

## HOUSEHOLD AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter first covers characteristics of households such as the average number of persons per household and then examines the age distribution of the population. As Volume 1 of the report highlighted, a few of the most important trends for Bellevue as a whole with respect to these characteristics are the decline in household size, the aging of the baby boom generation, and the increase in the number and percentage of residents in older age groups. This chapter maps and describes patterns in household composition and age distribution by neighborhood. Examining these patterns is helpful for a broad range of urban planning functions and for understanding the housing, human service, and recreation needs of residents. Information on these factors also provides businesses with insights into local markets for services and products.

### Households

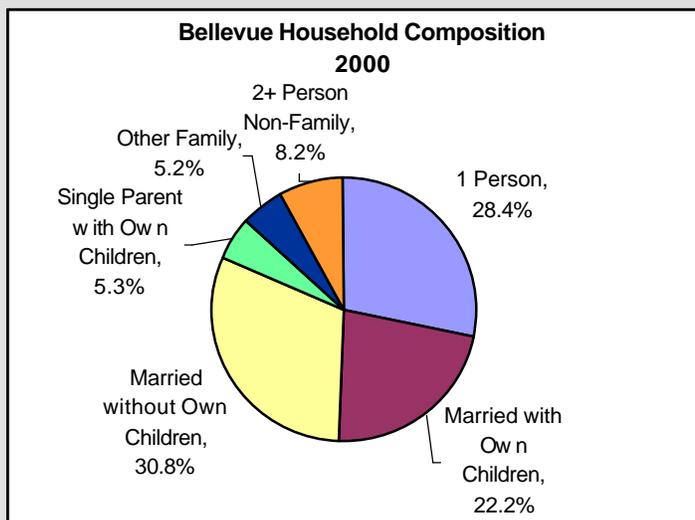
The Census Bureau defines a "household" as "all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence." Census data tell us what households are like in their composition and size. These data were collected from the Census short form questionnaire. The following topics from the 2000 Census are mapped in this volume of the report to identify how the city's households varied by neighborhood:

- Percentage of households with one person
- Change in percentage of households with one person (1990 to 2000)
- Average household size
- Percentage of households that are family households

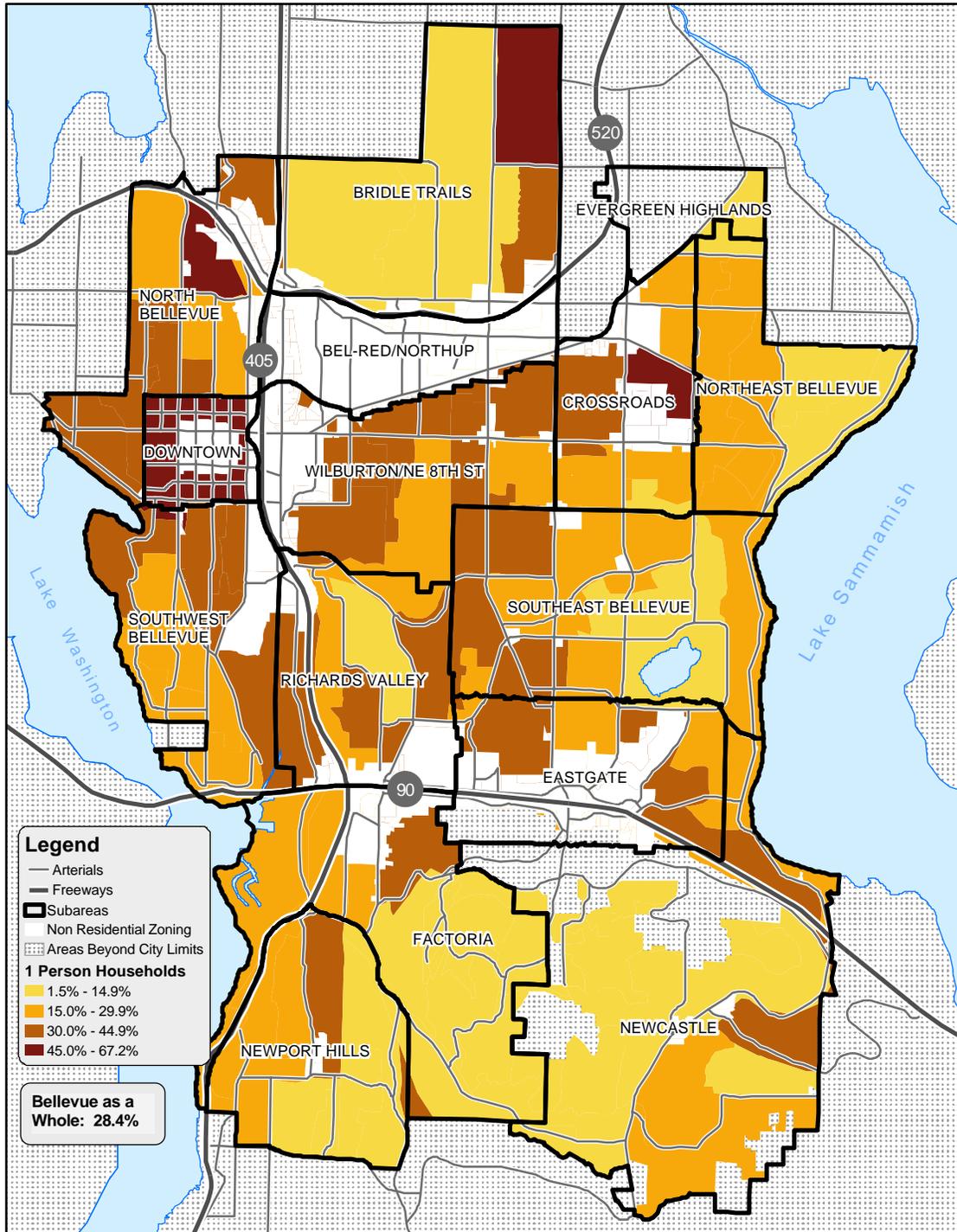
### HIGHLIGHTS FROM VOLUME 1: CITYWIDE & REGIONAL TRENDS

#### Households

- In the year 2000, almost all (99.3 percent) of Bellevue's population lived in households, while the small remaining fraction lived in group quarters such as nursing homes.
- In 2000, Bellevue contained 45,836 households.
- Reflecting a continuing—though slowing—trend of decline in household size nationwide and regionally, Bellevue's average household size decreased from 2.41 in 1990 to 2.37 in 2000. Bellevue's average household size in 2000 was lower than in the nation, state, Puget Sound region, and the rest of King County's Eastside, but higher than in Seattle.
- The most common categories of households in Bellevue in 2000 were married couples without children at home and one-person households. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of one-person households increased significantly more quickly than the number of households overall.



# Percentage of Households Composed of One Person Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



### One-Person Households

One-person households characteristically are made up of persons who are young adults starting out on their own, never-married persons, those who are separated or divorced, and those (often older persons) who are widowed.

