



DATA REPORT 06-55

**Pre-Assessment
Seattle, Washington
Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA)**

Summer 2007

Prepared for

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

Submitted by

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and
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Submitted by

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SESRC PROJECT PROFILE

- Title:** An Evaluation of the Seattle, Washington Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA)
- Objectives:** The main purpose of this first phase of the study is to assess the problem of chronic public inebriation prior to the implementation of the AIA policy so that this may be compared 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:** This is the first phase of an evaluation for the city of Seattle and the Liquor Control Board 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. In November 2006, an RDD telephone survey of 1431 Seattle residents living in and around the current Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA) was conducted (21% response rate), and a mail survey of 63 retailers with liquor licenses in and around the AIA was completed (23% response rate.) In addition to these surveys, in December of 2006, two focus groups were held, one with Seattle social service workers and another with liquor license holding retailers with the Seattle AIA. Also in March of 2007, a short telephone survey with five alcohol distributors was conducted (100% response rate). Finally, secondary data gathered from Seattle emergency response units concerning chronic public inebriants (CPIs) were analyzed. *Investigator:* John Tarnai, *Study Director:* Thom Allen.
- Methods:** This study uses multiple methods and multiple analysis groups to obtain information relevant to the assessment of chronic public inebriation in the AIA regions. The methods included a telephone survey of residents, a mail survey of retailers, focus groups of retailers and service providers, and analysis of secondary data sources
- Timeframe:** August 2006 to May 2007.
- 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:**06-055
- 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	Study Director	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
Lyndsey Wilson and Justin Jorgensen	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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II. Survey Administration and Design

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Washington State University Social and Economic Sciences Research Center conducted the first phase of a study of the Alcohol Impact Area (AIA) policy in effect in the city of Seattle, Washington. The main purpose of this first phase of the study is to assess the problem of chronic public inebriation prior to the implementation of the AIA policy so that this may be compared 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).

Background

The AIA 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 AIA 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 AIA. 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 on retailers' 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 uses multiple methods and multiple analysis groups to obtain information relevant to the assessment of chronic public inebriation in the AIA regions. The methods include:

- A telephone survey of almost 1,400 randomly selected household residents from AIA and non-AIA regions of the city of Seattle.
- A mail survey of 322 retailers that have liquor licenses to sell alcohol products "to go"; 217 retailers were located within the AIA boundaries and 105 retailers were within one mile of the AIA boundaries. From these, 63 retailers completed and returned the survey for a 20% response rate.

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- Telephone interviews were conducted of all five beer and wine distributors serving the Seattle AIA.
- Focus groups of the following, to obtain qualitative information about the effects of the AIA restrictions:
 - Three retailers with liquor licenses in the AIA and within the surrounding blocks of the AIA boundaries
 - Eight 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 on the following:
 - Number of emergency medical service calls in the AIA and non-AIA parts of Seattle
 - Monthly number of police service calls for “drunk in public,” “person down” and other incidents.
- An examination of gross sales for retailers within the AIAs and within one mile surrounding the AIAs with liquor licenses to sell alcohol “to go.”

Analysis Groups

The analysis groups for the study are primarily those representing the AIA regions and the non-AIA regions of Seattle. There are two AIA regions: a Central Core AIA (including the Pioneer Square area), and a North AIA. For each of these two AIA regions, we also examined the area within one mile around each AIA region. Three other parts of Seattle were designated as “potential problem” areas including Licton Springs, Ballard, and the New Holly Rainier area. The last two analysis groups consisted of samples of residents of the remaining parts of Seattle, and also a separate sample of residents from throughout the city of Seattle to be used as a comparison/control group.

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Key Results Pre-AIA.

The following results suggest that the AIA regions are strongly affected by chronic public inebriation to the detriment of the welfare of the community:

- **Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Incidents:**
 - **The majority of all alcohol related EMS incidents in Seattle take place within the designated AIAs.** Over 53% of all alcohol related EMS incidents occur in the AIAs and 47% in all of the remaining parts of the city.
 - **Citywide, the number of alcohol related EMS incidents has increased about 43% over the past four years from 1607 in 2003 to about 2304 in 2006.** However, the percent of alcohol related EMS incidents occurring within the AIAs has remained fairly constant at around 53% of the total.
 - **Similarly, the majority of all drug related EMS incidents in Seattle take place within the designated AIAs.** Almost 57% of all drug related EMS incidents occur in the AIAs and 43% in all of the remaining parts of the city.
 - **Citywide, the number of drug related EMS incidents has increased by about 21% over the past four years from 834 in 2003 to 1009 in 2006.** However, the percent of drug related EMS incidents occurring within the AIAs has remained fairly constant at around 57% of the total.

- **Police Service Calls:**
 - **The majority of police service calls for “Drinking in Public” occur in the AIAs.** Over 71% of all such calls occur in the Central Core AIA and another 6% occur in the North AIA, and only 23% occur in the remainder of the city.
 - **Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Drinking in Public” has decreased by 36% from 2003 to 2006.** Within the Central Core AIA there has been a similar decrease in the number of police service calls for “drinking in public” of about 25%.
 - **A majority of police service calls for “Trespass and Park Exclusions” also occur in the AIAs.** Over 68% of all such calls occur in the Central Core AIA and another 5% occur in the North AIA, and only 27% occur in the remainder of the city.
 - **Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Trespass and Park Exclusions” has decreased by 3% from 2003 to 2006.** Within the Central Core AIA however there has been an increase in the number of police service calls for “trespass and park exclusions” of about 8%.

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- **There are almost as many police service calls for “Person Down” within the AIAs as there are in the remainder of the city.** Over 45% of all such calls occur in the Central Core AIA and another 4% occur in the North AIA, in comparison to 51% that occur in the remainder of the city.
- **Citywide, the number of police service calls for “Person Down” has decreased by 15% from 2003 to 2006.** Within the Central Core AIA there has been a decrease in the number of police service calls for “person down” of about 21%.
- **Community Opinions**
 - **People living within an AIA are more likely to say that chronic public inebriation is a problem in their neighborhood.** 35% of people living within the AIAs say that the presence of chronic public inebriates in the neighborhood is somewhat of a problem or is a big problem, in comparison to 23% living in the hot spot areas, 14% living within one mile around the AIAs, and 9% living in the remainder of Seattle.
 - **People living within an AIA are more likely to favor placing restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in their neighborhood.** Almost 31% of people living within the AIAs favor having more restrictions on the sale of alcohol products, in comparison to 29% living in the hot spot areas, 17% living within one mile around the AIAs, and 22% living in the remainder of Seattle.
 - **People living within an AIA are more likely to say that they feel somewhat or very unsafe in public places in their neighborhood.** Over 15% of people living within the AIAs say they feel unsafe, in comparison to 10% living in the hot spot areas, 5.6% living within one mile around the AIAs, and 5.1% living in the remainder of Seattle.
 - **Twice as many residents within the AIAs as in the non-AIA areas say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in the neighborhood has increased over the past year, and that the neighborhood has changed for the worse.** Over 10% of those living within the AIAs say the problem of chronic public inebriation has increased compared with only 5% of those living in the non-AIA parts of Seattle that say this. Whereas 13.3% of those living within the AIAs say that their neighborhood has changed for the worse over the past year, only 6.9% of those living in the non-AIA parts of Seattle say this.
 - **People living within the AIA’s are more likely to say there are problems in their neighborhood, such as crime, homelessness and panhandling, than people living outside the AIAs.** Almost 54% of those living within the AIAs say that the number of homeless people is a big problem or somewhat of a problem, in comparison to only 13% of those living in other parts of the city. 51% are concerned about the amount of crime in the neighborhood; and 56% are concerned about the amount of drug activity. Almost 53% of those living within the AIAs say that the number of people

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panhandling is a big problem or somewhat of a problem, in comparison to only 12% of those living in other parts of the city.

- **Retailer Opinions**

- **About a third of retailers, like AIA residents, say that chronic public inebriation is a problem in their neighborhood.** Almost 32% of retailers within the AIAs and in the surrounding areas say that the presence of chronic public inebriates in the neighborhood is somewhat of a problem or is a big problem.
- **Asked if they were aware of the restrictions on the sale of certain alcohol products, 81% of retailers said that they knew about them.** About a fourth of retailers said their alcohol distributor advised them of the restrictions.
- **Asked if the amount of alcohol sold at the business had changed from a year ago, most said it had stayed about the same (44%).** Approximately the same percent that said alcohol sales had increased (24%) said that it had decreased (22%) over the last year.

- **Focus Group Results**

- **The majority of service providers are skeptical that the AIA restrictions will be effective in dealing with the problem of chronic public inebriation.** They suggested that other approaches, such as providing housing, like the "1811" units, would have a greater chance of success. They are also concerned about the strain on public service resources that might be caused by chronic public inebriates who go outside of the AIAs.
- **Retailers were similarly skeptical but in addition felt that the restrictions were unfair to them and to people who want to buy the restricted products.** However, retailers suggested that chronic public inebriates did not represent a major part of their business and that the financial effects might be relatively minor.

- **Retail Taxable Sales Data**

- **Data on taxable retail sales of retailers in the AIAs and the surrounding areas for 2004 through 2006 shows more growth in the north AIA and surrounding area than in the central core AIA and surrounding area.** In comparison to a growth rate of 24% to 27% in sales by single store businesses selling alcohol products in the north AIA and surrounding area, the growth rate in the central core AIA and surrounding area has only been 7% to 8%.
- **The highest concentration of single store retailers selling alcohol products is in the central core AIA, with the number of such retailers increasing 28% between 2004 and 2006.** Despite this growth, the

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taxable retail sales data have only increased by 7% to 8%. We can hypothesize that one explanation for this difference is the influence of the Pioneer Square AIA which is located within the central core AIA.

Study Conclusion

The data collected and presented here represents only the first half of this research into the effectiveness of the AIA, and serves primarily as an assessment of the situation before the full effects of the AIA restrictions have taken effect. The second and concluding half of this research will take place in the latter part of 2008, after the AIA restrictions have been in place for two years. The data presented here suggests the following conclusions:

- The number of emergency medical service (EMS) incidents is increasing in the city, with the majority occurring within the AIAs.
- The vast majority of citywide police service calls for alcohol related incidents occur within the AIAs.
- People living within the AIAs are more likely to see chronic public inebriation as a problem in their neighborhoods, and to be in favor of placing restrictions on the sale of alcohol products.
- Retailers are willing to go along with the restrictions, but are not convinced that they are fair or effective.
- People who provide services to indigents and to chronic public inebriants are skeptical of the effectiveness of the AIA restrictions, and worry about unforeseen consequences.
- Despite substantial growth in the number of single store retailers that sell alcohol products in the central core AIA and the surrounding area, there has been much lower growth in average annual taxable retail sales from these retailers, in comparison to the growth in the north AIA and the surrounding area.

Data Report

This project data report (06-55) contains the project information used in conducting the surveys and the focus groups. The data report and its appendices include copies of the questionnaires, cover letters, postcards and frequency tabulations of all survey variables. This data report also includes a CD containing other focus group and survey deliverables. Included on the CD are: notes and summaries of focus group comments; survey datasets of the survey responses; open ended comments to the survey; and additional statistical data files.

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II. SURVEY ADMINISTRATION 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 have continued to be available throughout the areas."¹

In December of 2001, the LCB (Liquor Control Board) recognized Tacoma's City Core AIA in which certain products were banned from sale in that area. These restrictions went into effect in March of 2002.

In June of 2003, Washington State University's Social and Economic Sciences Research Center completed a study evaluating the effectiveness of the Tacoma City Core AIA restrictions (see SESRC Data Report #03-17 and WAIA Report 6-17-03².) The results of the study found that the restrictions had an effect on the reduction of chronic public inebriation in that area.



Figure 1.1 Seattle AIAs in 2006

¹ City of Seattle Legislative Information Service: Ordinance 121999

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The board recognized Seattle's Pioneer Square AIA with similar restrictions in September of 2003. In June of 2004, the City of Seattle issued Ordinance 121487 describing two more AIAs. The map in **Figure 1.1**³ displays 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 AIAs (Alcohol Impact Areas).

This report describes how the survey was implemented and the results of the survey.

Project Objectives

The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) designed and implemented an evaluation of two Alcohol Impact Areas (AIA) 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 AIA rules and product restrictions that prohibit the sale of certain high alcohol content 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 in the fall of 2006 with results reported in 2007. The study will conclude with a similar round of data collection in 2008 with reported results of that phase in 2009. The study is, in part, modeled after a similar study conducted for the Tacoma AIA (see <http://www.sesrc.wsu.edu/sesrcsite/recent-papers/index.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.

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

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

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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 AIA 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 and will be conducted once more in the fall of 2008.

Residential Survey - A telephone survey of residents within and immediately surrounding the Seattle AIA's was conducted in November of 2006. A total of 1,431 interviews were completed during this time resulting in a 37.7% cooperation rate and 21.1% 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 - 322 retail stores with licenses to sell alcohol within the Seattle AIA's were contacted via a postal mail survey (English and Korean languages) in November of 2006. Sixty-three retailers responded to the survey resulting in a 22.7% 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.

Focus Groups - In December of 2006, 3 Seattle AIA retailers and 8 Seattle area service workers took part in focus groups conducted by the SESRC. See **Section VII** through **Section VIII** of this report for details about this phase of the project. See **Appendix Section III** and **Section IV** for the focus group methods and notes taken during the sessions.

Distributor Survey – The five alcohol distributors in and around 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. See **Section IX** through **Section X** of this report for details about this phase of the project. See **Appendix Section V** for a copy of the Distributor Survey Questionnaire.

Secondary Data Analysis – Three main sources of secondary data were obtained and analyzed for this study. One set of data on police incident calls was obtained from the Seattle Police Department. A second set of data on emergency service incidents was obtained from the Seattle Fire Department. And, a third set of data on taxable retail sales of businesses within the two AIAs and within one mile surrounding the AIAs

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was obtained from the Washington State Department of Revenue. See **Section XI** through **Section XII** of this report for details about this phase of the project.

III. The Residential Survey - Protocol

III. THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY- PROTOCOL

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 will be used as a baseline and compared to survey results to be collected in 2008 in order to understand how neighborhood residents describe the impact of enacting AIA restrictions. A copy of the final 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 AIA. 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.

III. The Residential Survey - Protocol

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.

In order to reach these residents by telephone, a dual-frame random sample was purchased from Genesys Sampling Inc. The first frame consisted of a directory listed sample stratified by seven geographical regions within both AIA's and, in addition, an eighth stratification from all remaining numbers in the city of Seattle . The second frame was a Random Digit Dialing sample (RDD) of the entire city of Seattle. Genesys Sampling used address matching to remove any cases in the RDD draw that were duplicated from the other listed sample frames. A summary of the sample is shown in **Figure 2.1** below.

Figure 2.1: Residential Telephone Survey Sample

	Sample	Reps	Used
Ballard Tracts	600	6	600
Within the Central Core and Pioneer blocks	1200	12	1200
Licton Springs/Greenwood Tracts	600	6	600
Within the North AIA	1200	12	1200
New Holly/Rainier Beach Tracts	600	6	600
Seattle Remainder Blocks	600	6	600
Area within 1 mile of the Central Core AIA Blocks	1200	12	1000
Area within 1 mile of the North AIA Blocks	1200	12	1000
Seattle Area RDD	1250	12	1250
TOTAL SAMPLE	8400		8050

A total of 8,450 cases were randomly selected using this design and then divided into 84 replicates of 100 cases each (one RDD replicate consisted of only 50 cases). All replicates were eventually

III. The Residential Survey - Protocol

released to the field for calling except for 2 replicates from each of the Areas within 1 mile of the AIA strata. This resulted in a total of 8,050 cases used in this phase of the study.

The CATI System

On October 16, 2006 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 11 minutes 47 seconds per interview to conduct over the telephone.

Pretest of Survey Instrument

A pretest of the survey instrument was conducted on October 25, 2006. The pretest of the survey instrument was conducted in-house with trained SESRC staff. A few minor adjustments to the script and CATI were made as a result of the test and the finalized CATI was fielded on October 30.

Interviewer Training

The project training for interviewers was held on October 30, 2006. Thirty-five 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 October 30, 2006 telephone interviewing commenced and was completed on December 5, 2006. If an interviewer called at an inconvenient time for the respondent, the interviewer would attempt

III. The Residential Survey - Protocol

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.

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Response Rates

There are two progress indicators the SESRC is providing 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 **37.7%**

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. 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 response rate for this survey is **21.1%**

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Table 2.2 Response Rates

	Ballard		Central and Pioneer		Licton Springs/GW		North AIA Blocks		New Holly/Rainier		Wimi CC		Wimi North		Remainder of Seattle		Seattle RDD		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
(A) Completed Interviews	115	19.2	192	16.0	89	14.8	202	16.8	57	9.5	222	22.2	232	23.2	117	19.5	155	12.4	1381	17.2%
(B) Partial Completes	5	0.8	6	0.5	2	0.3	7	0.6	5	0.8	8	0.8	5	0.5	4	0.7	8	0.6	50	0.6%
(C) Refusals	185	30.8	309	25.8	202	33.7	302	25.2	191	31.8	337	33.7	326	32.6	218	36.3	299	23.9	2369	29.4%
(D) Unable to Interview ¹	18	3.0	76	6.3	33	5.5	52	4.3	103	17.2	41	4.1	16	1.6	22	3.7	45	3.6	406	5.0%
(E) Unable to Reach ²	195	32.6	402	33.5	215	35.8	386	32.2	154	25.7	290	29.0	299	29.9	177	29.5	443	35.5	2561	31.8%
(F) Non-working Numbers ³ <i>Listed Samples Only</i>	78	13.0	203	16.9	54	9.0	246	20.5	80	13.3	96	9.6	117	11.7	57	9.5	--	--	931	11.6%
Subtotal 1 (included)	596	99.3%	1188	99%	595	99.2%	1195	99.6%	590	98.3%	994	99.4%	995	99.5%	595	99.2%	950	76.0%	7698	95.6%
(G) Non-working Numbers ³ <i>RDD Samples Only</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	10.0	125	1.6%
(H) Electronic Device ⁴ <i>RDD Samples Only</i>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112	9.0	112	1.4%
(I) Ineligible ⁵	4	0.7	12	1.0	5	0.8	5	0.4	10	1.7	6	0.6	5	0.5	5	0.8	12	1.0	64	0.8%
(L) Business/Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51	4.0	51	0.6%
Subtotal 2 (excluded)	4	0.7%	12	1.0%	5	0.8%	5	0.4%	10	1.7%	6	0.6%	5	0.5%	5	0.8%	300	24.0%	352	4.4%
Total Sample	600	100%	1200	100%	600	100%	1200	100	600	100%	1000	100%	1000	100%	600		1250	100%	8050	100%
Cooperation Rate:(A+B)/(A+B+C)	39.3%		39.1%		31.1%		40.9%		24.5%		40.6%		42.1%		35.7%		35.3%		37.7%	
Response Rate: (A+B)/(A+B+C+D+E+F)	20.1%		16.7%		15.3%		17.9%		10.5%		23.1%		23.8%		20.3%		17.2%		21.1%	

¹Hearing (DF), Language (LG) barrier, Handicap (HC), Terminate with abusive respondent (AR)
²Unanswered callback (CB, GB), Answering machine (AM), No answer (NA), Busy (BZ), Respondent not available (RN)
³ Disconnect (DS), Missing phone number (MP), Wrong number (WN), Cannot be completed as dialed (CC)
⁴ FAX machine (ED)
⁵ No one living in household over the age of 17 (I0), Group living situation – RDD only (I2)
⁶ Lives outside utility’s service area
⁷ Deceased (DD), self-identified duplicate (DP, OT)

III. The Residential Survey - Protocol

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 578,700 residents living within the city of Seattle during the fall of 2006, the approximate sample error for the survey with 1,431 completed or partially completed interviews is plus or minus 3%.

IV. THE RESIDENTIAL SURVEY - RESULTS

The following pages display the survey results from the residential survey. The survey results are based on the 1,438 respondents who completed a telephone interview. 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 1,438 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.

Survey results are presented for respondents from each of five separate areas of the city.

Note

- 1 AIA = central core and north AIA areas
- 2 WIMI = areas within one mile surrounding each AIA
- 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

Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 AIA	409	28.4	28.4	28.4
	2 WIMI	469	32.6	32.6	61.1
	3 BAL/LS/NHR	273	19.0	19.0	80.0
	4 City Other	121	8.4	8.4	88.5
	5 RDD	166	11.5	11.5	100.0
	Total	1438	100.0	100.0	

IV. Residential Survey - Results

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	80	243	50	57	59	489
		% within Group	19.9%	52.0%	18.3%	47.1%	36.2%	34.3%
	2 GOOD	Count	210	196	160	56	83	705
		% within Group	52.1%	42.0%	58.6%	46.3%	50.9%	49.4%
	3 FAIR	Count	90	25	50	6	18	189
		% within Group	22.3%	5.4%	18.3%	5.0%	11.0%	13.2%
	4 POOR	Count	21	3	10	1	3	38
		% within Group	5.2%	.6%	3.7%	.8%	1.8%	2.7%
	5 OR VERY POOR	Count	2	0	3	1	0	6
		% within Group	.5%	.0%	1.1%	.8%	.0%	.4%
Total		Count	403	467	273	121	163	1427
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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	214	190	94	43	67	608
		% within Group	52.6%	40.9%	34.4%	35.5%	41.4%	42.6%
	2 A FEW TIMES A WEEK	Count	119	203	110	53	59	544
		% within Group	29.2%	43.8%	40.3%	43.8%	36.4%	38.1%
	3 ONLY ABOUT ONCE A WEEK	Count	44	48	36	16	25	169
		% within Group	10.8%	10.3%	13.2%	13.2%	15.4%	11.8%
	4 OR LESS OFTEN	Count	30	23	33	9	11	106
		% within Group	7.4%	5.0%	12.1%	7.4%	6.8%	7.4%
Total		Count	407	464	273	121	162	1427
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q3 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 Do you ever notice chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?	1 Yes	Count	276	158	123	27	58	642
		% within Group	68.7%	34.2%	45.9%	22.5%	36.0%	45.4%
	2 No	Count	126	304	145	93	103	771
		% within Group	31.3%	65.8%	54.1%	77.5%	64.0%	54.6%
Total		Count	402	462	268	120	161	1413
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q4 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? * 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?	1 A BIG PROBLEM	Count	46	19	20	6	5	96
		% within Group	11.5%	4.1%	7.5%	5.0%	3.1%	6.8%
	2 SOMEWHAT OF A PROBLEM	Count	94	46	41	5	22	208
		% within Group	23.4%	9.9%	15.3%	4.1%	13.5%	14.7%
	3 ONLY A SLIGHT PROBLEM	Count	134	108	84	22	38	386
		% within Group	33.4%	23.3%	31.3%	18.2%	23.3%	27.2%
	4 OR, NOT A PROBLEM	Count	127	291	123	88	98	727
		% within Group	31.7%	62.7%	45.9%	72.7%	60.1%	51.3%
Total		Count	401	464	268	121	163	1417
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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	12.4%	4.3%	9.4%	3.3%	7.5%	7.9%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	118	66	65	15	29	293
		% within Group	29.4%	14.3%	24.3%	12.4%	18.0%	20.8%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	149	195	100	42	59	545
		% within Group	37.1%	42.3%	37.5%	34.7%	36.6%	38.6%
	4 Not a problem	Count	85	180	77	60	61	463
		% within Group	21.1%	39.0%	28.8%	49.6%	37.9%	32.8%
Total	Count	402	461	267	121	161	1412	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	25.3%	3.5%	5.3%	4.2%	9.4%	10.7%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	113	79	55	11	26	284
		% within Group	28.6%	17.1%	20.8%	9.2%	16.4%	20.3%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	94	161	101	28	39	423
		% within Group	23.8%	34.8%	38.3%	23.3%	24.5%	30.2%
	4 Not a problem	Count	88	206	94	76	79	543
		% within Group	22.3%	44.6%	35.6%	63.3%	49.7%	38.8%
Total	Count	395	462	264	120	159	1400	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	10.3%	2.8%	4.6%	3.3%	3.1%	5.3%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	79	34	33	7	21	174
		% within Group	20.4%	7.4%	12.7%	5.8%	13.2%	12.6%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	108	114	81	16	32	351
		% within Group	27.9%	24.8%	31.2%	13.3%	20.1%	25.3%
	4 Not a problem	Count	160	299	134	93	101	787
		% within Group	41.3%	65.0%	51.5%	77.5%	63.5%	56.8%
Total	Count	387	460	260	120	159	1386	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	33	31	7	9	143
		% within Group	16.3%	7.2%	12.2%	6.0%	5.8%	10.4%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	135	143	76	34	47	435
		% within Group	35.0%	31.2%	29.8%	29.1%	30.1%	31.7%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	127	191	98	48	60	524
		% within Group	32.9%	41.7%	38.4%	41.0%	38.5%	38.2%
	4 Not a problem	Count	61	91	50	28	40	270
		% within Group	15.8%	19.9%	19.6%	23.9%	25.6%	19.7%
Total	Count	386	458	255	117	156	1372	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	34	35	4	13	177
		% within Group	24.9%	8.1%	14.5%	3.5%	8.6%	13.7%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	114	65	57	25	35	296
		% within Group	31.1%	15.6%	23.7%	21.7%	23.2%	22.9%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	75	97	61	26	34	293
		% within Group	20.5%	23.2%	25.3%	22.6%	22.5%	22.7%
	4 Not a problem	Count	86	222	88	60	69	525
		% within Group	23.5%	53.1%	36.5%	52.2%	45.7%	40.7%
Total	Count	366	418	241	115	151	1291	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	21.3%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	7.5%	9.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	123	64	39	10	19	255
		% within Group	31.6%	14.0%	14.9%	8.4%	11.8%	18.4%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	81	135	85	14	27	342
		% within Group	20.8%	29.5%	32.4%	11.8%	16.8%	24.6%
	4 Not a problem	Count	102	237	126	90	103	658
		% within Group	26.2%	51.7%	48.1%	75.6%	64.0%	47.4%
Total	Count	389	458	262	119	161	1389	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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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	10.9%	3.3%	4.6%	2.5%	3.1%	5.6%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	101	36	33	9	19	198
		% within Group	25.7%	7.9%	12.7%	7.6%	11.9%	14.3%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	130	121	99	16	33	399
		% within Group	33.1%	26.5%	38.2%	13.4%	20.8%	28.8%
	4 Not a problem	Count	119	285	115	91	102	712
		% within Group	30.3%	62.4%	44.4%	76.5%	64.2%	51.3%
Total	Count	393	457	259	119	159	1387	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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%	7.2%	4.2%	5.1%	6.8%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	108	75	54	22	32	291
		% within Group	28.3%	16.4%	20.5%	18.6%	20.4%	21.1%
	3 Only a slight problem	Count	122	138	85	24	46	415
		% within Group	31.9%	30.3%	32.3%	20.3%	29.3%	30.2%
	4 Not a problem	Count	112	222	105	67	71	577
		% within Group	29.3%	48.7%	39.9%	56.8%	45.2%	41.9%
Total	Count	382	456	263	118	157	1376	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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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	28	5	8	104
		% within Group	10.6%	5.2%	11.3%	4.3%	5.3%	7.8%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	288	355	182	84	113	1022
		% within Group	76.2%	79.8%	73.7%	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%	9.1%
Total	Count	378	445	247	116	150	1336	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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%	2.7%	3.3%	4.3%	6.0%	4.3%
	2 Less often intoxicated	Count	21	12	20	4	7	64
		% within Group	5.7%	2.7%	8.2%	3.5%	4.7%	4.9%
	3 Or, stayed about the same	Count	291	311	182	76	99	959
		% within Group	79.5%	71.2%	74.6%	66.1%	66.4%	73.2%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	31	102	34	30	34	231
		% within Group	8.5%	23.3%	13.9%	26.1%	22.8%	17.6%
Total	Count	366	437	244	115	149	1311	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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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	37	34	7	15	147
		% within Group	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	5.9%	9.6%	10.7%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	283	382	191	101	122	1079
		% within Group	73.3%	84.3%	73.2%	84.9%	77.7%	78.4%
Total	Count	386	453	261	119	157	1376	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	13.3%	5.2%	10.4%	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%	4.7%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	281	353	184	82	101	1001
		% within Group	74.9%	79.5%	73.9%	71.3%	68.7%	75.3%
	4 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	16	59	26	22	22	145
		% within Group	4.3%	13.3%	10.4%	19.1%	15.0%	10.9%
Total	Count	375	444	249	115	147	1330	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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Q11 During the past year have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates? * 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?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	40	27	26	5	10	108
		% within Group	10.6%	6.0%	10.3%	4.2%	6.5%	8.0%
	2 No	Count	329	373	205	103	124	1134
		% within Group	86.8%	83.4%	81.0%	87.3%	80.0%	83.9%
	3 No public inebriates in neighborhood	Count	10	47	22	10	21	110
		% within Group	2.6%	10.5%	8.7%	8.5%	13.5%	8.1%
Total	Count	379	447	253	118	155	1352	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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%	6.9%
	2 DECREASED	Count	25	15	15	4	7	66
		% within Group	7.1%	3.5%	6.2%	3.5%	4.7%	5.1%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	241	272	143	65	97	818
		% within Group	68.7%	63.7%	58.8%	57.5%	65.1%	63.8%
	4 No one urinates/defecates in	Count	50	117	67	39	37	310
		% within Group	14.2%	27.4%	27.6%	34.5%	24.8%	24.2%
Total	Count	351	427	243	113	149	1283	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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Q13 Compared with one year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel . . . * 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 . . .	1 More safe	Count	22	20	24	4	20	90
		% within Group	5.7%	4.4%	9.2%	3.4%	12.7%	6.5%
	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	372	203	100	122	1098
		% within Group	78.4%	81.9%	77.5%	84.7%	77.7%	79.9%
Total	Count	384	454	262	118	157	1375	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	157	292	121	82	92	744
		% within Group	40.2%	63.8%	46.5%	68.9%	59.0%	53.8%
	2 SOMEWHAT SAFE	Count	175	140	113	31	55	514
		% within Group	44.8%	30.6%	43.5%	26.1%	35.3%	37.1%
	3 SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	Count	56	24	23	4	8	115
		% within Group	14.3%	5.2%	8.8%	3.4%	5.1%	8.3%
	4 VERY UNSAFE	Count	3	2	3	2	1	11
		% within Group	.8%	.4%	1.2%	1.7%	.6%	.8%
Total	Count	391	458	260	119	156	1384	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	208	283	120	79	89	779
		% within Group	53.1%	61.8%	45.6%	66.9%	56.7%	56.1%
	2 SOMEWHAT SAFE	Count	121	115	79	21	42	378
		% within Group	30.9%	25.1%	30.0%	17.8%	26.8%	27.2%
	3 SOMEWHAT UNSAFE	Count	28	19	20	6	10	83
		% within Group	7.1%	4.1%	7.6%	5.1%	6.4%	6.0%
	4 VERY UNSAFE	Count	3	3	8	0	3	17
		% within Group	.8%	.7%	3.0%	.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%	9.4%
Total	Count	392	458	263	118	157	1388	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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	149	242	126	73	77	667
		% within Group	38.4%	53.2%	48.5%	62.4%	49.4%	48.5%
	2 Somewhat safe	Count	130	158	88	26	51	453
		% within Group	33.5%	34.7%	33.8%	22.2%	32.7%	32.9%
	3 Somewhat unsafe	Count	53	27	17	12	14	123
		% within Group	13.7%	5.9%	6.5%	10.3%	9.0%	8.9%
	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	Count	46	22	23	3	11	105
		% within Group	11.9%	4.8%	8.8%	2.6%	7.1%	7.6%
Total		Count	388	455	260	117	156	1376
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%	19.1%	18.9%	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	316	174	78	105	914
		% within Group	71.3%	74.7%	71.6%	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	423	243	108	143	1255
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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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%	8.7%	6.0%	11.7%	11.8%
	2 DECREASED	Count	25	17	17	6	9	74
		% within Group	6.6%	3.8%	6.7%	5.1%	5.8%	5.5%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	252	334	181	75	96	938
		% within Group	67.0%	74.7%	71.8%	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	447	252	117	154	1346	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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%	16.3%	5.1%	11.3%	14.5%
	2 DECREASED	Count	26	27	24	6	11	94
		% within Group	7.0%	6.1%	9.6%	5.1%	7.3%	7.1%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	255	308	156	82	106	907
		% within Group	68.7%	70.0%	62.2%	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	440	251	117	151	1330	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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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	38	40	11	12	178
		% within Group	23.7%	9.8%	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	290	143	73	104	823
		% within Group	65.5%	74.6%	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%	10.8%	6.9%	17.0%	10.0%	8.8%
Total	Count	325	389	216	106	140	1176	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Q21 Over the past year, have you noticed any change in the type of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places? * 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?	1 Yes - 'What kind of changes have you noticed?'	Count	19	19	10	3	6	57
		% within Group	5.3%	4.4%	4.2%	2.7%	4.1%	4.5%
	2 No	Count	337	408	226	107	139	1217
		% within Group	94.7%	95.6%	95.8%	97.3%	95.9%	95.5%
Total	Count	356	427	236	110	145	1274	
	% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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Q22 Over the past year have you noticed any change in how stores, 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 stores, and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates?	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	399	217	104	134	1159
		% within Group	87.4%	94.1%	90.8%	96.3%	89.9%	91.3%
Total		Count	349	424	239	108	149	1269
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%	21.6%	16.4%	23.9%	18.4%
	2 FOR WORSE (why?)	Count	51	34	32	8	14	139
		% within Group	13.3%	7.5%	12.5%	6.9%	9.0%	10.2%
	3 OR, STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	Count	261	349	168	89	104	971
		% within Group	68.1%	77.2%	65.9%	76.7%	67.1%	71.3%
Total		Count	383	452	255	116	155	1361
		% within Group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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%	

