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2010 Census estimates for Seattle:

2010 population count: 608,660
Population in households: 583,735
Number of households: 283,510
Average household size: 2.06
Average family size: 2.87
Population in group quarters: 24,925

2010 population count:

The 2010 Census counted Seattle's population at 608,660. Seattle has the largest population of cities in King County and the broader Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metro Area. Seattle is the 23rd most populous city in the U.S.

Population growth by decade:

From 2000 to 2010, Seattle's population grew by 8 percent: slightly slower than in the 1990s, but a healthy rate of growth for a major U.S. city.

Household size:

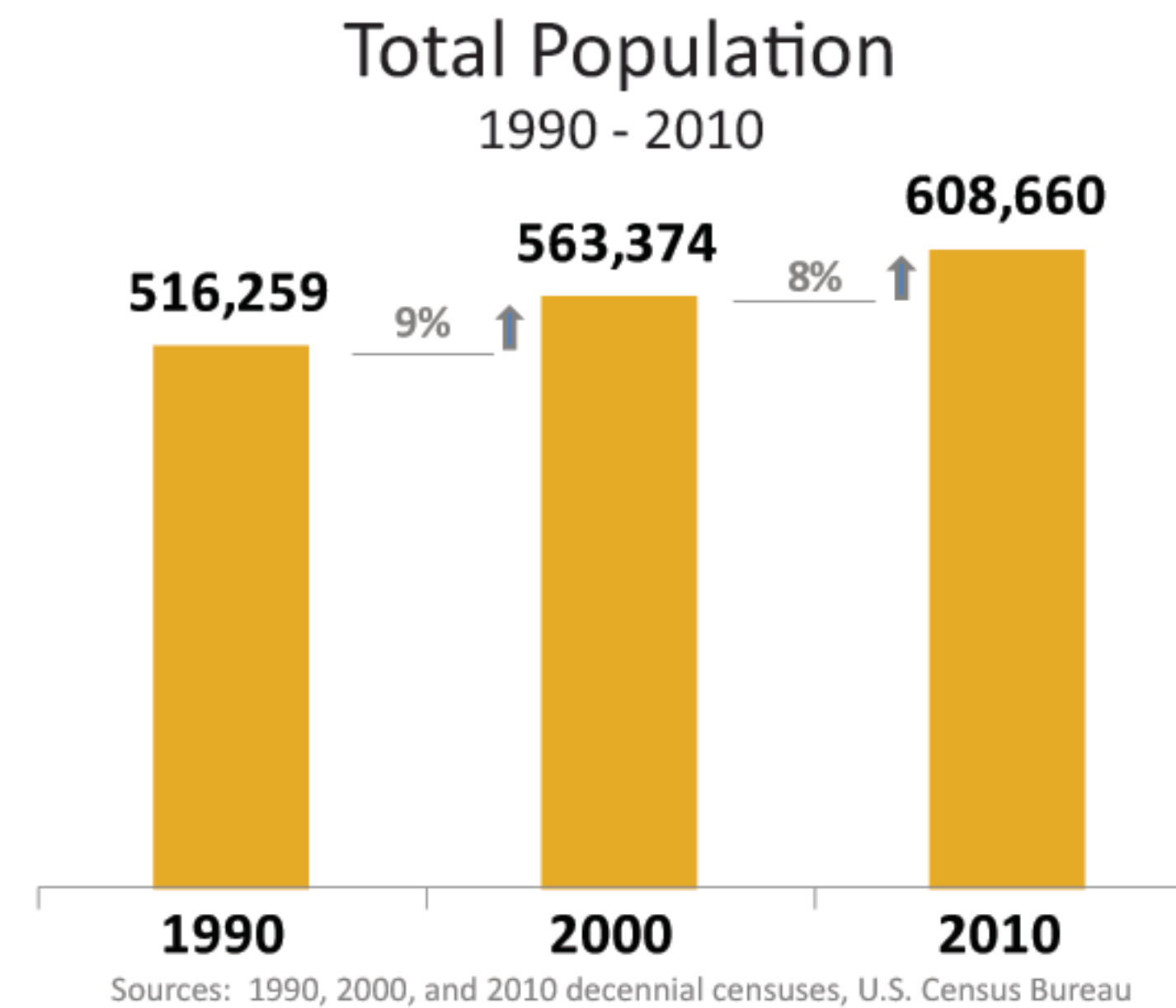
In 2010, the average number of people per household in Seattle was 2.06. Average household size has been declining nationally for many decades. The increase in one-person households is a key reason average household size has continued to go down in Seattle.

Age:

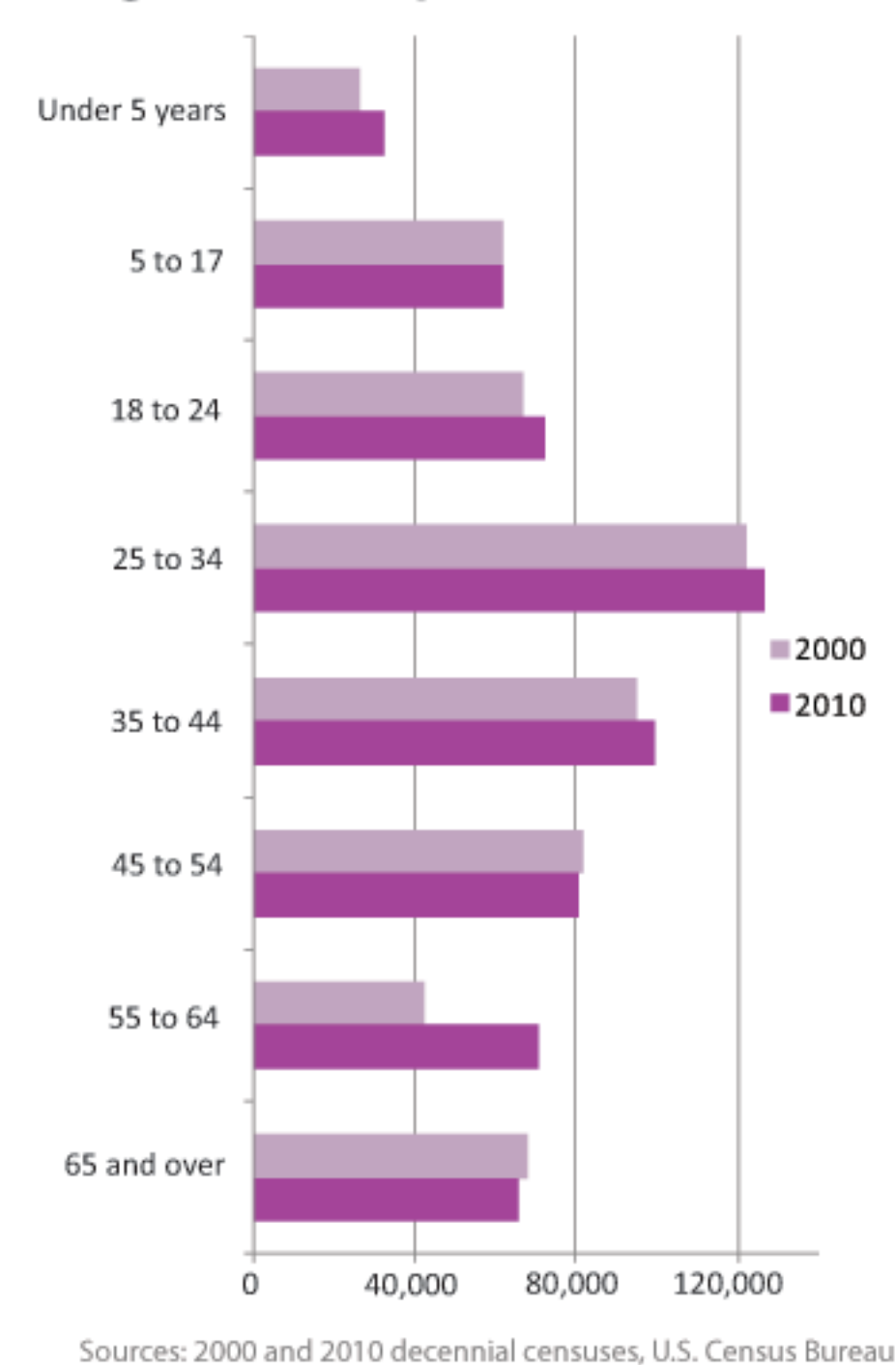
In 2010, nearly three-quarters of Seattle residents were adults between 18 and 64 years of age, with an especially high concentration of young adults (age 25 to 34). The highest rates of population growth between 2000 and 2010 were for children under 5 and adults age 55 to 64. Annual population growth since 2010: Seattle's population has continued to grow. The state Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates that Seattle's population was 616,500 as of 2012.

Forecast:

As of 2010, about 31% of King County's 1.9 million residents lived in Seattle. OFM forecasts that the county's population will grow from about 1.9 million persons in 2010 to about 2.4 million persons in 2040



Age Groups in Seattle



Race & Ethnicity

2010 Census Estimates

2010 Population Count: 608,660

Race:

- White - 69.5%
- Black or African American - 7.9%
- Amer. Indian & Alaska Native - 0.8%
- Asian - 13.8%
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pac. Islander - 0.4%
- Other race - 2.4%
- Two or more races - 5.1%
- Hispanic or Latino ethnicity (of any race): 6.6%
- Persons of color: 33.7%

2006-2010 American Community Survey

- Foreign born: 17.3%
- Population (age 5+) speaking language other than English at home: 21.3%

Largest racial groups in Seattle:

The 2010 Census indicates that the largest racial group in Seattle is White (69% of the city's population). The next largest group is Asian (14%), followed by Black or African American (8%).

Race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity:

The Census Bureau looks at race and ethnicity as two different concepts and asks about these characteristics in separate questions.

The 2010 Census found that 7% of Seattle's residents are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Multiracial population:

Five percent of Seattle residents indicated two or more races on their Census form in 2010. (This was only the second decennial Census that gave people a chance to identify as two or more races.)

