



SEATTLE UNIVERSITY

CRIME & JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER

Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Little Saigon Evaluation

2024 FINAL REPORT

February 28th, 2025

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City of Seattle Contract # DN023_053

Acknowledgements: Loren Atherley; Mirs Vonaschen-Cook; Seattle Police Department



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The Seattle University [Crime & Justice Research Center \(SU CJRC\)](#), part of the Department of Criminal Justice, Criminology & Forensics, engages in research, continuing education training, and service in collaboration with local, state, federal, private, and non-profit criminal justice and criminal justice-related agencies. The CJRC works in collaboration with the community to address crime and justice issues through integration of perspectives, strategies and approaches based on evidence-based practices with recognition that crime and its prevention, response, and reparation are community concerns.

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We are grateful for the assistance provided by personnel of the Seattle Police Department: Loren Atherley, Sr. Director of Performance Analytics & Research, Mirs Vonaschen-Cook, Research Program Manager, Ana Ortiz Salazar, Lead Data Scientist, and Miroslava Meza, Data Scientist.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Little Saigon Evaluation?

The goal of this project is to provide a framework for examining the impact of crime prevention efforts in Seattle's Little Saigon utilizing data on crime and community perceptions of crime and public safety in Little Saigon in the Chinatown/International District micro-community/neighborhood. The MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation is a Seattle Police Department Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP) subproject connecting crime and community perceptions data to measure crime prevention efforts. The project reports crime data in Little Saigon and community perceptions in the Chinatown/International District collected through the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and MCPP Community-Police Dialogues. The goal is to utilize crime and community perception data to evaluate the impact of crime prevention efforts over time in the Little Saigon/Chinatown International District MCPP/neighborhood.

Little Saigon Background

The MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation provides a framework for examining the impact of crime prevention efforts in Little Saigon in response to crime and public safety concerns in the neighborhood. The evaluation focuses on documenting crime in specific street segments and locations to facilitate assessment of the impact of various interventions on crime, community perceptions of crime, and public safety-related quality of life elements: police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, informal social control, and social disorganization.

2024 MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation Results - Key Takeaways

Crime Trends

- Crime trends in Little Saigon increased over the two year study period with a monthly average of 69 offenses during 2023, increasing to 95 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 82 offenses.
- Hotspots analysis showed that two out of every three offenses occur in just six locations, with one two-block street segment (12th Street, from Jackson to Weller) showing the highest concentration of offenses.

Community Perceptions

- The Top Public Safety Concerns in the Chinatown/International District in **2023** were: **Drugs and Alcohol, Police Capacity, Traffic Safety, Homelessness, and Property Crime**. The Top Public Safety Concerns in the Chinatown/International District in **2024** were: **Drugs and Alcohol, Property Crime, Police Capacity, Violent Crime, and Traffic Safety**.
- The most prominent themes in **2023** identified in narrative comments were **Public Order Crimes, Traffic Safety concerns, Property Crime, Community Capacity, and Support for SPD**. The most prominent themes in **2024** identified in narrative comments were **Public Order Crime, Property Crime, Seattle is a Safe City, Physical Infrastructure/Neglect of the City, and Traffic Safety/Violent Crime** (tied).
- Responses in **2023** on the public safety-related quality of life scales show ratings of **42.4-Police Legitimacy, 42.4-Social Cohesion, Informal Social Control-43.0, Social Disorganization-45.6, and Fear of Crime-44.4 (35.3-Day, 53.5-Night)**. Responses in **2024** on the public safety-related quality of life scales show ratings of **48.8-Police Legitimacy, 48.8-Social Cohesion, Informal Social Control-33.0, Social Disorganization-58.5, and Fear of Crime-50.4 (42.3-Day, 58.5-Night)**.
- Public safety-related quality of life scale ratings show that Chinatown/International District has the highest rating of all micro-communities in the West precinct on police legitimacy, fear of crime, social disorganization and the second lowest rating (next to downtown/commercial district) on social cohesion, and the lowest rating of all West micro-communities on informal social control. From 2023 to 2024, police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, and social disorganization increased while informal social control decreased in Chinatown/International District. These ratings are distinct compared to the West Precinct as a whole.

Recommendations for 2025

- Continued implementation of crime prevention efforts, and improved coordination of effort among city departments, community representatives, and researchers.
- Presentation of the crime prevention and community perception data for Little Saigon/CID on the SPD MCPP website.
- Expanded outreach to invite those who live and/or work in CID to complete the Seattle Public Safety Survey and participate in the MCPP Community-Police Dialogues.
- Attention to public safety-related quality of life elements in Little Saigon to examine how improvements can be made to increase police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control and decrease social disorganization and fear of crime in ways that make the community safer in terms of lowered crime incidents and the community feel safer in terms of increased quality of life.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

What is Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Little Saigon Evaluation?

The goal of the Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCP) Little Saigon Evaluation is to provide a framework for examining the impact of crime prevention efforts implemented in Little Saigon in response crime and public safety concerns in the neighborhood. The evaluation focuses on documenting crime in specific street segments and locations to facilitate assessment of any impact of various interventions on crime, community perceptions of crime, and public safety-related quality of life elements: police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, informal social control, and social disorganization. The project is a Seattle Police Department Micro-Community Policing Plans subproject connecting crime data and community perception data in Little Saigon/CID to measure the impact of ongoing crime prevention efforts. The project connects Seattle Police Department crime data with community perception data in the Little Saigon Chinatown/International District collected in the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey to understand the impact of crime prevention efforts on crime and community perceptions of crime that impact quality of life of those who live and/or work in the Little Saigon/CID MCP/neighborhood.

Little Saigon Background

Little Saigon has been the focus of attention in response to a rise in crime and public safety issues ranging from loitering and open-air drug activity, illegal street market, to unlawful firearms possession to serious violent crime.² In 2024, the neighborhood concerns became so elevated that Seattle Metro Transit suspended service and there was a random mass stabbing attack in broad daylight.³ Little Saigon/CID has been identified as a crime hot spot location characterized by crime concentration in a small cluster of blocks and place-based crime prevention efforts have been recommended and implemented led by the Friends of Little Saigon in collaboration with the Seattle Police Department and other city and governmental agencies.⁴

¹ The Seattle Police Micro-Community Policing Plans is an ongoing police-community engagement initiative that is comprised of the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community-Police Dialogues. See: <https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/mcpp-about>

² See: [Didion, A. \(2025\). Three arrests made during Seattle police operations in Chinatown-International District. King 5 News.](#) and Robertson, S. (2025). [Plea for safety in Seattle's CID as community seeks \\$1.5M for revitalization amid rising crime. King 5 News.](#)

³ See: [Mohamed, M. \(2025\). "Don't mess with the bus stops": Little Saigon divided after King County Metro ceases services on 12th and Jackson. Real Change.](#) [Cowley, C. \(2024\). One in custody after five people stabbed in random attack in Seattle. KIRO 7 News.](#) [Harris, J. \(2024\). Seattle's CID gets a clean-up following a violent mass stabbing incident in neighborhood. KOMO News.](#)

⁴ [Gross Shader, C. & Jones, D.G. \(2024\). Addressing Places in Seattle Where Overdoses and Crime are Concentrated: An Evidence-Based Approach. Seattle Office of City Auditor.](#)

The intervention implemented in Little Saigon/CID is modeled after the Rainier Beach A Beautiful Safe Place for Youth (ABSPY)⁵ implemented in 2013 which has continued as an ongoing initiative.⁶ Like Little Saigon/CID, in 2011, Rainier Beach was identified as a Seattle hot spot location and a place-based problem solving methodology was employed funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance and evaluated by George Mason University. In 2024, the Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center took over the Rainier Beach ABSPY evaluation.

The MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation facilitates assessment of the impact of crime prevention efforts implemented in Little Saigon in response crime and public safety in the neighborhood. The focus is on specific street segments and locations in Little Saigon to examine the effect on crime, community perceptions of crime, and public safety-related quality of life elements: police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, informal social control, and social disorganization measured through the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community-Police Dialogues. The evaluation utilizes a similar methodology to the Rainier Beach A Beautiful Safe Place for Youth (ABSPY) Evaluation.

Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center Research Team

In 2024 the Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center (SU CJRC) took on the role of evaluators for the SPD MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation. The Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center engages in collaborative community-based research to further evidence-based policy and practice.⁷ The SU CJRC Little Saigon Evaluation Research Team is comprised of Jacqueline B. Helfgott, Principal Investigator, Matt Hickman, Co-Investigator, and undergraduate student Research Analyst (RA) Talia Friedman, and graduate student Research Analyst Ava Getz. The SU CJRC RAs played an integral role in community outreach, fostering connections with Chinatown-International District residents and stakeholders, data collection, data analysis, and report-writing.

Little Saigon Hotspots

Crime hotspots are specific geographic areas with higher concentrations of criminal activity compared to surrounding areas with focus on street segments and neighborhood blocks where crime is highly concentrated.⁸

Six crime hot spots have been identified through Seattle Police data in Little Saigon. These hotspots include **10th Street, 1029 Jackson St, 12th Street, 1253 Jackson St, 501 Rainier Ave, and Lane**

⁵ See: <https://www.rb-safeplaceforyouth.org/>

⁶ Gill, C., Weisburd, D., Nazaire, D., Prince, H., & Shader, C.G. (2023). Building "A Beautiful Safe Place for Youth" through problem-oriented community organizing: A quasi-experimental evaluation. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 23(2), 287-325. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1745-9133.12657>

⁷ See: <https://www.seattleu.edu/crime-and-justice-research-center/>

⁸ Weisburd, D., Bushway, S., Lum, C., & Yang, S. (2024). Trajectories of crime at places: A longitudinal study of street segments in the city of Seattle. *Criminology*, 42(2), 283-322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2004.tb00521.x>

Street. Throughout this report, we focus on data specific to each hotspot to analyze patterns and inform findings aimed at addressing these challenges. Community-led problem-solving focuses on these five Little Saigon hotspots.