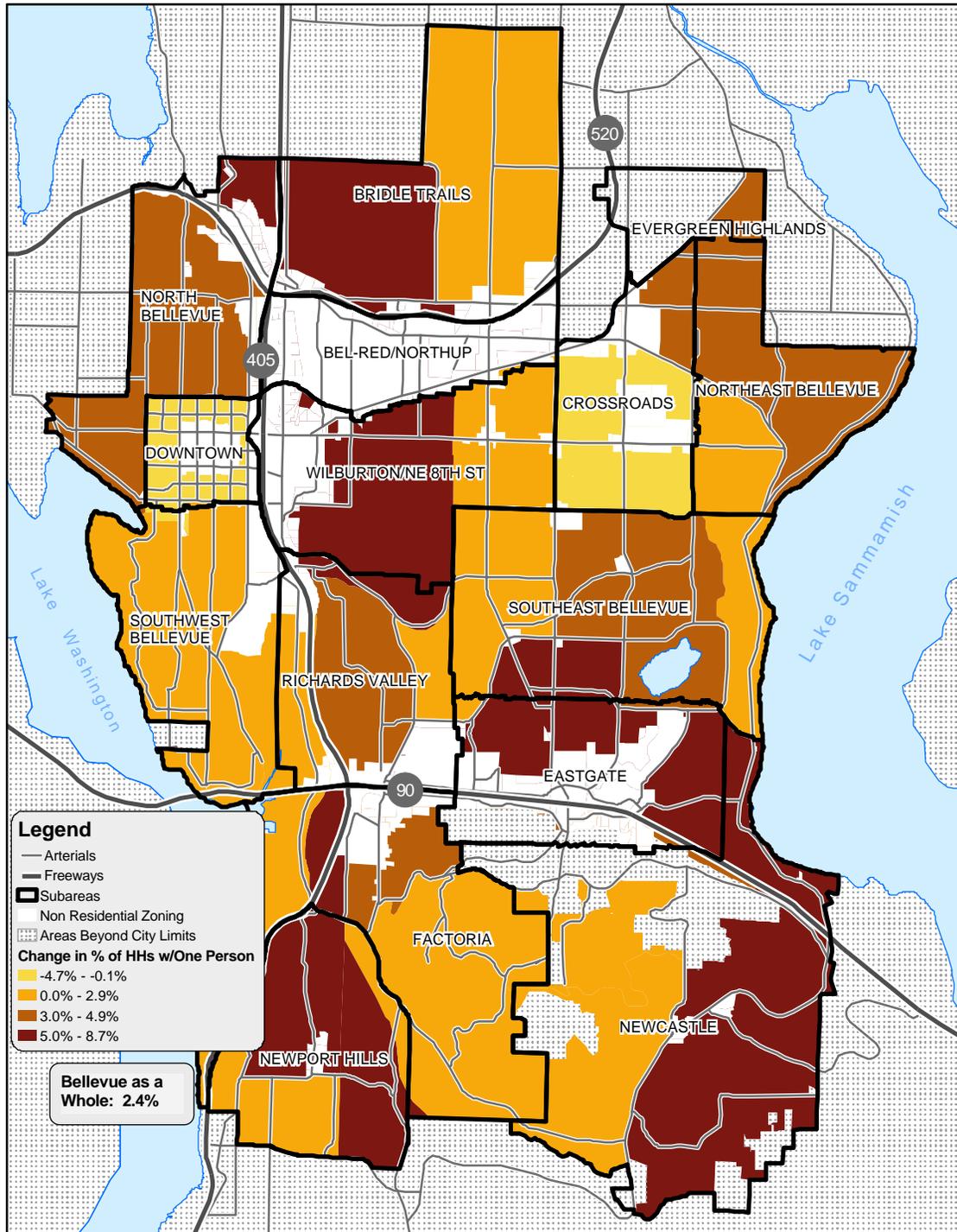
#### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- In the city as a whole in 2000, one-person households represented 28.4 percent of all households. One-person households made up the second most common category of households in Bellevue (after married couples without children at home).
- An increase in one-person households has been a key contributor to Bellevue's declining household size. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of one-person households in the city increased by 40 percent, which is significantly higher than the 28 percent increase in the overall number of households.
- Senior householders (i.e., householders age 65 and over) were more likely than younger householders to live in one-person households: 39 percent of senior householders versus 26 percent of younger householders lived in these households. (The Census Bureau defines the term "householder" to mean "the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.")

#### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – 2000**

- One-person households were generally more common north of I-90 than south of I-90. Most areas with high percentages of one-person households were in neighborhoods with substantial proportions of housing in multifamily complexes located near business corridors and/or retail areas.
- Of all areas within the city, Downtown had the *very highest* percentage of one-person households, with 66 percent of households having one individual. Correlated with this finding is the fact that Downtown also had the highest percentage concentration of seniors of all neighborhoods in Bellevue.
- Other neighborhoods with at least 45 percent one-person households are all north of I-90 and are located in the North Bellevue subarea, along 148<sup>th</sup> Avenue N.E. near Evergreen Highlands, and near the Crossroads Shopping Center.
- Many areas in the second highest category for one-person households (30 to 44.9 percent one-person) are directly adjacent to the highest percentage areas, lying, for example, around Downtown and the Bel-Red/NE 8<sup>th</sup> Street corridor. Also in this second highest category are locations near the Factoria Mall and the Eastgate retail corridor and locations scattered elsewhere in the city.
- There are two large contiguous areas in the lowest percentage category for one-person households (1.5 to 14.9 percent one-person): one in the Bridle Trails subarea and the other south of I-90. Family households represented 75 to 96 percent of households in each of these areas, well above the citywide proportion of 63 percent.

## Change in Percentage\* of Households With One Person Bellevue by Census Tract: 1990-2000



\*Data shown in this map refer to the *change in the percentage of households* that are composed of one person. These change values are expressed as a percentage point increase or decrease in that proportion.

## Change in One-Person Households

### Bellevue as a Whole – Change from 1990 to 2000

- Between 1990 and 2000 the number of one-person households in Bellevue grew at a rate of 40 percent, which was faster than the 28 percent rate at which the total number of households in the city increased.
- This translates into an increase in the overall proportion of households in Bellevue that are composed of one person. Specifically, *the percentage of households* composed of one person increased by 2.4 percentage *points* from 26.0 percent of all households to 28.4 percent of all households.
- One of the factors linked to the overall increase in one-person households was an increase in the percentage of Bellevue's population who are seniors, because seniors more commonly reside alone than do persons in most other age groups. Another phenomenon related to the increase in one-person households was the increase in the number and percentage of units available, such as studio apartments and other multifamily units, that are suitable for one-person households.

### Bellevue by Neighborhood – Change from 1990 to 2000

The map on the facing page provides a look at the change from 1990 to 2000 in the percentage of households with one person within each Bellevue census tract. This shows how one-person households increased or decreased in each tract *as a share* of all households in each respective tract. The “change in percentage” values are derived by subtracting the 1990 proportion (expressed as a percentage) for a given tract from the 2000 proportion (also expressed as a percentage) for the same tract. If, for example, 15 percent of all households in a tract had one person in 1990 and 20 percent of all households in that same tract had one person in 2000, the change value mapped would be 5 percentage points.