Q26 What is your 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 What is your 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%	

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%	

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%	

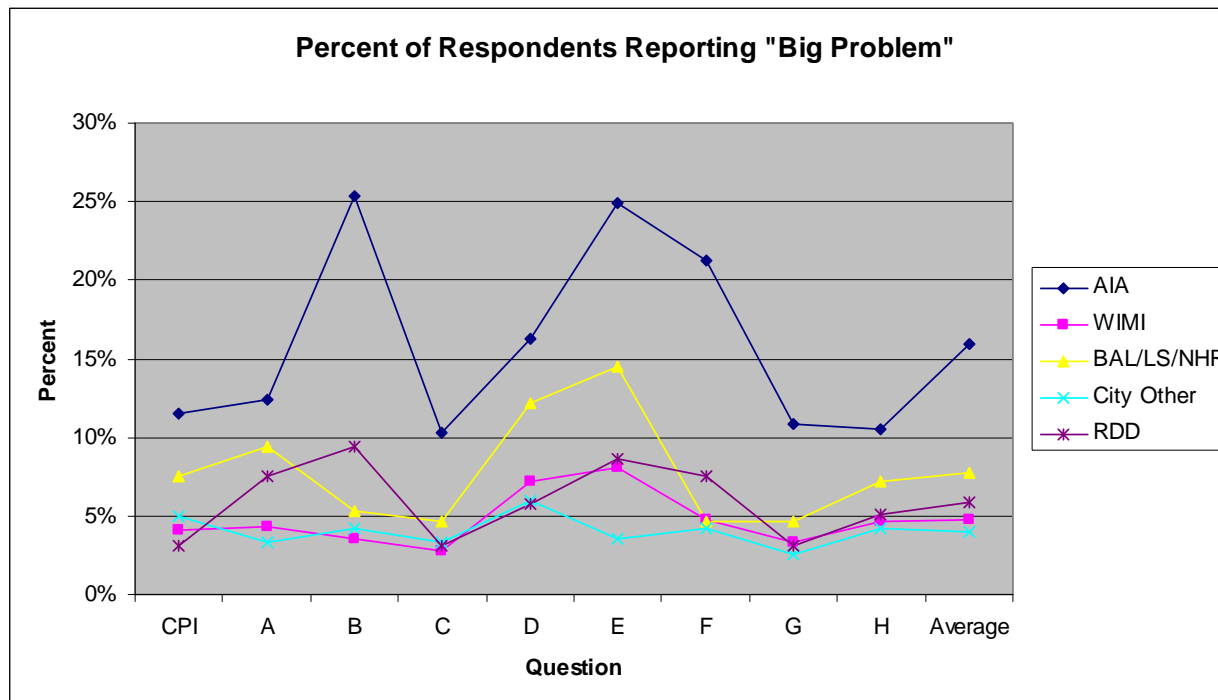
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Age * Group Crosstabulation

			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%
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%

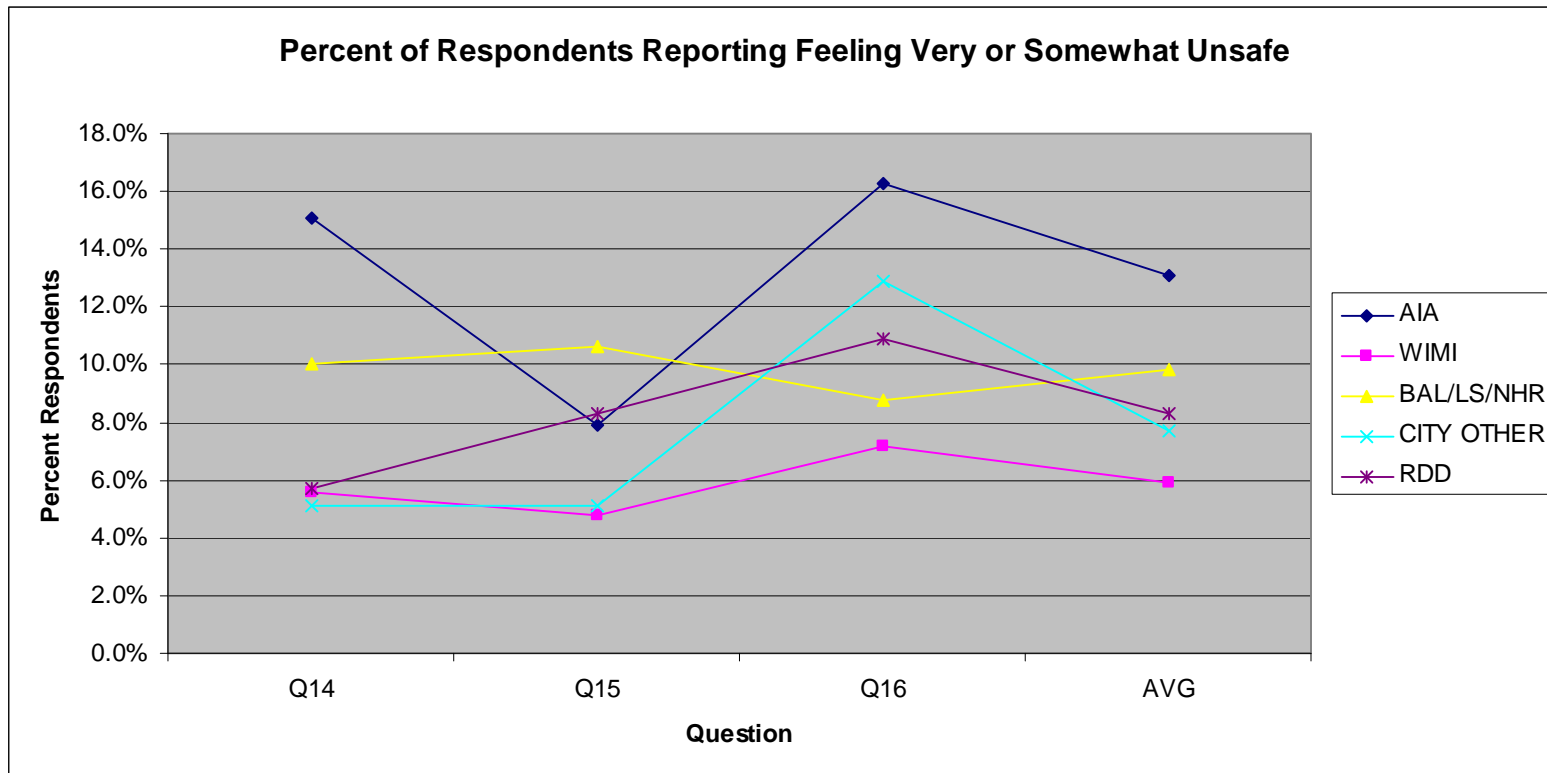
Summary of Q4 and Q6 Responses by Group

		AIA	WIMI	BAL/LS/NHR	City Other	RDD
CPI	Q4	11.5%	4.1%	7.5%	5.0%	3.1%
A	Trash/Litter	12.4%	4.3%	9.4%	3.3%	7.5%
B	Homeless	25.3%	3.5%	5.3%	4.2%	9.4%
C	Alcohol in Public	10.3%	2.8%	4.6%	3.3%	3.1%
D	Crime	16.3%	7.2%	12.2%	6.0%	5.8%
E	Drugs	24.9%	8.1%	14.5%	3.5%	8.6%
F	Panhandling	21.3%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	7.5%
G	Drunk in Public	10.9%	3.3%	4.6%	2.5%	3.1%
H	Unsafe Areas	10.5%	4.6%	7.2%	4.2%	5.1%
Average		15.9%	4.7%	7.8%	4.0%	5.9%



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	15.1%	5.6%	10.0%	5.1%	5.7%
Q15	Local Bus Stops	7.9%	4.8%	10.6%	5.1%	8.3%
Q16	Local Parks	16.3%	7.2%	8.8%	12.9%	10.9%
AVG	Average	13.1%	5.9%	9.8%	7.7%	8.3%



V. THE RETAILER SURVEY – PROTOCOL

Questionnaire Design

A second phase of the project consisted of a pen and paper questionnaire sent via postal mail to 322 retailers with liquor licenses within the two Seattle area AIAs. On October 25, 2006 the final draft of the mail survey was completed: see **Appendix Section II. The Retailer Survey - Survey Instruments**. Approximately 73 of the 322 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

A key element to the Total Design Method (TDM) of survey procedures is to implement carefully prepared and timed mailings to the survey sample respondents. On October 31, 2006 the English version questionnaire was mailed out to 249 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. The Korean version of the questionnaire and cover letter were mailed to the remaining 73 businesses on November 3, 2006. A total of 18 letters were returned as undeliverable

By November 6, one week later, no completed surveys had been returned to the SESRC. On that day a postcard reminder was sent to all businesses in the survey list, and on the following day, November 7, the first completed survey was received. Two weeks later, on November 20, 2006, a follow-up letter and a replacement questionnaire including a business reply return envelope was sent to all non-responding businesses.

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.

V. Retailer Survey - Protocol

Response Rate

Table 4.1 displays the response rate calculation for all completed and partially completed questionnaires received by mail. With 73 completed surveys, the overall **response rate** (completed and partially completed questionnaires divided by the total eligible sample size) is 22.7%

Table 4.1 Retailer Mail Survey Response Rate

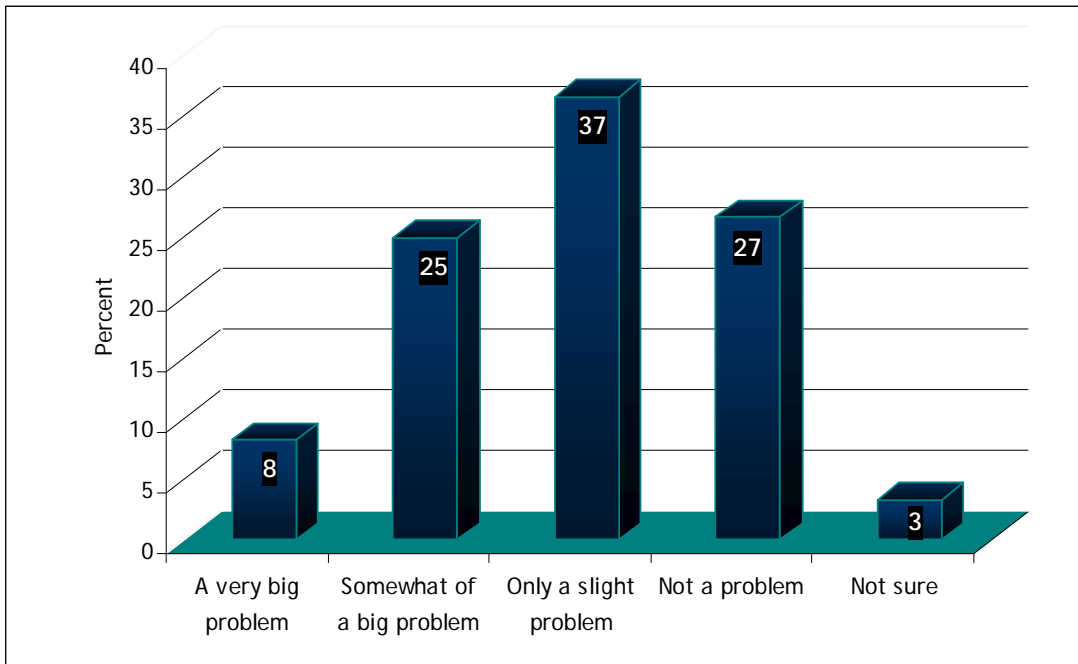
	Count
Total Starting List of Retailers	322
Ineligible Respondents	1
Total Eligible Sample	321
English Completed and Partially Completed	46
Korean Completed and Partially Completed	17
Total Completed and Partially Completed	63
Undeliverables	18
Refusals	1
Response Rate	22.7

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

VI. THE RETAILER SURVEY – RESULTS

Q01 How much of a problem is the presence of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood? A "chronic public inebriate" is a person with a severe alcohol problem who is frequently drunk in public.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A very big problem	5	7.9	8.3	8.3
	2 Somewhat of a big problem	15	23.8	25.0	33.3
	3 Only a slight problem	22	34.9	36.7	70.0
	4 Or, not a problem	16	25.4	26.7	96.7
	5 Not sure	2	3.2	3.3	100.0
	Total	60	95.2	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	3	4.8		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q02 Why do you feel this way?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	34	54.0	100.0	100.0
Missing System	29	46.0		
Total	63	100.0		

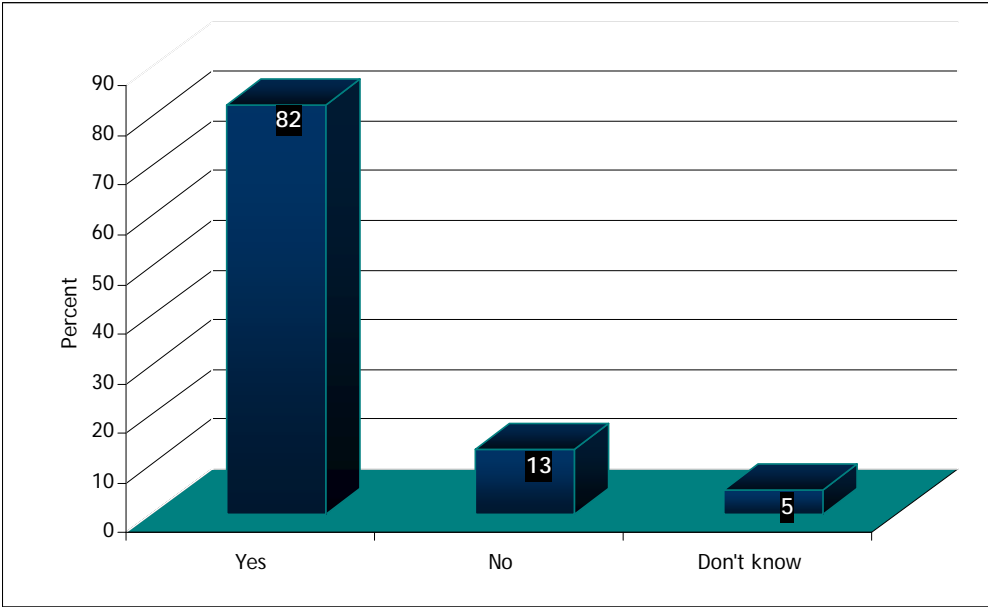
Unedited open-ended comments for Q2 are listed below:

It deters people from shopping in our area - Litter on the streets and sidewalks.
 Premium wine shops don't have this problem.
 I think that hard drug use is much more of a problem in our area. Our store is too expensive for most hard drinkers.
 I have encountered inebriated vagrants within my neighborhood.
 I find people sleeping in the alley with beer cans around
 Once in a while, I'll have a drunk person in front of my store.
 Drugs and homeless are more of a problem
 see attached
 Panhandling outside of store shelter down the street.
 21 years experience
 Alcohol people not many in neighborhood
 drug use is a bigger problem
 We do not allow them in our parking lot
 My business doesn't appeal to public inebriates.
 We see drunks on the streets
 Because the residence in here are middle class and working people.
 There are not many people drunk in this area.
 Visible problem
 People drink in homes. Nobody drink on the street
 Aggressive panhandlers following people around litter every morning, noisy drunks at 3 am
 Downtown area generally a problem
 The situation is not a problem.
 We are located in a small, quiet community and have not witnessed anyone who appeared to be inebriated.
 Because it is not outwardly visible
 Sleeping in doorway. Heavy pan-handling. Public urination etc.
 they are always in area bumming for money, have to deny sales to them.
 We hardly come in contact with "I" people.
 I don't think public inebriation is the problem. Homelessness and poverty are the problem.
 The alcoholics are "dying off."
 I have not seen any persons in this area fitting the description of
 There are so many vagrants in area (we name them)
 See many come into the store drunk
 no
 Don't want to encourage it

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q03 Recently, the Washington State Liquor Control Board placed restrictions on the sale of certain alcohol products in your neighborhood. Did you know about these restrictions on the sale of alcohol products in your neighborhood?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	51	81.0	82.3	82.3
	2 No	8	12.7	12.9	95.2
	3 Don't know	3	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q04 How did you learn about the product restrictions imposed by the Liquor Control Board?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Comments entered	34	54.0	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	29	46.0		
Total		63	100.0		

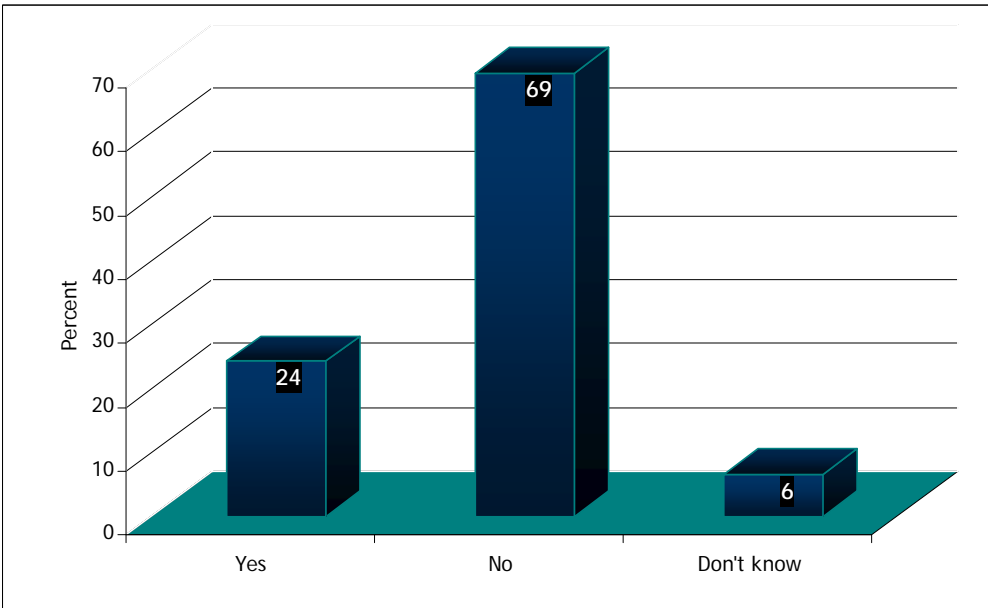
Unedited open-ended comments for Q4 are listed below:

Notified by mail -
 Notified by the Liquor Board.
 We received a mailer and also had a few reporters drop in.
 Letter from city
 Notice from WSLCB
 Through beer supplier
 mailer from city
 Notified by liquor board
 mailer
 Received letter
 Mailer from WSLCB
 letter from WSLCB
 Informative letter from Liquor Board and Vendors
 By mail
 Liquor board hearings
 I am in the restricted area and got paper from the city and liquor board.
 It does not make sense. People still can get from other area.
 WSLCB
 They sent me letters
 by mailing coming to me
 Letter
 1. Lig contr. bd info letter 2. Newspaper
 by mail
 Notice from liquor board
 Word of mouth
 Yes, foam publications
 From the local news media
 My sales reps and correspondence from LCB
 News reports and notice from agent
 Newspaper
 Newspaper - Seattle Times
 Liquor control board
 NA - Wallingford is not included
 Mailing and newspapers

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

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

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	15	23.8	24.2	24.2
	2 No	43	68.3	69.4	93.5
	3 Don't know	4	6.3	6.5	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q06 What advice did you get from your alcohol distributor?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Comments entered	4	6.3	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	59	93.7		
Total		63	100.0		

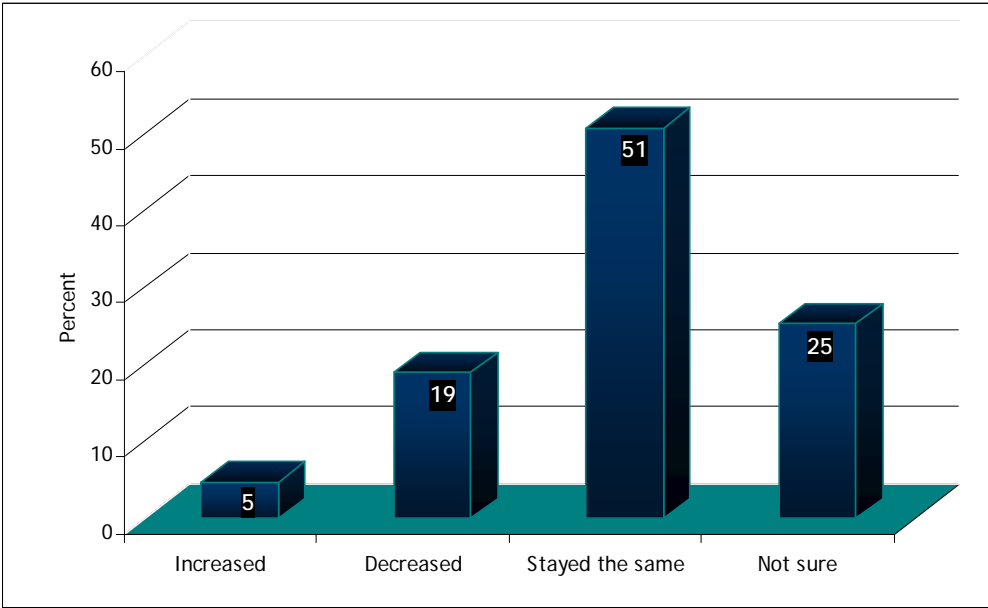
Unedited open-ended comments for Q6 are listed below:

We have never or will never carry any of the restricted products
none
Abide by liquor board, sell other products.
Nothing special

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q07 Compared with a year ago, has the number of chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood ...

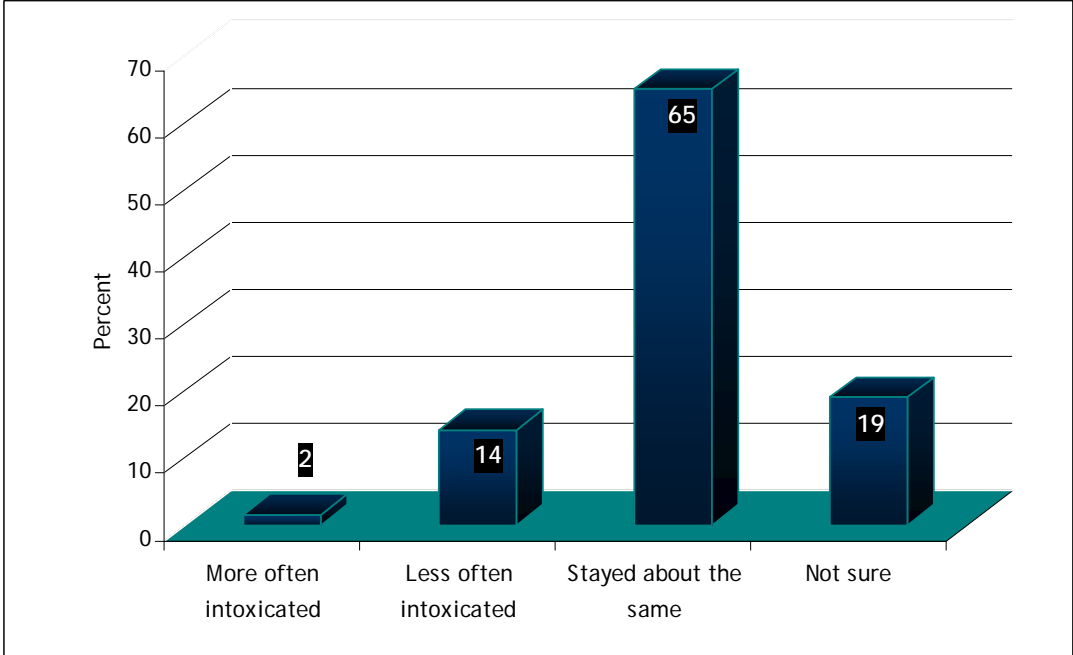
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	3	4.8	4.8	4.8
	2 Decreased	12	19.0	19.0	23.8
	3 Or, stayed about the same	32	50.8	50.8	74.6
	4 Not sure - Don't know	16	25.4	25.4	100.0
Total		63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q08 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?

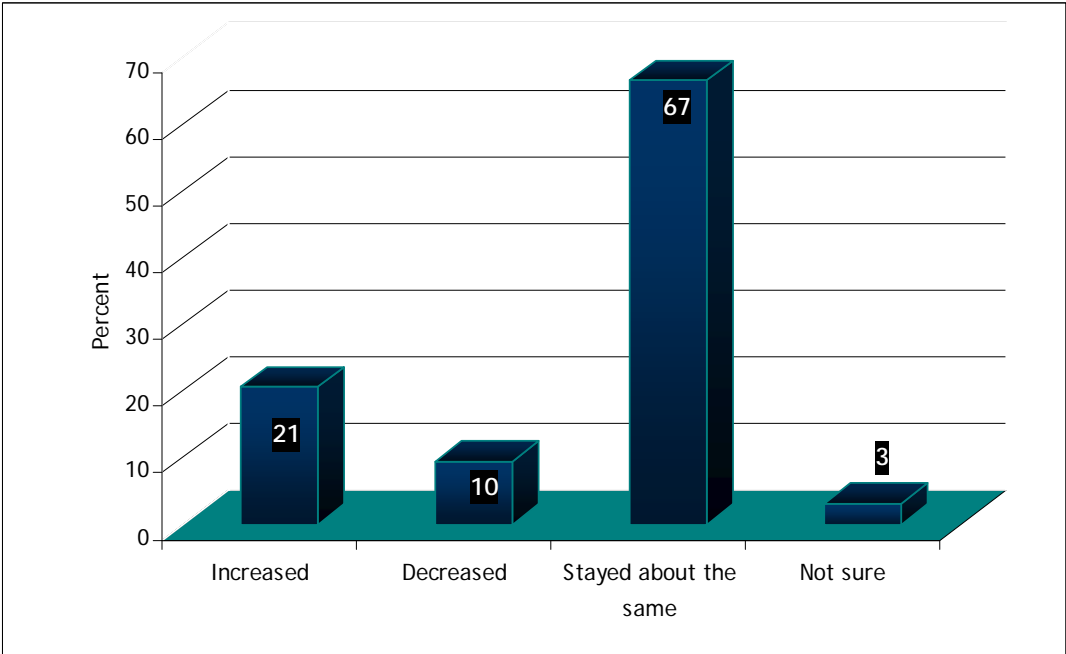
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 More often intoxicated	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	2 Less often intoxicated	9	14.3	14.3	15.9
	3 Or, stayed about the same	41	65.1	65.1	81.0
	4 Not sure - Don't know	12	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q09 Compared with a year ago, has the overall cleanliness of your neighborhood . . .