METHOD

Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center's Approach to the Little Saigon Evaluation

Seattle Police Department calls for service and incident data and community perception data from the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey which is part of the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCP) were included in the analysis. The SPD MCP is comprised of the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and virtual Community-Police Dialogues. The Seattle Public Safety Survey collects annual community perception data on crime and public safety and measures public-safety-related quality of life elements including police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control, fear of crime, and social disorganization at the citywide, precinct, and neighborhood level.

To support data collection for the Seattle Public Safety Survey, RAs placed signage throughout the neighborhood to increase awareness and encourage participation in the MCP. Additionally, RAs

joined the West Precinct Community Police Dialogues, facilitating open communication between community members and law enforcement while gaining insights into local public safety concerns. These efforts underscore the team's commitment to ensuring that this report reflects the voices and experiences of the Little Saigon community.

Data utilized for the 2024 evaluation included data collection through:

- Seattle Police Crime Incident data for Little Saigon for 2023 and 2024.
- Seattle Public Safety Survey Results for Chinatown-International for 2023 and 2024.
- Community Police Dialogue Themes from the West Precinct and Chinatown-International District for 2023 and 2024.

Seattle Police Crime Data

Seattle Police Crime data is an important marker of the impact of the Little Saigon crime prevention interventions. General offense reports include detailed information about the crime when officers respond to a call or see something “on view” while on patrol and have reason to believe that a crime may have occurred. The report gives an account of what occurred and who was involved.

While offense reports do not represent the totality of crime in a community (community members don’t always call police and not all crimes involve a formal report when police decide not to write a report or victims do not want a formal report taken), they are the best available measure of crime incidents. The Seattle Police Department, like most other police departments around the country, uses a computerized database to store details about reported offenses. Police departments report this information to the FBI via a reporting system called NIBRS (National Incident-Based Reporting System). NIBRS separates serious from less serious crimes including Person Offenses, Property Offenses, Society Offenses, Other Offenses, and by Youth (26 or younger) and adult (26 or older).

Definitions of Terms

- **Offenses:** Offenses are events that involve criminal activity. Every offense involved in a single crime activity is reported in the data as a single, distinct crime. There may also be incidents involved within offenses; these are non-crime police activities that took place within the event. We prioritize violent offenses in this analysis. See the example below for information about how this affects the numbers.
- **Incident/Offense Example:** A report will contain all the offenses or incidents that occurred during a single event. For example, during a traffic stop a driver is arrested for DUI and the police impound their vehicle. The DUI is classified as the **offense** because this is the crime that took place during this event. The vehicle impound is classified as an **incident** because this is a police action that took place during the same event, but it is not a crime event.
- **Person Offenses:** Crimes involving a person as a victim, e.g. assault, aggravated assault.
- **Property Offenses:** Crimes involving loss of or damage to someone’s property, e.g. robbery, theft, burglary, property damage, arson.
- **Society Offenses:** Crimes that affect public order and quality of life, e.g. disturbances, liquor violations, drugs, threatening behavior, weapons, prostitution.

- **Other Offenses:** Crimes that do not fit into person, property, or disorder categories, such as fraud and trespassing.

Caveats

1. Seattle Police Department uses NIBRS data formatting to count and prioritize offenses, with NIBRS grouping categories “Group A” and “Group B” separating the more serious crimes from the less serious crimes respectively.
2. Crime counts can change rapidly from month to month, especially in small areas. Quarterly and even yearly changes are not necessarily indicative of long-term crime trends.
3. The Seattle Police Department recently switched to the NIBRS reporting system and is still in the process of compiling their new database. The new data categorize some offenses differently and as such, numbers are subject to change and should not be compared to previous reports.

The Seattle Public Safety Survey

The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a non-probability survey designed as part of the Seattle Police Department (SPD) micro-community policing plans evaluation to collect data from residents at city, precinct, and micro-community levels regarding public safety issues, perceptions of police and neighborhood features, and crime as related to public safety, fear of crime, and crime victimization.⁹ The purpose of the survey is to collect data about what matters to residents regarding public safety, neighborhoods and communities, and the police to better understand the priorities of residents in conjunction with official crime statistics collected by SPD and other avenues used by SPD to identify community-level public safety concerns. The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a web-based survey delivered through *Qualtrics*¹⁰ administered annually October 15-30 in 11 languages - Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, English, Korean, Oromo, Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Tigrinya and Vietnamese. The survey includes drop-down crime concerns that respondents can select to identify their top public safety concerns and visual analogue slider scales that measure public-safety quality of life elements – *police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control, social disorganization, and fear of crime*. The survey includes one open-ended question at the end - We “Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”¹¹

⁹ See the SPD MCPP implementation evaluation: [Helfgott, J.B. & Parkin, W. \(January 31, 2018\). Seattle Police Department’s Micro-Community Policing Plans Evaluation \(186p.\). U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Cooperative Agreement number 2014-CKWX-K044.](#)

¹⁰ *Qualtrics* (<https://www.qualtrics.com/>) is a cloud-based subscription platform for survey administration and experience management.

¹¹ See Appendix – *The Seattle Public Safety Survey*.

The 2023 and 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for the Chinatown/International District micro-community/neighborhood are included for this report.¹² The 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey was administered October 15 to November 30, 2023, and the 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey was administered October 15-November 30, 2024. The survey is administered through extensive outreach through precinct-based email lists, social media, and hard copy fliers and signage including a QR code to the survey link, and through interactive signs powered by *Hello Lamp Post*¹³ were placed throughout Seattle, allowing residents to "chat" with the platform, access the survey, and ask questions. A map of sign locations and additional online resources facilitated participation. Outreach efforts included circulating multilingual flyers and sharing information via community networks, workplaces, and social media. These efforts aimed to strengthen public safety through increased transparency, inclusivity, and collaboration between SPD and Seattle's communities.

Community-Police Dialogues

Qualitative data collected through the 2023 and 2024 SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues was used to supplement results from the 2023 and 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey to better understand community perceptions in the CID.

The Seattle Police Department (SPD) Micro-Community Policing Plans Community-Police Dialogues are held weekly May through August in between Seattle Public Safety Survey administrations to provide community members with an opportunity to hear the survey results, discuss real-time crime and public safety concerns, and to connect and exchange information with Seattle Police personnel. The dialogues utilize a mixed-method, participatory approach grounded in restorative dialogue to foster open communication, mutual understanding, and collaborative problem-solving between community members and SPD personnel.

To better understand community perceptions of community members from the CID, MCPP Community-Police Dialogues held for the West Precinct in 2023 and 2024 were included in the analysis. A total of six dialogues were included (three in 2023 and 3 in 2024). West Precinct dialogue participants included community members from West Precinct neighborhoods including CID. Sessions are structured to introduce the Micro-Community Policing Plans, present findings from the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey, and discuss real-time public safety concerns. Using a secure virtual platform, discussions were guided by themes such as the circumstances, harms, and needs shaping public safety perspectives; accountability for public safety; and strategies to repair harm, restore trust, and take concrete actions. Ground rules emphasizing confidentiality, respectful communication, and active participation created a safe and constructive environment.

¹² The CID is one of 58 designated micro-communities/neighborhoods and one of 8 micro-communities in Seattle's West Precinct that includes Belltown, Downtown/Commercial District, Eastlake-West, CID, Magnolia, Pioneer Square, Queen Anne, and South Lake Union/Cascade. Because Little Saigon is a sub-neighborhood within the CID and is not officially designated as its own MCPP micro-community, CID MCPP data is the best available measure of community perceptions of crime and public safety in Little Saigon.

¹³ Hello Lamp Post (<https://www.hlp.city/en-us>) turns spaces, objects, and infrastructure into interactive touch points to share information and listen to community needs. Hello Lamp Post signs are used for the Seattle Public Safety Survey to enhance outreach, to provide access to the survey link and sign-up for community-police dialogues, and to provide opportunity for community members to learn and ask questions about the survey and the SPD MCPP.

Facilitators collected qualitative data through notes, thematic coding of recurring discussion points, and participant feedback surveys to evaluate session effectiveness and gather insights. The dialogues aim to build trust, strengthen relationships, and identify actionable steps to improve public safety at the citywide and neighborhood levels.

RESULTS

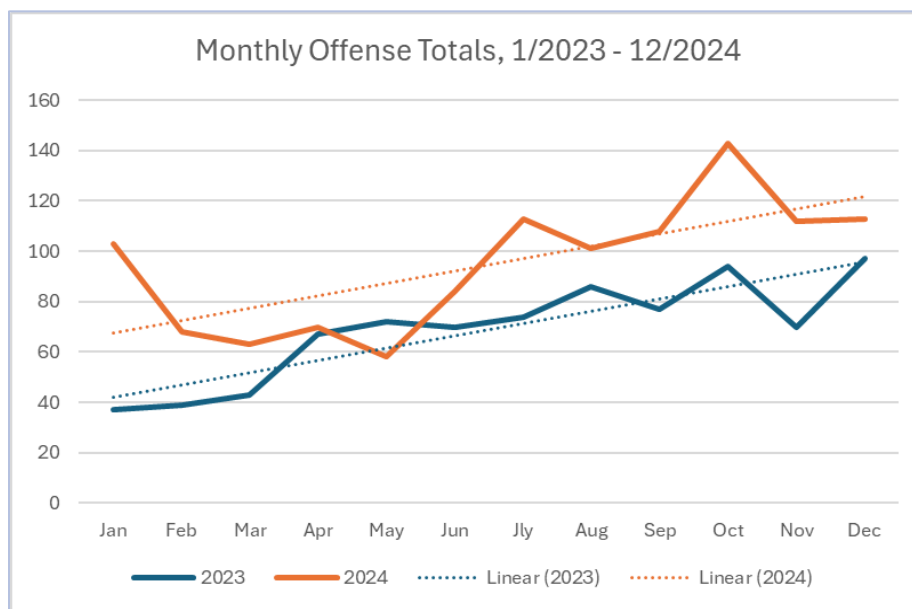
The evaluation period for the 2024 analysis included quarterly crime data from Fall (September, October, November) 2023 through Fall (September, October, November) 2024. Summary crime data is presented for Little Saigon/CID for each of the five Little Saigon/CID crime hotspots by crime category: Person, property, society, or other. Community perception data collected through the 2023 and 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community-Police dialogues is also presented.