- One-person households increased as a share of all households in most of the census tracts in the city. The most notable exception was in Downtown, where the count of one-person households was 565 higher in the 2000 census than in 1990 census, but where one-person households as a share of all households in that tract decreased by 4.7 percentage points. The large number of one-person households added kept the ratio of one-person households to total households in Downtown the highest of any neighborhood in the city at 65.8 percent. However, at the same time, the share of Downtown households made up of married couples (the large majority of whom had no children living with them) increased by 7.0 percentage points from 17.1 percent to 24.1 percent.

Between 1990 and 2000, Downtown was the fastest growing census tract entirely contained within the city in terms of rates of change in both the number of households and residents added.<sup>1</sup> This high rate of growth created the potential for significant changes in the composition of Downtown's population and households. As seen in other trend maps in this volume, Downtown's dynamism also applies to other characteristics, including income, education, and ethnicity.

---

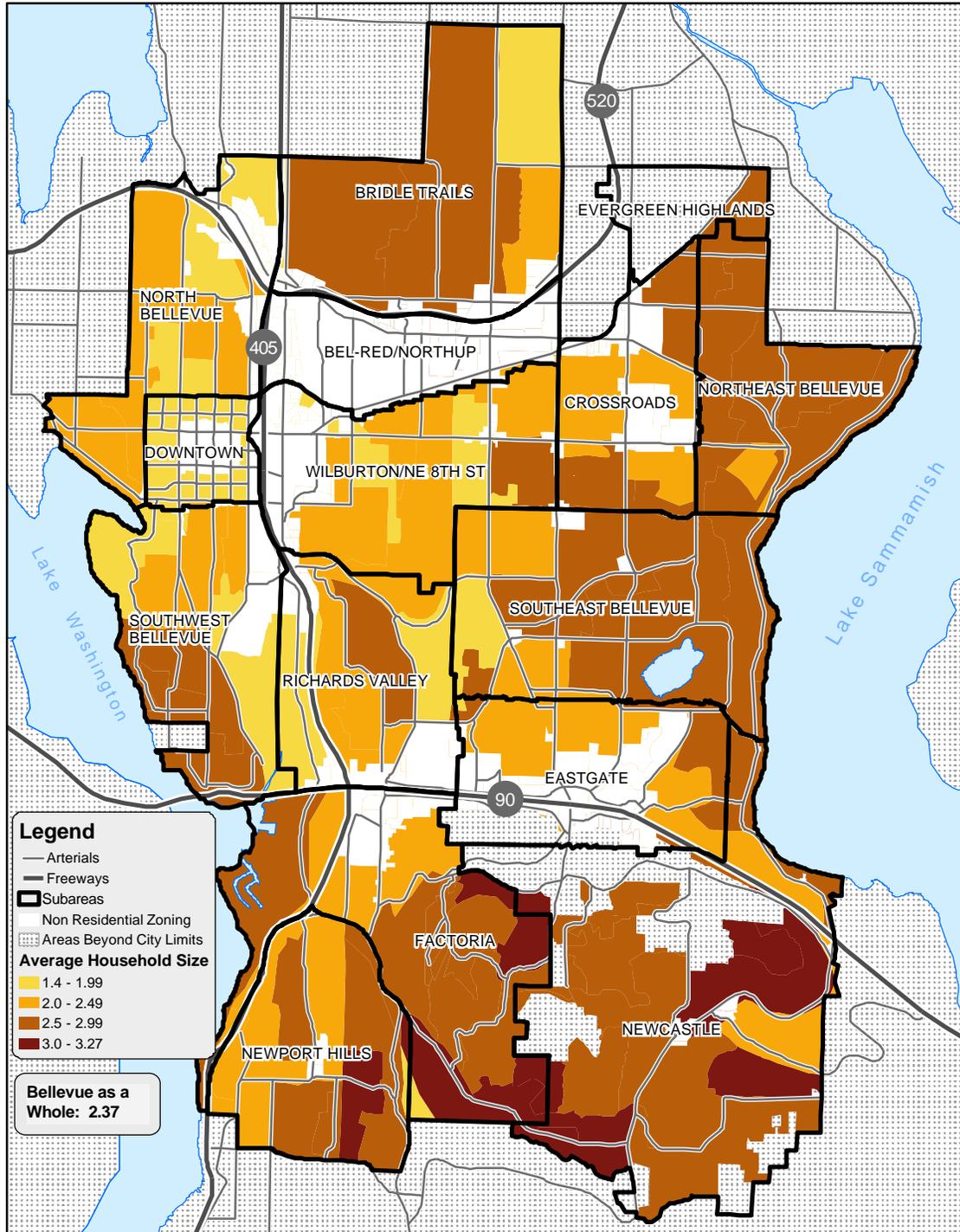
<sup>1</sup> Between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census, the residential population of the Downtown census tract increased by 119 percent from 1,182 to 2,588 while the total number of households in this tract increased by 138 percent from 654 to 1,559. (During this period, the number of one-person households in Downtown went from 461 households in 1990 to 1,026 in 2000.)

- The census tract containing comprising most of the Crossroads subarea continued to have one of the highest proportions of one-person households in the city. In that Crossroads tract, the percentage dropped only a fraction of a percentage point from 36.2 percent to 36.1 percent.
- The largest increase was 8.7 percentage points. This occurred in the tract that overlaps the north part of the Eastgate subarea and the center south part of the Southeast Bellevue subarea, where the share went from 20.7 percent to 29.4 percent. Other substantial percentage point increases occurred in tracts scattered in various parts of the city. Some of these tracts continued to have small percentages of households composed of one person (such as tracts covering the portion of the Newport Hills subarea east of 125<sup>th</sup> Avenue S.E. and the eastern portion of the Newcastle subarea south of I-90). Others of these tracts (such as tracts in the Wilburton/NE 8<sup>th</sup> Street subarea) had a relatively high percentage of households made up of one person in both 1990 and 2000.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK.

# Average Household Size

## Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



### Average Household Size

Average household size is calculated by dividing the number of people residing in households by the total number of households. A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

