

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

	Neighborhood Type	Estimated	Percent Population Considered At	Total Estimated Population At Risk
Concrete				
Hazard Earthquake				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790
Hazard Flooding				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	30%	237
Hazard Hazardous Materials				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	15%	119
Hazard High Winds				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790
Hazard Landslide, Erosion				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	25%	198
Hazard Loss of Electrical Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790
Hazard Loss of Gas Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790
Hazard Loss of Sewer Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790
Hazard Loss of Water Service				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790

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* Explanation of analysis methodology provided at end of report

	Neighborhood Type	Estimated	Percent Population Considered At	Total Estimated Population At Risk
Hazard Severe Winter Storm				
Neighborhood Name				
Concrete	Residential	790	100%	790

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.