



DATA REPORT 09-032

Post-Assessment Seattle, Washington Alcohol Impact Areas

June 2009

Prepared for

**The Washington State Liquor Control Board
and
The City of Seattle, Washington**

Submitted by

**John Tarnai, PhD.
Director**

SESRC

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**WASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY**



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SESRC PROJECT PROFILE

- Title:** An Evaluation of the Seattle, Washington Alcohol Impact Areas
- Objectives:** The main purpose of this study is to assess the problem of chronic public inebriation prior to the implementation of an Alcohol Impact Area policy and make comparisons with the situation two years later to determine what changes if any have resulted from the restrictions on alcohol sales imposed by the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB).
- Abstract:** The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether restrictions on the sale of single cans or bottles of high alcohol content products are effective in addressing the problem of chronic public inebriation and to determine whether the restrictions lead to significant changes in the negative impacts of chronic public inebriation. The pre Alcohol Impact Area assessment and this post assessment used similar methods, including a random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey of Seattle residents living in and around the current Alcohol Impact Areas, and a mail survey of retailers with liquor licenses in and around the Alcohol Impact Areas. In addition to these surveys, SESRC conducted qualitative research with Seattle social service workers and with retailers holding liquor licenses within the Alcohol Impact Areas. Secondary data was obtained about emergency medical incidents and alcohol-related police service calls from 2003 to 2008. Data were also obtained on annual taxable revenue from 2004 to 2008 of retailers with liquor licenses in the Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas. The results of the pre-assessment are reported in SESRC Data Report #06-55. The current report presents the results of the post-assessment of the Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas. *Investigator:* John Tarnai, *Study Director:* Yi-Jen Wang.
- Methods:** This study uses multiple methods and multiple analysis groups to obtain information relevant to the assessment of chronic public inebriation in the Alcohol Impact Areas. The methods included a telephone survey of residents, a mail survey of retailers, qualitative interviews of retailers and service providers, and analysis of secondary data sources.
- Timeframe:** August 2006 to May 2009.
- Contract with:** Washington State Liquor Control Board and the City of Seattle
- Funding Source:** Washington State Liquor Control Board and the City of Seattle
- Contract Amount:** Total for pre and post evaluation \$89,741
- SESRC Acronym:** WAIS
- Data Report Number:**09-032
- Deliverables:** Data Report; SPSS Data set; frequency listing; open-ended remarks file; and a copy of the final mail and telephone questionnaires, presentation of results.

Project Accountability

SESRC is committed to high quality and timely delivery of project results. The following list identifies the SESRC team members responsible for particular elements of this project.

<u>Staff Member</u>	<u>Areas of Accountability</u>	<u>Project Responsibilities</u>
John Tarnai, Ph.D.	Principal Investigator	Assurance of survey research protocol, sample design, project and instruments design, project management and coordination of survey tasks, data report preparation, final report for the contract.
Rita Koontz	Administration Services Manager	Administration of contract with Washington State University
Thom Allen Yi-Jen	Study Directors	Questionnaire and sample design, project management, report writing.
Marion Schultz	Data Collection Manager	Supervises all data collection operations
Leona Ding	Data Analysis Manager and Web site designer	Web program, daily data management, data analysis
Tony Hernandez Jessie Paulson James Segota	Data Collection Supervisors	Supervises telephone interviewers, hiring, training, monitoring interviews

SESRC Professional Staff

All of the work conducted at the Social & Economic Sciences Research Center is the result of a cooperative effort made by a team of dedicated research professionals. The research in this report could not have been conducted without the efforts of interviewers and part-time personnel not listed.

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Acknowledgments

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We especially want to thank the residents of Seattle who participated in the telephone interviews, and the retailers who participated in the mail survey and the qualitative interviews. We also want to thank the service providers who took time to talk with us about their views of the alcohol restrictions.

We also thank the staff of the Washington State Liquor Control Board, and the City of Seattle for their support and assistance in designing the evaluation. Specifically, we want to thank JoAnn Sample of the Liquor Control Board for her assistance in arranging the Korean translations of the questionnaire, letter, and completed questionnaires.

We also specifically want to thank Assistant Chief Nick Metz and Detective Christine Robbin who provided the police service call data, Chief Lenny Roberts of the Fire Department, who provided the emergency medical service incident data, and Peter Dituri who provided assistance with the GIS data.

We want to thank Maureen O'Connell at the Washington State Department of Revenue for her assistance in obtaining data on annual retailer revenues.

Finally, we want to acknowledge the SESRC telephone interviewers and data collection staff who completed the telephone interviews and the mail survey activities for this evaluation.

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APPENDIX-A - (Bound Separately)

- I. RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONE SURVEY
 - A. Questionnaire
 - B. Crosstab Data
- II. RETAILER MAIL SURVEY
 - A. English Questionnaire & Cover Letter
 - B. Korean Questionnaire & Cover Letter
 - C. Crosstab Data

APPENDIX-B - OPEN-ENDED COMMENTS – (Bound Separately)

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two years ago, the Washington State University Social and Economic Sciences Research Center conducted the first phase of a study of the Alcohol Impact Area policy in effect in the city of Seattle, Washington. The main purpose of this second phase of the study is to assess the problem of chronic public inebriation after the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area policy so that this may be compared with the results from two years ago to determine what changes if any have resulted from the restrictions on alcohol sales imposed by the Washington State Liquor Control Board (WSLCB).

Background

The Alcohol Impact Area rules, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 314-14-210 through WAC 314-12-225, establish a framework under which the WSLCB, in partnership with local government and community organizations, can act to mitigate the negative impacts on a community that result from the presence of chronic public inebriation. Under these rules, chronic public inebriation exists when the effects of the public consumption of alcohol and/or public intoxication occur in concentrations that endanger the welfare, health, peace, or safety of a community.

At the request of the City of Seattle and Ordinance No. 121999, the WSLCB agreed to designate as Alcohol Impact Areas two urban core areas of the city of Seattle. As a result of the Alcohol Impact Area designation, the WSLCB banned the sale of some 34 brands of high-alcohol content, low price beer and wine products by liquor retailers located inside the Alcohol Impact Areas. This restriction was placed into effect on November 1, 2006.

Study Scope

The study's scope and methods are primarily intended to:

- Determine whether there are any significant changes in the negative impacts of chronic public inebriation in the designated alcohol impact area.
- Gather information and data from retailers about marketing practices and buying habits of chronic public inebriates that will help the community and the WSLCB evaluate which restrictions might be effective in addressing the problem of chronic public inebriation.

This study used multiple methods and multiple analysis groups to obtain information relevant to the assessment of chronic public inebriation in the Alcohol Impact Areas. The methods are similar to those used in the first phase of this study and include:

- A telephone survey of randomly selected household residents from Alcohol Impact Areas and non-Alcohol Impact Areas of the city of Seattle.
- A mail survey of retailers that have liquor licenses to sell alcohol products "to go" within the Alcohol Impact Area boundaries and retailers within one mile of the Alcohol Impact Area boundaries.
- Qualitative information about the effects of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions:
 - Telephone interviews of retailers with liquor licenses in the Alcohol Impact Areas and within the surrounding blocks of the Alcohol Impact Area boundaries

- Telephone interviews of individuals from agencies that provide services to chronic public inebriates in the city of Seattle
- Collection and analysis of statistical data from the city of Seattle for the years 2003 through 2008 on the following:
 - Number of emergency medical service calls in the Alcohol Impact Areas and in the non-Alcohol Impact Areas of Seattle
 - Monthly number of police service calls for three alcohol-related offenses: “drunk in public,” “person down” and “trespass & park exclusions”, and three other non-alcohol related offenses: “shoplifting,” “car prowls,” and “miscellaneous misdemeanors.”
- An examination of taxable sales and gross revenue for the years 2004 through 2008 for retailers with liquor licenses to sell alcohol “to go” within the Alcohol Impact Areas and within one mile surrounding each Alcohol Impact Area.

Analysis Groups

There are several analysis groups for the study, including four that are used consistently throughout all parts of the study. These four include the two Alcohol Impact Areas, and the two areas surrounding these Alcohol Impact Areas:

- a Central Core Alcohol Impact Area (including the Pioneer Square area)
- a North Alcohol Impact Area
- the area within one mile surrounding the Central Core Alcohol Impact Area
- the area within one mile surrounding the North Alcohol Impact Area

For the telephone survey of residents there are three additional analysis groups.

- (1) Residents of the Licton Springs, Ballard, and the New Holly Rainier areas of Seattle;
- (2) Residents of the remaining non-Alcohol Impact Areas of Seattle;
- (3) A separate sample of residents from throughout the entire city of Seattle. This latter group is meant to serve as a comparison/control group for the other analysis groups in the study.

Data Report

The report for this evaluation (09-032) describes the evaluation methods used and the results obtained. The appendices include copies of the questionnaires, and all survey materials used in the evaluation, as well as frequency tabulations of all survey variables, and qualitative comments.

Key Results

The main focus of this evaluation is on a comparison of data in the period prior to the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Areas, from 2003 through 2005, with the period from 2006 through 2008, after the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions were put into place.

Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Incidents:

- **The majority of all alcohol related EMS incidents in Seattle take place within the Central Core and Pioneer Square Alcohol Impact Areas.** In 2009, over 43% of all alcohol related EMS incidents occur in the Central Core Alcohol Impact Area, 6% in the Pioneer Square area, and 4% in the North area. 14% occur within one mile surrounding the north area, and 10% occur within one mile surrounding the central core and pioneer square area. 23% occur in the remaining parts of the city.
- **Citywide, EMS incidents for alcohol have increased between 2003 and 2008 at a rate of about 170 additional incidents per year.** The rate of increase was higher before the alcohol restrictions were put in place in 2003 to 2005 (210 incidents per year) than in years 2006 to 2008 after the restrictions were put in place (93 incidents per year).
- **Similarly, the majority of all drug related EMS incidents in Seattle take place within the Central Core and Pioneer Square Alcohol Impact Areas.** Over 49% of all drug related EMS incidents occur in the Central Core Alcohol Impact Area, 5% in the Pioneer Square area, and 2% in the North area. About 9% occur within one mile surrounding the north area, and 10% occur within one mile surrounding the central core and pioneer square area. About 25% of all drug related emergency medical service incidents occur in the remainder of the city.
- **Citywide, drug related EMS incidents have increased between 2003 and 2008 at a rate of about 32 additional incidents per year.** However, the majority of this increase occurred in the years before the alcohol restrictions were put in place. The average rate of increase before the alcohol restrictions were put in place in 2003 to 2005 was 49 incidents per year. After the alcohol restrictions (2006 to 2008), the average rate of drug related EMS incidents declined by 23 incidents per year.
- **There is little evidence of a dispersion effect or that emergency medical service (EMS) incidents have increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2003 to 2008 period.** The percentage distribution of EMS incidents between the Alcohol Impact Areas and the other areas of Seattle has remained relatively constant between the pre and post Alcohol Impact Area restriction periods.

Police Service Calls:

- **Citywide, the number of police service calls for "Drinking in Public" has decreased by 35% from 2003 to 2008.** Within the Central Core area the decrease in the number of police service calls for "drinking in public" is about 33%. In the North area, there has been a 16% decrease between 2003 and 2008. In the other areas of Seattle the decrease is over 27%.

- **Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Trespass and Park Exclusions” has decreased by 37% from 2003 to 2008.** Within the Central Core area the decrease in the number of police service calls for “trespass and park exclusions” is about 32%. In the North area, there has been a 41% decrease between 2003 and 2008. In the other areas of Seattle the decrease is also over 41%.
- **Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Person Down” has decreased by 31% from 2003 to 2008.** Within the Central Core area the decrease in the number of police service calls for “person down” is about 25%. In the North area, there has been a 42% decrease between 2003 and 2008. In the other areas of Seattle the decline is almost 29%.
- **There are also some decreases in non-alcohol related police service calls, but they are not as large, and some have increased from 2003 to 2008.** Car prowls, for example, have increased citywide by almost 42%, most of which has occurred in the non-Alcohol Impact areas (118% increase). Car prowls decreased by almost 27% in the central core area, and by over 44% in the North area. Shoplifting has decreased 17% citywide, by 7% in the Central Core, and by 20% in the other areas of Seattle, but has increased by 20% in the North area. Miscellaneous misdemeanors have decreased 12% citywide, 8% in the Central Core, by 11% in the other areas of Seattle, and by over 26% in the North area.
- **There is little evidence of a dispersion effect or that police service calls for alcohol-related offenses have increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2003 to 2008 period.** The number of police service calls for alcohol-related offenses outside the Alcohol Impact Areas has declined at the same rate or higher than within the Alcohol Impact Areas. The percentage distribution of police calls between the Alcohol Impact Areas and the other areas of Seattle has remained relatively constant.

Community Opinions

- **Alcohol Impact Areas continue to have the highest percent of people who say that chronic public inebriation is a problem in their neighborhood.** However, while there has been no change or a slight increase in the percent of people with this view in the non-Alcohol Impact Areas of the city, there has been a decrease in the percent of people with this view in the Alcohol Impact Areas. In 2006, 35% of people living in the Alcohol Impact Areas held this view, which declined to 31% in 2009.
- **Alcohol Impact Areas no longer have the highest percent of people who are in favor of placing restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in their neighborhood, as they did in 2006.** The percent of people living in the Alcohol Impact Areas who want more restrictions on the sale of alcohol products has declined from a high of 31% in 2006 to only 22% in 2009. This percentage now matches the percent of all people in the city as a whole that say they want restrictions on the sale of alcohol products.
- **A greater percentage of people living within the Alcohol Impact Areas, than for the city as a whole, say that in the past year their neighborhood has changed for the better.** Almost 19% of people living in the Alcohol Impact Areas say that their neighborhoods are now better, in comparison to 16% in the city as a whole, and 13% in the non-Alcohol Impact Areas, and 11% of people living within one mile surrounding the Alcohol Impact Areas.

- **A greater percentage of people living within the Alcohol Impact Areas (14%), than for the city as a whole (11%), say that in the past year the overall cleanliness of their neighborhood has increased.** The percentage of people living within one mile surrounding the Alcohol Impact Areas that say cleanliness has increased is also greater in 2009 (10%) than it was in 2006 (7.5%).
- **While 25% of people within the Alcohol Impact Areas say that the number of homeless persons has increased over the past year (which is an increase from the 2006 survey of 19%), only 19% of people say that the number of persons panhandling has increased (compared with 20% who said this in 2006).** Despite more people saying they have seen an increase in the number of homeless persons, only 6% of people say that chronic public inebriates are now more intoxicated, a percentage which is identical to the percent that said this in 2006.
- **Overall, in comparison to the results of the 2006 survey, people living within the Alcohol Impact Areas are now more positive as evidenced by the following:**
 - 26% of people rate the overall quality of life in their neighborhood as excellent (20% in 2006)
 - 60% of people say they notice chronic public inebriates in the neighborhood (69% in 2006)
 - 18% of people say that drug activity has increased (24% in 2006)
 - But, 28% of people say that crime has increased (23% in 2006)

Retailer Opinions

- **The percent of retailers who say that chronic public inebriation is a problem in their neighborhood has declined from 2006.** While in 2006 almost 33% of retailers within the AIAs and surrounding areas said that the presence of chronic public inebriates in the neighborhood is a problem, in 2009 this percentage had declined to 28%. Additionally, while only 19% of retailers in 2006 said that the number of chronic public inebriates in their neighborhoods had declined, in 2009 this percentage had increased to 32%.
- **Asked if they were aware of the restrictions on the sale of certain alcohol products, 85% of retailers in 2009 said that they knew about them; about the same as in 2006 (82%).** Over a third of retailers said their alcohol distributor advised them on how to deal with the restrictions.
- **Asked if the amount of alcohol sold at the business had changed from two years ago, 37% of retailers in 2009 said it had decreased; which is higher than in 2006 (23%).** But, 22% of retailers said alcohol sales had increased; which is lower than the 24% reported in 2006. Over 35% said sales had remained about the same; which was 46% in 2006.
- **Asked whether the number of chronic public inebriates purchasing alcohol at their business had changed from two years ago, 42% of retailers in 2009 said it had decreased; which is higher than in 2006 (30%).** But, 38% of retailers said alcohol sales to chronic public inebriates had remained about the same; down from 46% in 2006. No retailers said that such sales had increased.

- **Overall, in comparison to the results of the 2006 survey, retailers within the Alcohol Impact Areas and surrounding areas are now more positive as evidenced by the following:**
 - 31% of retailers say that cleanliness has increased (21% in 2006)
 - 17% say that trash and litter has decreased (11% in 2006)
 - 21% say they feel more safe (11% in 2006)
 - 31% of retailers say their neighborhood has changed for the better (17% in 2006)
 - 27% say the number of persons panhandling has decreased (6% in 2006)
 - 25% say the problem of chronic public inebriation in their neighborhood has decreased (10% in 2006)

Qualitative Interviews

- **In 2006, the majority of service providers were skeptical that the AIA restrictions would be effective in dealing with chronic public inebriation, and they were concerned about the strain on public service resources that might be caused by chronic public inebriates who go outside the area.** In 2009, most service providers say that the restrictions have had little or no impact on their services. The main impact mentioned by service providers has been that they now have to travel outside the Alcohol Impact Areas to serve this population. Of eight service providers who responded, three said that the Alcohol Impact Areas should be continued, two said they should not, and three were not sure.
- **In 2006, all the retailers were against the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions, and believed they were unfair and would not be effective at dealing with chronic public inebriates.** In 2009, retailers still believe that the restrictions are unfair, but some now say that they see positive changes in their neighborhood. Of seven retailers interviewed, two said that the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions should be continued, two said they should not, and three were not sure.

Retail Taxable Sales Data

- **Data on inflation-adjusted taxable retail sales of retailers with liquor licenses in the Alcohol Impact Areas and the surrounding one-mile areas for 2004 through 2008 shows an overall average annual growth rate of three percent.** When these data are compared by type of business and by area (Central Core and North Alcohol Impact Areas, and the surrounding one-mile areas), inflation-adjusted taxable sales show stability or growth from year to year, but no overall decline in sales.
- **Inflation-adjusted taxable retail sales data on “stores” including groceries, convenience stores, gas stations with convenience stores, and liquor stores shows no evidence of any systematic decline between 2004 and 2008, for any of the Alcohol Impact Areas, nor for the surrounding one-mile areas.** However, the charts suggest that there was slow growth from 2004 through 2006, and then no growth from 2006 to 2008. The lack of growth from 2006 to 2008 could be due to economic conditions and in part due to the alcohol restrictions.

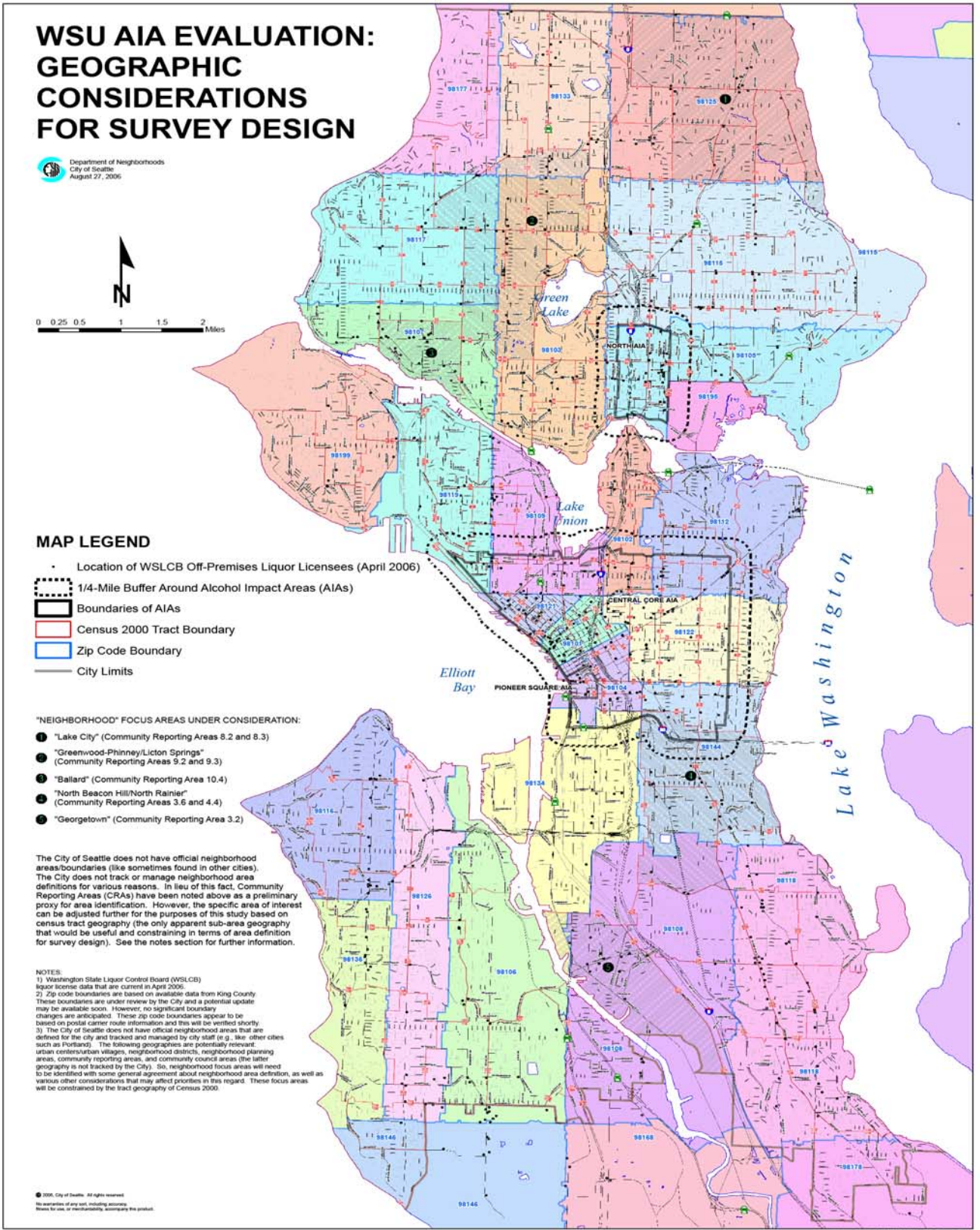
Study Conclusions

The data collected and presented here represent the results of both the pre-assessment conducted in 2006, as well as the post assessment conducted in 2009. This evaluation encompasses a two and a half year span of time since the alcohol restrictions went into effect in November 2006. A variety of data were collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions on achieving the goal of decreasing the negative impacts of chronic public inebriation. The results presented here suggest the following conclusions:

- Citywide, the number of emergency medical service (EMS) incidents has been increasing between 2003 and 2008 at a rate of about 170 cases per year, with the majority occurring within the Alcohol Impact Areas. This rate of increase was substantially higher prior to the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions (210 increased cases per year), than after the restrictions went into effect (93 increased cases per year).
- Police service calls for alcohol related incidents show a consistent decline since the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions were put in place. Police service calls for some non-alcohol related incidents show smaller declines, plus some increases, suggesting that the restrictions have led to reductions in alcohol related offenses, particularly within Alcohol Impact Areas.
- There is little evidence of dispersion to other areas, of problems associated with chronic public inebriates, since the number of police service calls for alcohol-related offenses have not increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2006 to 2008 period. Similarly, the distribution of emergency medical incidents has not changed substantially in the years prior to and after the alcohol restrictions were put in place.
- A greater percentage of people living within the Alcohol Impact Areas see many positive changes in their neighborhoods since the restrictions. In comparison, people outside the restricted areas have not changed in their opinions about their neighborhoods.
- Retailers within the Alcohol Impact Areas see more positive changes since the restrictions, and some are now willing to keep the restrictions in place.
- People who provide services to indigents and to chronic public inebriants remain skeptical of the effectiveness of the AIA restrictions, and worry about unforeseen consequences, but some see positive changes since the restrictions and are now willing to keep the restrictions in place.
- There is no evidence of any systematic decline in taxable retail sales between 2004 and 2008 for any of the Alcohol Impact Area retailers, nor for the surrounding one-mile area retailers.

These results suggest that the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions have had some intended effects on the problems associated with chronic public inebriation. However, since there are other events coexistent with the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions that may also be associated with the changes measured in this evaluation, we cannot conclusively conclude that the changes are due entirely to the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions.

The map of the City of Seattle on the following page shows the boundaries of the Alcohol Impact Areas and the surrounding one-mile boundaries. The map also displays the location of the other areas of the city included in the evaluation.



II. EVALUATION PLANNING AND DESIGN

Project Background

In July 1999, the Washington Administration Code (WAC) 314-12-215 was enacted to set guidelines allowing city or local governments, working with the Washington State Liquor Control Board, to describe a geographical region with pervasive public intoxication as an Alcohol Impact Area (AIA). The AIA designation allows the board to set additional regulation on the sale of alcohol within the region in order to reduce chronic public inebriation.

In August of 2000, Ordinance 120067 was adopted by the Seattle City Council, which formed the Pioneer Square Alcohol Impact Area and asked local businesses to voluntarily adopt practices aimed at reducing chronic public inebriation. This Good Neighbor Agreement asked retailers to voluntarily remove a list of 34 low cost/high alcohol products from their shelves. The City of Tacoma had previously instituted similar voluntary measures. Both cities found these voluntary measures ineffective. The City of Seattle found that “because only 30% of the off-premises liquor licensees in these areas participated in these voluntary efforts, the low cost/high alcohol content alcohol products continued to be available throughout the areas.”¹

In December of 2001, the LCB (Liquor Control Board) recognized Tacoma’s City Core Alcohol Impact Area in which certain products were banned from sale in that area. The restrictions went into effect there in March of 2002. An evaluation of this Alcohol Impact Area, conducted by Washington State University’s Social and Economic Sciences Research Center concluded that some positive changes resulted from the alcohol restrictions that had been put into place, and that overall, the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions seemed to be effective in their intended effects (see SESRC Data Report #03-17 and WAIA Report 6-17-03².) A second Alcohol Impact Area in the Lincoln district of Tacoma went into effect on October 1, 2008 which restricted the sale of 44 high-alcohol, low-cost beer and wine products.

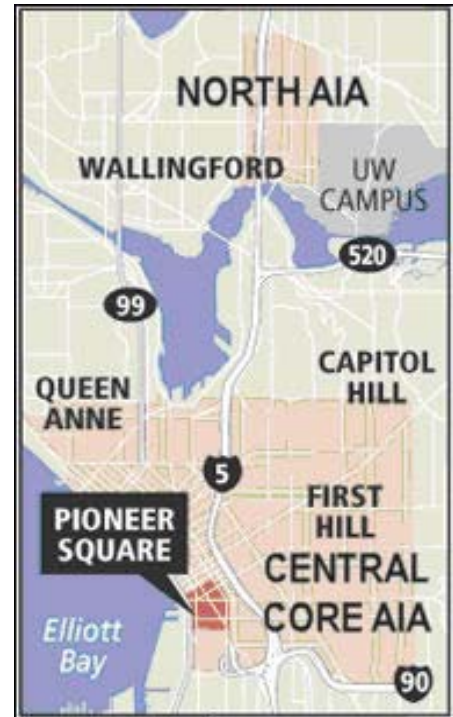


Figure 1.1 Seattle AIAs in 2006

¹ City of Seattle Legislative Information Service: Ordinance 121999

² Evaluation of the Tacoma, Washington AIA: <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/sesrcsite/recent-papers/pdfs/WAIA-report-6-17-03.pdf>

In September of 2003 the WLIQ recognized Seattle's Pioneer Square Alcohol Impact Area and placed similar restrictions on the sale of high-alcohol, low-cost beer and wine products. In June of 2004, the City of Seattle issued Ordinance 121487 describing two additional Alcohol Impact Areas. The map in **Figure 1.1**³ displays these two additional Alcohol Impact Areas: the Seattle Central Core Alcohol Impact Area and the North Alcohol Impact Area.

In Seattle City Ordinance 121999, it was requested that the Liquor Control Board recognize these two new AIAs in Seattle and enact the sales restriction of the low cost/high alcohol products from retailers within those areas. The board recognized this request in August of 2006. In September 2006, The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) worked collaboratively with the City of Seattle and Washington State Liquor Control Board (WLIQ) to identify relevant evaluation measures for a study of the two Seattle (Alcohol Impact Areas).

The results of the pre-assessment conducted in 2006 and early 2007 are reported in SESRC Data Report #06-55. The current report presents the results of the post-assessment of the Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas, conducted in the spring of 2009.

Project Objectives

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) designed and implemented an evaluation of two Alcohol Impact Areas in the city of Seattle, Washington. The study's purpose was to evaluate the effects of the restrictions on chronic public inebriation and illegal activity associated with alcohol sales or consumption. Specifically, the study focused on the effectiveness of the rules and product restrictions that prohibit the sale of certain high alcohol content, low-cost beer and wine products, in conjunction with local community efforts to address chronic public inebriation (CPI), to help mitigate the negative effects of CPI in the city of Seattle. The study began with an initial phase of data collection (pre-assessment) in the fall of 2006 (see <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/sesrcsite/recent-papers>). This second phase of the study uses similar data collection methods, and was conducted in spring of 2009. The study is, modeled after a similar study conducted for the Tacoma Alcohol Impact Area. The results of the Tacoma study are also available (see <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/sesrcsite/recent-papers>).

³ Seattle Post-Intelligencer http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/283235_alcohol31.html

Project Planning

On September 13, 2006, SESRC staff produced the project's finalized Scope of Work. This document clarified the tasks involved with the project and gave an initial timeline for each task. Washington State University's Human Subjects Review Board approved the draft survey script (IRB File# 9373) on October 30, 2006. For the post-assessment, the survey materials were submitted on November 18, 2008 and approved by the WSU-IRB as exempt research on November 19, 2008 (IRB #10656).

Overall Project Design

The SESRC worked in collaboration with the City of Seattle and the Washington State Liquor Control Board to produce the protocols for this study. Five phases of data collection were designed in order to best understand the impact of the Seattle Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. The five phases are described in broad terms on the following page and detailed in Sections III through XV. These phases were carried out in the fall of 2006 for the pre-assessment and again in the spring of 2009 for the post-assessment.

Residential Survey - A telephone survey of residents within and immediately surrounding the Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas was conducted in November of 2006 (pre-assessment) and again in January to March of 2009 (post- assessment). For the pre-assessment, a total of 1,431 interviews were completed resulting in a 38% cooperation rate and 21% response rate. For the post-assessment, a total of 1,418 interviews were completed resulting in a 53% cooperation rate and 22% response rate. See **Section III** through **Section IV** of this report for details about this phase of the project. In addition, see the **Appendix** to this report – **Section I** for the residential survey telephone questionnaire and the Word document file "WAIS Residential Survey Open Ended Remarks.doc" located on the CD in the back of this report for the residential survey responses to open-ended questions.

Retailer Survey - A total of 322 retail stores with licenses to sell alcohol within the Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas were contacted via a postal mail survey (English and Korean languages) in November of 2006 (pre-assessment), and again in May of 2009 (post-assessment). For the pre-assessment, 63 retailers responded to the survey resulting in a 23% rate of response. For the post-assessment, 55 retailers responded to the survey resulting in a 20% rate of response. See **Section V** through **Section VI** of this report for details about this phase of the project. In addition, **Appendix Section II** lists the mail survey and letters used in this phase of the project.

Qualitative Interviews - In December of 2006, three Seattle Alcohol Impact Area retailers and eight Seattle area service workers took part in focus groups conducted by the SESRC for the pre-assessment. For the post-assessment we contacted the same groups by telephone to obtain qualitative information regarding views of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. See **Section VII** through **Section VIII** of this report for details about this phase of the project. See **Appendix Section II** for copies of the questionnaire and cover letter.

Distributor Survey – For the pre-assessment, the five alcohol distributors serving the Seattle area were contacted in December of 2006 and completed a short interview over the phone. All five completed the survey resulting in a 100% response rate and cooperation rate. For the post-assessment, we attempted to contact the same five distributors, but were unable to complete interviews with any of the distributors.

Secondary Data Analysis – Three main sources of secondary data were obtained and analyzed for this study. One set of data on monthly police incident calls between 2003 and 2008 was obtained from the Seattle Police Department. A second set of data on monthly emergency service incidents between 2003 and 2008 was obtained from the Seattle Fire Department. And, a third set of data on taxable retail sales of businesses within the two Alcohol Impact Areas and within one mile surrounding each Alcohol Impact Area was obtained from the Washington State Department of Revenue for 2004 through 2008. See **Section V** of this report for details about this phase of the project.

III. THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY- METHODS

The Survey Interview

A telephone survey was administered to residents within and immediately surrounding the Seattle AIAs. The questions were aimed at discovering what residents felt was the condition of their neighborhoods with regards to cleanliness and safety as well as the perceived presence of chronic public inebriants. The data are compared to baseline survey results collected in 2006 to understand how neighborhood residents describe the impact of enacting Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. A copy of the final post-assessment script used for this phase of the study is included in **Section I. The Residential Survey – Telephone Questionnaire** of the Appendix to this report.

Description of Population and Sample

The population for this study is described as the Seattle adult residents living within and directly surrounding the Seattle Central Core and North Alcohol Impact Area. The City of Seattle's Legislative Information Services Ordinance # 121487 describes the areas as follows:

Central Core Alcohol Impact Area

Except for the area in the Pioneer Square Alcohol Impact Area, the Central Core Alcohol Impact Area is that area circumscribed by the intersection of the following boundaries, including in all instances both sides of each boundary street.

West Boundary: Elliott Avenue West/Elliott Avenue to Broad Street to Alaskan Way/Alaskan Way South.

South Boundary: South Royal Brougham Way to I-90 to Martin Luther King Jr. Way South to S. Norman Street to 29th Avenue South.

East Boundary: 29th Avenue South to South Dearborn Street to 29th Avenue South to 29th Avenue to 29th Avenue East to East Madison Street to 29th Avenue East to East Roy Street to 29th Avenue East.

North Boundary: East Aloha Street to Boylston Avenue East to Bellevue Place East to Belmont Avenue East to Lakeview Blvd. East, crossing over the Eastlake Avenue East right-of-way and Fred Hutchinson campus to Ward Street to Fairview Avenue North to Valley Street to Westlake Avenue North to Aloha Street to 8th Avenue North to Valley Street to Queen Anne Avenue North to West Queen Anne Driveway to West Olympic Place to 3rd Avenue West to West Mercer Street to West Mercer Place.

North Alcohol Impact Area

The North Alcohol Impact Area is that area circumscribed by the intersection of the following boundaries, including in all instances both sides of each boundary street.

West Boundary: Latona Avenue Northeast (connecting via Northeast 42nd Street and NE 50th Street along the way).

South Boundary: Northeast Pacific Street to Northeast Northlake Way.

East Boundary: 15th Avenue Northeast.

North Boundary: Northeast 60th Street (on both sides of I-5 and across the I-5 right-of-way) to Northeast Ravenna Blvd.

To reach these residents by telephone, a random digit dial (RDD) sample was purchased from Marketing Systems Group, Inc. The sample was stratified into seven geographical regions for the different parts of the Alcohol Impact Areas, and an eighth stratum from all remaining numbers in the city of Seattle. A separate random digit dial sample (RDD) of the entire city of Seattle was also obtained. A summary of the sample is shown in **Figure 2.1** below.

Figure 2.1: Residential Telephone Survey Sample

	2006		2009	
	Sample	N	Sample	N
Central Core and Pioneer Area	1200	198	1000	204
North Alcohol Impact Area	1200	209	1099	206
One Mile surrounding Central Core Area	1000	230	900	209
One Mile surrounding North Area	1000	237	790	208
Ballard	600	120	500	116
Licton Springs & Greenwood	600	91	449	102
New Holly Rainier	600	62	1000	107
Seattle Remainder	600	121	400	104
Total Seattle Area RDD	1250	163	1197	210
TOTAL SAMPLE	8050	1431	7335	1470

As shown in Figure 2.1 above both the pre-assessment survey as well as the post-assessment survey had similar sample sizes (Sample) and numbers of completed interviews (N). The survey samples were divided into approximately equal sized replicates of 100 cases each, and all replicates were released for calling.

The CATI System

For the post-assessment residential interviews, the final draft of the residential telephone script was finalized and entered into the SESRC's CATI system. All telephone interviews conducted from the Public Opinion Laboratory (POL) of SESRC are administered through the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system Voxco Interviewer. The CATI system displays survey questions on a computer monitor from which the interviewer can read the question to the respondent and then enter the response directly into the CATI database for storage on the server computer. Data files are collected at the conclusion of the survey and archived for permanent storage at SESRC.

The final script for the residential survey consisted of 43 questions, 8 of which had open-ended components to them and took an average of slightly over 12 minutes per interview to conduct over the telephone.

Pretest of Survey Instrument

No pretest of the survey instrument was conducted since we were using almost the identical questionnaire that was used for the pre-assessment survey in 2006.

Interviewer Training

The project training for interviewers was held on January 22, 2009. Twenty-eight interviewers participated in the training and received a minimum of eight hours of basic interview training and an additional half-hour of project specific training. The project training included background information, purposes of the study, definitions, questions and content of this survey. In addition, interviewers practiced a minimum of fifteen minutes on the CATI questionnaire before calling on the actual study. At all times during the course of training and project calling, one or more supervisors were available to provide quality control and to respond to interviewers' needs and questions.

The Telephone Interview

On January 22, 2009 telephone interviewing commenced and was completed on March 6, 2009. If an interviewer called at an inconvenient time for the respondent, the interviewer would attempt to schedule a specific time to re-contact the household for an interview. If a respondent had to break off an interview in the middle of the survey, calls were made at later dates to try to complete the survey with that respondent.

Call Schedule

Interviewers attempted to reach all sample numbers a minimum of ten times before cases were retired. These ten attempts occurred on different days and at different times of the day. Before retiring a case, calling attempts had to be made at least once in the morning, once in the afternoon, once each at the 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. hours as well as at least once on a weekend. This calling strategy insures cases are tried at all reasonable times of the day and days of the week in order to maximize response rates with a minimum of calling attempts.

Interviewer Monitoring.

To maintain data quality and continuity in the telephone data collection process, interviewer performance was regularly monitored and measured. It is SESRC's current standard to monitor at least 5% of all completed interviews and to monitor all interviewers at least once a week during a day or night shift. One of the main purposes of monitoring is to minimize interviewer effects. Interviewers are scored on specific factors that measure proper interviewing techniques. The two principles that guide the training and scoring of interviews are: (1) respondents should receive information that is delivered by the interviewer in an unbiased manner; and (2) every respondent should receive the same stimulus from each interviewer. These principles translate into six basic interviewing rules that are used as factors by the monitor for scoring an interview:

- Rule 1:** The reading of each question is exactly as it is written and in the order in which it appears in the questionnaire.
- Rule 2:** Never skip a question.
- Rule 3:** Accurate recording of all responses.
- Rule 4:** Standard neutral feedback phrases such as "Thank you. That's important information" or "I see" are given as acceptable responses.
- Rule 5:** Standard neutral cues or probes such as "Could you tell me more about that" or "which would be closer to the way you feel?" are given to the respondent to help him/her give more complete answers to questions.
- Rule 6:** Accurately record the outcome of each call.

Response Rates for the 2009 Survey

SESRC provides two case disposition indicators for this study: the cooperation rate and the response rate. A breakdown of these rates is given in **Table 2.2. Response Rates** on the following page.

The **cooperation rate** is the ratio of completed and partially completed interviews to the number of completed, partially completed and those who refused to complete the survey. The formula for cooperation rate is:

$$\frac{(CM + PC)}{[(CM+PC) +RF]}$$

where CM = number of completed interviews

PC= number of partially completed interviews

RF = number of refusals

The cooperation rate for this survey is **52.8%**.

The **response rate** is the ratio of completed and partially completed interviews to the total eligible sample. This formula is considered one of the industry standards for calculating response rates and complies with AAPOR Standard Definitions (American Association for Public Opinion Research) Response Rate (AAPOR response rate 2). This calculation removes all ineligible cases from the formula. The formula is:

$$\frac{(CM + PC)}{[(CM+PC) +RF+UI +UR]}$$

where CM = number of completed interviews

PC= number of partially completed interviews

RF = number of refusals

UI, UR = number unable to interview, unable to reach

The overall response rate for the 2009 survey is **21.2%**

Notes to the Response Rate Table on the Following Page

¹ *Language barrier, physically or mentally unable, hearing problems, deceased, and respondent never available*

² *Unanswered callbacks, answering machines, no answers, blocked call, and busy signals*

³ *Disconnect and communication barrier*

⁴ *Other ineligible, business/Government, and duplicate numbers*

Table 2.2 Response Rates for the 2009 Survey by Region

	Central and Pioneer Blocks		North AIA Blocks		WIMI CC Blocks		Wimi North Blocks		Ballard Tracks		Licton Springs Greenwood Tracks		New Holly Rainer Tracks		Seattle Remainder Blocks		Seattle RDD		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
(A) Completed Interviews	200	20.0	202	18.4	200	22.2	201	25.4	112	22.4	100	22.3	102	10.2	100	25.0	201	16.8	1418	19.3
(B) Partial Completes	4	0.4	4	0.4	9	1.0	7	0.9	4	0.8	2	0.4	5	0.5	4	1.0	9	0.8	52	0.7
(C) Refusals	179	17.9	154	14.0	200	22.2	144	18.2	88	17.6	96	21.4	136	13.6	113	28.3	203	17.0	1313	17.9
(D) Unable to Interview ¹	63	6.3	51	4.6	41	4.6	20	2.5	13	2.6	30	6.7	157	15.7	17	4.3	54	4.5	446	6.1
(E) Unable to Reach ²	359	35.9	417	37.9	337	37.4	304	38.5	214	42.8	151	33.6	435	43.5	125	31.3	479	40.0	2817	38.4
(F) Non-working Numbers ³ (Listed Samples Only)	138	13.8	225	20.5	85	9.4	85	10.8	56	11.2	55	12.2	133	13.3	29	7.3	-	-		
Subtotal 1 (included)	943	94.3	1053	95.8	872	96.9	761	96.3	487	97.4	434	96.7	968	96.8	388	97.0	946	79.0	6852	93.4
(G) Non-working Numbers ³ (RDD Samples Only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	4.8	58	0.8
(H) Electronic Device	13	1.3	19	1.7	10	1.1	12	1.5	3	0.6	8	1.8	17	1.7	7	1.8	114	9.5	203	2.8
(I) Ineligible ⁴	9	0.9	5	0.5	4	0.4	4	0.5	2	0.4	3	0.7	4	0.4	2	0.5	11	0.9	44	0.6
(J) Business/Gov.	35	3.5	22	2.0	14	1.6	13	1.6	8	1.6	4	0.9	11	1.1	3	0.8	68	5.7	178	2.4
Subtotal 2 (excluded)	57	5.7	46	4.2	28	3.1	29	3.7	13	2.6	15	3.3	32	3.2	12	3.0	251	21.0	483	6.6
Total Sample	1000	100	1099	100	900	100	790	100	500	100	449	100	1000	100	400	100	1197	100	7335	100
Cooperation Rate: (A+B)/(A+B+C)	53.3%		57.2%		51.1%		59.1%		56.9%		51.5%		44.0%		47.9%		50.9%		52.8%	
Response Rate: (A+B)/(A+B+C+D+E+F)	21.6%		19.6%		24.0%		27.3%		23.8%		23.5%		11.1%		26.8%		20.9%		21.2%	

SAMPLE ERROR

Sample error is a measure of the degree to which a randomly selected sample of respondents represents the population from which it is drawn. Sample error also is the basis upon which tests of statistical significance are calculated. One formula for calculating the sample error for a proportion at the 95% confidence level is presented below.

$$SE = 2 \sqrt{\frac{pq}{(n-1)} \left(\frac{N-n}{N} \right)}$$

Where: SE= sample error

p = proportion of "yes" responses for a specific question

q = proportion of "no" responses for a specific question

n = sample size = number of completed interviews for a specific questions

N = population size for the survey

For an approximate population of 270,524⁴ households within the city of Seattle in 2009, the approximate sample error for the survey with 1,466 completed or partially completed interviews is plus or minus 2.6%.