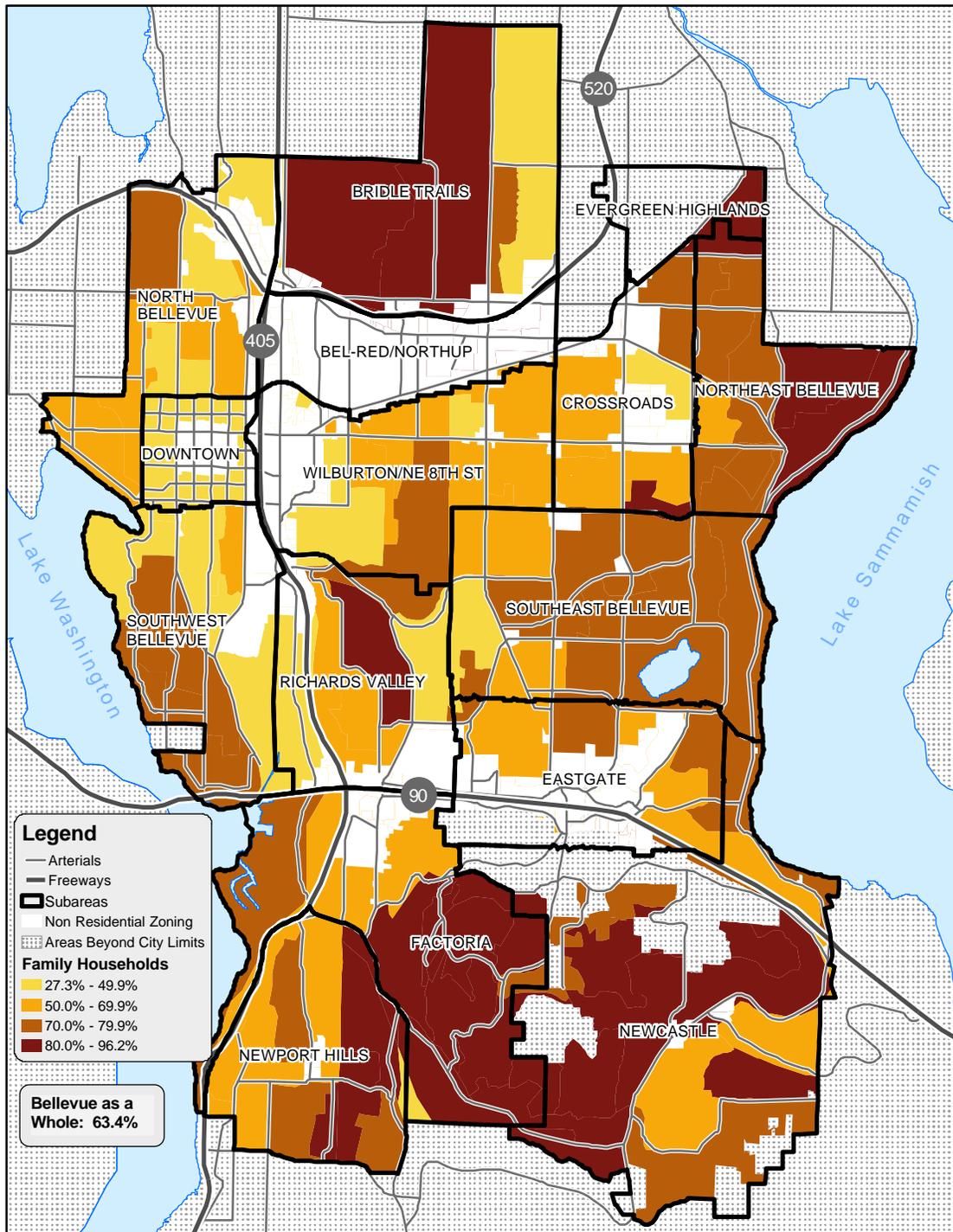
#### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- In the year 2000 there were a total of 45,836 households in the city with an average of 2.37 persons per household. This compares to a total of 35,756 households in 1990 with an average household size of 2.41. The decline in average household size between 1990 and 2000 is a continuation of a trend in previous decades though the rate of decline in the 1990s was slow compared to the sharper drop in the 1970s.
- Bellevue's average household size of 2.37 in 2000 was about the same as the average household size was in King County as a whole (2.39). Within King County, average household size was higher in Bellevue than in Seattle (2.06), but lower than in the balance of the Eastside (2.54). The average number of persons in Bellevue households was also smaller than the average in the nation as a whole (2.59). Declines in household size also occurred in the 1990s nationally and in King County as a whole.
- As discussed in the preceding pages of this report, the increase in one-person households was an important contributor to declining household size both in Bellevue and nationwide.

#### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – 2000**

- Bellevue's highest average household sizes in 2000 were south of I-90 and east of 125<sup>th</sup> Ave S.E. From west to east, neighborhoods in which average household size was 3.0 or higher include the interior part of Newport Hills, portions of the city to the north of Highland Drive along the center boundary of the Factoria and Newcastle subareas to S.E. Newport Way, near Forest Drive S.E. up to S.E. 56<sup>th</sup> Street, and in neighborhoods in the east part of Newcastle.
- Average household sizes of 2.50 to 2.99 (which were still higher than the average for the city as a whole) were found in most of the rest of the Factoria and Newcastle subareas. Neighborhoods in this second highest category are also found along Lake Washington and Lake Sammamish, in the Bridle Trails subarea, in the Northeast Bellevue subarea, and in the Lake Hills Neighborhood of the Southeast Bellevue subarea. In general, household sizes averaging 2.50 or more are located where the housing stock is dominated by single-family, detached houses.
- Neighborhoods with the highest percentage of one-person households are generally those with the smallest average household size. Of all areas, Downtown had the lowest average number of people per household (1.41 and 1.44 for each of the two block groups in Downtown). Other areas with household sizes of less than two are located in the Northeast Bellevue subarea near Evergreen Highlands, and in the portion of the North Bellevue subarea near the intersection of I-405 with State Route 520.
- While parts of the Crossroads subarea had some of the highest one-person household ratios, all block groups within this subarea had household sizes averaging two or higher, and some had relatively large average family sizes for households composed of families. (Part of this relates to the diversity found in Crossroads, given that non-White persons and Hispanics/Latinos tend to have larger family sizes.)

# Percentage of Households That Are Family Households Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



## ***Family Households***

In the census a family is defined as a householder and one or more persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. (As noted previously, a “householder” is “the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.”)

### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- In the year 2000, 63.4 percent of Bellevue households were family households. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of family households in Bellevue went up by 24 percent, a rate that is somewhat lower than the rate for Bellevue households overall.
- In 2000, married-couple households represented the most common form of household in Bellevue, not just among family households but among all households. Married-couple households *without* their own children constituted 30.8 percent of all Bellevue households.
- Married couples households *with* their own children made up 22.2 percent of all Bellevue households.<sup>2</sup>
- Five percent of Bellevue households were single-parent households. The rate of increase in the number of single-parent households in the decade of the 1990s was lower than for other types of family households.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the *rate* of increase in the number of “other-family” households<sup>3</sup> was higher than for any other type of household in Bellevue. However, other-family households continued to make up only about 1 in 20 Bellevue households.

### **Bellevue by Neighborhood**

- Patterns in the percentage of households that are families logically correspond closely to patterns in household size because all family households by definition have at least two persons.
- Neighborhoods in the category with the highest family household proportions (80 percent or more) are mainly located south of I-90. Within this category, all of the neighborhoods with families in 90 percent or more of households are in the Factoria and Newcastle subareas (specifically, surrounding the Hilltop community on all but the north side, and in Lakemont, Cougar Ridge and other communities in the southeastern part of city). Other neighborhoods with at least 80 percent family households are mainly located in the Bridle Trails, Northeast Bellevue, and Newport Hills subareas.
- The vast majority of areas in the lowest percentage category for family households (less than 50 percent) are north of I-90. Within this category, the Downtown block groups have the lowest concentrations of family households (with families constituting less than one-third of households in both north and south Downtown). Other neighborhoods where a minority of households were family households include those with substantial proportions of multifamily housing near Downtown in the North Bellevue and Southwest Bellevue subareas, in the eastern portion of Bridle Trails, in the Crossroads subarea, and along the boundary between the Richards Valley and Southeast Bellevue subareas just south of the Lake Hills Connector.