Crime Data – Overall Trends

The Little Saigon neighborhood experienced 1,962 offenses known to police during 2023 and 2024. This included 323 ‘person’ offenses (such as drive by shooting, rape, assault), 653 ‘property’ offenses (such as theft, robbery, property destruction), and 432 ‘society’ offenses (drug possession and sales, firearms related offenses). Other offenses not categorized included such things as obstruction, elusion, and warrants.

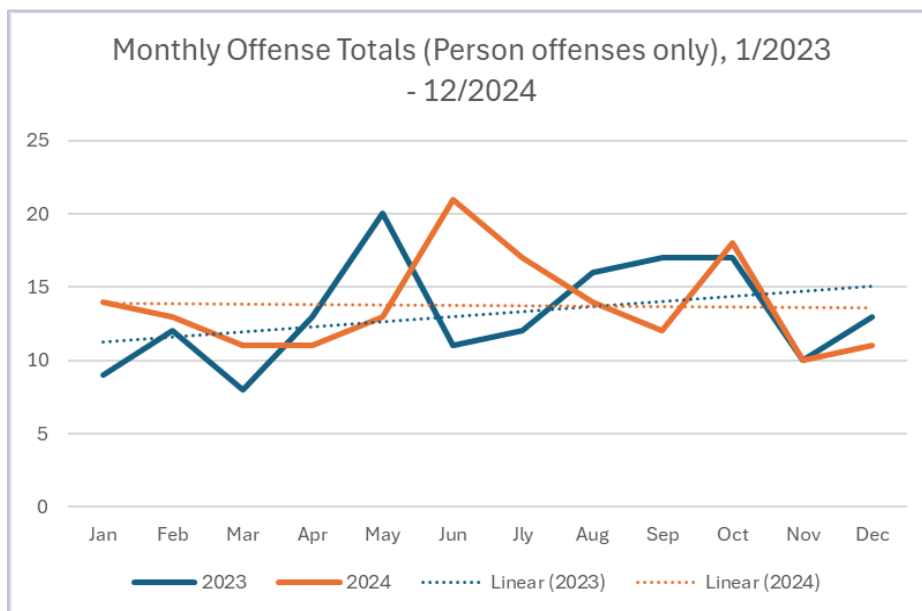
Figure 1 depicts the monthly offense totals over the two-year period. The blue lines represent 2023, and the orange lines represent 2024. The solid lines represent offense counts, and the dashed lines represent the linear trend. As can be seen, offenses in Little Saigon increased over the two-year study period. There was a monthly average of 68.8 offenses during 2023, increasing to 94.7 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 81.8 offenses.

Figure 1. Overall offense totals in Little Saigon, 2023-24



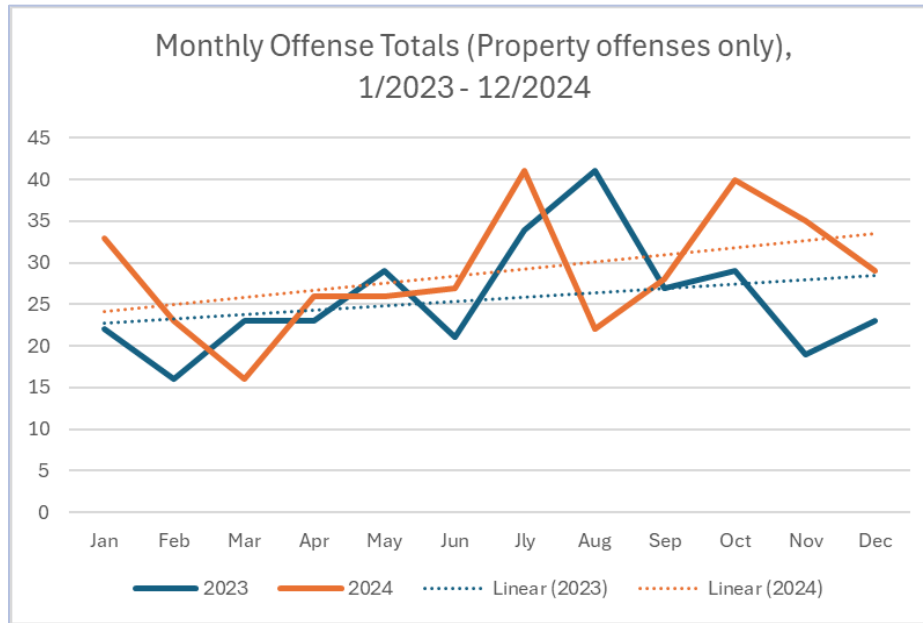
Person offenses remained stable over the two-year period. The monthly average was 13.2 offenses during 2023, and 13.8 offenses during 2004. The average over the full two-year period was 13.5 offenses (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Person offenses in Little Saigon, 2023-24



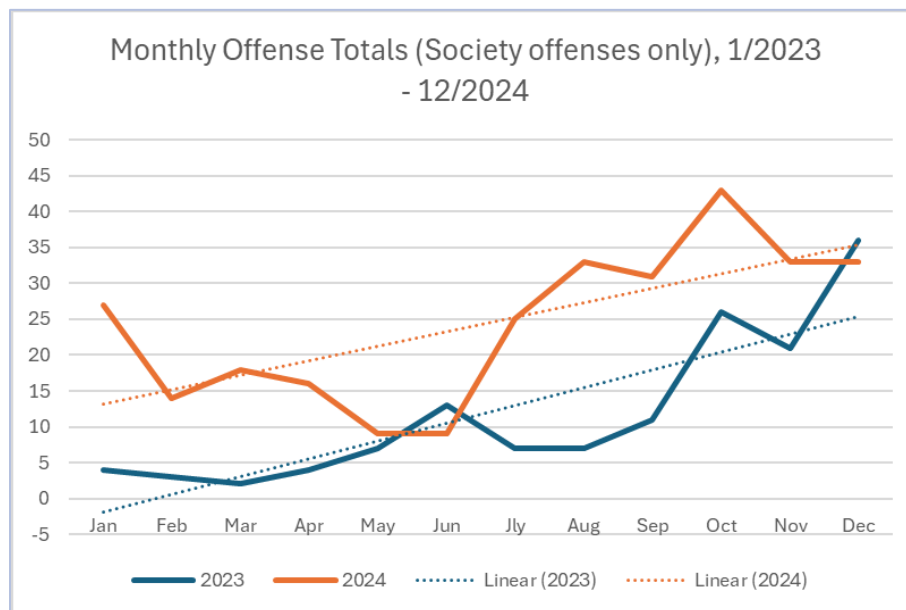
Property offenses appear to be slowly increasing over the two-year period. The monthly average was 25.6 offenses during 2023, and 28.8 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 27.2 offenses (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Property offenses in Little Saigon, 2023-24



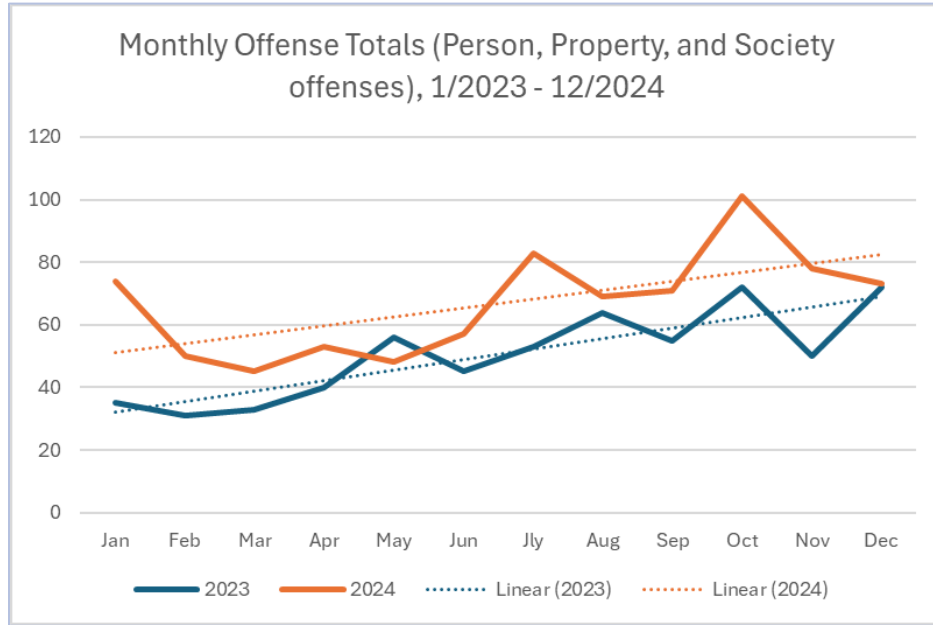
Society offenses increased over the two-year period, from a monthly average of 11.8 offenses during 2023, to 24.3 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 18 offenses (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Society offenses in Little Saigon, 2023-24



Combining the person, property, and society offenses, an overall increase can be seen during the two-year period (Figure 5). The monthly average was 50.5 offenses during 2023, increasing to 66.8 offenses during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 58.7 offenses.