Fastest growing groups:

The racial and ethnic groups that grew most quickly in Seattle over the last decade were Asians, multiracial persons, and persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Overall, persons of color make up more than a third of Seattle's population:

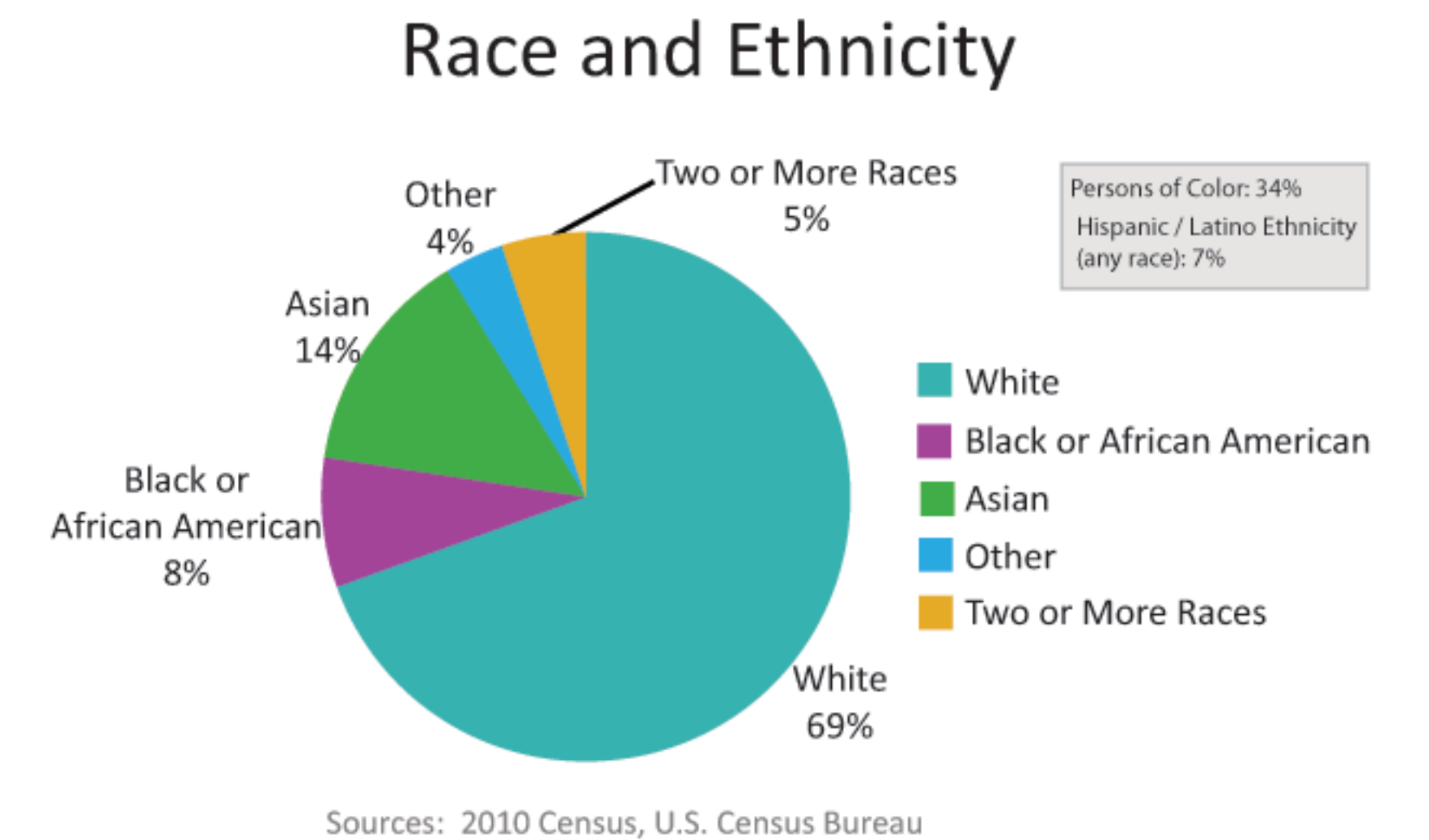
As the 2010 Census showed, more than 34% of Seattle residents are persons of color. ("Persons of color" include people of any race other than White alone, and also include Hispanic/Latino persons of any race.)

Seattle, King County and U.S. trends:

The share of the population who are people of color has continued to increase in Seattle, although less quickly than in King County and the U.S. as a whole. Socioeconomic disparities: Recent estimates from sources including the American Community Survey show continued, deep disparities in the social and economic well-being of Seattle residents.

Disparities by race and ethnicity show up in every major indicator of well-being measured in the ACS: education, income, unemployment rates, homeownership, housing costs burdens, vehicle availability, and others.

In general, the largest disparities in Seattle, as well as in the nation as a whole, are for the Black and Hispanic / Latino populations compared with White, non-Hispanic population. Asians and multi-race persons are also doing more poorly than non-Hispanic Whites on many of these indicators.