⁴ Source: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/53/5363000.html>

IV. THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY - RESULTS

The following pages display the survey results from the residential survey conducted in spring of 2009 and also the results from the 2006 survey, to allow comparisons of the results of the pre-assessment with the results of the post-assessment survey.

For more information on the 2006 residential survey, please refer to SESRC Data Report #06-055, which is available at the SESRC website: <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/sesrcsite/papers>

The survey results for 2009 are based on the 1,470 respondents who participated in the telephone survey. Each page displays a frequency table showing the number and percent of respondents giving responses to each question. Please note that for some questions the total number of respondents is less than 1,470 due to missing values and questions that may have been skipped because they do not apply.

The CD to this report includes the open-ended comments that respondents gave to the open-ended questions in the survey. The Appendix also contains a copy of the interview questionnaire used in the survey.

Results are presented for respondents from each of five separate areas of the city for both survey years.

Note

- 1 AIA = central core and north Alcohol Impact Areas
- 2 WIMI = areas within one mile surrounding each Alcohol Impact Area
- 3 BAL/LS/NHR = Ballard, Licton Springs, and New Holly Rainier
- 4 City Other = All other remaining parts of the city
- 5 RDD = a separate citywide sample of randomly selected telephone numbers

Survey Year * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Nyear	2006	Count	404	462	271	120	162	1419
		% within Group	49.6%	52.6%	45.5%	53.6%	43.5%	49.2%
	2009	Count	410	417	325	104	210	1466
		% within Group	50.4%	47.4%	54.5%	46.4%	56.5%	50.8%
Total		Count	814	879	596	224	372	2885
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Q1 How would you rate the overall quality of life in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q1 How would you rate the overall quality of life in your neighborhood?	1 Excellent	Count	107	231	71	61	89	559
		% within Group	26.3%	55.4%	22.0%	58.7%	42.4%	38.3%
	2 Good	Count	217	163	179	37	93	689
		% within Group	53.3%	39.1%	55.6%	35.6%	44.3%	47.2%
	3 Fair	Count	68	20	57	6	26	177
		% within Group	16.7%	4.8%	17.7%	5.8%	12.4%	12.1%
	4 Poor	Count	14	3	14	0	1	32
		% within Group	3.4%	.7%	4.3%	.0%	.5%	2.2%
	5 Or very poor	Count	1	0	1	0	1	3
		% within Group	.2%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	Count	407	417	322	104	210	1460	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q1 How would you rate the overall quality of life in your neighborhood? Would you say the quality of life is . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q1 How would you rate the overall quality of life in your neighborhood? Would you say the quality of life is . . .	1 EXCELLENT	Count	79	242	50	57	59	487
		% within Group	19.8%	52.4%	18.5%	47.5%	36.4%	34.4%
	2 GOOD	Count	209	194	158	55	83	699
		% within Group	52.3%	42.0%	58.3%	45.8%	51.2%	49.4%
	3 FAIR	Count	89	24	50	6	17	186
		% within Group	22.3%	5.2%	18.5%	5.0%	10.5%	13.1%
	4 POOR	Count	21	2	10	1	3	37
		% within Group	5.3%	.4%	3.7%	.8%	1.9%	2.6%
	5 OR VERY POOR	Count	2	0	3	1	0	6
		% within Group	.5%	.0%	1.1%	.8%	.0%	.4%
Total	Count	400	462	271	120	162	1415	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q2 How often do you walk around or shop in the neighborhood in which you live? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q2 How often do you walk around or shop in the neighborhood in which you live?	1 About every day	Count	200	180	112	33	80	605
		% within Group	49.0%	43.3%	34.5%	31.7%	38.6%	41.4%
	2 A few times a week	Count	148	163	124	51	86	572
		% within Group	36.3%	39.2%	38.2%	49.0%	41.5%	39.2%
	3 Only about once a week	Count	41	52	51	12	31	187
		% within Group	10.0%	12.5%	15.7%	11.5%	15.0%	12.8%
	4 Or less often	Count	19	21	38	8	10	96
		% within Group	4.7%	5.0%	11.7%	7.7%	4.8%	6.6%
Total	Count	408	416	325	104	207	1460	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q2 How often do you walk around or shop in the neighborhood in which you live? Would you say . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q2 How often do you walk around or shop in the neighborhood in which you live? Would you say . . .	1 ABOUT EVERY DAY	Count	213	189	94	43	66	605
		% within Group	52.7%	41.1%	34.7%	35.8%	41.0%	42.7%
	2 A FEW TIMES A WEEK	Count	118	201	108	53	59	539
		% within Group	29.2%	43.7%	39.9%	44.2%	36.6%	38.1%
	3 ONLY ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	Count	43	47	36	15	25	166
		% within Group	10.6%	10.2%	13.3%	12.5%	15.5%	11.7%
	4 OR LESS OFTEN	Count	30	23	33	9	11	106
		% within Group	7.4%	5.0%	12.2%	7.5%	6.8%	7.5%
Total	Count	404	460	271	120	161	1416	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q3 When you are out and about in your neighborhood, do you ever notice chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q3 When you are out and about in your neighborhood, do you ever notice chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?	1 Yes	Count	247	112	152	21	61	593
		% within Group	60.5%	26.9%	47.1%	20.2%	29.3%	40.6%
	2 No	Count	161	304	171	83	147	866
		% within Group	39.5%	73.1%	52.9%	79.8%	70.7%	59.4%
Total		Count	408	416	323	104	208	1459
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2006

Q3 When you are out and about in your neighborhood, do you ever notice chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q3 When you are out and about in your neighborhood, do you ever notice chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?	1 Yes	Count	275	156	122	26	57	636
		% within Group	68.9%	34.1%	45.9%	21.8%	35.6%	45.4%
	2 No	Count	124	302	144	93	103	766
		% within Group	31.1%	65.9%	54.1%	78.2%	64.4%	54.6%
Total		Count	399	458	266	119	160	1402
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Q4 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood, to you? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q4 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood, to you?	1 A big problem	Count	42	17	21	6	10	96
		% within Group	10.3%	4.1%	6.5%	5.8%	4.8%	6.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	85	36	54	4	29	208
		% within Group	20.8%	8.7%	16.8%	3.8%	13.9%	14.3%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	144	98	107	14	44	407
		% within Group	35.2%	23.7%	33.3%	13.5%	21.1%	27.9%
	4 Or, not a problem	Count	138	263	139	80	126	746
		% within Group	33.7%	63.5%	43.3%	76.9%	60.3%	51.2%
Total	Count	409	414	321	104	209	1457	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q4 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood, to you? Would you say . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q4 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood, to you? Would you say . . .	1 A BIG PROBLEM	Count	46	18	20	6	5	95
		% within Group	11.6%	3.9%	7.5%	5.0%	3.1%	6.8%
	2 SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM	Count	94	46	41	4	21	206
		% within Group	23.6%	10.0%	15.4%	3.3%	13.0%	14.7%
	3 ONLY A SLIGHT PROBLEM	Count	133	105	83	22	38	381
		% within Group	33.4%	22.8%	31.2%	18.3%	23.5%	27.1%
	4 OR, NOT A PROBLEM	Count	125	291	122	88	98	724
		% within Group	31.4%	63.3%	45.9%	73.3%	60.5%	51.5%
Total	Count	398	460	266	120	162	1406	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6A How much of a problem this is in your neighborhood: The amount of trash and litter. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6A How much of a problem this is in your neighborhood: The amount of trash and litter.	1 Big problem	Count	56	12	25	1	15	109
		% within Group	13.7%	2.9%	7.7%	1.0%	7.2%	7.5%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	114	64	81	12	38	309
		% within Group	27.9%	15.4%	25.0%	11.7%	18.2%	21.2%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	141	165	135	44	73	558
		% within Group	34.5%	39.8%	41.7%	42.7%	34.9%	38.2%
	4 Not a problem	Count	98	174	83	46	83	484
		% within Group	24.0%	41.9%	25.6%	44.7%	39.7%	33.2%
Total	Count	409	415	324	103	209	1460	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6A The amount of trash and litter * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6A The amount of trash and litter	1 Big problem	Count	50	20	25	4	12	111
		% within Group	12.5%	4.4%	9.4%	3.3%	7.5%	7.9%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	118	65	65	15	28	291
		% within Group	29.4%	14.2%	24.4%	12.5%	17.5%	20.7%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	149	194	100	42	59	544
		% within Group	37.2%	42.3%	37.6%	35.0%	36.9%	38.7%
	4 Not a problem	Count	84	180	76	59	61	460
		% within Group	20.9%	39.2%	28.6%	49.2%	38.1%	32.7%
Total	Count	401	459	266	120	160	1406	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6B The number of homeless people on the street. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6B The number of homeless people on the street.	1 Big problem	Count	84	24	28	2	13	151
		% within Group	20.7%	5.8%	8.8%	1.9%	6.3%	10.4%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	124	54	63	7	41	289
		% within Group	30.6%	13.1%	19.9%	6.8%	19.7%	20.0%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	109	134	98	21	41	403
		% within Group	26.9%	32.5%	30.9%	20.4%	19.7%	27.9%
	4 Not a problem	Count	88	200	128	73	113	602
		% within Group	21.7%	48.5%	40.4%	70.9%	54.3%	41.7%
Total	Count	405	412	317	103	208	1445	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6B The number of homeless people on the street * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6B The number of homeless people on the street	1 Big problem	Count	100	16	14	5	15	150
		% within Group	25.4%	3.5%	5.3%	4.2%	9.5%	10.8%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	113	79	55	11	25	283
		% within Group	28.7%	17.2%	20.9%	9.2%	15.8%	20.3%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	93	161	100	28	39	421
		% within Group	23.6%	35.0%	38.0%	23.3%	24.7%	30.2%
	4 Not a problem	Count	88	204	94	76	79	541
		% within Group	22.3%	44.3%	35.7%	63.3%	50.0%	38.8%
Total	Count	394	460	263	120	158	1395	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6C The number of people drinking alcohol in public. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6C The number of people drinking alcohol in public.	1 Big problem	Count	28	14	21	2	7	72
		% within Group	7.0%	3.4%	6.6%	1.9%	3.4%	5.0%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	90	34	49	6	19	198
		% within Group	22.4%	8.3%	15.5%	5.8%	9.2%	13.8%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	116	74	76	18	36	320
		% within Group	28.9%	18.0%	24.1%	17.5%	17.4%	22.3%
	4 Not a problem	Count	167	288	170	77	145	847
		% within Group	41.6%	70.2%	53.8%	74.8%	70.0%	58.9%
Total	Count	401	410	316	103	207	1437	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6C The number of people drinking alcohol in public * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6C The number of people drinking alcohol in public	1 Big problem	Count	40	13	12	4	5	74
		% within Group	10.4%	2.8%	4.6%	3.3%	3.2%	5.4%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	79	34	33	7	20	173
		% within Group	20.5%	7.4%	12.7%	5.8%	12.7%	12.5%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	108	113	81	16	32	350
		% within Group	28.0%	24.7%	31.3%	13.3%	20.3%	25.3%
	4 Not a problem	Count	159	298	133	93	101	784
		% within Group	41.2%	65.1%	51.4%	77.5%	63.9%	56.8%
Total	Count	386	458	259	120	158	1381	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6D The amount of crime. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6D The amount of crime.	1 Big problem	Count	69	20	38	3	20	150
		% within Group	17.6%	5.0%	12.1%	2.9%	9.8%	10.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	138	132	98	38	65	471
		% within Group	35.2%	32.7%	31.1%	36.9%	31.7%	33.2%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	123	172	110	39	73	517
		% within Group	31.4%	42.6%	34.9%	37.9%	35.6%	36.4%
	4 Not a problem	Count	62	80	69	23	47	281
		% within Group	15.8%	19.8%	21.9%	22.3%	22.9%	19.8%
Total	Count	392	404	315	103	205	1419	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6D The amount of crime * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6D The amount of crime	1 Big problem	Count	63	32	31	7	9	142
		% within Group	16.4%	7.0%	12.2%	6.0%	5.8%	10.4%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	135	143	75	34	46	433
		% within Group	35.1%	31.4%	29.5%	29.1%	29.7%	31.7%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	126	191	98	48	60	523
		% within Group	32.7%	41.9%	38.6%	41.0%	38.7%	38.3%
	4 Not a problem	Count	61	90	50	28	40	269
		% within Group	15.8%	19.7%	19.7%	23.9%	25.8%	19.7%
Total	Count	385	456	254	117	155	1367	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6E The amount of drug activity. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6E The amount of drug activity.	1 Big problem	Count	82	21	36	2	20	161
		% within Group	22.3%	5.8%	12.5%	2.1%	9.9%	12.2%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	100	64	62	17	30	273
		% within Group	27.2%	17.6%	21.5%	18.1%	14.8%	20.7%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	88	80	72	19	54	313
		% within Group	23.9%	22.0%	24.9%	20.2%	26.6%	23.8%
	4 Not a problem	Count	98	198	119	56	99	570
		% within Group	26.6%	54.5%	41.2%	59.6%	48.8%	43.3%
Total	Count	368	363	289	94	203	1317	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6E The amount of drug activity * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6E The amount of drug activity	1 Big problem	Count	91	33	35	4	12	175
		% within Group	24.9%	7.9%	14.6%	3.5%	8.0%	13.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	114	65	57	25	35	296
		% within Group	31.2%	15.6%	23.8%	21.7%	23.3%	23.0%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	75	97	60	26	34	292
		% within Group	20.5%	23.3%	25.0%	22.6%	22.7%	22.7%
	4 Not a problem	Count	85	221	88	60	69	523
		% within Group	23.3%	53.1%	36.7%	52.2%	46.0%	40.7%
Total	Count	365	416	240	115	150	1286	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6F The number of persons panhandling. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6F The number of persons panhandling.	1 Big problem	Count	77	22	12	4	12	127
		% within Group	19.1%	5.4%	3.9%	3.9%	5.8%	8.9%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	109	47	49	6	25	236
		% within Group	27.0%	11.5%	15.8%	5.8%	12.1%	16.5%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	103	92	86	15	49	345
		% within Group	25.6%	22.4%	27.7%	14.6%	23.7%	24.1%
	4 Not a problem	Count	114	249	163	78	121	725
		% within Group	28.3%	60.7%	52.6%	75.7%	58.5%	50.6%
Total	Count	403	410	310	103	207	1433	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6F The number of persons panhandling * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6F The number of persons panhandling	1 Big problem	Count	83	22	12	5	12	134
		% within Group	21.4%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	7.5%	9.7%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	123	64	39	10	19	255
		% within Group	31.7%	14.0%	14.9%	8.4%	11.9%	18.4%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	80	135	84	14	26	339
		% within Group	20.6%	29.6%	32.2%	11.8%	16.3%	24.5%
	4 Not a problem	Count	102	235	126	90	103	656
		% within Group	26.3%	51.5%	48.3%	75.6%	64.4%	47.4%
Total	Count	388	456	261	119	160	1384	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6G The number of people who are drunk in public. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6G The number of people who are drunk in public.	1 Big problem	Count	33	12	19	1	9	74
		% within Group	8.3%	2.9%	6.1%	1.0%	4.3%	5.2%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	102	31	49	8	16	206
		% within Group	25.5%	7.6%	15.6%	7.8%	7.7%	14.4%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	132	92	95	17	50	386
		% within Group	33.0%	22.6%	30.3%	16.5%	24.0%	27.0%
	4 Not a problem	Count	133	272	151	77	133	766
		% within Group	33.3%	66.8%	48.1%	74.8%	63.9%	53.5%
Total	Count	400	407	314	103	208	1432	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6G The number of people who are drunk in public * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6G The number of people who are drunk in public	1 Big problem	Count	43	15	12	3	5	78
		% within Group	11.0%	3.3%	4.7%	2.5%	3.2%	5.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	101	35	33	9	19	197
		% within Group	25.8%	7.7%	12.8%	7.6%	12.0%	14.3%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	129	121	99	16	33	398
		% within Group	32.9%	26.6%	38.4%	13.4%	20.9%	28.8%
	4 Not a problem	Count	119	284	114	91	101	709
		% within Group	30.4%	62.4%	44.2%	76.5%	63.9%	51.3%
Total	Count	392	455	258	119	158	1382	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q6H Unsafe areas. * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q6H Unsafe areas.	1 Big problem	Count	49	12	26	0	13	100
		% within Group	12.1%	3.0%	8.2%	.0%	6.3%	7.0%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	109	56	61	15	40	281
		% within Group	26.9%	13.8%	19.1%	14.6%	19.5%	19.5%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	119	133	93	19	54	418
		% within Group	29.4%	32.8%	29.2%	18.4%	26.3%	29.1%
	4 Not a problem	Count	128	205	139	69	98	639
		% within Group	31.6%	50.5%	43.6%	67.0%	47.8%	44.4%
Total	Count	405	406	319	103	205	1438	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q6H Unsafe areas * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q6H Unsafe areas	1 Big problem	Count	40	21	19	5	8	93
		% within Group	10.5%	4.6%	7.3%	4.2%	5.1%	6.8%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	108	74	54	22	32	290
		% within Group	28.3%	16.3%	20.6%	18.6%	20.4%	21.1%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	121	137	84	24	46	412
		% within Group	31.8%	30.2%	32.1%	20.3%	29.3%	30.0%
	4 Not a problem	Count	112	222	105	67	71	577
		% within Group	29.4%	48.9%	40.1%	56.8%	45.2%	42.1%
Total	Count	381	454	262	118	157	1372	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q7 During the past year would you say that the number of persons drinking alcohol in public in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q7 During the past year would you say that the number of persons drinking alcohol in public in your neighborhood has . . .	1 Increased	Count	38	28	35	3	16	120
		% within Group	9.7%	7.0%	11.5%	3.0%	7.9%	8.6%
	2 Decreased	Count	41	12	25	1	14	93
		% within Group	10.4%	3.0%	8.2%	1.0%	6.9%	6.6%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	291	293	204	81	134	1003
		% within Group	74.0%	73.6%	66.9%	80.2%	66.3%	71.7%
	4 No one drinks in public in neighborhood	Count	23	65	41	16	38	183
		% within Group	5.9%	16.3%	13.4%	15.8%	18.8%	13.1%
Total	Count	393	398	305	101	202	1399	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q7 During the past year would you say that the number of persons drinking alcohol in public in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q7 During the past year would you say that the number of persons drinking alcohol in public in your neighborhood has . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	29	24	17	6	12	88
		% within Group	7.7%	5.4%	6.9%	5.2%	8.0%	6.6%
	2 DECREASED	Count	40	23	27	5	8	103
		% within Group	10.6%	5.2%	11.0%	4.3%	5.3%	7.7%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	287	353	182	84	113	1019
		% within Group	76.1%	79.7%	74.0%	72.4%	75.3%	76.5%
	4 No one drinks in public in neighborhood	Count	21	43	20	21	17	122
		% within Group	5.6%	9.7%	8.1%	18.1%	11.3%	9.2%
Total	Count	377	443	246	116	150	1332	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q8 Would you say that the regular chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood are now more often intoxicated, less often intoxicated, or about the same as compared with a year ago? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q8 Would you say that the regular chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood are now more often intoxicated, less often intoxicated, or about the same as compared with a year ago?	1 More often intoxicated	Count	23	15	14	1	10	63
		% within Group	6.0%	3.8%	4.8%	1.0%	5.1%	4.6%
	2 Less often intoxicated	Count	35	8	21	3	13	80
		% within Group	9.1%	2.0%	7.2%	3.1%	6.6%	5.9%
	3 Stayed about the same	Count	286	272	211	64	126	959
		% within Group	74.7%	69.0%	72.3%	66.7%	63.6%	70.4%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	39	99	46	28	49	261
		% within Group	10.2%	25.1%	15.8%	29.2%	24.7%	19.1%
Total	Count	383	394	292	96	198	1363	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q8 Would you say that the regular chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood are now . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q8 Would you say that the regular chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood are now . . .	1 More often intoxicated	Count	23	12	8	5	9	57
		% within Group	6.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.3%	6.0%	4.4%
	2 Less often intoxicated	Count	21	12	20	4	7	64
		% within Group	5.8%	2.8%	8.2%	3.5%	4.7%	4.9%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	290	309	181	76	99	955
		% within Group	79.5%	71.0%	74.5%	66.1%	66.4%	73.1%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	31	102	34	30	34	231
		% within Group	8.5%	23.4%	14.0%	26.1%	22.8%	17.7%
Total	Count	365	435	243	115	149	1307	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q9 During the past year would you say that the overall cleanliness of your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q9 During the past year would you say that the overall cleanliness of your neighborhood has . . .	1 Increased	Count	57	42	44	7	23	173
		% within Group	14.2%	10.3%	14.0%	6.9%	11.2%	12.1%
	2 Decreased	Count	56	29	45	5	23	158
		% within Group	14.0%	7.1%	14.3%	4.9%	11.2%	11.0%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	288	336	225	90	160	1099
		% within Group	71.8%	82.6%	71.7%	88.2%	77.7%	76.9%
Total	Count	401	407	314	102	206	1430	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q9 During the past year would you say that the overall cleanliness of your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q9 During the past year would you say that the overall cleanliness of your neighborhood has . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	49	34	36	11	20	150
		% within Group	12.7%	7.5%	13.8%	9.2%	12.7%	10.9%
	2 DECREASED	Count	54	35	34	7	15	145
		% within Group	14.0%	7.8%	13.1%	5.9%	9.6%	10.6%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	282	382	190	101	122	1077
		% within Group	73.2%	84.7%	73.1%	84.9%	77.7%	78.5%
Total	Count	385	451	260	119	157	1372	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q10 During the past year would you say that the amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q10 During the past year would you say that the amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood has . . .	1 Increased	Count	40	22	45	2	16	125
		% within Group	10.3%	5.5%	14.4%	2.0%	8.0%	8.9%
	2 Decreased	Count	30	16	23	3	12	84
		% within Group	7.7%	4.0%	7.4%	3.0%	6.0%	6.0%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	292	286	217	77	138	1010
		% within Group	75.1%	72.0%	69.6%	76.2%	69.3%	72.2%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	27	73	27	19	33	179
		% within Group	6.9%	18.4%	8.7%	18.8%	16.6%	12.8%
Total	Count	389	397	312	101	199	1398	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q10 During the past year would you say that the amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q10 During the past year would you say that the amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood has . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	50	23	26	7	15	121
		% within Group	13.4%	5.2%	10.5%	6.1%	10.2%	9.1%
	2 DECREASED	Count	28	9	13	4	9	63
		% within Group	7.5%	2.0%	5.2%	3.5%	6.1%	4.8%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	280	351	183	82	101	997
		% within Group	74.9%	79.4%	73.8%	71.3%	68.7%	75.2%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	16	59	26	22	22	145
		% within Group	4.3%	13.3%	10.5%	19.1%	15.0%	10.9%
Total	Count	374	442	248	115	147	1326	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q11 During the past year have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q11 During the past year have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . .	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	40	24	34	4	18	120
		% within Group	10.3%	6.0%	10.9%	4.0%	8.9%	8.5%
	2 No	Count	332	333	258	83	159	1165
		% within Group	85.6%	82.8%	83.0%	82.2%	78.3%	82.9%
	3 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	16	45	19	14	26	120
		% within Group	4.1%	11.2%	6.1%	13.9%	12.8%	8.5%
Total	Count	388	402	311	101	203	1405	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q11 During the past year have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q11 During the past year have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . .	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	40	27	26	5	10	108
		% within Group	10.6%	6.1%	10.3%	4.2%	6.5%	8.0%
	2 No	Count	328	371	205	103	124	1131
		% within Group	86.8%	83.4%	81.3%	87.3%	80.0%	83.9%
	3 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	10	47	21	10	21	109
		% within Group	2.6%	10.6%	8.3%	8.5%	13.5%	8.1%
Total	Count	378	445	252	118	155	1348	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q12 During the past year has the number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q12 During the past year has the number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . .	1 Increased	Count	38	17	18	1	13	87
		% within Group	10.2%	4.4%	6.2%	1.0%	6.4%	6.5%
	2 Decreased	Count	29	10	19	0	9	67
		% within Group	7.8%	2.6%	6.5%	.0%	4.5%	5.0%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	245	245	185	67	118	860
		% within Group	65.5%	64.0%	63.4%	69.8%	58.4%	63.8%
	4 No one urinates/defecates in public in neighborhood	Count	62	111	70	28	62	333
		% within Group	16.6%	29.0%	24.0%	29.2%	30.7%	24.7%
Total	Count	374	383	292	96	202	1347	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q12 During the past year has the number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q12 During the past year has the number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	35	23	18	5	8	89
		% within Group	10.0%	5.4%	7.4%	4.4%	5.4%	7.0%
	2 DECREASED	Count	25	15	14	4	7	65
		% within Group	7.1%	3.5%	5.8%	3.5%	4.7%	5.1%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	241	270	143	65	97	816
		% within Group	68.7%	63.5%	59.1%	57.5%	65.1%	63.8%
	4 No one urinates/defecates in public in neighborhood	Count	50	117	67	39	37	310
		% within Group	14.2%	27.5%	27.7%	34.5%	24.8%	24.2%
Total	Count	351	425	242	113	149	1280	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q13 Compared with one year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q13 Compared with one year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety?	1 More safe	Count	19	13	29	1	14	76
		% within Group	4.8%	3.2%	9.1%	1.0%	6.8%	5.3%
	2 Less safe	Count	87	62	60	8	44	261
		% within Group	21.8%	15.3%	18.8%	7.8%	21.5%	18.2%
	3 No change in safety	Count	294	329	231	93	147	1094
		% within Group	73.5%	81.4%	72.2%	91.2%	71.7%	76.5%
Total	Count	400	404	320	102	205	1431	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q13 Compared with one year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q13 Compared with one year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety?	1 More safe	Count	22	20	24	4	20	90
		% within Group	5.7%	4.4%	9.2%	3.4%	12.7%	6.6%
	2 Less safe	Count	61	62	35	14	15	187
		% within Group	15.9%	13.7%	13.4%	11.9%	9.6%	13.6%
	3 Or, no change in safety	Count	301	370	202	100	122	1095
		% within Group	78.4%	81.9%	77.4%	84.7%	77.7%	79.8%
Total	Count	384	452	261	118	157	1372	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q14 How safe do you feel in public places in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q14 How safe do you feel in public places in your neighborhood?	1 Very safe	Count	164	267	133	76	111	751
		% within Group	40.5%	66.6%	41.7%	74.5%	54.1%	52.4%
	2 Somewhat safe	Count	170	120	138	23	77	528
		% within Group	42.0%	29.9%	43.3%	22.5%	37.6%	36.9%
	3 Somewhat unsafe	Count	59	13	38	3	13	126
		% within Group	14.6%	3.2%	11.9%	2.9%	6.3%	8.8%
	4 Or very unsafe	Count	12	1	10	0	4	27
		% within Group	3.0%	.2%	3.1%	.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Total	Count	405	401	319	102	205	1432	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q14 How safe do you feel in public places in your neighborhood? Would you say . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q14 How safe do you feel in public places in your neighborhood? Would you say . . .	1 VERY SAFE	Count	157	292	120	82	92	743
		% within Group	40.2%	64.0%	46.3%	68.9%	59.0%	53.8%
	2 SOMEWHAT SAFE	Count	175	140	113	31	55	514
		% within Group	44.8%	30.7%	43.6%	26.1%	35.3%	37.2%
	3 SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	Count	56	23	23	4	8	114
		% within Group	14.3%	5.0%	8.9%	3.4%	5.1%	8.3%
	4 VERY UNSAFE	Count	3	1	3	2	1	10
		% within Group	.8%	.2%	1.2%	1.7%	.6%	.7%
	Total	Count	391	456	259	119	156	1381
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Q15 How safe do you feel in using the local bus stops in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q15 How safe do you feel in using the local bus stops in your neighborhood?	1 Very safe	Count	184	268	135	69	108	764
		% within Group	45.4%	66.3%	42.2%	67.6%	52.4%	53.2%
	2 Somewhat safe	Count	145	93	108	24	64	434
		% within Group	35.8%	23.0%	33.8%	23.5%	31.1%	30.2%
	3 Somewhat unsafe	Count	40	16	40	2	7	105
		% within Group	9.9%	4.0%	12.5%	2.0%	3.4%	7.3%
	4 Or very unsafe	Count	8	3	5	0	5	21
		% within Group	2.0%	.7%	1.6%	.0%	2.4%	1.5%
	5 Don't use the bus stops	Count	28	24	32	7	22	113
		% within Group	6.9%	5.9%	10.0%	6.9%	10.7%	7.9%
Total	Count	405	404	320	102	206	1437	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q15 How safe do you feel in using the local bus stops in your neighborhood? Would you say . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q15 How safe do you feel in using the local bus stops in your neighborhood? Would you say . . .	1 VERY SAFE	Count	208	281	119	79	89	776
		% within Group	53.1%	61.6%	45.4%	66.9%	56.7%	56.0%
	2 SOMEWHAT SAFE	Count	121	115	79	21	42	378
		% within Group	30.9%	25.2%	30.2%	17.8%	26.8%	27.3%
	3 SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	Count	28	19	20	6	10	83
		% within Group	7.1%	4.2%	7.6%	5.1%	6.4%	6.0%
	4 VERY UNSAFE	Count	3	3	8	0	3	17
		% within Group	.8%	.7%	3.1%	.0%	1.9%	1.2%
	5 Don't use the bus stops	Count	32	38	36	12	13	131
		% within Group	8.2%	8.3%	13.7%	10.2%	8.3%	9.5%
Total	Count	392	456	262	118	157	1385	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q16 How safe do you feel in using the local parks in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q16 How safe do you feel in using the local parks in your neighborhood?	1 Very safe	Count	143	230	119	61	99	652
		% within Group	35.4%	57.1%	37.1%	59.8%	48.1%	45.4%
	2 Somewhat safe	Count	163	116	122	30	69	500
		% within Group	40.3%	28.8%	38.0%	29.4%	33.5%	34.8%
	3 Somewhat unsafe	Count	44	32	36	4	16	132
		% within Group	10.9%	7.9%	11.2%	3.9%	7.8%	9.2%
	4 Very unsafe	Count	20	7	8	1	5	41
		% within Group	5.0%	1.7%	2.5%	1.0%	2.4%	2.9%
	5 Don't use / No local parks in the neighborhood	Count	34	18	36	6	17	111
		% within Group	8.4%	4.5%	11.2%	5.9%	8.3%	7.7%
Total	Count	404	403	321	102	206	1436	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q16 How safe do you feel in using the local parks in your neighborhood? (Would you say . . .) * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q16 How safe do you feel in using the local parks in your neighborhood? (Would you say . . .)	1 Very safe	Count	149	242	126	73	77	667
		% within Group	38.4%	53.4%	48.6%	62.4%	49.4%	48.6%
	2 Somewhat safe	Count	130	156	88	26	51	451
		% within Group	33.5%	34.4%	34.0%	22.2%	32.7%	32.8%
	3 Somewhat unsafe	Count	53	27	17	12	14	123
		% within Group	13.7%	6.0%	6.6%	10.3%	9.0%	9.0%
	4 Very unsafe	Count	10	6	6	3	3	28
		% within Group	2.6%	1.3%	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%
	5 Don't use / No local parks in the neighborhood	Count	46	22	22	3	11	104
		% within Group	11.9%	4.9%	8.5%	2.6%	7.1%	7.6%
Total	Count	388	453	259	117	156	1373	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q17 Over the past year has the amount of crime in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q17 Over the past year has the amount of crime in your neighborhood . . .	1 Increased	Count	102	82	73	15	55	327
		% within Group	28.4%	21.9%	25.2%	15.5%	27.8%	24.8%
	2 Decreased	Count	21	11	23	1	15	71
		% within Group	5.8%	2.9%	7.9%	1.0%	7.6%	5.4%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	233	278	185	80	120	896
		% within Group	64.9%	74.3%	63.8%	82.5%	60.6%	68.0%
	4 No crime in neighborhood	Count	3	3	9	1	8	24
		% within Group	.8%	.8%	3.1%	1.0%	4.0%	1.8%
Total	Count	359	374	290	97	198	1318	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q17 Over the past year, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q17 Over the past year, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	76	81	46	21	23	247
		% within Group	22.5%	19.2%	19.0%	19.4%	16.1%	19.7%
	2 DECREASED	Count	16	17	15	4	13	65
		% within Group	4.7%	4.0%	6.2%	3.7%	9.1%	5.2%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	241	314	173	78	105	911
		% within Group	71.3%	74.6%	71.5%	72.2%	73.4%	72.8%
	4 No crime in neighborhood	Count	5	9	8	5	2	29
		% within Group	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	4.6%	1.4%	2.3%
Total	Count	338	421	242	108	143	1252	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q18 Over the past year has the number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q18 Over the past year has the number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood . . .	1 Increased	Count	74	58	40	6	22	200
		% within Group	18.9%	14.6%	12.9%	5.9%	10.7%	14.3%
	2 Decreased	Count	24	8	16	0	8	56
		% within Group	6.1%	2.0%	5.2%	.0%	3.9%	4.0%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	271	252	215	70	141	949
		% within Group	69.1%	63.6%	69.6%	69.3%	68.8%	67.6%
	4 No panhandlers in neighborhood	Count	23	78	38	25	34	198
		% within Group	5.9%	19.7%	12.3%	24.8%	16.6%	14.1%
Total	Count	392	396	309	101	205	1403	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q18 Over the past year has the number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q18 Over the past year has the number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	74	38	22	7	18	159
		% within Group	19.7%	8.5%	8.8%	6.0%	11.7%	11.8%
	2 DECREASED	Count	25	17	16	6	9	73
		% within Group	6.6%	3.8%	6.4%	5.1%	5.8%	5.4%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	252	332	181	75	96	936
		% within Group	67.0%	74.6%	72.1%	64.1%	62.3%	69.7%
	4 No panhandlers in neighborhood	Count	25	58	32	29	31	175
		% within Group	6.6%	13.0%	12.7%	24.8%	20.1%	13.0%
Total	Count	376	445	251	117	154	1343	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q19 Over the past year has the number of homeless persons in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q19 Over the past year has the number of homeless persons in your neighborhood . . .	1 Increased	Count	97	69	61	8	35	270
		% within Group	25.1%	17.5%	20.2%	8.1%	17.4%	19.5%
	2 Decreased	Count	29	17	21	1	14	82
		% within Group	7.5%	4.3%	7.0%	1.0%	7.0%	5.9%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	246	259	190	71	115	881
		% within Group	63.6%	65.6%	62.9%	71.7%	57.2%	63.7%
	4 No homeless persons in neighborhood	Count	15	50	30	19	37	151
		% within Group	3.9%	12.7%	9.9%	19.2%	18.4%	10.9%
Total	Count	387	395	302	99	201	1384	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q19 Over the past year has the number of homeless persons in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q19 Over the past year has the number of homeless persons in your neighborhood . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	71	58	41	6	17	193
		% within Group	19.1%	13.2%	16.4%	5.1%	11.3%	14.5%
	2 DECREASED	Count	26	27	23	6	11	93
		% within Group	7.0%	6.2%	9.2%	5.1%	7.3%	7.0%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	255	307	156	82	106	906
		% within Group	68.7%	69.9%	62.4%	70.1%	70.2%	68.2%
	4 No homeless persons in neighborhood	Count	19	47	30	23	17	136
		% within Group	5.1%	10.7%	12.0%	19.7%	11.3%	10.2%
Total	Count	371	439	250	117	151	1328	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q20 Over the past year has the amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q20 Over the past year has the amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . .	1 Increased	Count	62	28	43	2	24	159
		% within Group	18.0%	8.0%	15.8%	2.1%	12.5%	12.7%
	2 Decreased	Count	31	16	22	2	8	79
		% within Group	9.0%	4.6%	8.1%	2.1%	4.2%	6.3%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	229	259	171	76	125	860
		% within Group	66.4%	74.2%	62.9%	79.2%	65.1%	68.6%
	4 No drug activity in neighborhood	Count	23	46	36	16	35	156
		% within Group	6.7%	13.2%	13.2%	16.7%	18.2%	12.4%
Total	Count	345	349	272	96	192	1254	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q20 Over the past year has the amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q20 Over the past year has the amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	77	37	40	11	12	177
		% within Group	23.7%	9.6%	18.5%	10.4%	8.6%	15.1%
	2 DECREASED	Count	21	19	18	4	10	72
		% within Group	6.5%	4.9%	8.3%	3.8%	7.1%	6.1%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	213	289	143	73	104	822
		% within Group	65.5%	74.7%	66.2%	68.9%	74.3%	70.0%
	4 No drug activity in neighborhood	Count	14	42	15	18	14	103
		% within Group	4.3%	10.9%	6.9%	17.0%	10.0%	8.8%
Total	Count	325	387	216	106	140	1174	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q21 Over the past year have you noticed any change in the type of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood? *
Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q21 Over the past year have you noticed any change in the type of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	26	5	18	1	6	56
		% within Group	6.9%	1.3%	6.2%	1.0%	3.1%	4.2%
	2 No	Count	353	377	271	98	188	1287
		% within Group	93.1%	98.7%	93.8%	99.0%	96.9%	95.8%
Total		Count	379	382	289	99	194	1343
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2006

Q21 Over the past year, have you noticed any change in the type of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood? *
Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q21 Over the past year, have you noticed any change in the type of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	19	19	10	3	6	57
		% within Group	5.3%	4.5%	4.3%	2.7%	4.1%	4.5%
	2 No	Count	337	407	225	107	139	1215
		% within Group	94.7%	95.5%	95.7%	97.3%	95.9%	95.5%
Total		Count	356	426	235	110	145	1272
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Q22 Over the past year have you noticed any change in how convenience stores, grocery stores, restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q22 Over the past year have you noticed any change in how convenience stores, grocery stores, restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	33	11	18	1	13	76
		% within Group	8.9%	2.9%	6.5%	1.0%	6.8%	5.8%
	2 No	Count	336	365	259	98	177	1235
		% within Group	91.1%	97.1%	93.5%	99.0%	93.2%	94.2%
Total		Count	369	376	277	99	190	1311
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2006

Q22 Over the past year have you noticed any change in how convenience stores, grocery stores, restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with CPIs? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q22 Over the past year have you noticed any change in how convenience stores, grocery stores, restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with CPIs?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	44	25	22	4	15	110
		% within Group	12.6%	5.9%	9.2%	3.7%	10.1%	8.7%
	2 No	Count	305	398	216	104	134	1157
		% within Group	87.4%	94.1%	90.8%	96.3%	89.9%	91.3%
Total		Count	349	423	238	108	149	1267
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Q23 Over the past year would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q23 Over the past year would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . .	1 For better (why?)	Count	74	44	59	13	33	223
		% within Group	18.7%	11.0%	19.0%	12.7%	16.1%	15.8%
	2 For worse (why?)	Count	67	37	33	5	26	168
		% within Group	16.9%	9.3%	10.6%	4.9%	12.7%	11.9%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	255	318	218	84	146	1021
		% within Group	64.4%	79.7%	70.3%	82.4%	71.2%	72.3%
Total	Count	396	399	310	102	205	1412	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q23 Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q23 Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . .	1 FOR BETTER (why?)	Count	71	69	55	19	37	251
		% within Group	18.5%	15.3%	21.7%	16.4%	23.9%	18.5%
	2 FOR WORSE (why?)	Count	51	34	32	8	14	139
		% within Group	13.3%	7.5%	12.6%	6.9%	9.0%	10.2%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	261	348	167	89	104	969
		% within Group	68.1%	77.2%	65.7%	76.7%	67.1%	71.3%
Total	Count	383	451	254	116	155	1359	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q24 Over the past year would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q24 Over the past year would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . .	1 Increased	Count	37	21	29	2	13	102
		% within Group	9.5%	5.4%	9.8%	2.0%	6.5%	7.4%
	2 Decreased	Count	30	12	17	1	11	71
		% within Group	7.7%	3.1%	5.7%	1.0%	5.5%	5.2%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	294	286	212	75	137	1004
		% within Group	75.4%	73.7%	71.6%	75.0%	68.8%	73.1%
	4 No chronic inebriates in neighborhood	Count	29	69	38	22	38	196
		% within Group	7.4%	17.8%	12.8%	22.0%	19.1%	14.3%
Total	Count	390	388	296	100	199	1373	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q24 Over the past year would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . . * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q24 Over the past year would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . .	1 INCREASED	Count	39	18	17	6	12	92
		% within Group	10.4%	4.1%	6.9%	5.2%	7.9%	6.9%
	2 DECREASED	Count	28	19	18	3	7	75
		% within Group	7.5%	4.3%	7.3%	2.6%	4.6%	5.6%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	292	336	181	77	108	994
		% within Group	78.1%	75.8%	73.0%	67.0%	71.5%	74.7%
	4 No chronic inebriates in neighborhood	Count	15	70	32	29	24	170
		% within Group	4.0%	15.8%	12.9%	25.2%	15.9%	12.8%
Total	Count	374	443	248	115	151	1331	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q26 In your opinion should there be more restrictions on the sale of alcohol products, fewer restrictions, or no changes to the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q26 In your opinion should there be more restrictions on the sale of alcohol products, fewer restrictions, or no changes to the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood?	1 More restrictions	Count	81	64	75	11	43	274
		% within Group	22.0%	17.0%	25.7%	11.0%	22.6%	20.6%
	2 Fewer restrictions	Count	59	50	28	13	29	179
		% within Group	16.0%	13.3%	9.6%	13.0%	15.3%	13.5%
	3 No changes	Count	229	262	189	76	118	874
		% within Group	62.1%	69.7%	64.7%	76.0%	62.1%	65.9%
Total	Count	369	376	292	100	190	1327	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q26 Opinion about restrictions on the sale of alcohol products * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q26 Opinion about restrictions on the sale of alcohol products	1 More restrictions	Count	111	73	70	25	39	318
		% within Group	30.7%	17.1%	28.8%	21.9%	26.5%	24.6%
	2 Fewer restrictions	Count	50	42	16	7	9	124
		% within Group	13.8%	9.8%	6.6%	6.1%	6.1%	9.6%
	3 Or, no changes	Count	201	313	157	82	99	852
		% within Group	55.5%	73.1%	64.6%	71.9%	67.3%	65.8%
Total	Count	362	428	243	114	147	1294	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q28 In total how many adults over the age of 18 live in your household? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q28 In total how many adults over the age of 18 live in your household?	1 One	Count	168	108	109	23	51	459
		% within Group	42.3%	27.0%	35.2%	23.0%	25.6%	32.6%
	2 Two	Count	185	241	161	70	122	779
		% within Group	46.6%	60.3%	51.9%	70.0%	61.3%	55.4%
	3 Three	Count	24	37	23	4	16	104
		% within Group	6.0%	9.3%	7.4%	4.0%	8.0%	7.4%
	4 Four	Count	11	10	13	3	8	45
		% within Group	2.8%	2.5%	4.2%	3.0%	4.0%	3.2%
	5 Five	Count	3	0	2	0	1	6
		% within Group	.8%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.4%
	6 Six or more	Count	6	4	2	0	1	13
		% within Group	1.5%	1.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.9%
Total	Count	397	400	310	100	199	1406	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2006

Q28 In total how many adults over the age of 18 live in your household? * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q28 In total how many adults over the age of 18 live in your household?	1 One	Count	191	139	90	24	45	489
		% within Group	48.7%	30.8%	34.5%	20.7%	29.2%	35.6%
	2 Two	Count	155	255	148	71	89	718
		% within Group	39.5%	56.4%	56.7%	61.2%	57.8%	52.2%
	3 Three	Count	24	39	15	17	16	111
		% within Group	6.1%	8.6%	5.7%	14.7%	10.4%	8.1%
	4 Four	Count	10	12	5	3	1	31
		% within Group	2.6%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	.6%	2.3%
	5 Five	Count	3	1	2	1	2	9
		% within Group	.8%	.2%	.8%	.9%	1.3%	.7%
	6 Six or more	Count	9	6	1	0	1	17
		% within Group	2.3%	1.3%	.4%	.0%	.6%	1.2%
Total	Count	392	452	261	116	154	1375	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

2009

Q29 Gender * Group Crosstabulation

		Group					Total
		1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Q29 Gender 1 Male	Count	180	163	129	44	72	588
	% within Group	44.8%	40.6%	41.1%	44.0%	35.8%	41.5%
2 Female	Count	222	238	185	56	129	830
	% within Group	55.2%	59.4%	58.9%	56.0%	64.2%	58.5%
Total	Count	402	401	314	100	201	1418
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2006

Q29 Gender * Group Crosstabulation

		Group					Total
		1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Q29 Gender 1 Male	Count	212	186	117	49	66	630
	% within Group	53.8%	41.0%	44.8%	41.9%	42.6%	45.6%
2 Female	Count	182	268	144	68	89	751
	% within Group	46.2%	59.0%	55.2%	58.1%	57.4%	54.4%
Total	Count	394	454	261	117	155	1381
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2009

Age * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 CITY Other	5 RDD	
Age 1 <21	Count		2	2	7	0	2	13
	% within Group		.5%	.5%	2.3%	.0%	1.1%	1.0%
2 21-30	Count		49	26	29	7	11	122
	% within Group		12.7%	6.8%	9.6%	7.1%	5.8%	9.0%
3 31-40	Count		83	55	55	11	33	237
	% within Group		21.5%	14.3%	18.2%	11.1%	17.5%	17.4%
4 41-50	Count		82	87	61	29	39	298
	% within Group		21.2%	22.6%	20.1%	29.3%	20.6%	21.9%
5 51-60	Count		82	90	65	24	45	306
	% within Group		21.2%	23.4%	21.5%	24.2%	23.8%	22.5%
6 61-70	Count		50	84	51	18	32	235
	% within Group		13.0%	21.8%	16.8%	18.2%	16.9%	17.3%
7 70+	Count		38	41	35	10	27	151
	% within Group		9.8%	10.6%	11.6%	10.1%	14.3%	11.1%
Total	Count		386	385	303	99	189	1362
	% within Group		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

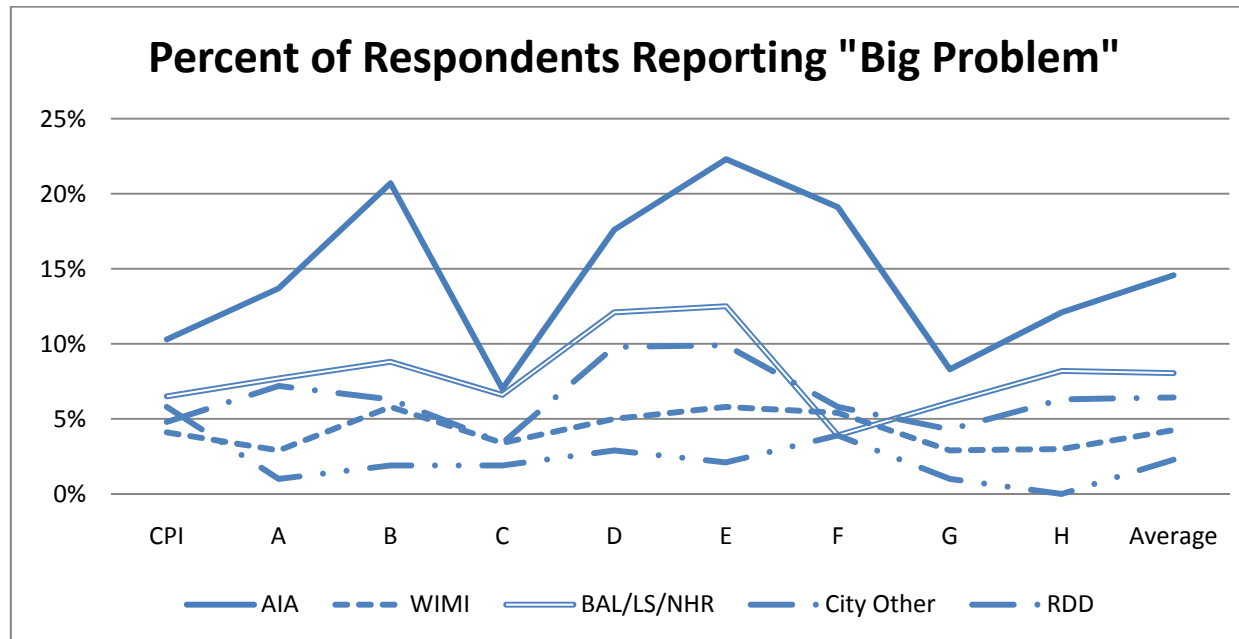
2006

Age Age Recode * Group Crosstabulation

			Group					Total
			1 AIA	2 WIMI	3 BAL/LS/NHR	4 City Other	5 RDD	
Age 1 <21	Count		5	4	4	1	2	16
	% within Group		1.3%	.9%	1.6%	.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Age Recode 2 21-30	Count		72	36	34	7	13	162
	% within Group		18.6%	8.3%	13.3%	6.2%	8.6%	12.1%
3 31-40	Count		87	77	49	15	27	255
	% within Group		22.5%	17.7%	19.1%	13.3%	17.8%	19.0%
4 41-50	Count		61	87	50	21	42	261
	% within Group		15.8%	20.0%	19.5%	18.6%	27.6%	19.4%
5 51-60	Count		73	129	59	35	43	339
	% within Group		18.9%	29.7%	23.0%	31.0%	28.3%	25.2%
6 61-70	Count		41	54	25	18	7	145
	% within Group		10.6%	12.4%	9.8%	15.9%	4.6%	10.8%
7 70+	Count		48	48	35	16	18	165
	% within Group		12.4%	11.0%	13.7%	14.2%	11.8%	12.3%
Total	Count		387	435	256	113	152	1343
	% within Group		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

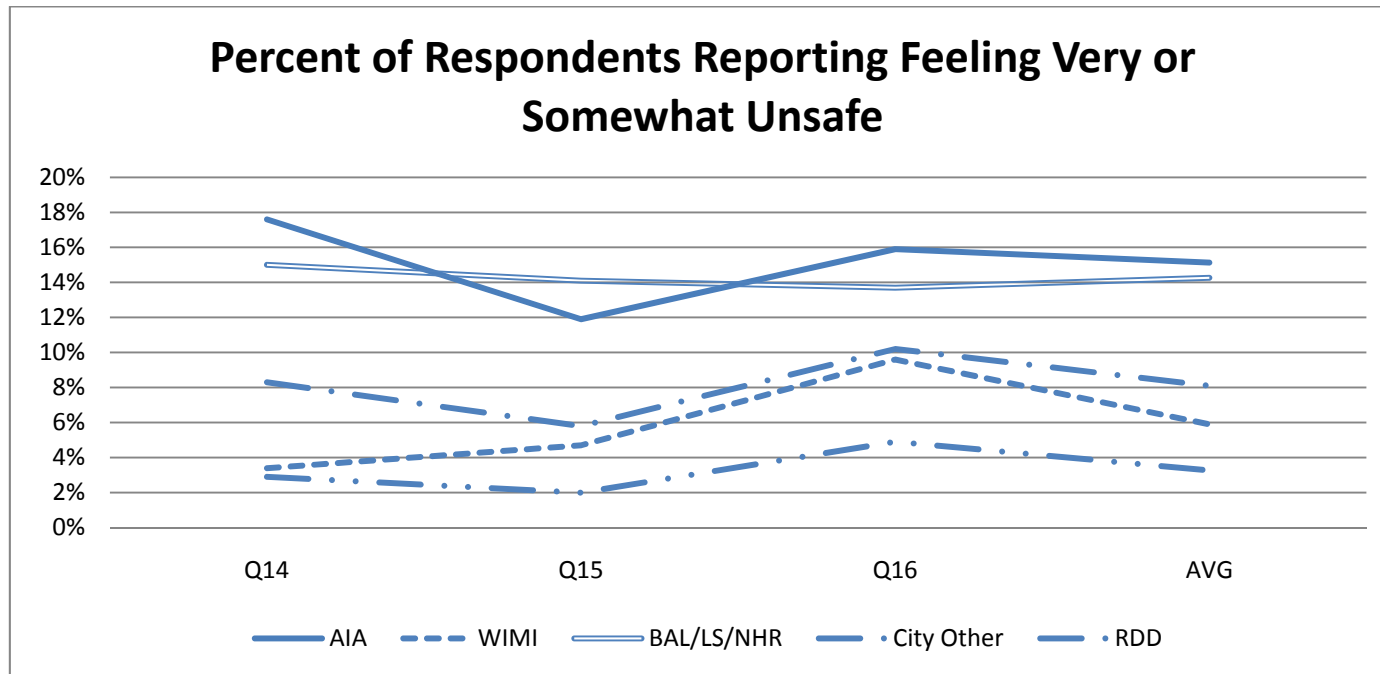
Summary of Q4 and Q6 "Big Problem" Responses by Group

		AIA	WIMI	BAL/LS/NHR	City Other	RDD
CPI	Q4	10.3%	4.1%	6.5%	5.8%	4.8%
A	Trash/Litter	13.7%	2.9%	7.7%	1.0%	7.2%
B	Homeless	20.7%	5.8%	8.8%	1.9%	6.3%
C	Alcohol in Public	7.0%	3.4%	6.6%	1.9%	3.4%
D	Crime	17.6%	5.0%	12.1%	2.9%	9.8%
E	Drugs	22.3%	5.8%	12.5%	2.1%	9.9%
F	Panhandling	19.1%	5.4%	3.9%	3.9%	5.8%
G	Drunk in Public	8.3%	2.9%	6.1%	1.0%	4.3%
H	Unsafe Areas	12.1%	3.0%	8.2%	0.0%	6.3%
Average		14.6%	4.3%	8.0%	2.3%	6.4%



Summary of Q14, Q15, and Q16 Survey Responses by Group

		Percent Somewhat and Very Unsafe				
		AIA	WIMI	BAL/LS/NHR	CITY OTHER	RDD
Q14	Public Places	17.6%	3.4%	15.0%	2.9%	8.3%
Q15	Local Bus Stops	11.9%	4.7%	14.1%	2.0%	5.8%
Q16	Local Parks	15.9%	9.6%	13.7%	4.9%	10.2%
AVG	Average	15.1%	5.9%	14.3%	3.3%	8.1%



V. THE RETAILER SURVEY – METHODS

Questionnaire Design

As we did for the pre-assessment, we again conducted a survey of retailers. The Washington State Liquor Control Board, updated the list of retailers to include 39 new retailers since 2006. This survey consisted of a pen and paper questionnaire sent via postal mail to a total of 361 retailers with liquor licenses within the two Seattle area Alcohol Impact Areas. The same questions used in the 2006 survey were used, but slightly modified for the 2009 survey: see **Appendix Section II. The Retailer Survey - Survey Instruments**. Approximately 73 of the 361 area retailers were identified as having owners or proprietors whose first language was Korean. A Korean language version of the questionnaire was created in addition to the English version and was mailed to the 73 identified businesses.

Mailing Procedures

The 2009 survey of retailers was conducted in May of 2009. The English version questionnaire was mailed out to all retailers along with a cover letter explaining the survey and business reply return envelope: also see **Appendix Section II** for copies of both English and Korean versions of all letters and correspondence sent to respondents. Separately, the Korean version of the questionnaire and cover letter were mailed to the 73 businesses identified as having Korean owners. A total of 37 letters were returned as undeliverable.

Data Entry

All questionnaires received by SESRC in the mail were entered directly into a web-based data entry survey site. This system prompts respondents or interviewers for valid responses on every question. For example, on numeric questions, when a response is entered the system can determine the validity of a response by limiting the acceptable numeric values. When an invalid response is entered, the computer warns the respondent or interviewer that the value is out of range and prompts for a valid response.

Response Rate

Table 4.1 displays the response rate calculation for all completed and partially completed questionnaires received by mail. With 55 completed surveys, the overall **response rate** (completed and partially completed questionnaires divided by the total eligible sample size) is 17.0%

Table 4.1 Retailer Mail Survey Response Rate

	Count
Total Starting List of Retailers	361
Undeliverables & Ineligibles	37
Total Eligible Sample	324
English Completed and Partially Completed	41
Korean Completed and Partially Completed	14
Total Completed and Partially Completed	55
Refusal	1
Response Rate	17%

Retailer Survey Results

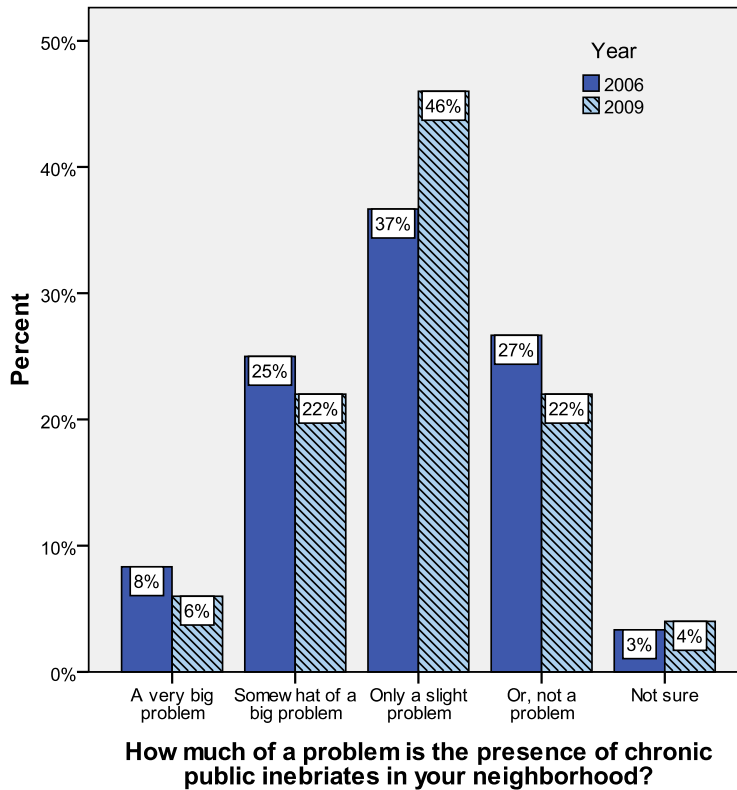
The following pages display the survey results for the sample of retailers responding to the survey. Because of the low return rate, the results are displayed for the entire sample, and not broken out by geographic area. The table below shows the number of retailers responding to the survey in 2006 and in 2009 by geographic area and for Korean owned businesses.

Number of Retailers Responding to the Survey by Year and Area

Count			Group				Total
			1 CC AIA	2 CC WIMI	3 North AIA	4 North WIMI	
Year							
2006	Korean	No	27	3	5	9	44
	Owned	Yes	17	1	1	0	19
	Total		44	4	6	9	63
2009	Korean	No	14	3	11	13	41
	Owned	Yes	3	3	7	0	13
	Total		17	6	18	13	54

VI. THE RETAILER SURVEY – RESULTS

Q01 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? * Year					
Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q01 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?	A very big problem	Count	5	3	8
		% within Year	8.3%	6.0%	7.3%
	Somewhat of a big problem	Count	15	11	26
		% within Year	25.0%	22.0%	23.6%
	Only a slight problem	Count	22	23	45
		% within Year	36.7%	46.0%	40.9%
	Or, not a problem	Count	16	11	27
		% within Year	26.7%	22.0%	24.5%
	Not sure	Count	2	2	4
		% within Year	3.3%	4.0%	3.6%
Total	Count	60	50	110	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



2009 - Q2. Why do you feel this way?

Drinking too much alcohol in public areas

Because I deal with them Every day!

Local homeless people who get drunk and loud.

Sometimes people come from other side.

We do not have any problems.

University District crime levels

Occasional homeless transient type drunks visit the store. Infrequent visits.

We have to police our business parking lot on a regular for "pan handlers" that are inebriated.

This place is residential area so there is almost no CPI.

It will resolve situations like sleeping and urinating. It looks awful when they panhandle on the street.

If an intoxicated person stays near the store, customers are hesitant to come inside of store.

This area has no CPI.

I am not aware of any problem. However closes early in the evening.

Inebriates walk past our shop daily; one fell in the bushes just the other day.

The number of inebriated people down some.

We are a Premium Wine shop (Not a state liquor store).

We in our store have not seen anybody inebriated.

Have not seen any.

We have more of a white collar clientele.

People day and night in downtown Seattle around 3rd and Bell as well as in Westlake Center area.

They are also mentally ill, live in the shrubs nearby...

There are public inebriates in every business neighborhood because of panhandling.

Genetics or my upbringing.

Because it does not happen so often.

Do not witness public drunkenness that often.

I see none and hear of none.

I run this business for the last six years and seen little or no problem.

As a responsible merchant in Belltown, we deny sales to anyone who exhibit signs of intoxication. We have this reputation and thus do not see this first hand as much as other merchants.

It is what I have observed.

Negative customer reaction.

There are those who frequently buy beer but don't give us severe problem.

Chronic public inebriates' litter, alcohol products everywhere. There was a case the chronic public inebriate's breath reeked of liquor and he tried to panhandle to passersby annoyingly.

Sometimes chronic public inebriates drink high alcohol content beer outside of AIA area and get intoxicated and come into our area.

I own a business and live a block away. This is my neighborhood and I rarely see it.

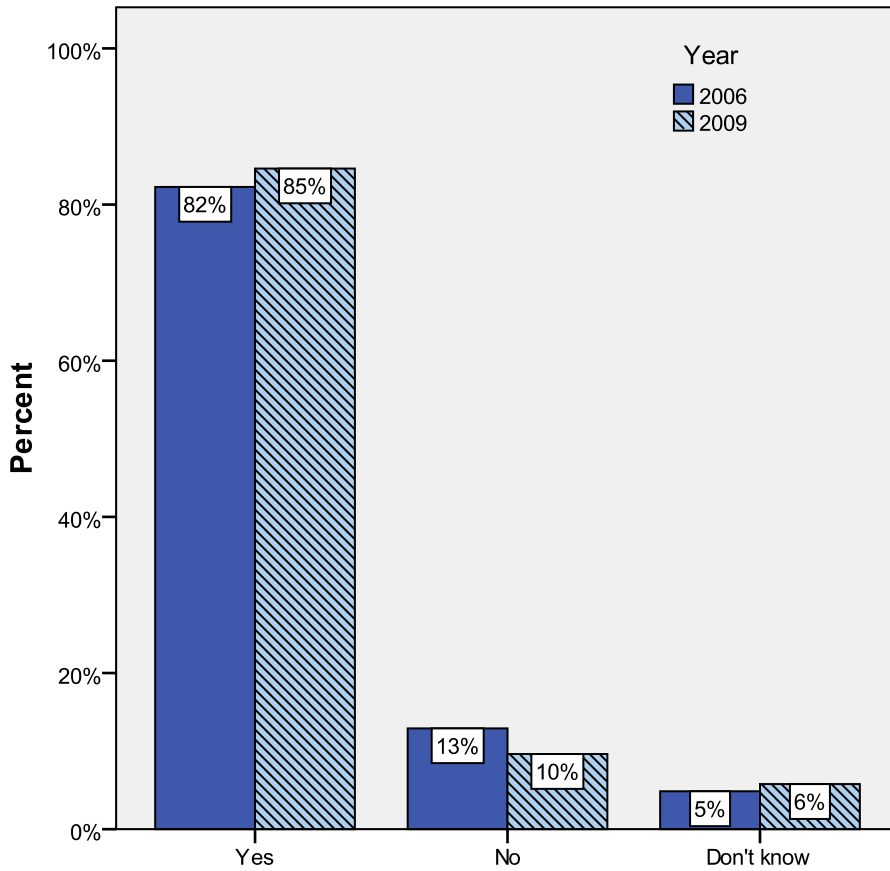
Sometimes, we can see near our store.

It has improved with the help of Seattle Police Department in last 2-3 years.

Prevents us from closing our restaurant/bar. Disturbs other customers at times.

Because drug dealing has become the problem.

Q03 Did you know about these restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood? * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q03 Did you know about these restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood?	Yes	Count	51	44	95
		% within Year	82.3%	84.6%	83.3%
	No	Count	8	5	13
		% within Year	12.9%	9.6%	11.4%
	Don't know	Count	3	3	6
		% within Year	4.8%	5.8%	5.3%
Total	Count	62	52	114	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Did you know about these restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood?

2009 - Q4. How did you learn about the product restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board?

Letter from Liquor Control Board

By mail

Our distributors

7-Eleven office

1. Received a letter from the Liquor Control Board 2. From alcohol distributor companies

Liquor Control Board rules and regulations

Liquor Board mailings

letter

By mail

Mail, WSLC and vendors

After received a letter from LCB.

Through the Liquor Board's letter

Through Liquor Board WebTV site, through sale person

From Liquor Control Board.

Media

Modification

By mail

We received mail.

LCB material.

Distributors

Notification by WSLCB

From the liquor board itself.

letter

newspaper

letter

The restrictions stop about 1/2 mile from my place.

From previous owners and police department.

By an official liquor board letter.

By letter

From Liquor Control Board.

Through a letter. Our store is restricted. Our input was not given that much consideration.

Dealer salesman.

Liquor salesman brought a list of AIA banned products.

Through the licensing process.

The letter sent by LCB

I believe the Liquor Board informed us.

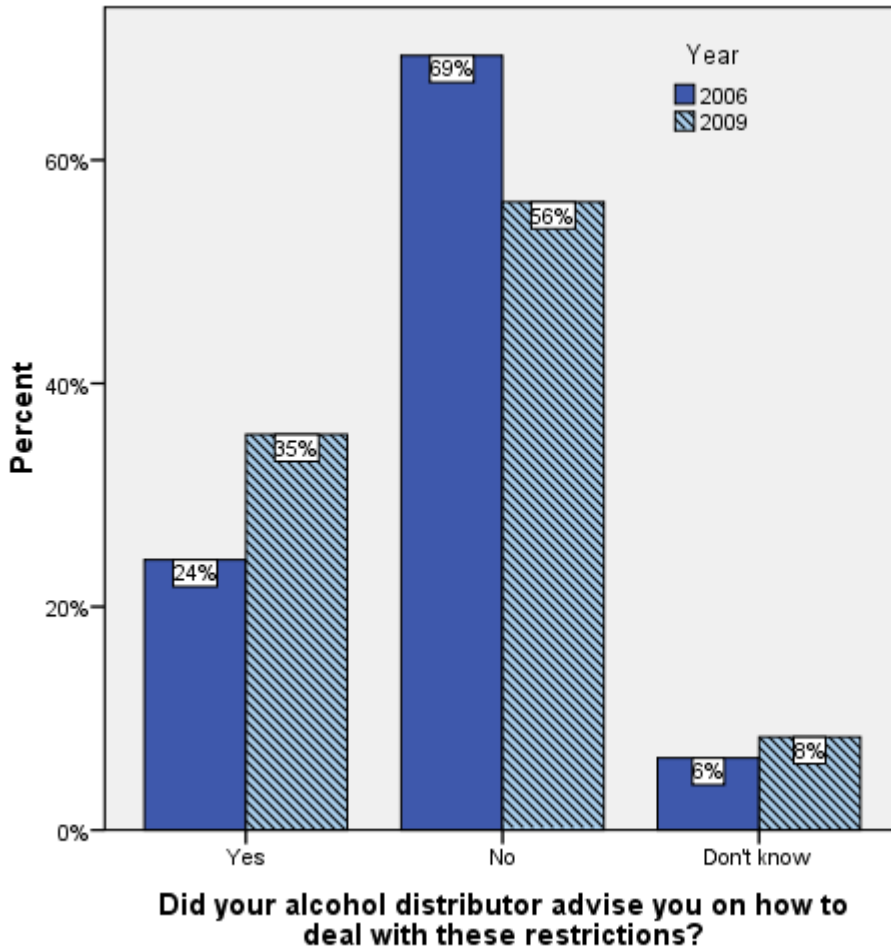
Media and notices from Washington State Liquor Control Board.

Distributor, Liquor Control Board

Q05 Did your alcohol distributor advise you on how to deal with these restrictions? * Year

Crosstabulation

		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q05 Did your alcohol distributor advise you on how to deal with these restrictions?	Yes	Count	15	17	32
		% within Year	24.2%	35.4%	29.1%
	No	Count	43	27	70
		% within Year	69.4%	56.3%	63.6%
	Don't know	Count	4	4	8
		% within Year	6.5%	8.3%	7.3%
Total		Count	62	48	110
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Q6. What advice did you get from your alcohol distributor?

Provided a list of restricted alcohol

What products not to carry/we wouldn't be sold

None

Buy other products.

None!

How to eliminate items and reset our cases.

The distributor stated that if you stop selling cheap alcohol and single beer then it will decrease person who is collecting the money by panhandling

Prohibited list of alcohol product

In the AIA area, can't sell this type of liquor.

0 advice

To comply with restrictions and sell more high end imports.

I don't remember but we did not stock those products.

That certain brands of alcohol could not be sold in the impact area, thus no orders of the restricted items would be taken.

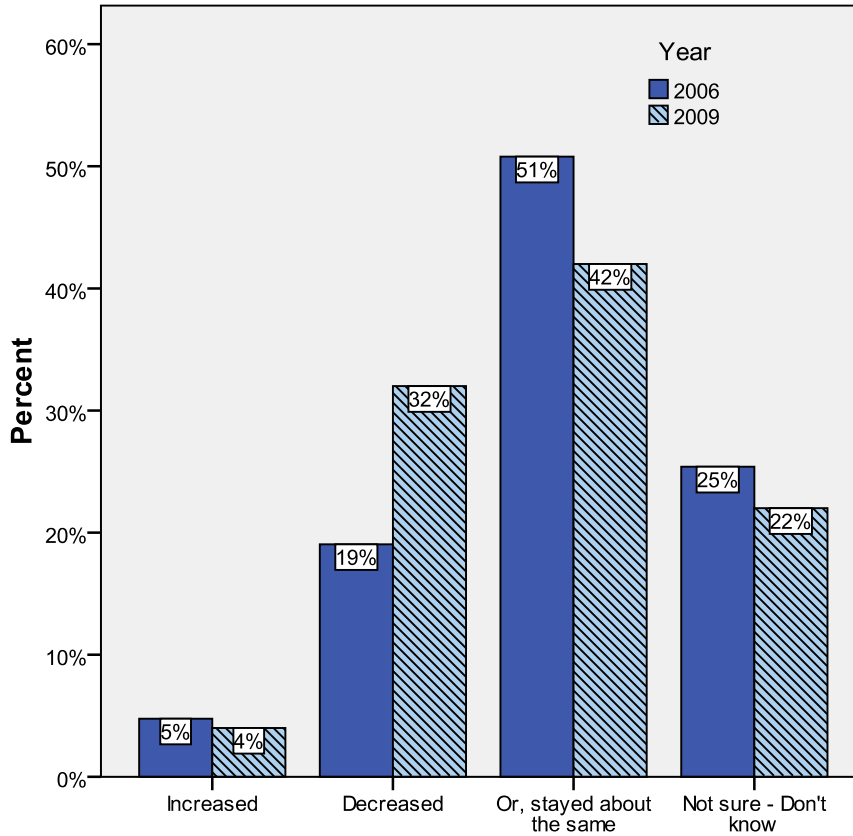
Take the restricted alcohol out of the shelf on time.

Sales period and a list of banned products.

As of March 1, 2009, they explained that we would not be able to order certain AIA banned products.

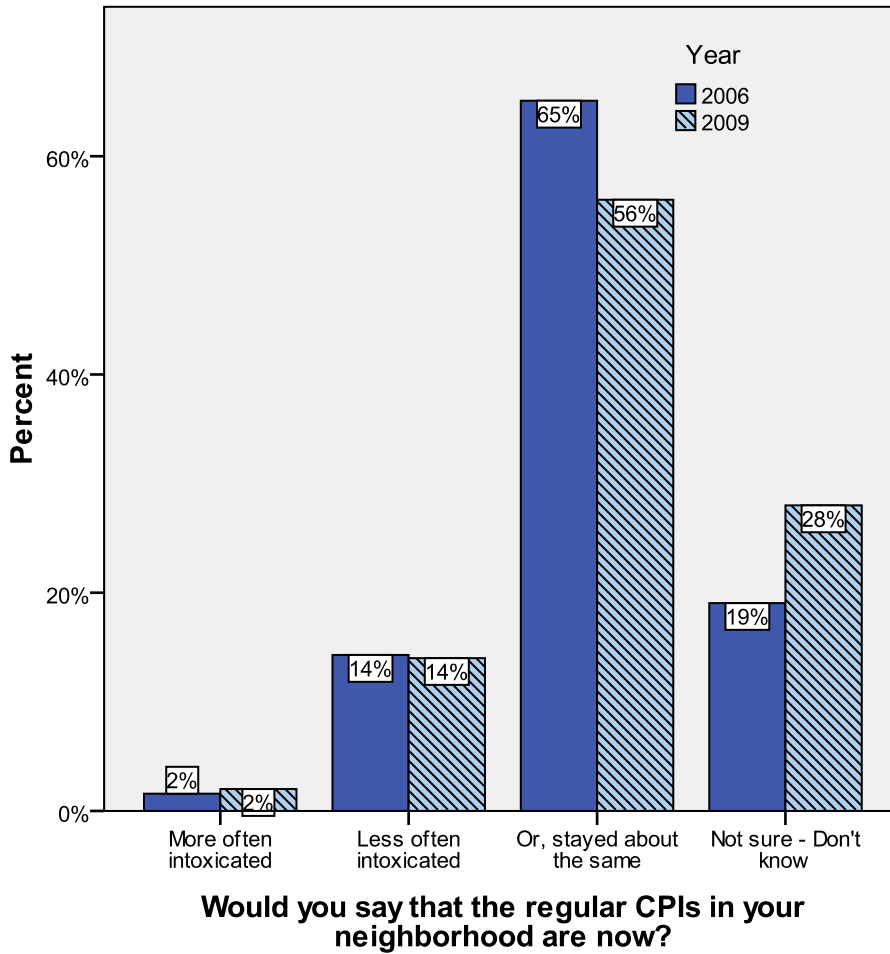
The banned product list

Q07 Compared with a year ago, has the number of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood ... *					
Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q07 Compared with a year ago, has the number of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood ...	Increased	Count	3	2	5
		% within Year	4.8%	4.0%	4.4%
	Decreased	Count	12	16	28
		% within Year	19.0%	32.0%	24.8%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	32	21	53
		% within Year	50.8%	42.0%	46.9%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	16	11	27
		% within Year	25.4%	22.0%	23.9%
	Total	Count	63	50	113
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

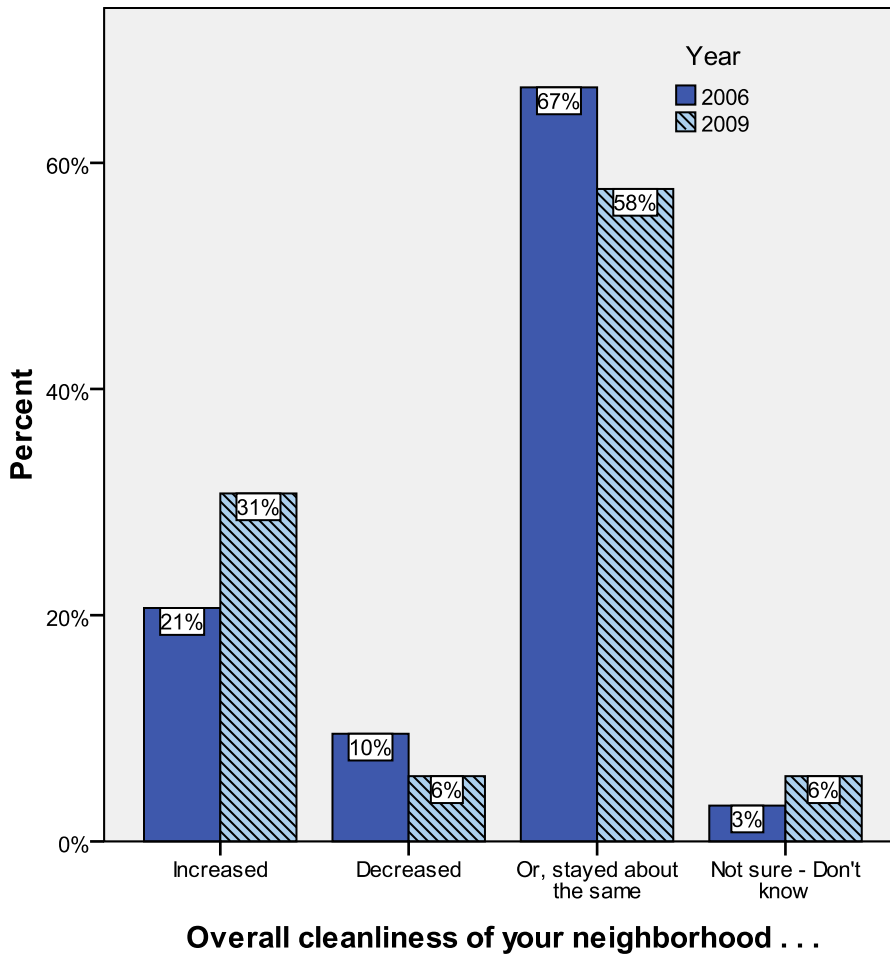


Compared with a year ago, has the number of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood ...

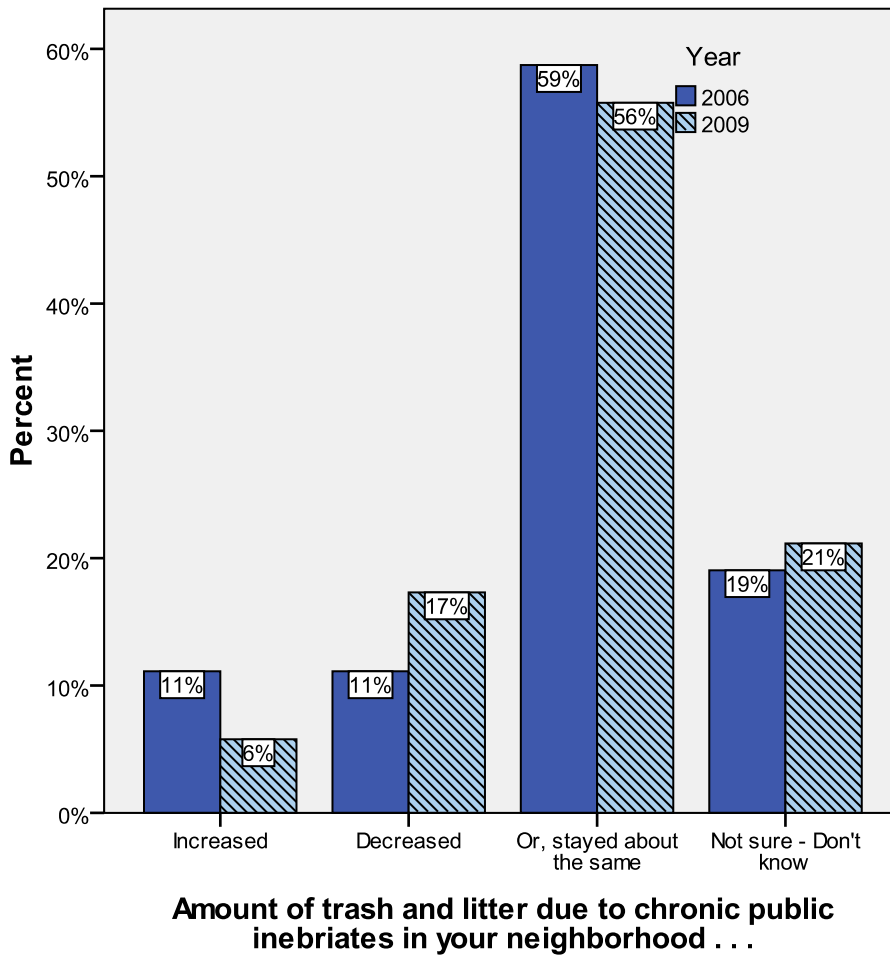
Q08 Would you say that the regular CPIs in your neighborhood are now? * Year Crosstabulation					
			Year		Total
			2006	2009	
Q08 Would you say that the regular CPIs in your neighborhood are now?	More often intoxicated	Count	1	1	2
		% within Year	1.6%	2.0%	1.8%
	Less often intoxicated	Count	9	7	16
		% within Year	14.3%	14.0%	14.2%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	41	28	69
		% within Year	65.1%	56.0%	61.1%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	12	14	26
		% within Year	19.0%	28.0%	23.0%
Total	Count	63	50	113	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Q09 Overall cleanliness of your neighborhood . . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q09 Overall cleanliness of your neighborhood . . .	Increased	Count	13	16	29
		% within Year	20.6%	30.8%	25.2%
	Decreased	Count	6	3	9
		% within Year	9.5%	5.8%	7.8%
Or, stayed about the same	Count	42	30	72	
	% within Year	66.7%	57.7%	62.6%	
Not sure - Don't know	Count	2	3	5	
	% within Year	3.2%	5.8%	4.3%	
Total	Count	63	52	115	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Q10 Amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . . * Year					
Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q10 Amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . .	Increased	Count	7	3	10
		% within Year	11.1%	5.8%	8.7%
	Decreased	Count	7	9	16
		% within Year	11.1%	17.3%	13.9%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	37	29	66
		% within Year	58.7%	55.8%	57.4%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	12	11	23
		% within Year	19.0%	21.2%	20.0%
Total		Count	63	52	115
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Q11. Compared with two years ago, have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? If Yes → What changes?

Throwing of alcohol containers on public places

More bottles/broken glass/beer cans strewn about

Less alcohol containers

More had liquor bottles.

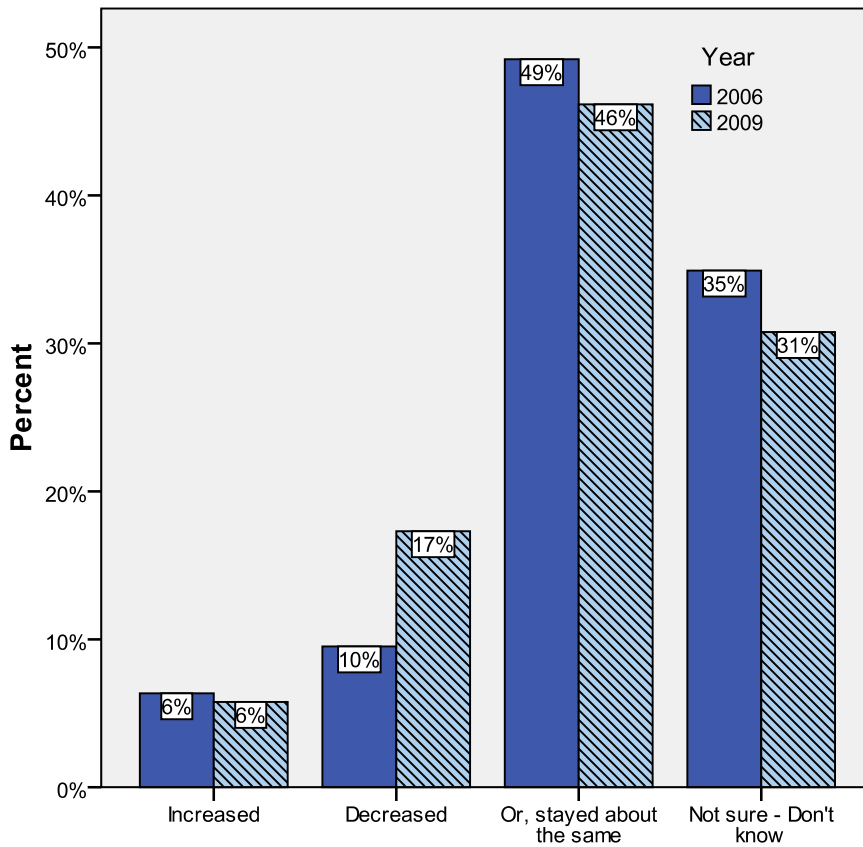
More homeless or inebriated sleeping in streets midday.

Different kinds of beer cans.

Less trash due to the daily clean-up

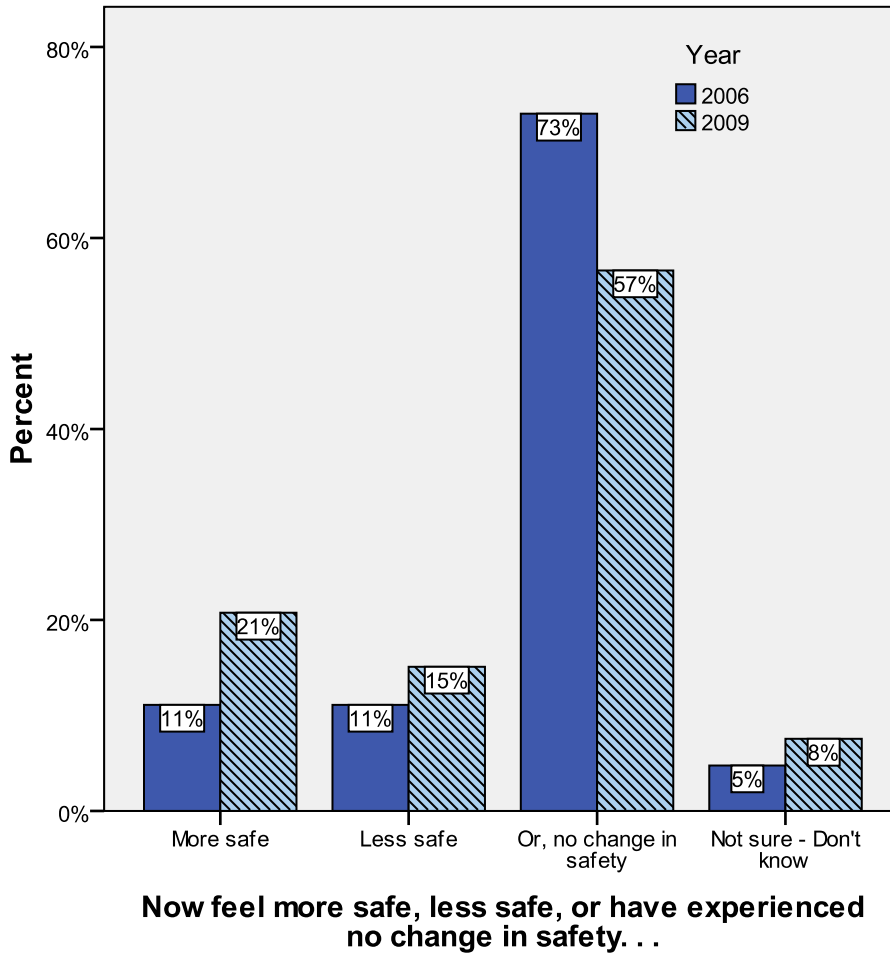
Less trash and it has become cleaner.

Q12 Number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . . * Year						
Crosstabulation						
		Year		Total		
		2006	2009			
Q12 Number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . .	Increased	Count	4	3	7	
		% within Year	6.3%	5.8%	6.1%	
	Decreased	Count	6	9	15	
		% within Year	9.5%	17.3%	13.0%	
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	31	24	55	
		% within Year	49.2%	46.2%	47.8%	
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	22	16	38	
		% within Year	34.9%	30.8%	33.0%	
Total		Count	63	52	115	
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

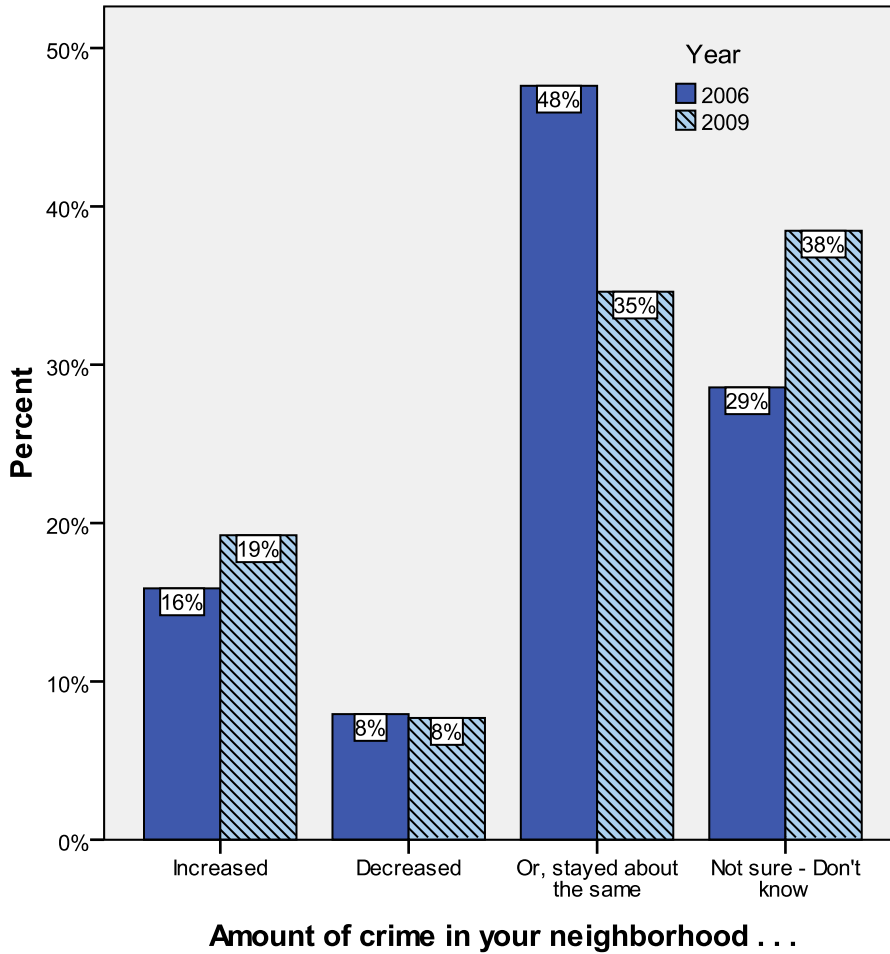


Number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . .

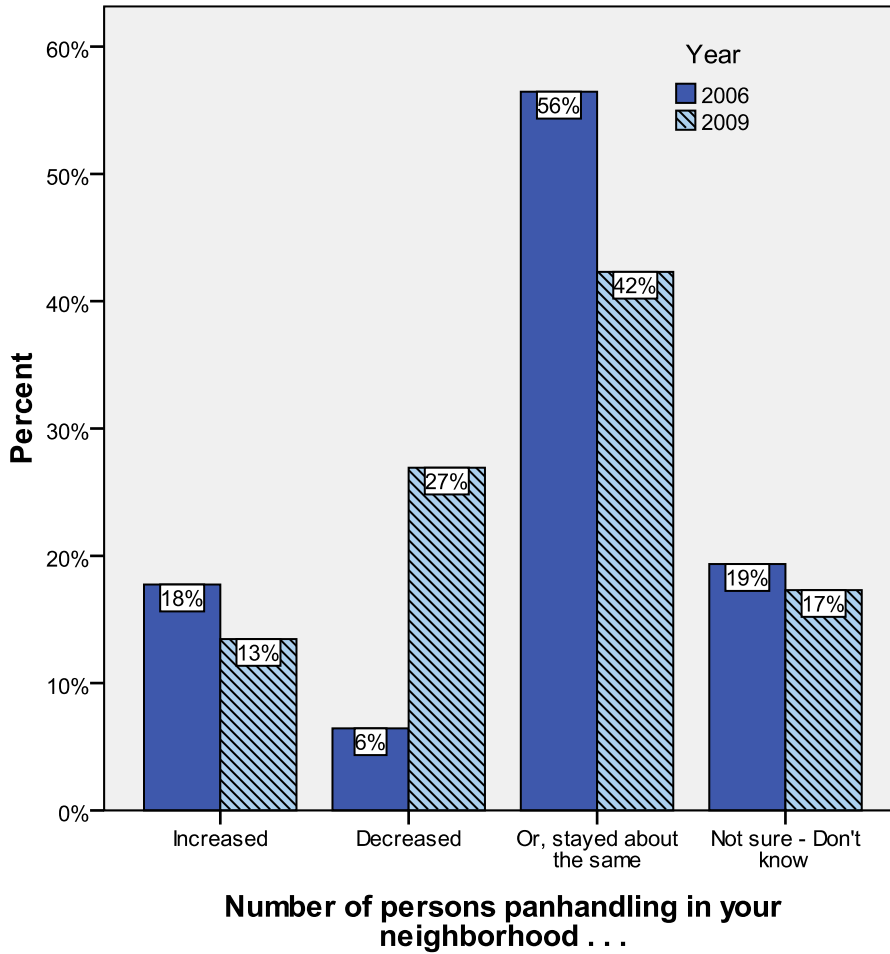
Q13 Now feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety. . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q13 Now feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety. . .	More safe	Count	7	11	18
		% within Year	11.1%	20.8%	15.5%
	Less safe	Count	7	8	15
		% within Year	11.1%	15.1%	12.9%
	Or, no change in safety	Count	46	30	76
		% within Year	73.0%	56.6%	65.5%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	3	4	7
		% within Year	4.8%	7.5%	6.0%
Total		Count	63	53	116
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



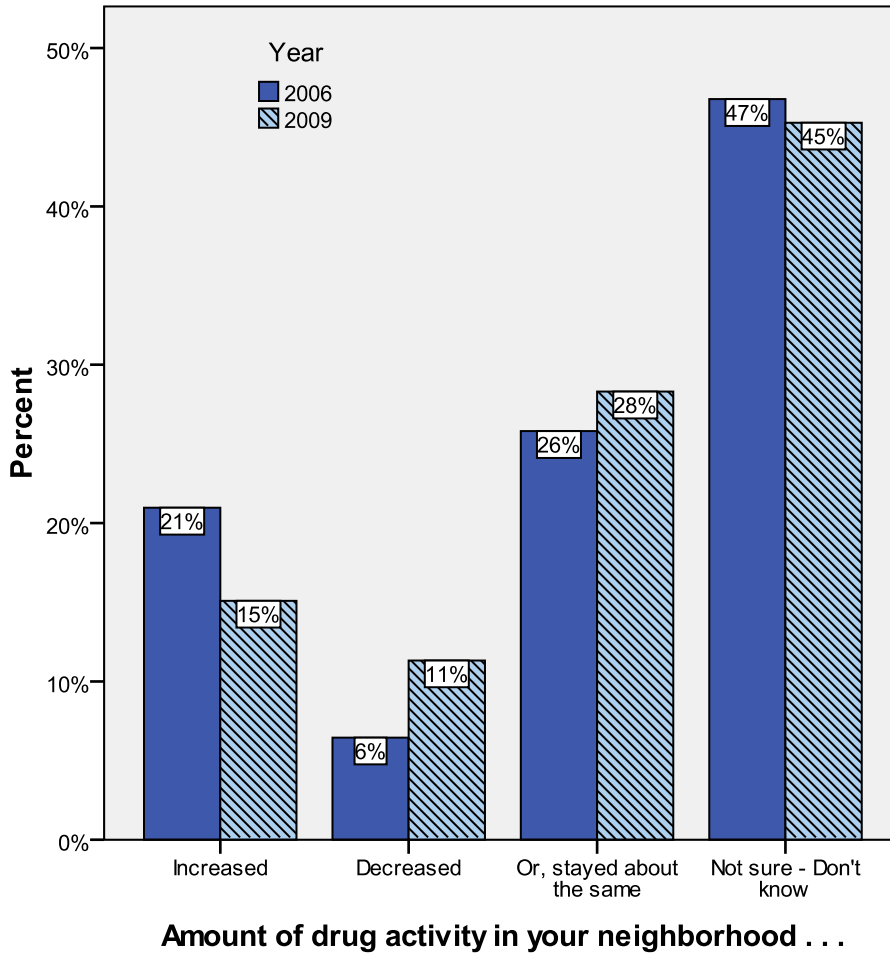
Q14 Amount of crime in your neighborhood . . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q14 Amount of crime in your neighborhood . . .	Increased	Count	10	10	20
		% within Year	15.9%	19.2%	17.4%
	Decreased	Count	5	4	9
		% within Year	7.9%	7.7%	7.8%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	30	18	48
		% within Year	47.6%	34.6%	41.7%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	18	20	38
		% within Year	28.6%	38.5%	33.0%
Total		Count	63	52	115
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



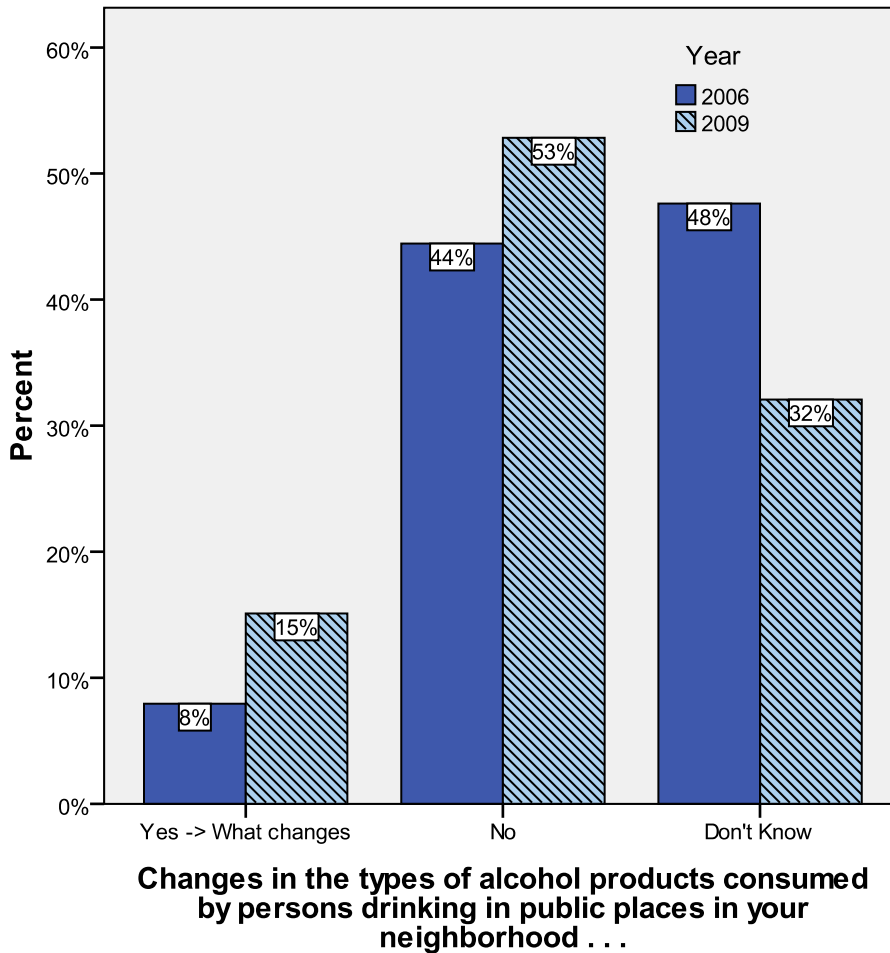
			Year		Total
			2006	2009	
Q15 Number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood .	Increased	Count	11	7	18
		% within Year	17.7%	13.5%	15.8%
..	Decreased	Count	4	14	18
		% within Year	6.5%	26.9%	15.8%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	35	22	57
		% within Year	56.5%	42.3%	50.0%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	12	9	21
		% within Year	19.4%	17.3%	18.4%
Total		Count	62	52	114
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Q16 Amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q16 Amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . .	Increased	Count	13	8	21
		% within Year	21.0%	15.1%	18.3%
	Decreased	Count	4	6	10
		% within Year	6.5%	11.3%	8.7%
Or, stayed about the same	Count	16	15	31	
	% within Year	25.8%	28.3%	27.0%	
Not sure - Don't know	Count	29	24	53	
	% within Year	46.8%	45.3%	46.1%	
Total	Count	62	53	115	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Q17 Changes in the types of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood . . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q17 Changes in the types of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood . . .	Yes -> What changes	Count	5	8	13
		% within Year	7.9%	15.1%	11.2%
	No	Count	28	28	56
		% within Year	44.4%	52.8%	48.3%
	Don't Know	Count	30	17	47
		% within Year	47.6%	32.1%	40.5%
Total	Count	63	53	116	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



2009 - Q17. Compared with two years ago, have you noticed any changes in the types of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood. If Yes → What changes?

Still, buy from other areas and come and drink in public places

Drink more Tile and Spark.

More had liquor.

Cheaper beer and alcoholic products.

More beer, less malt liquor.

The items from the restricted sale list are not being consumed, but more mainstream brands such as Bud, Miller, etc.

They buy Bud, MGD, etc.; up-scaled their taste.

2009 - Q18. Compared with two years ago, have you noticed any changes in how the convenience and grocery stores, and restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates? Yes → What changes?

If we refuse to sell then there is no complain

Sales begin at 10:00AM.

Less tolerant, as they should be.

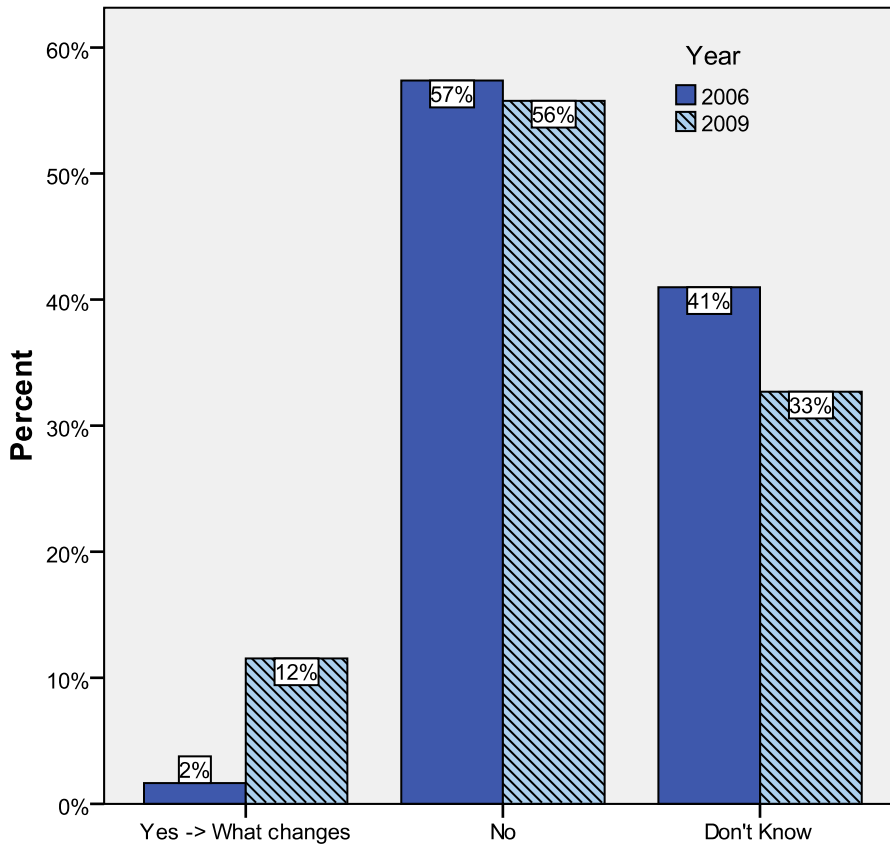
We have posted signs. No loitering, trespassing, panhandling.

No.

I think many thefts are on the way down.

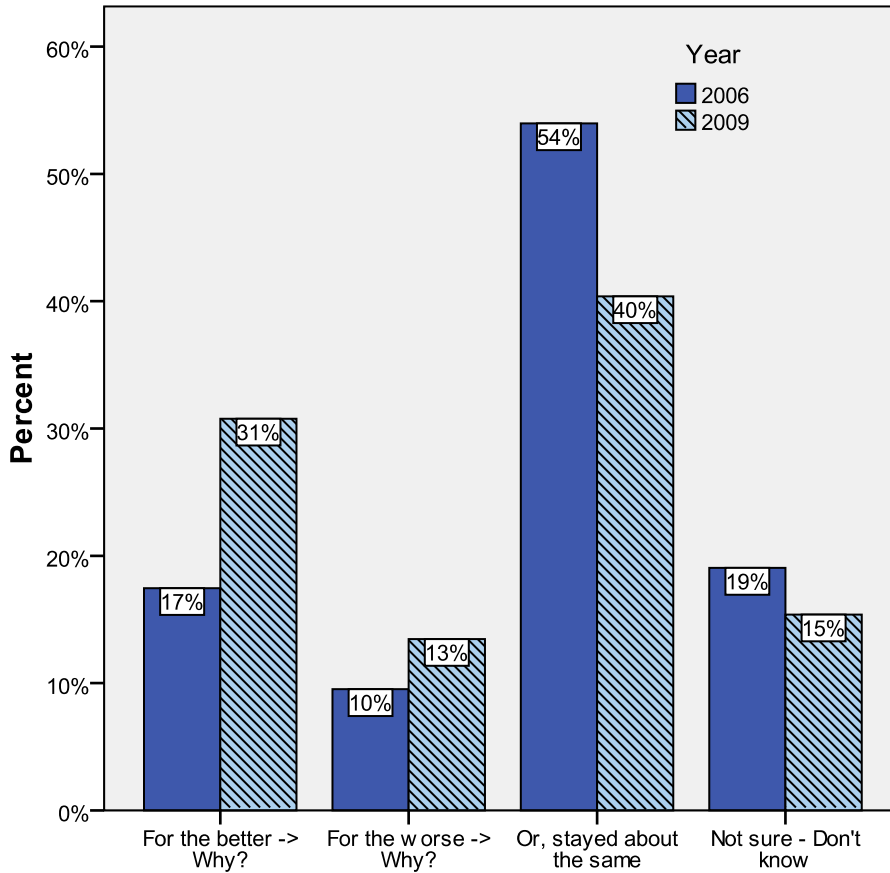
It's hard to find CPIs.

Q18 Changes in how the convenience and grocery stores, and restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates? * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q18 Changes in how the convenience and grocery stores, and restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates?	Yes -> What changes	Count	1	6	7
		% within Year	1.6%	11.5%	6.2%
	No	Count	35	29	64
	% within Year	57.4%	55.8%	56.6%	
	Don't Know	Count	25	17	42
	% within Year	41.0%	32.7%	37.2%	
Total	Count	61	52	113	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Changes in how the convenience and grocery stores, and restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates?

Q19 Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . . * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q19 Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . .	For the better -> Why?	Count	11	16	27
		% within Year	17.5%	30.8%	23.5%
	For the worse -> Why?	Count	6	7	13
		% within Year	9.5%	13.5%	11.3%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	34	21	55
		% within Year	54.0%	40.4%	47.8%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	12	8	20
		% within Year	19.0%	15.4%	17.4%
Total		Count	63	52	115
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . .

2009 - Q19. Over the past two years, would you say that your neighborhood has changed for the better, for the worse, or stayed about the same? Why? →

Blame the economy though, not alcohol.

Drunk people not around, customers happy.

More crime, more noise, more homeless folks that are drinking.

Fewer street drunks, but neighborhood is becoming very up-scale, changing its character and driving away what attracted people to it in the first place.

It is not alcohol, but because of the drug dealers who is come into residential area.

New condominium has been built and being built. There was a vacant building do they fixed it nicely and open a new restaurant.

Increase criminal activities like theft

Because there is no CPI.

Growth

Less people just hanging.

More home owners.

More foot traffic due to increase of residents.

More police patrolling.

Less drunks.

Less police available due to budget cuts or misdirection.

There are still homeless and inebriates around.

Business closing.

The police are not tough enough, the same for the court system.

New buildings, higher rents.

More activity, which hopefully implies a more "vital" business environment.

Same people.

Except that people complain of not finding their favorite beer.

If chronic public inebriates take a bus and go a few stops, then they can purchase a high alcohol content beer; therefore, there are no changes.

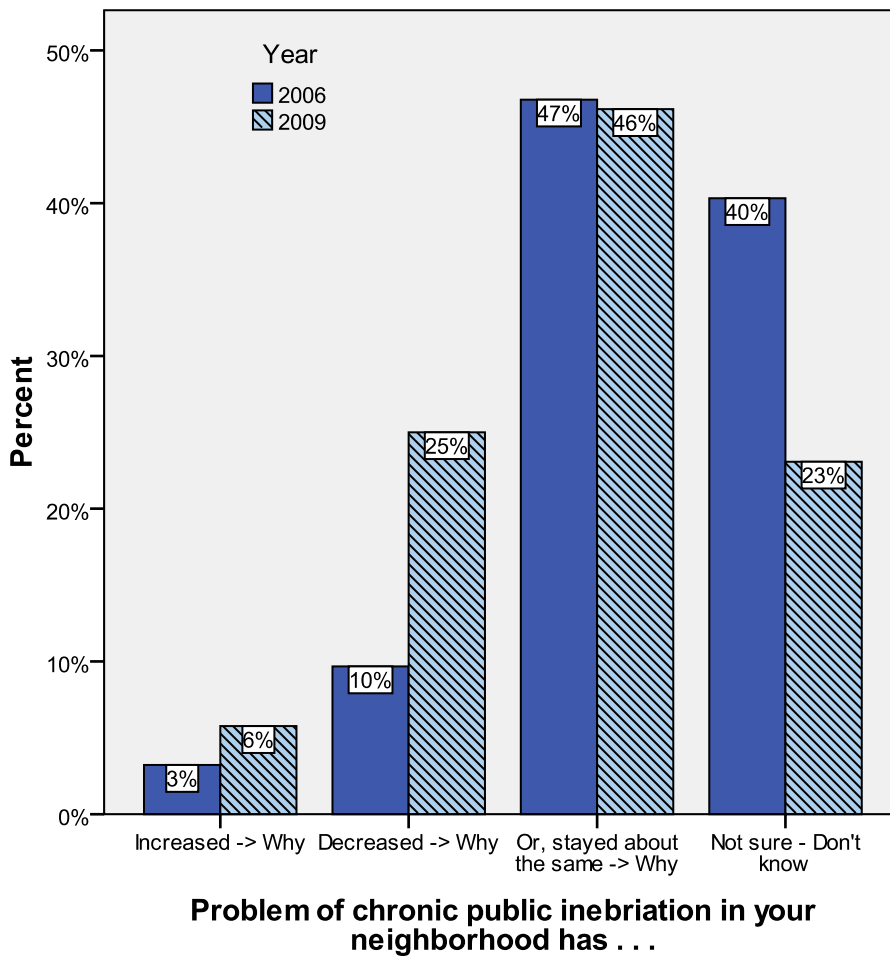
I think police is out on patrol often so many of the homeless shift from one location to the other location.

More police attention and landlords and tenants have fixed up old buildings.

Less prostitutes due to more police patrolling the area.

More drug dealing.

Q20 Problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . . * Year Crosstabulation				
		Year		Total
		2006	2009	
Q20 Problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . .	Increased -> Why	Count 2	3	5
		% within Year 3.2%	5.8%	4.4%
	Decreased -> Why	Count 6	13	19
		% within Year 9.7%	25.0%	16.7%
	Or, stayed about the same -> Why	Count 29	24	53
		% within Year 46.8%	46.2%	46.5%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count 25	12	37
		% within Year 40.3%	23.1%	32.5%
Total		Count 62	52	114
		% within Year 100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Q20. Compared with two years ago, would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same? Why? →

Not seen often. Less homeless people in this area

I'll tell you why on page 7.

Don't notice a difference.

Drunk people not hanging around anymore.

It's a nice neighborhood. We have never had many chronic public inebriates.

Our area of the University District is rather neglected by city services.

Restriction in the University District

In the beginning I didn't sell any malt beers.

Because there will be always someone who is panhandling

Because there is no CPI.

The same people are here.

Economy.

Limitations on high alcohol products.

Police don't want to get involved.

Drunks have the time to walk to the Safeway a few blocks away and obtain what they want.

Mission down the street closed.

Probably relocated, doubt stopped drinking.

Not a problem in View Ridge.

There is no CPI in my neighborhood.

Same people.

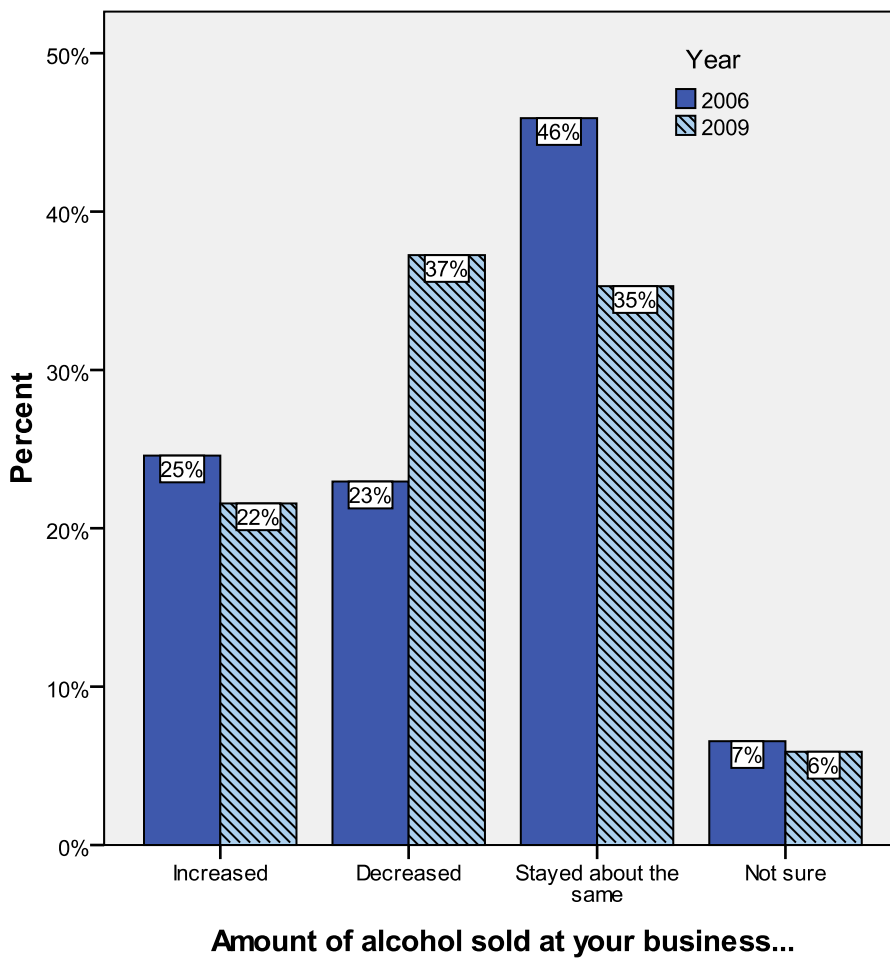
Different beer but same problem.

No

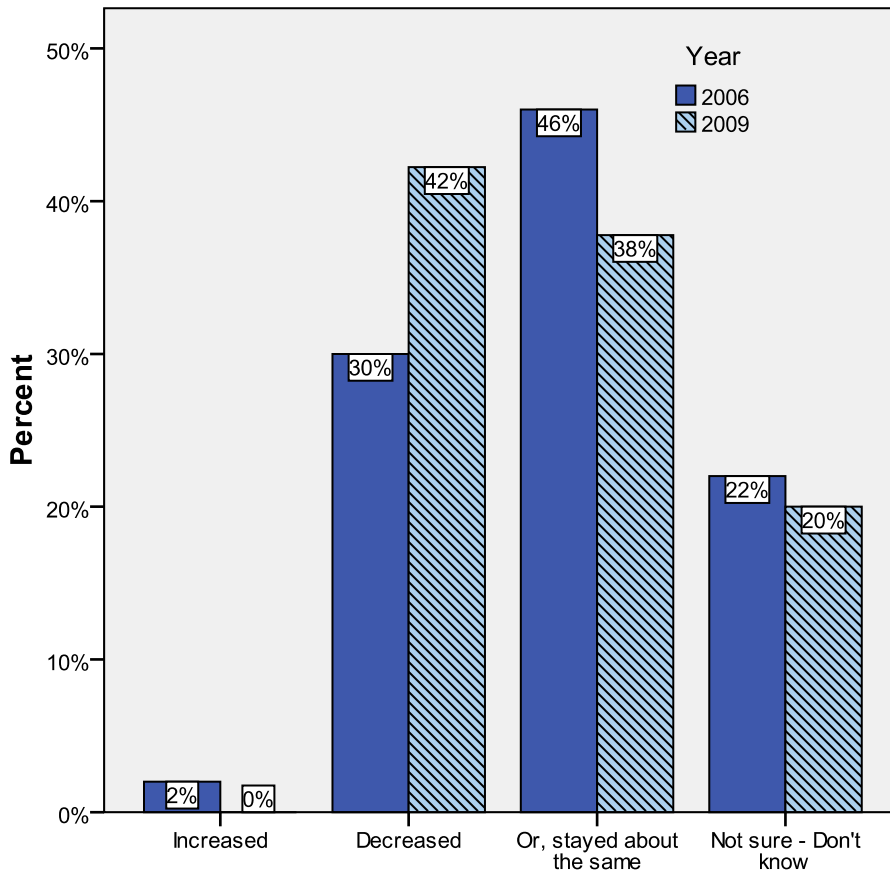
Police attention and responsiveness.

I think because of a little less homeless people.

Q21 Amount of alcohol sold at your business... * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q21 Amount of alcohol sold at your business...	Increased	Count	15	11	26
		% within Year	24.6%	21.6%	23.2%
	Decreased	Count	14	19	33
		% within Year	23.0%	37.3%	29.5%
Stayed about the same	Count	28	18	46	
	% within Year	45.9%	35.3%	41.1%	
Not sure	Count	4	3	7	
	% within Year	6.6%	5.9%	6.3%	
Total	Count	61	51	112	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

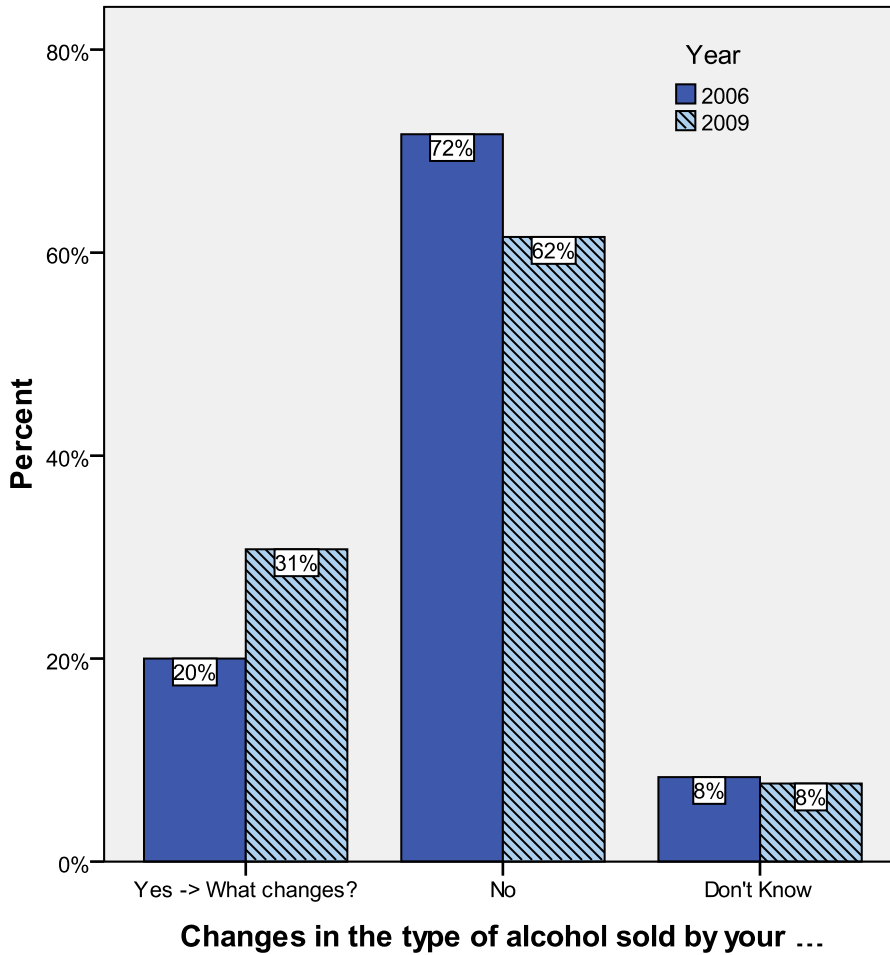


Q22 Number of chronic public inebriates purchasing alcohol at your business... * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q22 Number of chronic public inebriates purchasing alcohol at your business...	Increased	Count	1	0	1
		% within Year	2.0%	.0%	1.1%
	Decreased	Count	15	19	34
		% within Year	30.0%	42.2%	35.8%
	Or, stayed about the same	Count	23	17	40
		% within Year	46.0%	37.8%	42.1%
	Not sure - Don't know	Count	11	9	20
		% within Year	22.0%	20.0%	21.1%
Total		Count	50	45	95
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Number of chronic public inebriates purchasing alcohol at your business...

Q23 Changes in the type of alcohol sold by your business? * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q23 Changes in the type of alcohol sold by your business?	Yes -> What changes?	Count	12	16	28
		% within Year	20.0%	30.8%	25.0%
	No	Count	43	32	75
		% within Year	71.7%	61.5%	67.0%
	Don't Know	Count	5	4	9
		% within Year	8.3%	7.7%	8.0%
Total		Count	60	52	112
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Q23. Compared with two years ago, have you seen any changes in the type of alcohol sold by your business? If yes → What changes?

Less alcohol content products

Page 7.

More inexpensive beer.

We sell more high end beer.

Get rid of high alcohol content beer and carry different types of beer

I only sell champagne

Never sold the high alcohol beverages.

Less high alcoholic content products.

People buy different brands of beers.

Sell more imports or high end beers

More varietal wine.

Liquor with low alcohol and foreign beer.

Wine only.

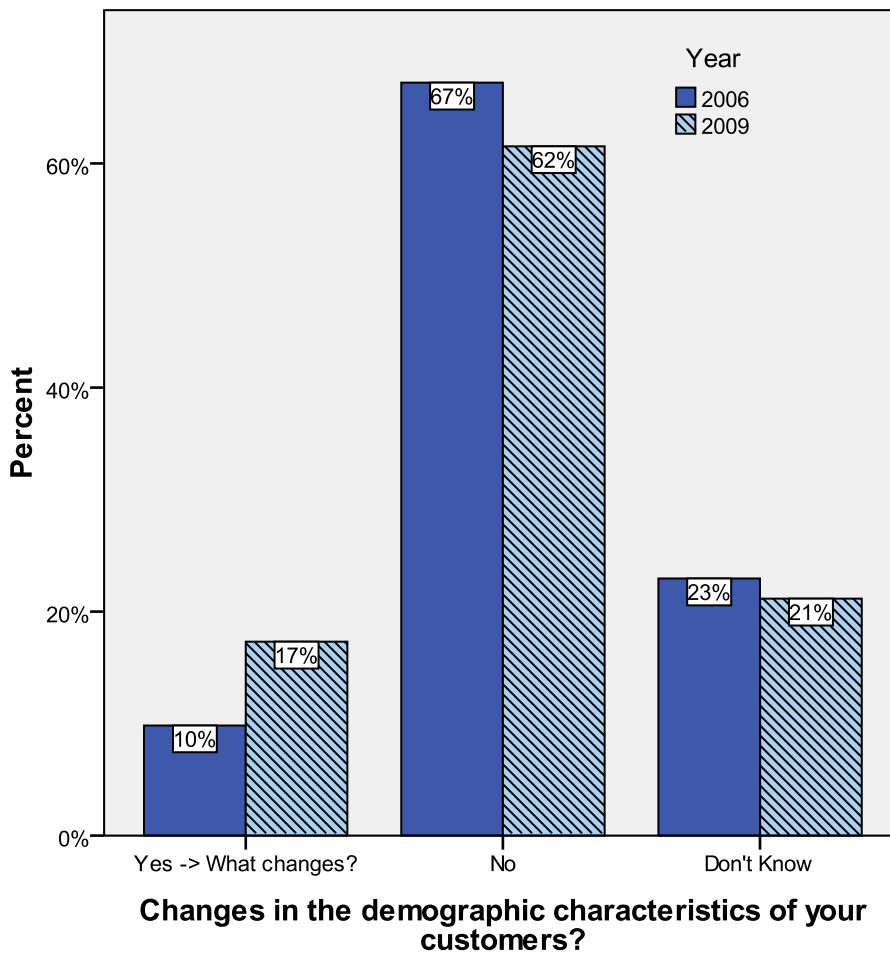
We sell upscale beers or the ones with less alcohol.

We are selling more 6-packs than singles.

High alcohol content beers have been disappeared.

Even low alcohol content beers have changed their selection.

Q24 Changes in the demographic characteristics of your customers? * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q24 Changes in the demographic characteristics of your customers?	Yes -> What changes?	Count	6	9	15
		% within Year	9.8%	17.3%	13.3%
	No	Count	41	32	73
		% within Year	67.2%	61.5%	64.6%
	Don't Know	Count	14	11	25
		% within Year	23.0%	21.2%	22.1%
Total	Count	61	52	113	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



2009 - Q24. Compared with two years ago, have you noticed any changes in the demographic characteristics of your customers? If yes → What changes?

College student drinking appears to have decreased.

More up-scale.

More education, more neighborhood residents.

Increase of younger adult clientele.

Fewer pimps and prostitutes.

More upper class.

younger, cleaner

Going upscale.

few blacks, more whites

We've lost those that only buy the restricted beers.

2009 - Q25. Compared with two years ago, have you noticed any changes in the kinds of alcohol that chronic public inebriates are buying from your store? If yes → What changes?

They go to other stores to buy high alcohol products

Don't sell to drunks.

Their looking for more alcohol in bottles. We don't have them so they go away.

Chronic public inebriates don't buy from us.

They are not purchasing because we no longer stock the items they want.

Because of not carrying cheap and high alcohol content beer, it decreased the consumption and not coming to the store

Public inebriates do not buy from me.

We do not sell to inebriated people.

Whatever is cheapest.

We do not have publicly noticeable inebriates in our establishment.

They cannot buy any. We have never sold it.

To certain people a beer is a beer, no matter what brand.

N/A; not a store.

N/A

They buy their beer from somewhere far.

Very little, if any.

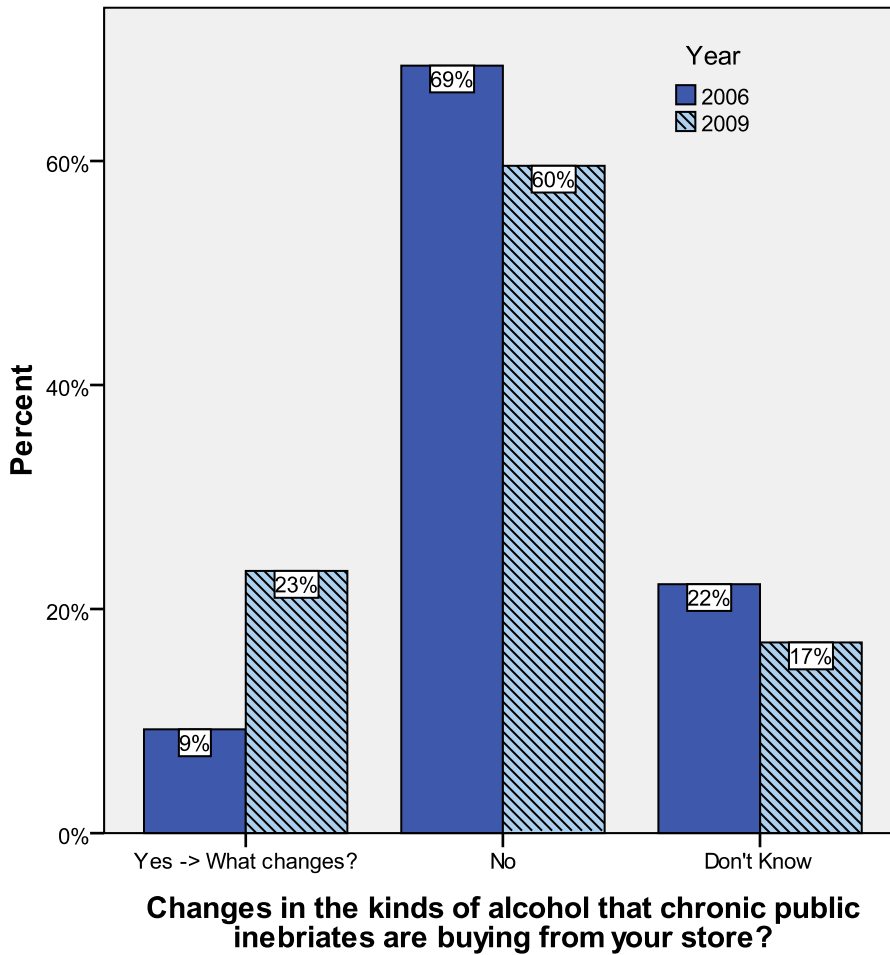
Whatever is good value at the time.

First, they look for a high alcohol content beer in my store. They realized there is no high alcohol beer, then they go to different store.

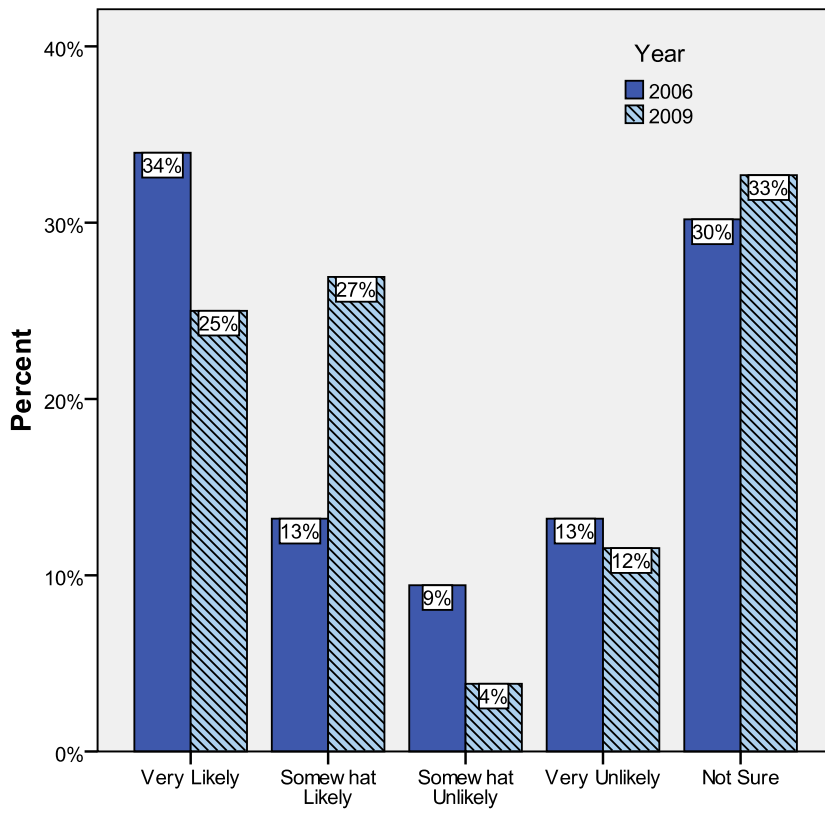
We don't ever sell liquor to apparently intoxicated customers.

We don't sell to them.

Q25 Changes in the kinds of alcohol that chronic public inebriates are buying from your store? * Year					
Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q25 Changes in the kinds of alcohol that chronic public inebriates are buying from your store?	Yes -> What changes?	Count	5	11	16
		% within Year	9.3%	23.4%	15.8%
	No	Count	37	28	65
		% within Year	68.5%	59.6%	64.4%
	Don't Know	Count	12	8	20
		% within Year	22.2%	17.0%	19.8%
Total	Count	54	47	101	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



Q26 How likely are chronic public inebriates to purchase beer by the single can or single bottle? *					
Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q26 How likely are chronic public inebriates to purchase beer by the single can or single bottle?	Very Likely	Count	18	13	31
		% within Year	34.0%	25.0%	29.5%
	Somewhat Likely	Count	7	14	21
		% within Year	13.2%	26.9%	20.0%
	Somewhat Unlikely	Count	5	2	7
		% within Year	9.4%	3.8%	6.7%
	Very Unlikely	Count	7	6	13
		% within Year	13.2%	11.5%	12.4%
	Not Sure	Count	16	17	33
		% within Year	30.2%	32.7%	31.4%
Total	Count	53	52	105	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

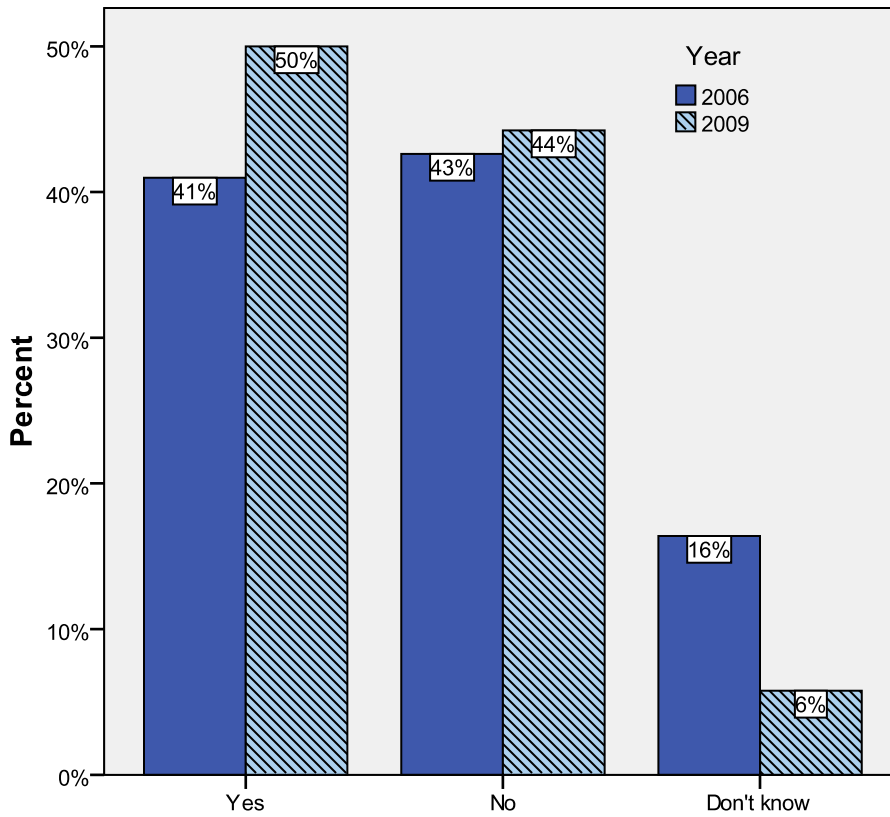


How likely are chronic public inebriates to purchase beer by the single can or single bottle?

Q27 Were you ever approached by the City of Seattle and asked to sign a Good Neighbor Agreement (GNA) as part of a voluntary effort to control chronic public inebriation? * Year

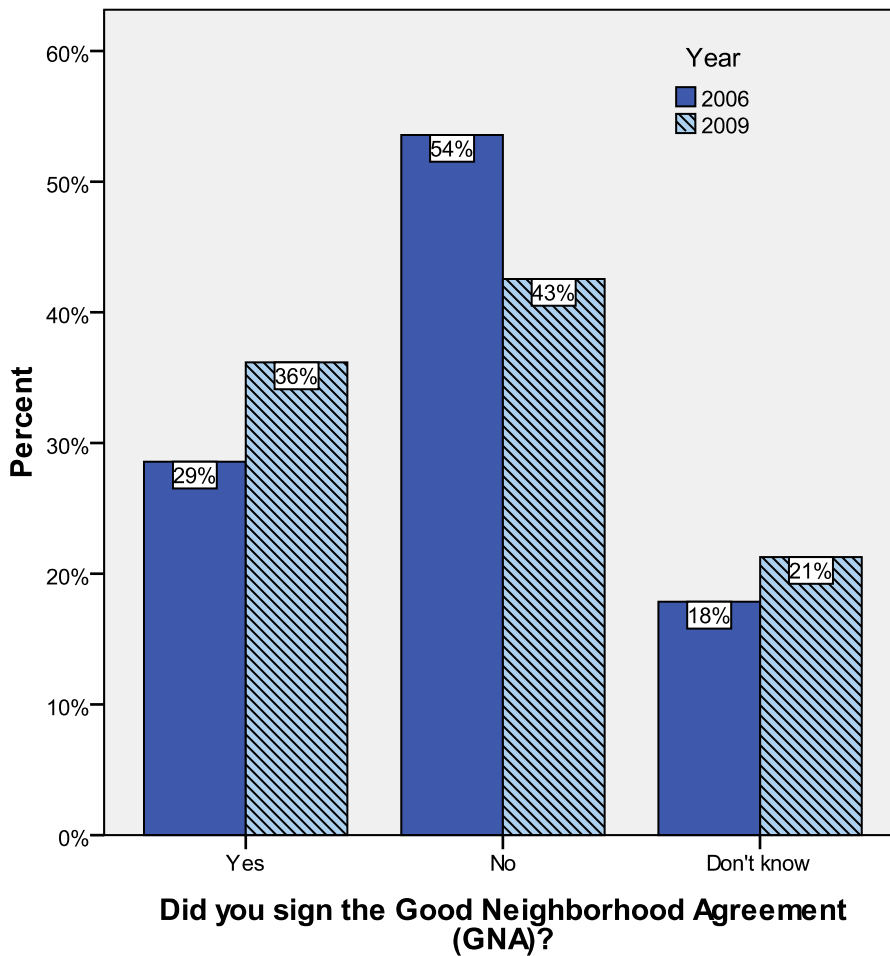
Crosstabulation

		Year		Total
		2006	2009	
Q27 Were you ever approached by the City of Seattle and asked to sign a Good Neighbor Agreement (GNA) as part of a voluntary effort to control chronic public inebriation?	Yes	Count 25	Count 26	Count 51
		% within Year 41.0%	% within Year 50.0%	% within Year 45.1%
	No	Count 26	Count 23	Count 49
		% within Year 42.6%	% within Year 44.2%	% within Year 43.4%
	Don't know	Count 10	Count 3	Count 13
		% within Year 16.4%	% within Year 5.8%	% within Year 11.5%
Total		Count 61	Count 52	Count 113
		% within Year 100.0%	% within Year 100.0%	% within Year 100.0%



Were you ever approached by the City of Seattle and asked to sign a Good Neighbor Agreement (GNA) as part of a voluntary effort to control chronic public inebriation?

Q28 Did you sign the Good Neighborhood Agreement (GNA)? * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q28 Did you sign the Good Neighborhood Agreement (GNA)?	Yes	Count	16	17	33
		% within Year	28.6%	36.2%	32.0%
	No	Count	30	20	50
		% within Year	53.6%	42.6%	48.5%
	Don't know	Count	10	10	20
		% within Year	17.9%	21.3%	19.4%
Total		Count	56	47	103
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Q29. What is the main reason that you did not sign the Good Neighborhood Agreement?

Because that will not change anything.

Never offered one.

Nobody talk to me.

I have to read it first.

Haven't heard about it. Doesn't really apply to my business.

Not everyone in the neighborhood would.

I agree with the Good Neighborhood Agreement but disagree that I should have to sign and mail in a document.... Voluntary means voluntary - not documented and enforced.

Because there is no CPI.

Did not receive one.

Not received.

I worried about business failure.

Not presented option.

It was illiterate, innumerate, unconstitutional and would require that we pay off the police.

It implied that I could only be a "good neighbor" through signing their form.

I have signed a No Trespassing agreement.

Never approached.

Because I know my customers are poor working people who can't afford the good beer.

Wasn't approached.

They should've done that two years ago. Now the damage is done. We feel let them do whatever they want.

There's nobody like that.

I don't recall.

Not offered that I remember.

I didn't know about it.

2009 - Q30. What business practices do you believe convenience and grocery stores, restaurants, and bars could use that might be more effective in controlling chronic public inebriation than the restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board?

Not to sell any alcohol product to these people with a trespass

Let entire state involve in GNA, then maybe it will eventually change.

Make sure retailers don't sell to inebriated people otherwise if they are sober, you can't do anything, you can't deny someone who is legal age etc.

Less alcohol in cans or bottles.

To keep up doing same job.

Not selling to drunks.

Don't sell to inebriates - prosecute violators and enforce existing laws.

Not selling single bottles or cans of inexpensive beer.

No tolerance policy. If anyone shows signs of being inebriated reserve the right not to serve.

No, because the problem is their own willingness.

We let other grocers know that stop selling liquor to person who is intoxicated and panhandling. (We are doing this at our store).

Do not serve a public inebriate.

Consistent rules on activity.

Refuse sales to drunks

Common sense. The premises are managed by responsible adults.

I do not know.

We adopted no alcohol sales before 10:00AM. It has reduced traffic of that nature.

Don't know.

As long as people enjoy to drink alcohol I don't know how.

Support by police.

Treat mental illness as a problem for medical treatment rather than the distant scrutiny of the WSLCB or the ham-handed local constabulary.

Concentrate on certain areas only, where inebriates can buy what they want to consume. Just like the housing for drunks in Seattle. Lots of people drink and buy cheap beer and they are not inebriates.

Good judgment.

One of the mysteries of urban life.

Lock them up, stop coddling them. They spend all their welfare, Social Security, disability checks on liquor and drugs, because they get free clothes, food, blankets, etc., from the missions, government, and people. They have no reason to change. Practice "Tough Love" if you want people to change"

Do not know.

We believe that single serve hard liquor sold at liquor stores is more of a contributing factor to public inebriation, also public loitering needs to be controlled.

Good business practice to let us monitor our serves. We know our customers -- What is public inebriates?

The most effective way to control unwanted activity is to safeguard your business and your neighbors by making it clear to the problem individual to leave the premises or face trespassing charges if become difficult. A hotline to a bike cop would be helpful to expedite the process. If necessary.

Employee education. The need for owners and employees to take seriously liquor laws. There is definitely a lackadaisical attitude by employees with regard to liquor laws and enforcing those laws.

Tough. Problem?

If you ban something, do it city or state-wide. Don't discriminate stores and neighborhoods.

I've never thought about that.

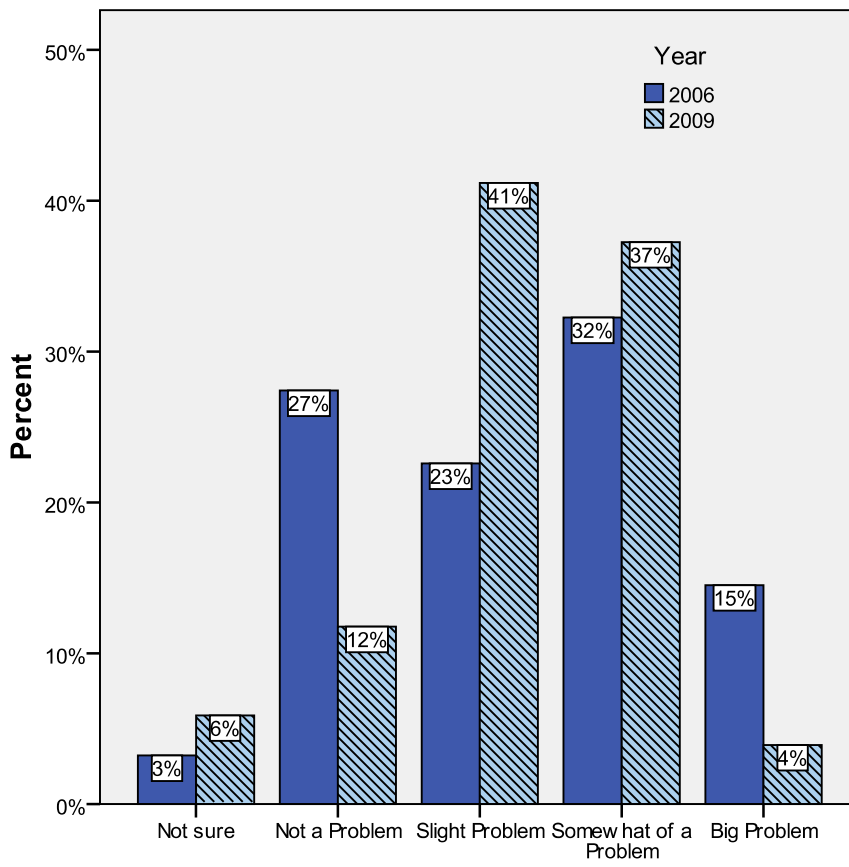
At our store, if we witness a person consuming alcohol around our area then we don't sell alcohol to that person.

I think it runs well at this time.

Stop selling to them - we have!

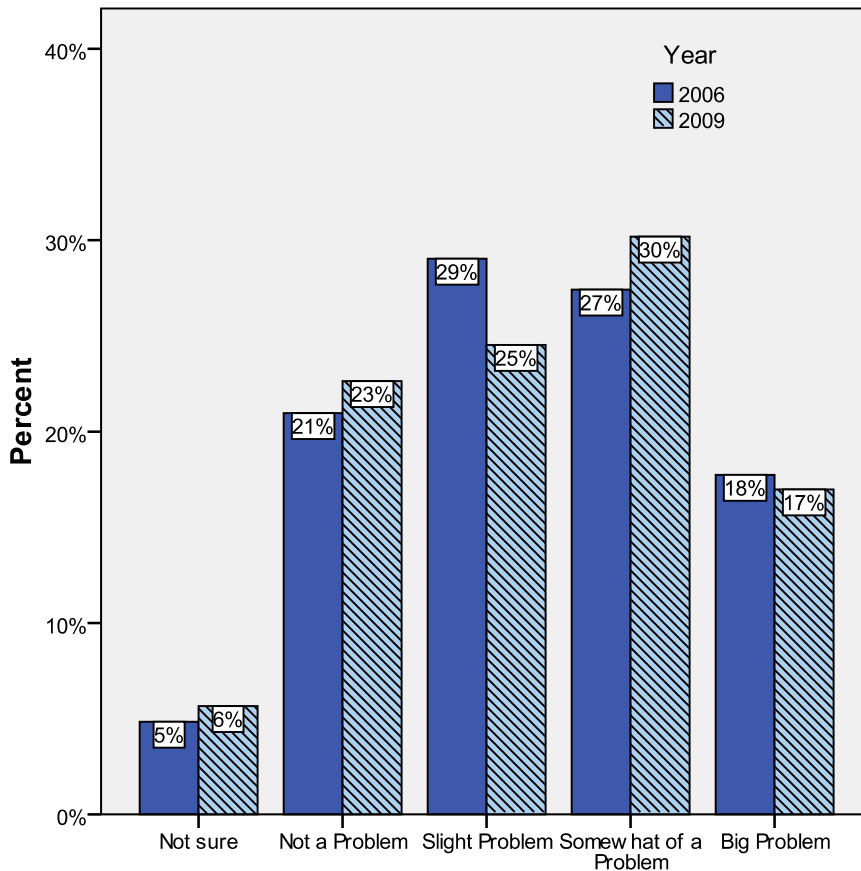
You shouldn't issue liquor license easily to new grocery stores.

Q31A The amount of trash and litter * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q31A The amount of trash and litter	Not sure	Count	2	3	5
		% within Year	3.2%	5.9%	4.4%
	Not a Problem	Count	17	6	23
		% within Year	27.4%	11.8%	20.4%
	Slight Problem	Count	14	21	35
		% within Year	22.6%	41.2%	31.0%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	20	19	39
		% within Year	32.3%	37.3%	34.5%
	Big Problem	Count	9	2	11
		% within Year	14.5%	3.9%	9.7%
Total		Count	62	51	113
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



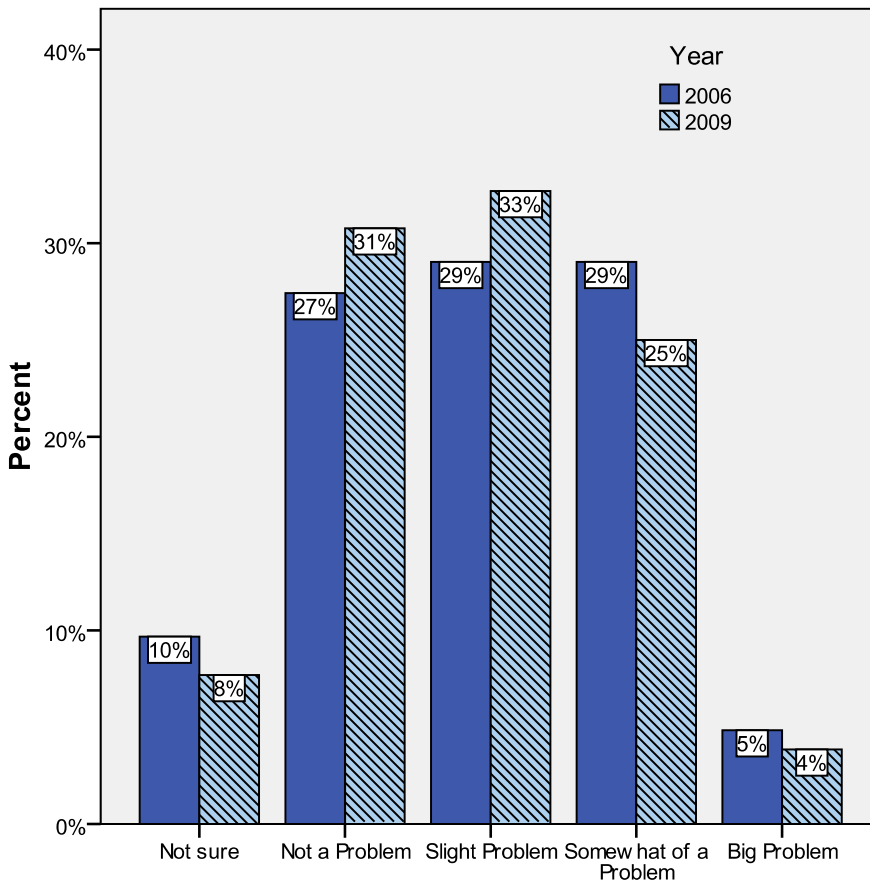
The amount of trash and litter

Q31B The number of homeless people on the street * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q31B The number of homeless people on the street	Not sure	Count	3	3	6
		% within Year	4.8%	5.7%	5.2%
	Not a Problem	Count	13	12	25
		% within Year	21.0%	22.6%	21.7%
	Slight Problem	Count	18	13	31
		% within Year	29.0%	24.5%	27.0%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	17	16	33
		% within Year	27.4%	30.2%	28.7%
	Big Problem	Count	11	9	20
		% within Year	17.7%	17.0%	17.4%
Total	Count	62	53	115	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



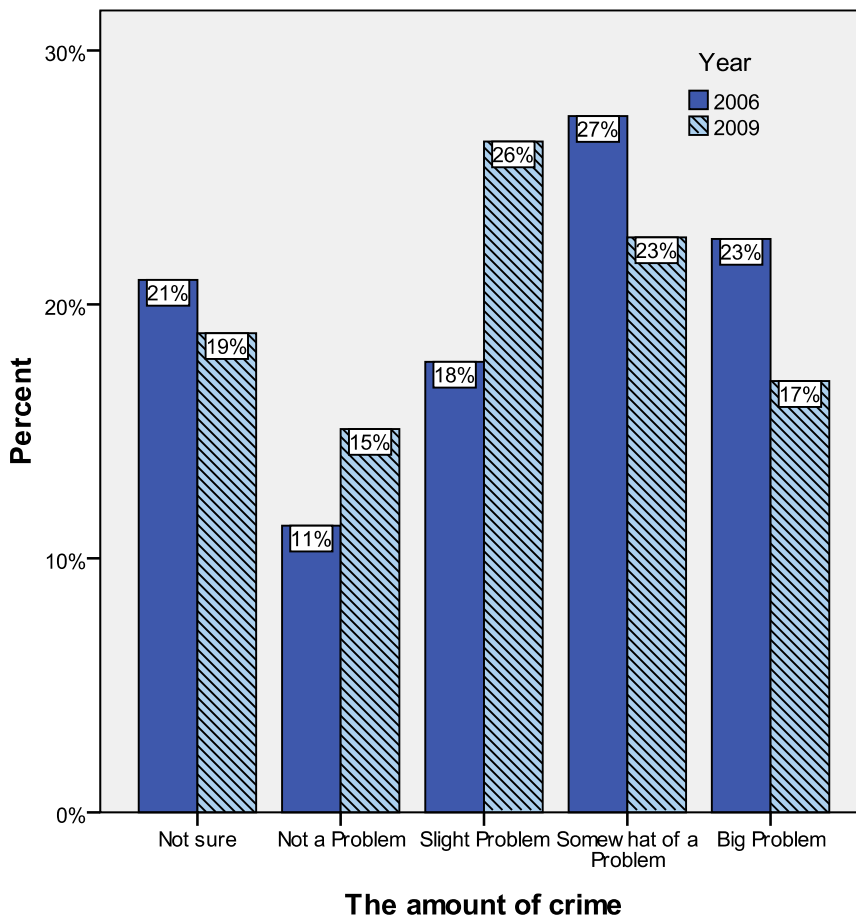
The number of homeless people on the street

			Year		Total
			2006	2009	
Q31C	Not sure	Count	6	4	10
		% within Year	9.7%	7.7%	8.8%
The number of people drinking alcohol in public	Not a Problem	Count	17	16	33
		% within Year	27.4%	30.8%	28.9%
	Slight Problem	Count	18	17	35
		% within Year	29.0%	32.7%	30.7%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	18	13	31
		% within Year	29.0%	25.0%	27.2%
	Big Problem	Count	3	2	5
		% within Year	4.8%	3.8%	4.4%
Total		Count	62	52	114
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

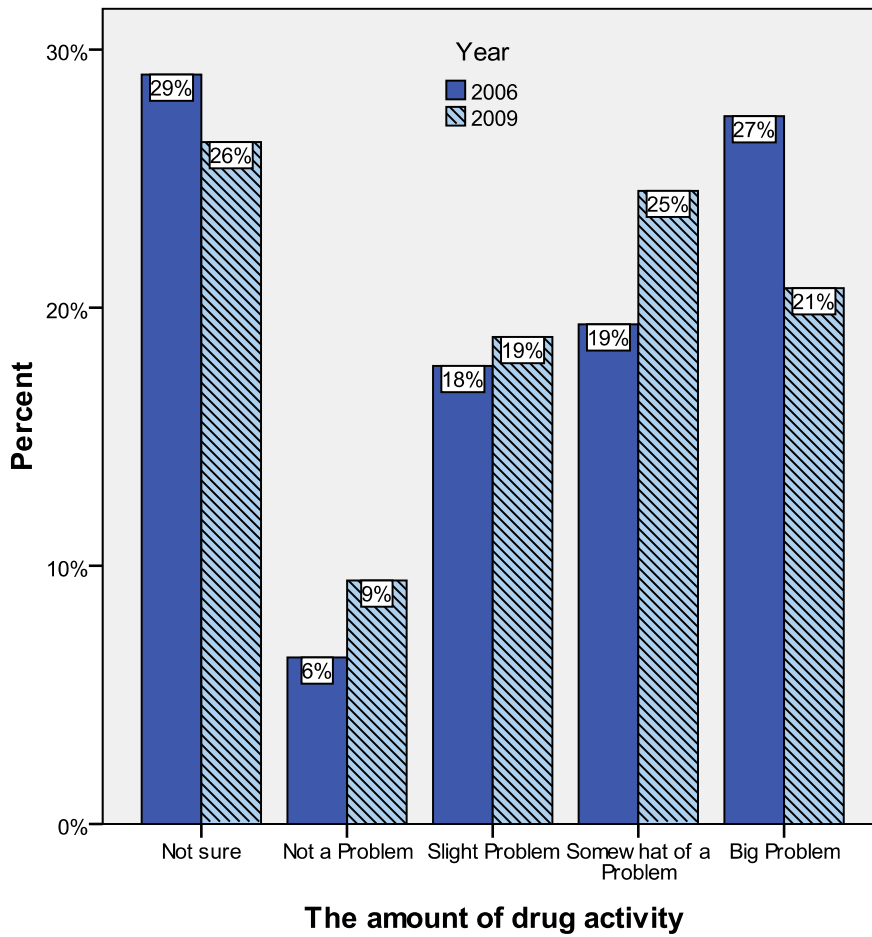


The number of people drinking alcohol in public

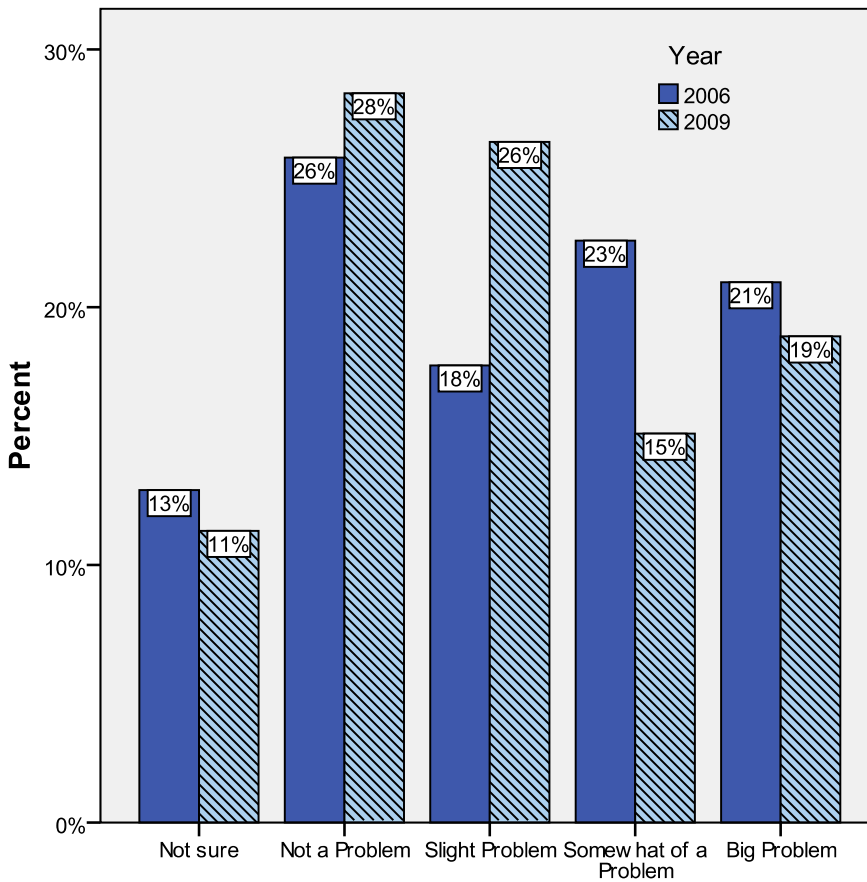
Q31D The amount of crime * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q31D The amount of crime	Not sure	Count	13	10	23
		% within Year	21.0%	18.9%	20.0%
	Not a Problem	Count	7	8	15
		% within Year	11.3%	15.1%	13.0%
	Slight Problem	Count	11	14	25
		% within Year	17.7%	26.4%	21.7%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	17	12	29
		% within Year	27.4%	22.6%	25.2%
	Big Problem	Count	14	9	23
		% within Year	22.6%	17.0%	20.0%
Total		Count	62	53	115
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



			Year		Total
			2006	2009	
Q31E The amount of drug activity	Not sure	Count	18	14	32
		% within Year	29.0%	26.4%	27.8%
	Not a Problem	Count	4	5	9
		% within Year	6.5%	9.4%	7.8%
	Slight Problem	Count	11	10	21
		% within Year	17.7%	18.9%	18.3%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	12	13	25
		% within Year	19.4%	24.5%	21.7%
	Big Problem	Count	17	11	28
		% within Year	27.4%	20.8%	24.3%
Total	Count	62	53	115	
	% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

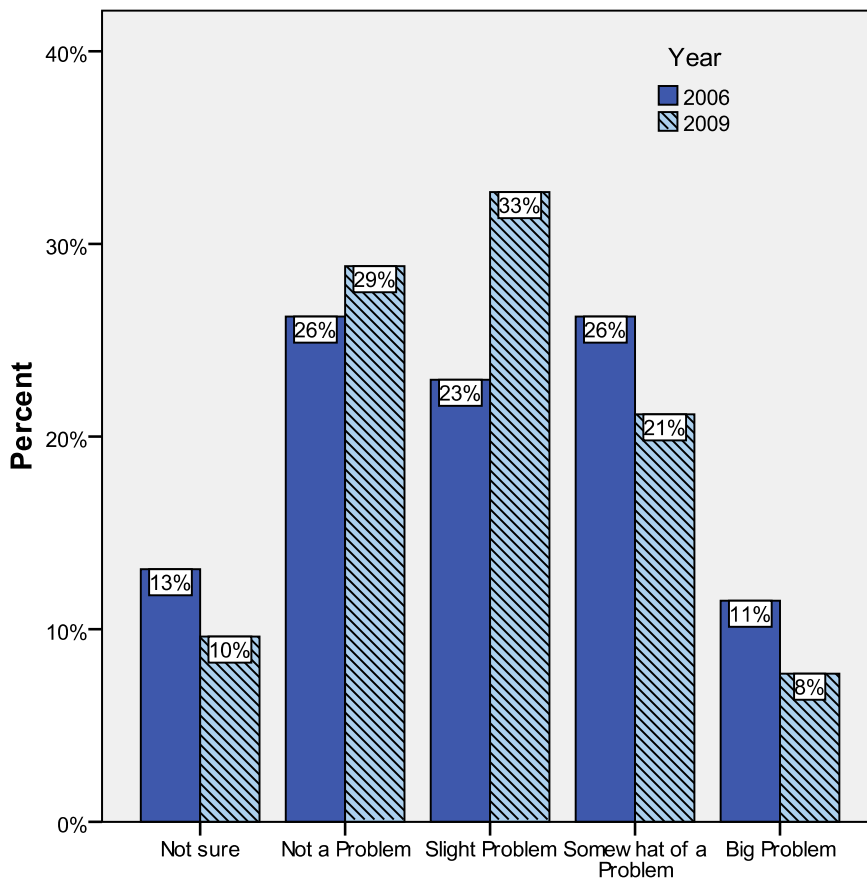


Q31F The number of persons panhandling * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q31F	Not sure	Count	8	6	14
The number of persons panhandlin		% within Year	12.9%	11.3%	12.2%
g	Not a Problem	Count	16	15	31
		% within Year	25.8%	28.3%	27.0%
	Slight Problem	Count	11	14	25
		% within Year	17.7%	26.4%	21.7%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	14	8	22
		% within Year	22.6%	15.1%	19.1%
	Big Problem	Count	13	10	23
		% within Year	21.0%	18.9%	20.0%
Total		Count	62	53	115
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



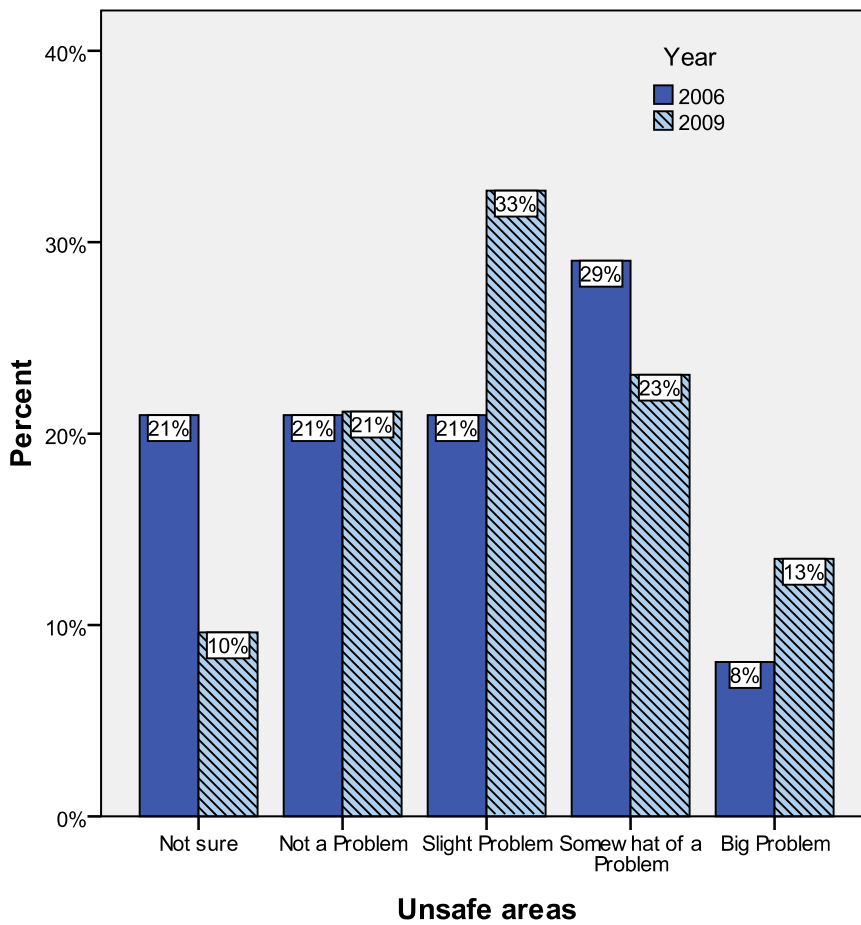
The number of persons panhandling

Q31G The number of people who are drunk in public * Year Crosstabulation			Year		Total
			2006	2009	
Q31G	Not sure	Count	8	5	13
		% within Year	13.1%	9.6%	11.5%
The number of people who are drunk in public	Not a Problem	Count	16	15	31
		% within Year	26.2%	28.8%	27.4%
	Slight Problem	Count	14	17	31
		% within Year	23.0%	32.7%	27.4%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	16	11	27
		% within Year	26.2%	21.2%	23.9%
	Big Problem	Count	7	4	11
		% within Year	11.5%	7.7%	9.7%
Total		Count	61	52	113
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



The number of people who are drunk in public

Q31H Unsafe areas * Year Crosstabulation					
		Year		Total	
		2006	2009		
Q31H Unsafe areas	Not sure	Count	13	5	18
		% within Year	21.0%	9.6%	15.8%
	Not a Problem	Count	13	11	24
		% within Year	21.0%	21.2%	21.1%
	Slight Problem	Count	13	17	30
		% within Year	21.0%	32.7%	26.3%
	Somewhat of a Problem	Count	18	12	30
		% within Year	29.0%	23.1%	26.3%
	Big Problem	Count	5	7	12
		% within Year	8.1%	13.5%	10.5%
Total		Count	62	52	114
		% within Year	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



2009 - Any Additional Comments

From our experience, we found that selling alcohol to homeless people should be stopped in all areas. The reason is that they go to the other stores to buy high alcohol products and come back to drink in our neighborhood. However the problem is less compared to 2 years back.

There was another restriction on the sale of certain singles and 6 packs products in my neighborhood in last March this year. The sales went down for two months or so. However, beer companies always come up with replaceable products and the inebriates know they just need to wait to get different products. What I really worry about is that the liquor board kicks them away from us, but they are kicked out to University District where all the college kids are. So, what's the point of doing all these unless every store and bars are participating throughout states or entire Seattle area?

Less restrictions on product and more treatment/police presence.

I believe the problems with trash and unsafe public areas are related to the homeless population in the area -- this is a chronic problem. Yes, alcohol is bought and consumed but the trash is mostly cans and food wrappers... Fast food trash is what I mostly see. Drug abuse is abundant and so is crime. A no panhandling policy would be more effective if enforced -- as would decreased crime if more effective police presence. We don't need more laws -- we need the existing laws enforced and the homeless and criminal element policed. Business operators who fudge the existing laws should be fined and finally put out of business if repeat offenders.

Many questions asked us to compare now with the past. Many of the problems now still exist today but much of it has to do with how the economy has affected people. Homeless, unemployment, and pan handling has increased recently due to this.

The people who is eating and sleeping on the street and panhandling people and they all have dogs. The city and police are not doing anything until they get a call and become a problem. I am very confused about this. My friends who visited from other state were very surprised to see this.

If not a simple problem of liquor control, but we need to have more police enforcement and patrol

For example, Eastlake Market and other markets are still selling malt liquor. The store nearby the area will take a hit on sales. Why don't you talk to city and take a look at this around the area stores?

Trash and litter produced by the general population is high on lower Queen Anne.

I know there are some problems on the street about alcoholics. But not that many. Most of my customers (about 90%) who buy alcohol from my store want to buy beers what they want. They are no problem to the public. They drive out the area and buy beers and bring it in. After AIA we have experienced less business.

Mayor and city staff should be concerned with city issues and correcting them (i.e. crime, panhandling, etc). Rather than trying to make a national name for themselves with generic issues. Also, stop spending money trying to figure out why your departments do not operate efficiently. Hire qualified people!

It was disappointing that your survey presumed that all retailers would sell alcohol to chronic inebriates; some of us would not and did not. Give them a park of their own, and let the police patrol it.

Well dressed people buy cheap beer too and you couldn't call them inebriates.

Thanks, (R's name, job title, phone number, and email address)

Sorry - we have only been open for six months!

I am very close to downtown but I am the only store on the street and in the neighborhood. I don't sell any fortified beer or wine. As of now there are no panhandlers or PI's on my street.

The problem is mixing poor working people who can afford high alcohol beer with chronic public inebriates. Most of my customers who prefer those kinds of beer are not allowed now and work all day and come evenings to buy a couple beers. Now they have to move South Seattle because someone wants experiment or someone to push them out from this neighborhood.

I have two points: 1. The AIA footprint should be significantly large enough that not any one merchant, regardless of size albeit a Safeway or corner mart, has an unfair business advantage to the sale of select, unrestricted beverages. 2. The people who are public eye sores in Belltown are not "chronic public inebriates" but rather individuals who suffer mostly from some mental disorder and may self medicate with alcohol or are a completely different group of drug addicts who choose to destroy their lives on a daily basis. Limiting alcohol consumption to mainly these two groups will not miraculously free Belltown from her problems. My recommendation would be to have the Seattle Police Department focus their attention on open air drug dealing and arresting known drug users and dealers. The recent sting operation in Belltown a few months ago has made a HUGE impact. I am hopeful the drug activity will continue to be staunchly monitored and maintained. That should be the focus in changing the street environment, not an AIA list that will eventually limit responsible consumers to only the largest beverage brands. Thank you.

The single can restriction can be a fair and square deal if it is done across the board - i.e. GREATER SEATTLE - not just central area. I suggest remove brand ban all together and restrict single can sale. Don't add single can restriction on top of what we have now. It is unfair and discriminatory. Thanks (R's name, business name, and address)

As of June 1st, we don't sell single beers between 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The problem is our innocence citizen. If they work late night or they want to buy a beer early in the morning and drink at home, they can't purchase a high alcohol content beer anymore. They're saying like, "Is this America?" I think we should look for better solution. My suggestion is that we should expand the AIA area. They can simply purchase a high alcohol content beer a few blocks away and they still get intoxicated in the evening (for example, 2-11, Old English, Juice, Foloko), and bring in these products to our store area and they still litter. The bottom line is that there is no improvement whatsoever.

We are a fine wine store and really haven't been impacted by the restrictions.

I am thinking very positive regarding the City of Seattle and LCB's AIA plan. Due to many homeless & CPIs, the city street became very dirty and sometimes, it became dangerous, but after the AIA, I think it became very nice. My liquor sales went down temporary, but I think my neighbor customers will buy more liquor. I would like to say one thing. You shouldn't approve liquor license easily. It would be imprudent to open new grocery and sell liquor and this would lead to more problems for the Seattle AIA. This is not because of the decreased sales affected by the AIA, but due to new grocery stores will be opened nearby the existing AIA. This would create more problems for the city's plan and harder to do business for the existing grocery stores.

VII. QUALITATIVE DATA – METHODS

Background

The overall purpose of this part of the evaluation was to obtain qualitative information about the perceived effects of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. In 2006 we conducted focus groups to obtain qualitative information, but there was low participation by retailers. In 2009, SESRC conducted qualitative telephone interviews of the following groups to get qualitative feedback about the Alcohol Impact Areas:

- Service Providers for chronic public inebriates
- Retailers located in the Alcohol Impact Areas

In 2006 we contacted beer and wine distributors serving the Seattle region to obtain their feedback and opinions about the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. In 2009, we attempted similar telephone interviews of the five distributors serving the Seattle area, but were unable over a three week period in May to reach any of these distributors.

Participants

Eight of 15 retailers contacted with liquor licenses in the Alcohol Impact Area and within the surrounding blocks of the Alcohol Impact Area boundaries participated in the telephone interviews. Nine of 12 individuals from agencies that provide services to chronic public inebriates in the city of Seattle participated with the interviews.

Retailers were recruited by telephone calls from SESRC staff. Service providers were similarly recruited by telephone calls from SESRC staff. The City of Seattle provided names and telephone numbers of service providers and included representatives from the following organizations:

DSHS Native American Outreach worker
 MSW & CDP
 MHCADS
 Emergency Service Patrol
 Public Health Nurse at HCH program
 Pike Market Medical Center
 Reach CPI
 Health Care for the Homeless
 1811 Eastlake Project
 Archdiocesan Housing Authority
 Compass Center
 Downtown Emergency Services Center

VIII. QUALITATIVE DATA - RESULTS

2009 - Retailer Interviews – Summary

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at WSU contacted fifteen retailers who might be affected by the AIA restrictions. The calls were made between June 5, 2009 and June 10, 2009 to conduct brief interviews about problems associated with chronic public inebriates. Some questions dealt with peoples' opinions on the effectiveness of the Washington State Liquor Control Boards' Alcohol Impact Area restrictions, which were originally implemented in 2007. Businesses within an Alcohol Impact Area are prohibited from selling certain alcohol products. Of the fifteen retailers included in the original sample, we were able to complete eight interviews. Two reported that they no longer possess alcohol licenses and were determined ineligible for the survey.

Some of the retailers have noticed some minor changes since the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions went into effect in 2007. The main change mentioned is that sales have decreased as a result of the alcohol restrictions. But, retailers also mentioned that they have noticed the number of drunks on the street has decreased somewhat; however chronic public inebriates in their neighborhoods still pose a problem. It doesn't seem that consumption has dropped significantly. Respondents also cited that homelessness is a problem in and around these areas, and that chronic public inebriation and homelessness go hand in hand.

Retailers don't think there have been any significant changes in the behaviors of chronic public inebriates. One respondent noted that the street people in the Alcohol Impact Areas seem less aggressive than before the restrictions were imposed. Most indicated that there was no change, and that any change resulting from these rules would be difficult to identify because these areas are plagued by problems like alcohol abuse, drug addiction and homelessness.

Most people felt that the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions haven't been effective at dealing with chronic public inebriation. One respondent indicated that something has gotten better over the past two years, but wasn't confident that the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions had anything to do with the observed change. Another felt that chronic public inebriation was facilitated by government assistance and the opening of a house on Eastlake that provides safe refuge for chronic public inebriates. This respondent felt that the city has to get tough with chronic public inebriates to have any significant impact.

Approximately half of the retailers feel that the alcohol restrictions have not had any positive benefits. Among those who felt there have been positive benefits, the primary reasons given include that they have noticed fewer numbers of chronic public inebriates on the streets and that the restrictions are seen as a positive attempt to work toward a solution to the problem of chronic public inebriation. One respondent felt that the restrictions are constructive because it gets the community involved in discussions about chronic public inebriation and allows people to work together to address the issue.

There was disagreement as to whether these restrictions should be continued. Some felt that they should be continued because the restrictions have had some benefits. Others felt that alternatives should be considered. A few respondents stated that the restrictions don't address the problem directly. Chronic public inebriates move to other areas to purchase alcohol. One respondent thought the rules hurt business because it isn't only chronic public inebriates who purchase the restricted products. The rules create an inconvenience for people living in the neighborhoods where these rules are in place.

2009 - Retailer Interview Questions and Responses:

Over the past two years, have you seen an impact of the alcohol impact area rules on your business? What kinds of impact?

- No. It's had no impact on my business because I never served that population. These people aren't social enough to function in this kind of setting.
- Yes. There's a decline in business.
- I'm not in that exclusion zone. I've called the city government and the liquor control board. I'm out of the boundary lines by about half a mile. They seem to think I'm in the zone, but I'm not. They keep sending me notices saying I shouldn't sell that kind of liquor. I don't sell it anyways even though I'm not in the zone. It hasn't impacted me.
- I don't know that I'm in that area. The homeless problem and alcohol consumption around here hasn't diminished.
- There's a bunch of products we can't sell anymore, so loss of business.
- No. I've only been here for four months. We don't carry Ice House anymore and things like that, but I haven't been here long enough to notice any changes.
- Yeah, I guess that's a little hard to judge. I think that everything helps. There has been some impact although it's still a problem.
- Yes. Less drunks on the street.

Have you seen any changes in the behavior of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood as a result of the alcohol impact area restrictions? What changes have you seen?

- No.
- No.
- Nope.
- No.
- I don't think I have. It seems the same to me.
- It's still a pretty lively area. It's still a lot of stuff going on at night around here.
- It's hard to notice the change from our perspective because there's still so many addicts and those types of individuals in the neighborhood. It's hard to notice the change.
- I don't know. Seems less aggressive.

Do you think the alcohol impact area restrictions have been effective at dealing with chronic public inebriation? Why or why not?

- I don't think they've had any impact. You still see the same kinds of things happening out on the streets and I don't think this really confronts the issue.
- No.
- No. You need to get tough with all these people, and they're not going to get tough because we have a filthy liberal mayor. They're not going to change. You need tough love. These inebriates get their assistance checks and spend it all on alcohol and drugs because everything is taken care of by other service agencies. They're not going to change. If they had to earn their money. They should work for the disability. They know exactly how to play the system. If they want a free bed or a free room they use my public phone to call in to detox, and they'll be out drunk again, and it's the same people over and over again. I do not try to cater to them at all. I have enough business and I don't want everything that goes with it. I don't let them loiter or panhandle. We won't sell booze if they look too drunk. Some of the other places will deal with them because they want the extra business. The police and school district won't do anything.
- I don't know where these impact areas are. If I'm in one, then no. They've got to do something. They fell into my bush fighting outside my place. Opening this drunk house is absolute insanity. You have to be a chronic alcoholic to get in and they can drink in their room. It's supposed to save the city money by eliminating problems.
- I would say no since I haven't seen any kind of a difference. I didn't think it was a big problem to begin with.
- I think it has in our case cause we're on the outskirts of Bell town here, so they have to go somewhere else to get it.
- I don't know.
- Something's gotten better, but not sure what it is, whether it's this program.

Have there been any positive benefits of the alcohol impact area restrictions?

- Not that I can detect.
- Not to us because we have a loss in business.
- No.
- Not that I've seen.
- Not that I'm aware of.
- Better clientele coming in.
- I think the positive is that it gets everyone thinking and working in a positive direction to improve the community.
- Yes, less nut jobs on the street.

Do you think the alcohol impact area restrictions should be continued?

- No. I think it's a waste of time. Anybody can walk over to the safeway and purchase anything they want. The liquor board doesn't do anything to deal with them because their focused on small retailers and taverns when safeway is the single largest purveyor of this kind of problem.
- That's a tough question. I would say yes and no. it's not the street people that buy cheap beer. Well-dressed people buy cheap beer too. I don't know what the reason is, but drive fancy cars and buy cheap beers. If you ban cheap alcohol because of street people, that's not really the case. Some of the neighborhood people buy the cheap beers too.
- Doesn't make a difference. I'm not in that area. They just shove people down to quest field. They just go outside the boundary lines. They'll just keep on moving to places they can get what they want.
- Yes.
- I do not.
- Yes.
- I don't know. Depends what other things this money can be spent on.

Any additional comments?

- It's foolish and if it's abandoned or continued, it will have no impact on my business or on the alcoholics out on the street.
- Hopefully you got some of that down so the politicians will hear someone dissenting. You just got to get tough with them.
- Tell them to get tough with street drunks. It's insanity that these people can walk around and impact the lives of others. They don't do anything about the homeless problem or public inebriation. Giving them a house at a huge cost to tax payers isn't going to solve the problem. They need to get tough with these people and take care of the problem.

2009 - Service Provider Interviews – Summary

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at WSU contacted twelve social service professionals between June 4, 2009 and June 10, 2009 to conduct brief interviews about problems associated with chronic public inebriates. Questions dealt with peoples' opinions on the effectiveness of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. Of the twelve social service professionals included in the original sample, nine completed interviews. Their responses are summarized below.

When asked what impact the rules have on services provided by social service agencies, respondents were split. Some people didn't see any impact on the services provided. Those who indicated that the rules impacted the services provided by their agency stated that in some cases, clients are travelling outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas to purchase the beverages they have always consumed. In some cases, chronic public inebriates would alter their drinking habits so that they didn't have to travel out of the area. In cases where chronic public inebriates have to travel outside of the area to purchase alcohol products, respondents mentioned that the rules create problems for them because it becomes more difficult to track their clients.

Respondents felt that the rules were unlikely to significantly alter the behavior of chronic public inebriates. People would either switch what they drink to avoid travelling outside of the area, or panhandle and pool money to afford larger quantities of alcohol products. Nearly all of the service providers agreed that the rules didn't prevent chronic public inebriates from drinking. One respondent mentioned that one of his clients switched to hard alcohol because he couldn't get what he would normally drink, and that this 26-year old client died from overconsumption.

Service providers stated that the net result of the alcohol restrictions is to move people around instead of addressing the real problem of alcohol addiction. There are still many homeless people drinking in the streets. They're just not in the same areas they used to congregate. Service providers are still serving the same numbers of people for alcohol problems. There hasn't been any decrease in consumption.

Some positive benefits that resulted from the Alcohol Impact Areas include a dispersal of street behaviors. People have moved to new areas and tend to congregate in smaller groups. Those within the Alcohol Impact Areas have probably seen a decline in public inebriation. Those who didn't notice any positive benefits indicated that it would make more sense to talk to the people who live within Alcohol Impact Area zones. Some service providers felt that restricting access to high alcohol content products is a good idea because of the health impact, but that the rules fail to address the underlying issues.

Service providers are divided as to whether the restrictions should be continued, and several service providers indicated that they didn't feel like they were in a position to answer the question. One respondent felt that a public health perspective would be more useful than a criminal justice approach, and felt that regulations like the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions are ineffective at dealing with the problem. Some felt they needed more information and hoped to network with other service providers to get a wider perspective about this issue.

2009 - Service Provider Questions and Responses:

Over the past two years, have you seen an impact of the alcohol impact area rules on the services provided by your organization? What kinds of impact?

- There's been some impact in what we hear from the folks we serve in terms of what they're drinking and where they're getting it.
- No.
- No.
- I'm not a direct service provider. I couldn't really talk about the different specific areas and the impact on clients.
- Yes, have to travel farther to get people. Moves people from one area to another.
- I don't have any stats by geographic area. I can't tell you if we're picking up less people in the AIA. All I have is how many calls we've responded to and what the outcomes of the transports are. SPD might be able to get that information. Might have that database next year.
- We are at Harborview, which is right in the heart of the alcohol impact area or just outside the AIA, so our folks are switching to different beverages or going outside the impact area to buy what they want, so we've seen some diminishing.
- No.
- Yes. Basically a lot of people are moving out to the borders of the AIA. It's having the effect that I have to travel out of the downtown core to find them. When peoples' benefits expire, they're less likely to come back to get them reestablished, especially the most intensive alcoholics.

In your opinion, have chronic public inebriates changed their behavior as a consequence of the alcohol impact area restrictions? How have they changed?

- Changed where they purchase alcohol and what they are consuming.
- I think they've moved, I don't think their drinking has changed.
- No.
- My understanding from talking to service providers is not really. They go elsewhere if they're going to continue to drink.
- Not at all.

- Of course it's changed their behavior. It hasn't stopped their drinking. It's made them more creative as to how they get their alcohol. Panhandling has increased because they can't buy single cans. They pool money to buy six cans. More movement towards the south because they can buy stronger, cheaper alcohol. We've been picking up more people there.
- Some of them are switching to regular beer and others are going outside the AIA. The CPI population is a remarkably mobile group of people.
- No, I don't think so
- It affects some more than others. Some people change what they're drinking. I had one client who was about 26 die up at Harborview just the other day. He couldn't get what he would usually drink, so he just started drinking hard liquor. The really grave cases, the ones who drink high octane single cans set up shop closer to where they can purchase their brands.

Do you think the alcohol impact area restrictions have been effective at dealing with chronic public inebriation? Why or why not?

- No, hasn't affected the underlying problem of an addiction to alcohol.
- I think it's just scattered the problem throughout multiple neighborhoods.
- No. They just push the problem around. It's not going to stop people from drinking. It pushes people off Capitol Hill and over to Ballard. There hasn't been any decrease in consumption.
- Not terribly. It pushes people, people move around.
- No. The net effect is simply to move people. It doesn't address the problem of people not having housing and drinking in public. It creates a false image that there are not people that are addicted to alcohol.
- I tend to say not necessarily, but I don't know. We're still responding to the same number of calls. We're still in business and we still have the same catchment area, haven't had to expand that.
- No. if they want it they will find it.
- It's been a contributing factor. I don't think it's the only factor. There have been some changes in what we've seen, but it's hard to tell if it's from these restrictions.
- Depends on what you mean by dealing with it.

Have there been any positive benefits of the alcohol impact area restrictions?

- Yes, led to some dispersal of street behaviors, where that's happening, the size of groups.
- The folks in pioneer square have seen a decline in public inebriation.
- It's not really our area. There have probably been positive benefits for some people, but we're a service provider.
- Probably yes, but it's hard to say because I'm not on the ground and it is something that is very sight and geographically specific and I'm not out there to get a feel for the impact.
- No.
- I think there have been. Some of the stuff that's out there is just horrible. It's like poison in a can. Restricting access has got to be good.
- No, but I think you can get better information from the neighborhood people. I'm thinking that was the whole power behind it was to clean up the streets better.
- Yes. It's because of multiple approaches. The 1811 building, housing for chronic public inebriates and the sales restrictions have had some positive influence.
- If there are, they're not apparent to me. I don't see any changes in behavior just because they change where they can sell certain kinds of alcohol. They're moving people around. They're still dying out here.

Do you think the alcohol impact area restrictions should be continued?

- Yes
- No.
- I don't really have an opinion about that.
- It really depends on the outcomes of what you're learning.
- No.
- Yes. I don't think it hurts anything.
- Yes.
- I don't really have an opinion to support it. I don't know what the motivation was to create it. It was probably more to do with the development association or something. If the goal was to clean up the downtown and scatter them out of sight it was probably pretty effective to an extent. It's probably had a minimal impact on that, for the chamber of commerce. From what I'm seeing on the streets. There are other ways to deal with chronic public inebriation. The police are pretty good at dealing with them. The alcohol impact area is one thing that was done to address that situation, whether it is criminal justice or health perspective. I see this as more of a criminal justice approach.

Any additional comments?

- When this was being looked at, there was a focus group I attended and I think what we ended up focusing on there is that more than the AIA is the housing project for the population, at 1811 Eastlake that brought chronic public inebriates into a safe setting where they can drink. I think any analysis of this situation has to take this into account.
- I'm a nurse, but I travel around to see these people and the rules aren't having a human impact.

IX. SECONDARY DATA - METHODS

Working with the WSLCB and the City of Seattle, the SESRC identified a number of secondary data that could be used as evaluation measures for before-and-after comparisons of the Seattle Alcohol Impact Area implementation. The following secondary data on police service calls and emergency medical incidents were available for the evaluation and were provided by the City of Seattle Police Department and Fire Department to SESRC for this evaluation.

- Monthly number of police service calls from 2003 through 2008 for the following offenses within each of the two Alcohol Impact Areas and in the remainder of the City of Seattle:
 - Drinking in public
 - Trespass and parks exclusion
 - Person down
 - Shoplifting
 - Car prowls
 - Miscellaneous misdemeanors

- Monthly number of emergency medical service incidents from 2003 through 2008 within each of the two Alcohol Impact Areas, within one mile surrounding each of the two Alcohol Impact Areas, and in the remainder of the City of Seattle.

The Washington State Department of Revenue provided gross sales data for 2004 through 2008 for all retailers that have liquor licenses to sell alcohol within the two Alcohol Impact Areas as well as within one mile surrounding each area. These data included only businesses in these geographic areas that had any taxable retail sales including those businesses that sell alcohol “to go” products, but also include some businesses that do not sell “to go” alcohol products. The data for analysis was restricted to annual taxable sales from 2004 through 2008 of retailers with liquor licenses to sell alcohol products “to go” in each of the Alcohol Impact Areas, and retailers within one mile surrounding each of the Alcohol Impact Areas.

The trend in these data for the three years prior to the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Areas was the main concern of the first phase of the study and is described in the pre-assessment report (SESRC Data Report 06-055). In the present report, we continue the analysis of these trends over the entire period from 2003 through 2008 for which data are available.

X. SECONDARY DATA RESULTS: POLICE SERVICE CALLS

The police service call data are organized by year and by Central Core Alcohol Impact Area, North Alcohol Impact Area, and other areas of the city of Seattle. Data on six types of police service calls are analyzed, three of which are alcohol related: drinking in public, person down, and trespass & park exclusions; and three that are not directly related to alcohol: car prowls, shoplifting, and miscellaneous misdemeanors. The main findings of the analysis of the police service call data tables and charts on the following pages include:

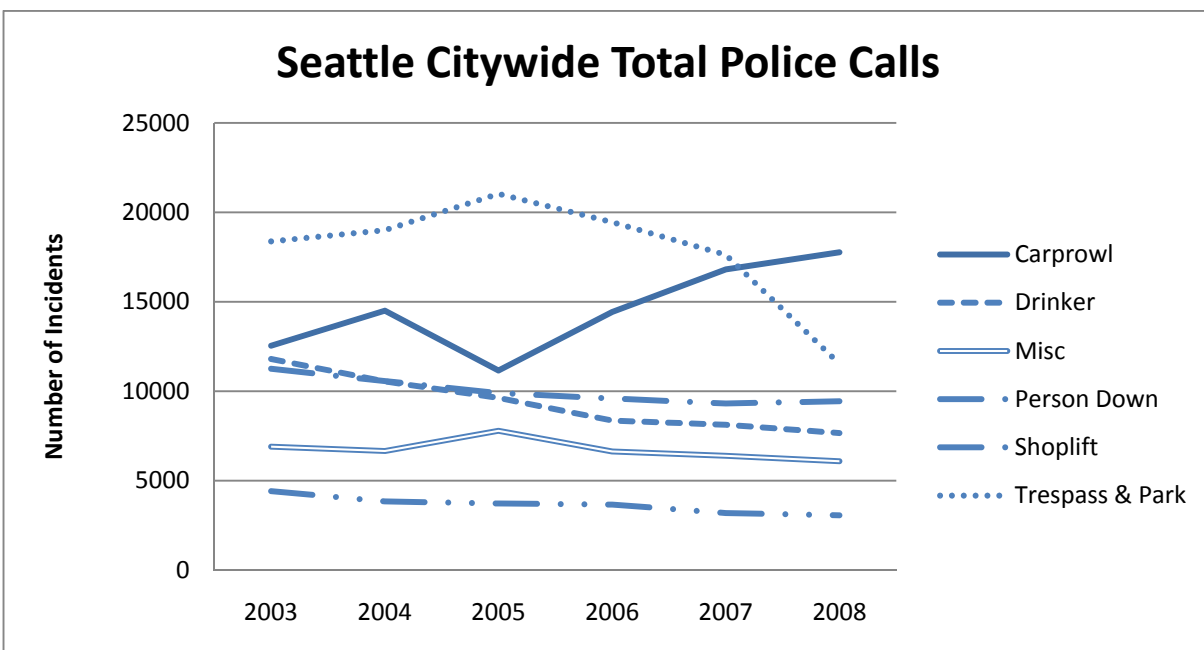
- Data on total citywide police service calls by year and type of offense.
- Data on central core Alcohol Impact Area police service calls by year and type of offense.
- Data on north Alcohol Impact Area police service calls by year and type of offense.
- Data on police service calls in the other non-alcohol impact area parts of the city by year and type of offense.
- Data comparing the average number of police service calls pre and post implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions, by type of offense and by geographic area.
- The percentage distribution of police service calls pre and post implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions.

To examine whether there is a dispersion effect of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions, such that chronic public inebriates leave the restricted areas, we examined the distribution of police service calls before and after the restrictions went into effect. For all six types of police calls combined, there is a decline citywide between pre and post Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. However, the decline is due largely to decreases in alcohol-related police calls within the Central Core and North Alcohol Impact Areas, and increases in other kinds of police calls outside these areas. However, the percentage distribution of police calls between the Alcohol Impact Areas and the other areas of Seattle has remained relatively constant between the pre and post periods, indicating that there has been no dispersion effect directly attributable to the alcohol restrictions.

Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Drinking in Public” has decreased by 35% from 2003 to 2008. Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Trespass and Park Exclusions” has decreased by 37% from 2003 to 2008. Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Person Down” has decreased by 31% from 2003 to 2008. There are also some decreases in non-alcohol related police service calls, but they are not as large, and some have increased from 2003 to 2008. “Shoplifting” has decreased 17% citywide. “Miscellaneous misdemeanors” have decreased 12% citywide. However, “Car prowls” have increased citywide by almost 42%.

The table below displays the total number of police service calls for the six offenses included in this evaluation, for the years 2003 through 2008. As shown in the chart below, there are declines citywide for five of the six offenses, with only car prowls showing an increase over this time period.

Seattle Citywide Total Police Calls							
MIR Codes	Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
61,63	<i>Carprowl</i>	12545	14509	11164	14433	16809	17775
176	<i>Drinker</i>	11806	10555	9627	8359	8132	7659
170	<i>Misc</i>	6904	6658	7788	6634	6395	6089
330	<i>Person Down</i>	4417	3839	3724	3662	3192	3063
64	<i>Shoplift</i>	11260	10570	9897	9596	9315	9443
160-167,171	<i>Trespass & Park</i>	18378	19002	21032	19450	17627	11533
	Total	65310	65133	63232	62134	61470	55562

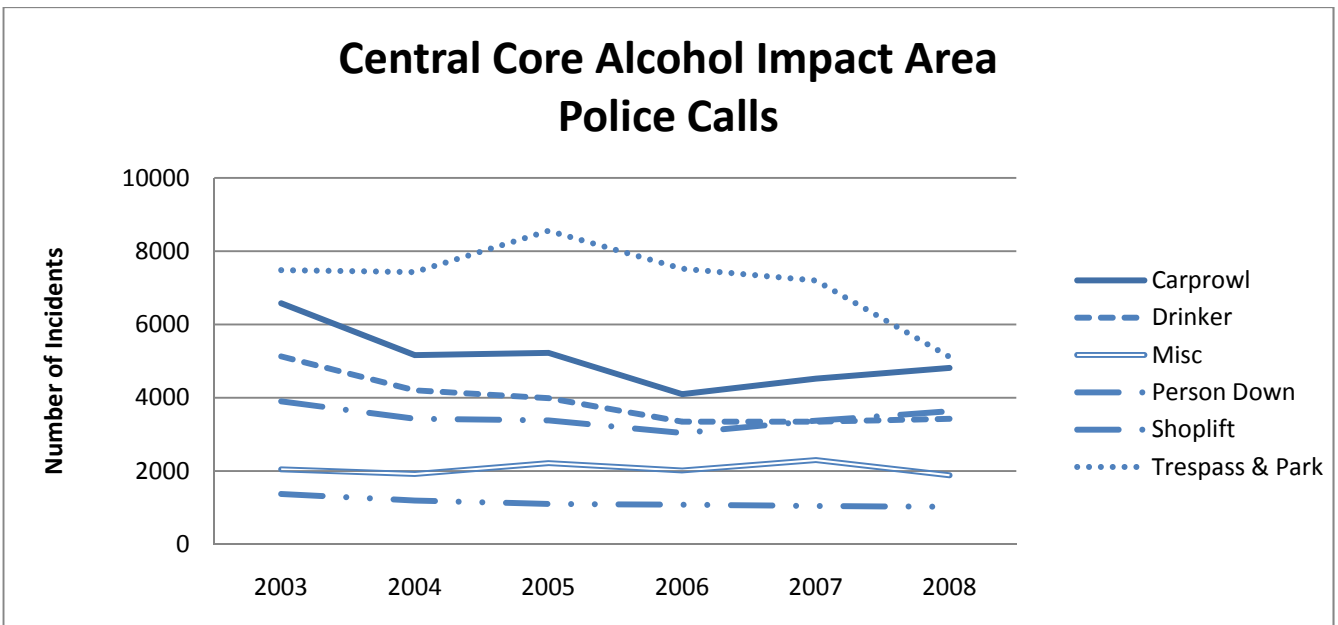


Within the Central Core area the number of police service calls for all offenses have decreased between 2003 and 2008. The decrease in the number of police service calls for “drinking in public” is about 33%. The decrease in the number of police service calls for “trespass and park exclusions” within the Central Core is about 32%. Within the Central Core area the decrease in the number of police service calls for “person down” is about 25%. Car prowls have decreased by almost 27% in the central core area. Shoplifting has decreased by 7% in the Central Core. Miscellaneous misdemeanors have decreased by 8% in the Central Core.

Central Core Alcohol Impact Area Data

Central Core Alcohol Impact Area Police Service Calls by Incident Type * Year Crosstabulation

Count	Year						Total
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Carprowl	6578	5162	5225	4100	4523	4816	30404
Drinkers	5129	4206	3991	3348	3347	3428	23449
Misc	2049	1919	2216	2015	2299	1888	12386
Person Down	1376	1195	1106	1083	1047	1028	6835
Shoplift	3903	3428	3385	3038	3374	3633	20761
Trespass&park	7482	7428	8556	7522	7196	5117	43301
Total	26517	23338	24479	21106	21786	19910	137136



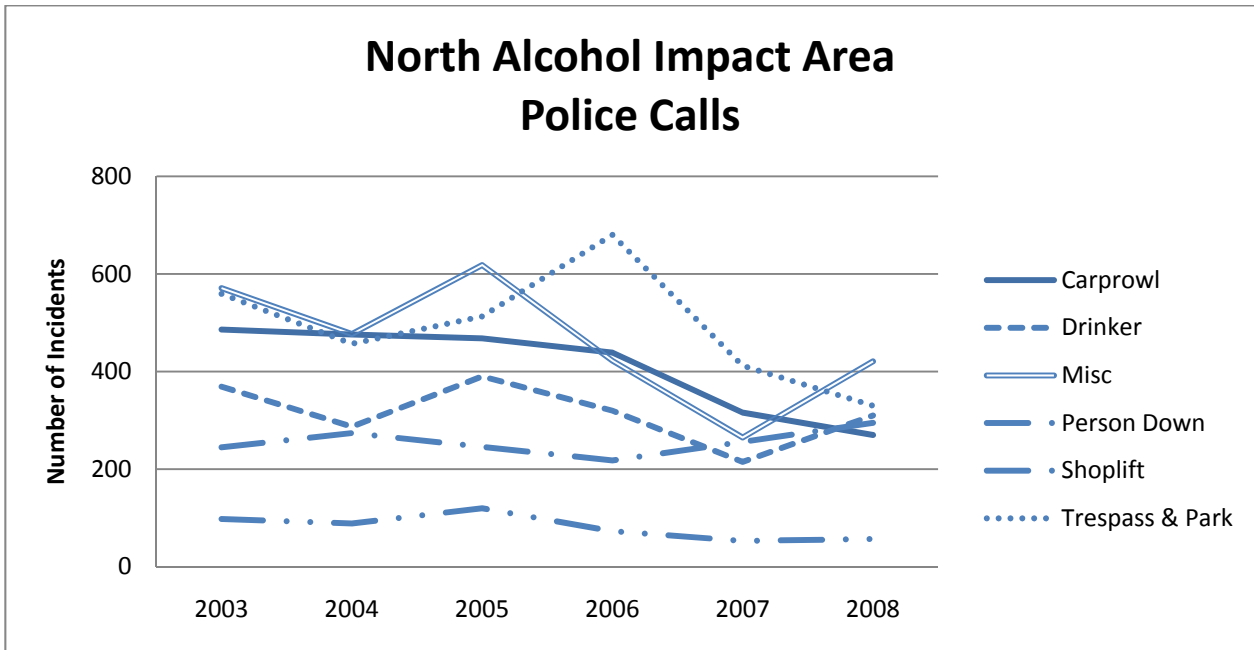
In the North area, there has been a 16% decrease in “drinking in public” a 41% decrease in “trespass and park exclusions” and a 42% decrease in “person down” between 2003 and 2008.

Miscellaneous misdemeanors have decreased by over 26% in the North area. Car prowls have decreased by over 44% in the North area. But, shoplifting has increased by 20% in the North area.

North Alcohol Impact Area Data

North Alcohol Impact Area Police Service Calls by Incident Type * Year Crosstabulation

Count	Year						Total
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Carprowls	486	476	468	439	316	270	2455
Drinkers	369	287	390	320	215	310	1891
Misc	571	477	618	422	265	421	2774
Person Down	98	89	120	73	53	57	490
Shoplift	245	274	246	218	256	295	1534
Trespass & Park	559	457	513	680	412	330	2951
Total	2328	2060	2355	2152	1517	1683	12095

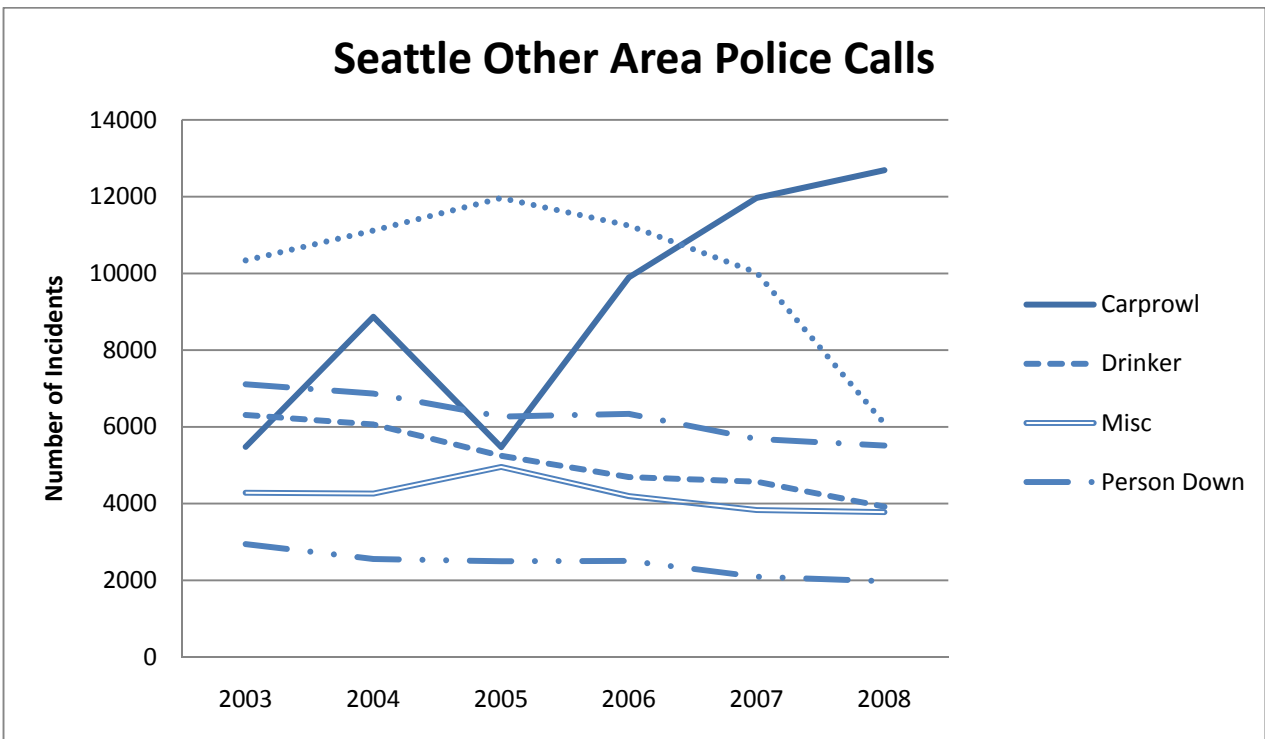


In the other areas of Seattle the decrease in “drinking in public” is over 27%; the decline in “person down” is almost 29%; and the decrease in “trespass and park exclusions is over 41% between 2003 and 2008.

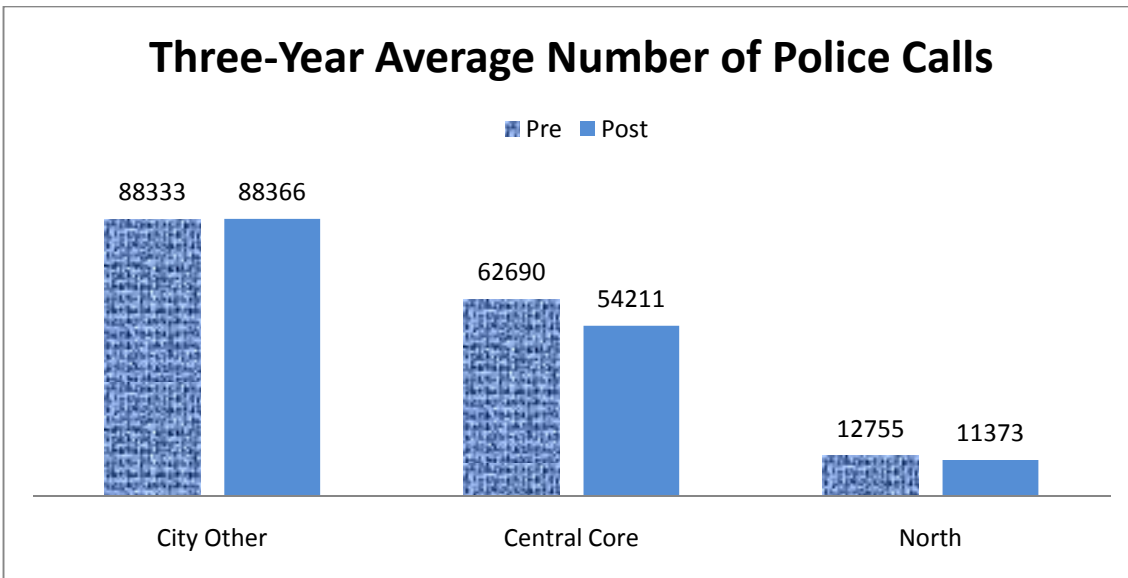
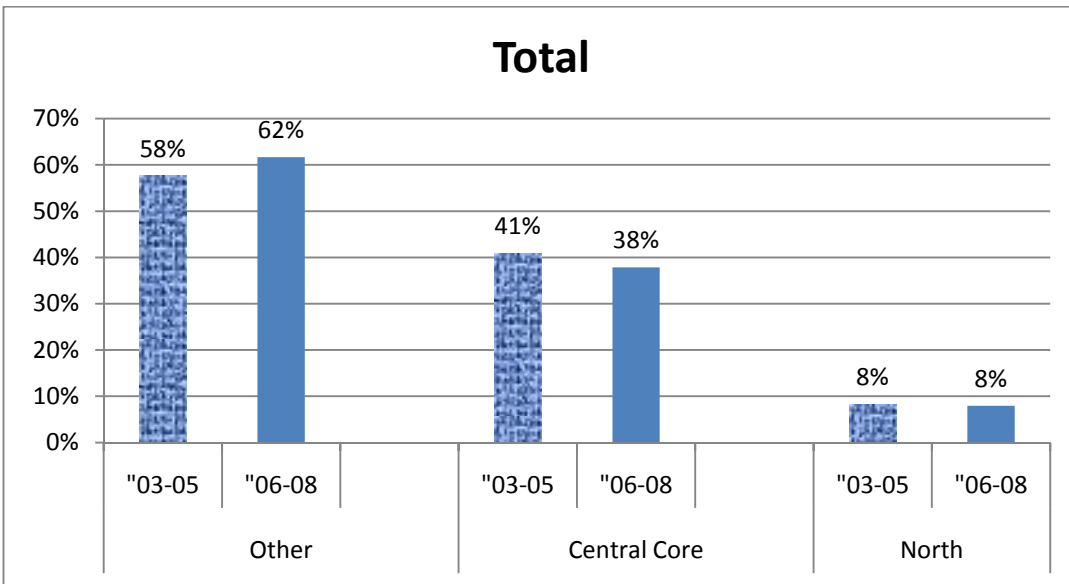
“Miscellaneous misdemeanors” have decreased by 11% in the other areas of Seattle. Shoplifting has decreased by 20% in the other areas of Seattle. However, “car prowls” have increased by 118% in the non-Alcohol Impact areas.

Seattle Other Area Police Calls by Type and Year

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Carprowl	5481	8871	5471	9894	11970	12689
Drinker	6308	6062	5246	4691	4570	3921
Misc	4284	4262	4954	4197	3831	3780
Person Down	2943	2555	2498	2506	2092	1978
Shoplift	7112	6868	6266	6340	5685	5515
Trespass & Park	10337	11117	11963	11248	10019	6086
Total	36465	39735	36398	38876	38167	33969



Incident Type	Pre	Post
Car prowl	38218	49017
Drinker	31988	24150
Misc	21350	19118
Person Down	11980	9917
Shoplift	31727	28354
Trespass & Park	58412	48610
Total	199687	185187

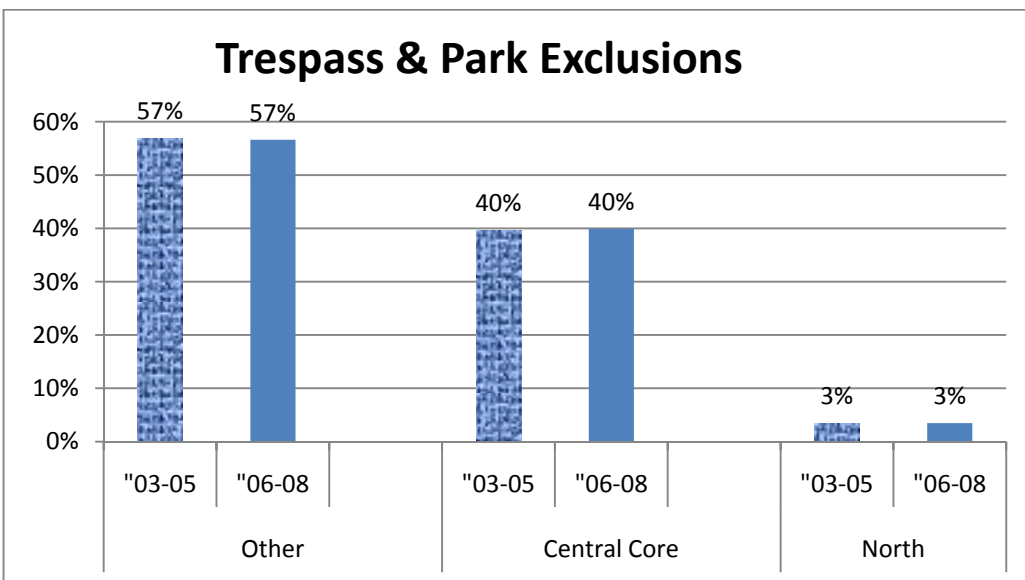
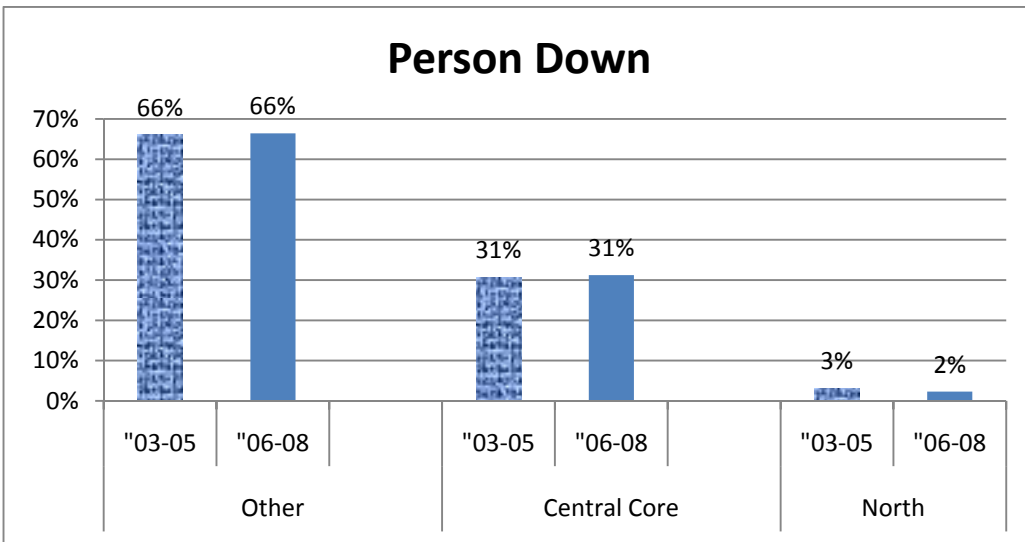
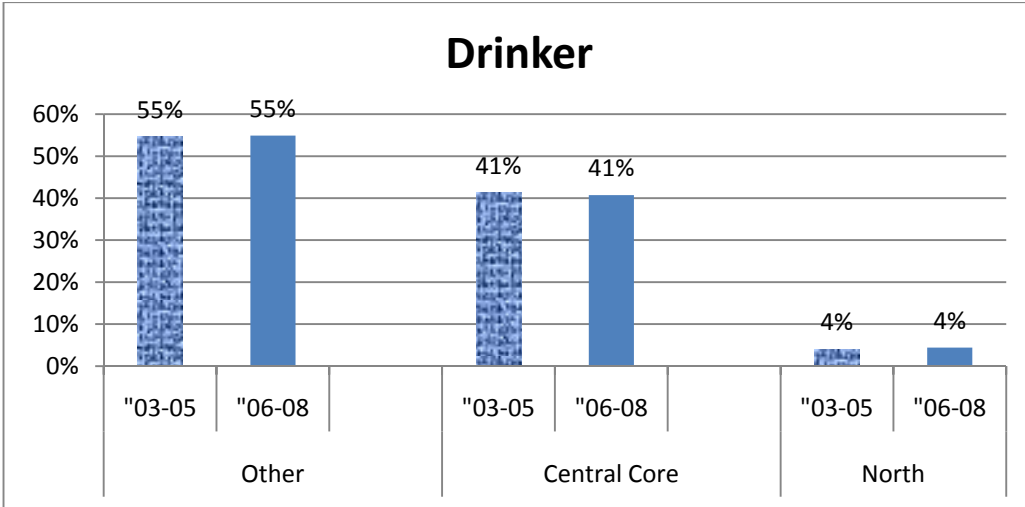


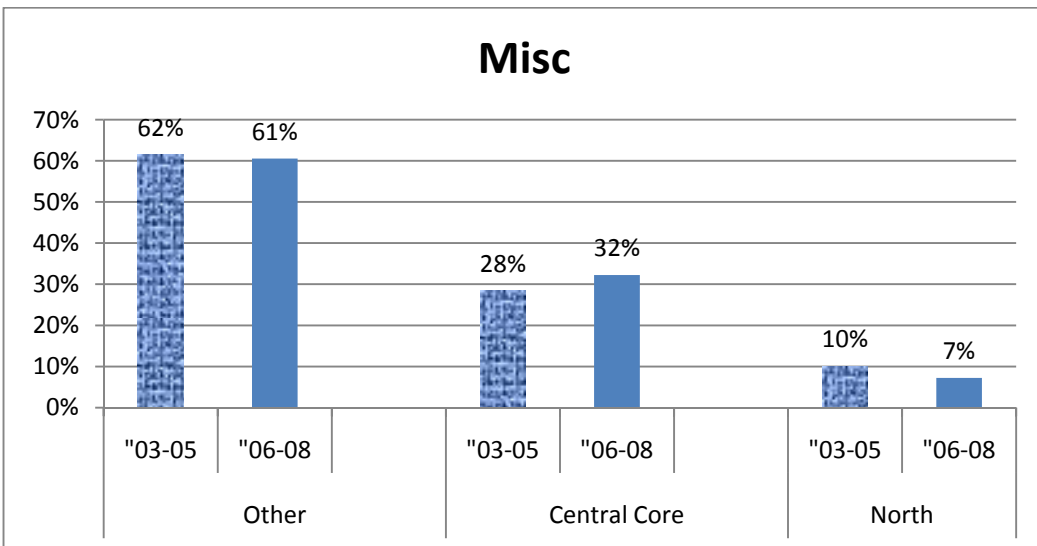
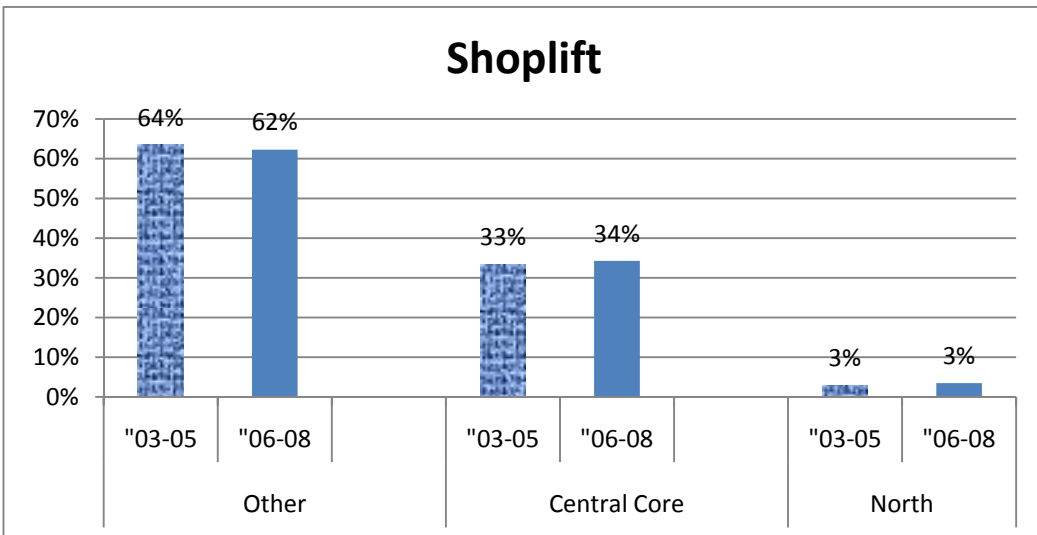
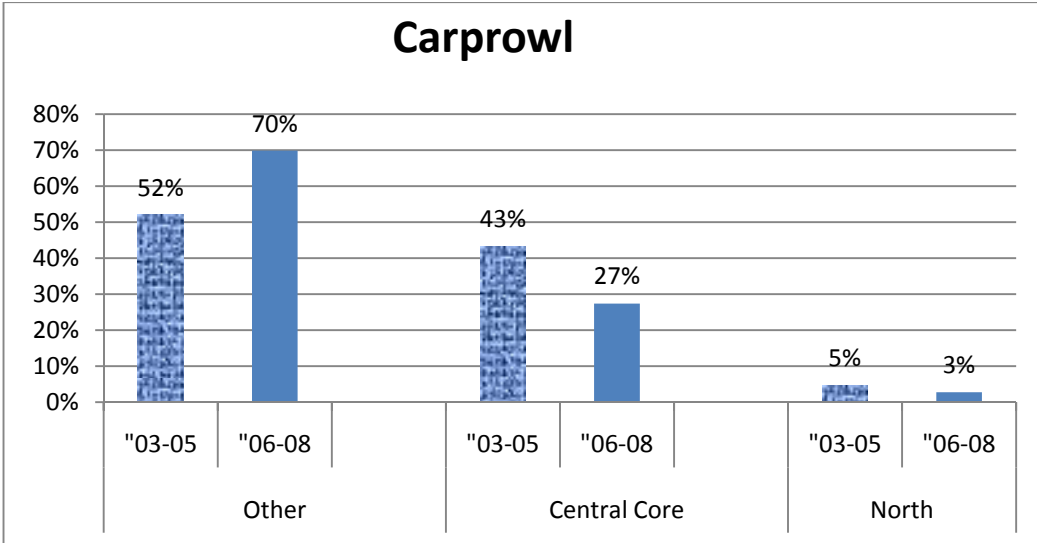
There is little evidence of a dispersion effect or that police service calls for alcohol-related offenses have increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2003 to 2008 period. The number of police service calls for alcohol-related offenses outside the Alcohol Impact Areas has declined at the same rate or higher than within the Alcohol Impact Areas. More importantly, as shown by the tables below and the charts on the following pages, the percentage distribution of police calls between the Alcohol Impact Areas and the other areas of Seattle has remained relatively constant between the pre and post periods.

Seattle Central Core Police Calls			Percent of Citywide Total	
Type	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Car prowl	13482	10228	43%	27%
Drinker	10665	7838	41%	41%
Misc	4707	4943	28%	32%
Person Down	2940	2473	31%	31%
Shoplift	8459	7623	33%	34%
Trespass & Park	17762	16424	40%	40%
Total	62690	54211	41%	38%

Seattle North Area Police Calls			Percent of Citywide Total	
Type	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Car prowl	1430	1025	5%	3%
Drinker	1046	845	4%	4%
Misc	1666	1108	10%	7%
Person Down	307	183	3%	2%
Shoplift	765	769	3%	3%
Trespass & Park	1529	1422	3%	3%
Total	12755	11373	8%	8%

Seattle Other Area Police Calls			Percent of Citywide Total	
Type	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Car prowl	16176	26094	52%	70%
Drinker	14119	10568	55%	55%
Misc	10197	9288	62%	61%
Person Down	6331	5257	66%	66%
Shoplift	16069	13863	64%	62%
Trespass & Park	25442	23296	57%	57%
Total	88333	88366	58%	62%





XI. SECONDARY DATA RESULTS: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The emergency medical services (EMS) data are organized by year and by geographic area including the following:

- Pioneer square Alcohol Impact Area
- Central Core Alcohol Impact Area
- North Alcohol Impact Area
- within one mile surrounding the central core
- within one mile surrounding the north area
- other the remaining areas of the city of Seattle

In addition to examining total emergency medical service calls for all reasons, we separated EMS calls that are alcohol-related from those that are drug-related. The main findings of the analysis of the emergency medical service calls data is shown in the tables and charts on the following pages and includes:

- Summary of EMS incidents by region, by year, and by type
- Monthly numbers of all EMS incidents by region for 2003 to 2005.
- Monthly numbers of all EMS incidents by region for 2006 to 2008.
- Monthly numbers of alcohol-related EMS incidents by region for 2003 to 2005.
- Monthly numbers of alcohol-related EMS incidents by region for 2006 to 2008.
- Monthly numbers of drug-related EMS incidents by region for 2003 to 2005.
- Monthly numbers of drug-related EMS incidents by region for 2006 to 2008.

Seattle Emergency Medical Service Alcohol and Drug Related Incident Summary 2003-2008

Alcohol and Drug EMS Incidents Combined

Year * Region Crosstabulation

Count	Region			Total
	Other Areas	Alcohol impact areas	Within one mile	
2003	554	1246	463	2263
2004	583	1340	540	2463
2005	659	1484	631	2774
2006	710	1691	678	3079
2007	730	1628	679	3037
2008	747	1688	747	3182
Total	3983	9077	3738	16798

Alcohol-Related EMS Incidents

Year * Region Crosstabulation for Alcohol Incidents

Count	Region			Total
	Other Areas	Alcohol impact areas	Within one mile	
2003	395	864	348	1607
2004	434	993	425	1852
2005	485	1048	495	2028
2006	516	1252	521	2289
2007	531	1230	543	2304
2008	551	1303	620	2474
Total	2912	6690	2952	12554

Drug-Related EMS Incidents

Year * Region * Crosstabulation for Drug Incidents

Count	Region			Total
	Other Areas	Alcohol impact areas	Within one mile	
2003	210	483	141	834
2004	195	445	148	788
2005	220	540	171	931
2006	245	549	205	999
2007	261	506	175	942
2008	252	520	182	954
Total	1383	3043	1022	5448

2003 to 2005 Total Emergency Medical Service Incidents by Month-Year and Region
 Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

Count

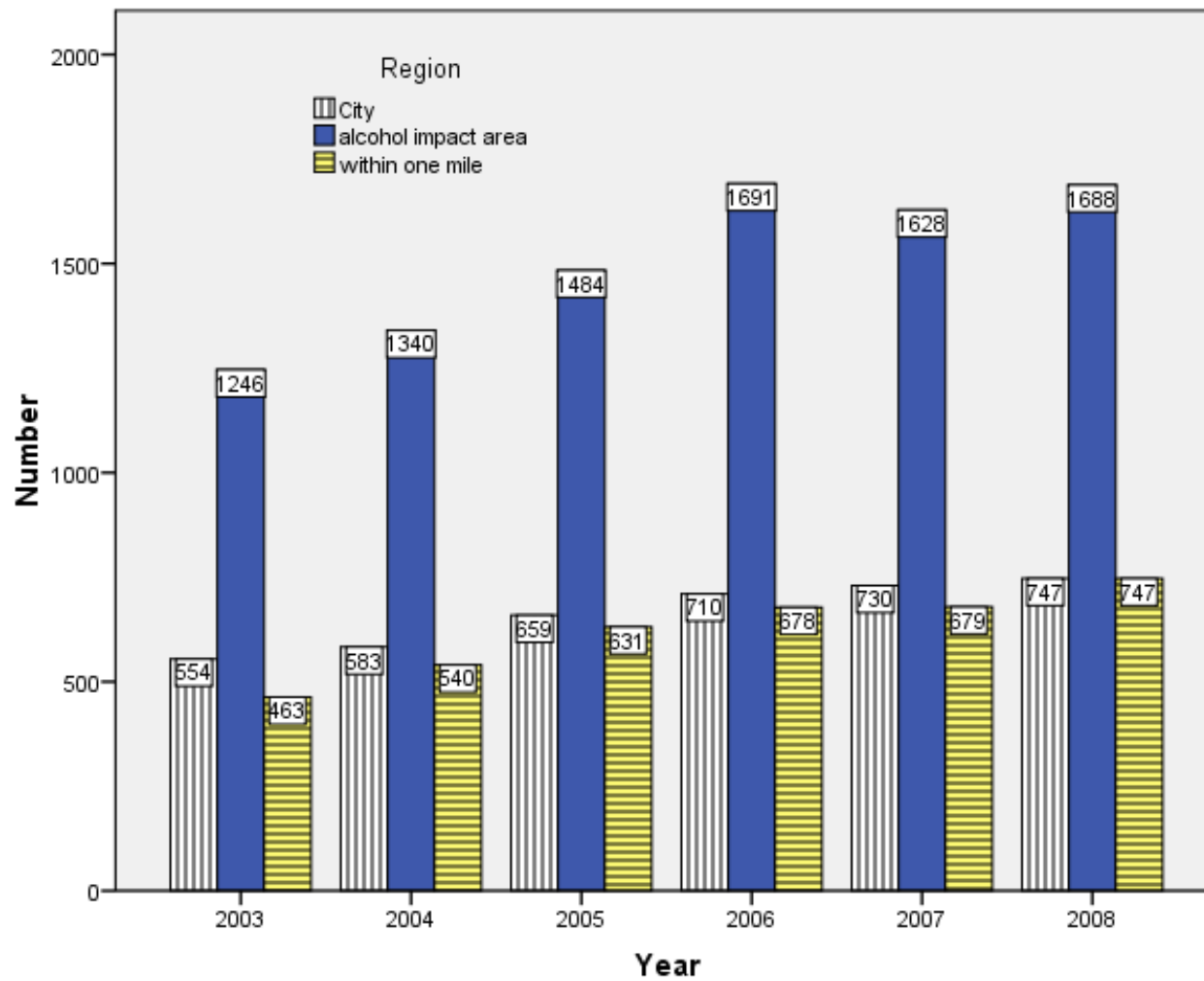
	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2003	47	8	9	85	8	16	173
FEB 2003	41	14	6	77	23	21	182
MAR 2003	39	4	4	83	18	18	166
APR 2003	45	11	5	84	21	24	190
MAY 2003	55	12	6	99	20	16	208
JUN 2003	51	11	7	84	31	21	205
JUL 2003	50	13	2	91	29	17	202
AUG 2003	43	10	7	106	15	15	196
SEP 2003	57	14	4	77	27	20	199
OCT 2003	49	10	1	99	23	15	197
NOV 2003	38	4	5	76	13	15	151
DEC 2003	41	10	5	103	20	15	194
JAN 2004	36	7	1	81	18	16	159
FEB 2004	43	6	4	69	26	14	162
MAR 2004	46	8	2	68	22	12	158
APR 2004	53	11	5	109	25	16	219
MAY 2004	48	8	6	117	33	22	234
JUN 2004	50	7	2	135	25	26	245
JUL 2004	40	22	7	132	28	25	254
AUG 2004	69	12	5	112	20	28	246
SEP 2004	62	11	5	102	25	26	231
OCT 2004	47	18	11	72	25	24	197
NOV 2004	40	10	5	69	22	15	161
DEC 2004	50	14	3	84	29	17	197
JAN 2005	55	15	3	100	30	15	218
FEB 2005	52	19	3	83	31	15	203
MAR 2005	49	14	6	95	22	18	204
APR 2005	59	16	9	110	33	22	249
MAY 2005	59	19	15	100	29	32	254
JUN 2005	45	12	13	105	24	30	229
JUL 2005	55	15	9	101	36	25	241
AUG 2005	58	19	7	91	33	25	233
SEP 2005	65	22	20	95	30	18	250
OCT 2005	53	13	16	75	45	24	226
NOV 2005	59	16	12	87	34	10	218
DEC 2005	54	24	10	115	27	19	249
Total	1803	459	240	3371	920	707	7500

2006 to 2008 Total Emergency Medical Service Incidents by Month-Year and Region

Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

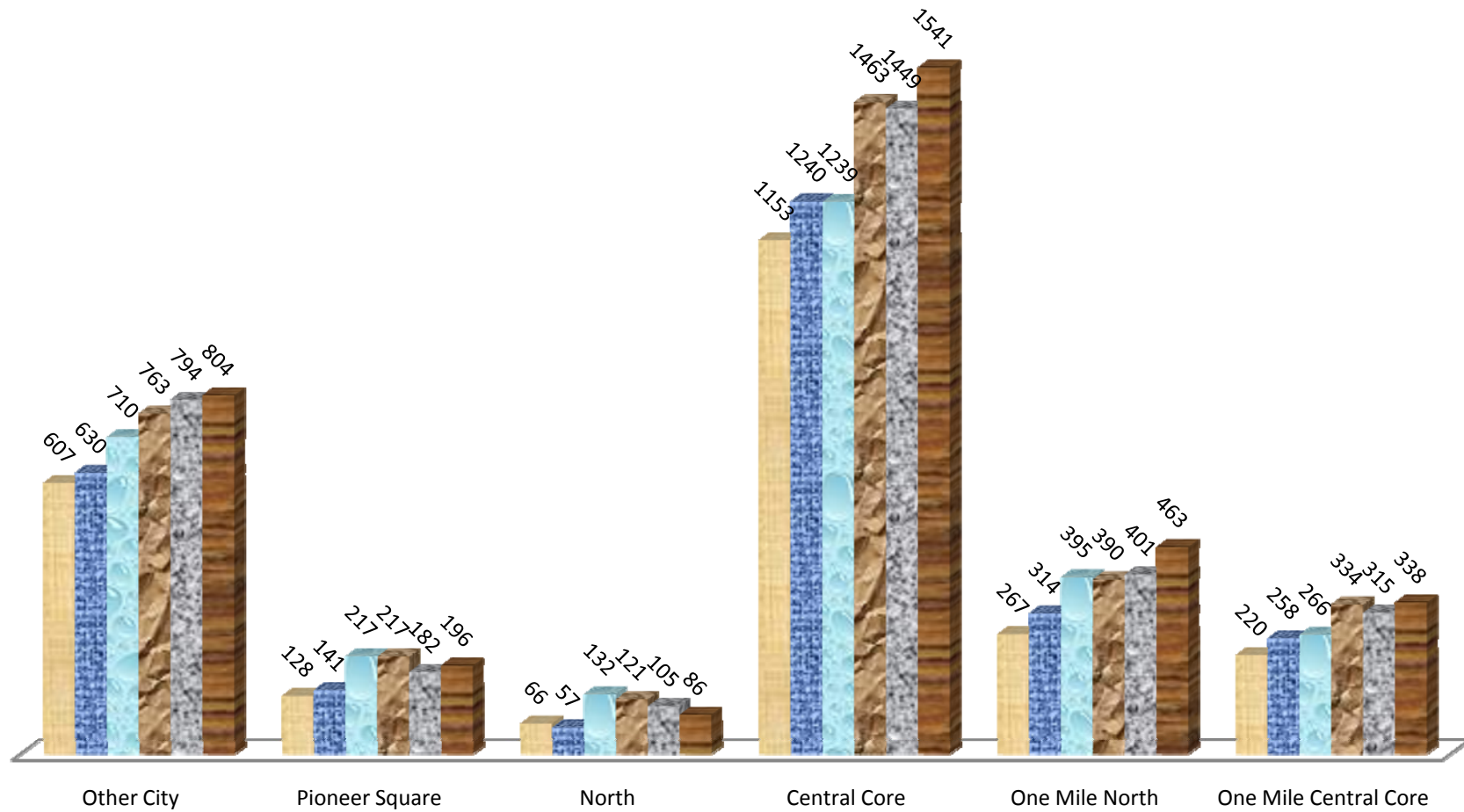
Count	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2006	50	16	7	110	22	22	227
FEB 2006	45	11	3	101	25	23	208
MAR 2006	49	24	18	113	25	26	255
APR 2006	57	18	13	108	29	30	255
MAY 2006	63	17	8	140	35	32	295
JUN 2006	77	22	9	127	31	31	297
JUL 2006	63	25	12	143	39	34	316
AUG 2006	77	12	10	122	37	25	283
SEP 2006	64	16	7	111	35	15	248
OCT 2006	61	11	13	100	26	24	235
NOV 2006	43	13	9	94	25	24	208
DEC 2006	63	15	6	107	36	25	252
JAN 2007	55	11	10	106	25	16	223
FEB 2007	53	11	9	96	35	20	224
MAR 2007	53	19	9	130	26	21	258
APR 2007	53	13	5	120	29	25	245
MAY 2007	67	18	16	105	28	32	266
JUN 2007	68	14	6	121	32	24	265
JUL 2007	49	24	9	135	42	29	288
AUG 2007	75	14	7	110	45	25	276
SEP 2007	74	7	13	124	32	29	279
OCT 2007	73	11	6	112	32	27	261
NOV 2007	53	8	5	93	21	26	206
DEC 2007	59	15	3	113	33	23	246
JAN 2008	49	25	6	96	27	18	221
FEB 2008	61	11	9	108	32	20	241
MAR 2008	75	18	11	124	27	29	284
APR 2008	57	9	6	114	41	24	251
MAY 2008	63	19	11	141	36	24	294
JUN 2008	57	22	7	144	37	29	296
JUL 2008	62	13	3	107	34	19	238
AUG 2008	74	15	4	150	50	31	324
SEP 2008	59	9	2	105	32	27	234
OCT 2008	65	10	10	104	37	31	257
NOV 2008	66	15	11	99	47	29	267
DEC 2008	60	19	4	127	34	31	275
Total	2192	550	297	4160	1179	920	9298

Total EMS Incidents by Year and Region



Total EMS Incidents by Area

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008



2003 to 2005 Emergency Medical Service Alcohol Related Incidents by Month-Year and Region
 Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

Count

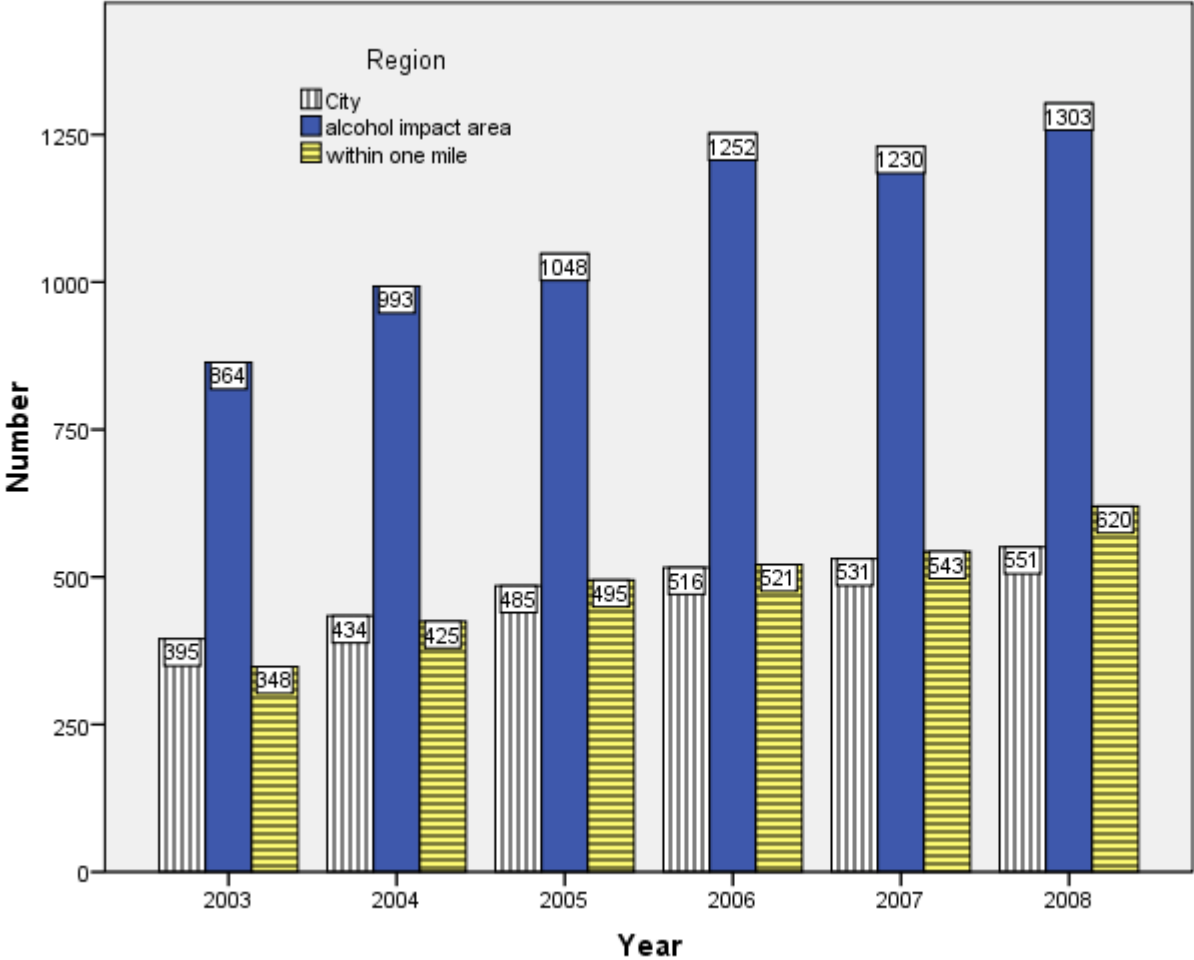
	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2003	33	7	8	55	8	13	124
FEB 2003	28	11	6	56	18	17	136
MAR 2003	26	3	4	57	14	15	119
APR 2003	24	9	5	51	19	16	124
MAY 2003	47	10	4	66	13	11	151
JUN 2003	36	8	7	54	24	13	142
JUL 2003	34	9	2	70	25	8	148
AUG 2003	35	8	7	72	13	10	145
SEP 2003	43	12	3	49	19	18	144
OCT 2003	37	6	1	59	18	7	128
NOV 2003	25	4	5	53	10	9	106
DEC 2003	29	8	5	70	16	12	140
JAN 2004	29	3	1	60	15	12	120
FEB 2004	31	5	3	50	22	9	120
MAR 2004	40	7	2	42	17	11	119
APR 2004	33	11	3	86	22	11	166
MAY 2004	33	5	4	89	27	17	175
JUN 2004	39	5	2	100	18	19	183
JUL 2004	34	18	6	97	24	18	197
AUG 2004	49	12	5	81	15	20	182
SEP 2004	44	10	4	79	19	26	182
OCT 2004	37	16	10	52	23	19	157
NOV 2004	26	8	2	43	16	9	104
DEC 2004	39	11	2	59	24	12	147
JAN 2005	37	12	2	65	28	12	156
FEB 2005	38	14	3	62	22	13	152
MAR 2005	33	10	6	68	19	9	145
APR 2005	44	11	6	73	26	16	176
MAY 2005	45	16	13	72	23	27	196
JUN 2005	36	11	12	67	19	21	166
JUL 2005	45	13	8	63	30	20	179
AUG 2005	42	13	6	63	25	17	166
SEP 2005	48	20	14	62	23	12	179
OCT 2005	40	12	12	57	35	19	175
NOV 2005	42	14	8	60	28	8	160
DEC 2005	39	18	8	74	24	15	178
Total	1320	370	199	2336	741	521	5487

2006 to 2008 Emergency Medical Service Alcohol Related Incidents by Month-Year and Region
 Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

Count

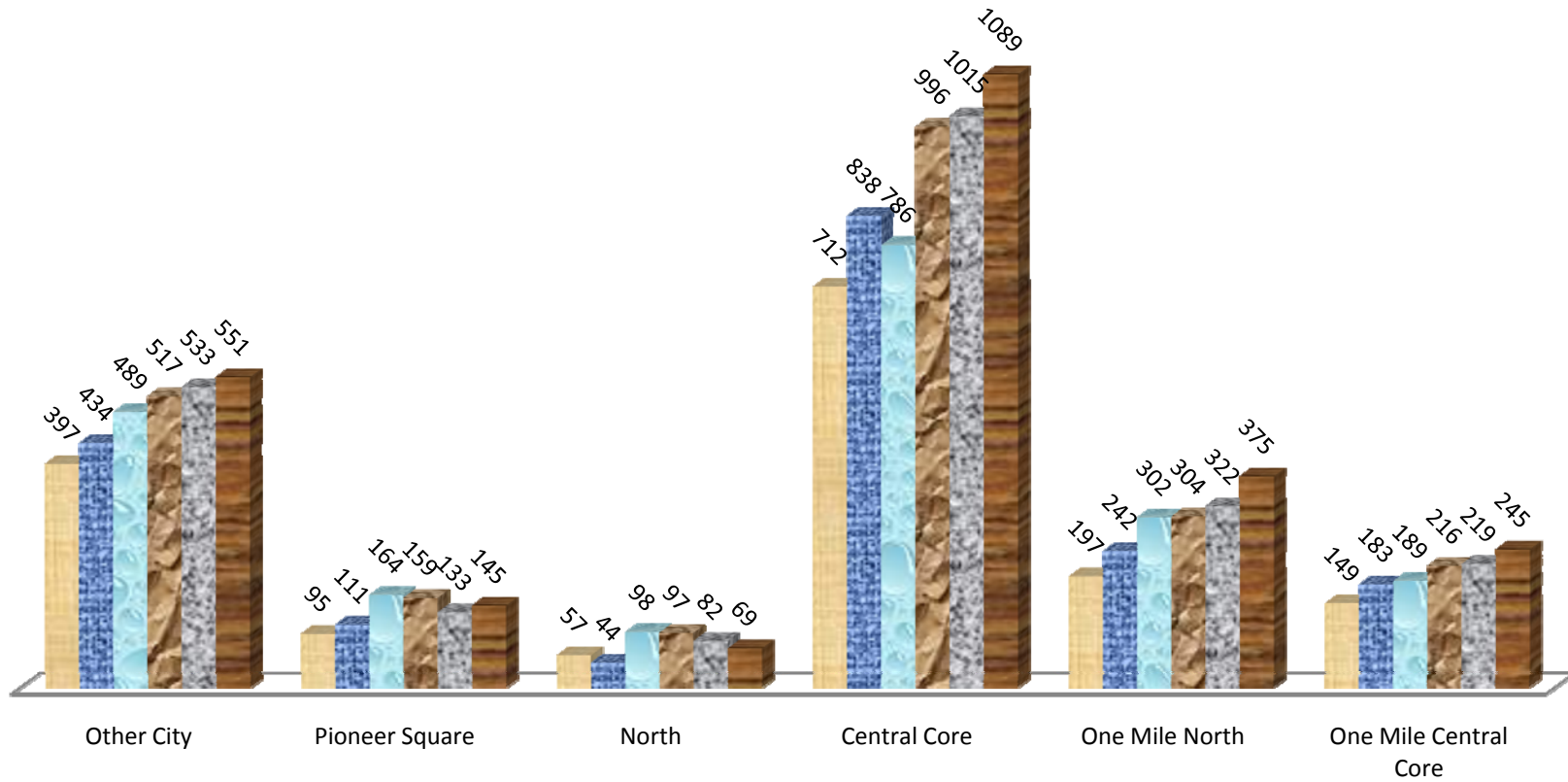
	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2006	38	14	5	79	20	17	173
FEB 2006	29	10	2	68	22	18	149
MAR 2006	33	17	17	84	21	18	190
APR 2006	37	16	8	72	23	20	176
MAY 2006	48	13	8	104	29	22	224
JUN 2006	52	17	7	94	20	21	211
JUL 2006	40	19	12	107	31	25	234
AUG 2006	64	10	8	89	32	17	220
SEP 2006	53	14	4	76	30	9	186
OCT 2006	43	9	12	79	23	17	183
NOV 2006	31	12	8	71	20	14	156
DEC 2006	49	8	6	73	33	18	187
JAN 2007	32	6	9	79	22	12	160
FEB 2007	42	10	7	74	27	15	175
MAR 2007	32	16	8	97	24	14	191
APR 2007	32	12	4	82	21	18	169
MAY 2007	57	14	13	71	23	23	201
JUN 2007	52	12	5	92	28	17	206
JUL 2007	34	22	8	99	36	23	222
AUG 2007	60	10	5	85	39	19	218
SEP 2007	60	6	10	91	26	24	217
OCT 2007	54	9	6	89	28	20	206
NOV 2007	38	6	4	71	19	20	158
DEC 2007	40	10	3	85	29	14	181
JAN 2008	33	18	4	69	23	16	163
FEB 2008	41	9	9	84	29	14	186
MAR 2008	55	14	10	84	22	25	210
APR 2008	43	7	4	78	33	21	186
MAY 2008	44	15	9	116	35	17	236
JUN 2008	40	21	4	108	34	19	226
JUL 2008	54	11	3	94	27	15	204
AUG 2008	56	10	2	115	41	25	249
SEP 2008	46	4	2	75	29	21	177
OCT 2008	43	6	8	86	31	25	199
NOV 2008	52	13	10	77	43	25	220
DEC 2008	44	17	4	103	28	22	218
Total	1601	437	248	3100	1001	680	7067

Alcohol EMS Incidents by Year and Region



Alcohol-Related EMS Incidents by Area

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008



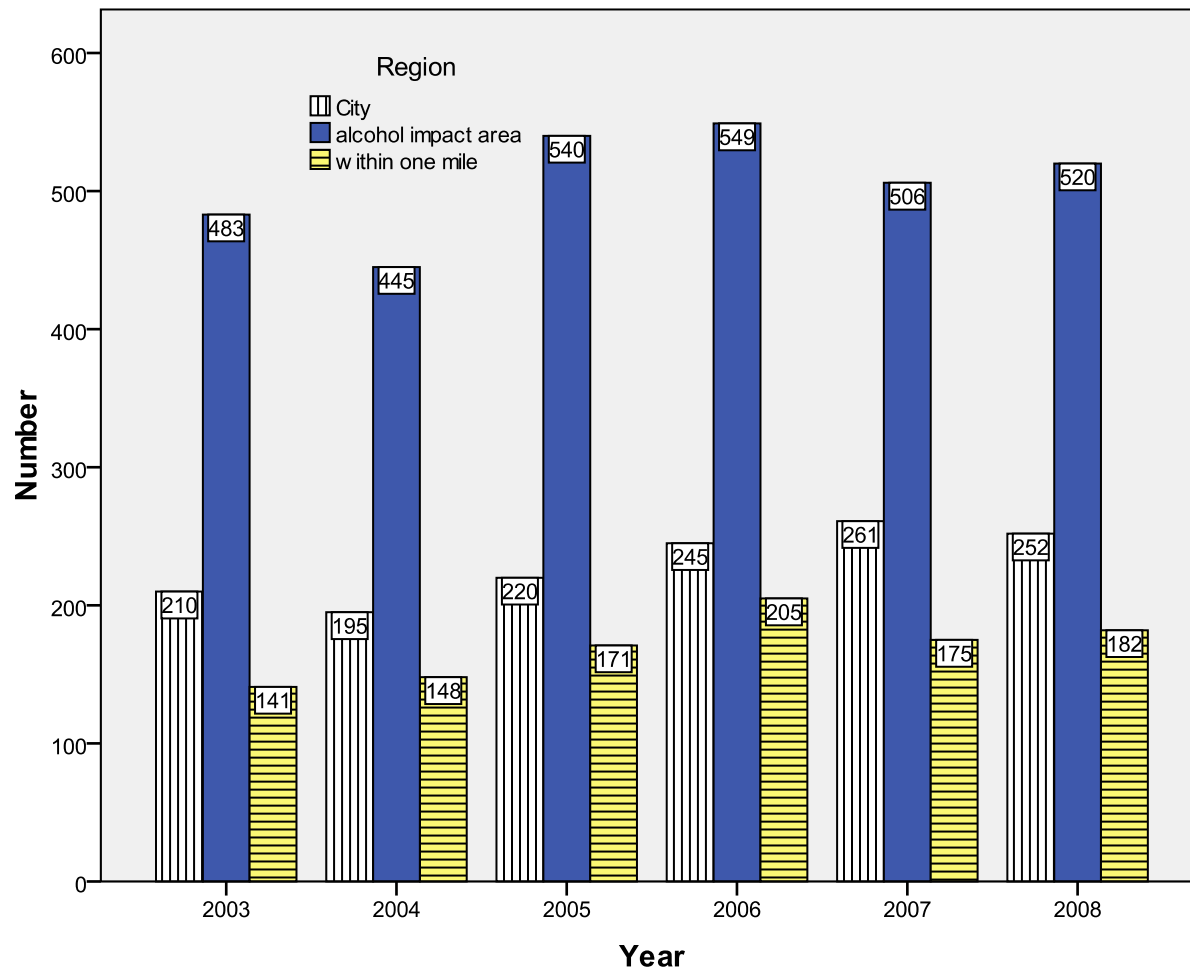
2003 to 2005 Emergency Medical Service Drug Related Incidents by Month-Year and Region
Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

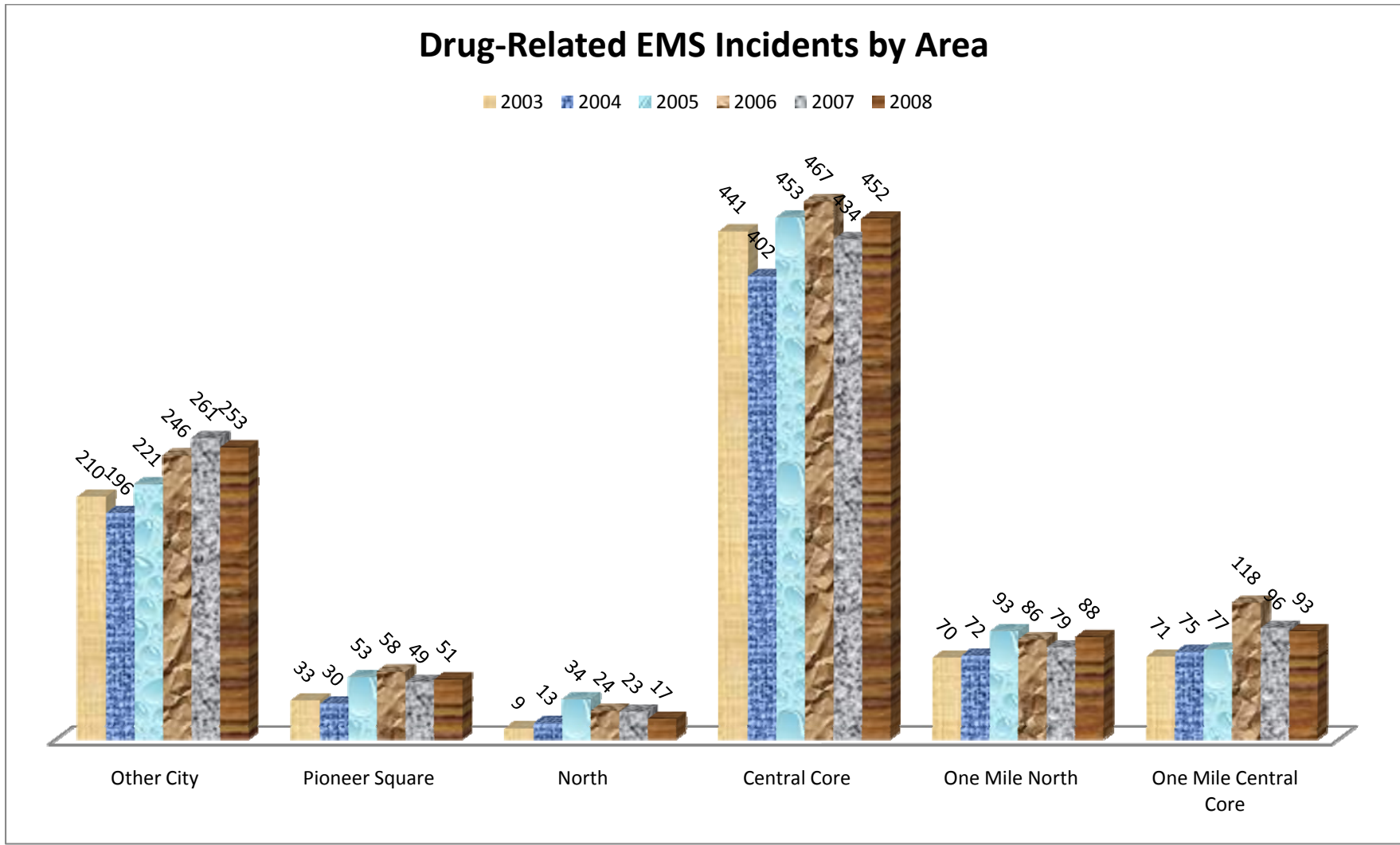
Count	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2003	19	1	3	36	1	3	63
FEB 2003	16	5	1	26	8	5	61
MAR 2003	16	1	0	35	5	4	61
APR 2003	26	2	0	40	3	8	79
MAY 2003	15	4	2	39	7	5	72
JUN 2003	16	4	0	39	9	8	76
JUL 2003	24	4	0	32	7	9	76
AUG 2003	13	2	0	44	4	5	68
SEP 2003	18	3	1	35	10	5	72
OCT 2003	15	5	0	47	6	8	81
NOV 2003	15	0	1	30	4	6	56
DEC 2003	17	2	1	38	6	5	69
JAN 2004	8	4	0	27	4	5	48
FEB 2004	16	1	2	23	6	5	53
MAR 2004	12	3	0	32	6	2	55
APR 2004	25	0	2	33	4	7	71
MAY 2004	16	5	2	35	8	6	72
JUN 2004	14	2	0	42	7	9	74
JUL 2004	7	6	1	52	4	7	77
AUG 2004	26	0	0	41	6	10	83
SEP 2004	21	1	1	30	9	5	67
OCT 2004	18	3	1	24	6	7	59
NOV 2004	18	2	3	30	7	7	67
DEC 2004	15	3	1	33	5	5	62
JAN 2005	18	3	2	42	4	4	73
FEB 2005	16	6	0	24	9	2	57
MAR 2005	17	4	2	32	4	9	68
APR 2005	20	6	4	46	8	7	91
MAY 2005	21	5	2	36	6	9	79
JUN 2005	11	2	3	48	7	11	82
JUL 2005	14	3	2	49	10	6	84
AUG 2005	20	7	1	33	9	9	79
SEP 2005	20	4	7	37	7	7	82
OCT 2005	21	1	4	24	12	6	68
NOV 2005	25	4	5	33	9	3	79
DEC 2005	18	8	2	49	8	4	89
Total	627	116	56	1296	235	223	2553

2006 to 2008 Emergency Medical Service Drug Related Incidents by Month-Year and Region
Month-Year * Region Crosstabulation

Count	Region						Total
	Other Areas	Pioneersqr	North Area	Centralcore	Wimi North	Wimi CCPS	
JAN 2006	15	2	2	39	3	9	70
FEB 2006	18	3	2	38	4	8	73
MAR 2006	19	9	2	38	8	9	85
APR 2006	26	5	6	41	9	14	101
MAY 2006	20	8	0	47	7	10	92
JUN 2006	27	5	2	44	12	12	102
JUL 2006	28	8	1	43	11	10	101
AUG 2006	18	2	3	41	8	9	81
SEP 2006	19	3	3	42	8	7	82
OCT 2006	23	2	2	26	4	10	67
NOV 2006	15	2	1	28	6	12	64
DEC 2006	18	9	0	40	6	8	81
JAN 2007	28	7	2	32	7	6	82
FEB 2007	15	2	2	25	8	10	62
MAR 2007	23	6	1	39	6	7	82
APR 2007	23	2	3	47	8	9	92
MAY 2007	17	6	3	41	8	9	84
JUN 2007	22	3	3	36	5	8	77
JUL 2007	19	5	1	43	7	10	85
AUG 2007	25	6	2	33	7	7	80
SEP 2007	23	1	3	45	8	6	86
OCT 2007	23	3	0	32	5	8	71
NOV 2007	19	3	2	27	4	6	61
DEC 2007	24	5	1	34	6	10	80
JAN 2008	21	8	2	32	4	6	73
FEB 2008	23	2	1	31	3	7	67
MAR 2008	25	5	1	57	7	5	100
APR 2008	20	3	2	46	12	4	87
MAY 2008	24	5	2	37	2	9	79
JUN 2008	19	4	3	51	7	11	95
JUL 2008	9	2	0	23	8	7	49
AUG 2008	26	5	3	43	11	8	96
SEP 2008	18	5	0	44	5	10	82
OCT 2008	25	5	2	25	8	7	72
NOV 2008	18	4	1	31	14	8	76
DEC 2008	25	3	0	32	7	11	78
Total	760	158	64	1353	253	307	2895

Drug EMS Incidents by Year and Region



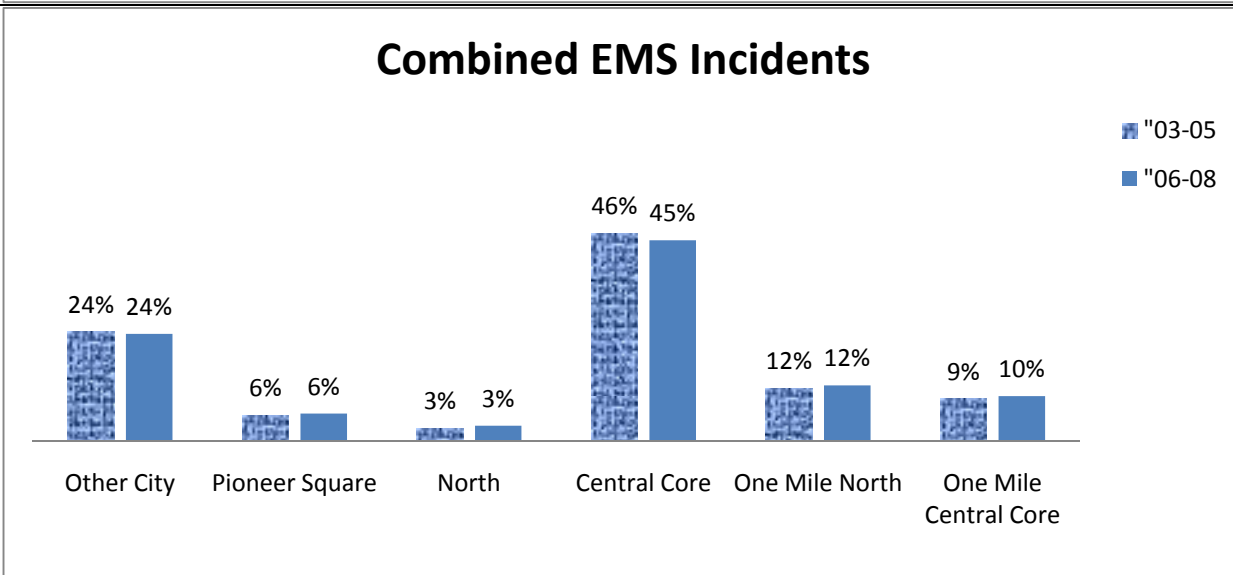
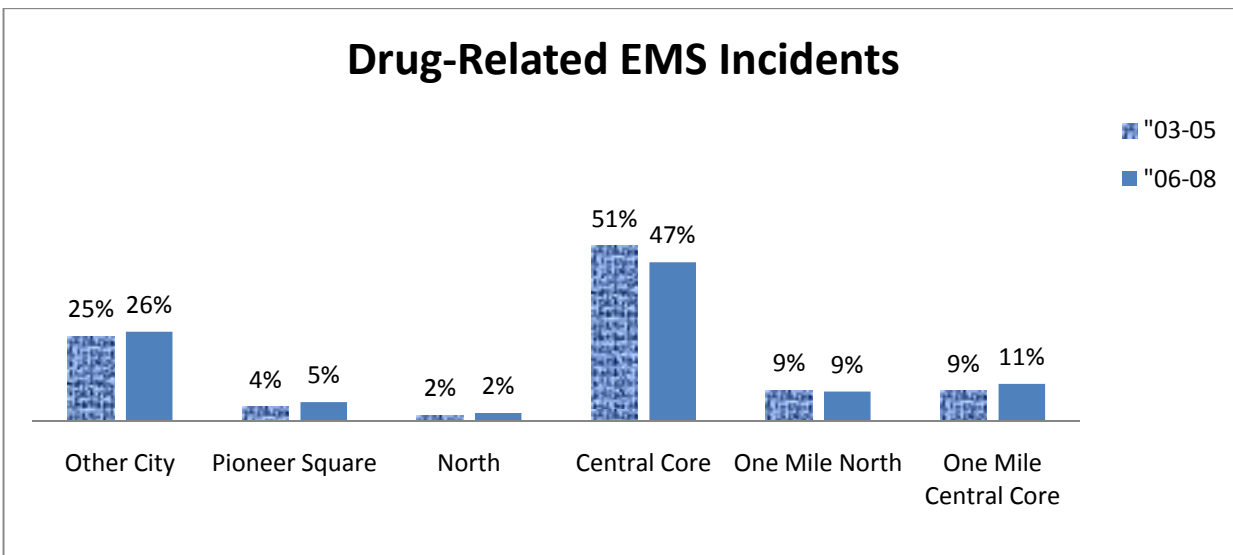
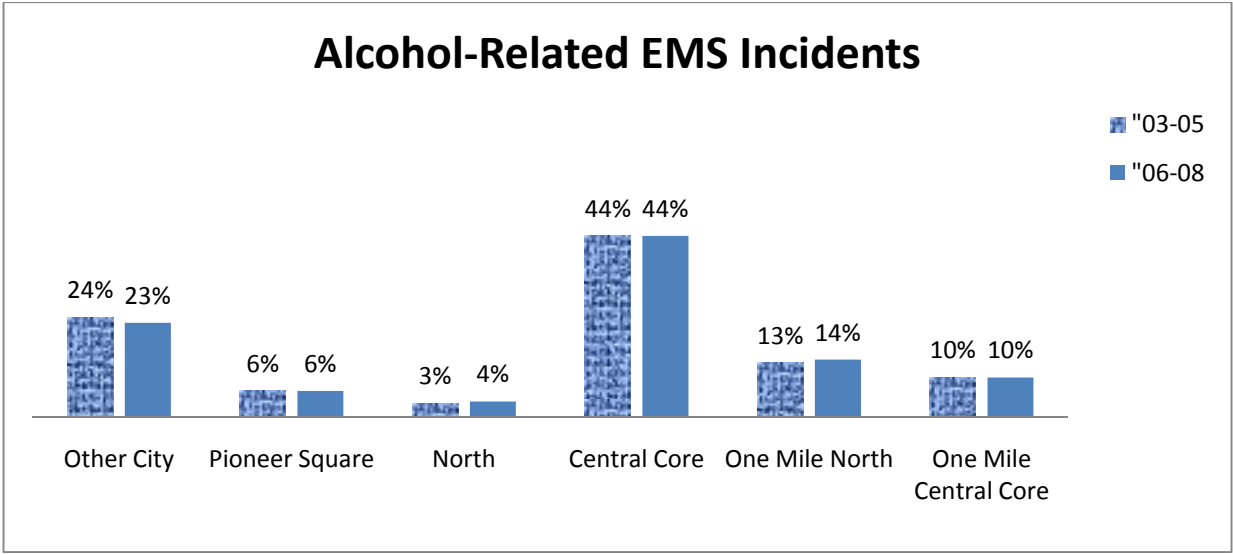


There is little evidence of a dispersion effect or that emergency medical service (EMS) incidents have increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2003 to 2008 period. As shown by the tables below and the charts on the following pages, the percentage distribution of EMS incidents between the Alcohol Impact Areas and the other areas of Seattle has remained relatively constant between the pre and post Alcohol Impact restriction periods.

Seattle Alcohol-Related EMS Incidents			Percent of Citywide Total	
Area	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Other City	994	1234	24%	23%
Pioneer Square	261	340	6%	6%
North	134	202	3%	4%
Central Core	1812	2374	44%	44%
One Mile North	540	751	13%	14%
One Mile Central Core	395	517	10%	10%
Total	4135	5418	100%	100%

Seattle Drug-Related EMS Incidents			Percent of Citywide Total	
Area	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Other City	480	591	25%	26%
Pioneer Square	81	124	4%	5%
North	33	53	2%	2%
Central Core	994	1052	51%	47%
One Mile North	173	194	9%	9%
One Mile Central Core	172	245	9%	11%
Total	1932	2259	100%	100%

Seattle Combined EMS Incidents			Percent of Citywide Total	
Area	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Other City	1474	1825	24%	24%
Pioneer Square	341	464	6%	6%
North	167	255	3%	3%
Central Core	2806	3426	46%	45%
One Mile North	713	945	12%	12%
One Mile Central Core	567	762	9%	10%
Total	6067	7677	100%	100%



XII. SECONDARY DATA RESULTS: TAXABLE SALES REVENUE

The Washington State Department of Revenue provided gross sales data for 2004 through 2008 for all retailers that have liquor licenses to sell alcohol within the two Alcohol Impact Areas as well as within one mile surrounding each area. These data included only businesses in these geographic areas that had any taxable retail sales including those businesses that sell alcohol "to go" products, but also include some businesses that do not sell "to go" alcohol products.

We analyzed these data by grouping retailers into similar types of businesses, and by adjusting the taxable sales data for the average rate of inflation for alcoholic beverages (Bureau of Labor consumer price index data for the Seattle metropolitan area for alcoholic beverages), displayed in the table below.

Year	CPI Annual	Inflation Factor
2004	184.7	-
2005	193.3	.466
2006	201.0	.398
2007	210.7	.483
2008	218.8	.384

The data for the evaluation consisted of annual gross sales data and annual taxable sales data for 275 businesses with liquor licenses that were located in the two Alcohol Impact Areas and in the one-mile regions surrounding each Alcohol Impact Area in 2006. The table below displays the number of businesses in each area by the type of business (according to the North American Industry Classification System).

NAICS Business Type * Area Crosstabulation

Count		Area				Total
		North 1-Mile	North AIA	Central Core AIA	Central Core 1-Mile	
Business Type	1 Grocery	9	6	52	12	79
	2 Convenience Store	6	2	20	3	31
	3 Liquor Store	2	0	7	1	10
	4 Gas Station w/Conv St	13	5	18	6	42
	5 Full Svc Restaurant	5	2	16	6	29
	6 Limited Svc Restaurant	2	1	10	1	14
	7 Drinking Places	5	2	5	1	13
	8 All Others	10	7	35	5	57
Total		52	25	163	35	275

We restricted the analysis of these data to the subset of businesses that reported gross sales each year from 2004 through 2008. This was done to ensure that the analysis of change in annual taxable sales would be based on businesses that were there for the entire period including prior to and after the implementation of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions. This reduced the number of businesses for the analysis to 194, distributed as shown in the table below.

NAICS Business Type * Area Crosstabulation

Count		Area				Total
		North 1-Mile	North AIA	Central Core AIA	Central Core 1-Mile	
Business Type	1 Grocery	7	3	36	7	53
	2 Convenience Store	3	2	15	1	21
	3 Liquor Store	2	0	5	1	8
	4 Gas Station w/Conv St	12	3	14	5	34
	5 Full Svc Restaurant	4	1	11	5	21
	6 Limited Svc Restaurant	1	1	6	0	8
	7 Drinking Places	5	1	4	1	11
	8 All Others	7	5	22	4	38
Total		41	16	113	24	194

The table below shows which businesses did not survive over the 2004 to 2008 period, by area.

	Number of Businesses	Number of Dropouts by Type			
		Stores	Restaurants	Others	Total
North 1-Mile	52	6	2	3	11
North AIA	25	5	3	1	9
Central Core AIA	163	27	10	13	50
Central Core 1-Mile	35	8	2	1	11
Total	275	46	17	18	81

The distribution of lost businesses is not statistically significantly different than what is expected by chance (Chi-square = 0.80, p=n.s.). The data therefore do not indicate any causative influence of the alcohol restrictions on the loss of business in these areas.

	Number	Percent of Dropouts by Type			
		Stores	Restaurants	Others	Total %
North 1-Mile	52	55%	18%	27%	100%
North AIA	25	56%	33%	11%	100%
Central Core AIA	163	54%	20%	26%	100%
Central Core 1-Mile	35	73%	18%	9%	100%
Total	275	57%	21%	22%	100%

The table on the next page summarizes this taxable retail sales data for the years 2004 to 2008, for stores located within the central core Alcohol Impact Area and the north Alcohol Impact Area, as well as within one mile of each Alcohol Impact Area. The table shows the number of businesses in each year and the median taxable retail sales for businesses in each group, and the percent growth in retail sales from 2004 to 2008. Only data for businesses that reported revenues for the entire 2004 to 2008 time period are shown.

In these tables, businesses are sorted into “stores,” “restaurants,” and “other retailers,” depending on their NAICS codes. “Stores” include groceries, convenience stores, liquor stores, and gas stations with convenience stores. “Restaurants” includes full service restaurants, limited service restaurants, and drinking places.

Taxable Sales Revenue by Business Type and Area

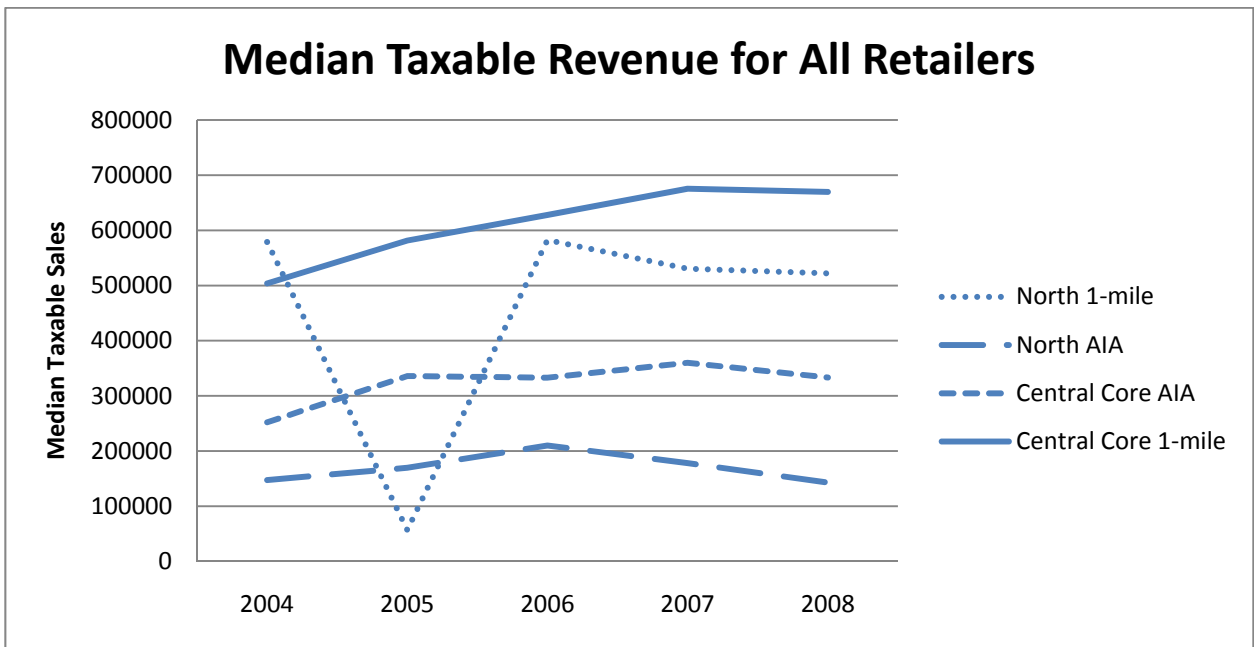
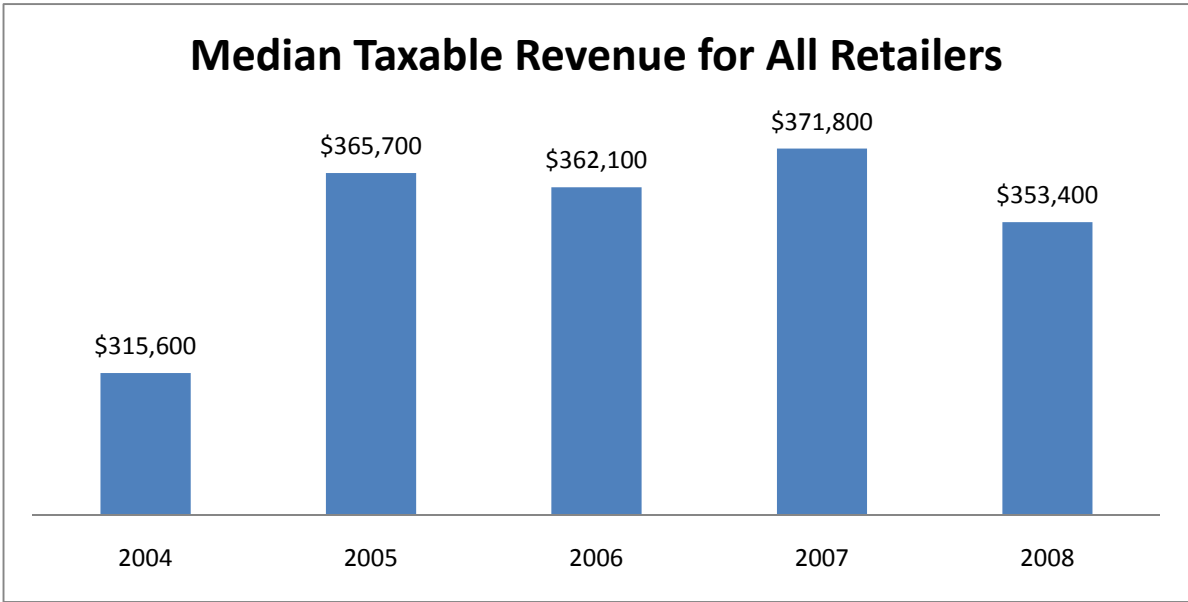
Unadjusted Taxable Sales Revenue by Business Type and Year

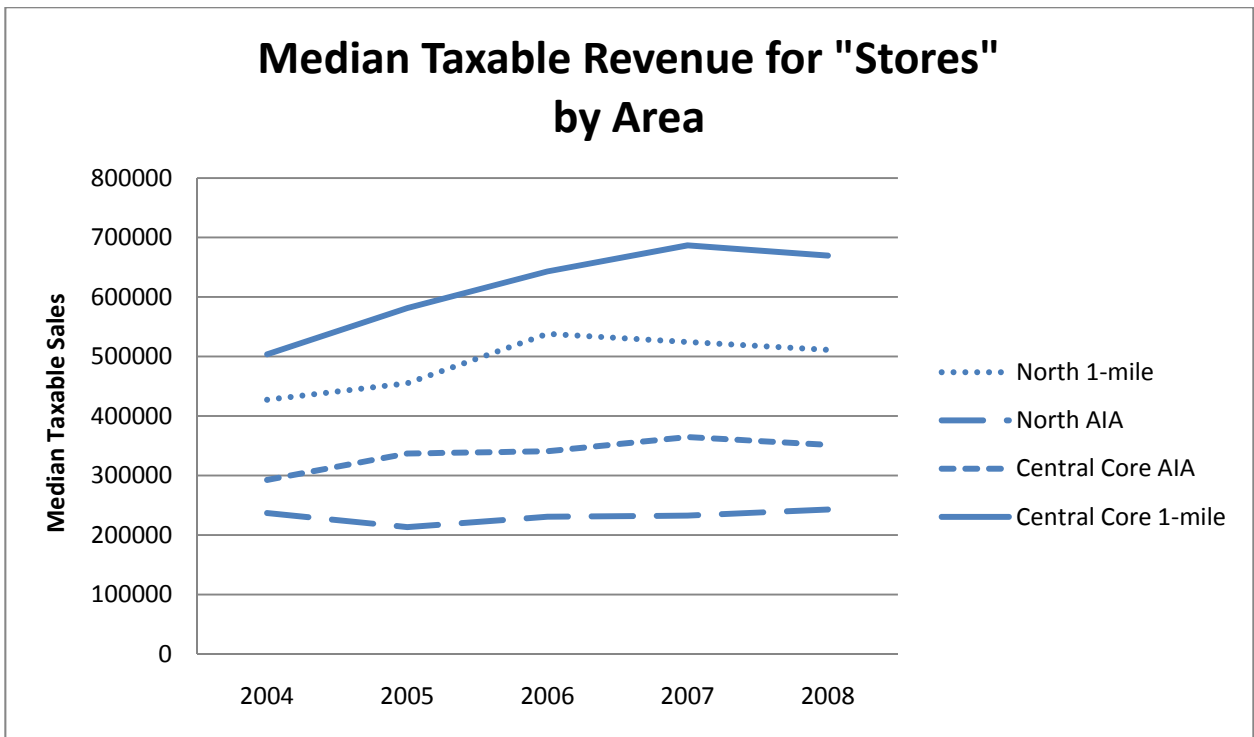
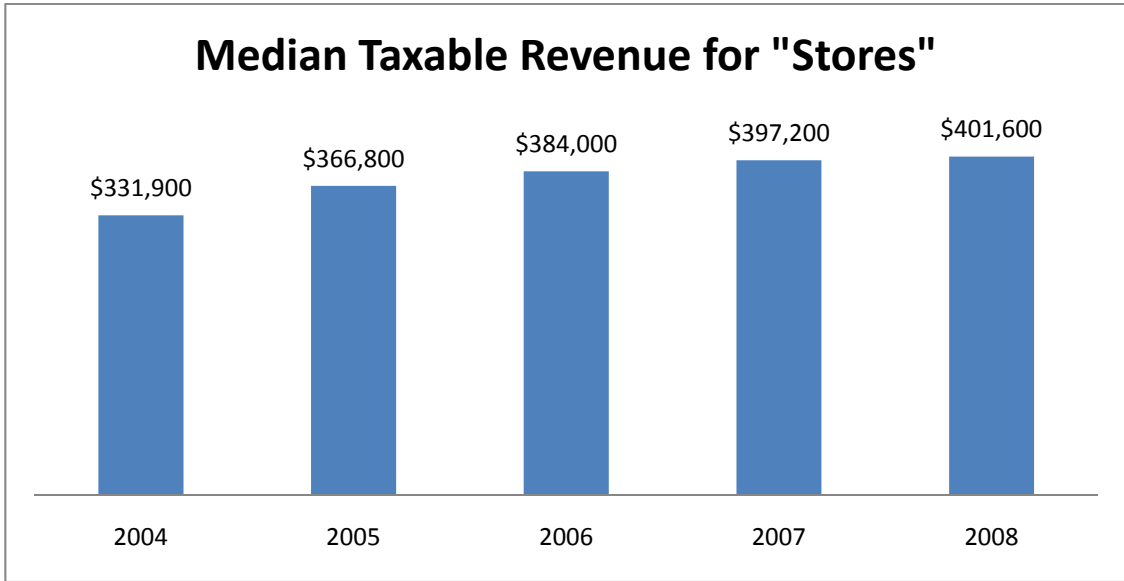
Type	Group		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1 Stores	1 North 1-Mile	Median	427370.50	476241.00	585669.50	598316.00	605648.50	
		N	24	24	24	24	24	
	2 North AIA	Median	236699.50	223122.00	251184.00	265599.00	287605.00	
		N	8	8	8	8	8	
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	292459.50	352712.00	370728.00	416150.00	416360.50	
		N	70	70	70	70	70	
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	503710.00	608612.00	699648.50	783363.50	793244.00	
		N	14	14	14	14	14	
	Total	Median	331882.00	383892.67	417883.00	453095.00	475793.50	
		N	116	116	116	116	116	
	2 Restaurants	1 North 1-Mile	Median	664185.50	710753.50	733430.00	741236.50	738644.00
			N	10	10	10	10	10
2 North AIA		Median	60290.00	69448.00	135100.00	152851.00	12793.00	
		N	3	3	3	3	3	
3 Central Core AIA		Median	215995.00	351696.00	277532.00	372878.00	316021.00	
		N	21	21	21	21	21	
4 Central Core 1-Mile		Median	663689.00	735940.00	251773.00	243550.00	769520.50	
		N	6	6	6	6	6	
Total		Median	242269.33	334813.00	302019.67	372887.33	389939.00	
		N	40	40	40	40	40	
3 Others		1 North 1-Mile	Median	1505250.00	1526183.00	1579452.00	1518818.00	1476191.00
			N	7	7	7	7	7
	2 North AIA	Median	68735.00	155289.00	254740.00	154196.00	57176.00	
		N	5	5	5	5	5	
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	243206.00	382300.50	366658.00	402023.00	367906.50	
		N	22	22	22	22	22	
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	13656509.50	15005731.00	15145787.00	15347490.00	14915906.50	
		N	4	4	4	4	4	
	Total	Median	333020.00	428395.50	415530.50	424589.50	367906.50	
		N	38	38	38	38	38	
	Total	1 North 1-Mile	Median	578867.00	593634.00	633725.00	605270.00	618554.00
			N	41	41	41	41	41
2 North AIA		Median	147162.50	177627.50	228623.00	203234.50	168909.50	
		N	16	16	16	16	16	
3 Central Core AIA		Median	252008.00	351696.00	362288.00	410493.00	394906.00	
		N	113	113	113	113	113	
4 Central Core 1-Mile		Median	503710.00	608612.00	683444.50	770511.00	793244.00	
		N	24	24	24	24	24	
Total		Median	315603.50	382704.00	394087.50	424108.50	418642.00	
		N	194	194	194	194	194	

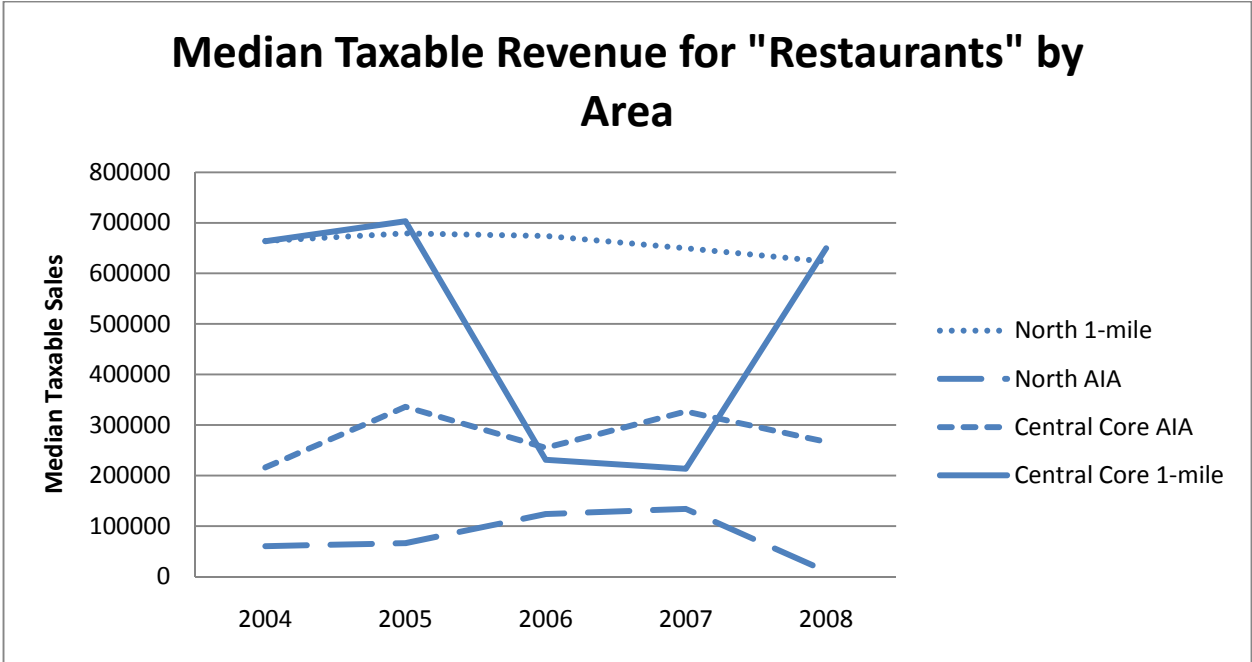
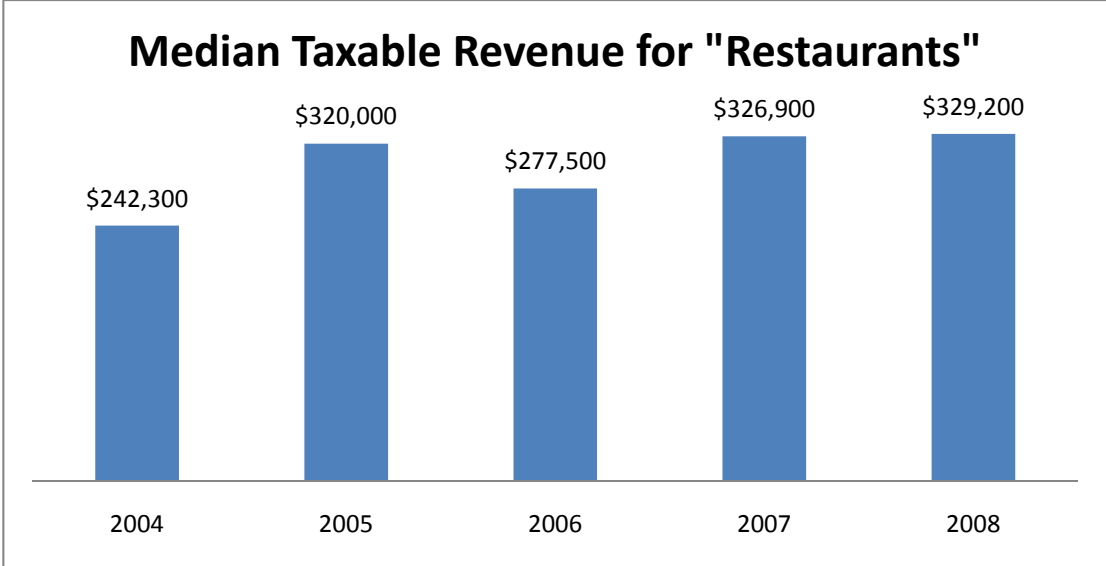
Taxable Sales Revenue Adjusted for Inflation

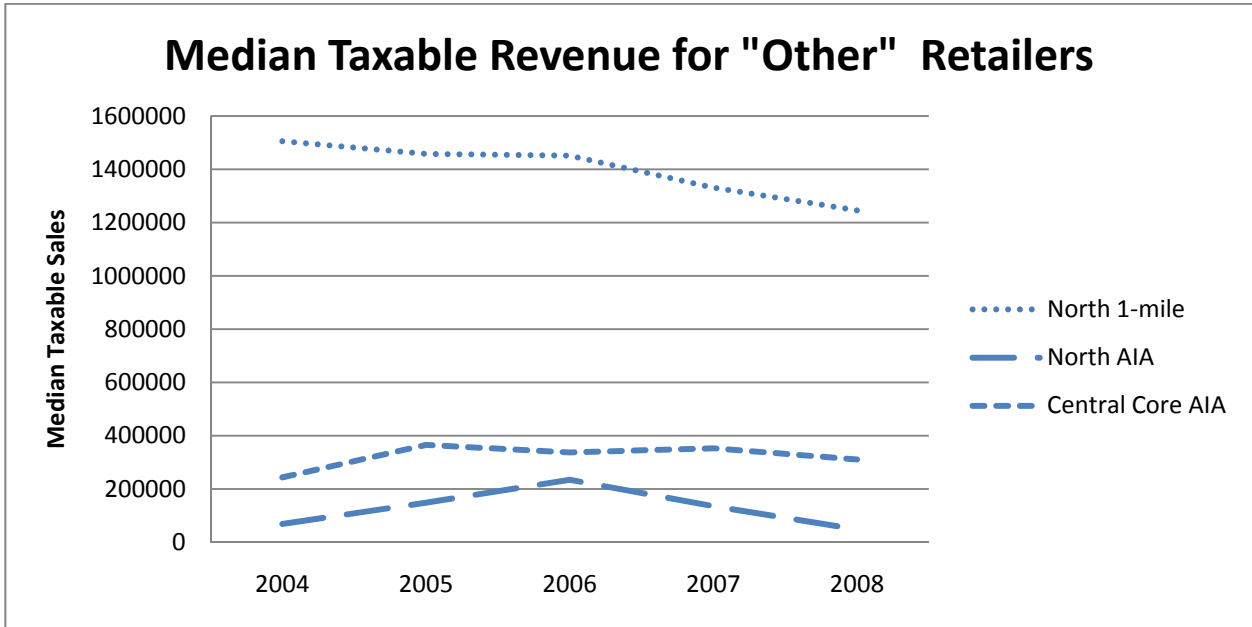
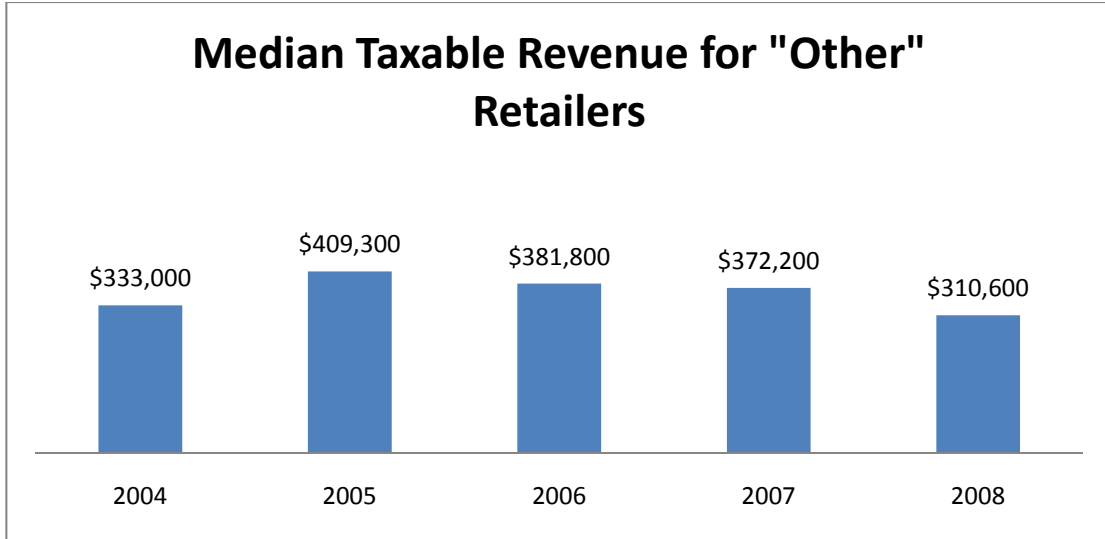
Inflation Adjusted Taxable Sales Revenue

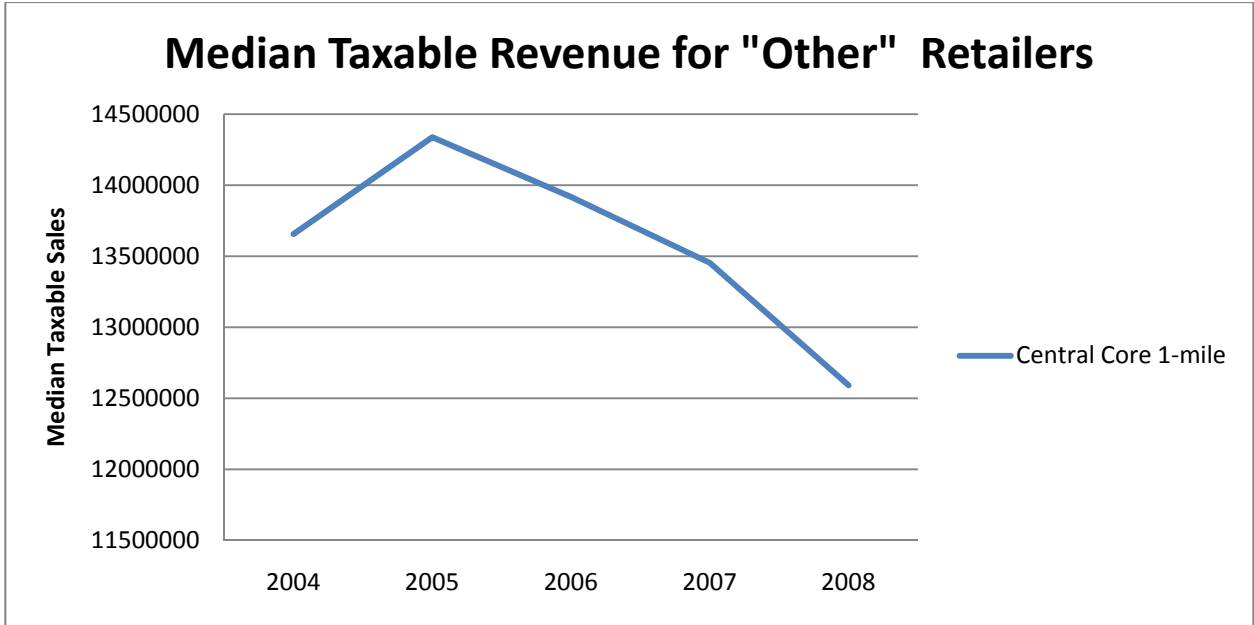
Type	Group		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 Stores	1 North 1-Mile	Median	427370.50	455036.31	538173.20	524462.56	511257.67
		N	24	24	24	24	24
	2 North AIA	Median	236699.50	213187.46	230813.62	232814.65	242781.52
		N	8	8	8	8	8
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	292459.50	337007.45	340662.90	364782.31	351470.37
		N	70	70	70	70	70
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	503710.00	581513.47	642908.79	686668.62	669616.25
		N	14	14	14	14	14
	Total	Median	331882.00	366799.80	383993.75	397166.99	401640.68
		N	116	116	116	116	116
2 Restaurants	1 North 1-Mile	Median	664185.50	679107.11	673950.70	649741.59	623525.71
		N	10	10	10	10	10
	2 North AIA	Median	60290.00	66355.82	124143.73	133983.76	10799.20
		N	3	3	3	3	3
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	215995.00	336036.69	255024.86	326851.61	266768.86
		N	21	21	21	21	21
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	663689.00	703172.18	231354.85	213487.28	649590.08
		N	6	6	6	6	6
	Total	Median	242269.33	319905.41	277526.64	326859.79	329166.68
		N	40	40	40	40	40
3 Others	1 North 1-Mile	Median	1505250.00	1458229.51	1451362.47	1331341.92	1246125.39
		N	7	7	7	7	7
	2 North AIA	Median	68735.00	148374.74	234081.24	135162.74	48265.07
		N	5	5	5	5	5
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	243206.00	365278.52	336922.97	352399.08	310567.96
		N	22	22	22	22	22
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	13656509.50	14337598.89	13917502.29	13453064.67	12591249.90
		N	4	4	4	4	4
	Total	Median	333020.00	409321.14	381832.04	372180.08	310567.96
		N	38	38	38	38	38
Total	1 North 1-Mile	Median	578867.00	567202.37	582331.52	530558.19	522151.84
		N	41	41	41	41	41
	2 North AIA	Median	147162.50	169718.61	210082.26	178148.14	142584.81
		N	16	16	16	16	16
	3 Central Core AIA	Median	252008.00	336036.69	332907.37	359823.59	333359.57
		N	113	113	113	113	113
	4 Central Core 1-Mile	Median	503710.00	581513.47	628018.89	675402.58	669616.25
		N	24	24	24	24	24
	Total	Median	315603.50	365664.06	362128.01	371758.45	353396.29
		N	194	194	194	194	194











XIII. EVALUATION CONCLUSIONS

The data collected and presented here represent the results of both the pre-assessment conducted in 2006, as well as the post assessment conducted in 2009. This evaluation encompasses a two and a half year span of time since the alcohol restrictions went into effect in November 2006. A variety of data were collected to evaluate the effectiveness of the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions on achieving the goal of decreasing the negative impacts of chronic public inebriation.

- Citywide, the number of emergency medical service (EMS) incidents has been increasing between 2003 and 2008 at a rate of about 170 cases per year, with the majority occurring within the Alcohol Impact Areas. This rate of increase was substantially higher prior to the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions (210 increased cases per year), than after the restrictions went into effect (93 increased cases per year).
- Police service calls for alcohol related incidents show a consistent decline since the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions were put in place. Police service calls for some non-alcohol related incidents show smaller declines, plus some increases, suggesting that the restrictions have led to reductions in alcohol related offenses, particularly within Alcohol Impact Areas.
- There is little evidence of dispersion to other areas, of problems associated with chronic public inebriates, since the number of police service calls for alcohol-related offenses have not increased outside of the Alcohol Impact Areas over the 2006 to 2008 period. Similarly, the distribution of emergency medical incidents has not changed substantially in the years prior to and after the alcohol restrictions were put in place.
- A greater percentage of people living within the Alcohol Impact Areas see many positive changes in their neighborhoods since the restrictions. In comparison, people outside the restricted areas have not changed in their opinions about their neighborhoods.
- Retailers within the Alcohol Impact Areas see more positive changes since the restrictions, and some are now willing to keep the restrictions in place.
- People who provide services to indigents and to chronic public inebriants remain skeptical of the effectiveness of the AIA restrictions, and worry about unforeseen consequences, but some see positive changes since the restrictions and are now willing to keep the restrictions in place.
- There is no evidence of any systematic decline in taxable retail sales between 2004 and 2008 for any of the Alcohol Impact Area retailers, nor for the surrounding one-mile area retailers.

These results suggest that the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions have had some intended effects on the problems associated with chronic public inebriation. However, since there are other events coexistent with the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions that may also be associated with the changes measured in this evaluation, we cannot conclusively conclude that the changes are due entirely to the Alcohol Impact Area restrictions.



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