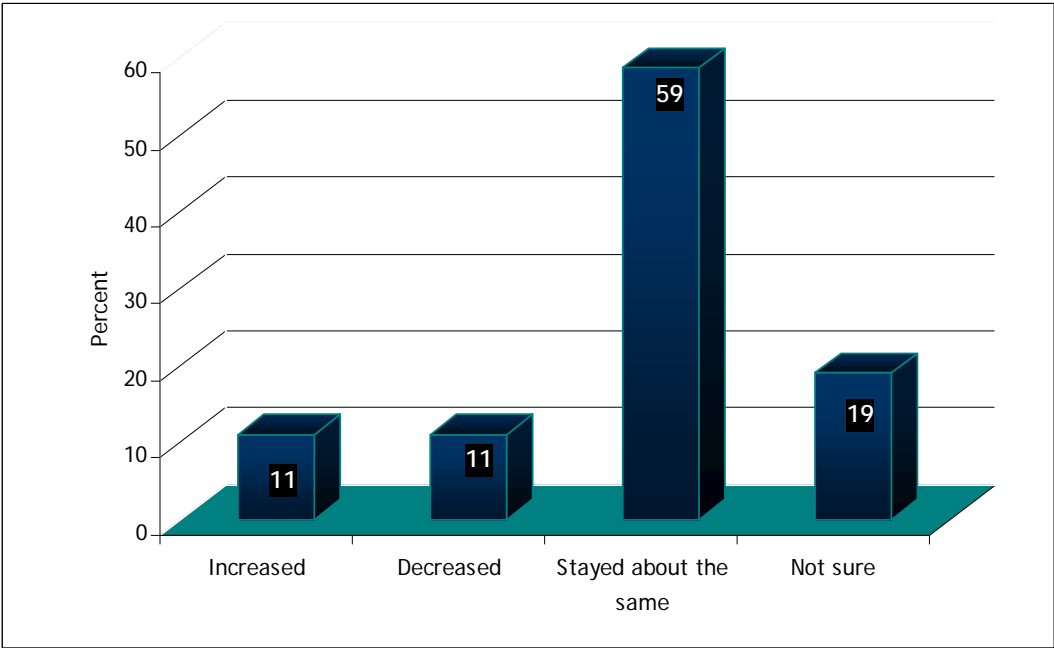
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Increased	13	20.6	20.6	20.6
2 Decreased	6	9.5	9.5	30.2
3 Or, stayed about the same	42	66.7	66.7	96.8
4 Not sure - Don't know	2	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q10 Compared with a year ago, has the amount of trash and litter due to chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood . . .

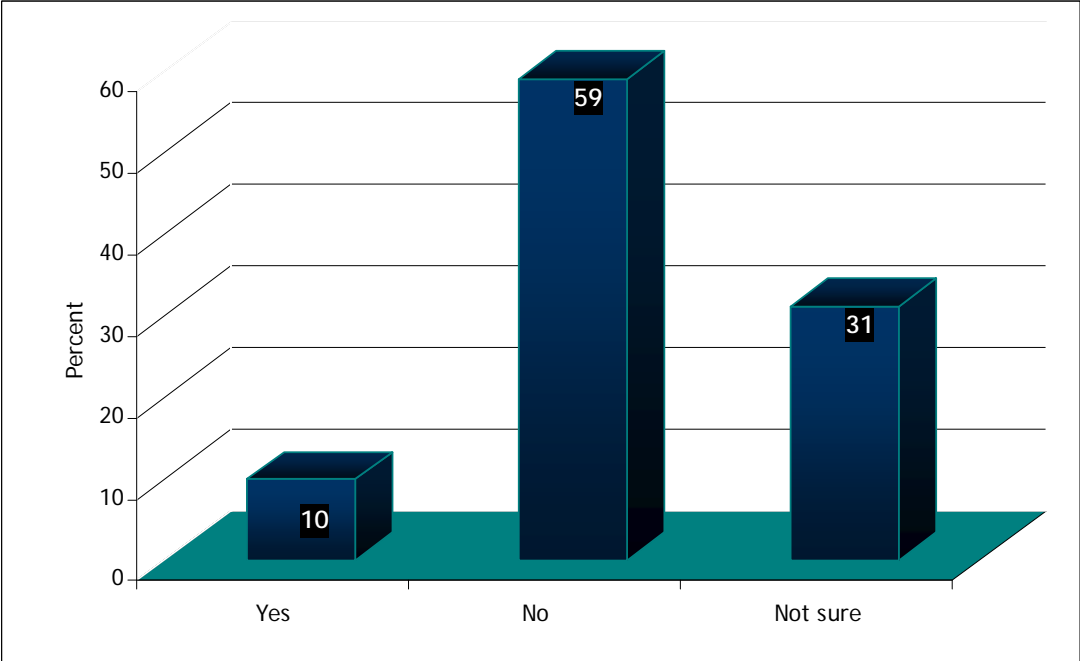
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	7	11.1	11.1	11.1
	2 Decreased	7	11.1	11.1	22.2
	3 Or, stayed about the same	37	58.7	58.7	81.0
	4 Not sure - Don't know	12	19.0	19.0	100.0
Total		63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q11 Compared with a year ago, have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes	6	9.5	9.8	9.8
	2 No	36	57.1	59.0	68.9
	3 Don't Know	19	30.2	31.1	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q11_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you noticed a change in the kind of trash and litter associated with chronic public inebriates in your neighborhood?: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	5	7.9	100.0	100.0
Missing System	58	92.1		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q11 are listed below:

Move glass bottles, ie. Smirnoffs, Ice products in parking lots and public parking areas on streets.

Fewer discarded empty bottles and cans.

More trash in alley

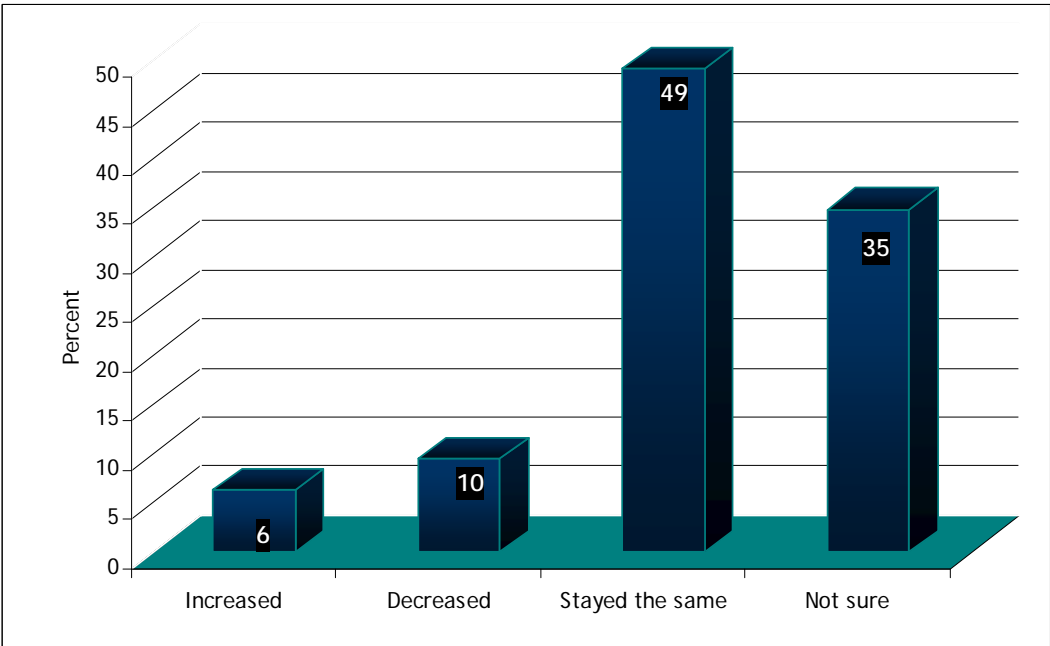
More cans and bottles (littered) inside of black plastic bags, also more syringes

Looks cleaner

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q12 Compared with a year ago, has the number of persons urinating or defecating in public places in your neighborhood . . .

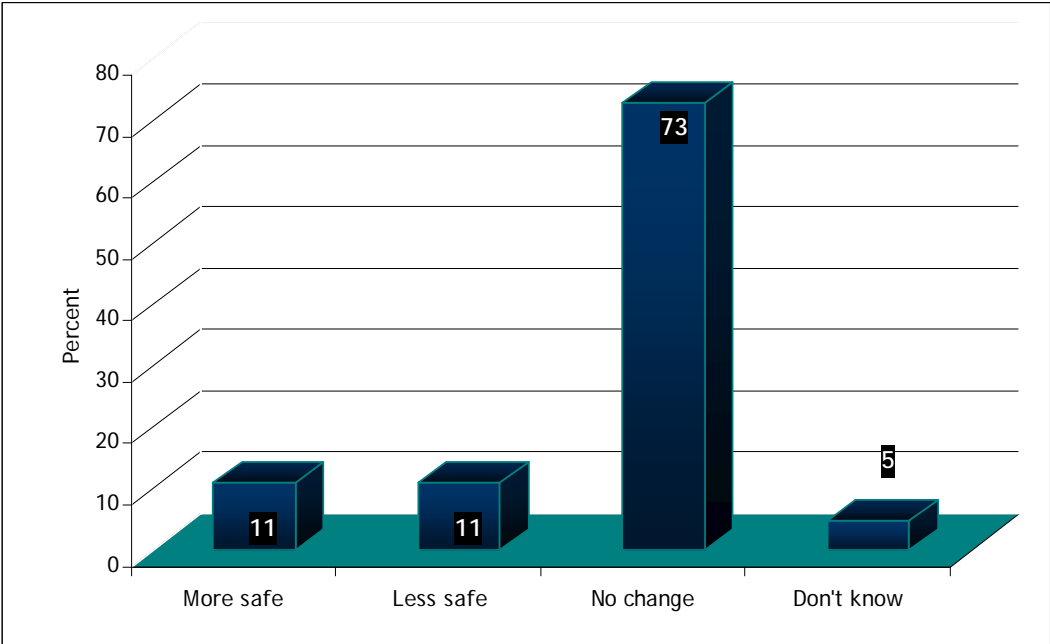
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	4	6.3	6.3	6.3
	2 Decreased	6	9.5	9.5	15.9
	3 Or, stayed about the same	31	49.2	49.2	65.1
	4 Not sure - Don't know	22	34.9	34.9	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q13 Compared with a year ago, would you say that nowadays in your neighborhood you feel more safe, less safe, or have experienced no change in safety. . .

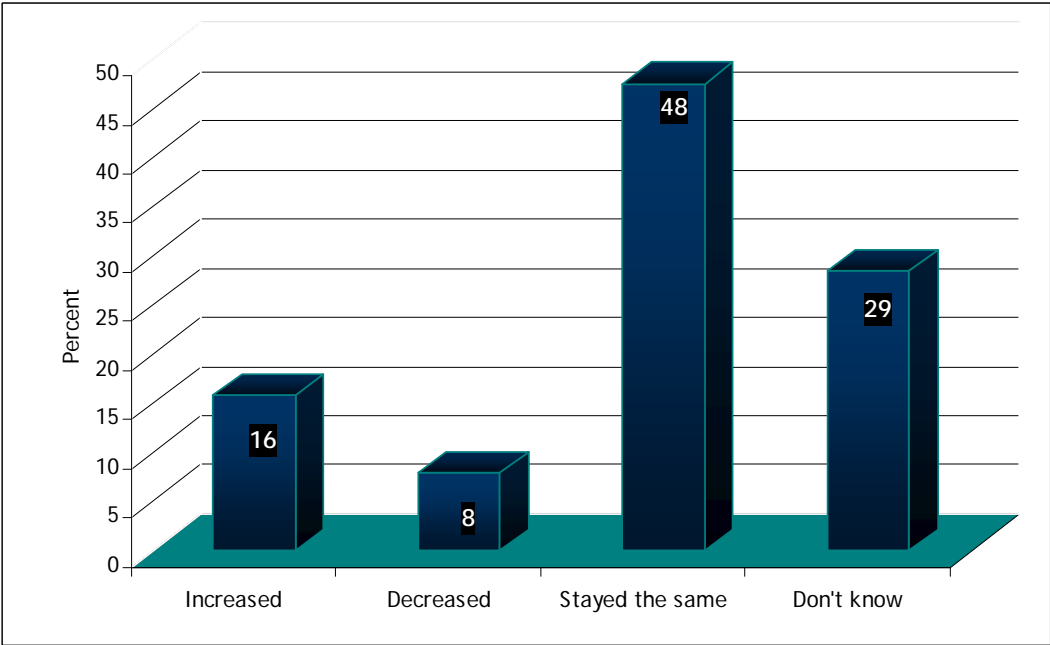
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 More safe	7	11.1	11.1	11.1
	2 Less safe	7	11.1	11.1	22.2
	3 Or, no change in safety	46	73.0	73.0	95.2
	4 Not sure - Don't know	3	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q14 Compared with a year ago, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood . . .

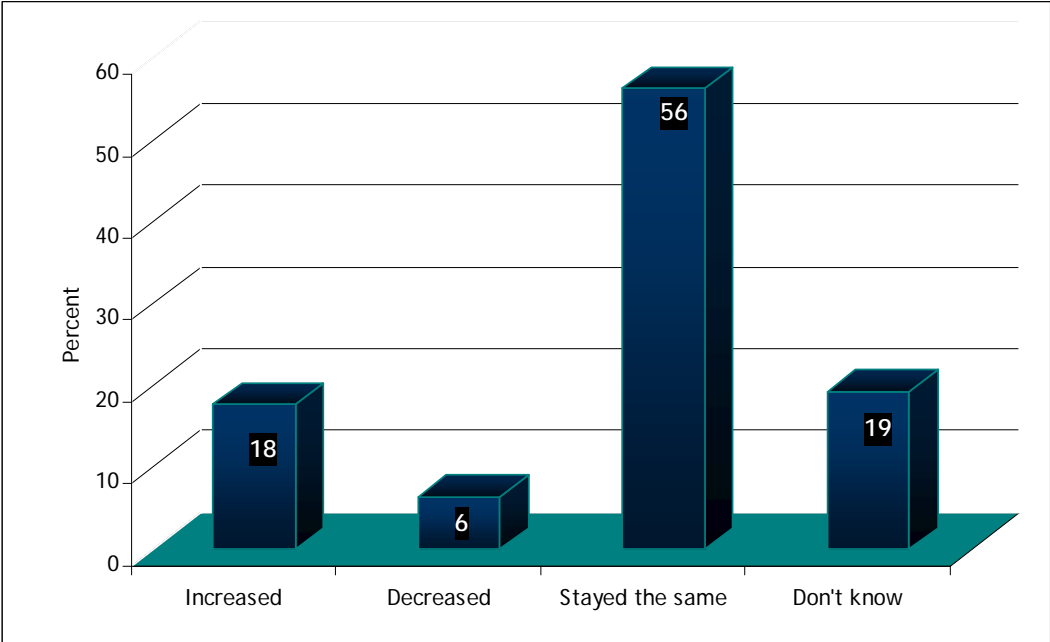
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	10	15.9	15.9	15.9
	2 Decreased	5	7.9	7.9	23.8
	3 Or, stayed about the same	30	47.6	47.6	71.4
	4 Not sure - Don't know	18	28.6	28.6	100.0
Total		63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q15 Compared with a year ago, has the number of persons panhandling in your neighborhood . . .

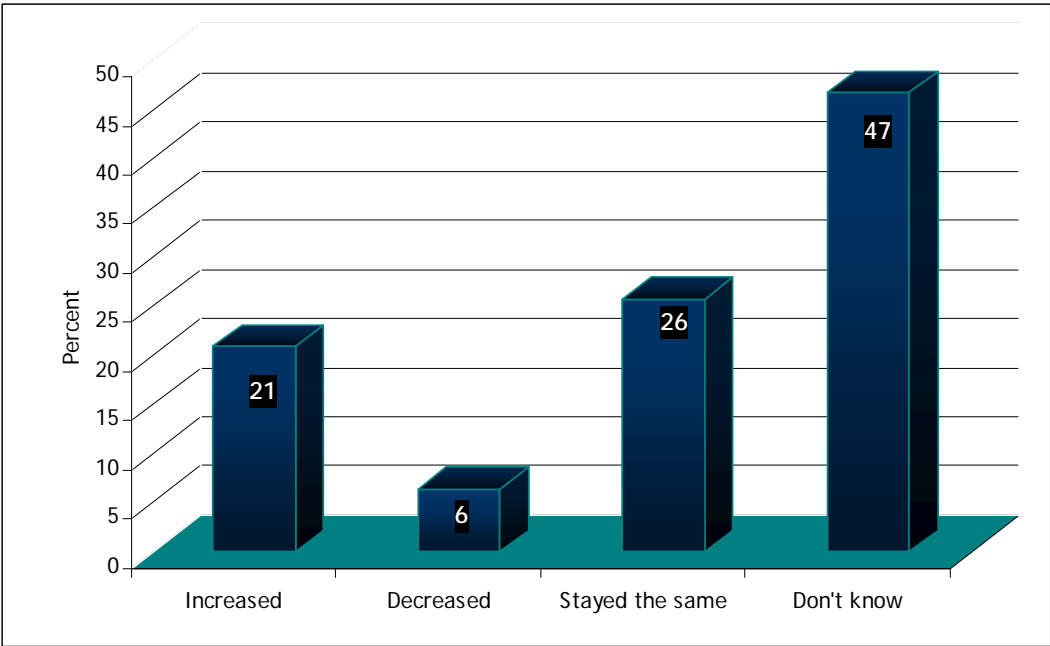
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	11	17.5	17.7	17.7
	2 Decreased	4	6.3	6.5	24.2
	3 Or, stayed about the same	35	55.6	56.5	80.6
	4 Not sure - Don't know	12	19.0	19.4	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q16 Compared with a year ago, has the amount of drug activity in your neighborhood . . .

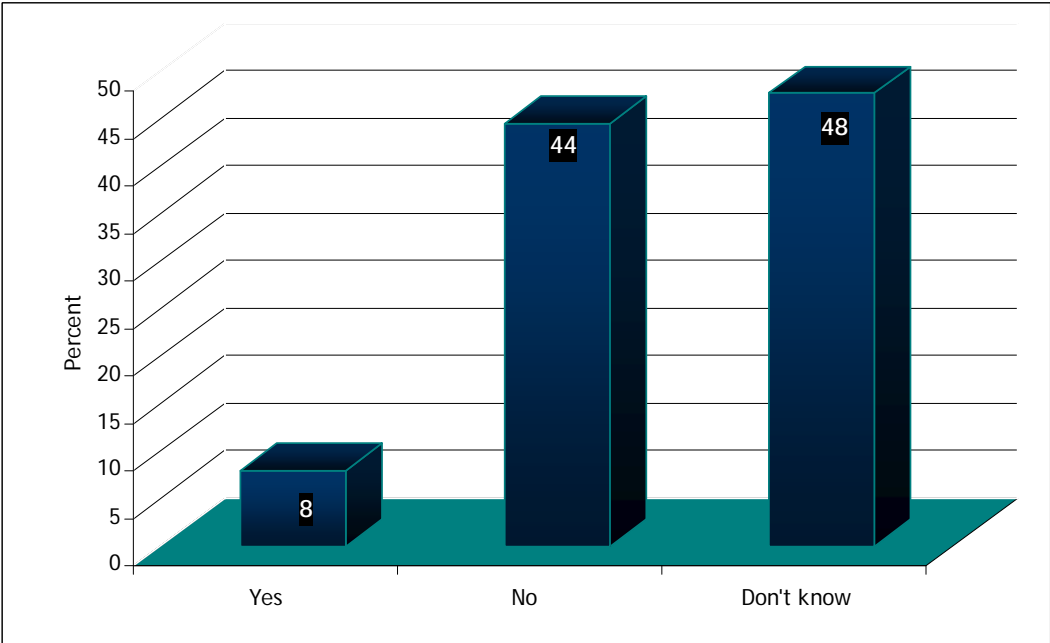
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	13	20.6	21.0	21.0
	2 Decreased	4	6.3	6.5	27.4
	3 Or, stayed about the same	16	25.4	25.8	53.2
	4 Not sure - Don't know	29	46.0	46.8	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q17 Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the types of alcohol products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood . . .

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes	5	7.9	7.9	7.9
	2 No	28	44.4	44.4	52.4
	3 Don't Know	30	47.6	47.6	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q17_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the types of alcoholic products consumed by persons drinking in public places in your neighborhood . . . :
(specify)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	4	6.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	59	93.7		
Total	63	100.0		

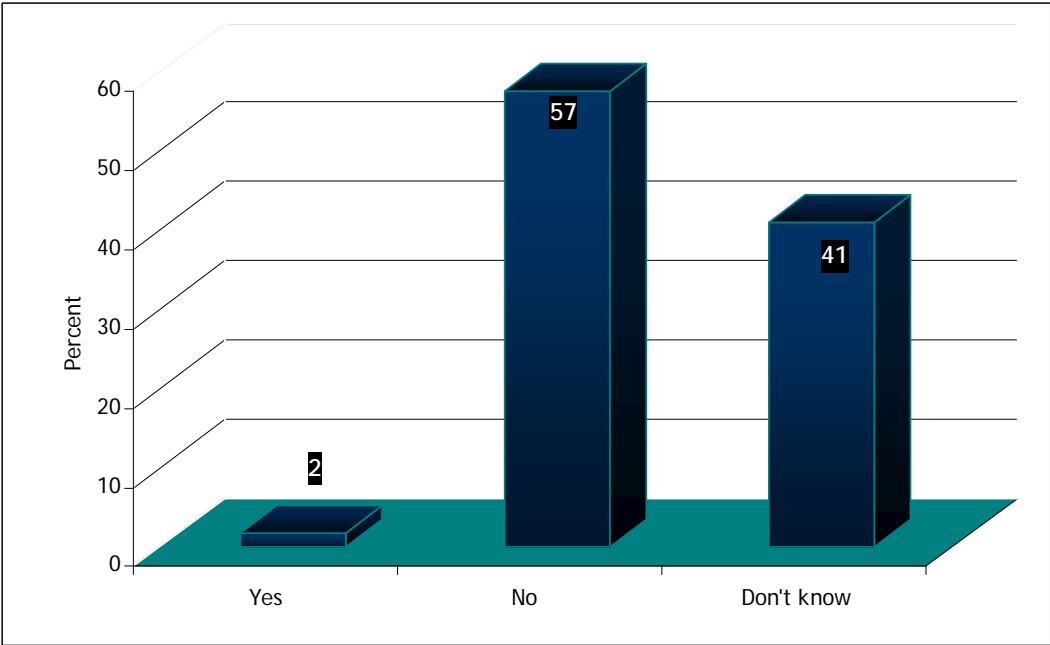
Unedited open-ended comments for Q17 are listed below:

It's more visible
No malt liquor. People changed types.
More expensive kinds
Increase in wine consumption

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q18 Compared with a year 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?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
	2 No	35	55.6	57.4	59.0
	3 Don't Know	25	39.7	41.0	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q18_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in how the onvenience and grocery stores, and restaurants and bars in your neighborhood deal with chronic public inebriates?: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	1	1.6	100.0	100.0
Missing System	62	98.4		
Total	63	100.0		

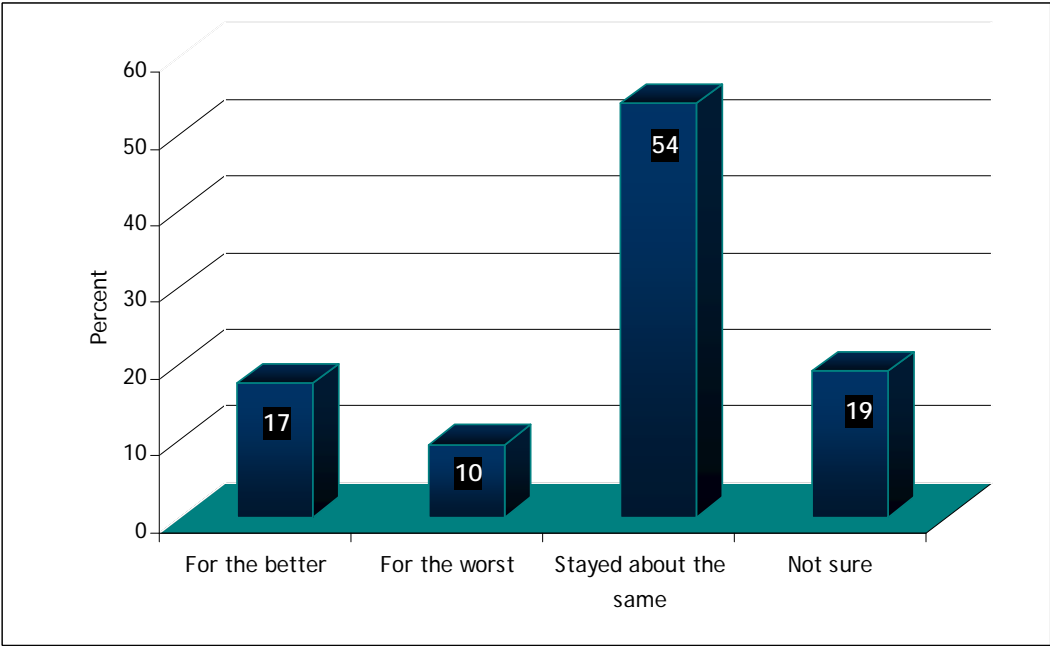
Unedited open-ended comments for Q2 are listed below:

Less tolerance more 86's.

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q19 Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . .

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 For the better -> Why?	11	17.5	17.5	17.5
	2 For the worse -> Why?	6	9.5	9.5	27.0
	3 Or, stayed about the same	34	54.0	54.0	81.0
	4 Not sure - Don't know	12	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	63	100.0	100.0	



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q19_1_O Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . . :
(specify)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	7	11.1	100.0	100.0
Missing System	56	88.9		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q19 are listed below:

Better

- Business and residential development
- Construction and new businesses
- Graffiti being cleaned up
- More people moved in the area. Who is more educated and wealthier.
- We had moved 1/2 block further North.
- Shop keepers are taking care of exterior of buildings and Seattle has worked on streets
- Less homeless people
- More panhandlers, more evidence of public drinking.
- More homeless more drug users and drug dealers
- Increase in perceived crime - not associated with alcohol
- Drugs
- Never a problem before
- Not noticeable
- Drug dealing and graffiti are a bigger problem than street drunks.
- People just switch to drink next brand beer and wine

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q19_2_O Over the past year, would you say that your neighborhood has changed . . . :
(specify)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	4	6.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	59	93.7		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q2 are listed below:

WORSE

"More panhandlers, more evidence of public drinking."

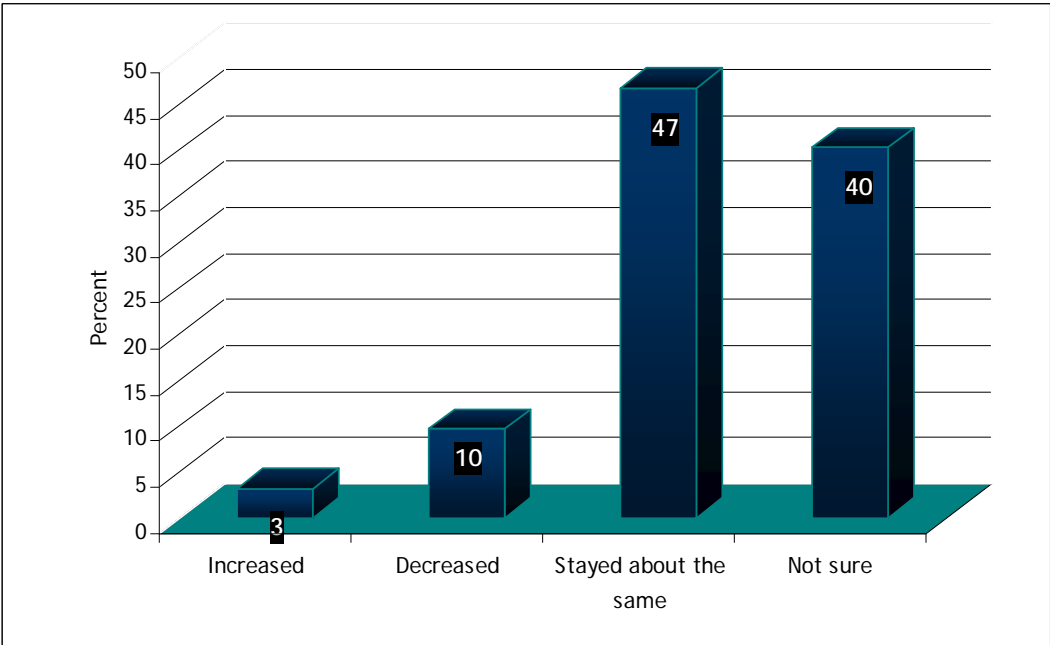
"Increase in perceived crime - not associated with alcohol."

"More homeless more drug users and drug dealers."

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q20 Compared with a year ago, would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . .

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased -> Why	2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	2 Decreased -> Why	6	9.5	9.7	12.9
	3 Or, stayed about the same -> Why	29	46.0	46.8	59.7
	4 Not sure - Don't know	25	39.7	40.3	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q20_1_O Compared with a year ago, would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . .: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent
Missing System	63	100.0

No respondents gave open-ended text responses to Q20 Option #1.
Increased

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q20_2_0 Compared with a year ago, would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . . : (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	5	7.9	100.0	100.0
Missing System	58	92.1		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q20 are listed below:

Decreased

The same people I used to see are now just passing through the neighborhood.

Again, no malt liquor.

Less cheap alcohol available

They are dying

Some of the homeless people are gone (moved)

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q20_3_0 Compared with a year ago, would you say that the problem of chronic public inebriation in your neighborhood has . . . : (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	6	9.5	100.0	100.0
Missing System	57	90.5		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q20 are listed below:

Stayed about the same

No noticeable effect by the AIA

Shelter down the street brings in street people. Park is where most of them stay.

