

2025 King County Countywide Housing Needs Assessment

Response to Expenditure Restriction 9

October 1, 2025



DCHS

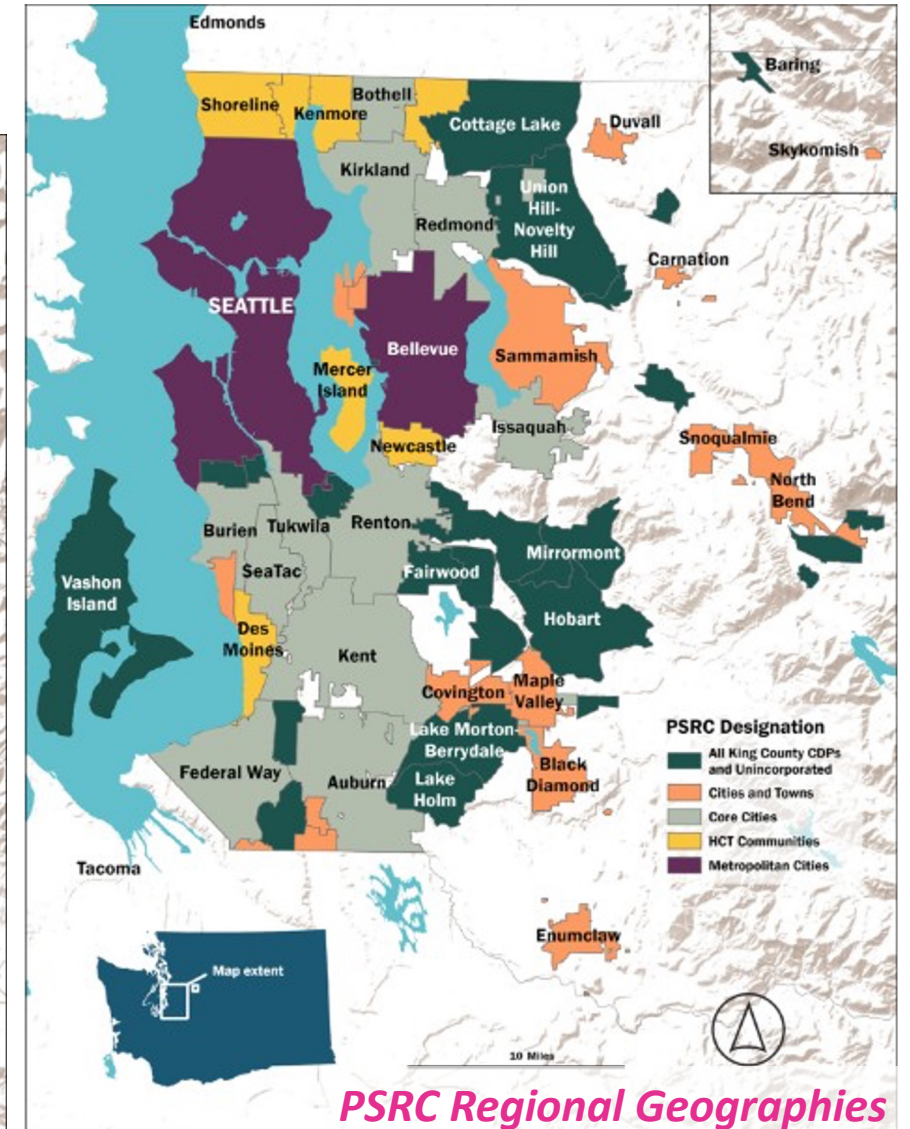
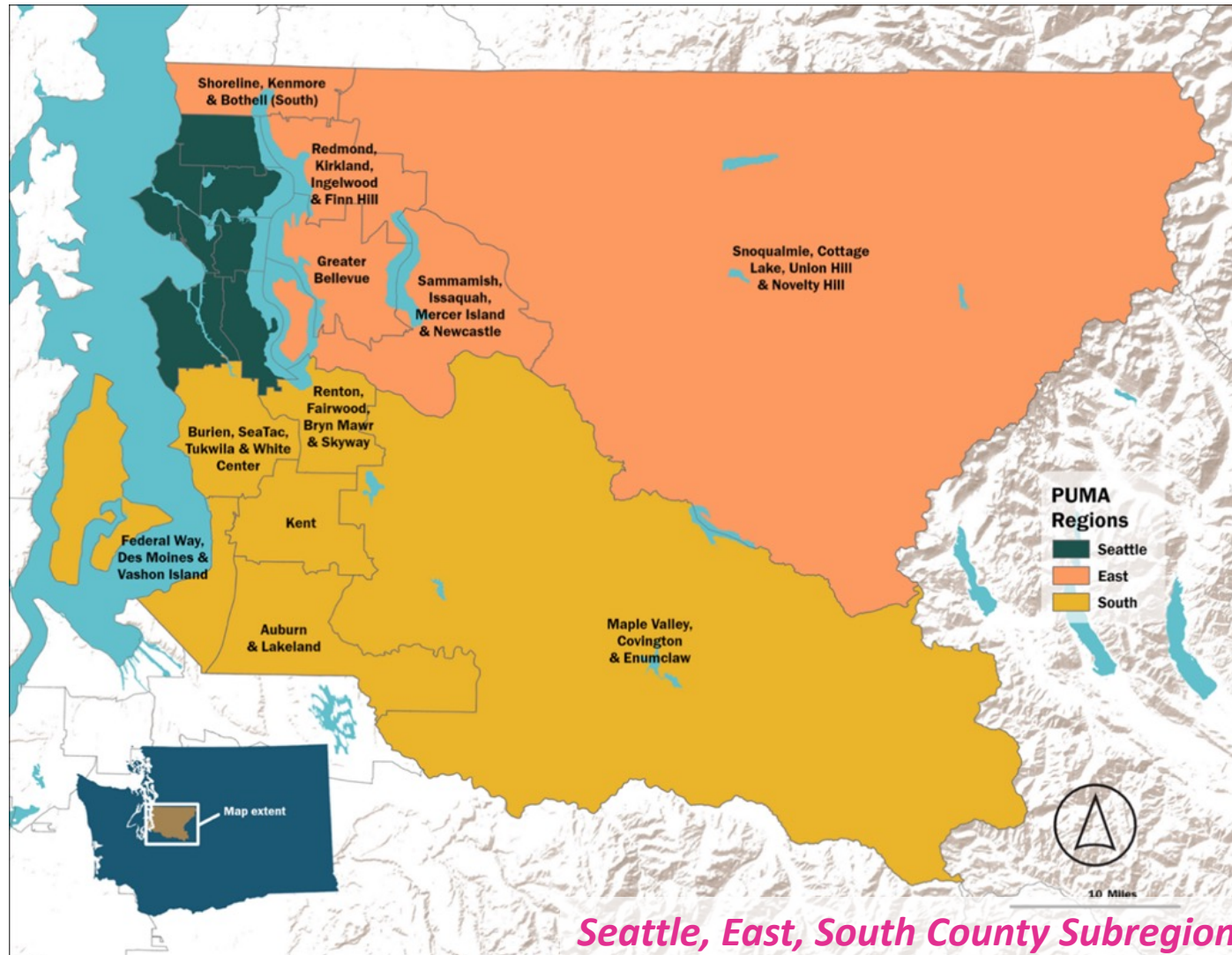
Department of Community
and Human Services

Expenditure restriction 9

Of this appropriation, \$150,000 shall be expended or encumbered solely to contract with a third party to conduct an updated countywide housing needs assessment for use by policy makers, planners, and researchers. The assessment shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A. Background and policy context**, including an update on King County's progress towards eliminating cost burden among King County's low-income households by 2040, and information about available data sources and data gaps;
- B. Population, workforce, and housing characteristics**;
- C. Housing supply and market trends** broken down by subarea and jurisdiction, area median income, and rental and housing ownership, including an estimate of units in the permitting pipeline or under construction by affordability level;
- D. Housing affordability for rental and home ownership** broken down by subregion and jurisdiction;
- E. Analysis of funding tools and funding levels** by subregion and jurisdictions; and
- F. A needs analysis to evaluate the gap between the region's housing inventory and housing needs of residents** by subregion and jurisdiction, including, where possible, new insights that can be used by policymakers, such as a comparison of need by household size and available bedroom units.