Figure 5. Combined person, property, and society offense in Little Saigon, 2023-24



Micro-geography

About 2 out of every 3 offenses in Little Saigon occurs in the vicinity of three street segments, and three specific locations (see Map 1). A total of 1,278 offenses during the two-year period (or 65.1% of the total offenses in Little Saigon) are associated with these six locations.

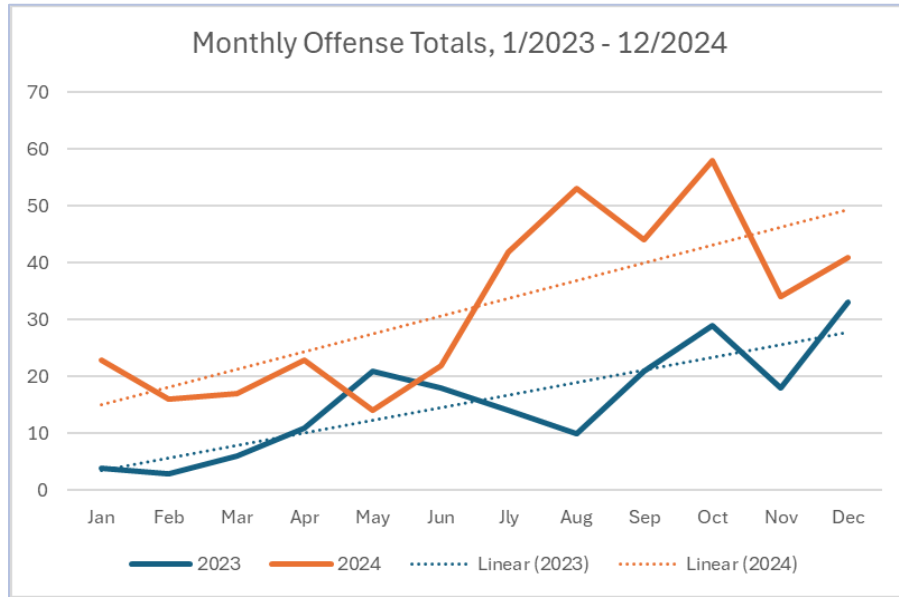
Map 1. Little Saigon neighborhood, and hot spot locations

City of Seattle, County of King, Bureau of Land Management, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, EPA, USDA



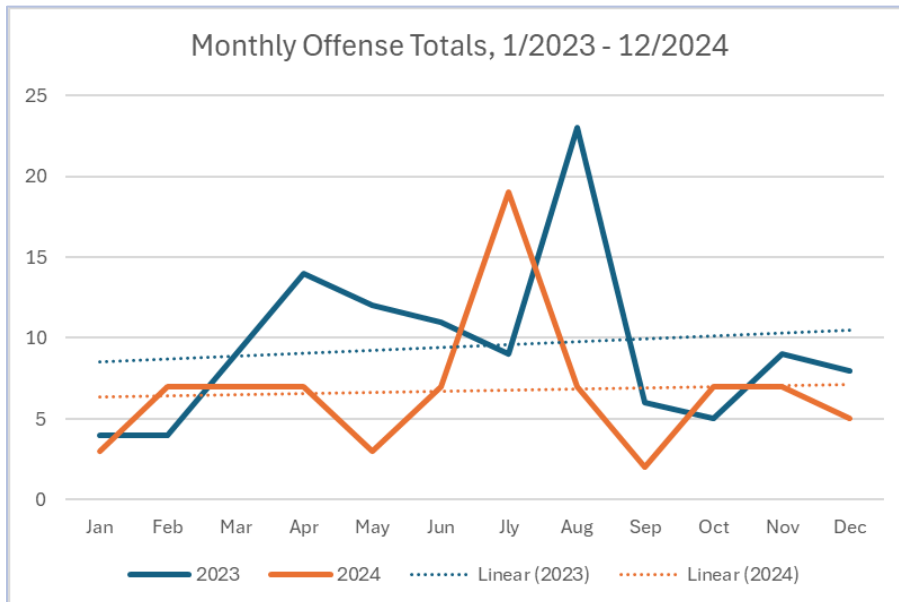
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Figure 6. Overall offense totals in 12th Street hot spot, 2023-24



The **Lane Street** segment accounts for 9.9% of all offenses in Little Saigon over the two-year period. There were 195 offenses, including 36 person, 105 property, and 14 society offenses. The overall trend (Figure 7) is somewhat stable, with a possible slight decrease year-over-year. The monthly average was 9.5 offenses during 2023, decreasing to 6.8 offenses during 2004. The average over the full two-year period was 8.1 offenses.

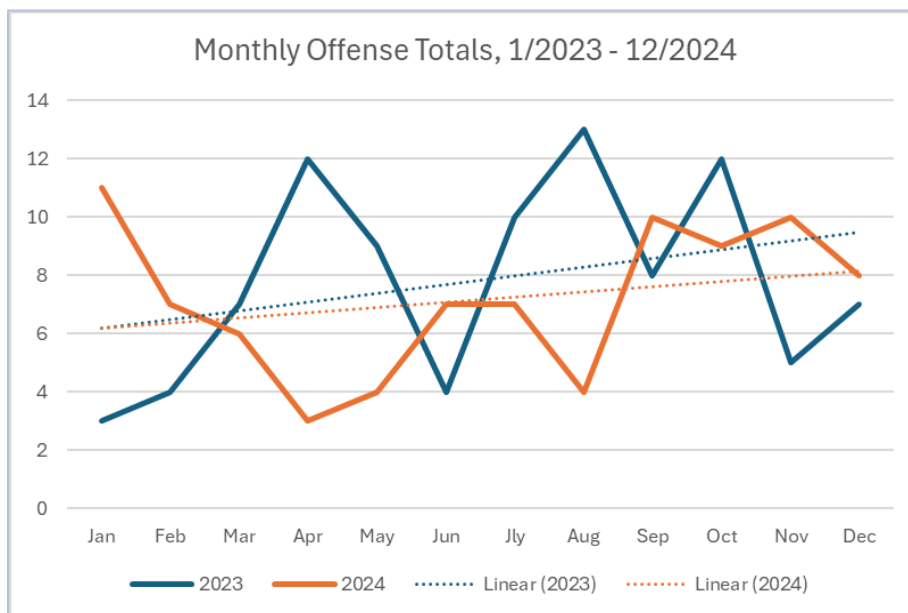
Figure 7. Overall offense totals in Lane Street hot spot, 2023-24



The two-block **10th Street** corridor (from Jackson to Weller) accounts for 9.2% of all offenses in Little Saigon over the two-year period. There were 180 offenses, including 8 person, 90 property,

and 31 society offenses. The overall trend (Figure 8) is stable, with a monthly average of 7.8 offenses during 2023, 7.2 offenses during 2024, and an average of 7.5 offenses over the full two-year period.

Figure 8. Overall offense totals in 10th Street hot spot, 2023-24



The remaining three hot spot locations are all associated with assisted housing and collectively account for 328 (16.7%) of all offenses in Little Saigon. The **1029 Jackson** location accounts for 148 (7.5%) of all offenses; the **501 Rainier** location accounts for 125 (6.4%) of all offenses; and the **1253 Jackson** location accounts for 55 (2.8%) of all offenses. The trends at these locations appear stable (Figures 9-11) with overall monthly averages of 6.2, 5.2, and 2.3 offenses, respectively.