<sup>2</sup> Census data for “own child” refer to a child under 18 who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

<sup>3</sup> “Other-family” households are those with related family members but not a married couple and not parent(s) with their own children.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK.

**Age**

Age is a basic demographic characteristic that describes a great deal about a community. Like information for other basic characteristics, age data from the Census are collected in the short form questionnaire. National and regional trends affecting the age characteristics of residents in the city as a whole play out differently across Bellevue’s neighborhoods, with some parts of the city being affected by a greater degree and some to a lesser extent. As discussed in the Volume 1, these trends include the movement of the aging “Baby Boom” and “Echo Boom” generations across time, the growth of racial and ethnic diversity, and the increase in the proportion of foreign-born residents.

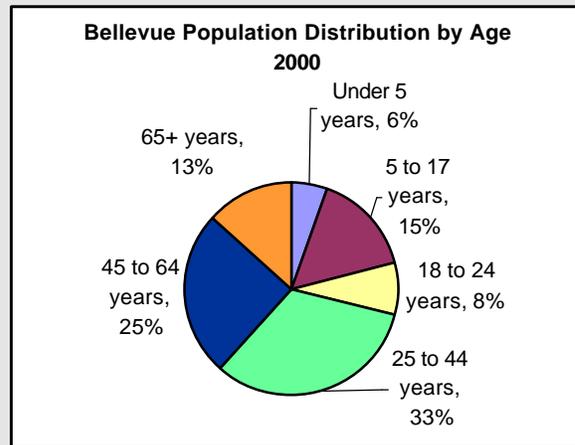
The following topics from the 2000 Census are mapped in this volume of the report to identify how the age distribution of the city’s residents varied by neighborhood:

- Median age
- Percentage of persons who are children (under 18 years of age)
- Percentage of persons who are seniors (65 years of age and older)
- Change in percentage of persons who are seniors (1990 to 2000)

**HIGHLIGHTS FROM VOLUME 1: CITYWIDE & REGIONAL TRENDS**

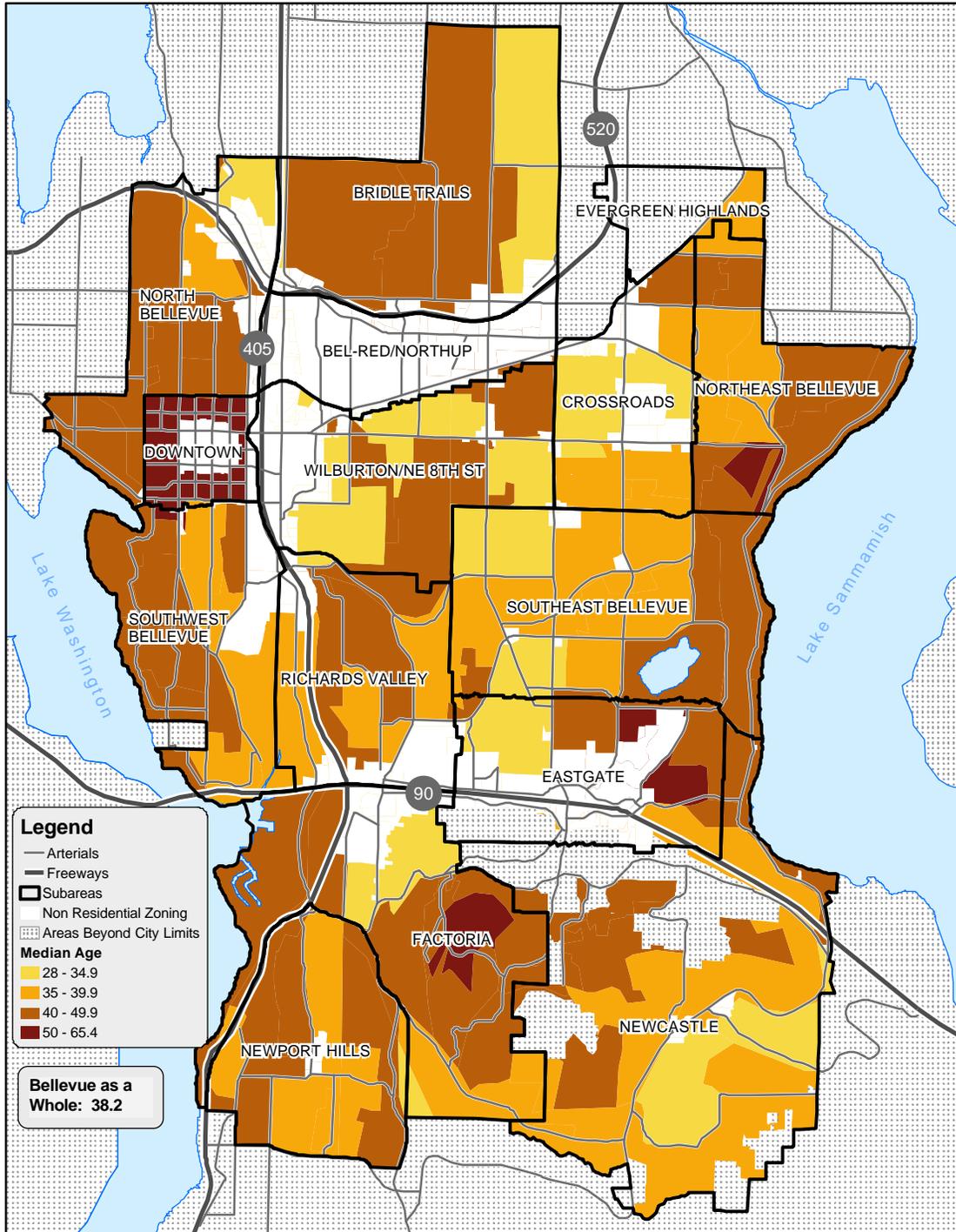
**Age**

- In the year 2000, nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of Bellevue residents were adults under 65 years of age. Children (under age 18) constituted 21 percent of the city’s population, approximately the same percentage as in 1990. Seniors ages 65 and older made up about 13 percent of residents in Bellevue in 2000, up from 10 percent in 1990.
- In 2000, children made up a higher percentage of the population in Bellevue than in Seattle, but a lower percentage than in the remainder of King County’s Eastside.
- Bellevue had a higher percentage of the population made up of seniors than did the nation, state, county, balance of the Eastside, Seattle, and all the other nearby comparison cities examined in Volume 1.
- While the younger working age population grew more slowly than did Bellevue’s population as a whole during the last decade, the older working age population grew faster. In 2000, young working age persons made up a markedly smaller proportion of Bellevue’s residents than they did in Seattle.



# Median Age

## Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



## Median Age

One of the key demographic measures derived from decennial census data, the median age of a population refers to the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.<sup>4</sup>

### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- In 2000 the median age of Bellevue residents was 38.2, up from 35.4 in 1990—a significant percentage over a 10-year period. The increase was due to the population in older age groups growing more quickly than in younger groups.
- Bellevue's increase in median age is associated with broader trends operating nationally and regionally, the most notable of which is the aging of the Baby Boom generation. However, the increase in Bellevue's median age is also attributable to the growth of seniors as a proportion of the city's overall population. This is in contrast to the situation in the nation as a whole where the percentage of the population contributed by seniors actually *decreased* slightly.
- In 2000, Bellevue's median age was higher than that of the nation and the state (both of which were 35.3) and higher than that of King County (35.7), the balance of the Eastside (36.3), and Seattle (35.4).
- In Bellevue as in the nation as a whole, median age varied by race and ethnicity. In 2000, White residents had a higher median age compared with other racial groups and with those of two or more races. Also, non-Hispanic Whites had a higher median age than did Hispanics and Latinos.