You are not changing people

People can get beer or wine from other store other area. Because they have free bus ticket in their hand

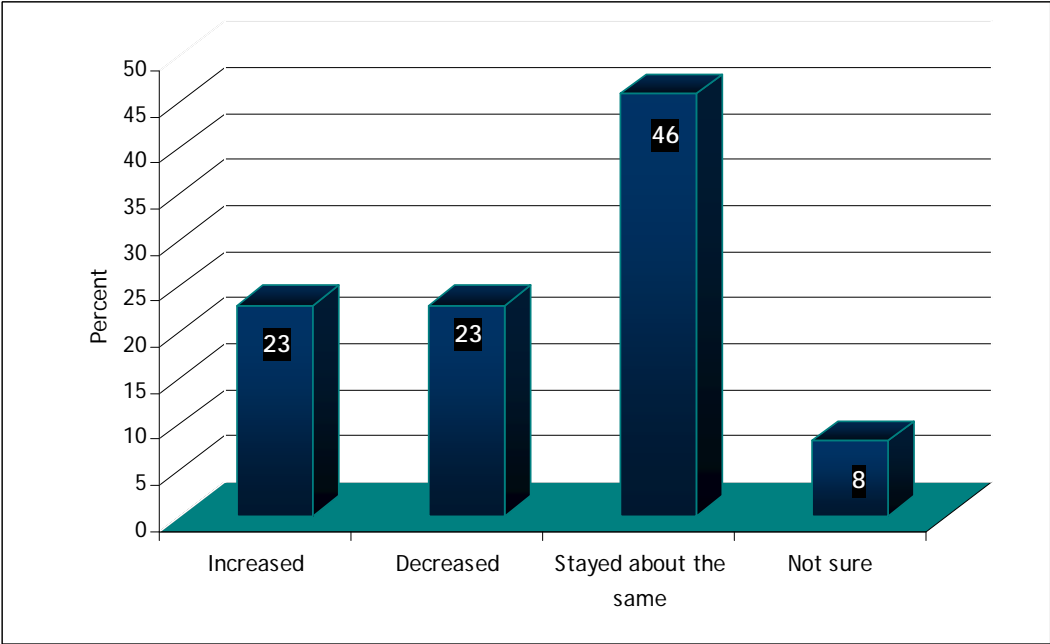
Despite security patrols the drinkers get more sophisticated about hiding bottles and behaving straight when patrol cars come around

Nothing changed

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q21 Compared with a year ago, has the amount of alcohol sold at your business...

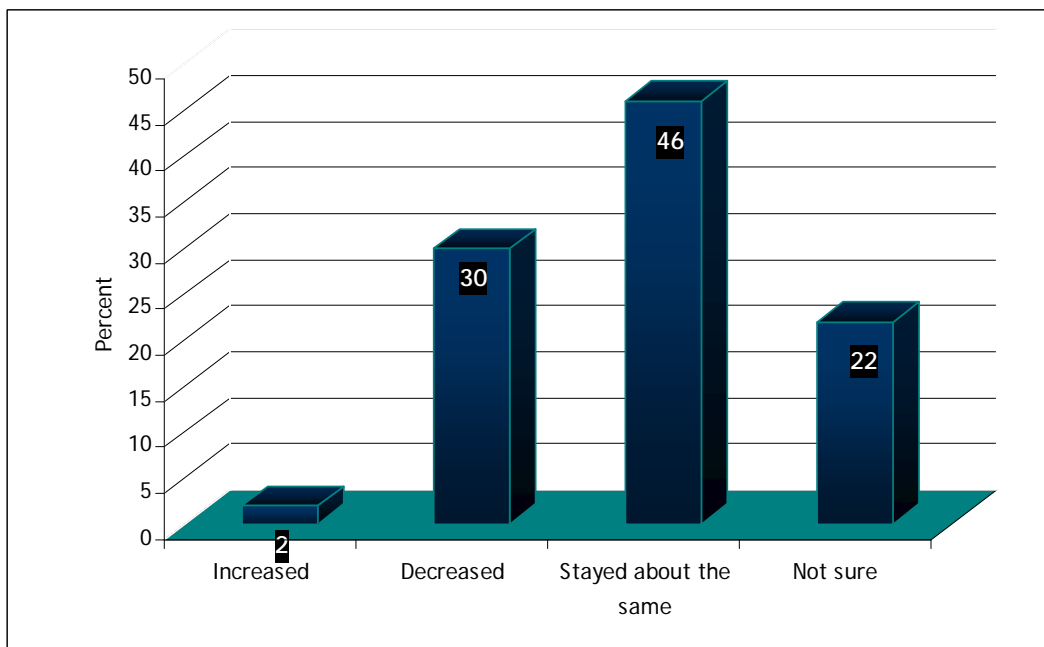
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	15	23.8	24.6	24.6
	2 Decreased	14	22.2	23.0	47.5
	3 Or, stayed about the same	28	44.4	45.9	93.4
	4 Not sure - Don't know	4	6.3	6.6	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q22 Compared with a year ago, has the number of chronic public inebriates purchasing alcohol at your business...

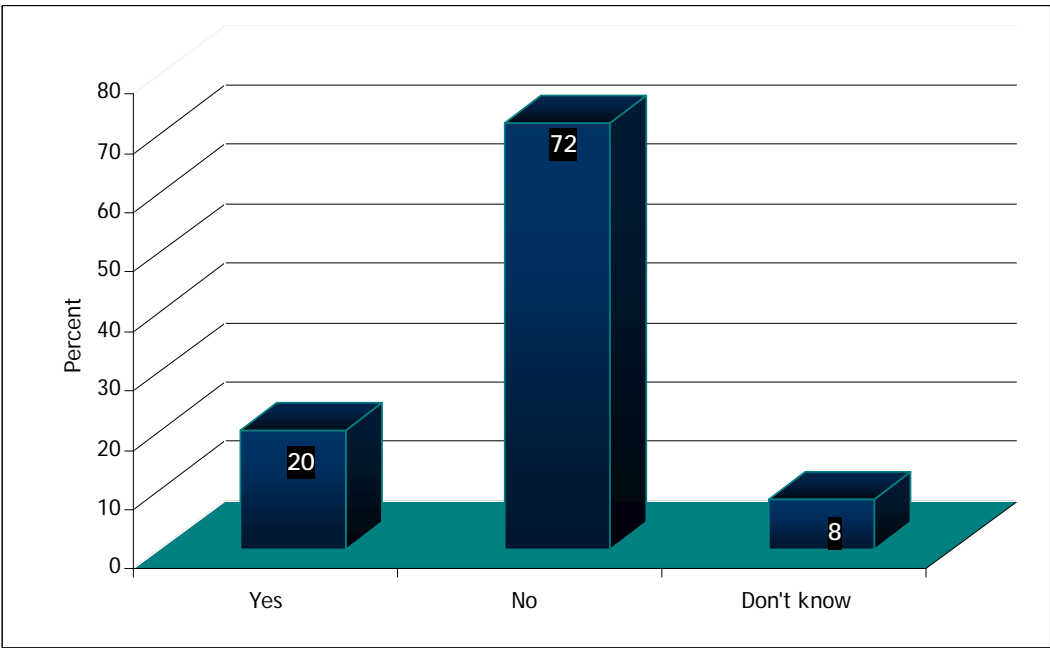
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Increased	1	1.6	2.0	2.0
	2 Decreased	15	23.8	30.0	32.0
	3 Or, stayed about the same	23	36.5	46.0	78.0
	4 Not sure - Don't know	11	17.5	22.0	100.0
	Total	50	79.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	13	20.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q23 Compared with a year ago, have you seen any changes in the type of alcohol sold by your business?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes?	12	19.0	20.0	20.0
	2 No	43	68.3	71.7	91.7
	3 Don't Know	5	7.9	8.3	100.0
	Total	60	95.2	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	3	4.8		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q23_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you seen any changes in the type of alcohol sold by your business?: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	4	6.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	59	93.7		
Total	63	100.0		

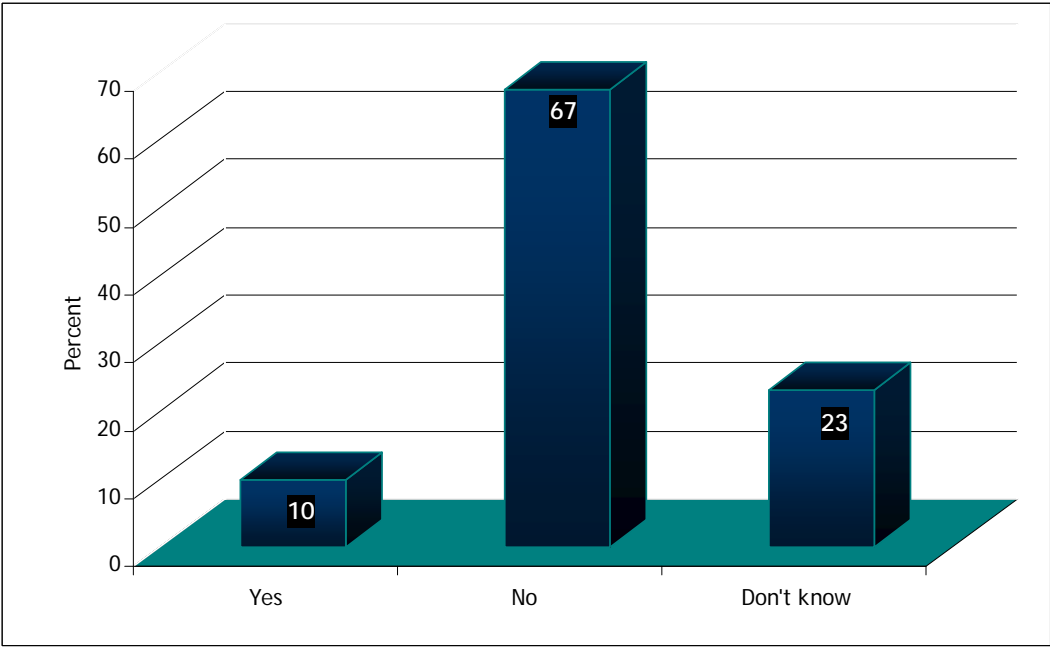
Unedited open-ended comments for Q23 are listed below:

Some products discontinued
Increase in other brands
We no longer carry "high octane" beer.
18 packs cans Miller, Budweiser, Coors light

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q24 Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the demographic characteristics of your customers?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes?	6	9.5	9.8	9.8
	2 No	41	65.1	67.2	77.0
	3 Don't Know	14	22.2	23.0	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q24_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the demographic characteristics of your customers?: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	4	6.3	100.0	100.0
Missing System	59	93.7		
Total	63	100.0		

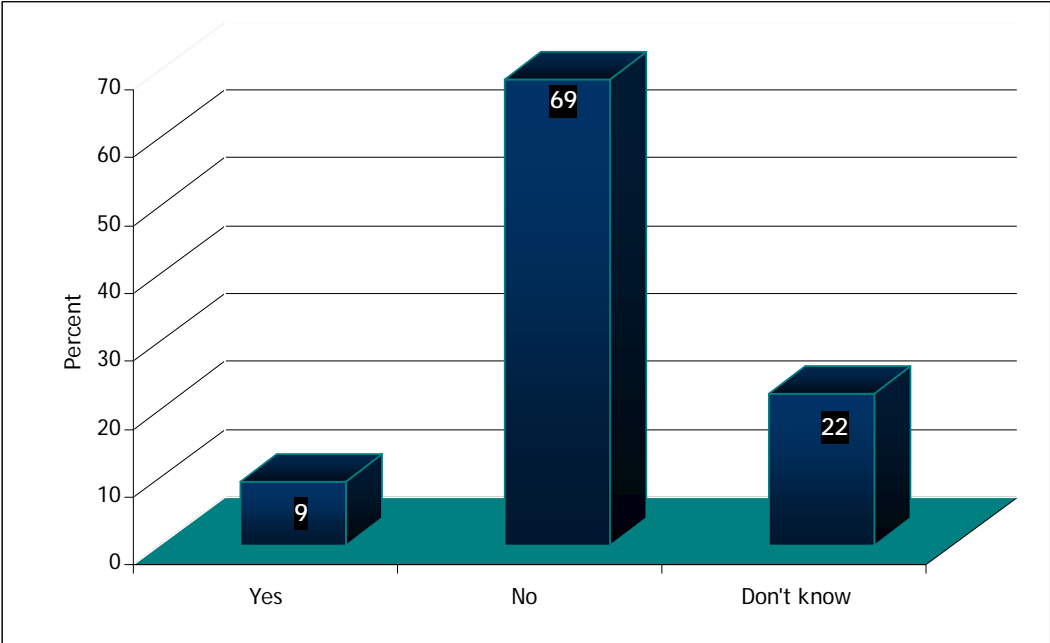
Unedited open-ended comments for Q24 are listed below:

With the new condominiums in the neighborhood we've had more high-end shoppers.
Again, due to new businesses and construction
More white collar
More condos - improvement

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q25 Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the kinds of alcohol that chronic public inebriates are buying from your store?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes -> What changes?	5	7.9	9.3	9.3
	2 No	37	58.7	68.5	77.8
	3 Don't Know	12	19.0	22.2	100.0
	Total	54	85.7	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	9	14.3		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q25_1_O Compared with a year ago, have you noticed any changes in the kinds of alcohol that chronic public inebriates are buying from your store?: (specify)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	2	3.2	100.0	100.0
Missing System	61	96.8		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q25 are listed below:

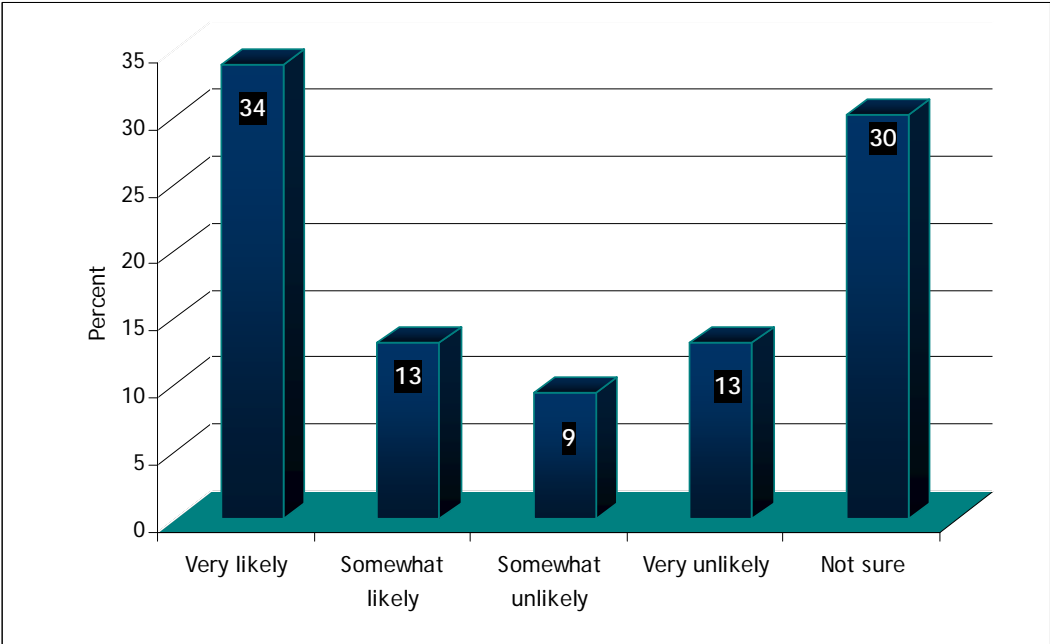
Cheaper beer

Moved to cheap new Alcohol.

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q26 In your experience how likely are chronic public inebriates to purchase beer by the single can or single bottle?

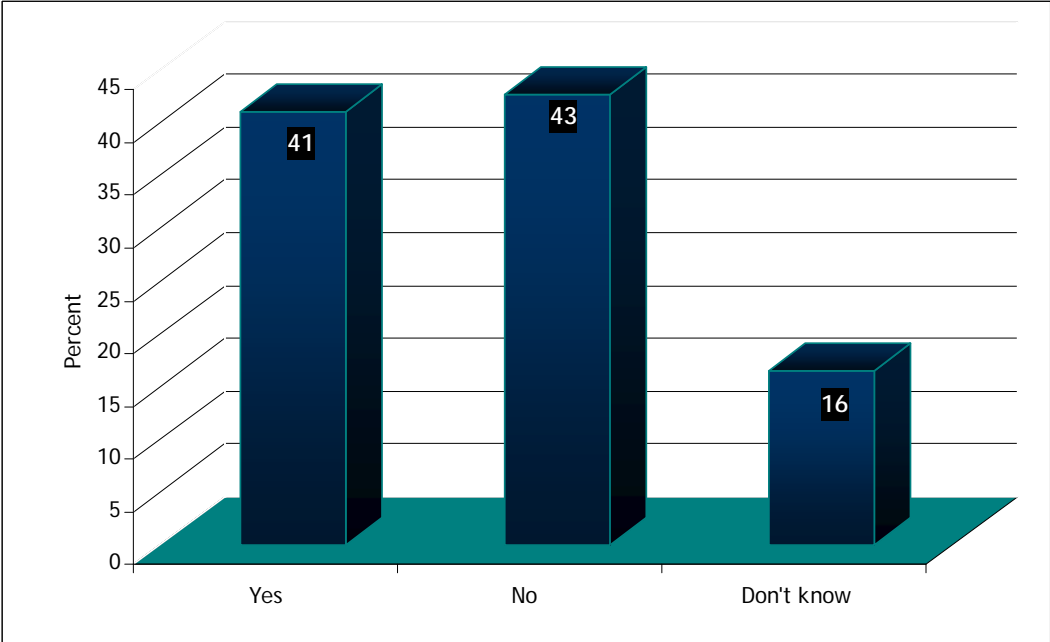
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very Likely	18	28.6	34.0	34.0
	2 Somewhat Likely	7	11.1	13.2	47.2
	3 Somewhat Unlikely	5	7.9	9.4	56.6
	4 Very Unlikely	7	11.1	13.2	69.8
	5 Not Sure	16	25.4	30.2	100.0
Total		53	84.1	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	10	15.9		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

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?

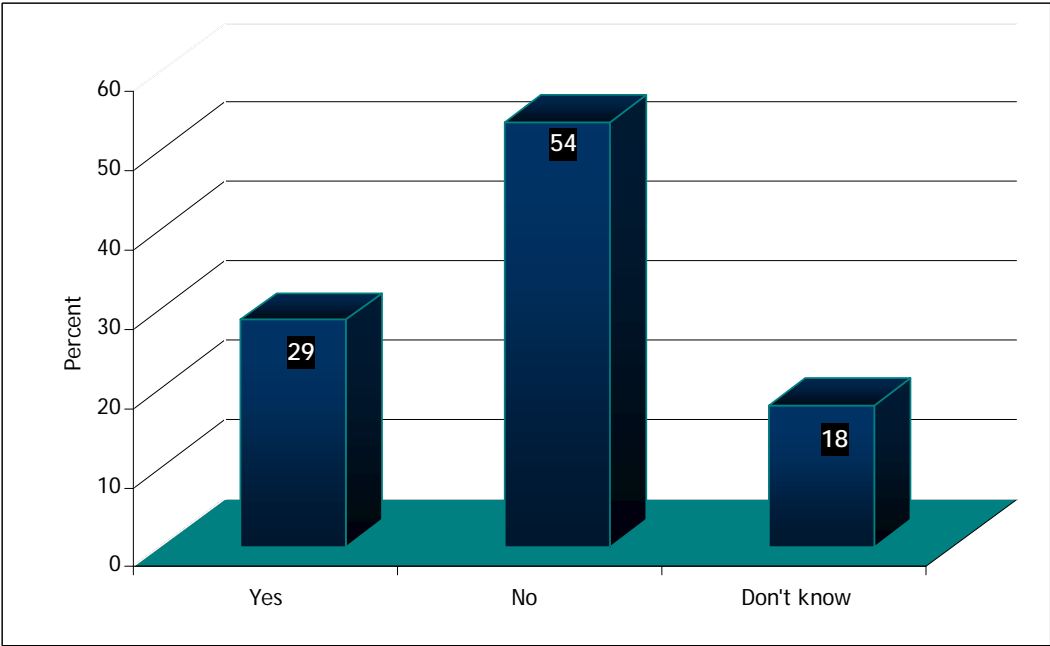
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	25	39.7	41.0	41.0
	2 No	26	41.3	42.6	83.6
	3 Don't know	10	15.9	16.4	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q28 Did you sign the Good Neighborhood Agreement (GNA)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	16	25.4	28.6	28.6
	2 No	30	47.6	53.6	82.1
	3 Don't know	10	15.9	17.9	100.0
	Total	56	88.9	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	7	11.1		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

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

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	24	38.1	100.0	100.0
Missing System	39	61.9		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q29 are listed below:

Was not approached
I have never been presented with the Good Neighbor Agreement by the City of Seattle.
See Q27
Don't know what it is
Loss of sales, it was going to happen so why sign it.
Not asked - type of business we have
Other stores in area did not sign
Never saw the Good Neighborhood Agreement
Disagree with city's position
No one else in the neighborhood would.
Old manager may have signed one
No body show agreement to me.
Have not seen one yet!
I believe free Trade Business. Also I believe people have right to choose.
Don't remember seeing the GNA
Government should not control individuals rights
I will sign it if everybody else in the city does.
It has never come up.
Not given to us
I was not asked
Was not approached to do so
The solution is from the city and state
I don't believe we've ever been asked.
Have not been asked

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

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?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Comments entered	31	49.2	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	32	50.8		
Total		63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q30 are listed below:

Train bartenders and cocktail wait staff/managers.
 We don't carry any beers or malt liquors with high percentages of alcohol. This practice has helped keep chronic drinkers from hanging around our store.
 It is not relevant to my business.
 Crack down on retailers that knowingly sell alcohol to repeat offenders.
 Stop panhandles on the street!
 Co-operative agreement not to stock or sell fortified alcohol or sell by the can.
 Public drinking will always happen when there is a shelter and park close by
 Less Alcohol in bottle
 No idea why don't they concentrate on crack?
 Instead of businesses trying to find some good practices, why not city or state find some place where those guys can sit and drink and fund it with the money they are now spending on the emergency services on them. I think it will be more effective and cheaper to deal with this problem. We stopped selling those beers preferred by them more than three year ago even before we signed the GNA.
 Not selling fortified beer and wine manufactured by Budweiser, Miller or Coors, etc. Also minimize the appearance of any associate with these mass-marketed brands. What I mean is for businesses not to display any neon, signs, banners that promote these brands. Also, I feel that the liquor control board should consider confronting the manufacturers of fortified beer and wine and their marketing practices.
 Not selling to the intoxicated persons.
 Don't sell to suspected inebriates.
 Don't know
 Common sense
 Give them jobs, homes, families, futures and happiness and all above loves!!
 Let's face it, people want cheap alcohol, merchants want to make money. The best way to cool it off is for the LCB to enforce the restrictions on conv. and groc. stores and for police to confiscate open containers in public.
 Good judgment
 Don't sell to them if they are drunk
 I don't know of any.
 Not sure
 Just use a lot of care when selling.
 It's not a retail business practice problem. Its more of a producer, distributor issue. Need to stop

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

the problem at the source.

Raise the price

Enforce our right to refuse service to people who might be or are already a constant problem. We need to treat the person. The public will just go elsewhere for what they need. Merely not selling malt beverages will not curtail the behavior.

Not allowing sales of singles

There is nothing but the solution is let the society stop giving money to the homeless people and the city and state also to help homeless to return to real life.

Do not sell alcohol to chronic alcoholics.

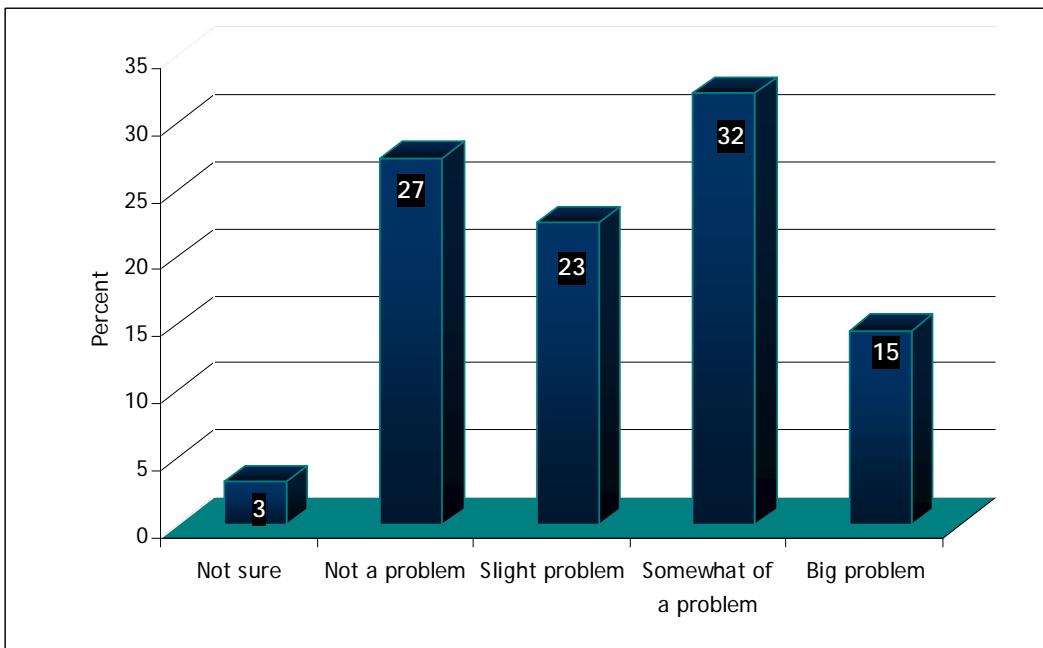
Don't think there is much LCB can do. Anyone who wants to drink alcohol will, no matter how expensive it becomes.

Well trained staff tend not to over serve liquor or alcoholic drinks

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31A Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The amount of trash and litter**

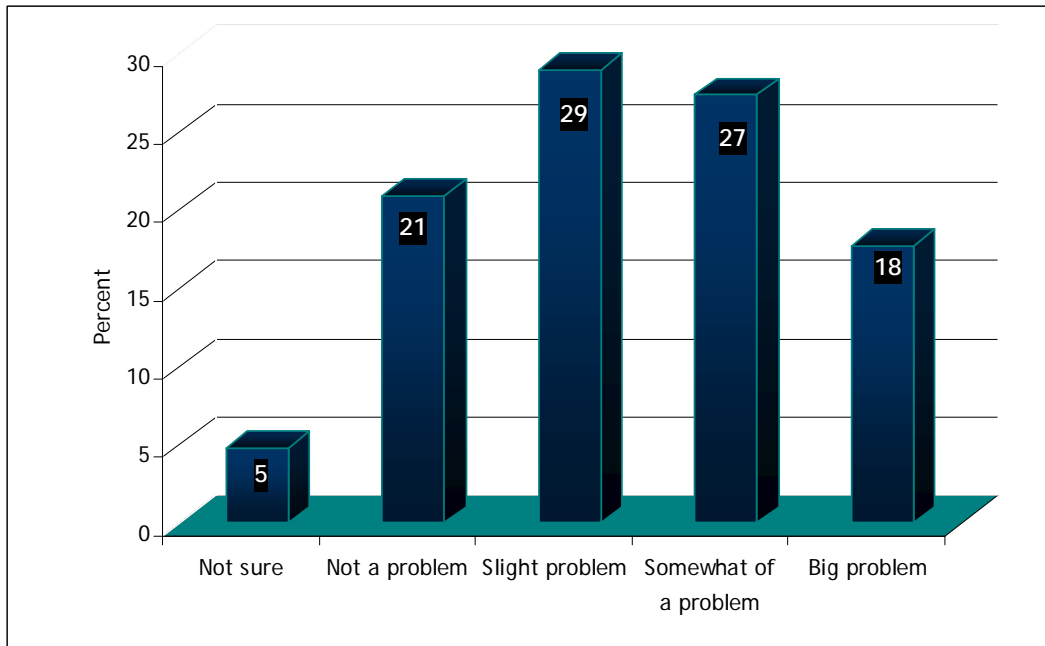
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	2	3.2	3.2	3.2
	1 Not a Problem	17	27.0	27.4	30.6
	2 Slight Problem	14	22.2	22.6	53.2
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	20	31.7	32.3	85.5
	4 Big Problem	9	14.3	14.5	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31B Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The number of homeless people on the street**

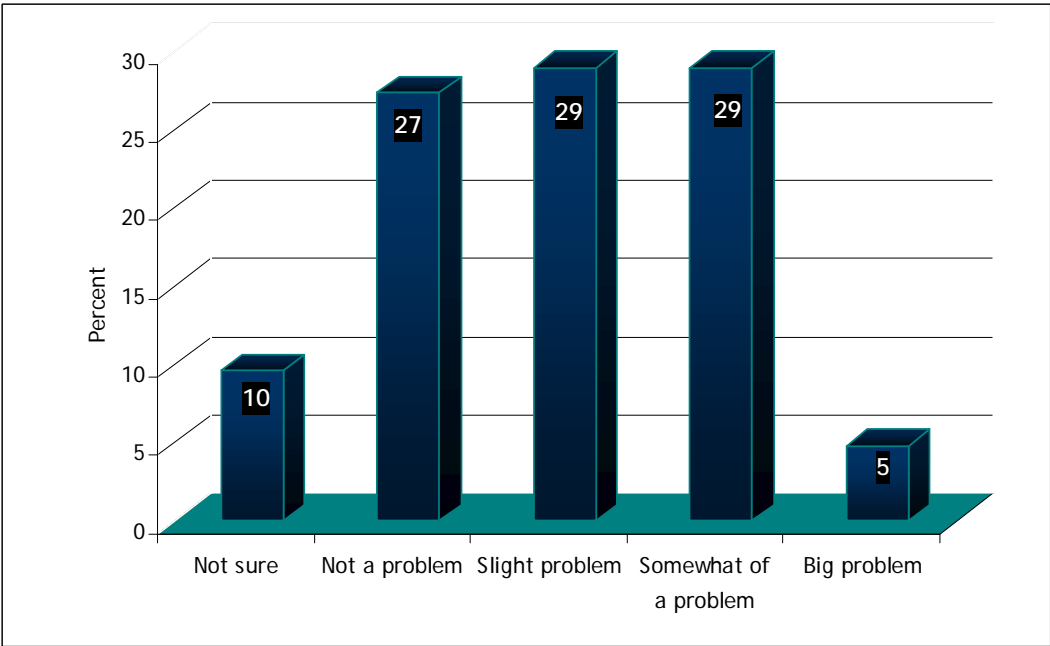
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	3	4.8	4.8	4.8
	1 Not a Problem	13	20.6	21.0	25.8
	2 Slight Problem	18	28.6	29.0	54.8
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	17	27.0	27.4	82.3
	4 Big Problem	11	17.5	17.7	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31C Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The number of people drinking alcohol in public**