Figure 9. Overall offense totals at 1029 Jackson hot spot, 2023-24

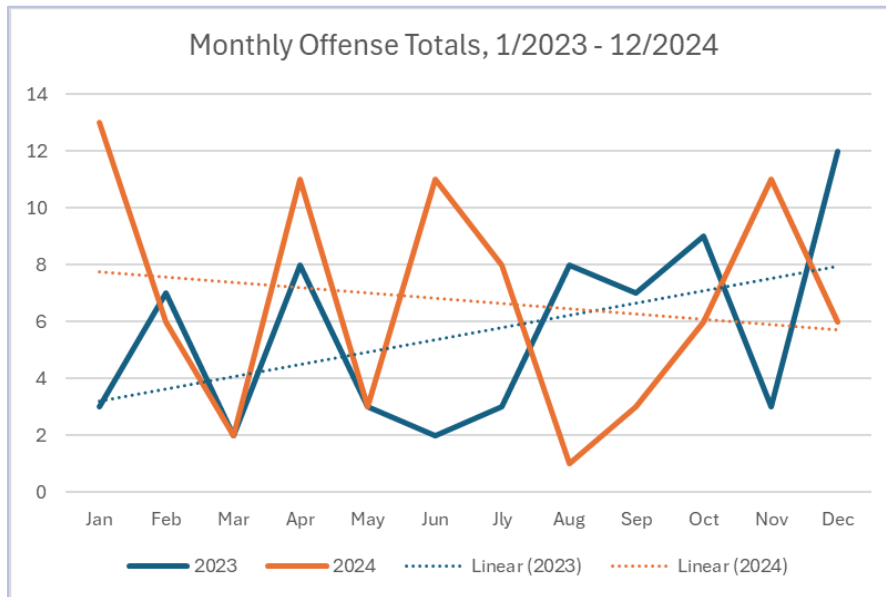


Figure 10. Overall offense totals at 501 Rainier hot spot, 2023-24

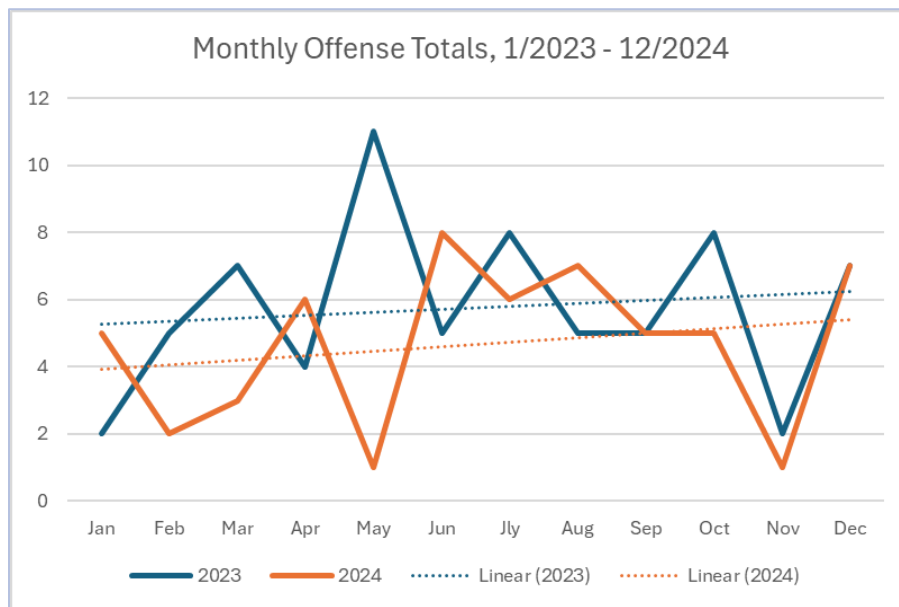
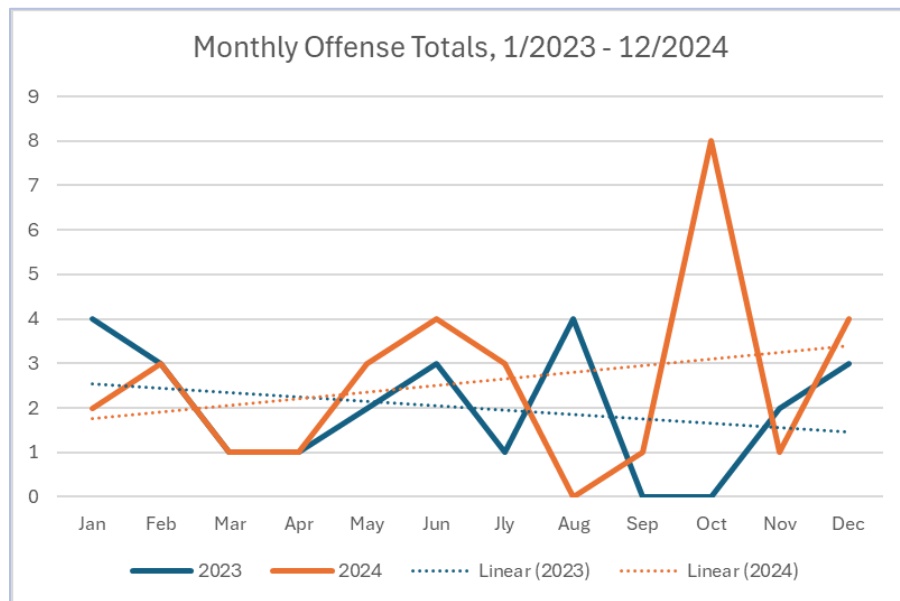


Figure 11. Overall offense totals at 1253 Jackson hot spot, 2023-24



Community Perception Data

2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results for Chinatown-International District

The Seattle Public Safety Survey, in its 10th year, is conducted annually to collect data on community perceptions of public safety at the citywide, precinct, and micro-community (neighborhood) levels. Chinatown-International District (CID) is one of 58 neighborhoods identified as Seattle “micro-communities” and one of 8 micro-communities in Seattle’s West Precinct which includes Belltown, Downtown/Commercial, Eastlake-West, CID, Magnolia, Pioneer Square, Queen Anne, and South Lake Union/Cascade. Data is collected at the citywide, precinct and neighborhood levels on top public safety concerns and top themes identified in narrative comments in response to the open-ended question at the end of the survey “Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?” Public safety-related quality of life elements are measured through sets of questions rated on a 100-point visual analogue scale– *Police Legitimacy* (trust and respect for the police); *Social Cohesion* (trust and reliance on neighbors), *Informal Social Control* (willingness to get involved in public safety); *Social Disorganization* (perceptions of neighborhood disorder); and *Fear of Crime* (how much people worry about crime in their neighborhoods). Results at the citywide level are reported as unweighted and weighted.¹⁴ Results

¹⁴ The Seattle Public Safety Survey was intentionally designed as a non-probability survey for the purpose of collecting data at the neighborhood level and to be able to collect qualitative data. To address generalizability of results to the population, results are statistically weighted based on the United States Census demographics for the city of Seattle for gender, race, and age. Both unweighted and weighted results are reported in the results report at the citywide and precinct levels. Unweighted results are reported for the micro-community (neighborhood) levels because the lower *n* at the neighborhood level is more meaningfully represented by the unweighted results.

of the Seattle Public Safety Survey are publicly available on the Seattle Police Department’s Micro-Community-Policing Plans website.¹⁵

Analysis of the Chinatown-International District responses to the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey show that of the 11,548 (Unweighted N=11,151) respondents who live and/or work in Seattle who participated in the survey, 2,247 (Unweighted N=2,060) identified themselves as living or working in the South Precinct, and of those, 237 indicated that they live and/or work in Chinatown-International District. Of the 425 respondents from Chinatown-International District, 38 responded to the open-ended question at the end of the survey providing additional narrative comments. Of the 425 Chinatown-International District survey respondents, 309 identified as Caucasian/White, 23 as African American/Black, 7 as Alaskan Native/American Indian, and 95 as Asian/Pacific Islander, and 36 identified as Hispanic/Latino/Latina.¹⁶

Seattle Public Safety Survey Demographics – 2023 CHINATOWN-INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT					
Variable	Responses	2023 Unweighted		2023 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	18.1%	72	16.4%	70
	Work	27.1%	108	28.0%	119
	Live/Work	54.8%	218	55.6%	237
Age	< 20	0%	0	0%	0
	20-29	15.8%	63	18.4%	78
	30-39	25.6%	102	29.8%	127
	40-49	23.4%	93	27.7%	118
	50-59	16.8%	67	11.5%	49
	60-69	14.1%	56	9.5%	41
	70-79	4.3%	17	3.0%	13
	80-89	0%	0	0%	0
	> 90	0%	0	0%	0
Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.5%	6	1.7%	7
	Asian	18.6%	74	20.4%	87
	Black/ African American	4.8%	19	5.4%	23
	Pacific Islander	1.8%	7	1.9%	8
	White	75.1%	299	72.7%	309
	Other	1.0%	4	1.3%	6
Ethnicity	Hispanic	7.3%	29	8.4%	36
Gender*	Female	53.0%	211	48.4%	206
	Male	45.5%	181	49.9%	212
	Transgender	0.3%	1	0.3%	1
	Other	0.3%	1	0.3%	1
Marital Status	Divorced	1.5%	6	1.5%	6
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	56.3%	224	53.6%	228
	Single	42.0%	167	44.6%	190

¹⁵ SPD MCPP Website: https://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/Police/Reports/2023-Seattle-Public-Safety-Survey_Report.pdf

¹⁶ Demographics for the total 11,151 respondents is available in the full 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey Report on the SPD MCPP Website: https://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/Police/Reports/2023-Seattle-Public-Safety-Survey_Report.pdf

	Widowed	0%	0	0%	0
Education	No High School Diploma	0%	0	0%	0
	High School Diploma	6.0%	24	6.5%	28
	Some College	13.8%	55	14.0%	59
	Associate's Degree	5.8%	23	6.4%	27
	Bachelor's Degree	44.0%	175	43%	183
	Graduate Degree	30.4%	121	30%	128

Respondents were asked if they have interacted with a Seattle Police Officer in the last year, of the 425 respondents from Chinatown-International District, 44 (10.3%) ($n=44$) indicated that they had interacted with a police officer and 89.7% ($n=382$) indicated that they had not interacted with a Seattle Police Officer.

Respondents were asked if they have been the victim of different types of crime in the past year. Of the 389 CID respondents, 2.8% ($n=11$) said they were a victim of burglary, 2.6% ($n=10$) said they were a victim of carl prowl, 7.6% ($n=30$) said they were a victim of property damage, 6.6% ($n=26$) said they were a victim of theft, 2.8% ($n=11$) said they were a victim of violent crime, 7.6% ($n=30$) said they were a victim of a threat, 1.5% ($n=6$) said they were a victim of sexual assault, 3.4% ($n=15$) said they were a victim of physical assault.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> Prior Victimization – 2023 CHINATOWN-INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (N=389)</p>			
Survey Question		Percent	Frequency
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone entered your house without permission to steal or damage something</i>	No	91.7	365
	Yes, and I reported it.	2.3	9
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.5	2
	No, but someone I know was.	5.5	22
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone stole your car or other motorized vehicle.</i>	No	90.5	360
	Yes, and I reported it.	2.3	9
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.3	1
	No, but someone I know was.	7.0	28
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone destroyed or damaged property of yours.</i>	No	87.2	347
	Yes, and I reported it.	4.3	17
	Yes, and I did not report it.	3.3	13
	No, but someone I know was.	5.3	21
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone stole property of yours outside your home.</i>	No	88.7	353
	Yes, and I reported it.	3.8	15
	Yes, and I did not report it.	2.8	11
	No, but someone I know was.	4.8	19
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone used threats, force, or deceit to take your property.</i>	No	91.0	362
	Yes, and I reported it.	1.8	7
	Yes, and I did not report it.	1.0	4
	No, but someone I know was.	6.3	25
<i>In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone physically attacked you outside your home.</i>	No	88.2	351
	Yes, and I reported it.	2.0	8
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.3	1

	No, but someone I know was.	9.5	38
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone threatened you outside your home.	No	87.2	347
	Yes, and I reported it.	1.8	7
	Yes, and I did not report it.	5.8	23
	No, but someone I know was.	5.0	20
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone sexually assaulted you outside your home.	No	93.3	373
	Yes, and I reported it.	0.5	2
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.5	2
	No, but someone I know was.	5.0	20
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone physically assaulted you within your home.	No	95.0	378
	Yes, and I reported it.	0.8	3
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.3	1
	No, but someone I know was.	4.0	16
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone sexually assaulted you within your home.	No	96.0	408
	Yes, and I reported it.	0	0
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.5	2
	No, but someone I know was.	3.5	14

The top five public safety concerns identified by Chinatown-International District respondents were: 1) **Drug and Alcohol** (Alcohol use in public, discarded needles / drug paraphernalia , drug houses, drug use in public, marijuana use in public, open air drug markets, and public intoxication), 2) **Police Capacity** (calls for more police, concerns about too few police, low police presence), 3), **Traffic Safety** 4) **Homelessness**, and 5) **Property Crime**. As compared to the Citywide public safety concerns for 2023, which were 1) Traffic Safety, 2) Police Capacity, 3 Property Crime, 4) Homelessness, and 5) Community Capacity. While Chinatown-International District shares many of the same top concerns, there are unique concerns that reflect the neighborhood.