Percentage of Population Who are Persons of Color

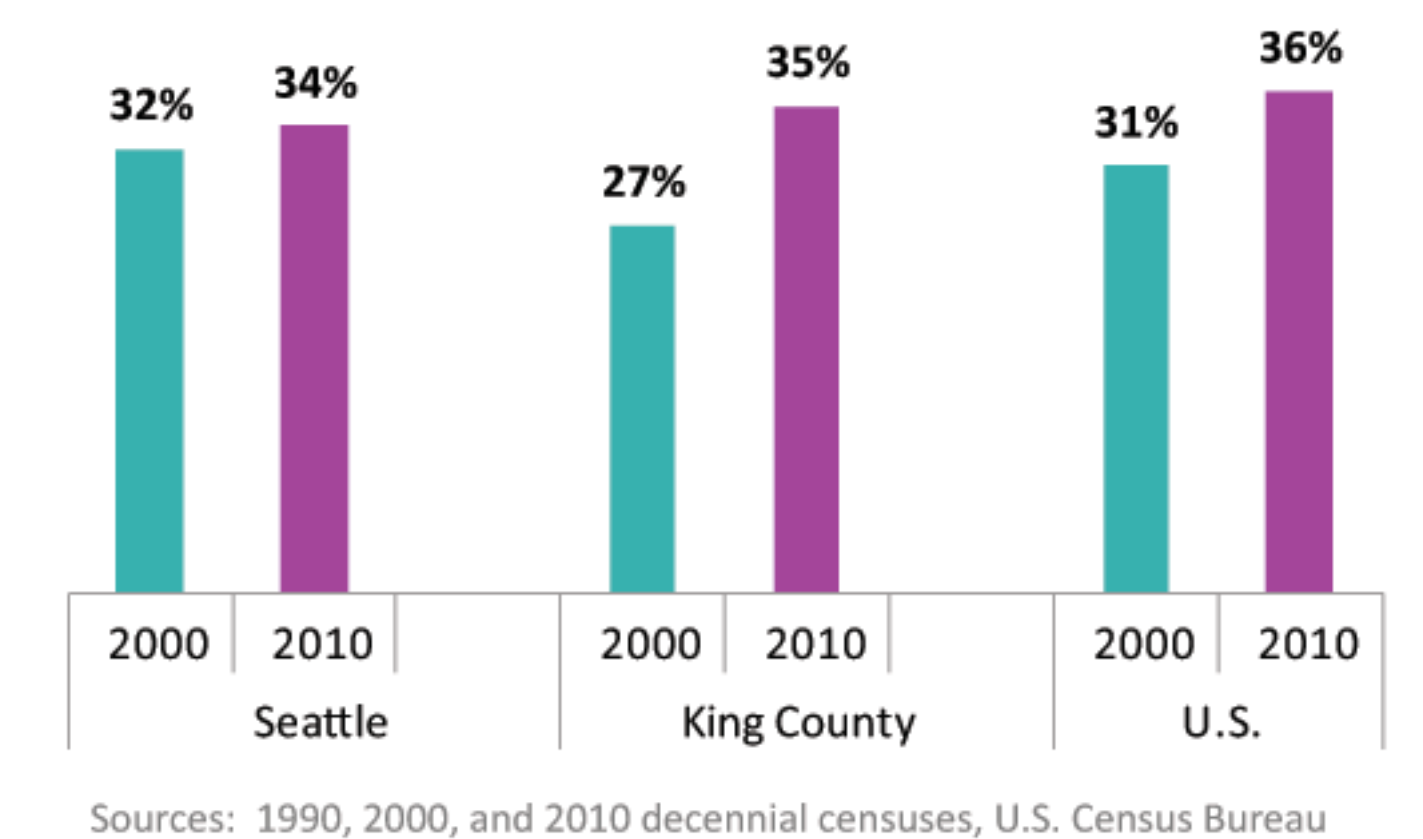
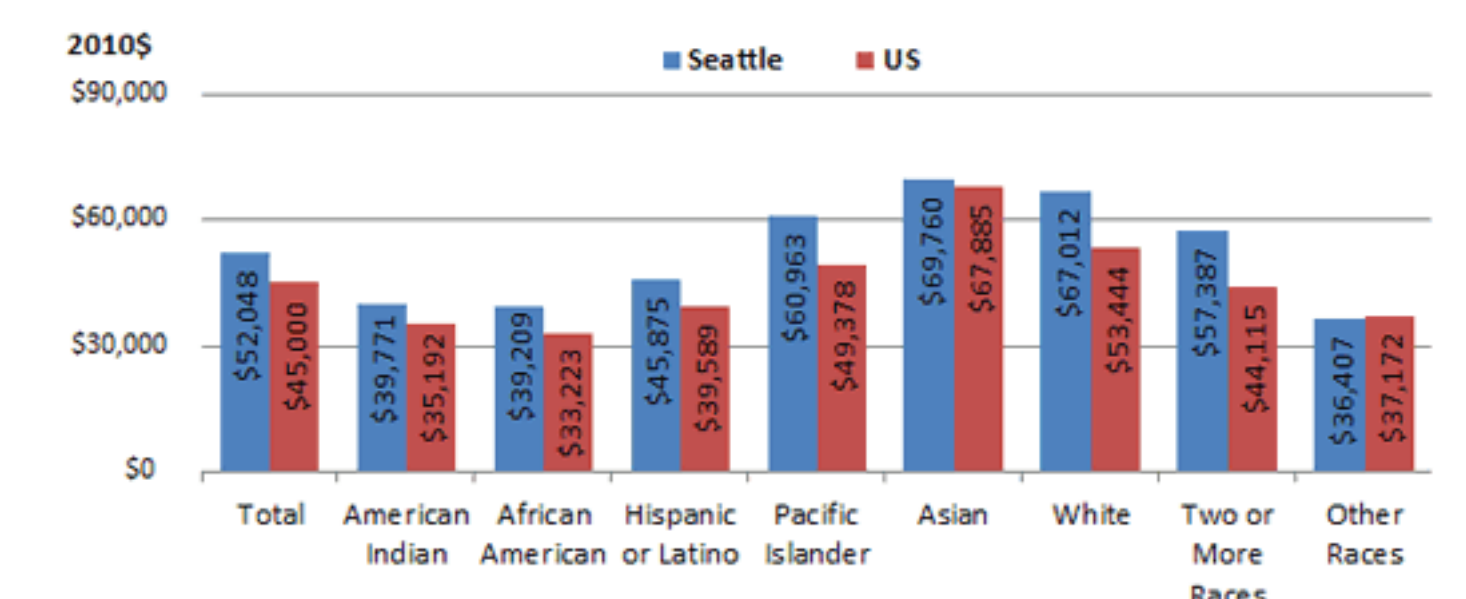
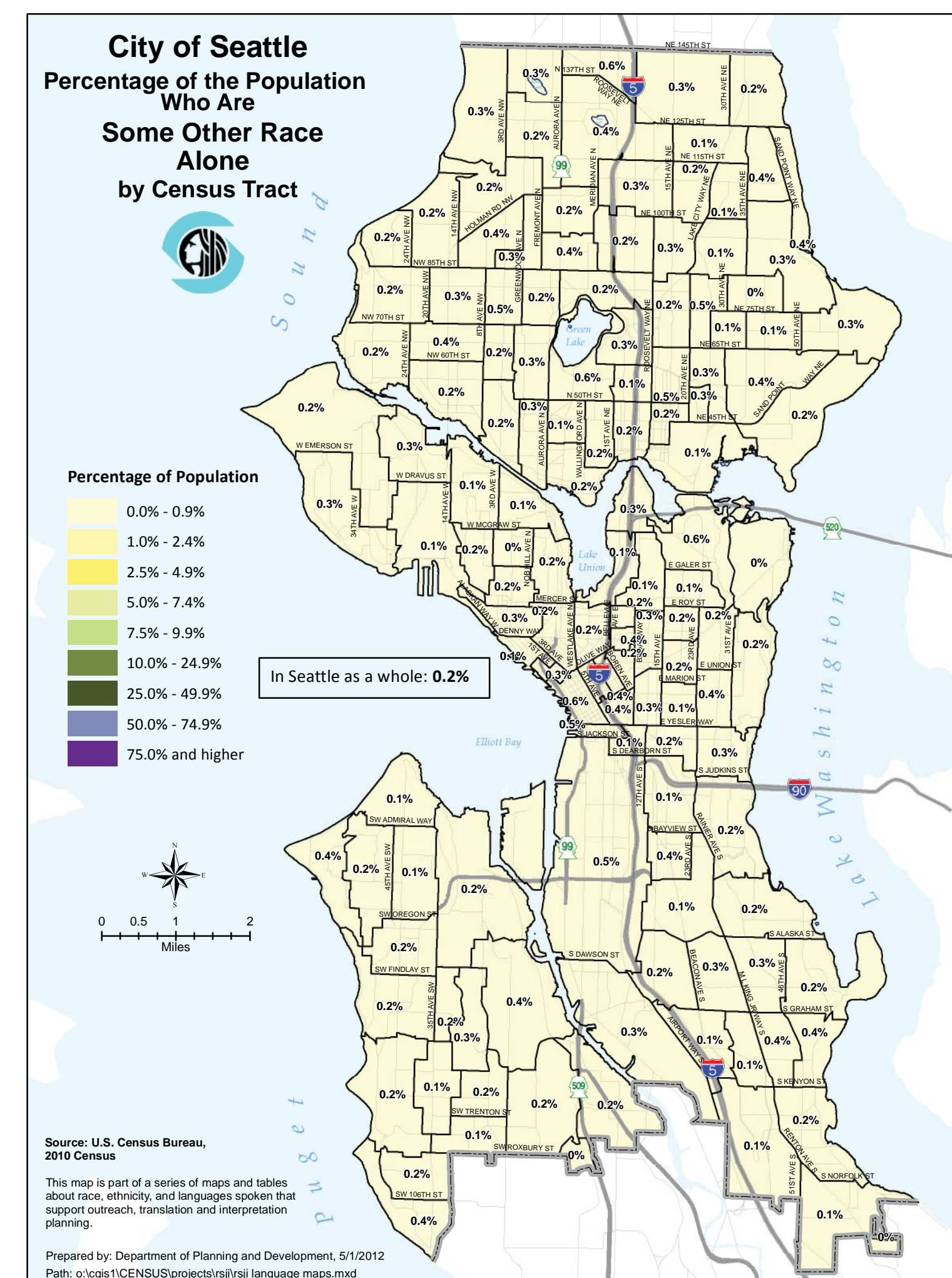