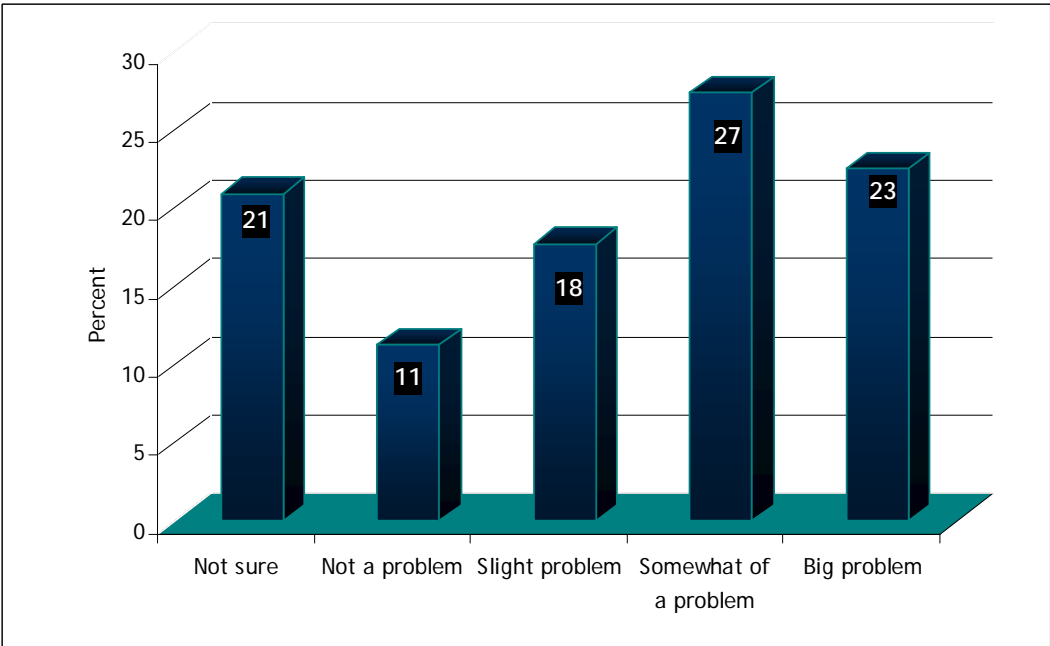
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	6	9.5	9.7	9.7
	1 Not a Problem	17	27.0	27.4	37.1
	2 Slight Problem	18	28.6	29.0	66.1
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	18	28.6	29.0	95.2
	4 Big Problem	3	4.8	4.8	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31D Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The amount of crime**

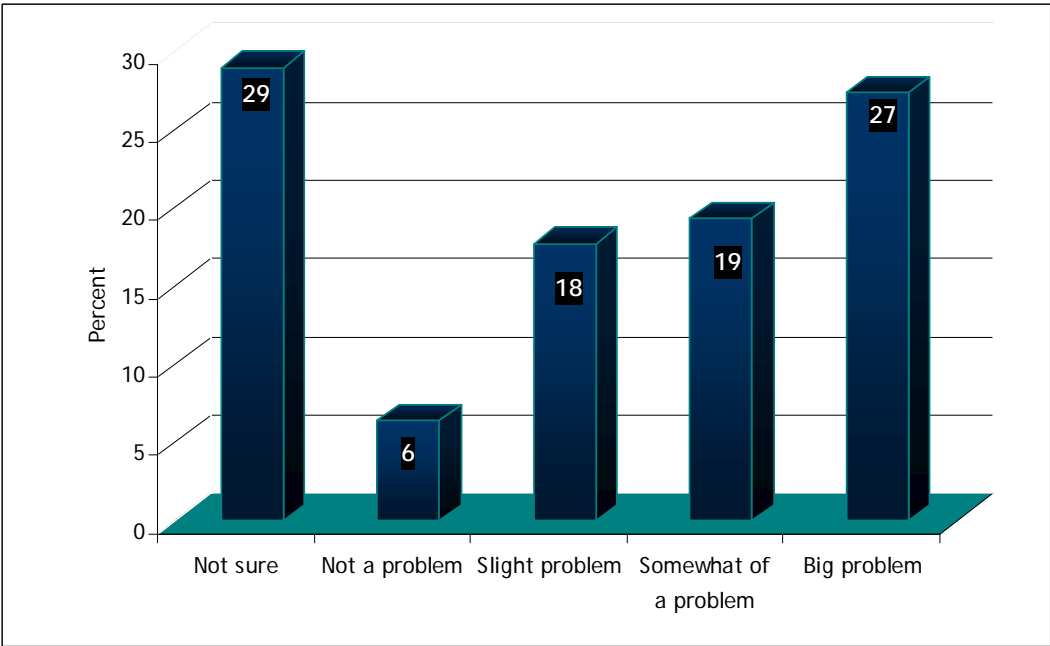
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	13	20.6	21.0	21.0
	1 Not a Problem	7	11.1	11.3	32.3
	2 Slight Problem	11	17.5	17.7	50.0
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	17	27.0	27.4	77.4
	4 Big Problem	14	22.2	22.6	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31E Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The amount of drug activity**

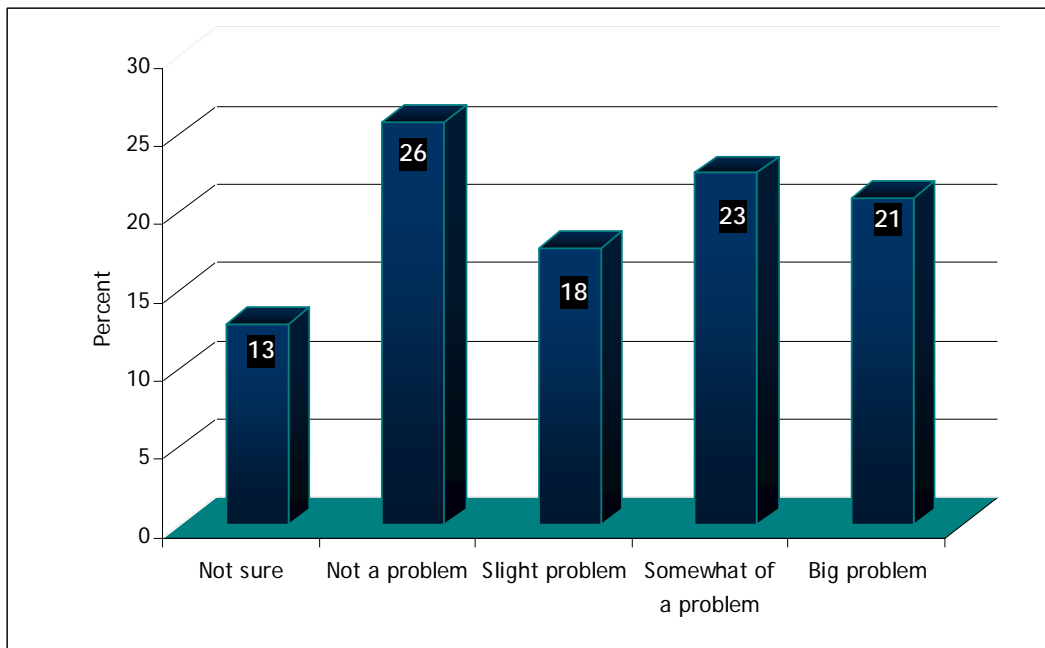
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	18	28.6	29.0	29.0
	1 Not a Problem	4	6.3	6.5	35.5
	2 Slight Problem	11	17.5	17.7	53.2
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	12	19.0	19.4	72.6
	4 Big Problem	17	27.0	27.4	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31F Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The number of persons panhandling**

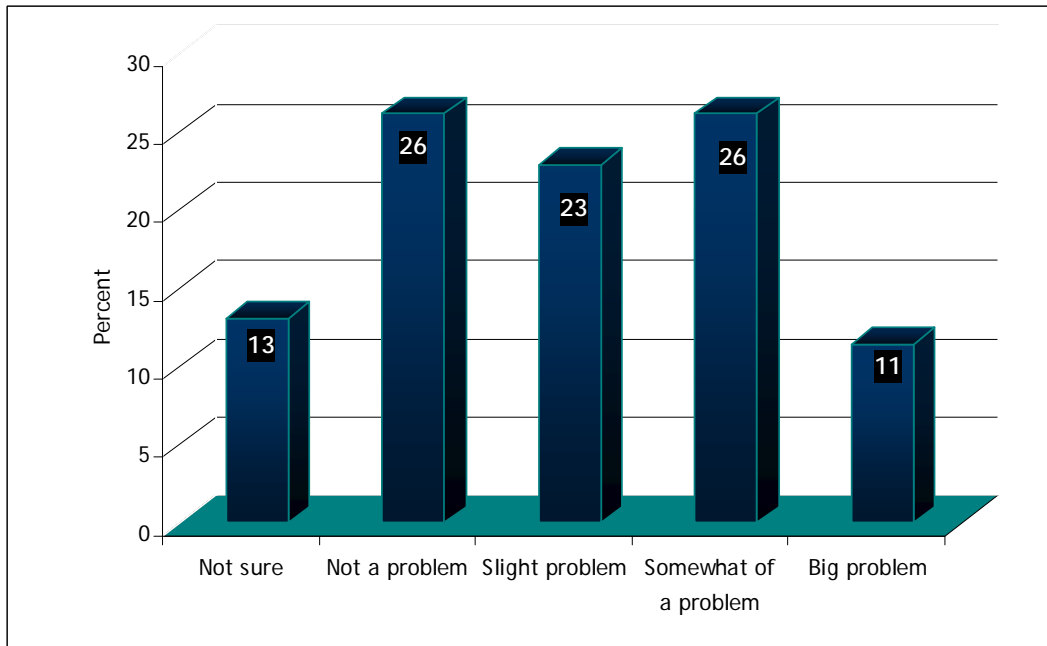
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	8	12.7	12.9	12.9
	1 Not a Problem	16	25.4	25.8	38.7
	2 Slight Problem	11	17.5	17.7	56.5
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	14	22.2	22.6	79.0
	4 Big Problem	13	20.6	21.0	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

**Q31G Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods.
The number of people who are drunk in public**

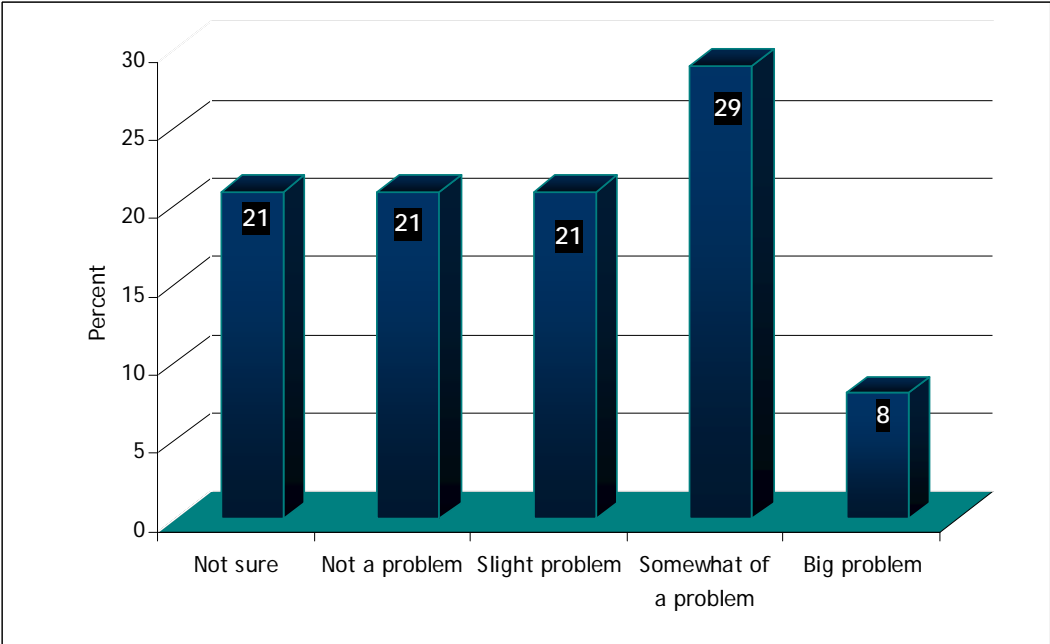
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	8	12.7	13.1	13.1
	1 Not a Problem	16	25.4	26.2	39.3
	2 Slight Problem	14	22.2	23.0	62.3
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	16	25.4	26.2	88.5
	4 Big Problem	7	11.1	11.5	100.0
	Total	61	96.8	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	2	3.2		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q31H Below is a list of problems that may exist in neighborhoods. Unsafe areas

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 Not sure	13	20.6	21.0	21.0
	1 Not a Problem	13	20.6	21.0	41.9
	2 Slight Problem	13	20.6	21.0	62.9
	3 Somewhat of a Problem	18	28.6	29.0	91.9
	4 Big Problem	5	7.9	8.1	100.0
	Total	62	98.4	100.0	
Missing	-1 No answer	1	1.6		
Total		63	100.0		



VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

Q32 Thank you very much for your participation in this survey of Seattle area retailers. If you have any comments about this survey or about the issue of chronic public inebriates please write them in the space below.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Comments entered	15	23.8	100.0	100.0
Missing System	48	76.2		
Total	63	100.0		

Unedited open-ended comments for Q32 are listed below:

Lower Queen Anne never had this problem in Seattle.

If the city of Seattle would stop panhandling there would be no need for AIA. It's kind of a joke, they will and have moved to another area where they can purchase what they want. Panhandling and homeless are a bigger problem the being drunk.

The Space Needle has a reputation as a high class, no nonsense place to visit and/or dine. However, we do have a very high guest count (1.5 million) per year and this provides many targets of opportunity for panhandlers, inebriates and others who cause problems. We have seen no decrease in the number of such people in the past year and given the profile of our business, I wouldn't expect to see a decrease even if the AIA was working elsewhere.

The street people will hop on bus and buy the kind of beer they drink and come back to hang around. When there is a shelter close by they will congregate. Alcohol impact areas will not solve problems.

Well now that the mayor can stop worrying about topless dancing, he can figure out if this policy stopped drinking or just shifted it to other neighborhoods or other products. Downtown has the MID and shelters to deal with these people. The AIA is bad sociology.

There is no comparison between today and a year ago. There wasn't a significant alcohol problem in our area if there is not by beer and cheap beer because of hard liquor.

The problem will be made worse by shifting the problem to other neighborhoods. The city needs better programs to treat homeless people and their associated drug and alcohol problems. Instead of a good neighbor agreement how about a good city program to deal with this problem to deal with this problem rather than shifting blame to retailers. (Signed the survey)

My experience in this area. Most people who buy alcohol from me drink in home, not on the street. After AIA they were confused and angry. Because they lost beers which they have to buy less alcohol volume beer more money than before. I heard chronic public inebriate people drink beers mixed with whiskey. Do you have any solution?

VI. The Retailer Survey - Results

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to your survey - my experience is that inebriation and drug problems follow the source - move the source to another location and you simply move the problem without solving anything - focus on the visible symptoms and only the symptoms will be resolved - provide an environment where public inebriation is tolerated and it will flourish

The city of Seattle should get tough on drunks and panhandlers - lock them up, run them out of town, destroy their makeshift camps. They won't though, because they are too liberal, too touchy feely, bunch of do-gooders that don't suffer or affected by the problem. Get out of their offices and ivory towers and deal with the problem. STOP talking and studying it to death.

Before including our answers with data for zip code 98144, you should consider our location. We are a small specialty wine and beer shop in an upscale portion of Seattle's Mount Baker neighborhood. While we are very close to areas exposed to public intoxication, we are pretty isolated and have not experienced any problems. Thanks.

We have not experienced any inebriated people in our store. Thank you,

Too often we tend to focus on drunks or the war on drugs. We target the owners and shops that these people happen to be around. Instead lets focus on some of the real problems like homelessness and poverty, unemployment and the decriminalization of drugs.

The good neighbor agreement seems more of a PR ploy or an excuse to close businesses that the city doesn't care for. How can I be responsible for my customers after they leave? We are not the police. If you want results, put more police on the street.

This does not apply to us; we are in the Wallingford neighborhood. We are not an alcohol impact area. Thank you.

VII. FOCUS GROUPS – PROTOCOL

Background

The overall purpose of the focus groups was to obtain qualitative information about the perceived effects of the AIA restrictions. SESRC designed focus groups of the following two groups:

- Chronic Public Inebriate Service Providers
- Retailers in the AIA

Between 10 and 20 people were recruited for each focus group, with a goal of having at least six but not more than 12 people actually attending each focus group. Th focus groups lasted between one and a half to two hours in length.

Retailers were recruited by telephone calls from SESRC staff; providing them with information about the time and location of the focus group and requested their participation. CPI service providers were similarly recruited by telephone calls from SESRC staff. The City of Seattle provided names and telephone numbers of CPI 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

Both focus groups were held at Seattle City hall on Wednesday, November 29th. The focus group of retailers was conducted in the morning, and the focus group of CPI service providers was conducted in the afternoon. Refreshments were provided, and retailers who participated were given a check for \$50 to encourage participation.

VIII. FOCUS GROUPS - RESULTS

WAIS Service Providers and Retailers Focus Group –Key Findings

Participants

Three retailers with liquor licenses in the AIA and within the surrounding blocks of the AIA boundaries participated in the focus group of retailers. Eight individuals from agencies that provide services to chronic public inebriates in the city of Seattle participated in the focus group of service providers.

Impacts of WAIA expanded area

Most retailers have observed little change in overall gross sales or change in CPI behavior. No one knows of a single CPI who has stopped drinking or even relocated due to AIA. What has been observed is CPI's who have bus passes moving outside the AIA area to purchase, but return to consume. Some CPI's may be pooling resources and buying for others. Participants indicated they are familiar with the majority of the CPI's in their area and sense that it is too early to note any significant impacts of the AIA restrictions.

Feeling targeted and fear of retaliation

Businesses feel targeted and in general feel that the AIA policy is unfair to retailers. There is resentment that 911 calls are "counted against" retailers when calls to 911 are often used not by customers, but by CPIs needing access to services. Retailers and service workers would like to help redefine needed outcomes, look beyond the obvious and carefully redirect resources where it will accomplish the greatest good for all. Some retailers in particular though said they were reluctant to speak out for fear of encountering licensing problems or being viewed as "uncooperative".

What problem is trying to be solved?

Observations of both service workers and retailers are that the focus of the AIA is to remove CPI's from public areas so complaints of residents and visitors decline. Service workers and retailers both would like to see a new approach that would not single out a few stores that have minimal influence on the root of the problem. Retailers who live and work in the AIA fear drug dealers and crack addicts more than CPI's who do not threaten, shoplift or cause major problems except perhaps being an eyesore.

VIII. Focus Groups - Results

Critical services & impact on critical services

Retailers and Service Workers alike suggested that the focus be changed from restrictions on alcohol purchases to providing housing and services for dealing with CPIs and producing a longer term effect. Emergency services personnel expressed strongly the overall benefit to general society to containing CPI's in particular areas if housing and services are made available.

Could AIA policy and /or outcomes be improved?

Retailers and service workers agree alcohol addiction is an illness and no amount of laws will bring about lasting change. However, they are in agreement and united in recognizing efforts such as "1811 Housing Unit" and "Eastlake" as having a positive effect. Housing "FIRST" rather than "get clean first" they believe will have the outcome AIA is looking for to lower the number of CPI's sleeping in parks, on the street, and using emergency services. Metropolitan Impact District, Harborview Medical Center and the Seattle Fire Dept are within the AIA area and equipped to work with CPI's and homeless, but if AIA forces CPI's and homeless to move out-of-area then resources may be stretched too thin, lives endangered or CPI's and the homeless will be out of the area where established services are available with personnel specifically trained to deal with CPI problems.

Service Workers and Retailers Focus Group Comments Combined by Category

Impacts of WAIA expanded area: (Previously Pioneer Square expanded to include Queen Anne, "U" District and Chinatown)

- Popular brands of higher alcohol not sold in single cans
- Most switched or pool resources to buy larger quantities or travel to get what's needed
- No requests for treatment or to help stop drinking due to AIA
- May have slight change in visibility of drinking (CPI's)
- People switched if their favorite was no longer sold
- Not one chronic has said they changed their choice of alcohol due to WAIS restrictions
- Crack addicts and CPI's don't get along. Perhaps CPI's move due to aggression of "drug dealers"
- No change in state of CPI's health or needs even if lower alcohol content
- Will move to whatever is needed to get alcohol, may not function enough to disburse to another area, but others who are very mobile go outside to seek products
- Identification of CPI's may actually include schizophrenics, mentally impaired or persons with other health impairments not related to alcoholism
- Slight business decline, gross has dropped
- Some buying higher end products
- Only store within 4 blocks, not much change
- College student clientele hasn't really changed that much
- Seems to take away the rights of customers who were buying lower end products
- Free bus tickets help homeless get out of area to buy lower end products
- AIA has had no impact-NONE
- Seems alcohol list/product list is targeted to what African Americans prefer
- Per cent of alcohol per \$ is the only reasonable way to decide ban list
- Need to revise ban list, Green TILT @ 8% is not on list, others on list don't make sense
- Seems voluntary request to "stop" selling certain products would work as most people signed up right away, to avoid any problems with licensing or officials.
- Keep pushing, people then move to "Sterno" and other alternatives that might cause far more problems
- CPI's keep looking until the product can be found, spread word and move there to purchase, but return to area to consume.
- Coolers locked help with "walk-offs"
- CPI's don't shoplift usually, mostly juveniles
- In the summer more CPI's, migration at certain times
- Need to work on reason for demand rather than target a few businesses with restrictions.
- Concerts/Sonic Games, certain area events attract panhandlers,
- Networks are very active and even homeless; CPI's, etc. have attachment to certain areas
- Not changing behavior, if they want a certain product, go out of area buy and return
- Everyone including CPI's are concerned about SAFETY. The CPI's fear of drug dealers is real! Why are the drug dealers allowed to deal drugs when CPI's more or less cause no problems except perhaps an eyesore

What problem is trying to be solved?

- Crack heads hanging out at Jack-in-the-Box more of a problem than the homeless Homeless are not committing robberies it is the crack dealers and users
- Panhandler in "U" district are mostly musicians, etc, kids, AIA won't change

VIII. Focus Groups - Results

- Police don't distinguish between CPI and homeless, mentally ill, older homeless panhandlers that are not drinking etc.
- Tickets for open containers seems to be only consequence, not arrested, AIA no impact

Number of CPI's problem?

- Not really a problem
- Only rare occasion, mentally ill or CPI problem around business

Critical Services & Impact on Critical Services

- Metropolitan Impact District (MID) makes it possible for all CPI's to be picked up and taken to appropriate designation. MID has a database of CPI's including distribution. MID has a specific district if CPI's go outside their designated area they cannot do pickups and emergency services must respond tying up services for longer periods
- Fire Dept has 7 medic units, 2 for downtown based out of Harborview Medical Center, 33 stations, 92 square miles, responsible for all "basic life support" (BLS) and all "advanced life support". Once phone call comes in, dispatcher decides what will be sent. If intoxication or if unknown fire and advanced life support is sent. Fire Dept. has to respond to evaluate only when eval is complete can medic unit be released for other services or calls. This can be a huge drain on resources and medical services. When asked about change due to WAIA they laughed-no reduction-just moving to another area and perhaps still in Seattle, FD area. The Seattle FD had 77,000 calls last year, 62,000 needed medical assistance. Police are responsible for law and the FD is responsible for all emergency services. When 911 is called in the Seattle FD area pickups are taken to Harborview Medical Center. Harborview asks if they should go to another hospital if appropriate. Need a detox center in South Seattle. Disbursement to larger area a huge problem-takes longer to get services and intervention becomes difficult or impossible.

Who are the top utilizers of services?

- Some highest users have been housed at "1811 Housing Unit" and thus not so much in crisis. Regular meals, someone watching over and a safer place seems to reduce the number of crisis situations. CPI's at "1811 Housing Unit" may behave differently than ones on the street and may actually decrease daily drinking.
- Many deaths of CPI's are caused by accidents due to lifestyle-vulnerable due to where they sleep, etc.

Tracking CPI's:

- If using food stamps
- Track sales if you can factor out college students
- Ask 7-11 how many sales of "40" early in AM

Could AIA policy and/or outcomes be improved?

- Alcohol addiction is an illness and no amount of laws will change anything. Support housing such as "1811" will change demand for emergency services, public complaints etc., since bathrooms may be used inside, and meals provided actually may help decrease in daily consumption and overall problem.

VIII. Focus Groups - Results

- Better known where CPI's are if services are provided, need to know where they are and emergency services gets to know people, medic units out a shorter time. Outlying areas to no have CPI services.
- If goal is to get CPI's off street, "1811" is the way to go, restricting alcohol has little or no value. Cannot legislate away alcoholism. Rules are not really looking at problem in a reasonable way. WAIA big waste of time. Housing first rather than get clean first. Cannot have housing without services. Prohibition didn't have effect-those who wanted it still got it.
- Seventy-five (75) housed at Eastlake a help, we need more like this.
- NOT FAIR = Stores with payphones nearly get "blamed" for calls to detox, 911, etc., when folks drink nearby with products not purchased at those stores
- Shell gas station right across from homeless shelter sells beer
- Entire concept a failed endeavor:
 1. Can it help mentally ill?
 2. Can it help broken families to encourage kids to return
 3. Can it help the person who is disconnected by choice

CPI's Disbursement:

- Three, maybe 4, different groups:
 - 25% seriously mentally ill
 - Older homeless – another percent
 - Younger generation dropouts – not really CPI's
 - Drug Dealers
- Very mobile population
- Free busses add to mobility for some

Last comments:

- Put money into services, "1811" or alcohol education
- Go after alcohol like tobacco companies
- Calls to 911 should not be held against businesses because it is mostly to assist people
- Outline of AIA is area absurd, seems city wide ban is all that's fair, not targeted areas
- Homeless shelter, parks QFC and others nearby attract homeless, area businesses should not suffer because of this.
- Can't solve problems of runaway kids – they can't even come into stores, taverns; mentally ill not even buying alcohol or older generation drop-outs
- CPI's buy some products, not a problem, hid in bushes, etc. have no effect on business
- Why it may look all alike – its subculture issues that need addressed
- Taggers, spray paint, business owners fined if not covered up, but city areas not same rules
- Map of boundaries had stores outside boundaries targeted yet a store right across street might be able to sell.
- Restrictions don't seem to help – CA you can buy liquor in grocery stores and no more problems than WA.
- Small businesses just hanging on feel targeted, felt harassed to sign and checking prices.

IX. DISTRIBUTOR SURVEY - PROTOCOL

Questionnaire Design

The script for this phase of the study was aimed at representatives from the five alcohol distributors in the Seattle area who service licensed retailers within the two Seattle AIAs. The questions asked about the amount and types of alcohol distributed to retailers within and around the AIAs both before and after the mandatory restrictions were set in place. The questions were structured to rely more heavily on open-ended responses in which the distributor representatives could explain their answers in their own words. Other questions in the survey asked about their participation in the voluntary GNA (Good Neighbor Agreement) and the impact the restrictions have had on their business.

Survey Population

The population for this survey consisted of all five Seattle area distributors that service the AIA's. A complete list of these distributors is given in **Table 9.1** below; however, to ensure confidentiality, the survey data do not identify these distributors.

Table 9.1 Seattle Area Alcohol Distributor List

Alaska Distributors Co	20301 59th Pl	Kent
Columbia Distributing Company	2501 E Valley Rd	Renton
Young's-Columbia	2501 E Valley Rd Ste 100	Renton
K & L Distributors	3215 Lind Ave Sw	Renton
Click Wholesale Distributing	432 S Cloverdale St #3	Seattle

The Telephone Interview

This phase of the survey was conducted via telephone interview and followed the same procedures as outlined in **Section III – The Residential Survey** of this report. After an initial stage in December of 2006 and early January of 2007 in which SESRC staff compiled the list of distributors and identified the appropriate representative from each company, telephone contacts were made daily and multiple times each day in order to conduct the survey with the identified representative. Calling began on March 1, 2007 and continued through March 17.

Response Rates

All five distributors completed this survey over the telephone resulting in a 100% response rate and cooperation rate.

X. Distributor Survey – Results

X. DISTRIBUTOR SURVEY - RESULTS

Q1 Are you familiar with the Seattle AIA - Alcohol Impact Area - and the products that have been banned?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Q2 How did you learn about which products were banned from sale in the Seattle AIA?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Enter Responses	5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Q2. How did you learn about which products were banned from sale in the Seattle AIA?	
No	Open End
1	We were involved in the initial meetings, so have been involved for the past 5-6 years.
2	Through the passing of emails and through interactions our senior management had with the WA State Liquor Control Board, the results of which were passed on to our business. We then put restrictions on our business.
3	Have been at every meeting which started 4 years ago in Tacoma. It appears that Seattle has adopted Tacoma's list.
4	Gone to AIA meetings
5	There was a list that was passed out, probably from retail - and there were also mailings from the liquor board, and also from our wholesale association.

Q3 How many of the banned products were you selling to the retailers inside the AIA before the restriction was imposed?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 00	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
06	1	20.0	20.0	40.0
08	2	40.0	40.0	80.0
D Don't know	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

X. Distributor Survey – Results

Q4 How much product are retailers WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES of the Seattle AIA purchasing from you since the AIA restrictions were imposed in November of 2006? Would you say it has been more, less or about the same?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 2 Less	4	80.0	80.0	80.0
3 About the same	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q5 How much product are retailers ON THE BOUNDARIES of the Seattle AIA purchasing from you since the AIA restrictions were imposed in November of 2006? Would you say it has been more, less or about the same?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 More	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
3 About the same	4	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q6 After the restrictions were imposed, did you recommend other products as substitutions?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
2 No	3	60.0	60.0	80.0
D Don't Know	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q7 Which products did you suggest?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	60.0	60.0	60.0
1 Enter open ends	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q7. Which products did you suggest?	
No	Open End
1	Anything else in my book I had to sell. We carry 6000 items. If they took out a malt liquor, e.g., we suggested an alternate domestic beer, import beer, or anything else we could find to fill the space.
2	N/A

X. Distributor Survey – Results

Q8 How are these products similar to those that were restricted?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	60.0	60.0	60.0
1 Enter open ends	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q8. How are these products similar to those that were restricted?	
No	Open End
1	They're beer! Malt based, just not as strong.
2	N/A

Q9 Why did you recommend these products.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3	60.0	60.0	60.0
1 Enter open ends	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q9. Why did you recommend these products?	
No	Open End
1	All I have to sell besides them; I wasn't about to suggest they go to Coca Cola.
2	N/A

Q10 Has your business been impacted by the AIA restriction?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	4	80.0	80.0	80.0
2 No	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

X. Distributor Survey – Results

Q11 How has your business been affected?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
1 Enter open ends	4	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q11. How has your business been affected?	
No	Open End
1	It decreased sales.
2	Those products' sales down 10-15% from the previous year
3	I'm seeing negative sales trends from these sales territories. Affected about 25% of my account base in King county so it's quite an effect.
4	We're doing less volume and less gross profit in that area.