The most prominent themes identified in comments of Chinatown-International District respondents (n=34) who responded to the open-ended question, “Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?” in Chinatown-International District were **Public Order Crime, Traffic Safety, Property Crime, Community Capacity, and Support for SPD**.

CHINATOWN/INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (2023 N = 425)	
2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1) Drugs and Alcohol	1) Public Order Crime
2) Police Capacity	2) Traffic Safety
3) Traffic Safety	3) Property Crime
4) Homelessness	4) Community Capacity
5) Property Crime	5) Support for SPD

Of the 425 Chinatown-International District respondents who participated in the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey, 34 offered comments in response to the question, *“Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”*

2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Responses
CHINATOWN/INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (n = 34)¹⁷

“Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”

Just wish laws were enforced. Without possible consequences, bad people will behave badly. Let the police enforce. Drug use is the root of most all the issues. Theft, homelessness, and vandalism/filth are symptoms of the real issue - drugs.

The reason why policing is bad is because law makers prevent them from doing their work. Look at small towns. Seattle should have the same police officers per capita as a small Americana town. They should also have the same amount of jail cells per capita. OF COURSE ITS GOING TO BE A LOT. SEATTLE IS A BIG CITY. THAT MEANS BIG COPS AND BIG JAILS FOR THE FREAKS THAT ABUSE MY NEIGHBORHOOD.

inept and or out of touch leadership (City of Seattle)

Paramedics should stop reviving people with Narcan after the third fentanyl overdose. I'm so tired of the ambulance sirens and wasted resources.

These laws make it impossible for police to charge criminals. Police want to do more, but the laws don't work for justice, they don't protect the people, and they add fuel for the criminals to do MORE harm, more crime and irreparable damage.

I am ALWAYS on edge going anywhere. Not paranoia, fearful for my life. For my sons, my brothers and sisters, my nephews and my mother. If any of us stand up how we have been raised to do, I don't have a gun, but I will be at the mercy of criminals who won't listen to being told no, they ignore reason/logic when called out, they want to continue doing harm rather than reform their life and bring a positive experience for themselves and the community. I don't even care if people do hard drugs, I just don't want my 4 year old and I to be shot/stabbed because we walked by the wrong people.

Innocent civilians are being slaughtered amidst gang related fights, drugs are worse than ever, traffic violations as a lure to rob you is a new one. Lmao. I've lived in Seattle my whole life, my brother and I used to go do day trips down in parks, at the water, get coffee and watercolor. It was full of art, food, fun, energy, unique people from everywhere and now everyone is hunched over, zombies just waiting for their chance to get high again, not adding to the success of the city, the events are forcing people out. This has gone on too long, and I will take matters in my own hands if and when I need to. I will do what I need to stop shop lifters and if they shoot at me well, I'll have a gun and it'll be self-defense by then. I will stop people from loitering, doing drugs right outside of family focused grocery stores. I will do what i need to in order to stop them from destroying my city.

I am reluctant to contact police because they have a history of violence and lack of care towards citizens. I am unsure who to contact when witnessing events because I feel as though most issues would not be improved by police presence. I do not feel that the police often do anything as I have witnessed them driving by or sitting in vehicles next to illegal activity without intervening.

I understand police staffing is an issue, however I am concerned about how well trained some staff are, along with some ethical concerns held by some police officers that I feel would inhibit their ability to carry out their duties in a fair manner when dealing with public safety issues.

Yes, Seattle City Council needs to get their act in order first as they are the ones who pulled funding & other resources from SPD. Council members are to blame here where Policemen / women hands are tied with City ordinances changes. That's why lot of good officers with high morale left the department!

The CID is underpoliced and under resourced.

ACAB

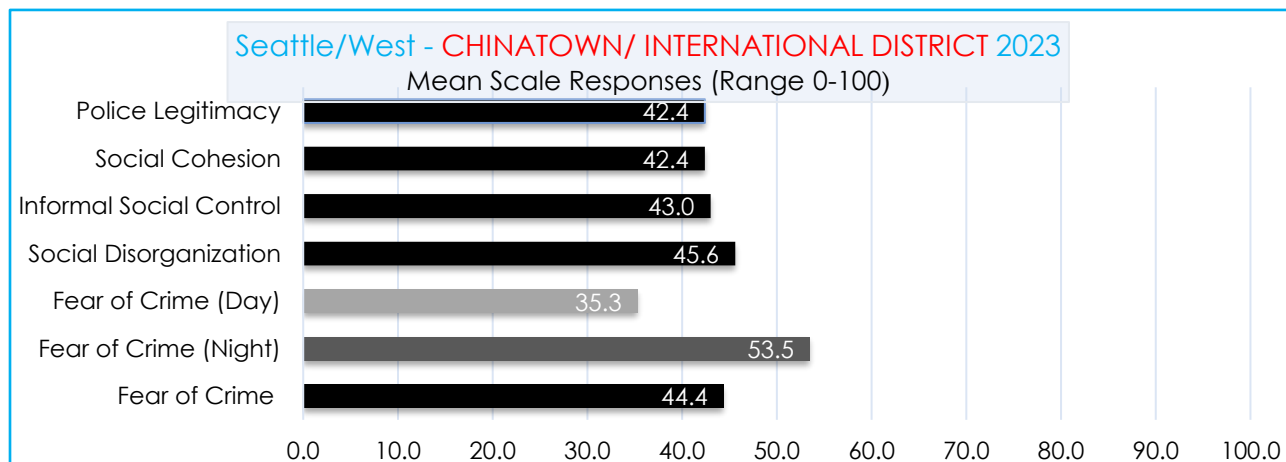
¹⁷ Comments that included personal identifying information were removed to preserve anonymity.

The buses and bus stops do not feel safe. Random attacks and drug use are a huge problem. Graffiti and litter are also rampant. It feels like city leaders have given up when it comes to public safety for residents. Police are understaffed and there are problems that stem from that.
More active and aggressive solutions are needed to help those with mental illness and drug addictions. More funding or affordable housing is NOT the answer. Those with mental illness and/or drug problem generally do not want or be willing or can live in "affordable housing". Taxes and federal \$\$ has been going into the homeless with NO improvement. Businesses will leave the city and tourism will drop if Seattle continues building and catering to the homeless and druggies. Seattle also needs to be tougher on crime. Petty and minor crimes with damages under \$1000 must end. This is an invitation for the break ins and stealing sprees we see everywhere.
The Seattle hospital's SUCK! None of them know how to treat drug overdose's! They just send ya to a mental hospital, where you go even more nuts!
Great police overall, but area policies, politics, and public opinion make it hard for them to do their jobs
Great police overall, but area policies, politics, and public opinion make it hard for them to do their jobs
Don't go out after dark
I am concerned on how police officers are enabled to be irresponsible and downright criminal in their duties, such as the killing of Jaahnavi Kandula, earlier this year.
Criminal needs to be prosecuted, I'm tired of people caught for serious crimes having a long history of crime without consequences.
It all starts with the criminal justice dept. The judges has the final say with a criminal being prosecuted or letting them free and reoffend their criminal activities. Unfortunately, the judges are so pro-criminal in Seattle and that led the rise in crimes, gun violence, property damages, personal damages, public transportation crimes (this is the reason I avoid using the public transportation) and murders in record numbers. These crimes issues are easily fix if the criminal justice dept get their act straight out.
Police make me more afraid and anxious to be in public and I worry about needed emergency assistance because I don't know if they would be understanding, helpful, even show up, or do things with objectivity. There is such a large budget for police but it's only been used to fund MORE police officers not what type of training for community based support. More police isn't a solution if none of them feel confident to help people without resorting to violence or working objectively.
Fund things that matter to the community - social services, housing, accessible transportation. Put money where it matters. Stop funding cops.
The three neighborhoods in CID are generally neglected and disinvested . For example, the plans to bypass CID on light rail, will enrich wealthy developers outside of CID. The plan will starve CID of much needed tourism and visitors and slowly kill the area as it becomes harder to get there directly from Beacon Hill, Skyway, Rainier Valley. No more one seat ride!
Homelessness and drug activity are the biggest concerns among my neighbors. This brings in concerns of breakins, theft and assault, all of which have happened in my building. The police have made it clear that they are short staffed and that we shouldn't expect much from them. There is no response from the city or police about our concerns about homeless encampments, drugs and gunfire. My neighbors and I try not to go out at night. There's a bunker mentality and sense of hopelessness that this will get better. We live in low income senior housing.
Open drug use/sales really needs to be addressed all over the greater Seattle area.
Government leadership caused the crime and behavior issues by defunding law enforcement and not supporting them at a critical time. The mayor and council made their decisions to not support police because it was beneficial politically for them. The mayor and council created this issue by allowing crime to go unchecked for over two years. Now the city claims they are broke, I know police are leaving because they don't trust their leadership, and crime goes unchecked.
We need to fund the police. We need to hire more police officers. We need to ensure appropriate training and support are provided to our police officers. We need to support our police officers. We need to have reasonable laws that support appropriate consequences for poor choices and hold people accountable to those poor choices. We need to have a large scale mental health facility in the City of Seattle. We need to have different levels of permanent supportive housing that meet the different levels of acuity. We need to see the return of reasonable landlord-tenant laws.
The real impacts on public safety are things like unsafe roads and sidewalks, lack of support for mental health, homeless sweeps that further destabilize people, funding police instead of social programs, etc. This questionnaire is full of things like "kids hanging out on street corners" and "loud music" and "public cannabis use" that have no impact on the safety of citizens