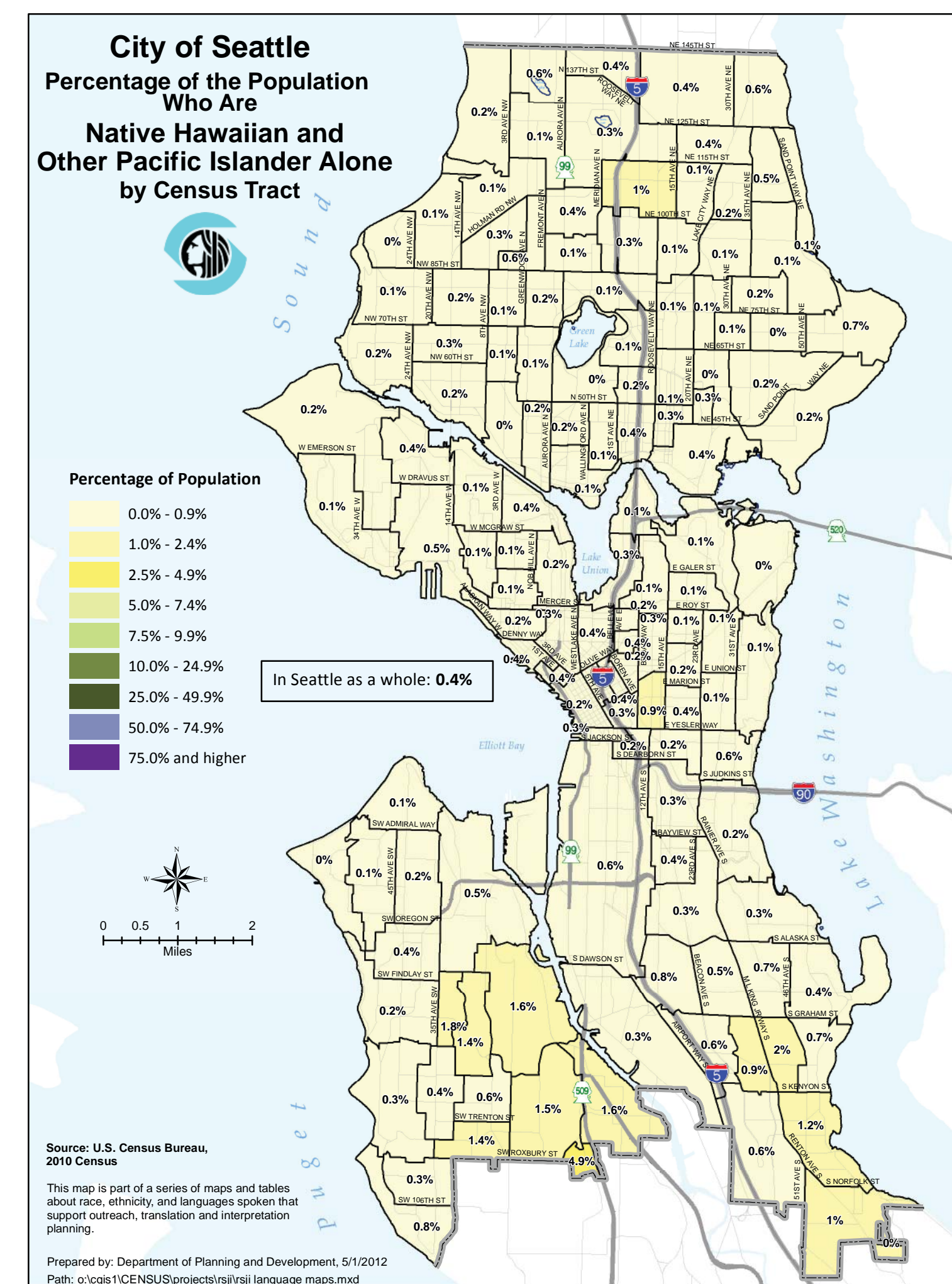
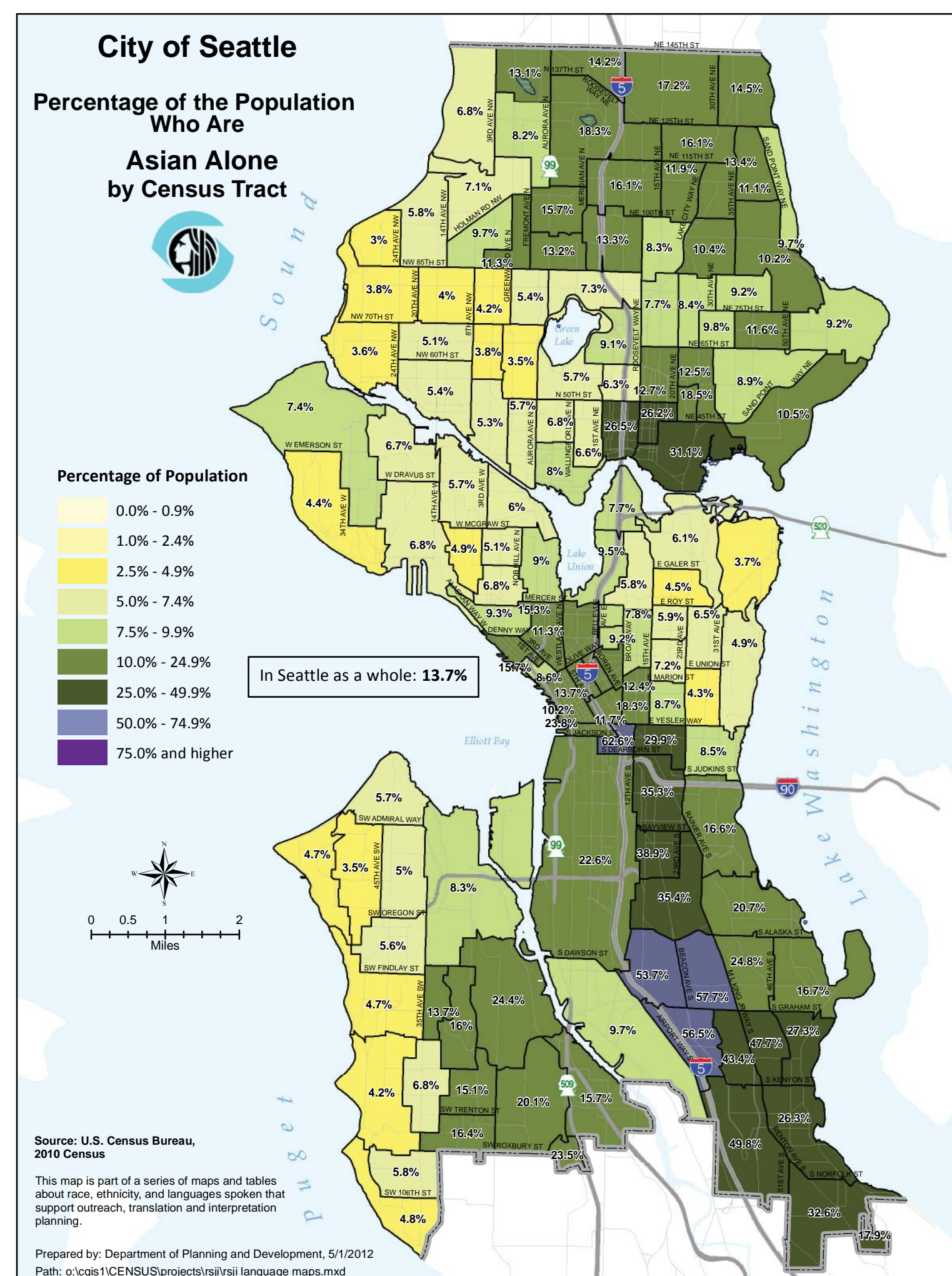
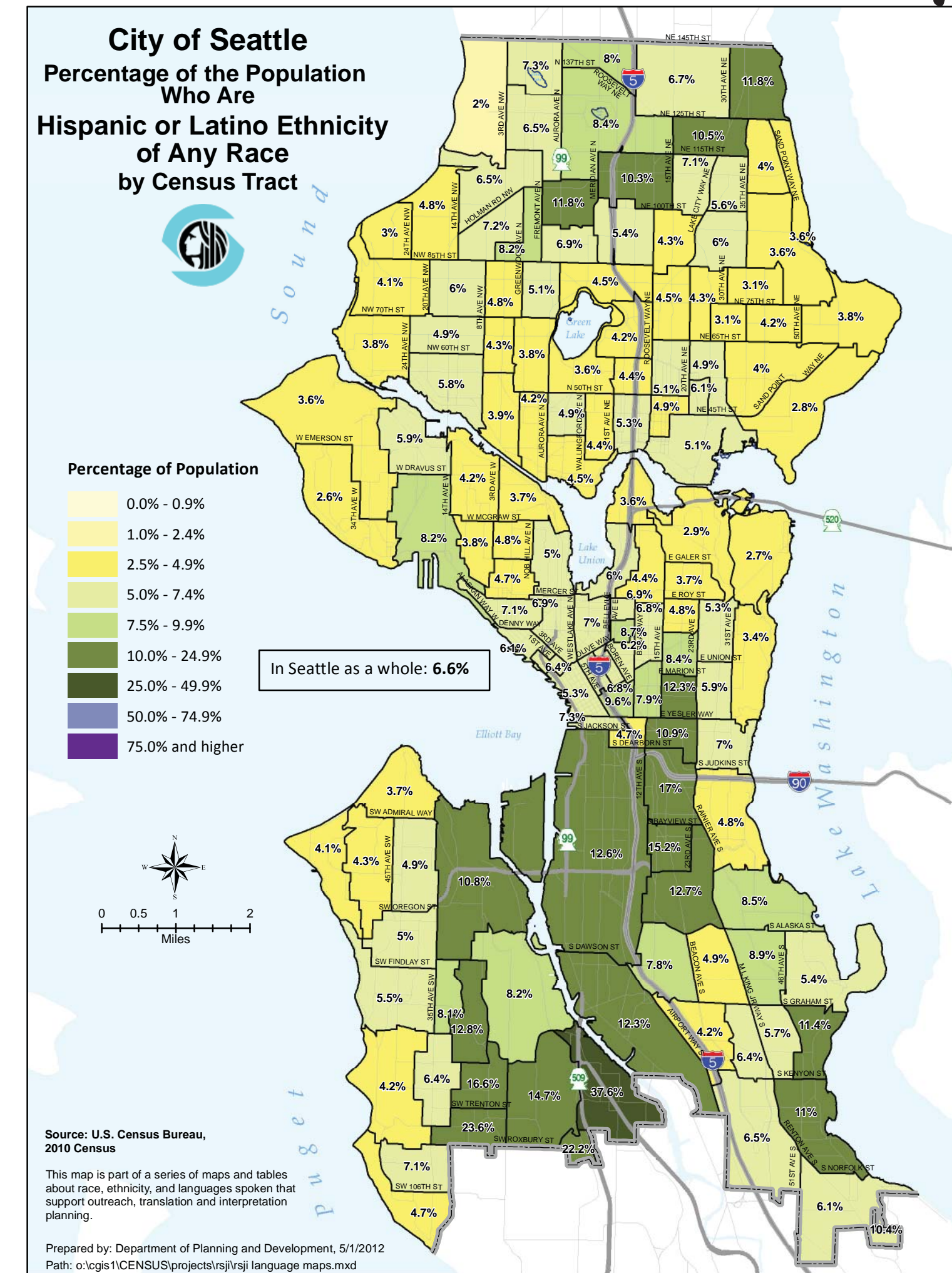
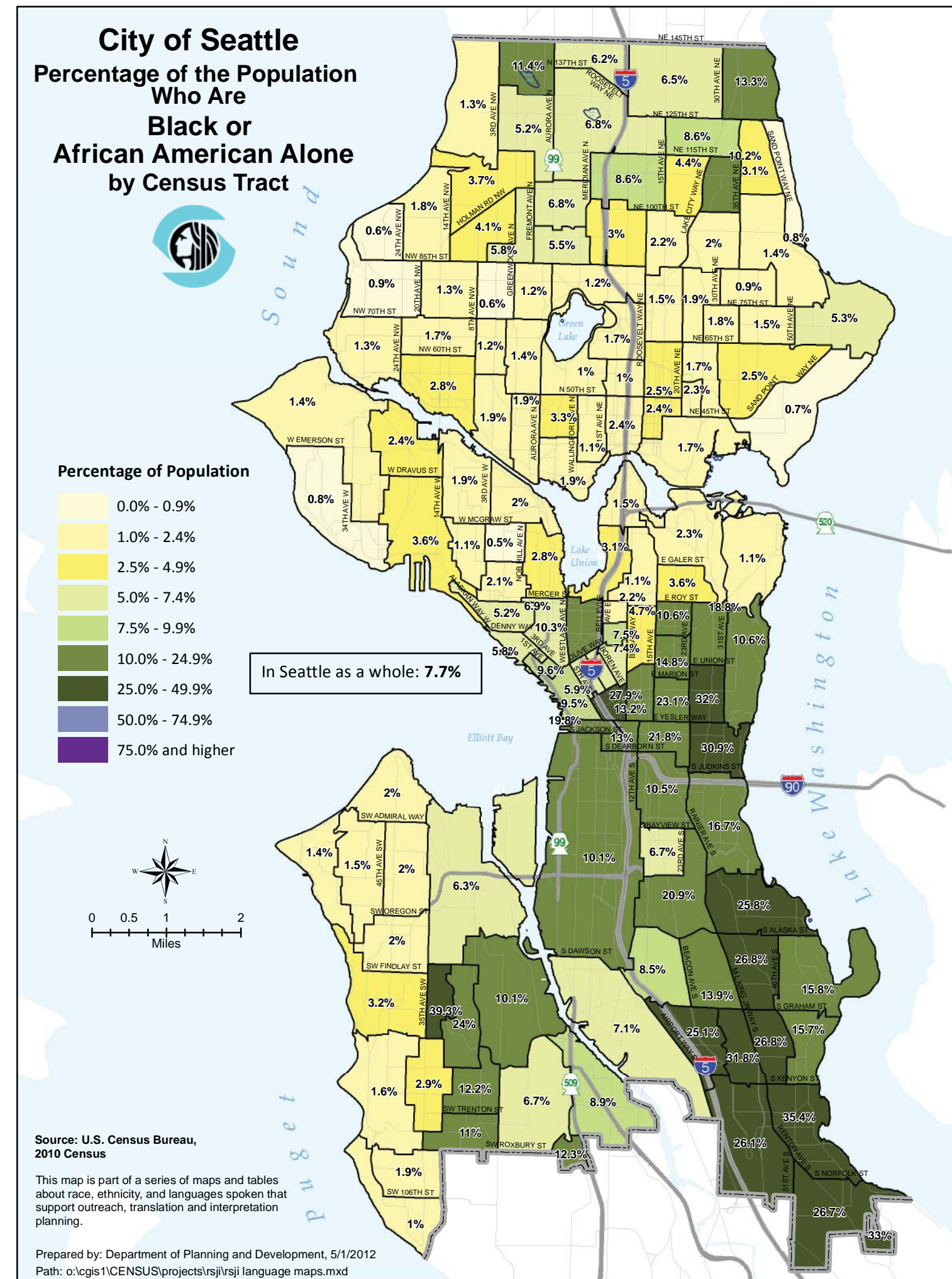
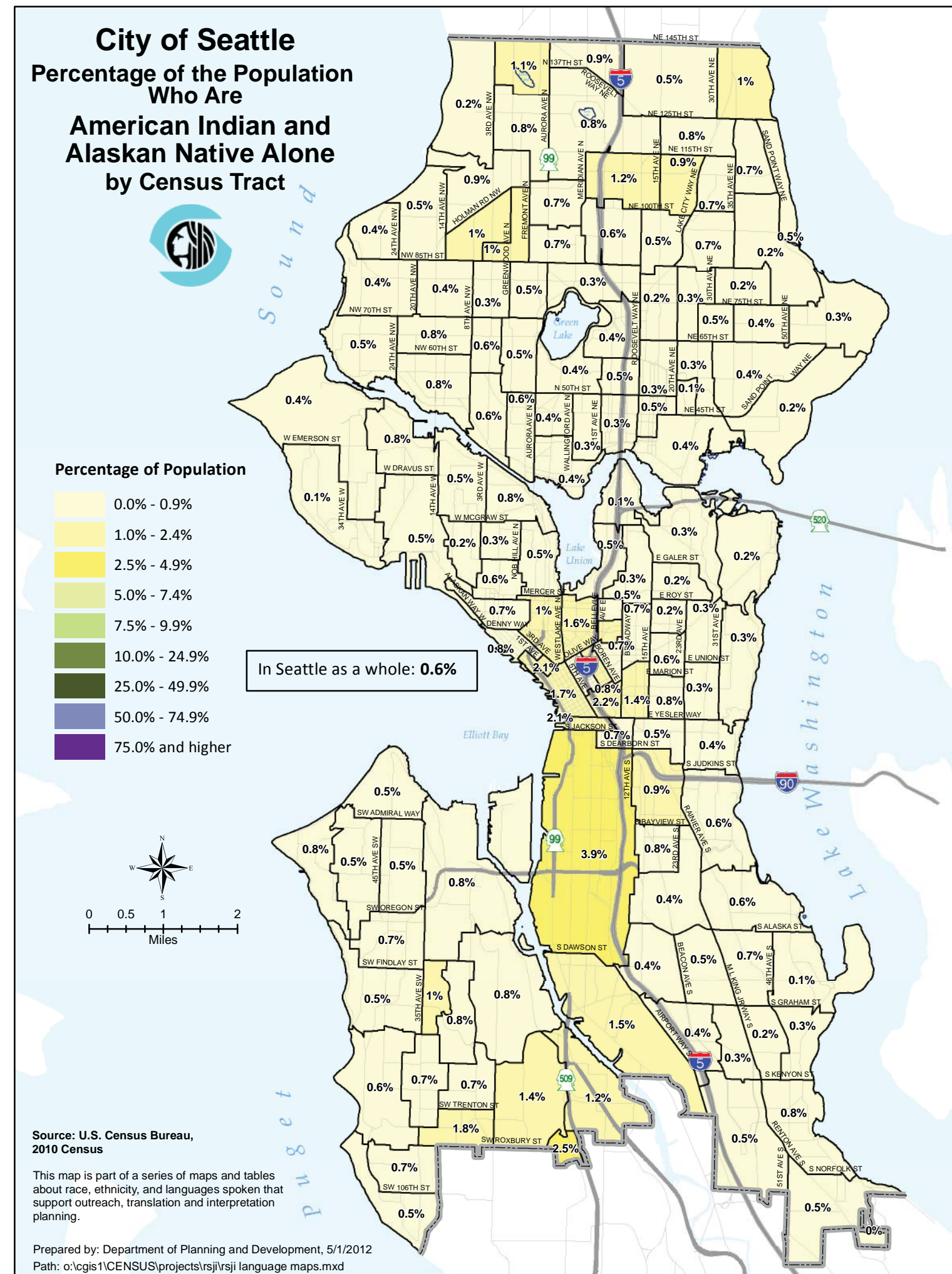