Subareas



Third-Party Contractors





2025 Housing Needs Assessment

King County

October 2025

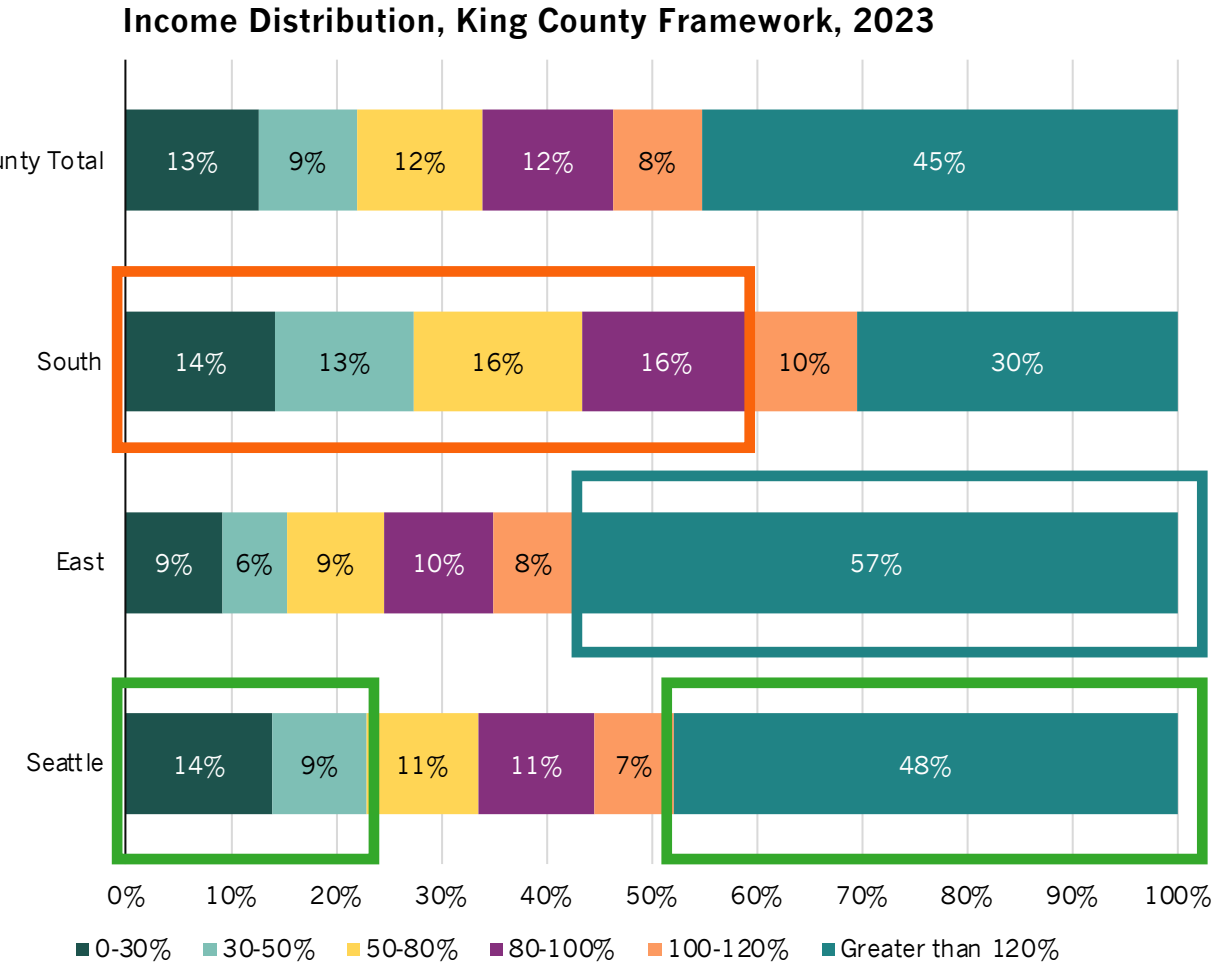


Progress Towards Regional Affordable Housing Goals

- Affordable housing production and preservation
 - ◆ Goal: 44,000 units by 2024
 - ◆ Progress: Between 2019 and 2023, just **over 6,400** income-restricted units for households **at or below 50% of AMI** were built.
- Cost burden
 - ◆ Goal: Eliminating cost burden for households below 80% AMI
 - ◆ Progress: As of 2023, more than **2/3^{rds} of households under 30% AMI are severely burdened** and roughly **50% of households 50-80% AMI.**

Population & Household Key Takeaways

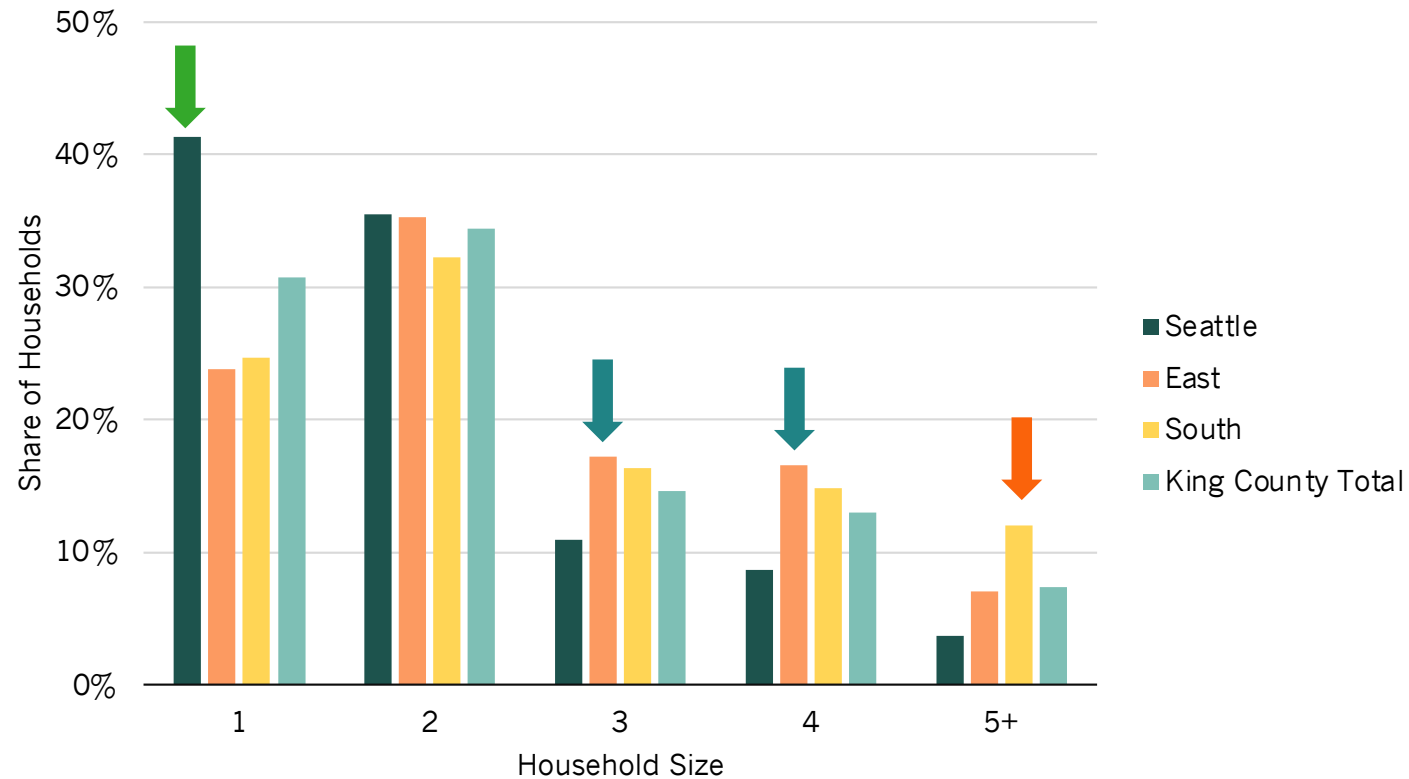
- **South King** has the largest share of **lower- and middle-income** households.
- **East King County** is most affluent subregion—over half earn **above 120% AMI**
- **Seattle** is more mixed, with both **high- and very** low-income households.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, 2019–2023 ACS 5-Year PUMS, accessed at: data.census.gov.