It would be ideal not to see drug use every single day to AND from work. Zombie people walking mid intersection or streets; navigating the 5 blocks to freeway is awful. Constantly feel unsafe getting to and from work and I'm in a car. The one time I took the tram underground, at least 3 people were sketchy n on drugs!
As a bicyclist commuter my physical safety is threatened almost daily by illegal and aggressive driving, which I have never seen the police respond to.
As long as you enable the junkies Seattle will continue to spiral the drain. Want the turds off the street? Put the turds in jail, including the judges that let them out by dinner and the "Activists" that put tents in the clean parks so feral junkies can beat the shit out of elderly people . Fuck Seattle. Its a shitty city handed over to junkies in tent camps. SPD is doing an impossible task. They are Spartans holding back the inevitable.
I view the police positively and am sorry that they got defunded. I do feel as though their priorities need to be refocused... I feel like there's too much focus on things like ticketing/traffic enforcement where we should actually be focusing on cleaning up the streets of homelessness/responding to non-violent crimes like car prowls, etc. If I was ever harassed by someone on the street near my home, I would likely not report it because I don't trust that anyone would come, it would simply be logged and retained as data.
I view the police positively and am sorry that they got defunded. I do feel as though their priorities need to be refocused... I feel like there's too much focus on things like ticketing/traffic enforcement where we should actually be focusing on cleaning up the streets of homelessness/responding to non-violent crimes like car prowls, etc. If I was ever harassed by someone on the street near my home, I would likely not report it because I don't trust that anyone would come, it would simply be logged and retained as data.
We need more police officers in Seattle.
This survey uses a lot of loaded terms, like "suspicious person" and assumes everyone has a vehicle. I'm much more concerned about being hit by a car when I'm walking and biking than I am about public drug use, which does not affect me directly. Poverty and substance use disorder ought not to be considered criminal. However, the building I live in spends a lot of money cleaning up when people empty the contents of our dumpsters, leave drug paraphernalia and refuse on our property, and relieve themselves on our property (we need public restrooms!). We also spend a lot on repairs and fortification when people make attempts to gain access to our property or damage it in ways that lack obvious motivation. No one in my community believes police are helpful in solving any of these issues, but we're very aware wealthy neighborhoods don't bear anywhere near the same weight from our policy failings.
Please, if this city respects diversity like we SAY WE DO!!! Clean up the mess at 12th and Jackson, more police in the ID, more police and patrols in the south end: Beacon Hill, Rainier Valley, Rainier Beach. Children of color dealing with constant issues on the buses, on their way home from school. Kids and businesses in Magnolia are NOT suffering the way our immigrant population in the ID is. Or our South End kids as they try to go to and from school and work. More security on buses. Arrest drug users. Put them in jail and give them recovery help while locked up.

The top public safety concern and most prominent theme identified in the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey CID responses show that the top public safety concern in the CID in 2023 was drugs and alcohol. This is distinct from the citywide top concern which was traffic safety and West Precinct top concern which was police capacity. The top prominent theme in the 2023 CID Seattle Public Safety Survey narrative comments was public order crime. This theme is echoed in the citywide and precinct results for 2023 that show that public order crime is a top theme citywide and for three of five precincts (North, South, and West) and the 2nd theme in South (2nd to Fear of Crime) and 3rd in Southwest (3rd to Traffic Safety and Property Crime). As compared to the West Precinct top concerns, International District's top concerns (Drugs and Alcohol, Police Capacity, Traffic Safety, Homelessness, and Property Crime) and top themes (Public Order Crime, Traffic Safety, Property Crime, Community Capacity, and SPD Supportive)) differed slightly from the top concerns and themes for West overall with West Precinct top concerns identified as: 1) Police Capacity, 2) Property Crime, 3) Traffic Safety, 4) Homelessness, and 5) Drugs and Alcohol and top themes: 1) Public Order Crime, 2) Violent Crime (*Tie*), 3) City Politics (*Tie*), 4) Traffic Safety, 5) Police Capacity.

In 2023, Chinatown-International District respondent ratings on public-safety related quality of life elements show that those who participated in the survey who lived and/or work in Chinatown-



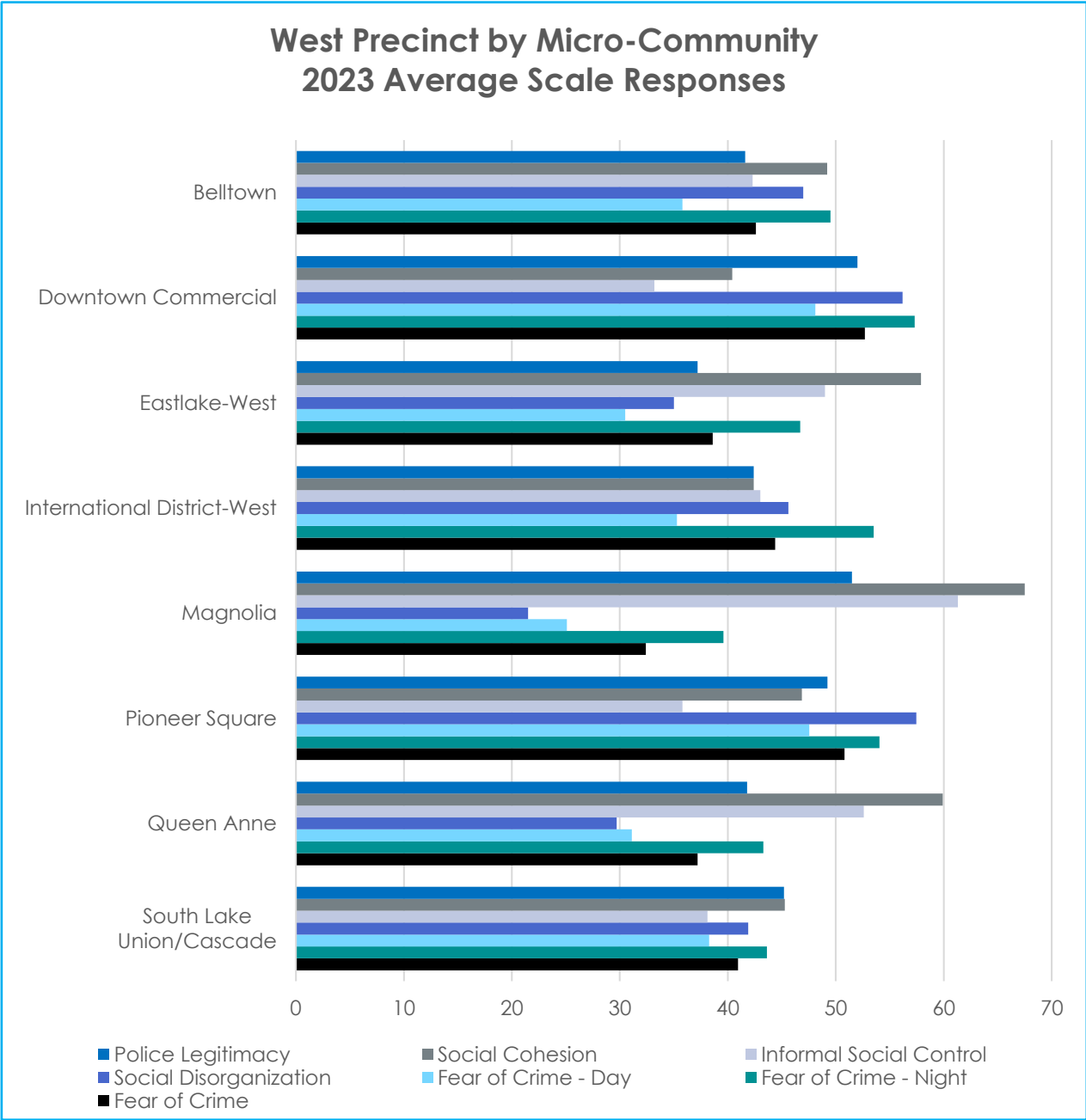
International District rated *Police Legitimacy* 42.4 on the 100-point virtual analogue scale, *Social Cohesion*, 42.2, *Informal Social Control* – 43.0, *Social Disorganization* – 45.6, and *Fear of Crime* 44.4 (35.3 during the day and 53.5 at night)

Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2023 - Precinct Concerns

Seattle – Citywide (2023 N=11,548)		Seattle – East Precinct (2023 N=2334)	
2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Traffic Safety	1 – Public Order Crime	1 – Traffic Safety	1 – Public Order Crime
2 – Police Capacity	2 – Traffic Safety	2 – Community Capacity	2 – Behavioral Crisis (Tie)
3 – Property Crime	3 – Property Crime	3 – Police Capacity	2 – Violent Crime (Tie)
4 – Homelessness	4 – Violent Crime	4 – Property Crime	3 – Traffic Safety (Tie)
5 – Community Capacity	5 – Police Capacity	5 – Homelessness	3 – City Politics (Tie)