Q12 Do you have any financial data that you could share which would show this impact? (IWR: Financial data such as reports or spreadsheets can be e-mailed as attachments to ted@wsu.edu or faxed to 509-335-0116)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	20.0	20.0	20.0
1 Yes	2	40.0	40.0	60.0
2 No	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q13 What contact did you have with the City of Seattle representative(s) before the AIA designation?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Enter open ends	5	100.0	100.0	100.0

Q13. What contact did you have with the City of Seattle representative(s) before the AIA ?	
No	Open End
1	Very little
2	None personally
3	public meetings, went to mayors office once
4	just listening to them speak at AIA meetings
5	Sat through a number of town hall meetings in which various governmental people attended, the mayor, etc.

X. Distributor Survey – Results

Q14 Were you involved in the voluntary effort? (DEF: 'The voluntary effort was a Good Neighbor Agreement adopted by the Seattle City Council in August of 2000 in which businesses were asked to voluntarily conduct practices aimed at reducing chronic public ineb

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	3	60.0	60.0	60.0
2 No	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q15 How were you involved in that effort? (IWR PROBE: 'Did you do any work cooperatively to try to get retailers to sign the Good Neighbor Agreement?')

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	40.0	40.0	40.0
1 Enter open ends	3	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q15. How were you involved in that effort?	
No	Open End
1	Were involved in initial project set up. Were pushing for it to be a voluntary deal so the city wouldn't have to be official about it. But some retailers didn't want to do this so it had to be put in as an ordinance.
2	We put a voluntary restriction on all items they were concerned about. Stopped shipping from the inside. Accounts couldn't get them if they wanted them.
3	Meetings with city officials and other wholesalers as well as our WBWWA, which is our wholesaler association.

X. Distributor Survey – Results

Q16 Which restriction(s) do you believe are effective in addressing the problems connected with chronic public inebriates?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Enter open ends	4	80.0	80.0	80.0
	D Don't know	1	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	100.0	

Q16. Which restriction(s) do you believe are effective in addressing the problems connected with chronic public inebriates?	
No	Open End
1	Has to do with each individual. Banning products doesn't work. They always find something else to drink.
2	None
3	The specific product based list approach
4	None.

TX That is my last question. Thank you so much for taking the time to talk with me today. If you have any other comments about the Seattle AIA or this survey, I can take them now.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes, comments	3	60.0	60.0	60.0
	2 No comments	2	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	5	100.0	100.0	

TX. That is my last question. Thank you so much for taking the time to talk with me today. If you have any other comments about the Seattle AIA or this survey, I can take them now.	
No	Open End
1	It's a program that just sort of shifts things around -- it doesn't really take care of the problem. Don't really think the approach taken is the correct way to deal with this. Depends on your goal -- but it definitely seems you need to do more than restrict the percentage of beer from 6+% down to 5%, especially when you've got state operated liquor stores in these areas that are selling, for example, cheap vodkas.
2	It's doesn't curb the problem. If anything, it shifts the place/area to where the person goes to get their alcohol. I've been in this area a long time, and have found that if people want alcohol they'll somehow get it. They will move to be close to their social services area, and that's where you will then see the problem. I've watched these guys even strain sterno for alcohol! In the AIA control area, there are liquor stores available where inebriates are able to get any type of spirits. This program basically targeted malt liquors. We carry only one. But low priced other types of spirits are still available at liquor stores. None of the problems have been corrected through this program. Any data stating so is in my opinion false.
3	

XI. SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS - PROTOCOL

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 comparison of the AIA implementation. The following secondary data were available for the pre-assessment of the Seattle AIAs, and were provided to SESRC for this evaluation.

- Monthly number of police service calls from 2003 through 2006 for the following situations within the two AIAs and in the remainder of the City of Seattle:
 - Drinking in public
 - Trespass and parks exclusion
 - Person down
 - Shoplifting
 - Car prowls
 - Misdemeanors

- Monthly number of emergency medical service incidents from 2003 through 2006 within the two AIAs, within one mile surrounding the two AIAs, and in the remainder of the City of Seattle.

- Information on annual taxable sales from 2004, 2005, and 2006 of retailers with liquor licenses to sell alcohol products “to go” in the two AIAs, and retailers within one mile surrounding the two AIAs.

The trend in these data for the past three years is the main concern of this first phase of the study. We are interested in knowing whether these trends are increasing, decreasing, or showing no changes over time. We will compare these trends with similar data collected over the next two years of the AIA implementation.

XIII. SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS – RESULTS

Seattle Police Incident Data

Code	#	2003 Number of Incidents												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Carpwls	61	457	361	477	437	437	448	351	340	489	257	348	251	4653
Carpwls	63	1338	1040	1161	1017	1068	1102	1118	1218	1688	828	1322	1279	14179
Shoplift	64	593	607	673	582	633	558	590	530	743	422	580	601	7112
Trsp&Park	160	56	46	44	49	47	57	67	55	75	39	46	52	633
Trsp&Park	161	702	643	668	694	693	737	847	773	1095	482	735	609	8678
Trsp&Park	162	23	21	12	38	63	57	77	76	98	8	36	8	517
Trsp&Park	163	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Trsp&Park	164	1	0	0	4	1	0	4	3	2	0	2	1	18
Trsp&Park	165	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	4	2	1	0	0	15
Trsp&Park	166	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Trsp&Park	167	0	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	13
Misdemenr	170	292	284	314	290	462	454	517	391	570	195	251	264	4284
Trsp&Park	171	80	82	64	100	218	157	252	250	268	21	81	31	1604
Drinking	176	507	466	528	650	848	667	853	783	1060	239	438	329	7368
PrsDown	330	206	181	219	233	326	285	329	279	335	157	194	199	2943
Total		4257	3735	4163	4096	4797	4529	5010	4707	6425	2649	4033	3624	52025

Pre-Assessment of Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas
 SESRC Data Report 06-055
XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

Code	#	2004 Number of Incidents												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Carprwls	61	230	247	298	241	291	256	273	306	305	298	261	281	3287
Carprwls	63	1078	904	962	893	992	908	925	1004	1028	1044	1089	1045	11872
Shoplift	64	545	542	557	591	619	624	589	586	614	524	532	545	6868
Trsp&Park	160	33	37	46	42	29	47	47	57	62	54	43	45	542
Trsp&Park	161	686	661	778	662	768	865	766	759	868	800	682	675	8970
Trsp&Park	162	10	21	24	21	37	78	29	50	47	28	18	18	381
Trsp&Park	163	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	8
Trsp&Park	164	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	2	3	12
Trsp&Park	165	1	0	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	16
Trsp&Park	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
Trsp&Park	167	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	10
Misdemenr	170	269	309	359	385	345	411	522	444	380	372	218	248	4262
Trsp&Park	171	28	64	57	100	120	155	140	136	154	139	61	70	1224
Drinking	176	374	399	488	572	636	603	665	545	530	551	367	332	6062
PrsDown	330	185	217	242	230	227	241	252	200	201	202	184	174	2555
Total		3439	3402	3815	3740	4070	4193	4211	4095	4196	4017	3457	3439	46074

Pre-Assessment of Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas
 SESRC Data Report 06-055
XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

Code	#	2005 Number of Incidents												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Carprwls	61	339	266	293	321	299	218	205	197	198	155	233	175	2899
Carprwls	63	1132	892	1172	1326	1358	1238	1214	1211	1041	725	1121	955	13385
Shoplift	64	624	541	610	526	577	546	522	483	484	374	485	494	6266
Trsp&Park	160	45	47	74	60	52	42	67	68	63	38	38	31	625
Trsp&Park	161	802	692	824	811	892	913	880	959	874	501	762	664	9574
Trsp&Park	162	30	37	25	34	49	45	50	70	48	16	15	15	434
Trsp&Park	163	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trsp&Park	164	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	0	3	0	14
Trsp&Park	165	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	9
Trsp&Park	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Trsp&Park	167	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
Misdemenr	170	328	378	394	416	427	573	537	540	477	225	392	267	4954
Trsp&Park	171	84	100	83	113	143	153	157	202	176	20	65	34	1330
Drinking	176	374	389	400	487	669	630	500	553	523	157	292	272	5246
PrsDown	330	219	152	228	218	229	224	226	254	228	118	204	198	2498
Total		3978	3495	4104	4316	4696	4589	4364	4540	4115	2331	3612	3107	47247

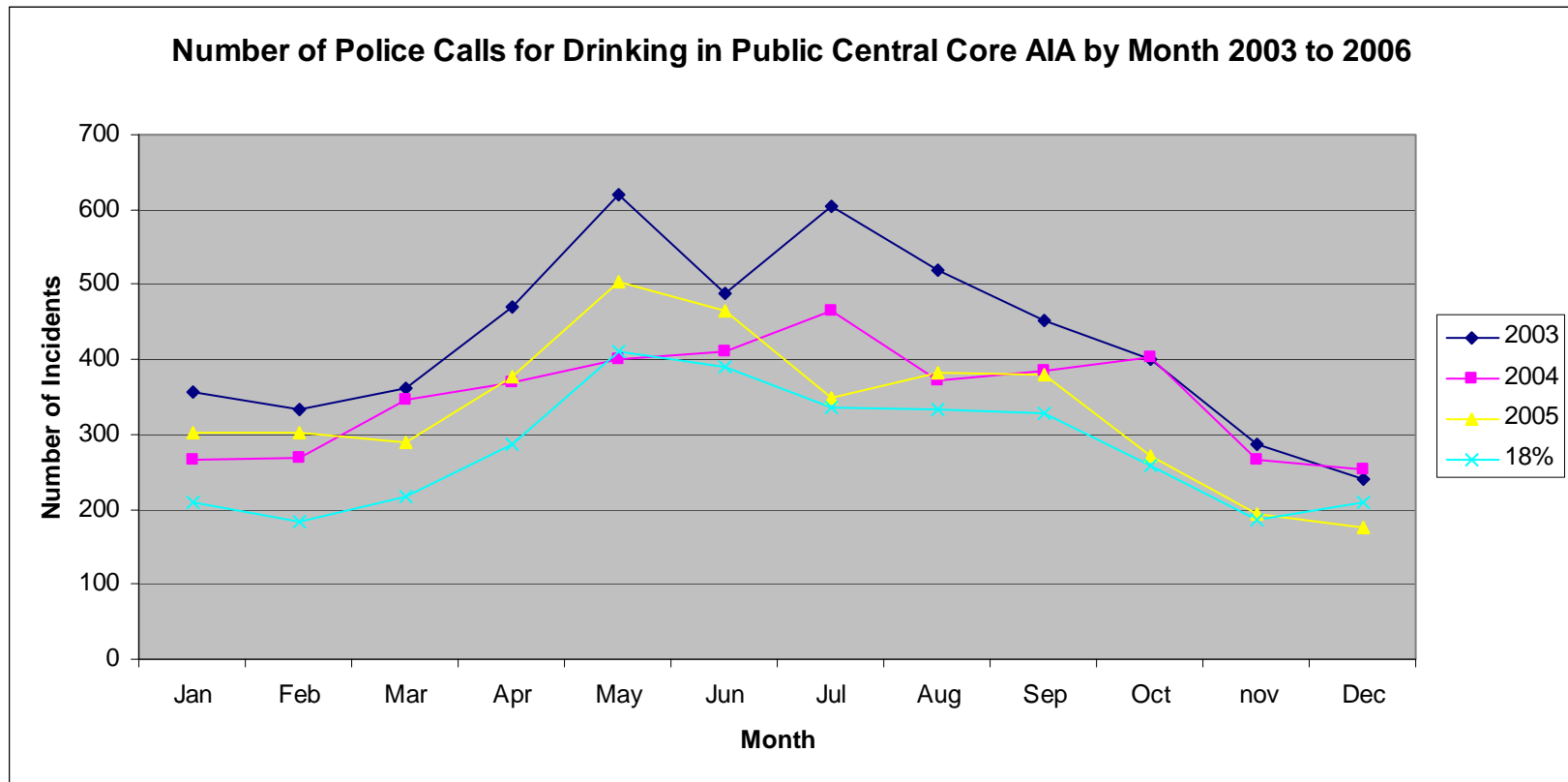
Pre-Assessment of Seattle Alcohol Impact Areas
 SESRC Data Report 06-055
XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

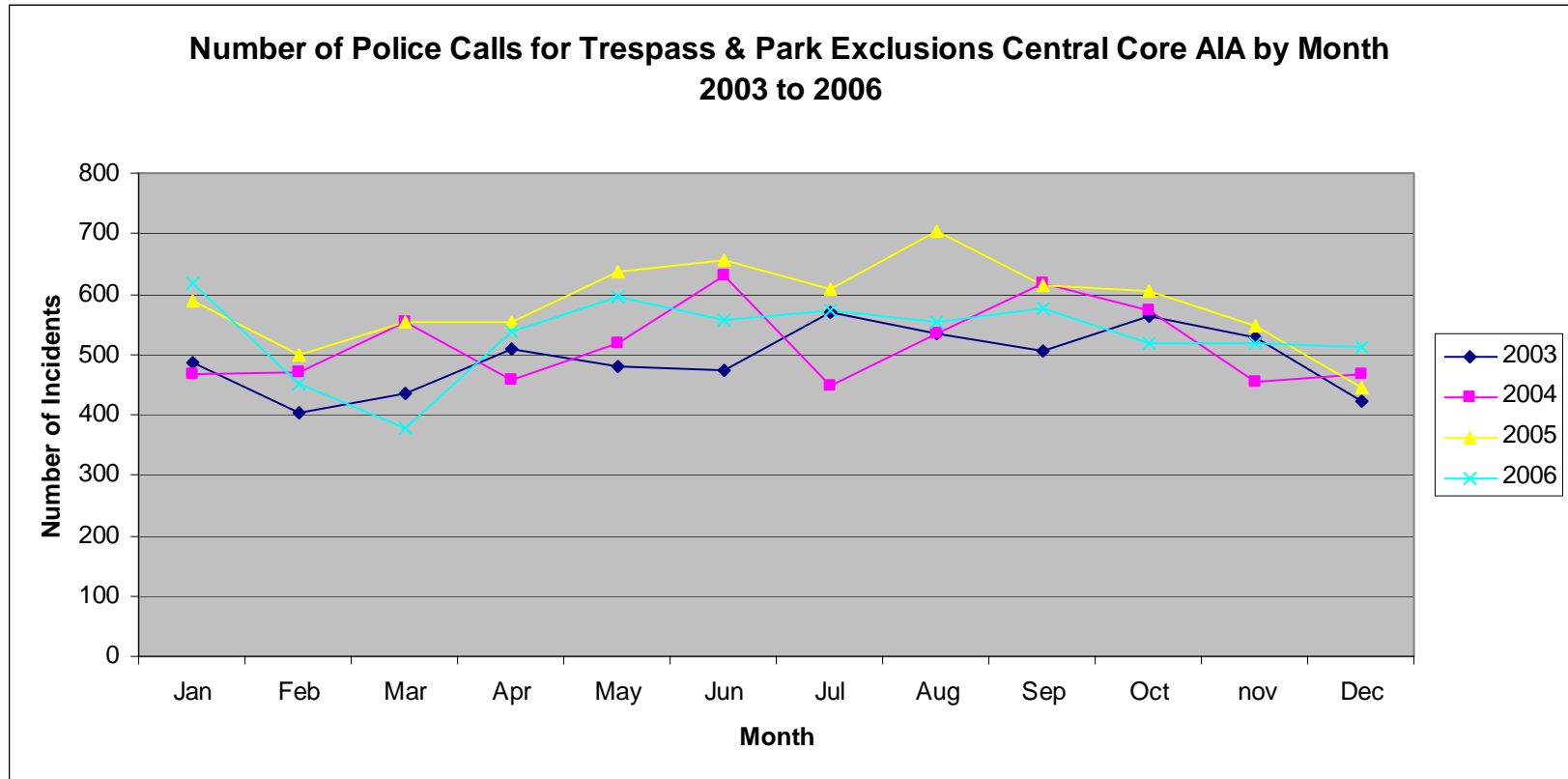
Code	#	2006 Number of Incidents												Total
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Carprwls	61	180	207	205	182	201	195	199	247	216	238	214	167	2451
Carprwls	63	804	778	722	718	677	806	958	994	986	1171	1093	1221	10928
Shoplift	64	537	460	463	566	652	553	575	612	471	519	447	485	6340
Trsp&Park	160	55	32	38	44	66	72	70	60	47	33	34	35	586
Trsp&Park	161	846	464	571	740	824	885	826	868	823	748	735	707	9037
Trsp&Park	162	27	19	12	16	25	42	74	30	61	29	17	25	377
Trsp&Park	163	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
Trsp&Park	164	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	4	16
Trsp&Park	165	2	0	0	1	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	14
Trsp&Park	166	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	6
Trsp&Park	167	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Misdemenr	170	311	256	346	330	406	441	475	476	376	295	225	260	4197
Trsp&Park	171	61	67	51	70	95	128	109	155	108	129	45	48	1066
Drinking	176	281	251	323	385	526	567	472	515	477	368	264	262	4691
PrsDown	330	187	187	169	207	250	231	242	241	213	211	177	191	2506
Total		3296	2726	2901	3261	3726	3924	4005	4199	3782	3743	3256	3406	42225

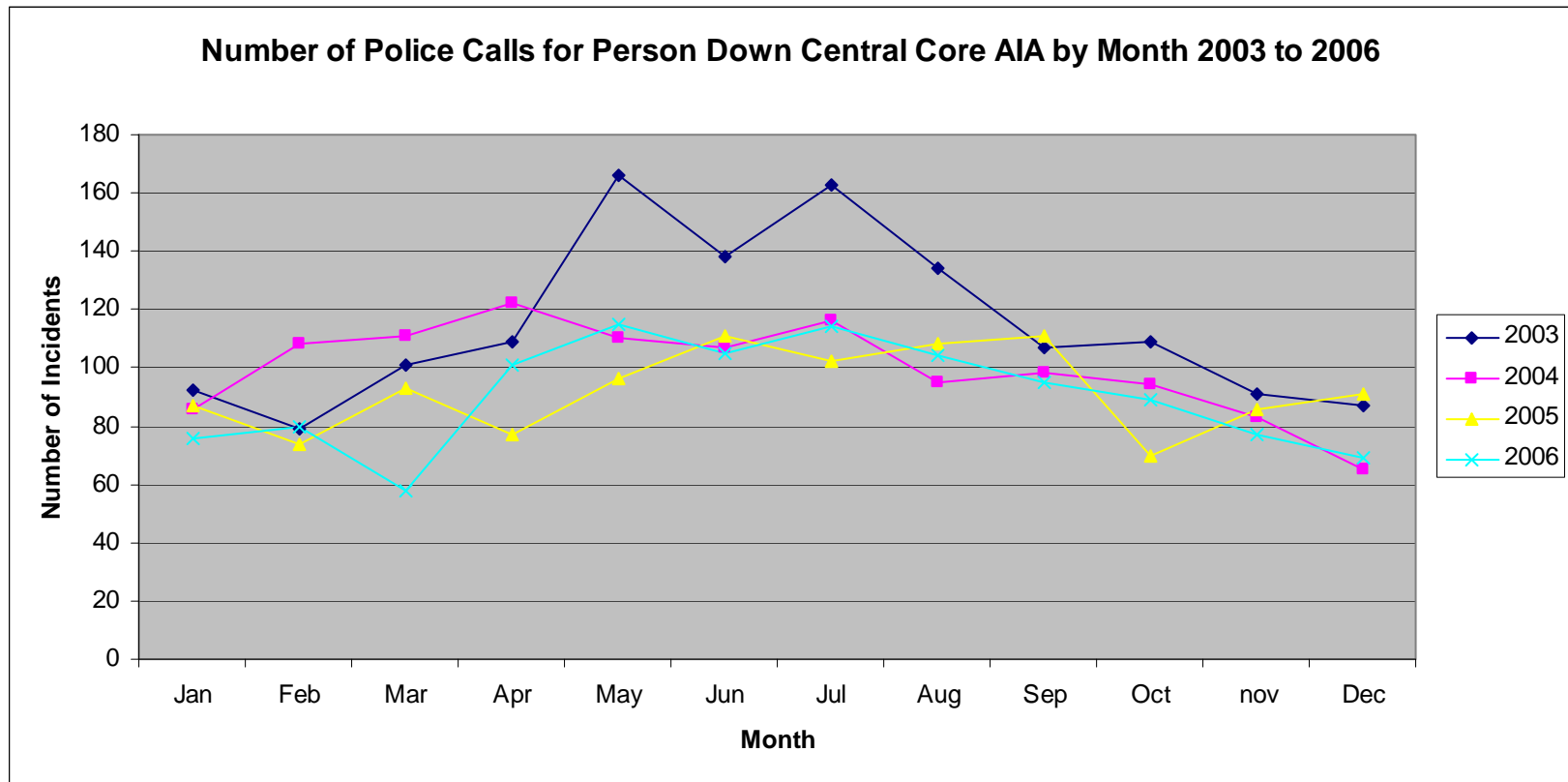
Summary of Seattle Police Incident Data

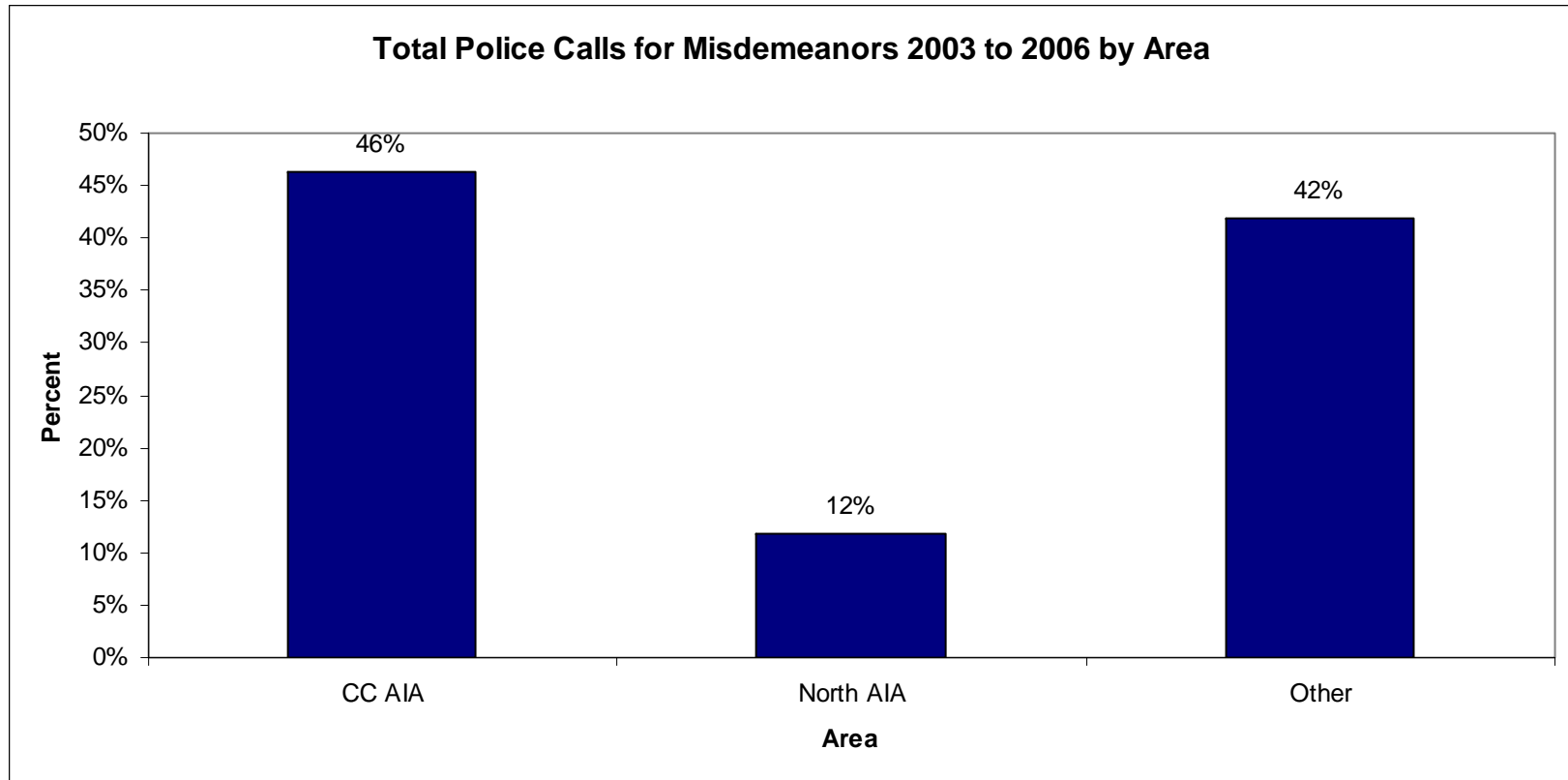
Year	Total Number of Incidents						Total
	Carprwls	Drinking	Misdemnr	PrsDwn	Shoplift	Trsp&Park	
2003	18832	7368	4284	2943	7112	11486	52025
2004	15159	6062	4262	2555	6868	11168	46074
2005	16284	5246	4954	2498	6266	11999	47247
2006	13379	4691	4197	2506	6340	11112	42225
Total	63654	23367	17697	10502	26586	45765	187571
Percent	29%	36%	2%	15%	11%	3%	19%

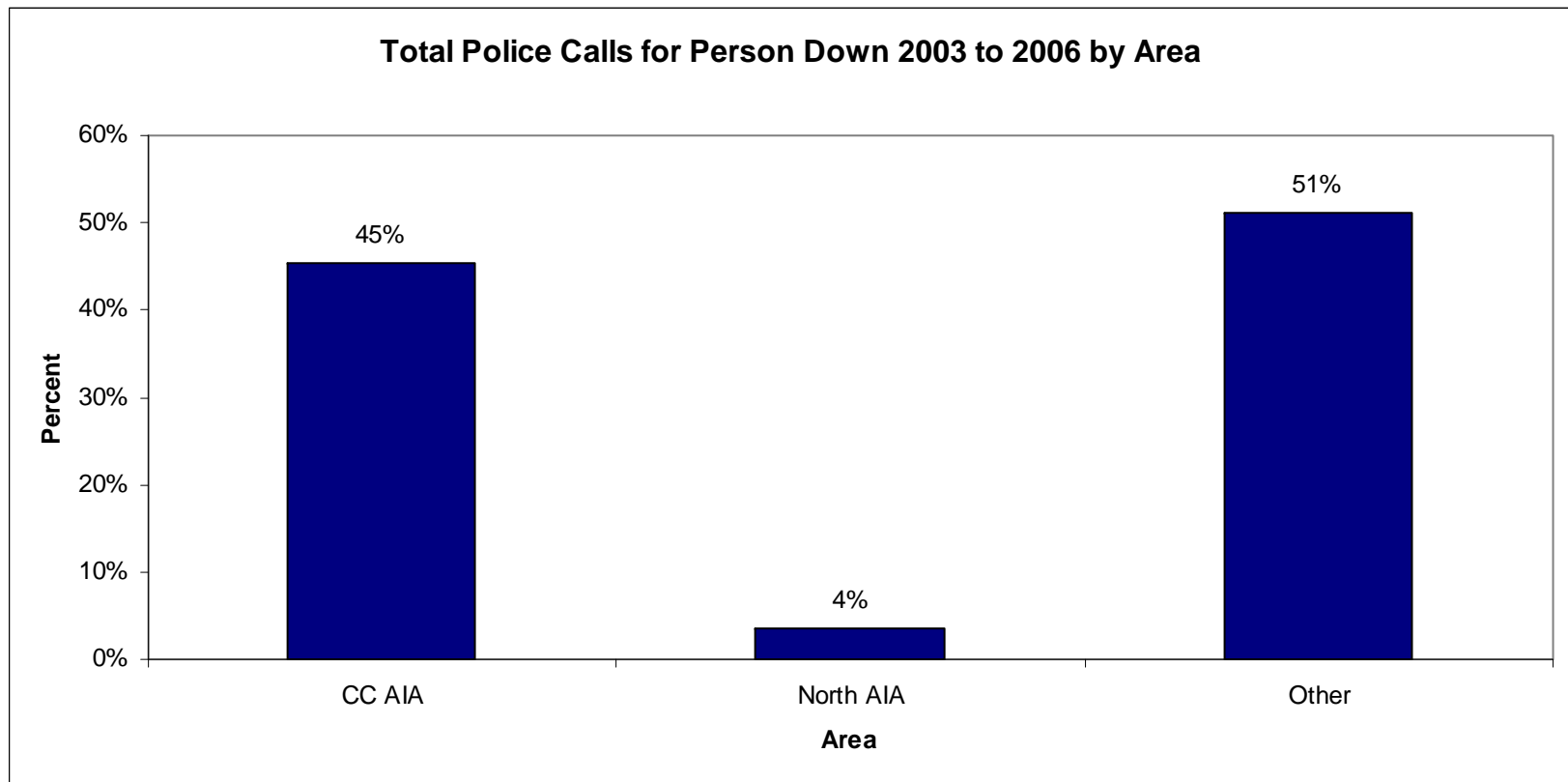
Note: Percent = percent increase from 2003 to 2006.

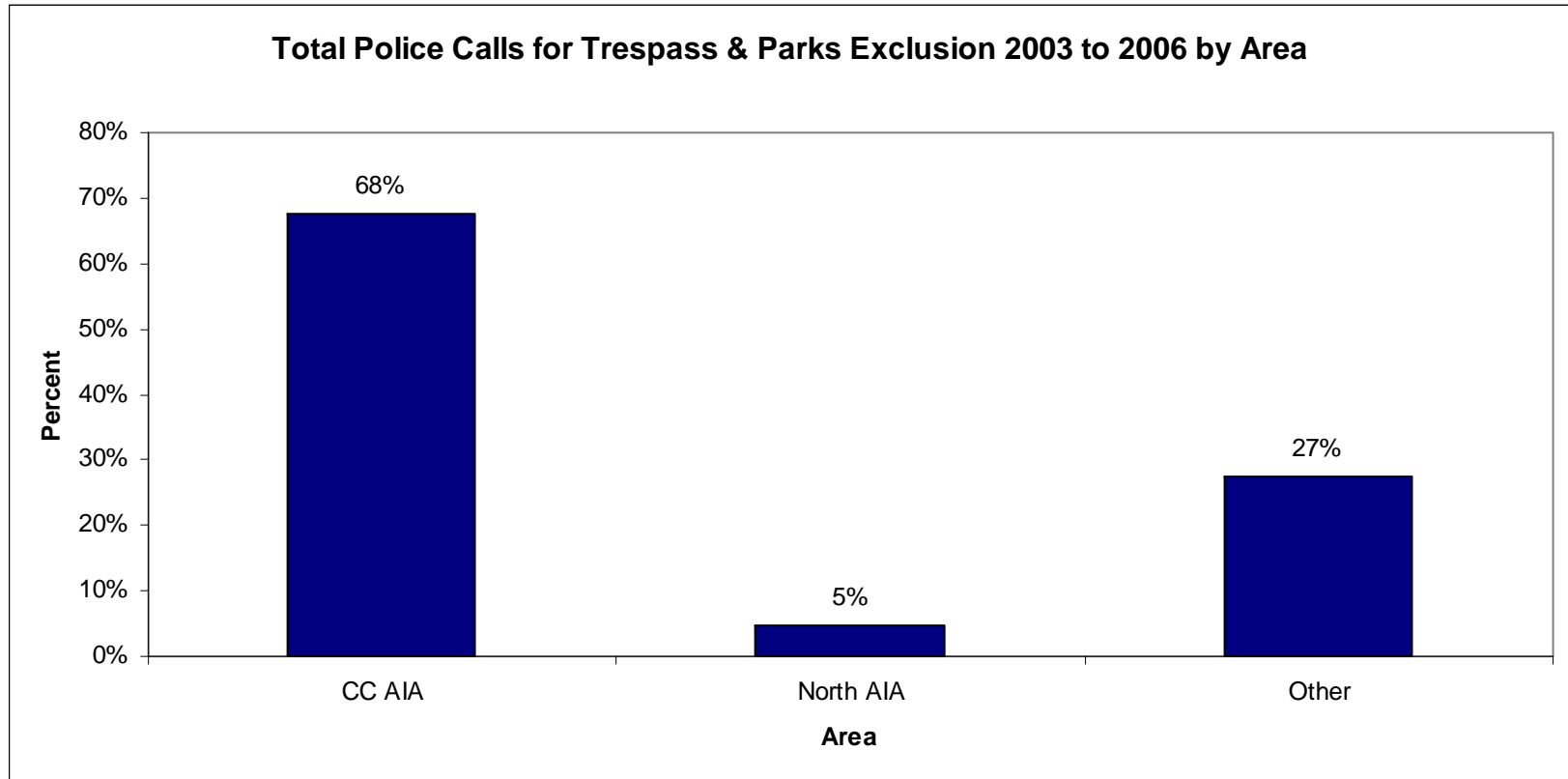


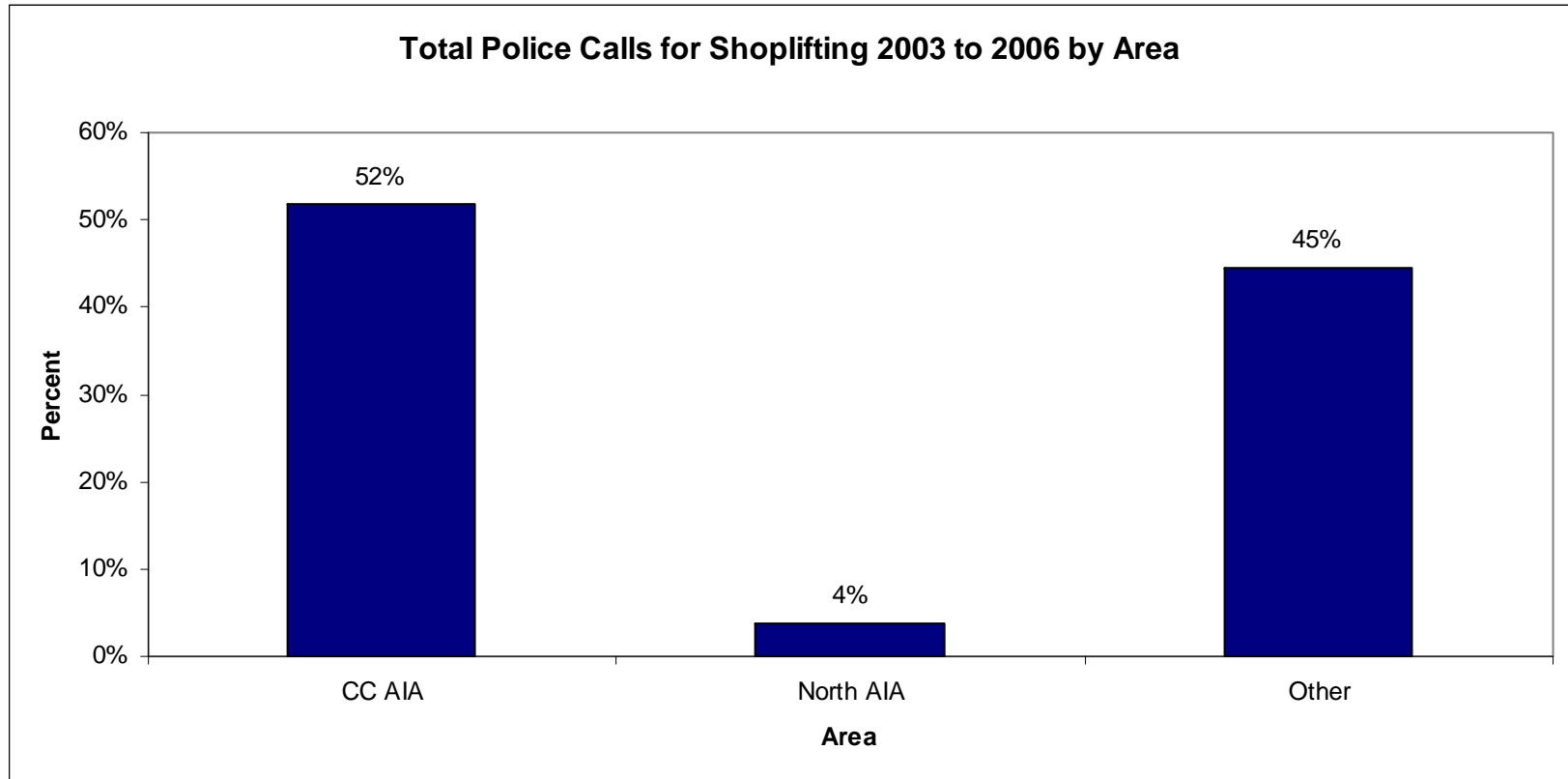


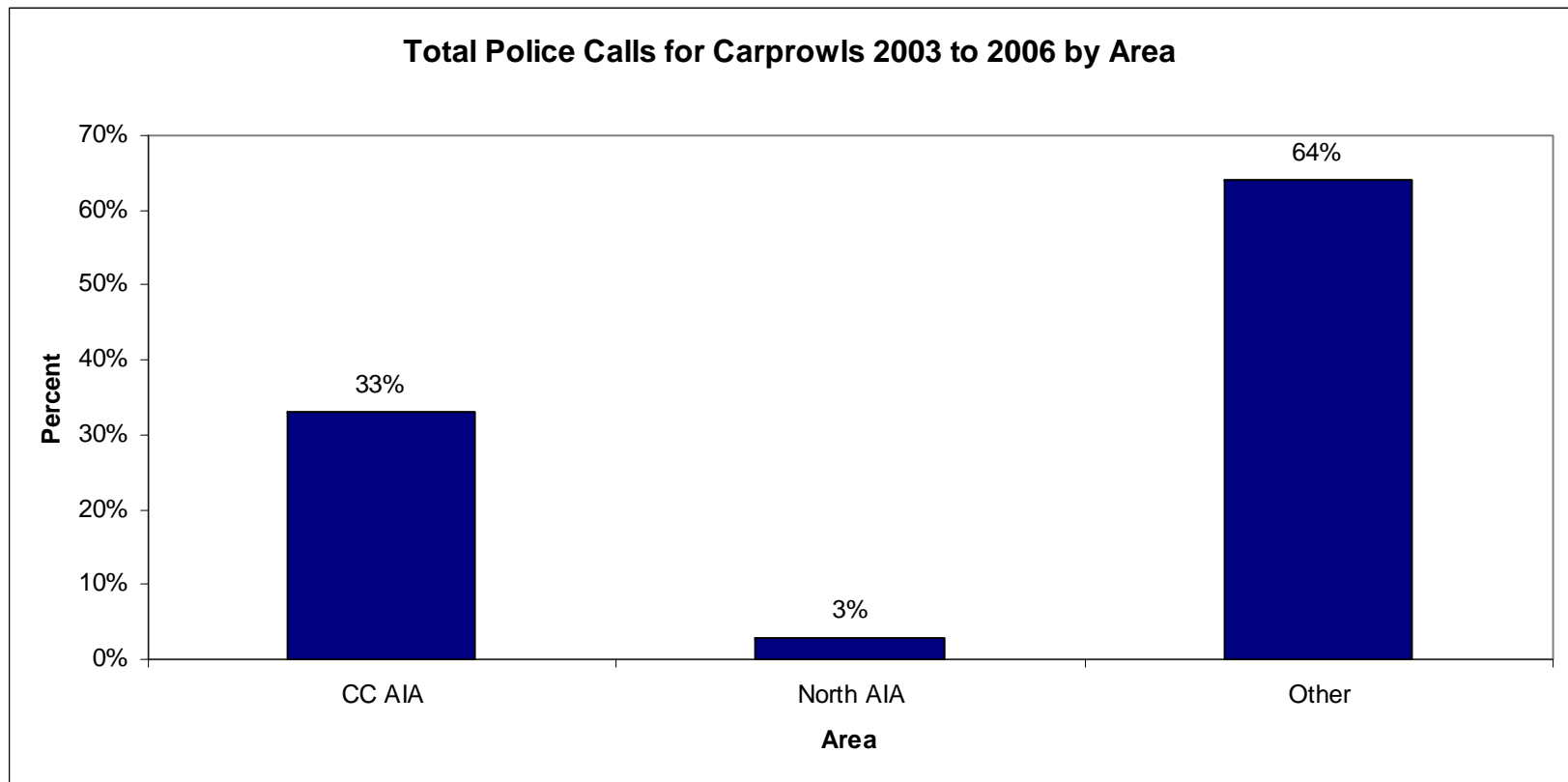


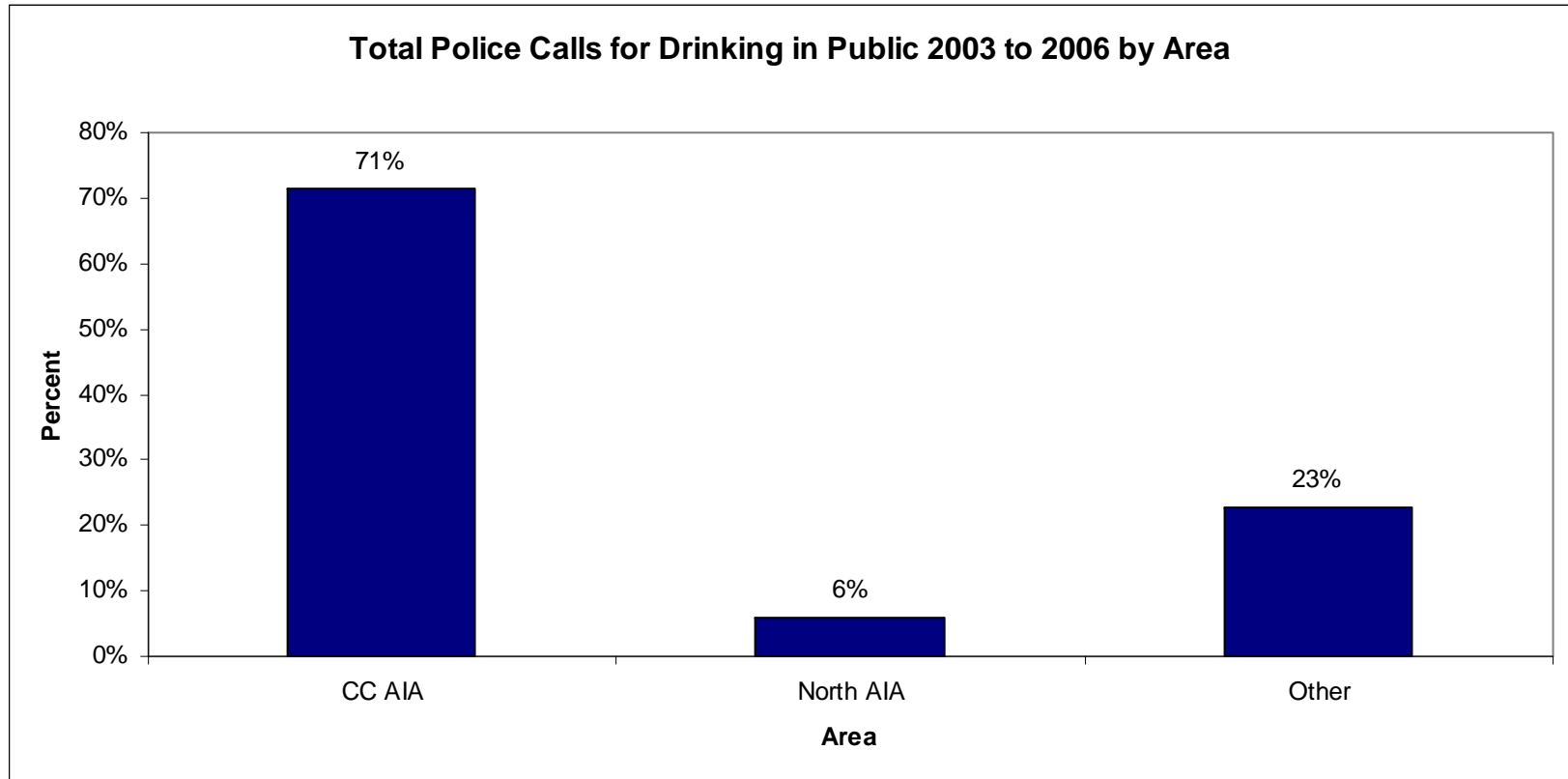








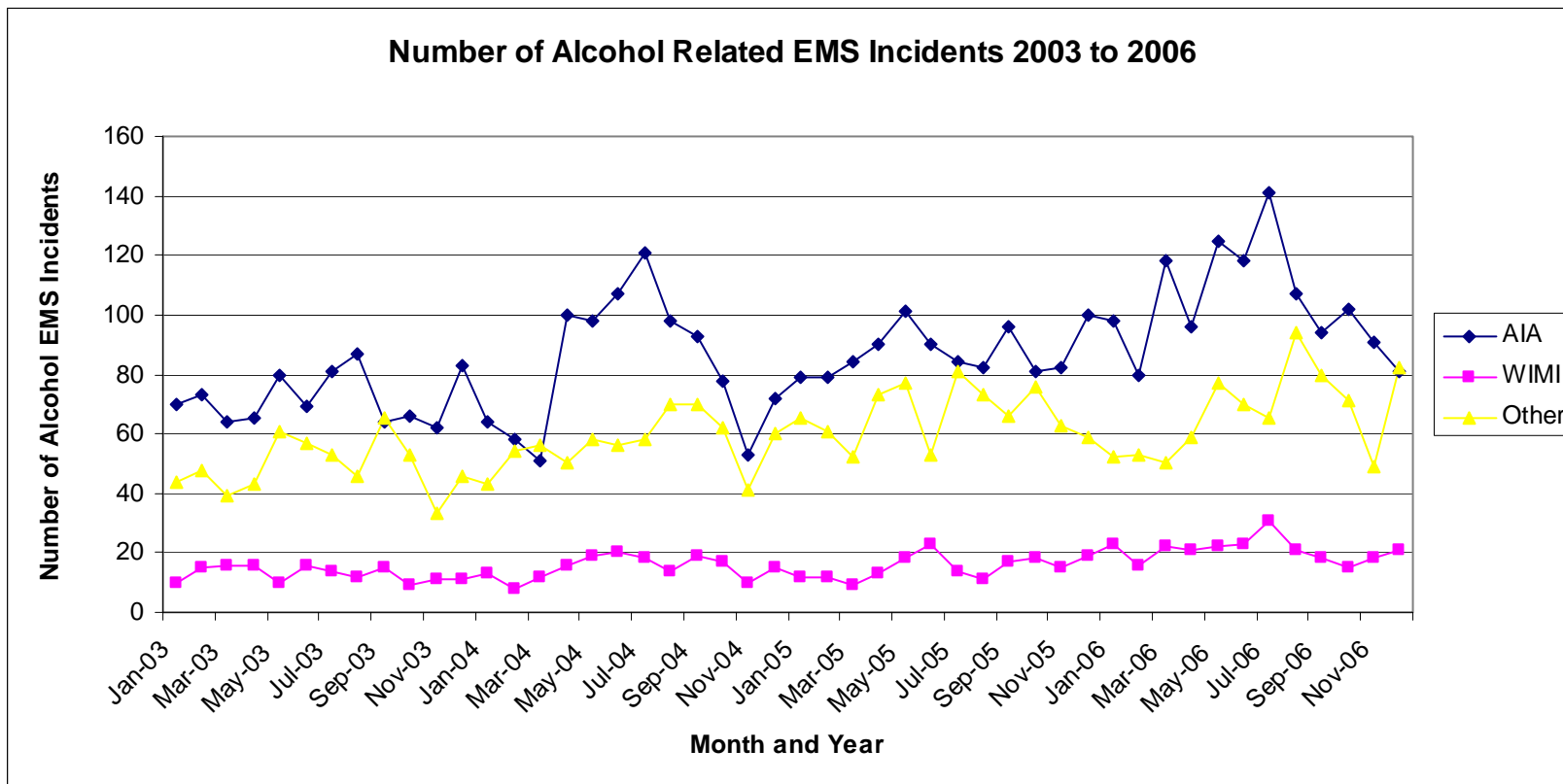




XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

Seattle Emergency Medical Service Alcohol Related Incidents

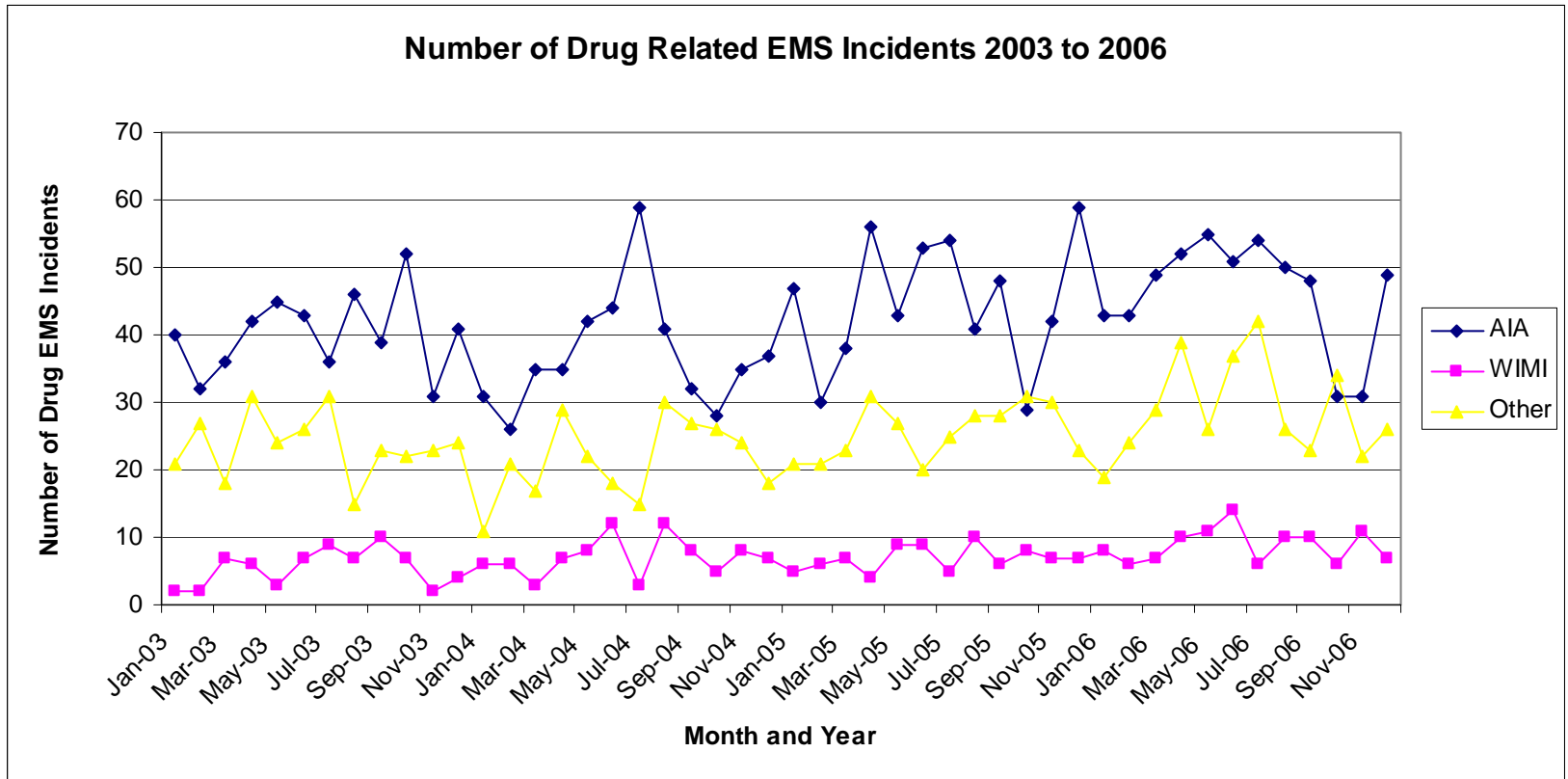
Date	AIA	WIMI	Other	Total
Jan-03	70	10	44	124
Feb-03	73	15	48	136
Mar-03	64	16	39	119
Apr-03	65	16	43	124
May-03	80	10	61	151
Jun-03	69	16	57	142
Jul-03	81	14	53	148
Aug-03	87	12	46	145
Sep-03	64	15	65	144
Oct-03	66	9	53	128
Nov-03	62	11	33	106
Dec-03	83	11	46	140
Jan-04	64	13	43	120
Feb-04	58	8	54	120
Mar-04	51	12	56	119
Apr-04	100	16	50	166
May-04	98	19	58	175
Jun-04	107	20	56	183
Jul-04	121	18	58	197
Aug-04	98	14	70	182
Sep-04	93	19	70	182
Oct-04	78	17	62	157
Nov-04	53	10	41	104
Dec-04	72	15	60	147
Jan-05	79	12	65	156
Feb-05	79	12	61	152
Mar-05	84	9	52	145
Apr-05	90	13	73	176
May-05	101	18	77	196
Jun-05	90	23	53	166
Jul-05	84	14	81	179
Aug-05	82	11	73	166
Sep-05	96	17	66	179
Oct-05	81	18	76	175
Nov-05	82	15	63	160
Dec-05	100	19	59	178
Jan-06	98	23	52	173
Feb-06	80	16	53	149
Mar-06	118	22	50	190
Apr-06	96	21	59	176
May-06	125	22	77	224
Jun-06	118	23	70	211
Jul-06	141	31	65	237
Aug-06	107	21	94	222
Sep-06	94	18	80	192
Oct-06	102	15	71	188
Nov-06	91	18	49	158
Dec-06	81	21	82	184
Total	4156	768	2867	7791



XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

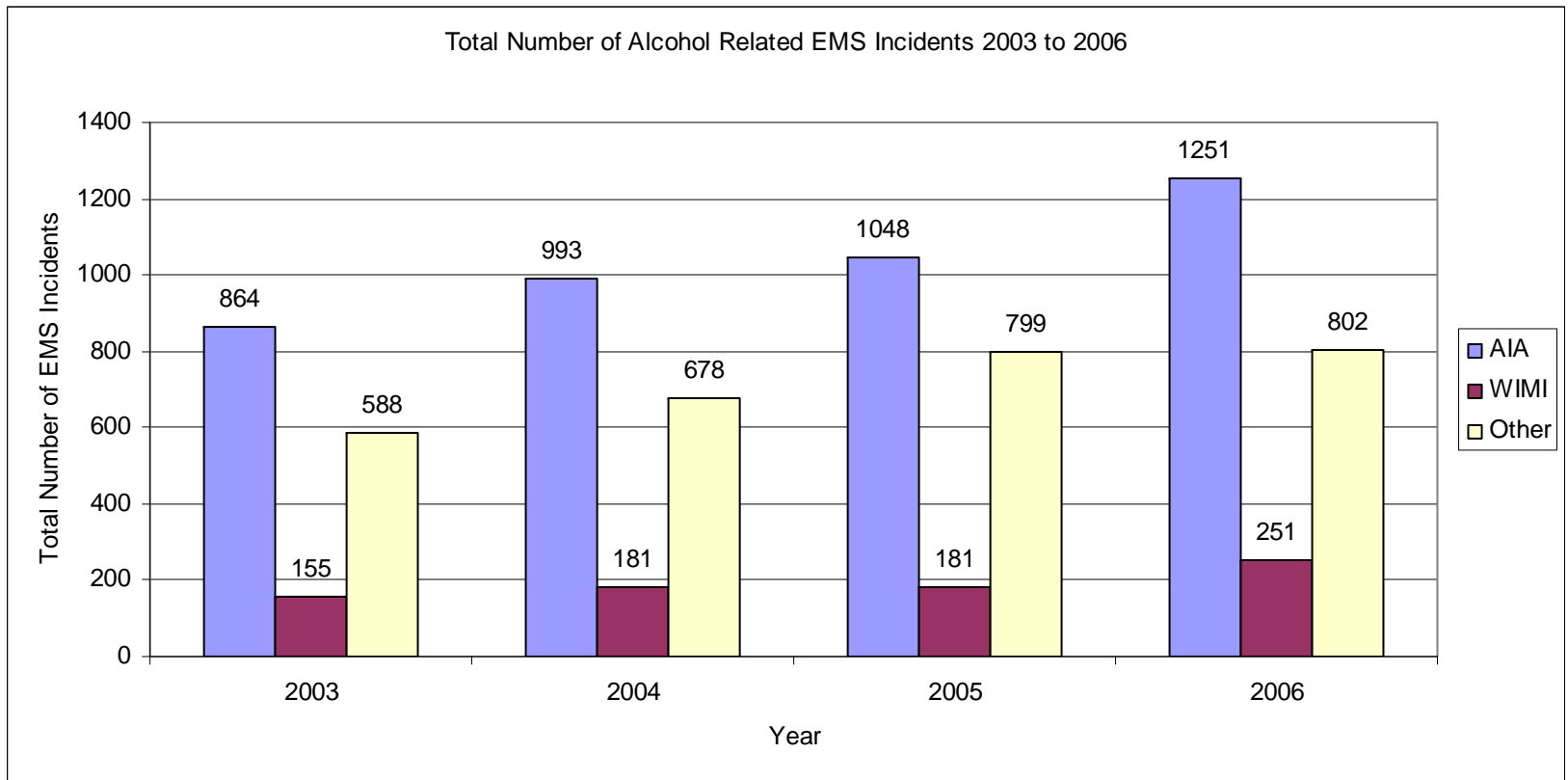
Seattle Emergency Medical Service Drug Related Incidents