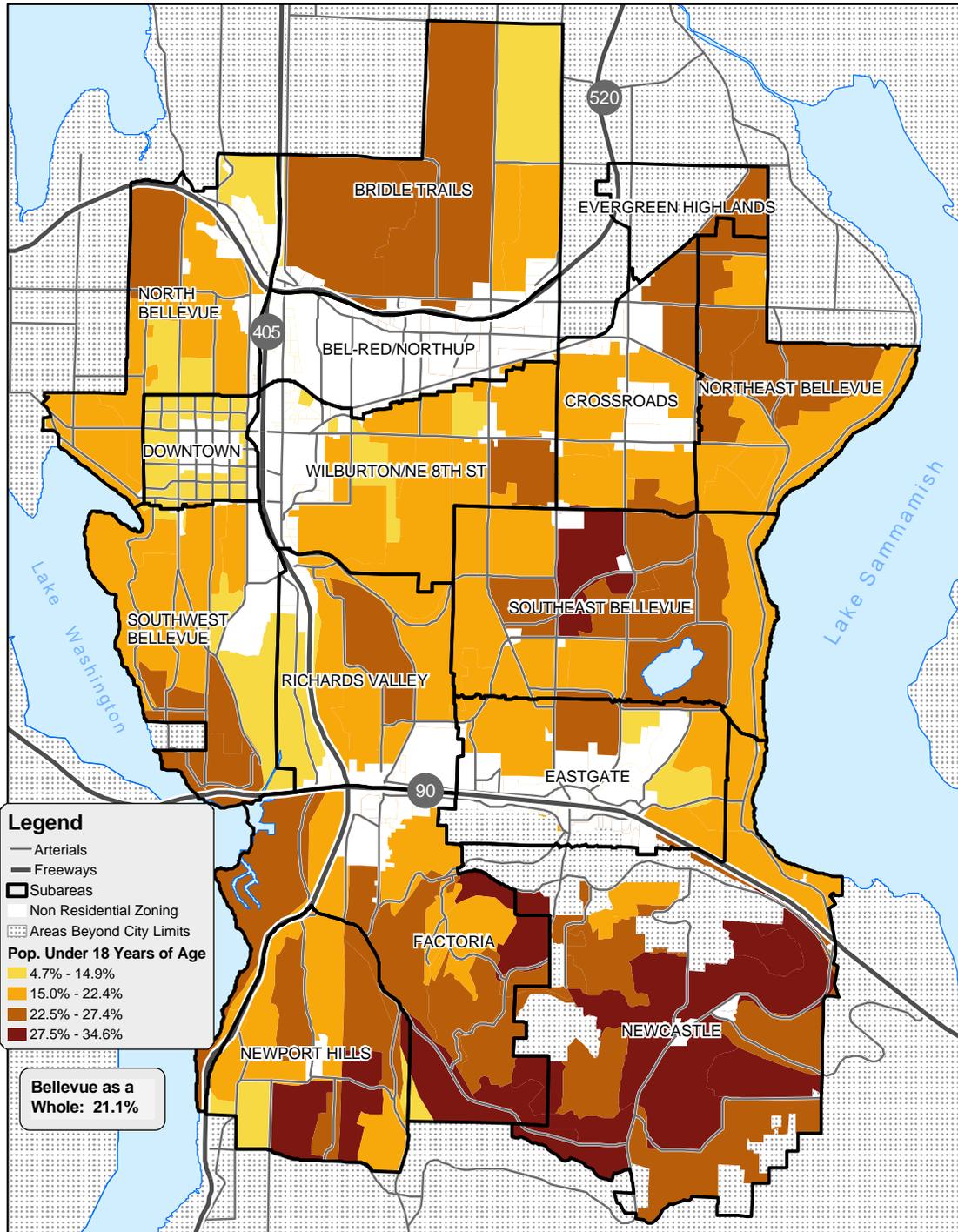
### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – 2000**

- Areas that had a median age of 50 or more are located Downtown and in a few other neighborhoods scattered about the city. At 65.4 years, the median age in the part of Downtown from NE 8<sup>th</sup> Street north was the highest for any block group citywide and the eighth highest within all of King County's hundreds of block groups. The southern part of Downtown had the second highest median age in the city. However, at 52.7 years, this was only slightly higher than that of other neighborhoods in this category.<sup>5</sup> With the exception of the Downtown block groups, all of the high median age neighborhoods are located in predominately single-family neighborhoods.
- Most of waterfront neighborhoods fell into the second highest median age category of 40 to 49.9, which was still higher than the median for the city as a whole. Large portions of the Bridle Trails and Northeast Bellevue subareas fell into this category, as did portions of most other subareas. Interestingly, some parts of Factoria and Newcastle had higher median ages than that of the city as a whole despite having relatively small proportions of seniors.
- Neighborhoods in the lowest median age category (23 to 34.9 years of age) are scattered about the city. The entire Crossroads subarea and most of the Southeast Bellevue subarea had median ages in the lower two categories. Areas that had relatively large proportions of Hispanics/Latinos and non-White persons tended to have lower median ages. This was especially true in the Crossroads subarea.

<sup>4</sup> More specifically, median age is calculated by dividing the age distribution within a place into two equal parts: with the ages of one-half of the population falling below the median age and one-half falling above the median age.

<sup>5</sup> Other areas in the highest median age category are in the Northeast Bellevue subarea, in the Eastgate subarea near Spritridge Park, and the Somerset neighborhood within the Factoria subarea.