Population & Household Key Takeaways

Household Size, King County Subregions, 2023

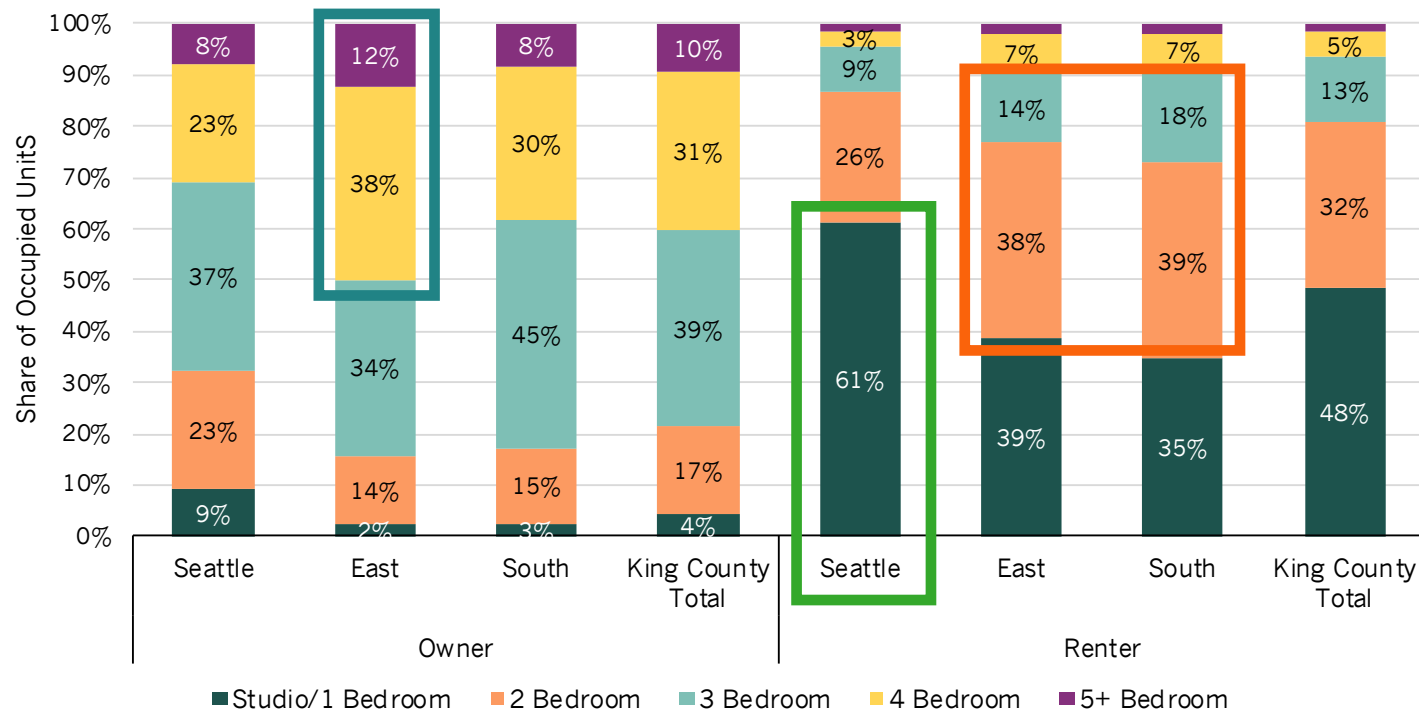


- **Seattle** has the smallest households—41% of households are **single-person**.
- **East** shows more mid-sized households (**3–4 person**) compared to other subregions.
- **South King** has the largest households, especially **5+**.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, 2019–2023 ACS 5-Year PUMS, accessed at: data.census.gov.

Housing Supply & Market Trends Key Takeaways

Housing Units by Tenure and Number of Bedrooms, King County Subregions, 2023

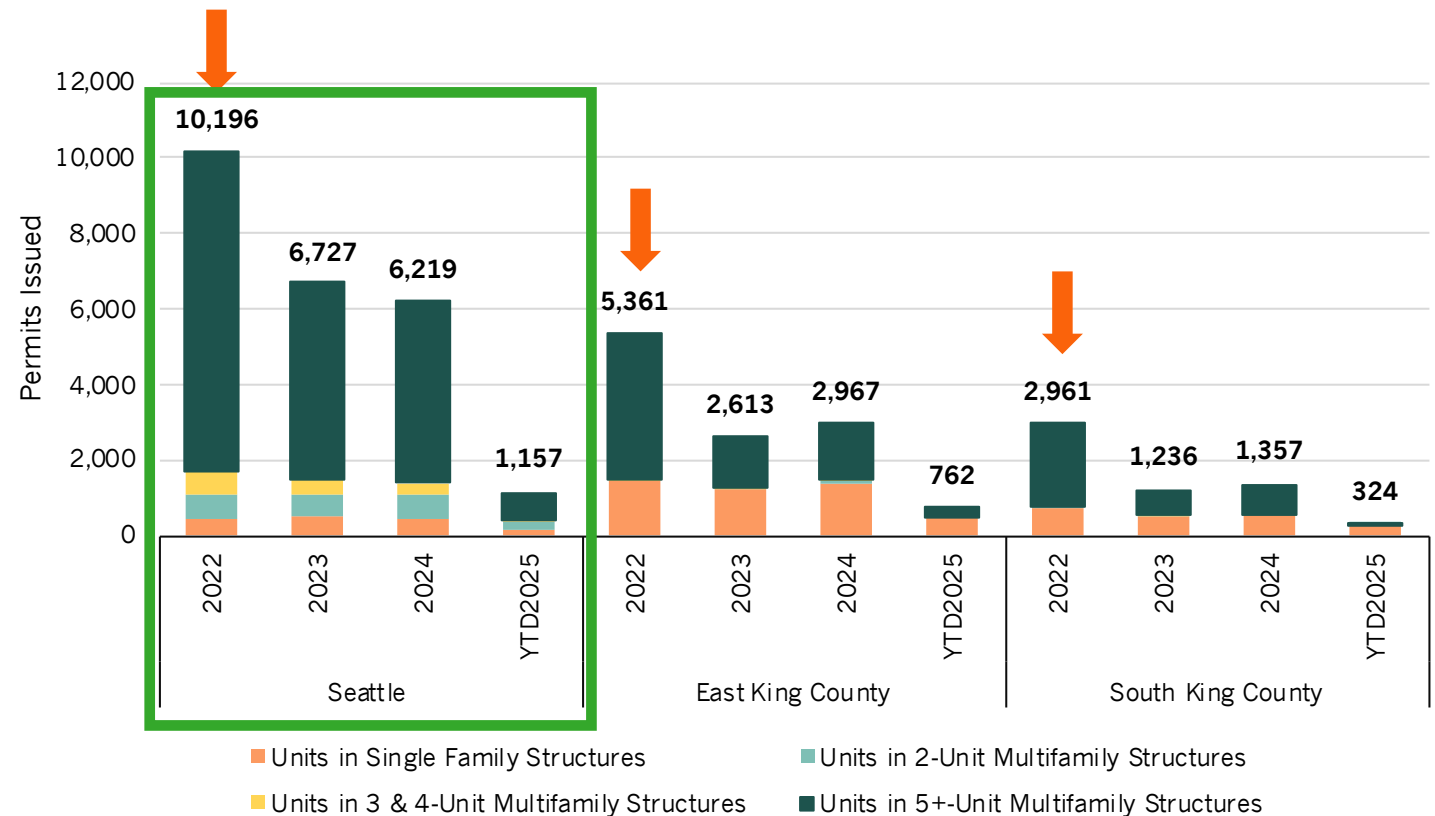


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, 2019–2023 ACS 5-Year

- **Seattle** rentals skew small—61% are **studios or 1**-bedrooms.
- **South and East** rentals are slightly larger, with **more 2-3** bedrooms.
- **East** ownership units are large —half are **4–5** bedrooms.