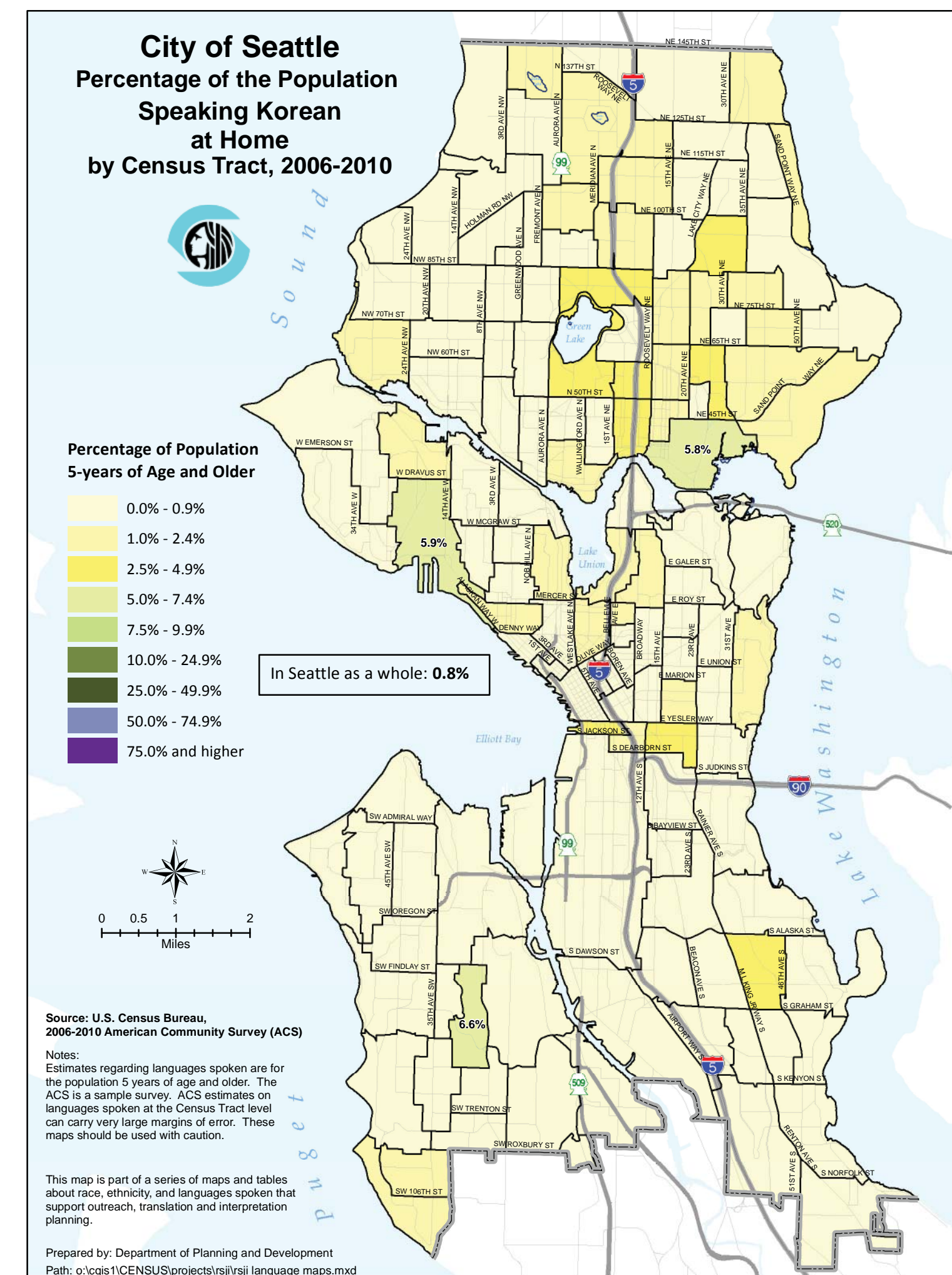
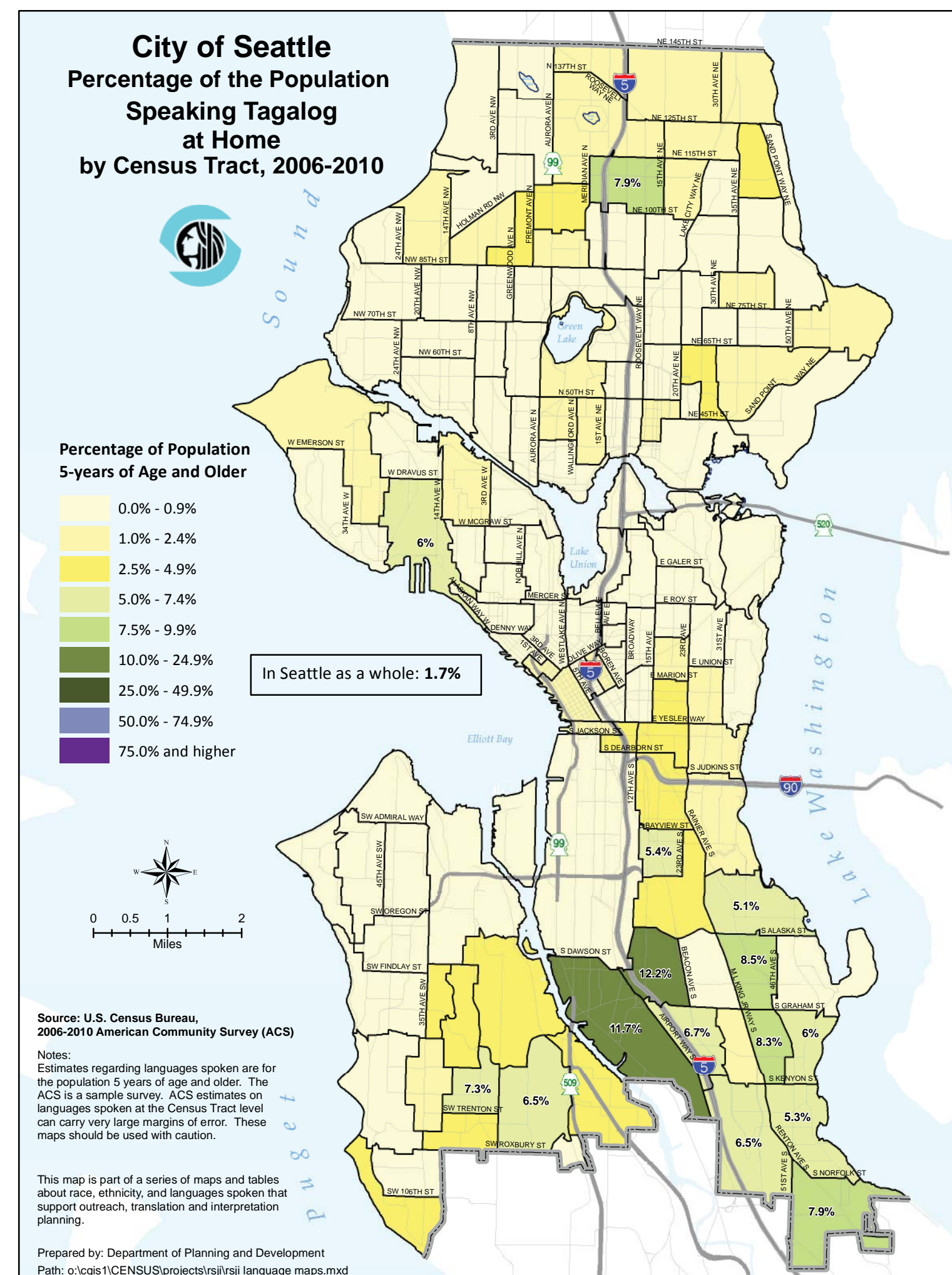
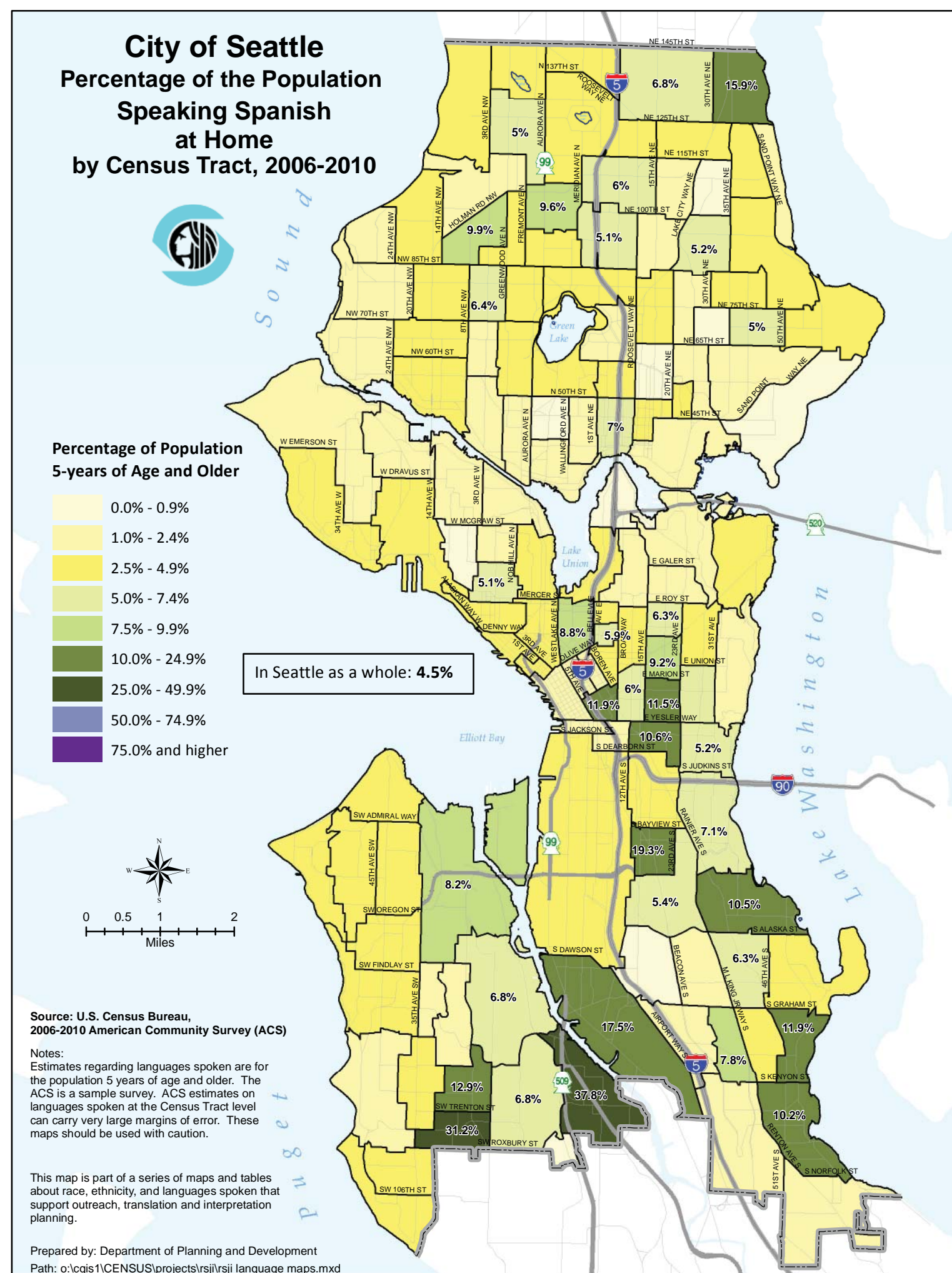
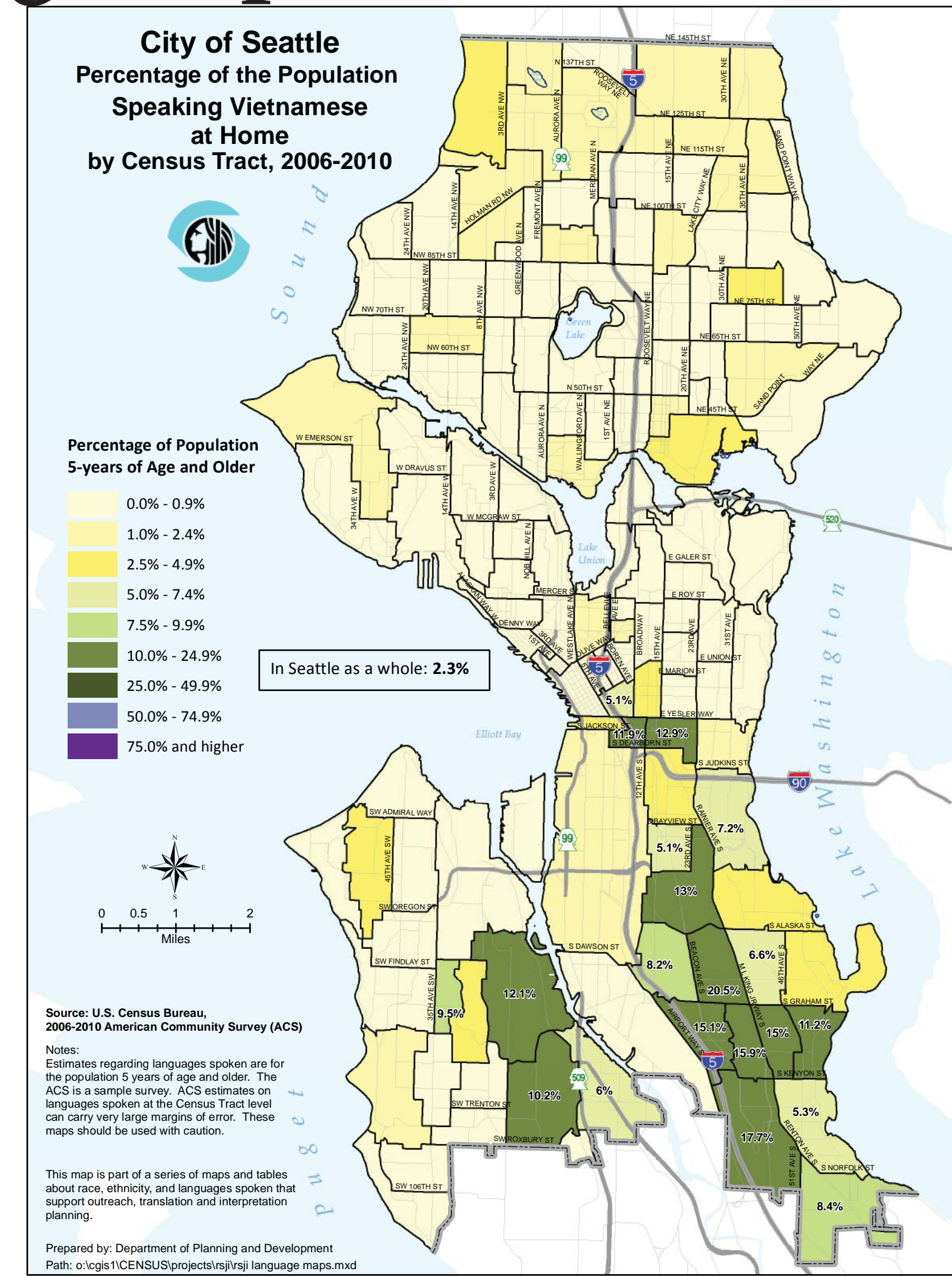