## Percentage of Persons Who Are Children Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



## Percentage of Persons Who Are Children (Under Age 18)

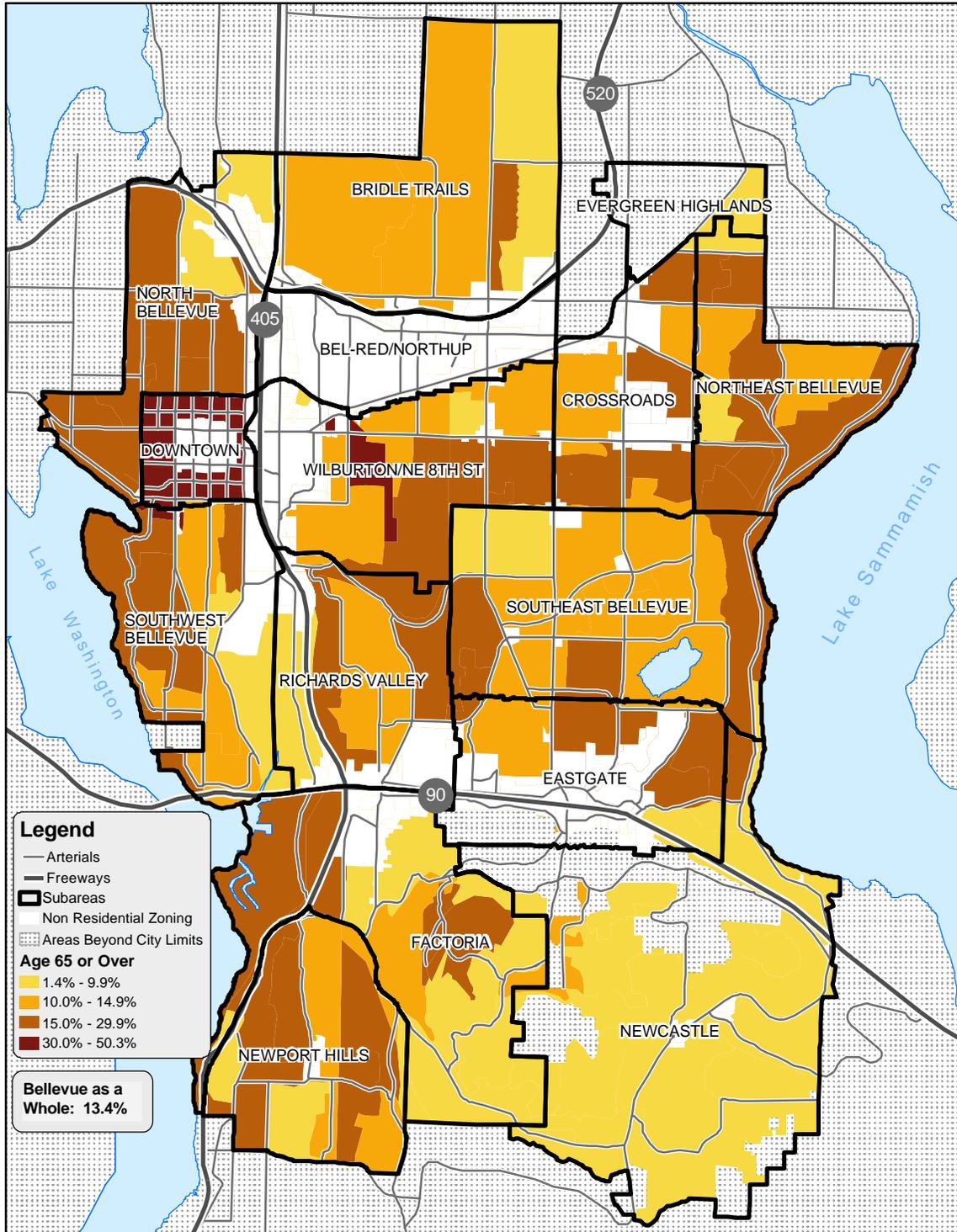
### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- In Bellevue, children (i.e., those under 18 years of age) made up 21.1 percent of the city's overall population in 2000. The youngest children (infants and children under 5 years of age) made up about 6 percent of the population, and school-age children (5 to 17 years of age) contributed about 15 percent of the population.
- Overall, the population growth rate for children in Bellevue kept pace with total population growth between 1990 and 2000, while the number of children increased by almost 5,000. The number of children under age 5 and the number ages 15 to 17 grew at slower rates, while the middle childhood age group increased somewhat more quickly.
- At 21 percent, the proportion of the population made up of children was just slightly lower in Bellevue than in King County as a whole (22 percent), but significantly higher than in Seattle (16 percent). Within the county generally, cities close to Seattle—including Bellevue—tended to have a smaller proportion of their population made up of children than did cities further to the east and south.

### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – 2000**

- The highest concentrations of children in Bellevue were predominately south of I-90, where household sizes tended to be highest. Most neighborhoods in the highest category (with children constituting 27.5 percent or more of the population) are located in this portion of the city. The exception is the block group around Larsen Lake in the Southeast Bellevue subarea. Newcastle had the greatest proportion of its area in the highest children percentage category.
- The second highest category for children as a proportion of the population ranges from 22.5 to 27.4 percent. Almost all Newcastle neighborhoods south of I-90 that are not in the highest category, plus many other neighborhoods south of I-90, are in this second highest category. North of I-90, several parts of the Northeast Bellevue, Southeast Bellevue (particularly in the Lake Hills neighborhood), and Bridle Trails subareas are also in this second highest category.
- Neighborhoods in the lowest category (where children made up less than 15 percent of the population) are found in the Downtown subarea and in a fairly small number of other neighborhoods located mainly north of I-90. In Downtown, children were only about 5 percent of the population in both the north and south block groups. This is less than half the percentage in any Bellevue block group outside of Downtown.
- While the neighborhood in Crossroads just east of 148<sup>th</sup> Avenue N.E. and north of N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> Street had one of the lowest median ages in the city at 31 years of age, the percentage of this neighborhood's population that was composed of children (16.5 percent) was significantly below the overall proportion for the city. This reflects the relatively high proportion of young-adult, one-person households in this part of Crossroads.

