

**Skagit County  
Mitigation 20/20 Task™  
Estimated Population at Risk, by**

Neighborhood Type		Estimated	Percent Population Considered At	Total Estimated Population At Risk
<b>Sedro-Woolley</b>				
<b>Hazard Earthquake</b>				
<b>Neighborhood Name</b>				
Central Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Retail	1,614	100%	1,614
Residential-North	Residential	2,883	100%	2,883
Residential-South	Residential	4,737	100%	4,737
<b>Hazard Flooding</b>				
<b>Neighborhood Name</b>				
Central Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Retail	1,614	20%	323
Residential-South	Residential	4,737	45%	2,132
<b>Hazard High Winds</b>				
<b>Neighborhood Name</b>				
Central Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Retail	1,614	100%	1,614
<b>Hazard Severe Winter Storm</b>				
<b>Neighborhood Name</b>				
Central Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Retail	1,614	100%	1,614

To make jurisdiction-wide analysis of the population at risk for each hazard type feasible and practical for mitigation planning purposes, a simplified approach has been used. The estimate of the population at risk for specific hazards is accomplished in the following manner: The population in a specific neighborhood is estimated by local planners, based on readily available data or their best judgment in the absence of suitable data. The population could be residents, workers, visitors, institutionalized individuals, mixed population types, etc., depending on the characteristics of the neighborhood. The percentage of the area of the specific neighborhood threatened by the identified hazard is then estimated by local planners, again based on readily available data or their best judgment. The percent of the neighborhood at risk is then used as a multiplier to determine the estimated number of people at risk from that hazard. The methodology is simplistic but conservative, in that it assumes occupied structures are uniformly distributed throughout the neighborhood in relation to the area of risk, that the population is present in the neighborhood on a 24 hour, 7 day basis, and that all individuals are equally vulnerable to the impacts of the hazard event. The derived estimates for the number of people at risk may therefore be higher than actually is the case, but the estimates are considered satisfactory to support the local mitigation planning process.