Housing Supply & Market Trends Key Takeaways

Building Permits by Housing Type, King County Subregions, 2022 to 2025

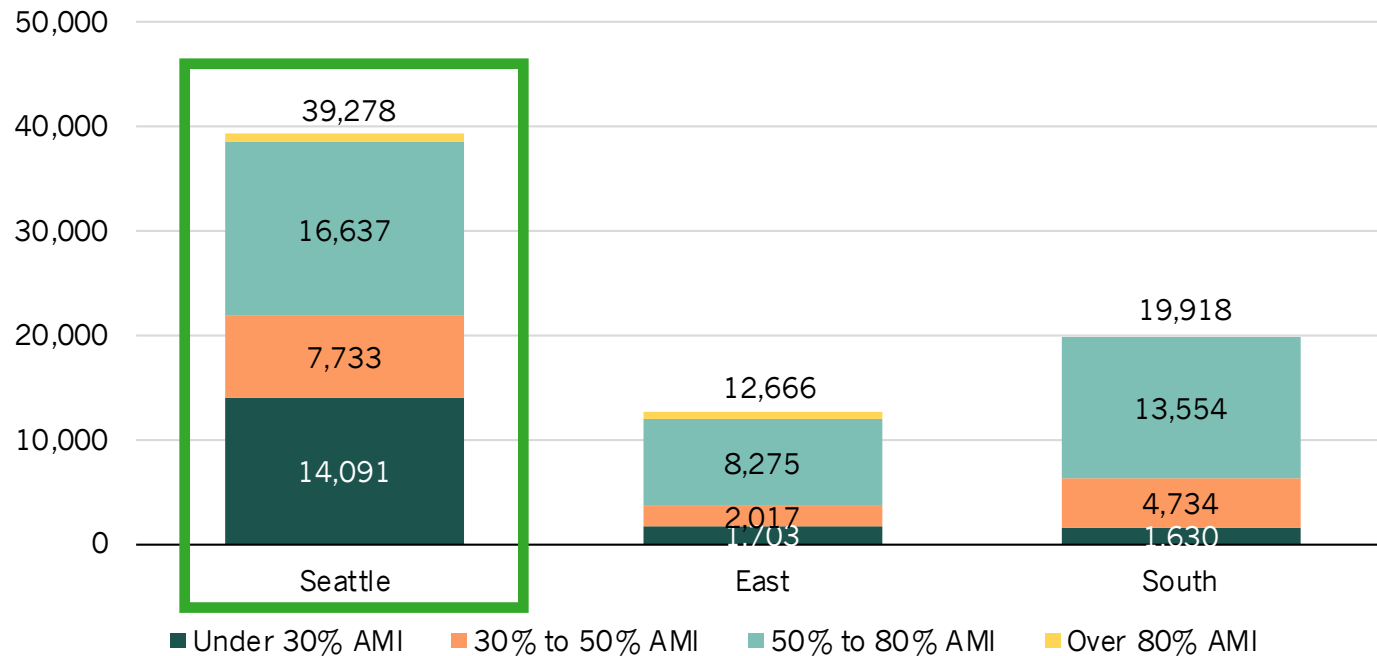


Source: U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), 2025, State of the Cities Data Systems Building Permit 2022–2025, accessed June 25th, 2025 at: www.huduser.gov

- Permits **peaked in 2022**, then dropped sharply through 2024.
- **Seattle** dominates new construction—most permits are **multifamily**.
- South King lags behind despite its large housing share.
- East/South producing roughly half single-family units.

Housing Supply & Market Trends Key Takeaways

Income-Restricted Housing Units, King County Subregions, 2025



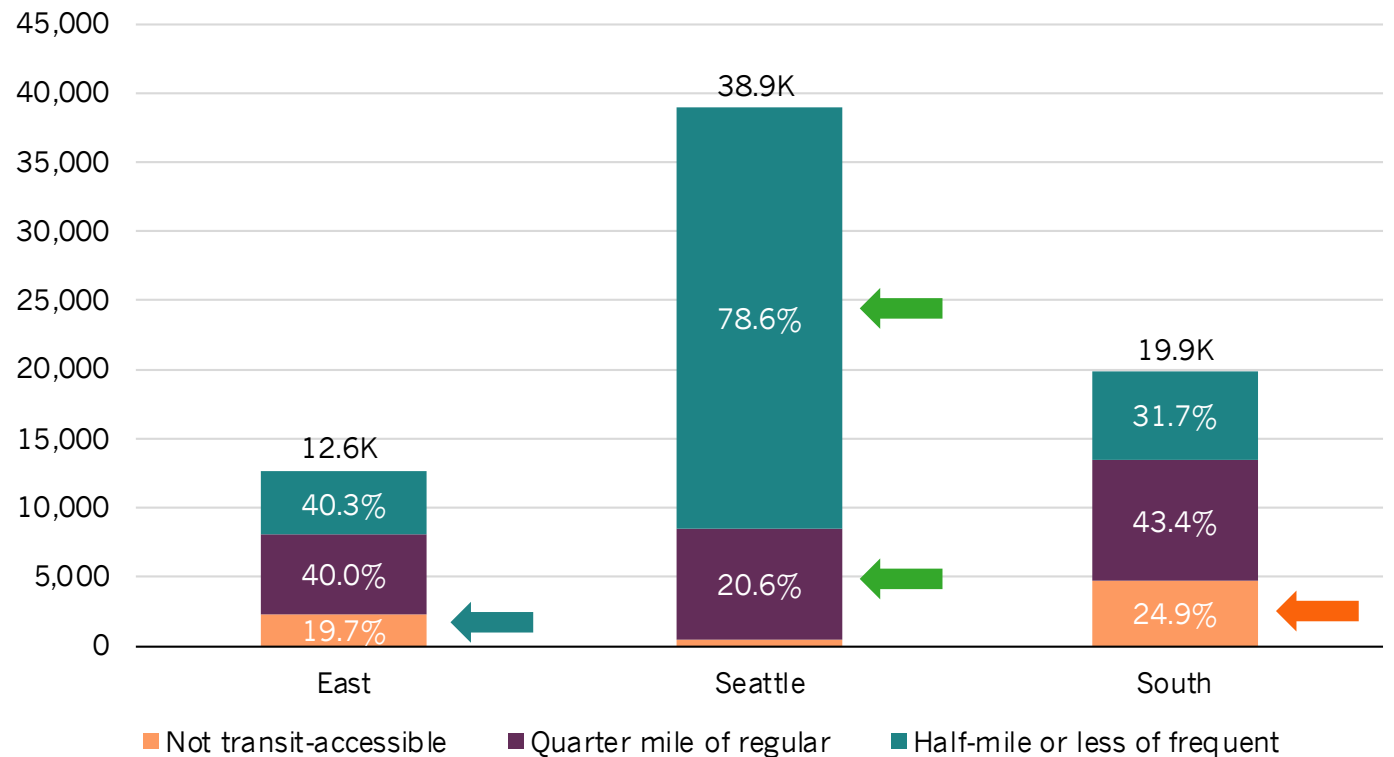
Source: King County Income-restricted Housing Database, data extracted 23 July 2025. Data Current as of December 31, 2023.

- 8% of King County's housing stock is income restricted.
- Over half serve households at 50–80% AMI; just 25% serve the lowest incomes.
- **Seattle holds the highest share:**
 - 55% of all income-restricted units
 - 81% of the deepest affordability

Housing Costs and Affordability Key Takeaways

- **Seattle affordable housing is best connected to transit**—nearly 100% of units within ½-mile of transit; nearly 80% near frequent.
- **East** shows balanced but modest access, with **20% not transit-served**.
- **South** shows just 32% near frequent transit, **highest share not accessible**.

Income-Restricted Housing Proximity to Frequent Transit, King County Framework



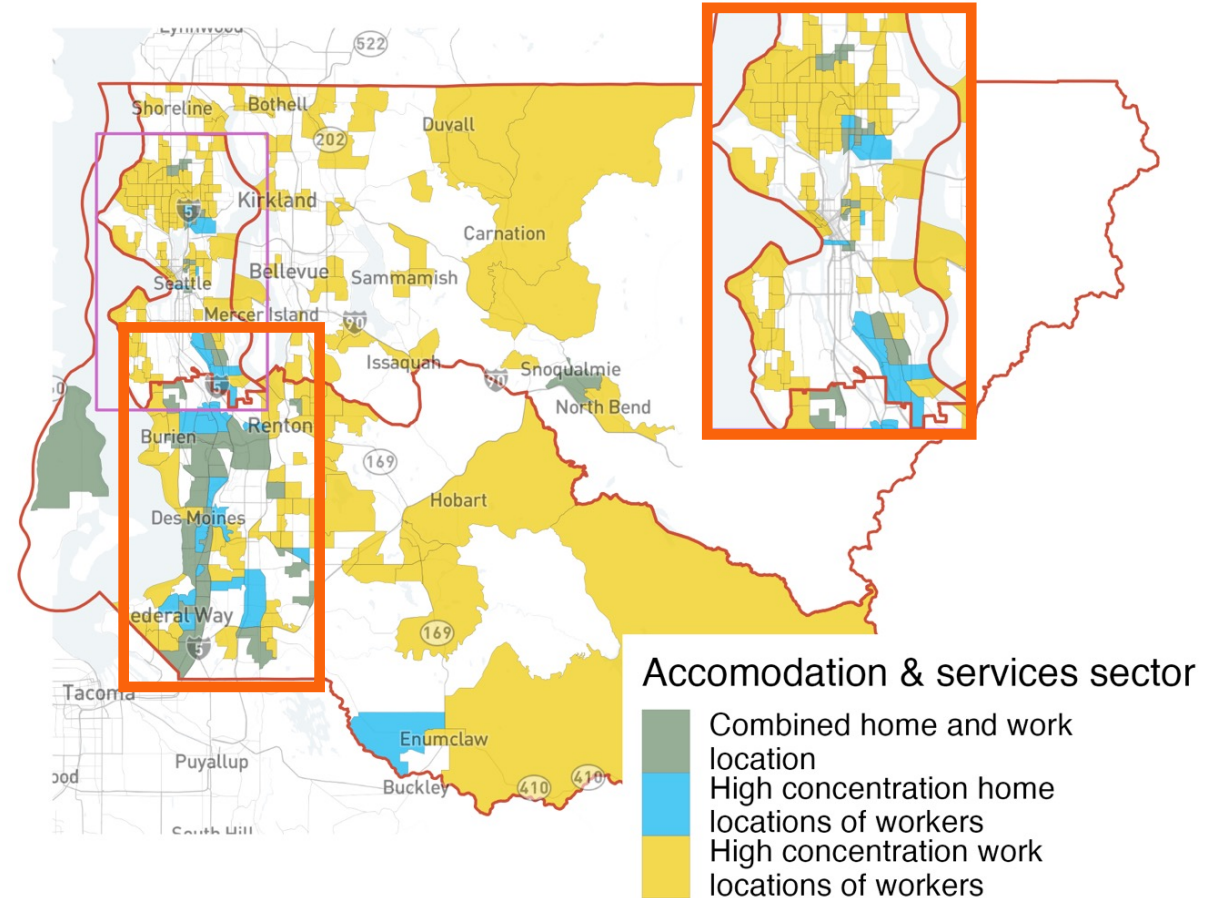
Source: Sound Transit Puget Sound Consolidated GTFS, OpenStreetMap, King County Income-restricted Housing Database, data extracted 23 July 2025. Data Current as of December 31, 2023.

Note: Frequent transit refers to public transportation service that arrives at least every 15 minutes during peak hours.

Housing Costs and Affordability Key Takeaways

- Service industry jobs are spread countywide, from Seattle to rural and suburban areas.
- Workers live in a narrower band along I-5: Seattle, Renton, SeaTac, Kent, and Federal Way.
- Parts of Seattle, South Seattle and South King County show the strongest overlap of jobs and workers.
- **Could suggest that service workers are commuting long distances due to a lack of affordable and suitable housing options nearby in many places across the county**

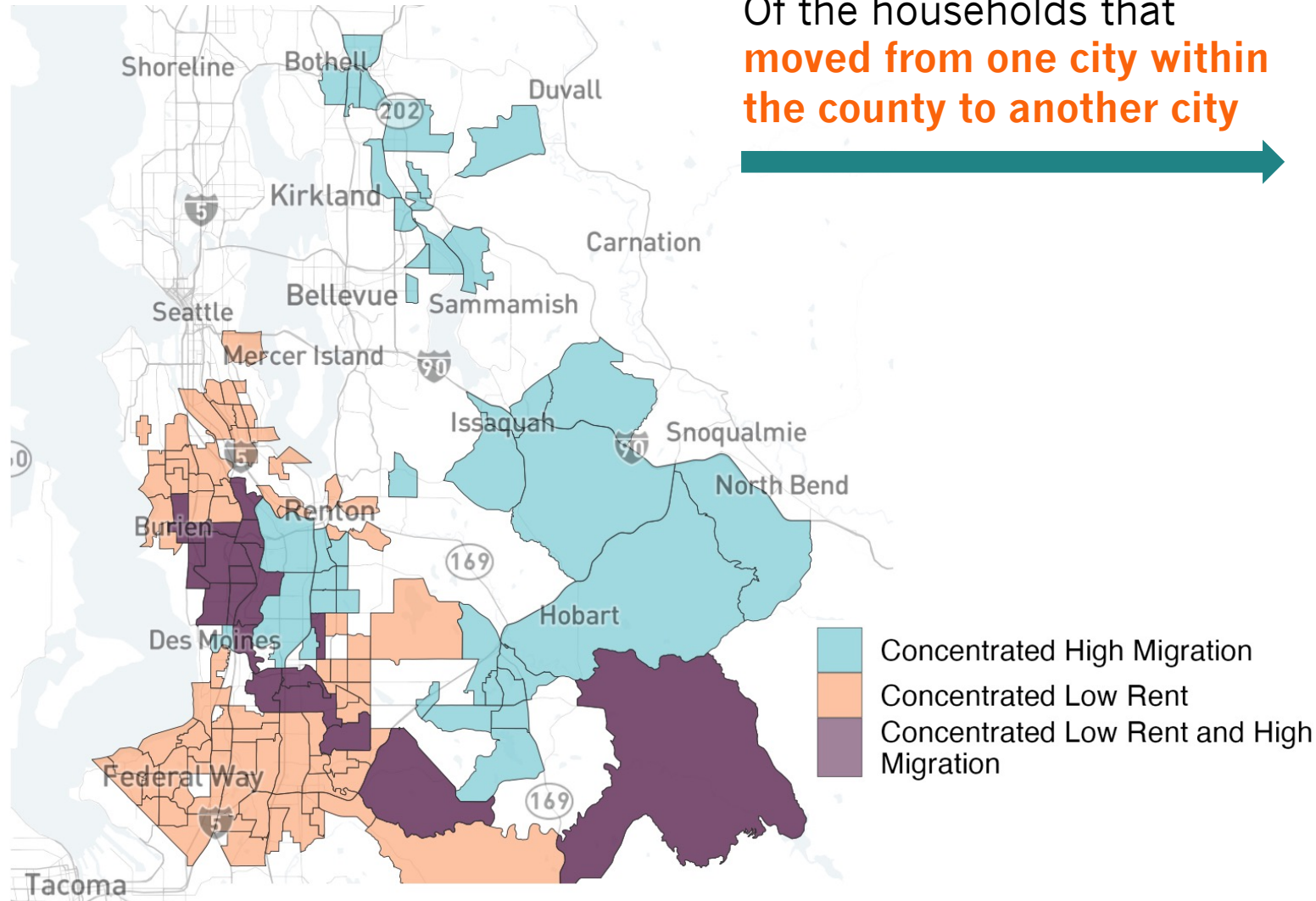
Spatial Relationship between Service Industry Jobs and Housing



Source: U.S. Census Longitudinal Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES), 2022

Housing Costs and Affordability Key Takeaways

Migration Trends, King County, 2023



- East King attracted higher-income movers (most above 120% AMI) and a mix of household sizes.
- South drew more low- and moderate-income movers and more 4+ person households than East and Seattle.
- Seattle saw lower-income movers than East but still skewed high and over half single-person households.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2023, 2019–2023 ACS 5-Year

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, featuring several thin, curved lines in shades of orange, yellow, green, and blue that sweep upwards and to the right, meeting a horizontal line that extends across the width of the slide.

Housing Gap Analysis

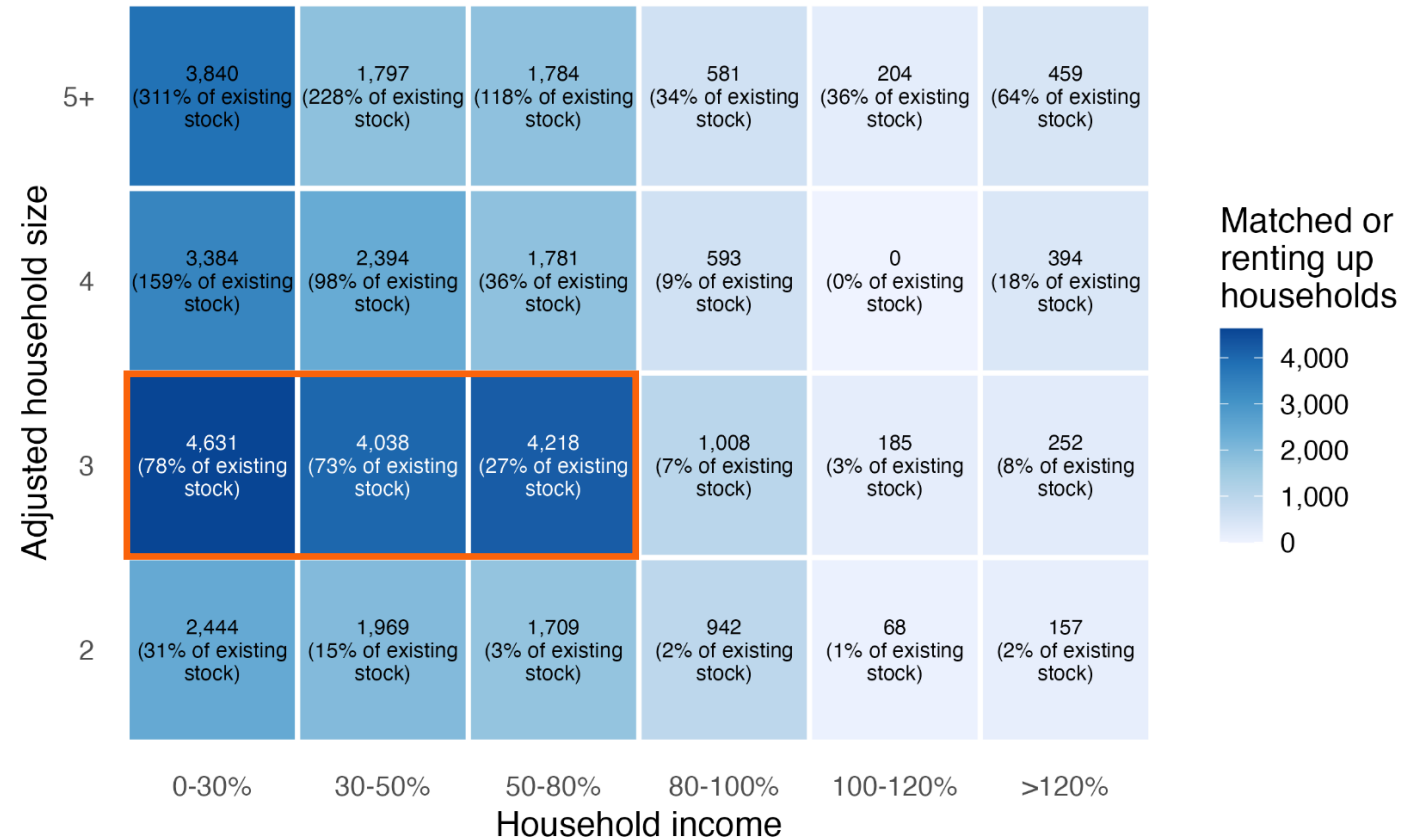
Introducing the Housing Gap Analysis

- **Affordability is shaped by more than price**—location, unit size, and tenure drive trade-offs households must make.
 - ◆ Households **adapt in many ways**—renting up, renting down, or crowding into smaller units when needs aren't met.
- This analysis looks beyond totals—measuring **mismatches** between household needs and housing stock **by income, size, and geography**.
- Findings highlight **structural gaps**—especially the shortage of **larger, affordable rental units** and the strain this puts on households.

Housing Unit Gap Key Takeaways

- Severe overcrowding among the lowest-income 3-person households—demand exceeds supply by nearly 80%.
- 0-80% AMI, 4- and 5-person households also face major shortages, forcing many into overcrowding.
- Biggest gap: large, affordable units for 3-person households at 0–80% AMI.

Overcrowded and Matched/Renting Up Renter Households by Income and Household Size, Relative to Existing Stock, King County, 2023



An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide, featuring several thin, curved lines in shades of orange, yellow, green, and blue that sweep upwards and to the right, converging towards the text.

Funding Gap Analysis

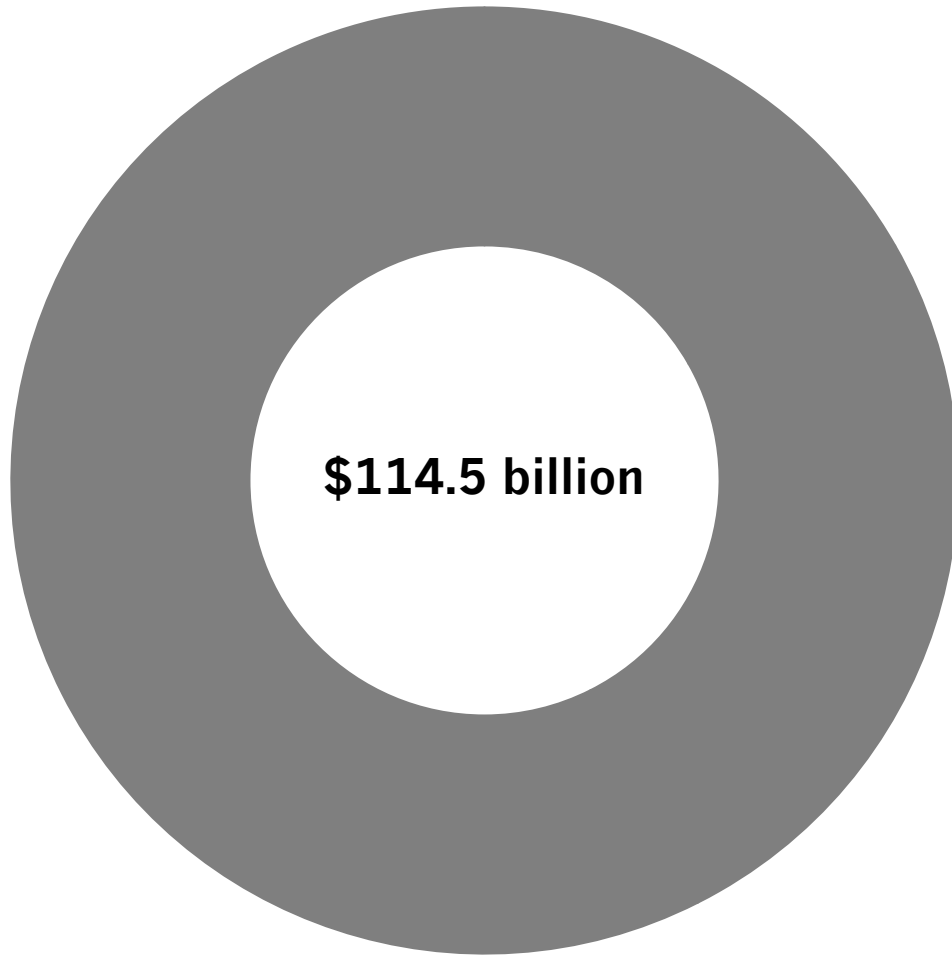
Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways

- More than **60% of King County's housing need is for households earning below 80% AMI**, with most concentrated below 50% AMI. These units almost always require public subsidy.
- **Funding sources are fragmented** and braided in dozens of different ways across projects and programs, particularly for units **serving households below 30% AMI**. While it has delivered units, it underscores the system's fragility, **complexity**, and reliance on ongoing subsidies.

Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways

- The funding gap is structural, large, and driven by both capital and operating costs.
- King County has a total gap of \$65.8 billion, or **\$3.96 billion annually**, to meet the needs of households below 80% AMI through 2044. Including:
 - ◆ \$2.17 billion in annual unmet capital subsidy
 - ◆ \$1.79 billion annual operating and service subsidy

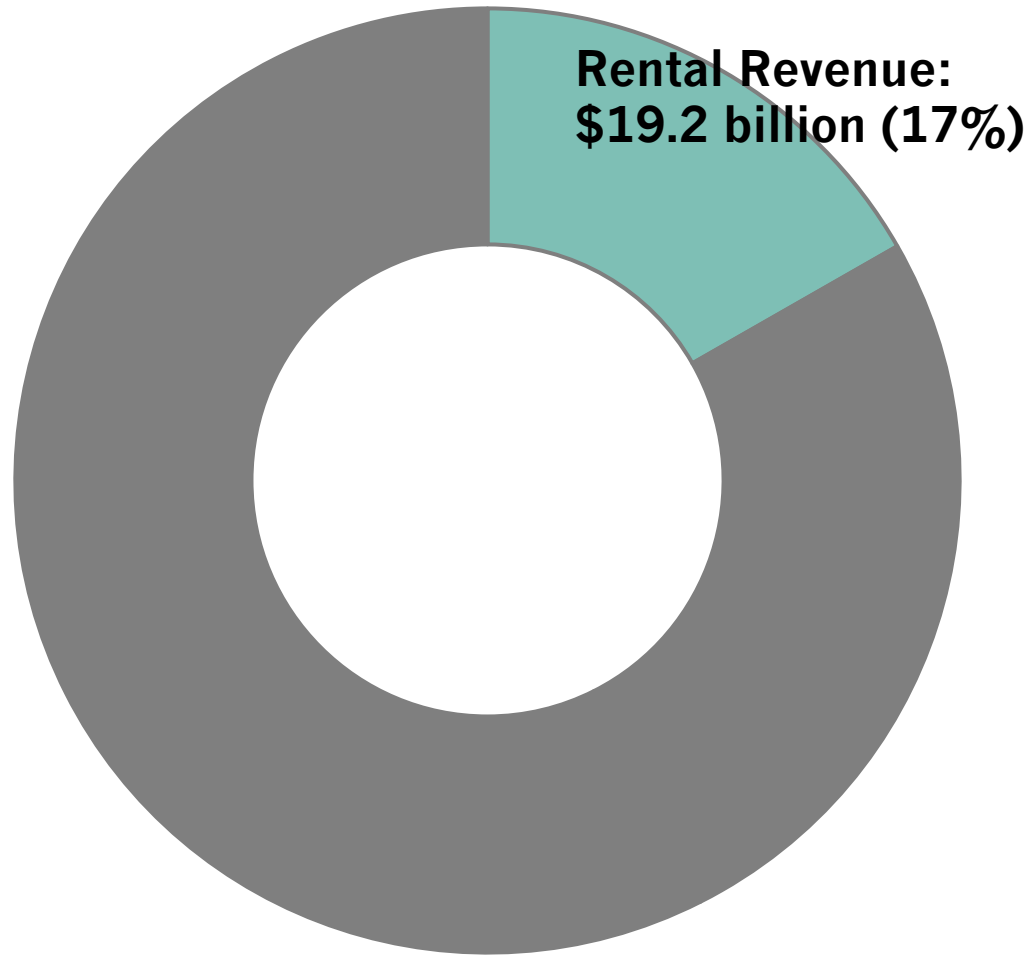
Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways



- **Total housing need** below 80% AMI through 2044: **177,698 units**
- **Total cost to develop and operate:** **~\$114.5 billion**

Source: EConorthwest calculations

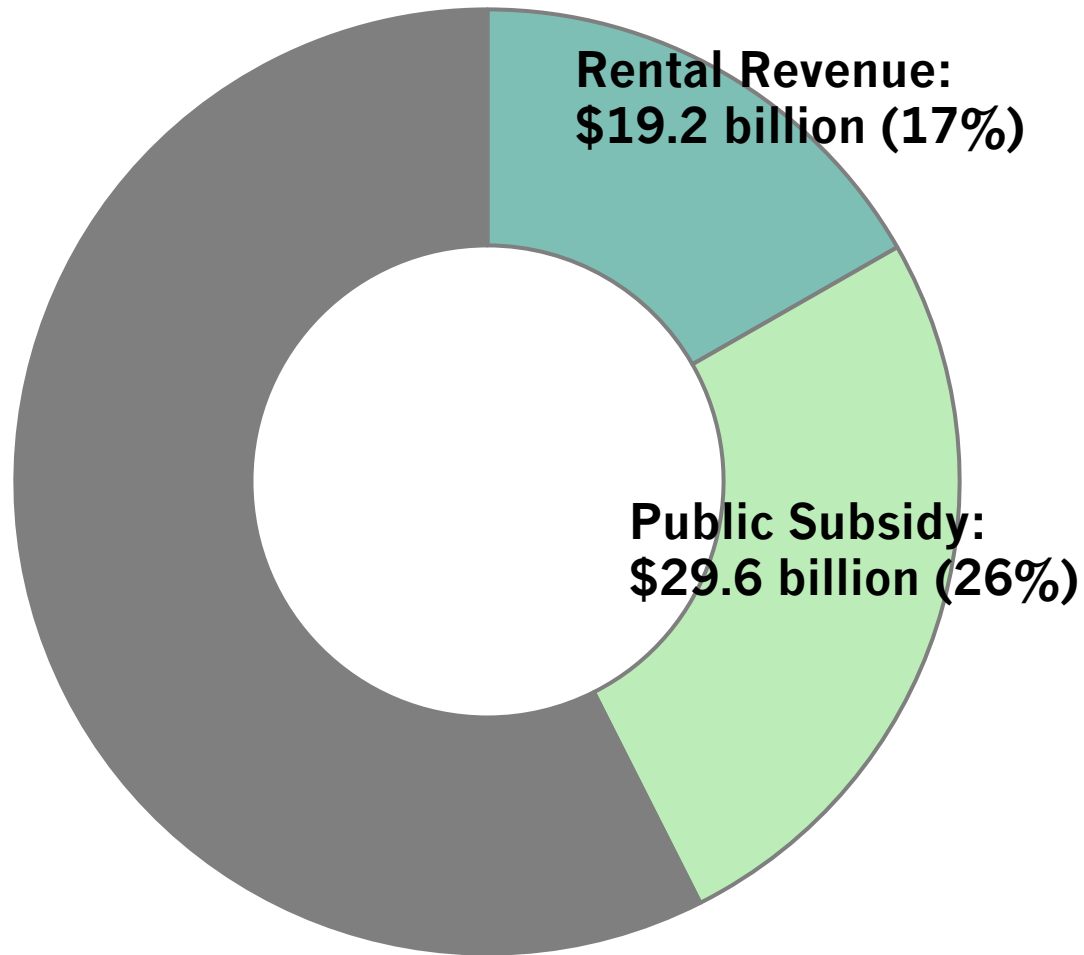
Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways



- **Total housing need** below 80% AMI through 2044: **177,698 units**
- **Total cost to develop and operate:** **~\$114.5 billion**
- **Total anticipated rental revenue:** **~\$19.2 billion**

Source: EConorthwest calculations

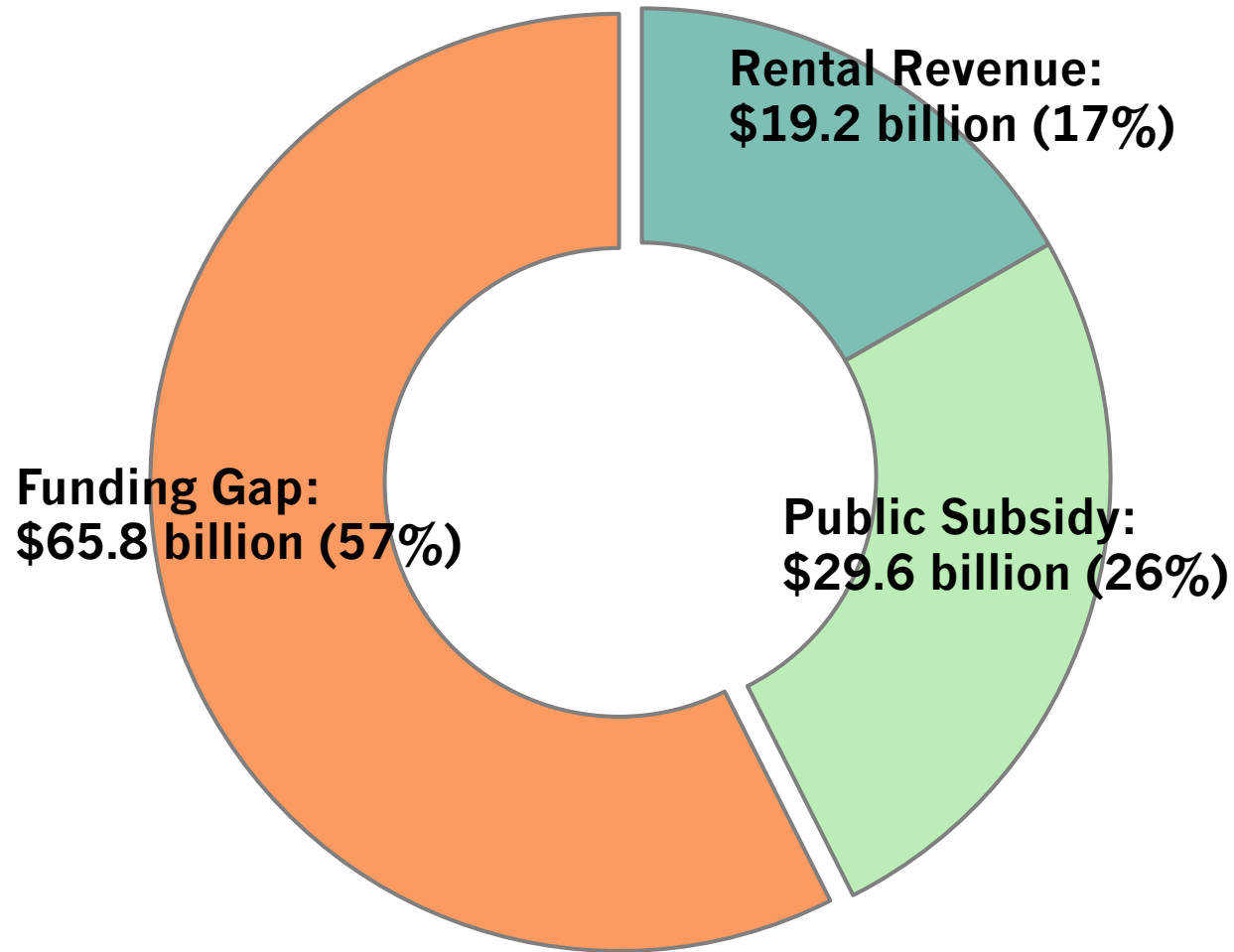
Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways



- **Total housing need** below 80% AMI through 2044: **177,698 units**
- **Total cost to develop and operate:** **~\$114.5 billion**
- **Total anticipated rental revenue:** **~\$19.2 billion**
- **Estimate of available public subsidies:** **~\$29.6 billion**

Source: EConorthwest calculations

Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways

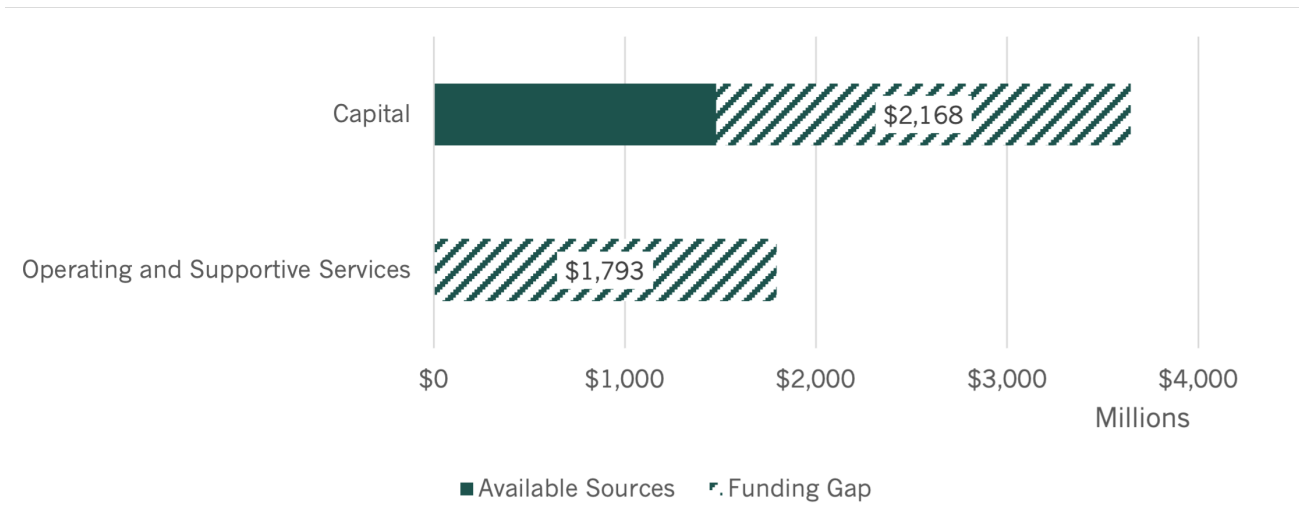


- **Total housing need** below 80% AMI through 2044: **177,698 units**
- **Total cost to develop and operate:** **~\$114.5 billion**
- **Total anticipated rental revenue:** **~\$19.2 billion**
- **Estimate of available public subsidies:** **~\$29.6 billion**
- **Gap Remaining:** **~\$65.8 billion**

Source: EConorthwest calculations

Funding Landscape & Gap Analysis Key Takeaways

Annual Funding Gap



Source: ECONorthwest calculations

- **Total annual funding gap: \$3.96 billion**

- **Total *annual* housing need** below 80% AMI through 2044:

◆ **8,885 units**

- **Total *annual* subsidy needed** to meet those needs for both capital and operating/supportive services costs:

◆ **~\$5.4 billion**

- **Total *annual* subsidy available:**

◆ **~\$1.5 billion**