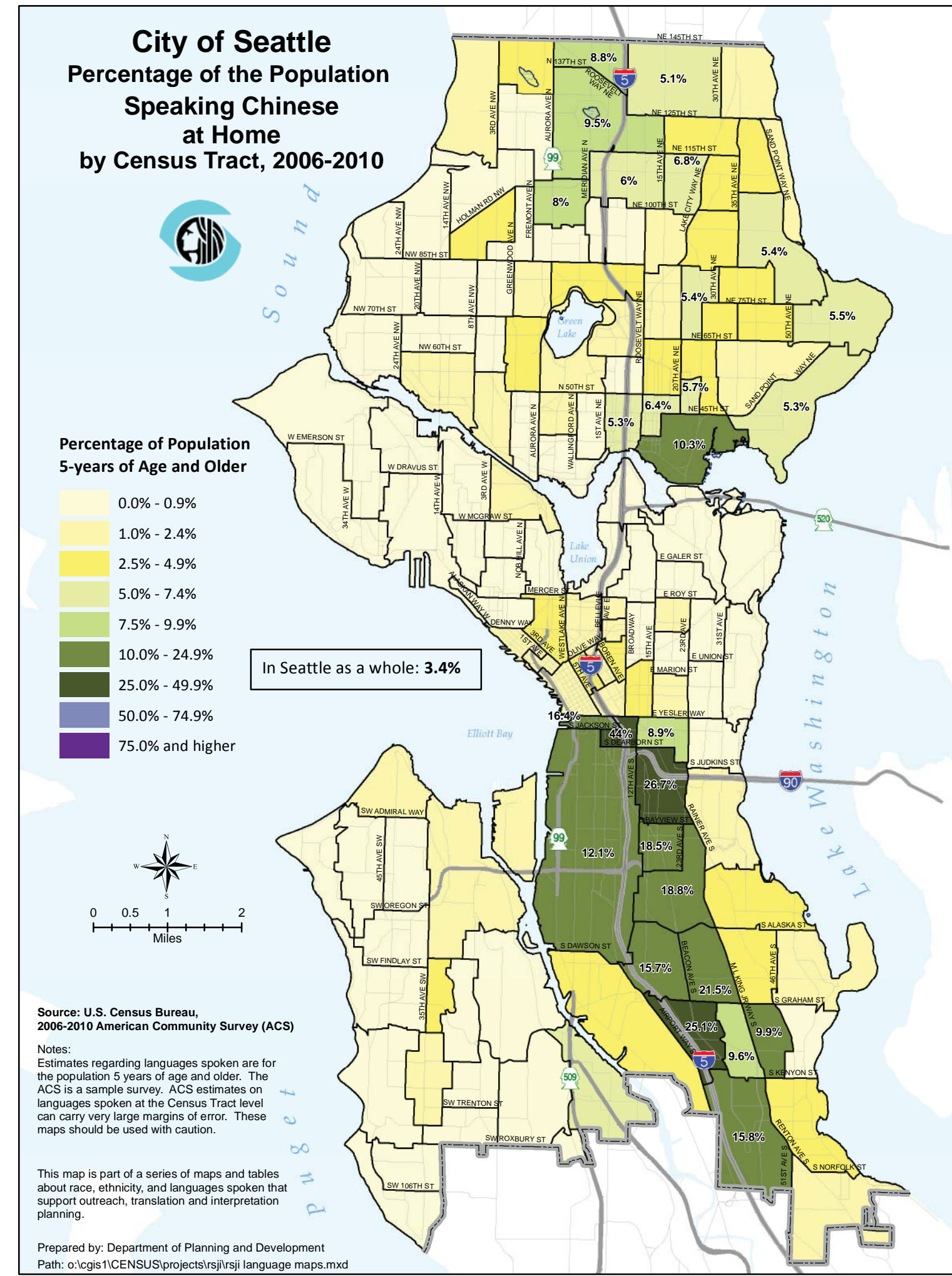
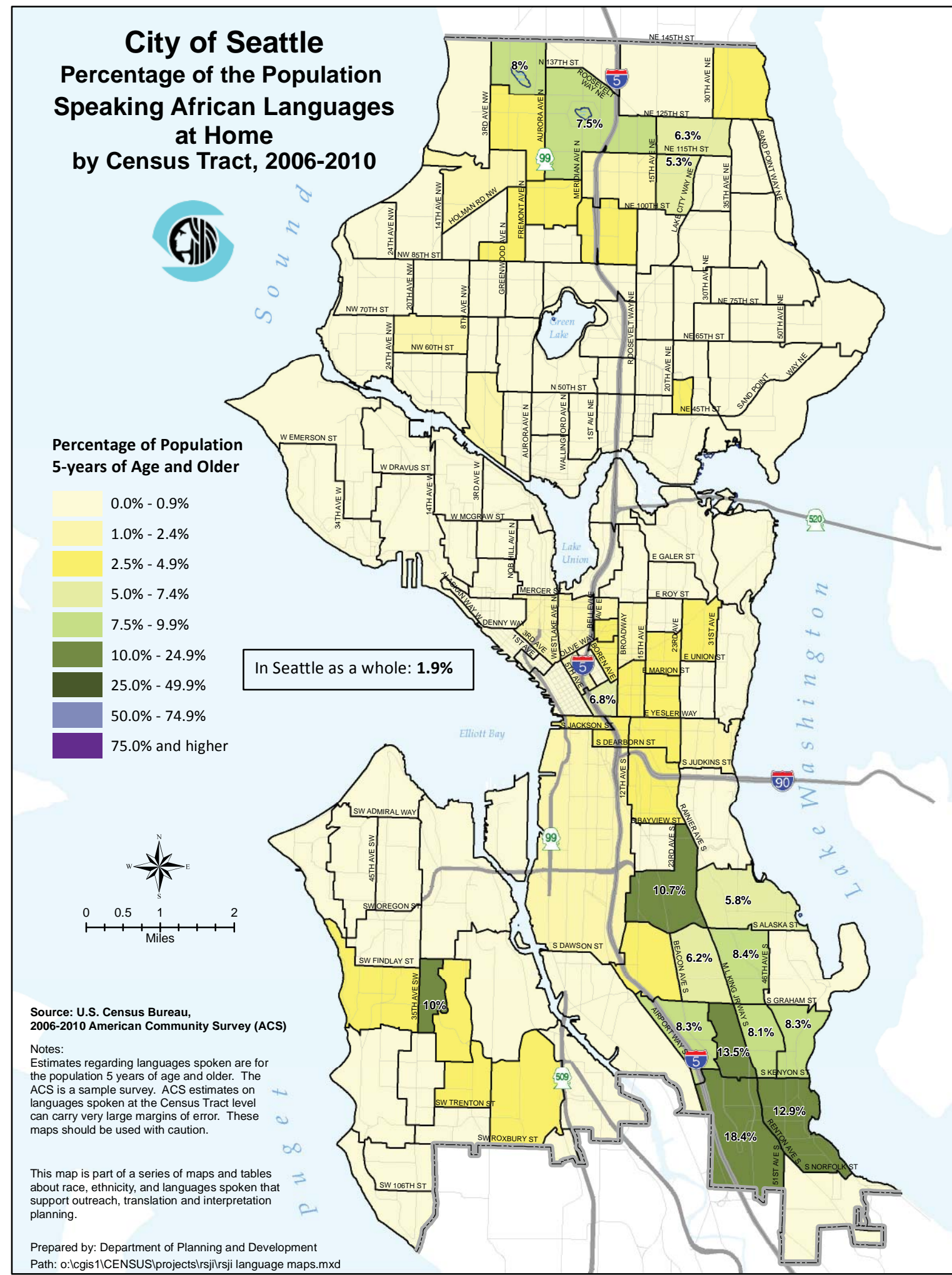
Exhibit 5-2. Seattle MSA and US Median Household Income by Race, 2011 (8)



Maps on Race and Ethnicity

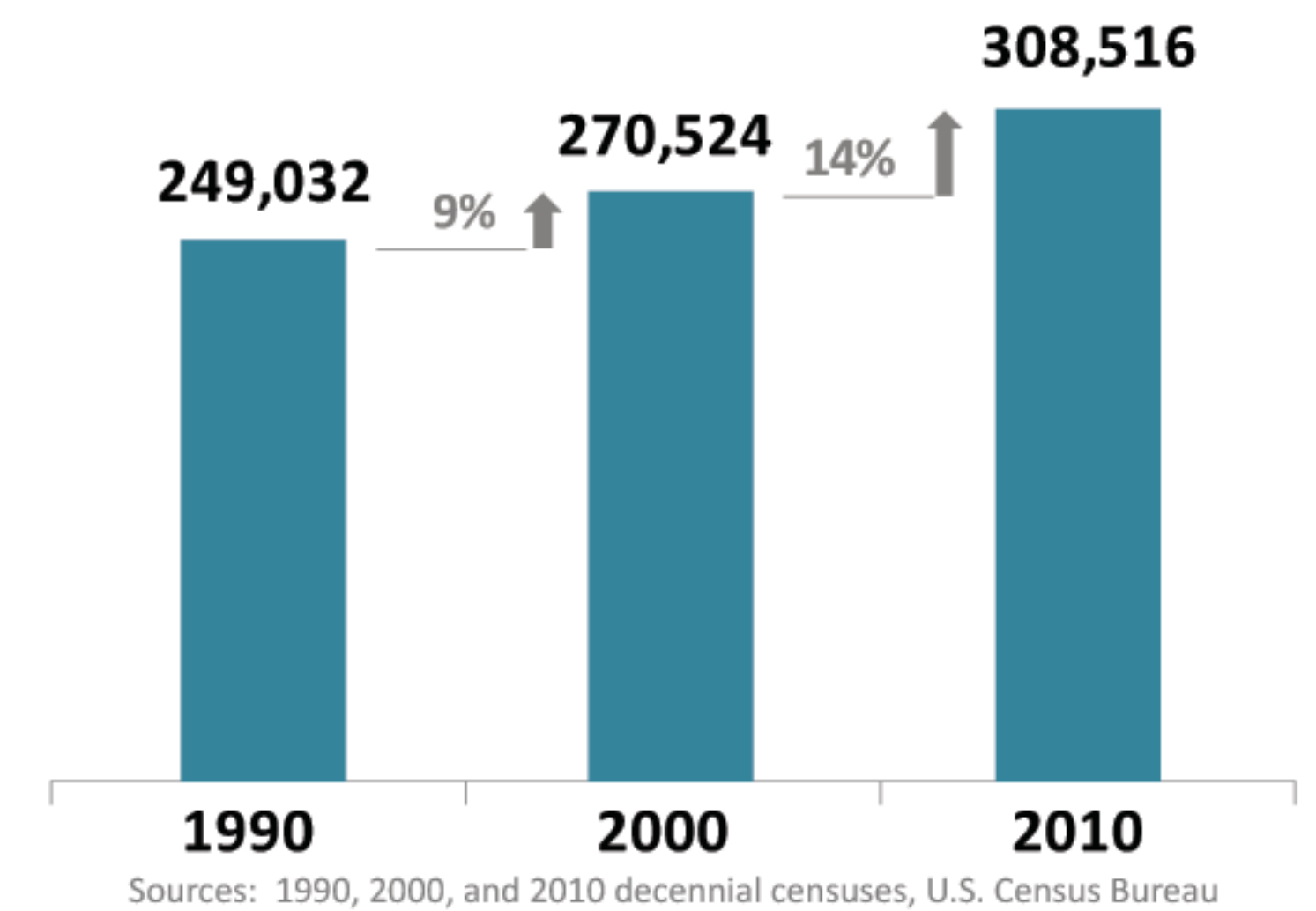


Maps on Languages Spoken at Home

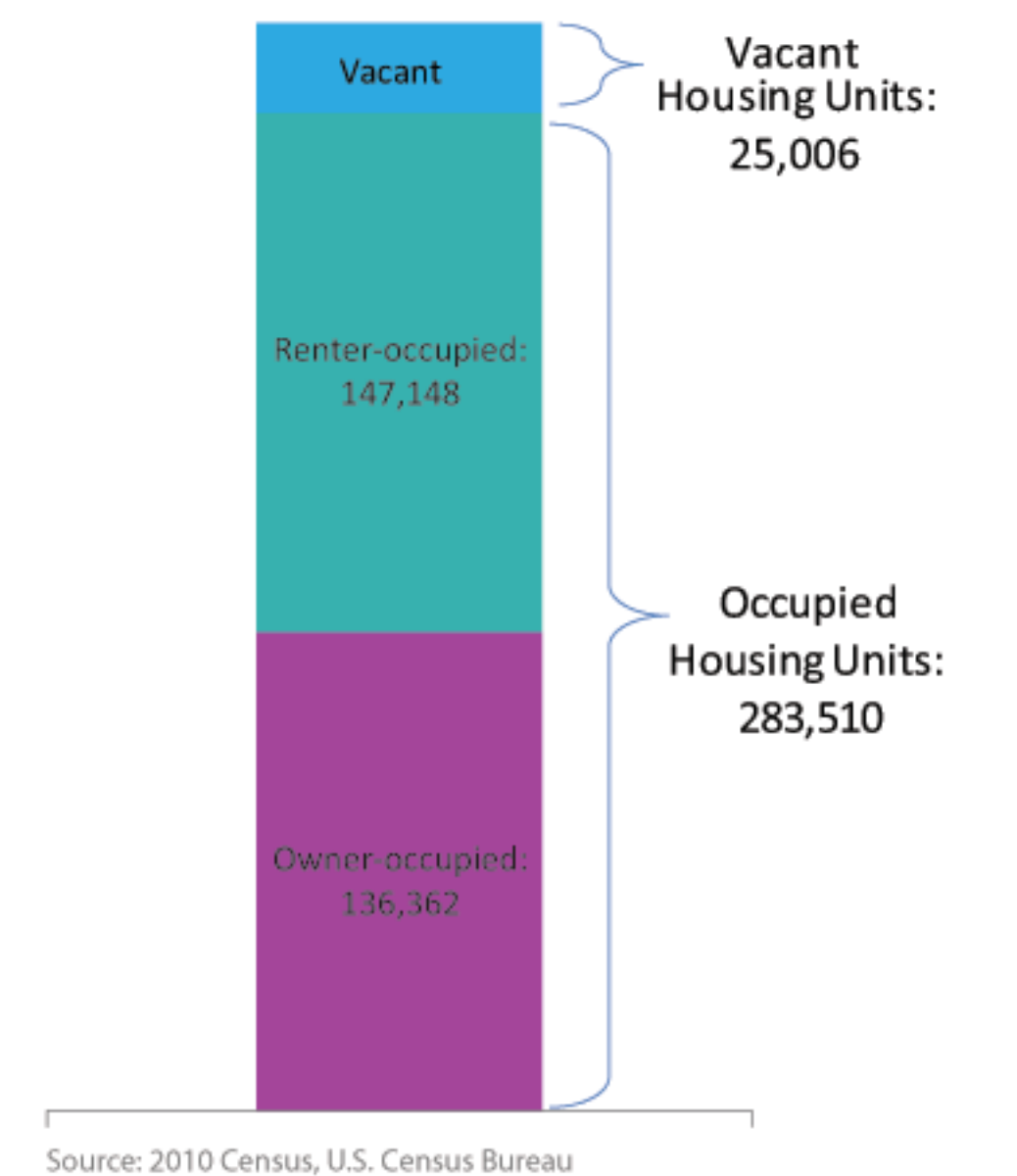


Housing

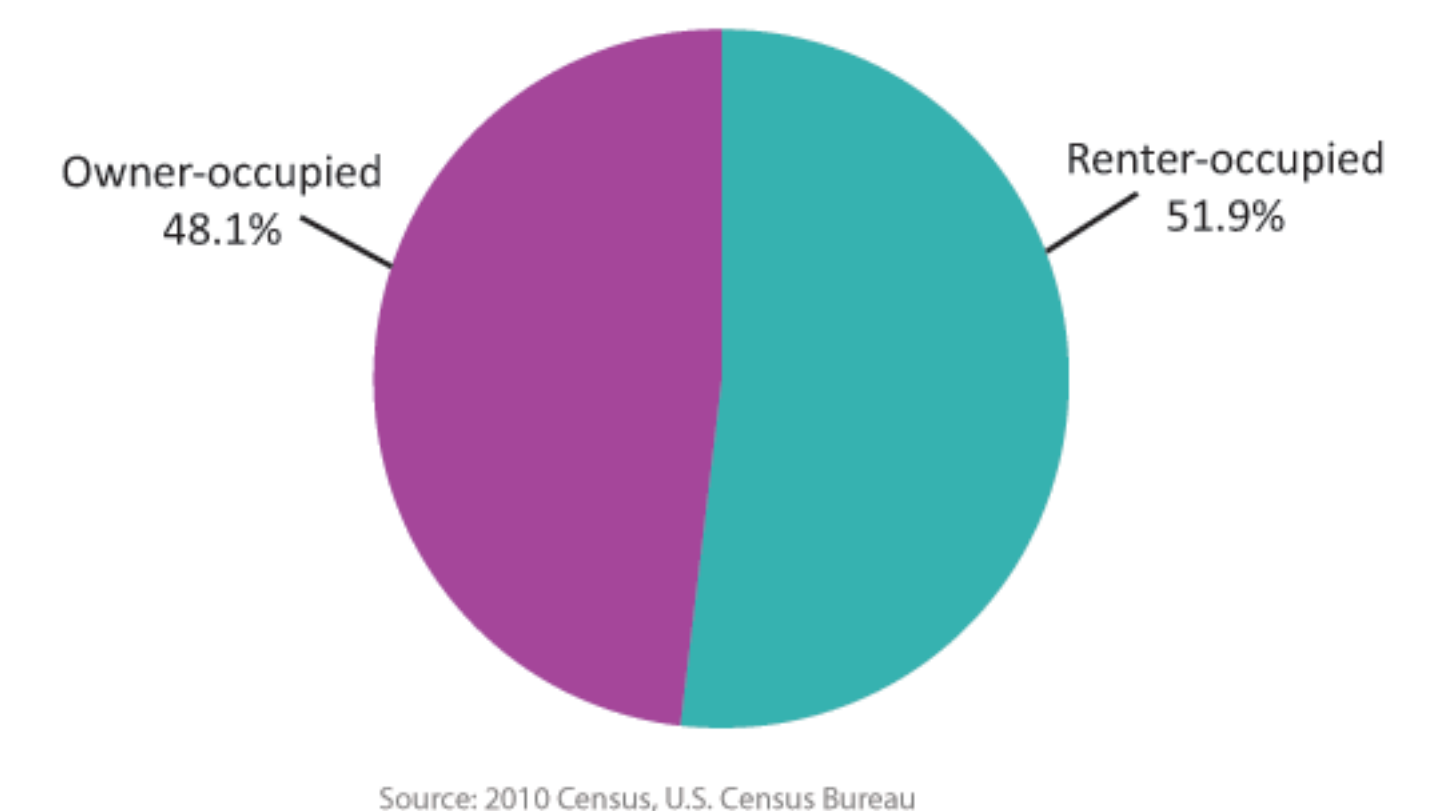
Total Housing Units in Seattle
1990 - 2010



Total 2010 Housing Units
in Seattle



Occupied Housing Units In Seattle



Housing unit counts from the U.S. decennial census:

As of 2010, there were 308,516 housing units in Seattle: this is nearly 38,000 (or 14 percent) more housing units than were in Seattle in 2000.

The 14 percent increase in housing units between 2000 and 2010 substantially outpaced population growth and household formation within the same decade. The increase was markedly higher than the 9 percent housing growth seen in the 1990s.

Occupied housing units:

The 2010 Census found that 283,510 (or 91.9 percent) of the total housing units in Seattle were occupied. The average household size was 2.06 persons.

Tenure (owner- and renter-occupancy):

In 2010, a bit more than half of Seattle's occupied housing units (51.9 percent) were rentals. The rest (48.1 percent) were inhabited by their owners.

Household sizes tend to be larger in owner-occupied housing than in renter-occupied housing. In 2010 there were 2.31 persons per household in Seattle's owner-occupied units compared to 1.83 persons per household in renter-occupied units. Due to larger household sizes, owner-occupied units still house more than half of Seattle's overall household population. Trends in homeownership rates: The number of people that own their homes decreased between 2000 and 2010. Homeownership ramped up in the early to mid part of the decade, but sharp reductions in the wake of the Great Recession more than erased those gains.

Seattle had 283,510 occupied housing units in 2010 and 25,006 vacant housing units.

48.1 percent of Seattle's housing units were occupied by their owners, the other 51.9 percent were occupied by renters.

2010 Census Estimates:

Total housing units: 308,516
 Occupied housing units: 283,510
 Owner-occupied housing units: 136,362 (48.1 percent)
 Renter-occupied housing units: 147,148 (51.9 percent)
 Average household size: 2.06 persons
 Ave. household size in owner-occupied units: 2.31 persons
 Ave. household size in renter-occupied units: 1.83 persons

2012 Washington State Office of Financial Management Estimates:

Total housing units: 312,853
 Occupied housing units: 288,159

Growth Targets

47,000 additional households between 2005 and 2024
 29,330 net new housing units added from 2005 to 2012 (about 62 percent of the 2005-2024 target)

Housing units added since 2010:

In the two years between April 1, 2010 (Census day) and April 1, of 2012, approximately 4,337 units were added to Seattle's housing stock. Growth targets in Seattle's Comprehensive Plan: Seattle aims to accommodate 47,000 additional households within the city over a 20-year period from 2005 to 2024. Seattle's Comprehensive Plan also lays out growth targets for the city's urban centers and urban villages.