## Percentage of Persons Who Are Seniors Bellevue by Census Block Group: 2000



### Percentage of Persons Who Are Seniors (Age 65 and Older)

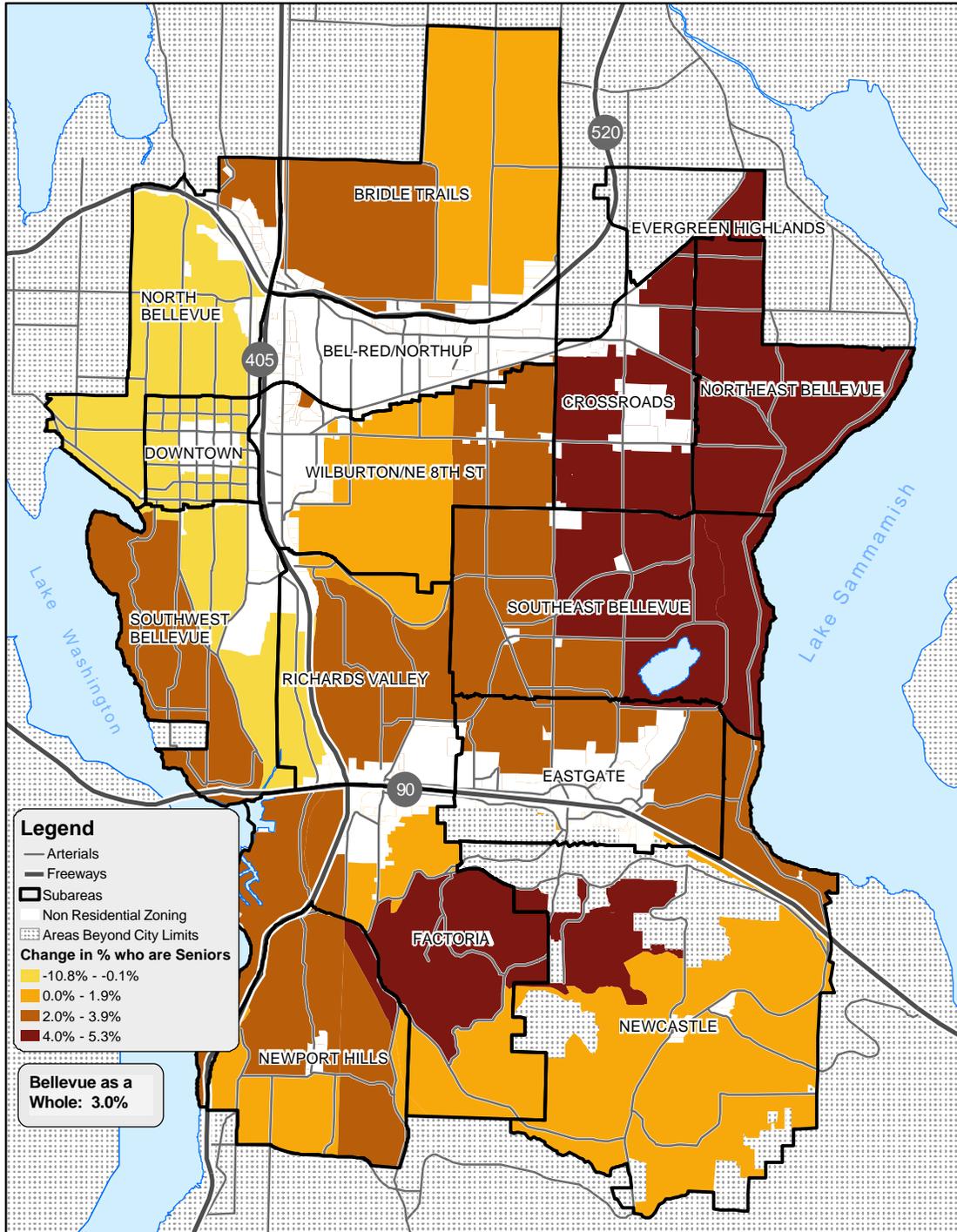
#### **Bellevue as a Whole – 2000**

- Senior persons (age 65 and older) made up about 13.4 percent of residents in Bellevue in 2000, up from 10.4 percent in 1990. Somewhat over half (52.6 percent) of the seniors in Bellevue counted in the 2000 Census were between the ages of 65 and 74. While the number of persons in both the younger senior age group (age 65 to 74) and older senior age group (age 75 and above) grew more quickly than did Bellevue's overall population, the rate of growth for older seniors was much higher than that for younger seniors.
- Seniors as a group differ from younger residents in many ways. For example, in 2000 they more commonly owned their own home. Seniors (especially older female seniors) also more commonly lived alone than did younger residents. Seniors were also less likely to own a vehicle. While most seniors were not disabled, a greater percentage of seniors than younger residents had disabilities. Both nationally and in Bellevue, women outnumbered men in senior age categories due to women's greater average longevity. This was particularly true in the very oldest age groups.

#### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – 2000**

- With just over half of its population being made up of seniors, the part of Downtown north of N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> Street had the very highest senior percentage of all neighborhoods in the city. Seniors also made up 30 percent or more of residents in the rest of Downtown and in one part of the Wilburton subarea near the intersection of N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> Street and 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue N.E.
- Areas where the percentage concentration of seniors was highest also had the largest proportions of seniors in group quarters, although the proportion in group quarters of any kind was 30 percent or less in all of these areas. Group quarters for seniors (both institutions and other settings) also existed in other parts of the city. Among those in households, the proportion of seniors who lived alone was over 50 percent in both of the two block groups Downtown and was also quite high (compared with the figure of 26 percent in the city as a whole) both in some other parts of the city with substantial senior populations such as in Crossroads and *also* in some areas with smaller senior populations.
- Falling into the second highest category (where seniors comprised 15 to 29.9 percent of residents) are most of the neighborhoods surrounding Downtown, bordering Lakes Washington and Sammamish, most of the neighborhoods falling along the N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> Street including in those in the Wilburton/N.E. 8<sup>th</sup> subarea; portions of Crossroads, and Northeast Bellevue; and most parts of Newport Hills. Pockets in this percentage category are also scattered in other subareas.
- With the exception of neighborhoods in and around Downtown, elsewhere along NE 8<sup>th</sup>, and in Crossroads, the majority of neighborhoods that had higher than average proportions of seniors are located in areas zoned for single-family housing.
- Almost all parts of the Newcastle subarea as well as many parts of the Factoria subarea that are east of 124<sup>th</sup> Avenue S.E. are in the lowest senior proportion category, where less than 10 percent of residents were seniors. This pattern is particularly striking in Newcastle, where seniors made up less than 5 percent of residents in some neighborhoods.

## Change in Percentage\* of Persons Who Are Seniors Bellevue by Census Tract: 1990-2000



\*Data shown in this map refer to the *change in the percentage of persons* who are seniors. These change values are expressed as a percentage point increase or decrease in that proportion.

### *Change in Percentage of Persons Who Are Seniors (Age 65 and Older)*

#### **Bellevue as a Whole – Change from 1990 to 2000**

- Between 1990 and 2000, the number of seniors in Bellevue's population grew by about 63 percent, while the overall population of the city increased by 26 percent. This moved the senior *proportion* of Bellevue's population by 3 percentage points from 10.4 percent to 13.4 percent.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of the population made up of seniors increased more quickly in Bellevue than in the rest of Eastside King County. In Seattle, King County, and the nation as a whole, the percentage actually went down. By 2000, Bellevue had a higher percentage of its population consisting of seniors than did the nation, state, county, and all nearby comparison cities examined in Volume 1. As the nation's baby boom continues to age in the next four decades, Bellevue will likely continue to see increases in the percentage of the population that is made up of seniors.

#### **Bellevue by Neighborhood – Change from 1990 to 2000**

The adjacent trend map shows how the senior share of the population changed from 1990 to 2000 within each Bellevue census tract. For example, if 10 percent of residents in a given tract were seniors in 1990 and 15 percent of residents in the same tract were seniors in 2000, the mapped value for that tract would be an increase of 5 percentage points.

- Between 1990 and 2000, seniors increased as a share of the population in most Bellevue census tracts. The greatest increases (4.0 to 5.3 percentage points) in the senior share of the population occurred in the four subareas in the northeastern part of the city (specifically, Evergreen Highlands, Northeast Bellevue, Crossroads, and much of Southeast Bellevue), and also in parts of the Factoria and Newcastle subareas. Most of the tracts with large increases in the senior share of the population in the 1990s already had senior percentages in 1990 that were above or near the citywide share that year. The most notable exception to this was the tract just south of Eastgate in the Newcastle subarea where the senior proportion increased substantially but only reached 8.8 percent by 2000.
- The only census tracts in Bellevue where the senior share of the population decreased were those in the northwestern part of the city (that is, to the west of I-405 and north of I-90). Of these tracts, however, the Downtown tract was the only one with a substantial decline in the percentage of persons age 65 and older. In the Downtown tract, the senior share went down by almost 11 percentage points from 54.3 percent to 43.5 percent. In Downtown, all non-senior adult age groups increased as a percentage of that area's population, with the biggest jumps occurring first among those ages 45 to 54 years and second among those ages 25 to 34. Still, the number of seniors in Downtown did increase during the 1990s (by almost 500) with Downtown remaining, by far, the tract with the highest senior proportion in the city.

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK.