



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF OF POLICE

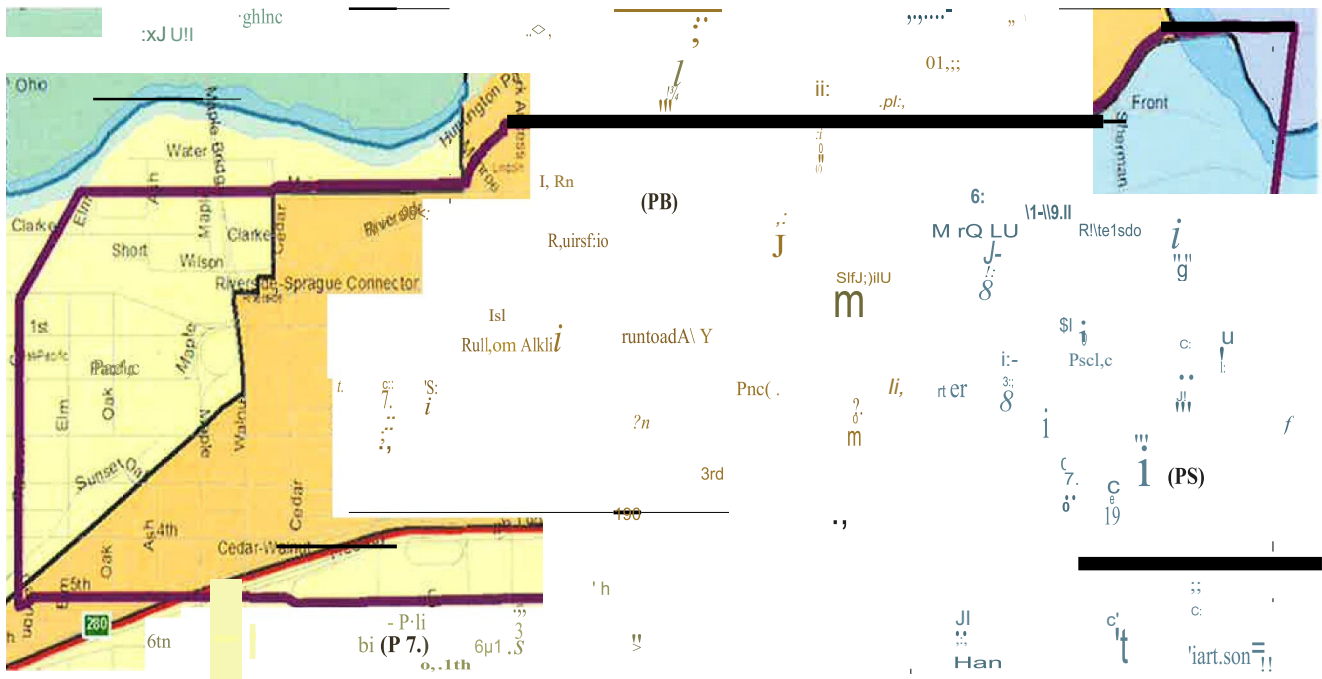
CRAIG N. MEIDL



2020 5-Year Review

Downtown AIA

WAC 314-12-215(8)(A)





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July 9th, 2020

2020 5-Vear Report
Downtown AIA

WAC 314-12-215(8)

To: Washington State Liquor Control Board
 Licensing Division
 3000 Pacific Ave SE
 P.O. Box 43098
 Olympia, WA 98504-3098

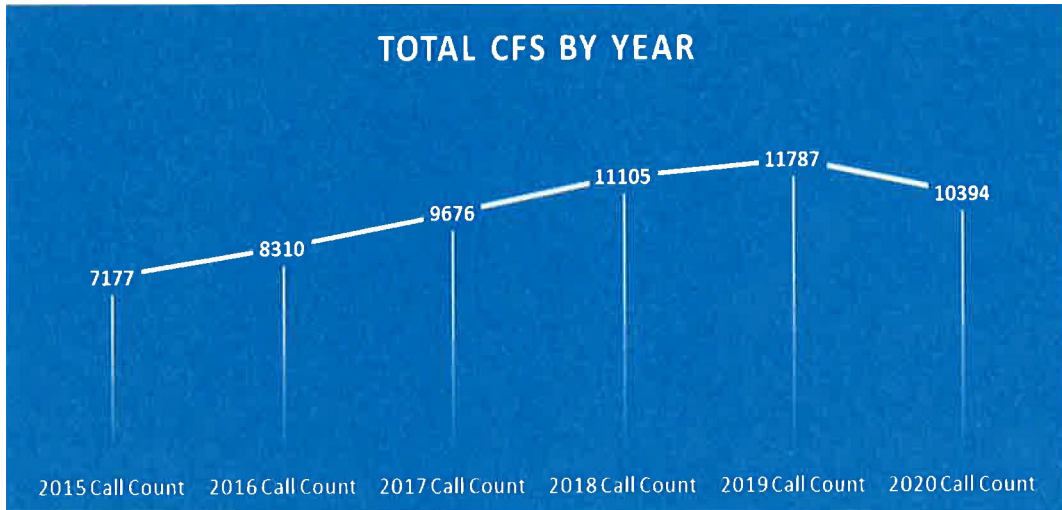
In accordance with Washington Administrative Code 314-12-215, the City of Spokane, and the Spokane Police Department hereby submit the following data, which represents the 5-year evaluation of the Downtown Alcohol Impact Area for 2020. The Downtown AIA was officially recognized and implemented by the Washington State Liquor Control Board on May 15, 2010. This report focuses on the cumulative annual numbers for 2015-2020. The trends are compared with previous years starting in 2009 on a calendar year basis. This annual data is opposed to evaluation done on the anniversary AIA implementation but should provide similar results over a 12-month period. The report was produced using current crime analysis methodology and practices that reduce/negate redundant data. Additionally, a baseline of city crime data was compared in the same categories and a percentage increase/decrease were developed for comparison that will assist in determining effectiveness.

Since 2002 (according to previous AIA reports), the Spokane Police Department/Division has used the following call types as a measure of activities associated with chronic public inebriation: Arguments, Disorderly Conduct, Fights, Lewd Conduct, Liquor Violations, Panhandling, Pedestrian Violations, Persons Bothering, Suspicious Persons, Unwanted Guest, Trespassing, Welfare Checks, and Requests for "Detox" Transport. Aggregating numbers for the above listed call types, 2015-2016 shows an estimated cumulative increase of approximately 2.4% in calls for service in the Downtown AIA. This is an estimate of the calls for service due to the constraints of yearly crime reporting and the requirement for timely reporting in conjunction with the inception date of this AIA. Every effort is made to provide accurate estimations of the data.

The below graph shows the overall trends of police calls associated with chronic public inebriation for the years 2009-2020 in the Downtown AIA. Factors that may have had an impact on the CFS (Calls For Service) during this time period are decreases and increases in patrol staffing, the passage of local panhandler ordinances, privatized sales and distribution of spirits, the economic factors, and social factors that affect the region. There has been significant change/ re-structuring at the Spokane Police Department, including the implementation of NIBRS that will have an impact on the measure of statistical data and may affect the measurement of baseline statistical data collected in this AIA. This is problematic in that, several of the categories used to measure CFS data are counted differently in statistical reporting for NIBRS. Every effort has been made to be consistent and continue to collect data that matches the initial categories for comparison.



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**Yearly data in 2020 is an estimate only and is extrapolated from data collected from Jan 1, 2020 - Jun 30, 2020*

Comparing CFS Data

The call types listed below have been shown to be directly attributable to alcohol/drug consumption and have been used since the Downtown AIA was developed and approved.

Incident Type (Final)	2015 Call Count	2016 Call Count	2017 Call Count	2018 Call Count	2019 Call Count	2020 Call Count
ARGUE	596	588	658	721	729	341
DETOX	102	65	29	30	33	39
DISORD	886	1085	1378	1568	1544	720
FIGHT	370	381	417	493	485	163
LEWD	98	132	153	200	229	97
LIQVIO	44	36	49	54	68	12
PANHAN	86	64	84	71	67	13
PEDVIO	75	64	133	201	291	77
SUSPER	2103	1918	2047	2066	2165	1005
TRESP	873	860	989	1181	1476	701
UGUEST	23	14	16	27	21	5
WELFAR	1921	2145	2586	3041	3034	1326

*** Data collected in the 2020 Call Count" column is represented in red to highlight that data collection for the current year was collected for the period of Jan 1, 2020-Jun 30, 2020 and does not represent the complete calendar year.*

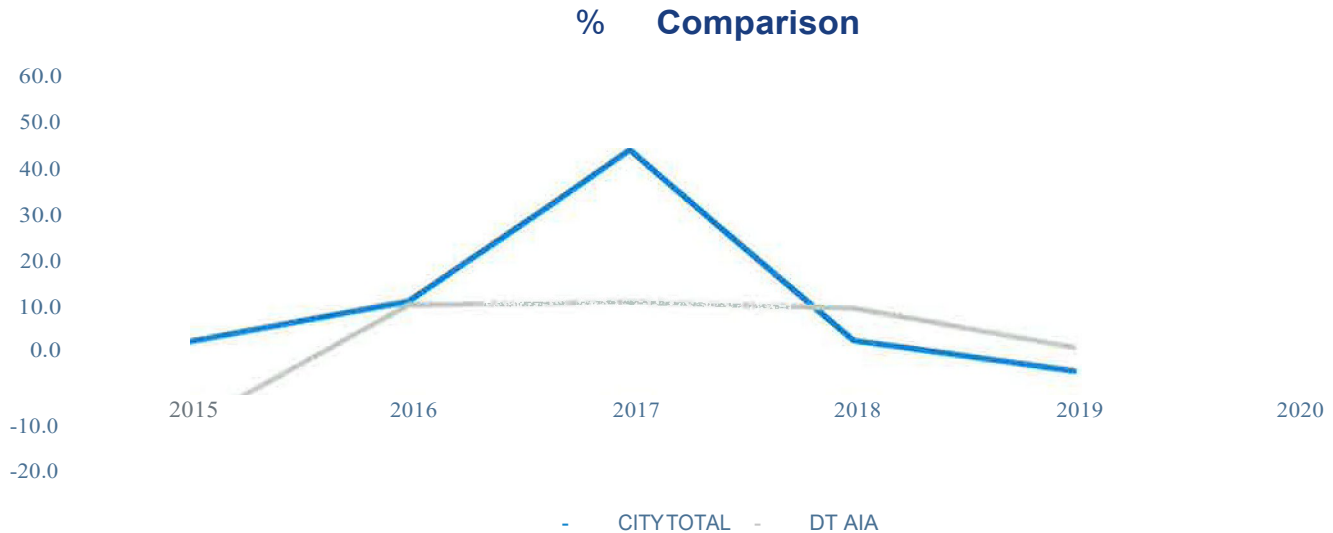
To measure the effectiveness of the AIA, it is necessary to compare data from inside the AIA to data that is not affected by the limitations of the AIA. In this particular case, there are no geographically similar regions in the municipal area from which to compare data due to geographic, social, and economic factors. Although incident data cannot be directly correlated to other areas of the City it can be compared to the percentage of change in the overall count of the same call types documented for the City of Spokane as a whole. To provide a baseline sample, a percentage of increase/decrease



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in calls for service was generated from across the municipality for the evaluated call types listed above. Data from inside the AIA was used to generate a similar percentage of yearly increase or decrease in calls for service and was compared to the municipal whole. This is represented in the chart below.



Initial analysis shows the Downtown AIA to have a consistent and lower rate of increase in calls for service than the City of Spokane as a whole. Other factors may affect this particular performance measure but no specific factors have yet been identified. More performance measures are being sought to accurately determine the effectiveness and longevity of the Downtown AIA into the future.

Incident Density

CFS densities are consistent with the establishment of the boundaries. In analyzing the above listed incidents within the confines of the geographic boundaries of the AIA it is apparent that the current boundaries are appropriately aligned and require no adjustment.

During this evaluation period, this AIA has become the primary site of numerous service providers to people experiencing homelessness. It has been the location chosen to host the 6 most recent "low barrier housing" developments.





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During this evaluation period, a trash survey was completed to support a request to add items to the current Banned Items List for this location. This survey was submitted to the WSLCB and resulted in the addition of four items to the banned products list. An additional 9 items were not added to the list but were identified as problematic. These items are currently being addressed with community stakeholders and local retailers that are affected by the AIA and surrounding area. This new dialogue with business owners and stakeholders holds promise, and will be used to make positive changes in the community that will benefit the community as a whole.

All data for this report was generated by the Spokane Police Department Crime Analysis Unit .

Summary

This evaluation was in part conducted using the criteria established under WAC 314-12 for the implementation of the Downtown Alcohol Impact Area officially recognized by the Board on May 15, 2010. The data for this review was collected by the Spokane Police Division Crime Analysis Unit. The information contained in the report was evaluated and possible anecdotal causal factors provided to ensure that the objectives of the AIA are continuing to be met.

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