Seattle added over 29,000 units to the city's housing stock from the beginning of 2005 to the end of 2012. With eight years (40 percent) of the 20-year planning period elapsed, Seattle had achieved about 62 percent of its targeted housing growth.

New Growth Targets: When Seattle adopts an updated comprehensive plan in 2015, it will need to include higher growth targets to match new allocations in the King County Countywide Planning Policies. The new allocation for Seattle is 86,000 new housing units over a 25-year period.

Homelessness

It is estimated that King County has 8,000 homeless people on any given night, and many of those live in Seattle.[208] In September 2005, King County adopted a "Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness", one of the near-term results of which is a shift of funding from homeless shelter beds to permanent housing.

Year By Year

Table 1. Major Crimes in Seattle by Month, 2013 compared with 2012

Major Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD in 2013	YTD in 2012	% chg fr 2012
Homicide	0	1	4	1	4	1	4	0					15	24	-38%
Rape	6	16	5	5	7	12	18	12					81	80	1%
Robbery	119	135	98	103	136	125	148	159					1023	933	10%
Aggrav Assault	148	150	138	151	186	153	211	182					1319	1466	-10%
Total Violent	273	302	245	260	333	291	381	353					2438	2503	-3%
Burglary	689	540	661	607	706	586	565	612					4966	4034	23%
Larceny	1587	1229	1440	1425	1637	1447	1614	1647					12026	14363	-16%
Vehicle Theft	343	270	283	314	349	347	365	338					2609	2274	15%
Total Property	2619	2039	2384	2346	2692	2380	2544	2597					19601	20671	-5%
Total Major Crimes	2892	2341	2629	2606	3025	2671	2925	2950					22039	23174	-5%

1 negligent manslaughter

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Table 1. Major Crimes in Seattle by Month, 2012 compared with 2011

Major Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD in 2012	YTD in 2011	% chg fr 2011
Homicide	4	5	2	2	9	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	26	20	30%
Rape	7	7	12	10	15	7	14	8	17	9	9	6	121	100	21%
Robbery	115	86	119	115	114	128	113	143	141	137	118	118	1447	1418	2%
Aggrav Assault	167	146	158	171	210	208	220	186	227	188	141	161	2183	2127	3%
Total Violent	293	244	291	298	348	343	348	385	336	268	285		3777	3665	3%
Burglary	521	482	570	426	481	500	519	535	547	637	714	701	6633	6807	-3%
Larceny	1740	1827	1830	1882	1924	1612	1744	1804	1571	1565	1560	1597	20556	21586	-4%
Vehicle Theft	266	269	273	252	262	302	327	323	322	320	305	320	3541	3400	4%
Total Property	2527	2578	2673	2560	2667	2414	2590	2662	2440	2522	2579	2618	30830	31793	-3%
Total Major Crimes	2820	2822	2964	2858	3015	2757	2938	3000	2825	2858	2847	2903	34607	35458	-2%

Seattle Police Department

Table 1. Major Crimes in Seattle by Month, 2011 compared with 2010

Major Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD in 2011	YTD in 2010	% chg fr 2010
Homicide	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	2	2	1	4	1	20	19	5%
Rape	8	8	4	5	7	10	12	14	8	12	8	4	100	96	4%
Robbery	111	95	128	105	107	120	120	119	110	141	118	144	1418	1429	-1%
Aggrav Assault	159	124	158	172	170	166	201	225	203	209	174	166	2127	1973	8%
Total Violent	279	228	291	282	284	297	338	360	323	364	301	318	3665	3517	4%
Burglary	642	471	539	541	578	487	520	577	561	657	633	601	6807	6449	6%
Larceny	1743	1464	1696	1624	1924	1884	1785	2052	1913	1927	1810	1764	21586	23284	-7%
Vehicle Theft	240	204	246	276	328	327	392	310	333	265	239	238	3400	3453	-2%
Total Property	2625	2139	2481	2443	2830	2698	2697	2939	2807	2849	2682	2603	31793	33186	-4%
Total Major Crimes	2904	2367	2772	2725	3114	2995	3035	3299	3130	3213	2983	2921	35458	36703	-3%

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2009 MAJOR CRIMES

Table 1. Major Crimes in Seattle by Month, 2009 compared with 2008

Major Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD in 2009	YTD in 2008	% chg fr 2008
Homicide	2	3	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	1	3	3	22	29	-24%
Rape	10	9	7	7	6	16	9	7	12	8	2	9	102	126	-19%
Robbery	158	133	138	150	168	161	141	118	165	155	149	156	1792	1612	11%
Aggrav Assault	158	133	132	153	203	177	217	166	197	147	142	120	1945	1680	16%
Total Violent	328	278	277	311	378	355	371	294	374	311	296	288	3861	3447	12%
Burglary	568	442	534	545	469	521	599	632	628	551	606	614	6709	6503	3%
Larceny	2161	1730	2000	1922	2039	2031	2101	2221	2275	2300	2114	2201	25095	22642	11%
Vehicle Theft	256	247	205	181	230	244	274	299	322	316	340	372	3286	3675	-11%
Total Property	2985	2419	2739	2648	2738	2796	2974	3152	3225	3167	3060	3187	35090	32820	7%
Total Major Crimes	3313	2697	3016	2959	3116	3151	3345	3446	3599	3478	3356	3475	38951	36267	7%

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2008 Year End Crime Stats

Table 1. Major Crimes in Seattle, Monthly, Jan-Dec 2008, Compared to 2007 and 2006

Major Crimes	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total YTD 2008	Total YTD 2007	% chng in 2008 from 2007	Total YTD 2006	% chng in 2008 from 2006
Homicide	4	2	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	29	24	21%	30	-3%
Rape	10	5	7	15	17	7	11	11	12	26	3	2	126	90	40%	127	-1%
Robbery	105	99	112	147	129	114	132	137	145	170	184	138	1612	1522	6%	1667	-3%
Agg Assault	126	135	118	115	136	159	174	166	143	149	138	121	1680	2031	-17%	2322	-28%
Total Violent Crime	245	241	238	281	284	282	320	316	302	348	328	263	3447	3667	-6%	4146	-17%
Burglary	528	401	462	507	542	595	599	557	607	601	559	545	6503	5986	9%	7504	-13%
Larceny	1613	1573	1824	1820	1988	1957	2001	1876	1891	2113	2029	1957	22642	22192	2%	23911	-5%
Veh Theft	327	380	297	211	245	257	265	323	361	391	345	273	3675	5782	-36%	8138	-55%
Total Property Crime	2468	2354	2583	2538	2775	2809	2865	2756	2859	3105	2933	2775	32820	33960	-3%	39553	-17%
Total Major Crimes	2713	2595	2821	2819	3059	3091	3185	3072	3161	3453	3261	3038	36267	37627	-4%	43699	-17%

Summary

Seattle Police Crime Statistics

Major Crimes Reported Annually in Seattle 2001 - 2010

Major Crimes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10-year average	2010 Δ fr average
Murder	25	26	32	24	25	30	24	29	22	19	26	-26%
Rape	164	152	174	145	139	127	90	126	102	96	132	-27%
Robbery	1594	1576	1509	1588	1606	1667	1522	1612	1792	1429	1590	-10%
Agg Assault	2367	2338	2229	2041	2344	2322	2031	1680	1945	1973	2127	-7%
Total Violent Crimes	4150	4092	3944	3798	4114	4146	3667	3447	3861	3517	3874	-9%
Burglary	6684	7290	8536	7734	6756	7504	5986	6503	6709	6449	7015	-8%
Larceny	26502	26742	28718	25810	27174	23911	22192	22642	25095	23284	25207	-8%
Auto Theft	8755	8308	9052	9253	9558	8138	5782	3675	3286	3453	6926	-50%
Total Property Crimes	41941	42340	46306	42797	43488	39553	33960	32820	35090	33186	39148	-15%
Total Major Crimes	46091	46432	50250	46595	47602	43699	37627	36267	38951	36703	43022	-15%

Education

Of the city's population over the age of 25, 53.8% (vs. a national average of 27.4%) hold a bachelor's degree or higher, and 91.9% (vs. 84.5% nationally) have a high school diploma or equivalent.[225] A United States Census Bureau survey showed that Seattle had the highest percentage of college and university graduates of any major U.S. city.[226] The city was listed as the most literate of the country's sixty-nine largest cities in 2005 and 2006, the second most literate in 2007 and the most literate in 2008 in studies conducted by Central Connecticut State University.[227]

University of Washington Quad in Spring

Seattle Public Schools desegregated without a court order[228] but continue to struggle to achieve racial balance in a somewhat ethnically divided city (the south part of town having more ethnic minorities than the north).[229] In 2007, Seattle's racial tie-breaking system was struck down by the United States Supreme Court, but the ruling left the door open for desegregation formulae based on other indicators (e.g., income or socioeconomic class).[230]

The public school system is supplemented by a moderate number of private schools: five of the private high schools are Catholic, one is Lutheran, and six are secular.[231]

Seattle is home to the University of Washington, as well as its professional and continuing education unit, University of Washington Educational Outreach. A study by Newsweek International in 2006 cited UW as the twenty-second best university in the world.[232] Seattle also has a number of smaller private universities including Seattle University and Seattle Pacific University, the former a Jesuit Catholic institution, the latter Free Methodist; universities aimed at the working adult, like City University and Antioch University; colleges, such as North Seattle Community College, Seattle Central Community College, and South Seattle Community College; and a number of arts colleges, such as Cornish College of the Arts, Pratt Fine Arts Center, and The Art Institute of Seattle. In 2001, Time magazine selected Seattle Central Community College as community college of the year, stating the school "pushes diverse students to work together in small teams".

Transportation

According to the 2007 American Community Survey, 18.6% of Seattle residents used one of the three public transit systems that serve the city, giving it the highest transit ridership of all major cities without heavy or light rail prior to the completion of Sound Transit's Central Link line.[241][242] The city has also been described by Bert Sperling as the fourth most walkable U.S. city and by Walk Score as the sixth most walkable of the fifty largest U.S. cities.

The main mode of transportation, however, relies on Seattle's streets, which are laid out in a cardinal directions grid pattern, except in the central business district where early city leaders Arthur Denny and Carson Boren insisted on orienting their plats relative to the shoreline rather than to true North.[245] Only two roads, Interstate 5 and State Route 99 (both limited-access highways), run uninterrupted through the city from north to south. State Route 99 runs through downtown Seattle on the Alaskan Way Viaduct, which was built in 1953. However, due to damage sustained during the 2001 Nisqually earthquake the viaduct will be replaced by a tunnel in 2015 at a cost of US\$4.25 billion. Seattle has the 8th worst traffic congestion of all American cities, and is 10th among all North American cities.[246]

The city has started moving away from the automobile and towards mass transit. From 2004 to 2009, the annual number of unlinked public transportation trips increased by approximately 21%.[247] In 2006, voters in King County passed proposition 2 (Transit Now) which increased bus service hours on high ridership routes and paid for five Bus Rapid Transit lines called RapidRide.[248] After rejecting a roads and transit measure in 2007, Seattle-area voters passed a transit only measure in 2008 to increase ST Express bus service, extend the Link Light Rail system, and expand and improve Sounder commuter rail service.[249] A light rail line from downtown heading south to Sea-Tac Airport began service on December 19, 2009, giving the city its first rapid transit line with intermediate stations within the city limits. An extension north to the University of Washington is under construction as of 2010; and further extensions are planned to reach Lynnwood to the north, Des Moines to the south, and Bellevue and Redmond to the east by 2023.[250][251] Mayor Michael McGinn has supported building light rail from downtown to Ballard and West Seattle.