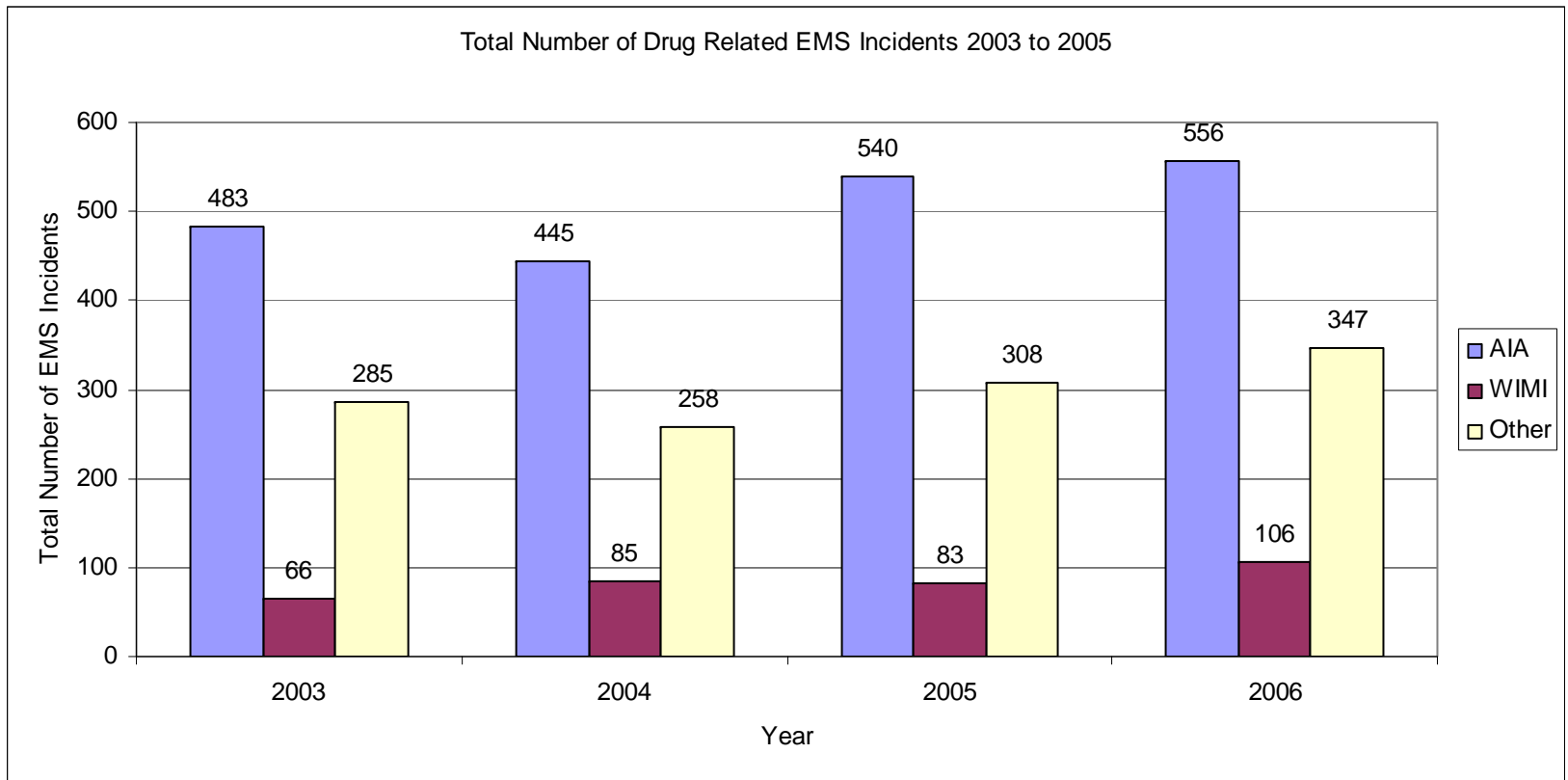
Date	AIA	WIMI	Other	Total
Jan-03	40	2	21	63
Feb-03	32	2	27	61
Mar-03	36	7	18	61
Apr-03	42	6	31	79
May-03	45	3	24	72
Jun-03	43	7	26	76
Jul-03	36	9	31	76
Aug-03	46	7	15	68
Sep-03	39	10	23	72
Oct-03	52	7	22	81
Nov-03	31	2	23	56
Dec-03	41	4	24	69
Jan-04	31	6	11	48
Feb-04	26	6	21	53
Mar-04	35	3	17	55
Apr-04	35	7	29	71
May-04	42	8	22	72
Jun-04	44	12	18	74
Jul-04	59	3	15	77
Aug-04	41	12	30	83
Sep-04	32	8	27	67
Oct-04	28	5	26	59
Nov-04	35	8	24	67
Dec-04	37	7	18	62
Jan-05	47	5	21	73
Feb-05	30	6	21	57
Mar-05	38	7	23	68
Apr-05	56	4	31	91
May-05	43	9	27	79
Jun-05	53	9	20	82
Jul-05	54	5	25	84
Aug-05	41	10	28	79
Sep-05	48	6	28	82
Oct-05	29	8	31	68
Nov-05	42	7	30	79
Dec-05	59	7	23	89
Jan-06	43	8	19	70
Feb-06	43	6	24	73
Mar-06	49	7	29	85
Apr-06	52	10	39	101
May-06	55	11	26	92
Jun-06	51	14	37	102
Jul-06	54	6	42	102
Aug-06	50	10	26	86
Sep-06	48	10	23	81
Oct-06	31	6	34	71
Nov-06	31	11	22	64
Dec-06	49	7	26	82
Total	2024	340	1198	3562



Seattle Emergency Medical Service Alcohol and Drug Related Incident Summary 2003-2006

Year	Alcohol				Drugs			
	AIA	WIMI	Other	Total	AIA	WIMI	Other	Total
2003	864	155	588	1607	483	66	285	834
2004	993	181	678	1852	445	85	258	788
2005	1048	181	799	2028	540	83	308	931
2006	1251	251	802	2304	556	106	347	1009





XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

Department of Revenue Taxable Sales Data

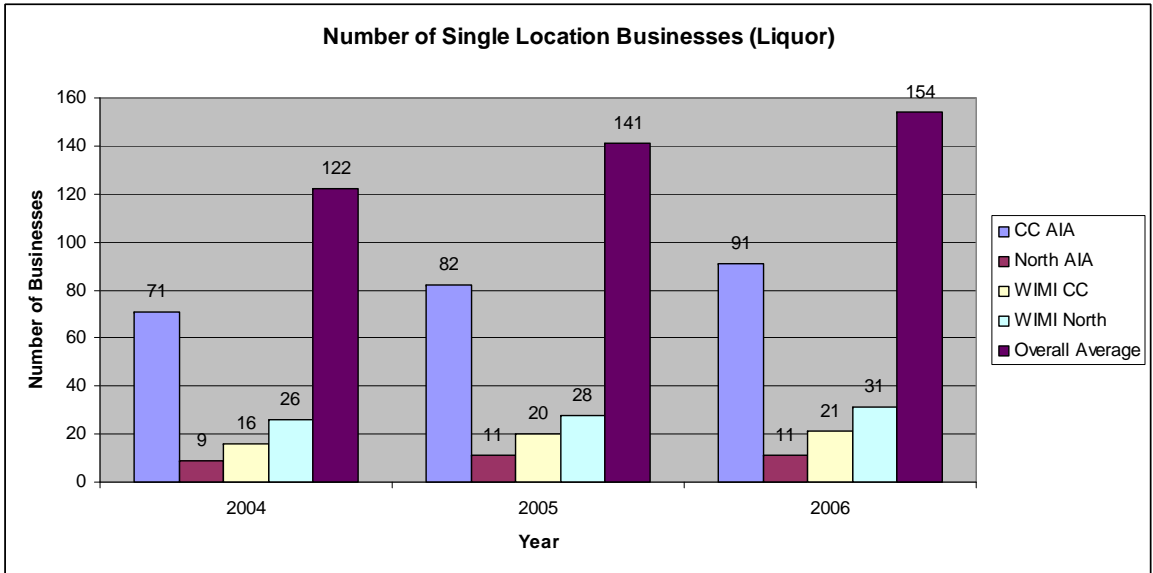
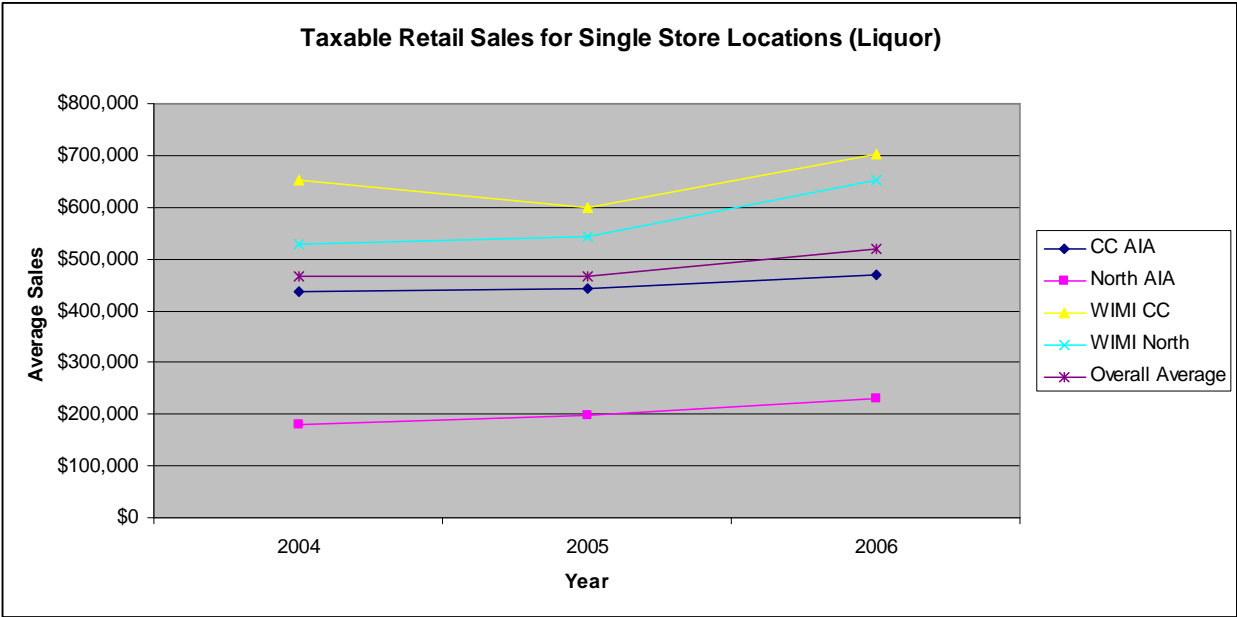
The Washington State Department of Revenue provided gross sales data for 2004, 2005, and 2006 for all retailers that have liquor licenses to sell alcohol within the two AIAs as well as within one mile surrounding each AIA. It is our understanding that Revenue included only businesses in these geographic areas that had any taxable retail sales which will include those businesses that sell alcohol “to go” products, but will also include some businesses that do not sell “to go” alcohol products.

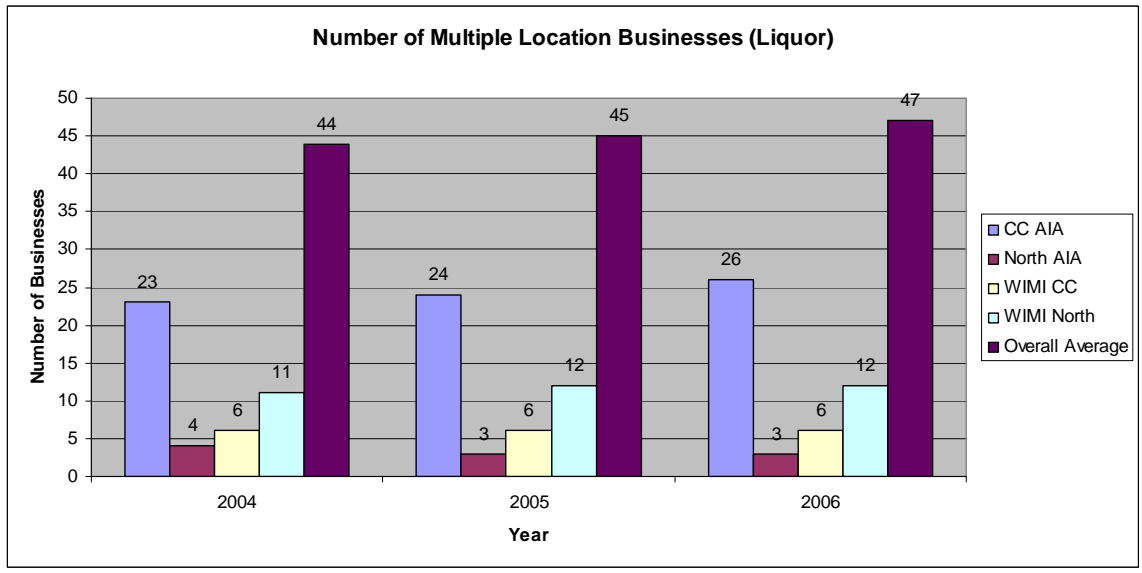
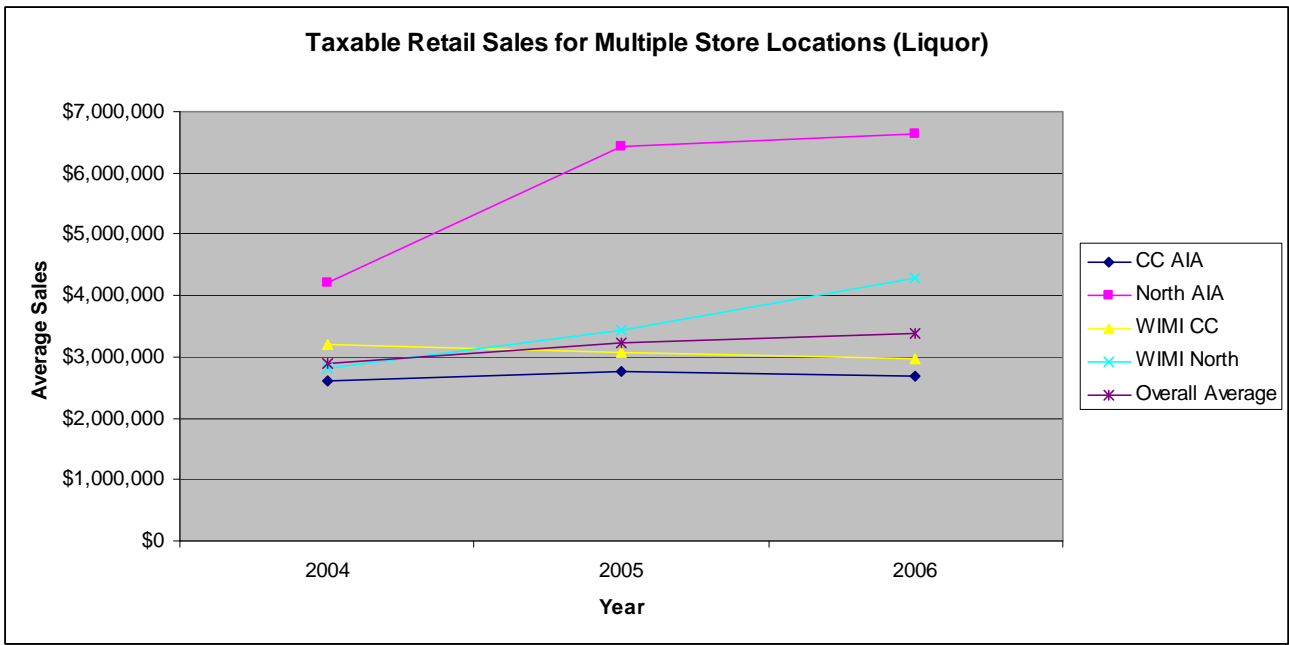
We analyzed these data by grouping retailers into those that have only single store locations versus those that have multiple store locations. We also examined the results when businesses with single and multiple store locations are combined.

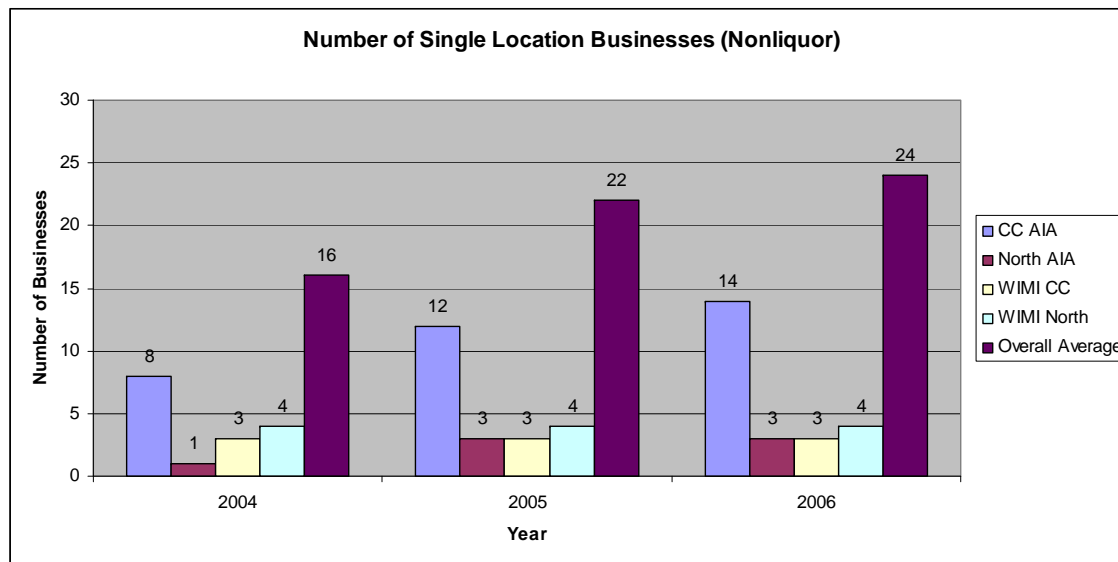
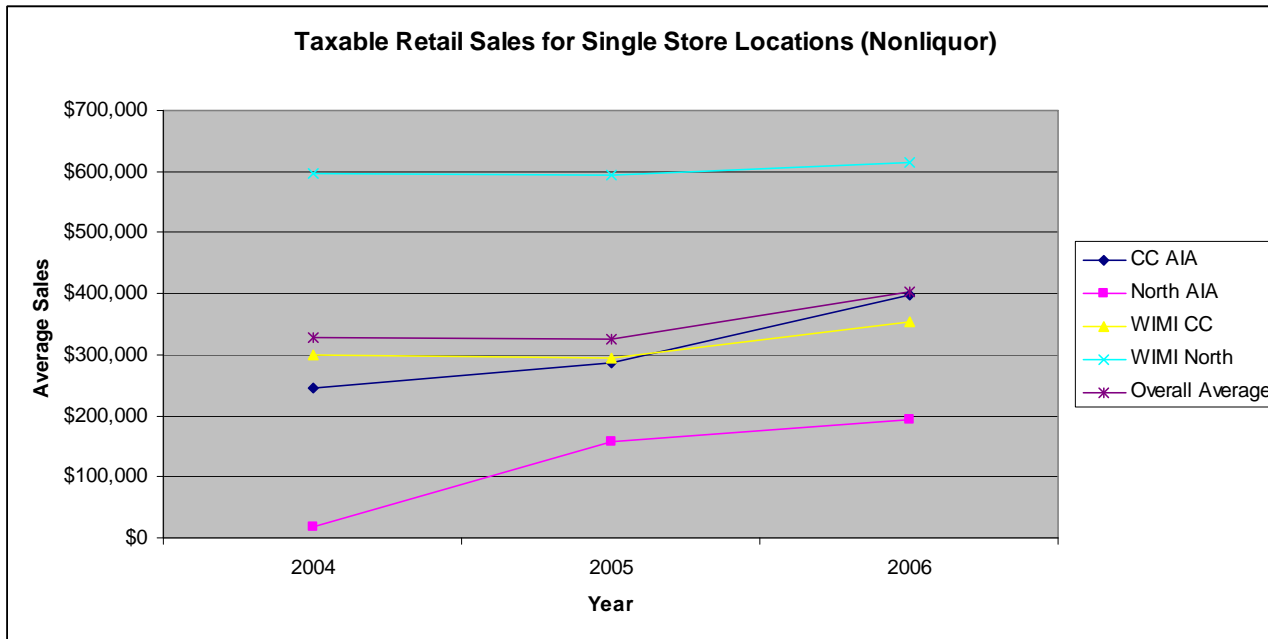
The table on the next page summarizes this taxable retail sales data for the years 2004, 2005, and 2006 for stores located within the central core AIA and the north AIA, as well as within one mile of each AIA. The table shows the number of businesses in each year and the average taxable retail sales for businesses in each group, and the percent growth in retail sales from 2004 to 2005, and again from 2005 to 2006.

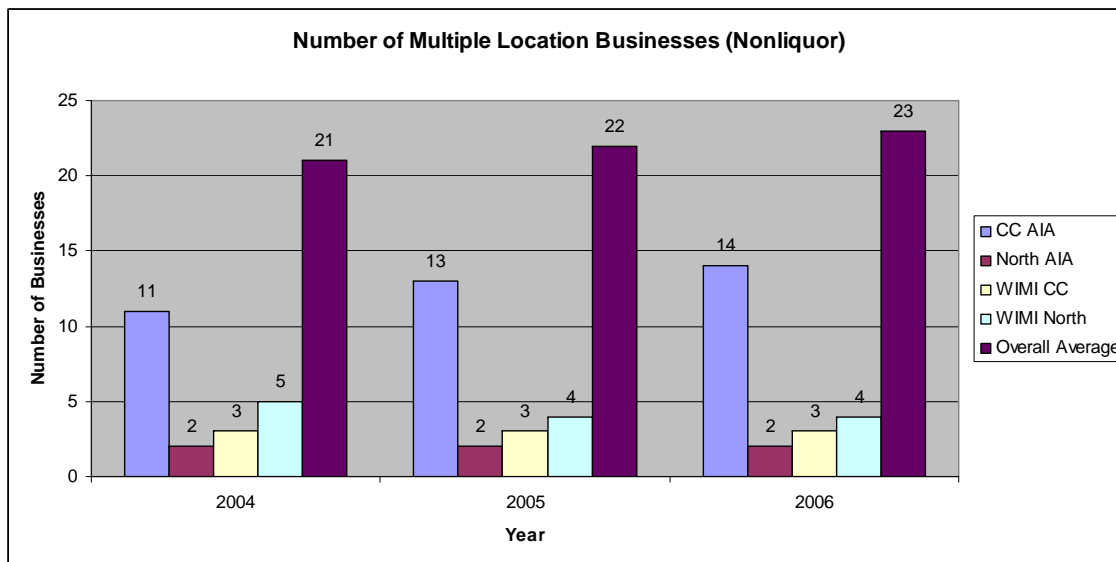
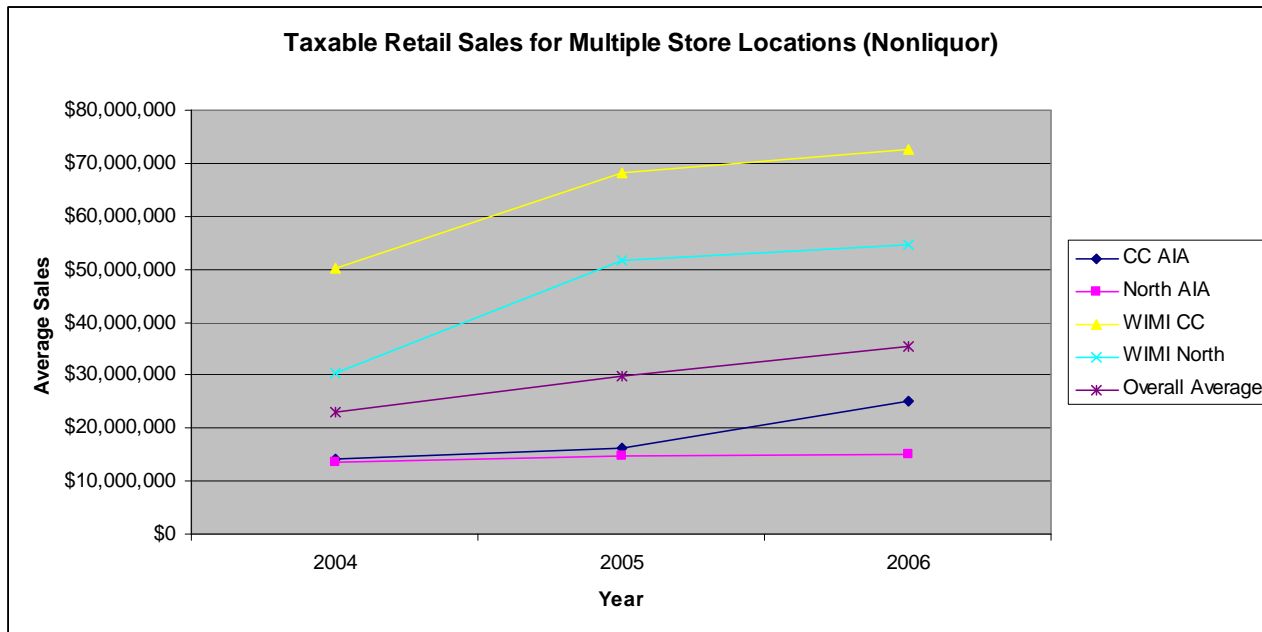
In the following table, businesses are sorted into “liquor” and “nonliquor” depending on whether or not they sell alcohol products “to go.” Those that are most likely to sell alcohol products “to go” such as convenience stores, taverns, grocery stores, and gas station minimarts are included in the “liquor” group. Those that are unlikely to sell alcohol products “to go” including warehouse stores, bakeries, specialty food stores, and drug stores are included in the “nonliquor” group. This was done to be able to evaluate whether sales of alcohol products are growing at the same or different rates than other types of products, both within the AIAs and in the surrounding areas.

Location	Stores	Type	2004	2005	2006	Sales 2004	Sales 2005	Sales 2006	Grow 04-05	Grow 05-06	Grw04-05	Grw05-06
CC AIA	Single	Liquor	71	82	91	\$436,180	\$442,570	\$469,746	\$6,390	\$27,176	1.46%	6.14%
		Nonliquor	8	12	14	\$245,315	\$285,505	\$398,495	\$40,190	\$112,990	16.38%	39.58%
	Multiple	Liquor	23	24	26	\$2,603,900	\$2,773,275	\$2,692,454	\$169,375	-\$80,821	6.50%	-2.91%
		Nonliquor	11	13	14	\$14,181,109	\$16,364,721	\$25,063,268	\$2,183,612	\$8,698,547	15.40%	53.15%
	Total	Liquor	94	106	117	\$966,579	\$970,277	\$963,681	\$3,698	-\$6,596	0.38%	-0.68%
		Nonliquor	19	25	28	\$8,313,406	\$8,646,697	\$12,730,882	\$333,291	\$4,084,185	4.01%	47.23%
North AIA	Single	Liquor	9	11	11	\$181,160	\$198,391	\$230,101	\$17,231	\$31,710	9.51%	15.98%
		Nonliquor	1	3	3	\$18,461	\$157,031	\$193,016	\$138,570	\$35,985	750.61%	22.92%
	Multiple	Liquor	4	3	3	\$4,205,915	\$6,430,968	\$6,636,498	\$2,225,053	\$205,530	52.90%	3.20%
		Nonliquor	2	2	2	\$13,542,653	\$14,848,091	\$15,010,843	\$1,305,438	\$162,752	9.64%	1.10%
	Total	Liquor	13	14	14	\$1,419,546	\$1,533,943	\$1,602,901	\$114,397	\$68,958	8.06%	4.50%
		Nonliquor	3	5	5	\$9,034,589	\$6,033,455	\$6,120,147	-\$3,001,134	\$86,692	-33.22%	1.44%
1Mile CC	Single	Liquor	16	20	21	\$652,504	\$598,717	\$701,285	-\$53,787	\$102,568	-8.24%	17.13%
		Nonliquor	3	3	3	\$298,887	\$295,400	\$353,602	-\$3,487	\$58,202	-1.17%	19.70%
	Multiple	Liquor	6	6	6	\$3,193,782	\$3,080,994	\$2,963,379	-\$112,788	-\$117,615	-3.53%	-3.82%
		Nonliquor	3	3	3	\$50,326,426	\$68,280,920	\$72,500,029	\$17,954,494	\$4,219,109	35.68%	6.18%
	Total	Liquor	22	26	27	\$1,345,580	\$1,171,550	\$1,203,972	-\$174,030	\$32,422	-12.93%	2.77%
		Nonliquor	6	6	6	\$25,312,656	\$34,288,160	\$36,426,815	\$8,975,504	\$2,138,655	35.46%	6.24%
1 Mile North	Single	Liquor	26	28	31	\$527,336	\$541,762	\$652,008	\$14,426	\$110,246	2.74%	20.35%
		Nonliquor	4	4	4	\$596,584	\$594,694	\$615,718	-\$1,890	\$21,024	-0.32%	3.54%
	Multiple	Liquor	11	12	12	\$2,812,049	\$3,424,225	\$4,299,691	\$612,176	\$875,466	21.77%	25.57%
		Nonliquor	5	4	4	\$30,448,446	\$51,564,011	\$54,694,170	\$21,115,565	\$3,130,159	69.35%	6.07%
	Total	Liquor	37	40	43	\$1,206,575	\$1,406,501	\$1,669,966	\$199,926	\$263,465	16.57%	18.73%
		Nonliquor	9	8	8	\$17,180,952	\$26,079,352	\$27,654,944	\$8,898,400	\$1,575,592	51.79%	6.04%
Total	Single	Liquor	122	141	154	\$465,164	\$465,367	\$520,891	\$203	\$55,524	0.04%	11.93%
		Nonliquor	16	22	24	\$328,998	\$325,551	\$403,404	-\$3,447	\$77,853	-1.05%	23.91%
	Multiple	Liquor	44	45	47	\$2,882,013	\$3,231,737	\$3,389,146	\$349,724	\$157,409	12.13%	4.87%
		Nonliquor	21	22	23	\$23,157,096	\$29,706,198	\$35,529,748	\$6,549,102	\$5,823,550	28.28%	19.60%
	Total	Liquor	166	186	201	\$1,105,775	\$1,134,650	\$1,191,577	\$28,875	\$56,927	2.61%	5.02%
		Nonliquor	37	44	47	\$13,285,486	\$15,015,875	\$17,592,891	\$1,730,389	\$2,577,016	13.02%	17.16%









XII. Secondary Data Analysis – Results

Department of Revenue Key Findings

- Overall, there was growth in the number of businesses between 2004 and 2006. The Revenue data shows a total of 166 businesses selling alcohol “to go” products in 2004; this increased to 186 in 2005 (12% growth) and 201 in 2006 (8% growth).
- The overall annual average taxable retail sales for businesses selling liquor to go was \$1,106,000 in 2004, 1,135,000 in 2005, and \$1,192,000 in 2006 representing growth rates of 2.6% and 5.0% respectively.
- In comparison, the growth in annual taxable retail sales for nonliquor businesses was substantially greater: 13% from 2004 to 2005, and 17% from 2005 to 2006.
- For single store businesses that sell alcohol products “to go” the average annual taxable retail sales was virtually identical in 2004 and 2005 at \$465,000. This increased to \$521,000 in 2006 which was a 12% growth rate.
- The highest concentration of single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” is found in the central core AIA. In 2004 there were 71 such businesses, which increased to 82 in 2005 and to 91 in 2006. The growth rate of the number of such businesses between 2004 and 2006 is 28%.
- The growth in taxable retail sales for single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” in the central core AIA was relatively modest between 2004 and 2006. The annual average sales was \$436,000 in 2004 and this had increased to \$470,000 by 2006 for a growth rate of approximately 8%.
- Similarly, the growth in taxable retail sales for single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” within one mile surrounding the central core AIA was relatively modest between 2004 and 2006. The annual average sales was \$652,500 in 2004 and this had increased to \$701,300 by 2006 for a growth rate of approximately 7%.
- The growth in taxable retail sales for single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” in the north AIA, and within one mile surrounding the north AIA, was substantially greater than the growth in the central core AIA, despite comparable or even lower growth in the number of businesses in the north AIA and the WIMI areas.
- For single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” in the north AIA, the annual average sales was \$181,200 in 2004 and this had increased to \$230,100 by 2006 for a growth rate of approximately 27%.
- For single store businesses selling alcohol products “to go” within one mile surrounding the north AIA, the annual average sales was \$527,300 in 2004 and this had increased to \$652,000 by 2006 for a growth rate of approximately 24%.
- We can hypothesize that the explanation for the lower growth rate in annual average sales for single store businesses in the central core AIA and within one mile surrounding the central core AIA may be that there were AIA restrictions in place between 2004 and 2006 in the Pioneer Square AIA, which is contained within the central core AIA.



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