultural Diversity

Languages spoken at home, Race/Ethnicity

- White: 49.5%
- Asian: 35%
- Black or African American: 3%
- Hispanic or Latino: 6%
- Two or more: 5%
- Other: 1%
Language Spoken at Home

Percent who Speak a Language Other than English at Home:

**Bellevue Trends**: 14% (1990) to 42% (2016)

**Comparisons**:
- Seattle: 20.7%
- Renton: 35.4%
- Kirkland: 23.2%
- Kent: 40.2%
- Federal Way: 39.6%
- Bellevue: 41.7%
- King County: 26.9%
- Washington: 19.3%
- United States: 21.6%

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Bellevue Citywide</th>
<th>Speak English less than &quot;very well&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Percent of Pop 5 and Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>11,983</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish or Spanish Creole</td>
<td>7,121</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian languages</td>
<td>5,204</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>4,260</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>3,818</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>1,862</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indic languages</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French (incl. Patois, Cajun)</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indo-European languages</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey
Race and Ethnicity Distribution Trends

Race/Ethnicity Comparisons, 2016

Percent Asian, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percent Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue city, WA</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torrance city, CA</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara city, CA</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Grove city, CA</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irvine city, CA</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunnyvale city, CA</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Honolulu CDP, HI</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont city, CA</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daly City city, CA</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Percent Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King County</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELLEVUE</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Asian Indian</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3,877</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>11,703</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>2,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18,546</td>
<td>4,479</td>
<td>4,479</td>
<td>2,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17,288</td>
<td>8,963</td>
<td>4,870</td>
<td>2,645</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age

Distributions, Trends, Comparisons and Projections
# Age Distribution and Median Age Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under 20</th>
<th>20 to 44 years</th>
<th>45 to 64 years</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age Distribution Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>King County</th>
<th>BELLEVUE</th>
<th>Federal Way</th>
<th>Kent</th>
<th>Kirkland</th>
<th>Renton</th>
<th>Seattle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 64</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 44</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.
Age by Race / Ethnicity

Bellevue’s Population Pyramid, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 9 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 14 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 19 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 44 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 49 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 54 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 59 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 64 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 to 69 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 to 74 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 to 79 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 to 84 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 years and over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey.
From Pyramid to Pillar: A Century of Change
Population of the United States

1960

2060

Ages
85+
80-84
75-79
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4

Millions of people

15
10
5
0
10
15

United States Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

Source: National Population Projections, 2017
www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj.html
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

- Adults 65+ 22.8%
- Children under 18 15.2%

Projected number (millions)

- 2016: 49.2, 73.6
- 2025: 78.0, 76.4
- 2035: 94.7, 79.8

Note: 2016 data are estimates not projections.

Source: National Population Projections, 2017
www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popsproj.html
Trends and Projections in of Annual Increases in the Older Adult Population, 65 years and over

Transportation

How do older adults get around town?
Reduced Fare ORCA Trip Trends for Older Adults Plus

Reduced Fare ORCA trips (in millions)

- Youth
- Disabled
- Senior
- Low Income

Year | Youth | Disabled | Senior | Low Income
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
2011 | 12.2 | 12.2 | | |
2012 | 12.4 | 12.4 | | |
2013 | 13.3 | 13.3 | | |
2014 | 13.3 | 13.3 | | |
2015 | 15.8 | 15.8 | | |
Discussion

What do you think will happen in the future demographically?

What will it depend upon?
Gwen Rousseau, Associate Planner-Demographer
City of Bellevue Department of Planning and Community Development
(425) 452-2743
grousseau@bellevuewa.gov

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