City of Bellevue

154,600 People (6.6% of King County) | \$149,551 Median Household Income (King County AMI \$116,340)

Housing Needs

Permanent Housing Needs									Emergency
	Total	0 to ≤30%		>30 to	>50 to	>80 to	>100		Emergency Housing
		PSH	Non PSH	≤50%	≤80%	≤100%	to ≤120%	>120%	Needs
Baseline Supply: 2019	64,687	122	1,755	2,341	5,542	12,919	8,388	33,620	200
Net New Need: 2019-2044	35,000	6,270	11,925	8,780	2,671	703	798	3,853	6,688
Total Future Need: 2044	99,687	6,392	13,680	11,121	8,213	13,622	9,186	37,473	6,888
					1				
Countywide	26%		14%		16%	7% 5% 5%		26%	
Bellevue	18%		34	1%		25%		<mark>8% 2</mark> %	% 11%
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90% 100%



Geography: Bellevue is part of Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC) Metropolitan Cities regional geography, meaning PSRC considers it to be an economic and cultural hub with access to high-capacity transit.

Key Facts

- Bellevue has a higher percentage of residents of color (52%) compared to King County (47%).
- Moderate- and low-income renters, seniors living alone, and Black and Hispanic households disproportionately experience housing cost burden in Bellevue.
- White households are more likely to own their home (59%) than Asian (50%), Hispanic or Latino (34%), and Black households (24%) in Bellevue.
- Bellevue's housing units are evenly split between single-family homes and multifamily homes. Since 2000, nearly all new housing construction produced multifamily housing, most of which is renter-occupied.
- Most of Bellevue's workforce, about 89%, lives outside of the city, likely due to housing costs.

Draft AHC Recommendations

- 1. Prioritize extremely low-income households (CPP H-2)
- 2. Include all required inventory and analysis in Bellevue's adopted comprehensive plan (CPPs H-3, H-4, H-5, H-11)
- 3. Adopt inclusive planning tools alongside increases in residential density, particularly in areas of high opportunity (CPPs H-8, H-18(c))
- 4. Increase access to housing in historically exclusive neighborhoods (CPPs H-9, H-18(a))
- 5. Increase residential densities to maximize the benefits of new and future light rail stops (CPPs H-16, H-17)
- 6. Strengthen affordable homeownership implementation strategies that increase homeownership opportunities for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities (CPP H-19)