Seattle – North Precinct (2023 N= 4097)		Seattle – South Precinct (2023 N= 1396)	
2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Police Capacity	1 – Public Order Crime	1 – Traffic Safety	1 – Fear of Crime
2 – Traffic Safety	2 – Fear of Crime	2 – Police Capacity	2 – Public Order Crime
3 – Homelessness	3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Community Capacity	3 – Violent Crime
4 – Property Crime	4 – Property Crime	4 – Property Crime	4 – Traffic Safety
5 – Community Capacity	5 – Violent Crime	5 – Homelessness	5 – Property Crime

Seattle – Southeast Precinct (2023 N= 1474)		Seattle – West Precinct (2023 N=2247)	
2023 Public Safety Concerns	2023 Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Police Capacity	1 – Traffic Safety	1 – Police Capacity	1 – Public Order Crime
2 – Traffic Safety	2 – Property Crime	2 – Property Crime	2 – Violent Crime (Tie)
3 – Property Crime	3 – Public Order Crime	3 – Traffic Safety	2 – City Politics (Tie)
4 – Homelessness	4 – Violent Crime	4 – Homelessness	3 – Traffic Safety
5 – Community Capacity	5 – Police Capacity	5 – Drugs & Alcohol	4 – Police Capacity



As compared to West Precinct as a whole Chinatown-International District respondents rated police legitimacy higher than Citywide and other precinct ratings, but moderate ratings as compared to other West Precinct neighborhoods, while social cohesion received a lower than Citywide or West Precinct average rating, informal social control had a lower than average Citywide and West Precinct rating, Social Disorganization a higher than average Citywide and West Precinct and Fear of Crime a higher than average Citywide and West Precinct rating.

2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results for Chinatown-International District

Analysis of the Chinatown-International District responses to the 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey show that of the 7,549 (Unweighted $N = 7,135$) respondents who live and/or work in Seattle who participated in the survey, 878 (Unweighted $n = 760$) identified themselves as living or working in the West Precinct, and of those, 130 indicated that they live and/or work in Chinatown-International District. Of the 130 respondents from Chinatown-International District, 43 responded to the open-ended question at the end of the survey providing additional narrative comments. Of the 130¹⁸

Seattle Public Safety Survey Demographics – 2024 CHINATOWN-INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT					
Variable	Responses	2024 Unweighted		2024 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	26.2%	34	22.9%	36
	Work	17.7%	23	18.6%	29
	Live/Work	56.2%	73	58.5%	92
Age	< 20	0%	0	0%	0
	20-29	15.4%	20	19.4%	31
	30-39	28.5%	37	34.3%	54
	40-49	21.5%	28	27.1%	43
	50-59	12.3%	16	6.4%	10
	60-69	16.2%	21	8.7%	14
	70-79	6.2%	8	4.0%	6
	80-89	0%	0	0%	0
	> 90	0%	0	0%	0
Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	3.1%	4	4.2%	7
	Asian	32.3%	42	38.1%	60
	Black/ African American	3.8%	5	4.7%	7
	Pacific Islander	2.3%	3	3.1%	5
	White	62.3%	81	54.2%	86
	Other	6.9%	9	7.0%	11
Ethnicity	Hispanic	6.9%	9	9.9%	16
Gender*	Female	56.2%	73	50.9%	80
	Male	36.2%	47	41.0%	65
	Transgender	5.4%	7	5.7%	9
	Other	0.8%	1	0.8%	1
Marital Status	Divorced	0%	0	0%	0

¹⁸ Demographics for the total 7,549 respondents will be available in the full 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey Report on the SPD MCPP Website in May 2025: <https://www.seattle.gov/police/information-and-data/data/mcpp-about>

	Married/ Domestic Partnership	52.3%	68	49.3%	78
	Single	46.9%	61	49.6%	78
	Widowed	0%	0	0%	0
Education	No High School Diploma	1.5%	2	1.1%	2
	High School Diploma	6.9%	9	7.7%	12
	Some College	17.7%	23	18.4%	29
	Associate's degree	7.7%	10	7.4%	12
	Bachelor's degree	32.3%	42	34.6%	55
	Graduate degree	33.1%	43	29.8%	47

Respondents were asked if they have interacted with a Seattle Police Officer in the last year, of the 130 respondents from Chinatown-International District, 42.3% (n=55) indicated that they had interacted with a police officer and 57.7% (n=75) of all participants (n=130) indicated that they had not interacted with a Seattle Police Officer.

Respondents were asked if they have been the victim of different types of crime in the past year. Of the 130 CID respondents, 6.9% (n=9) said they were a victim of burglary, 8.4% (n=11) said they were a victim of carl prow, 20.8% (n=27) said they were a victim of property damage, 25.4 (n=33) said they were a victim of theft, 6.6% (n=26) said they were a victim of violent crime, 7.6% (n=30) said they were a victim of a threat, 3.1% (n=4) said they were a victim of sexual assault, 13.1% (n=17) said they were a victim of physical assault.

<p><i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> Prior Victimization – 2024 CHINATOWN-INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (N=130)</p>			
Survey Question		Percent	Frequency
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone entered your house without permission to steal or damage something	No	85.4	111
	Yes, and I reported it.	3.8	5
	Yes, and I did not report it.	3.1	4
	No, but someone I know was.	6.9	9
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone stole your car or other motorized vehicle.	No	76.2	99
	Yes, and I reported it.	6.9	9
	Yes, and I did not report it.	1.5	2
	No, but someone I know was.	13.8	18
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone destroyed or damaged property of yours.	No	62.3	81
	Yes, and I reported it.	11.5	15
	Yes, and I did not report it.	10.0	13
	No, but someone I know was.	15.4	20
	No	61.5	80

In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone stole property of yours outside your home.	Yes, and I reported it.	10.0	13
	Yes, and I did not report it.	10.8	14
	No, but someone I know was.	16.9	22
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone used threats, force, or deceit to take your property.	No	84.6	110
	Yes, and I reported it.	3.1	4
	Yes, and I did not report it.	1.5	2
	No, but someone I know was.	10.0	13
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone physically attacked you outside your home.	No	73.1	95
	Yes, and I reported it.	6.2	8
	Yes, and I did not report it.	5.4	7
	No, but someone I know was.	14.6	19
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone threatened you outside your home.	No	65.4	85
	Yes, and I reported it.	7.7	10
	Yes, and I did not report it.	17.7	23
	No, but someone I know was.	8.5	11
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone sexually assaulted you outside your home.	No	90.0	117
	Yes, and I reported it.	0.8	1
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.8	1
	No, but someone I know was.	7.7	10
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone physically assaulted you within your home.	No	90.8	118
	Yes, and I reported it.	1.5	2
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.0	0
	No, but someone I know was.	6.0	9
In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? - Someone sexually assaulted you within your home.	No	91.5	119
	Yes, and I reported it.	1.5	2
	Yes, and I did not report it.	0.0	0
	No, but someone I know was.	6.2	8

The top five public safety concerns identified by Chinatown-International District respondents was: 1) **Drugs & Alcohol** 2) **Property Crime**, 3) **Police Capacity** (calls for more police, concerns about too few police, low police presence, 4) **Violent Crime**, and 5) **Traffic Safety** (including all traffic, pedestrian, bike, scooter, transportation-related concerns). As compared to the Citywide public safety concerns for 2024, which were 1) Traffic Safety, 2) Police Capacity, 3) Property Crime, 4) Community Capacity, and 5) Homelessness, this data is quite different. Traffic Safety, while the overall top concern citywide, is the fifth top concern for Chinatown-International District. Homelessness and Community Capacity were not recognized as top concerns in the 2024 Chinatown-International District data set, while Drugs & Alcohol and Violent Crime were not recognized as top concerns for the 2024 citywide data set.

The most prominent themes identified in comments of Chinatown-International District respondents ($n=43$) who responded to the open-ended question, *“Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”* in Chinatown-International District were **Public Order Crimes, Property Crime**, the statement that **Seattle is a Safe City**, comments regarding **Physical Infrastructure/Neglect of the City**, and a tie between **Traffic Safety** and **Violent Crime**.

CHINATOWN/INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT (2024 $N = 130$)	
2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1. Drugs & Alcohol	1. Public Order Crime
2. Property Crime	3. Property Crime
4. Police Capacity	2. Seattle is a Safe City
5. Violent Crime	3. Physical Infrastructure/Neglect of the City
6. Traffic Safety	4. Traffic Safety and Violent Crime (Tied)

Of the 130 Chinatown-International District respondents who participated in the 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey, 43 offered comments in response to the question, *“Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”*

2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Responses CHINATOWN/INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT ($n = 43$)
<i>“Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?”</i>
As workers are being required to return back to work in-person more days, specifically City of Seattle employees, more needs to be done to ensure pedestrian, public transit, and workplace safety.
Bruce Harrell is really missing it when he says more cops will fix the city when cops don't do anything to begin with. For someone who is POC he sure does miss the mark when it comes to the International district crowd and POC. How about investing in social services and rehab instead of pandering to the rich and trying to throw everyone in jail to appease his master
CID is over policed and police are overpaid. They do not keep us safe. Funds should be going to Jumpstart and other community based initiatives instead of SPD.
Crime goes down on my block when nearby homeless encampments are removed. Crime goes up when they return. The city doesn't seem to care about it. Why isn't the area around 12th and Jackson being cleaned up? We've been told that police need to prioritize violent crime more than property crime, but many of these people who commit property crime are potentially violent.
Defunding police was not a solution and added to an existing problem. Need credible solutions to mental illness that surrounds crime and vandalism.

Every weekend and Sunday, I saw several strong black men selling dice to passers-by on Alaskan WY--Pier 57, which constitutes harassment of tourists.
GET THE ADDICTS AND MENTALLY ILL FOLKS OFF THE STREET AND IN TO TREATMENT. SPEND THE HOMELESS BUDGET ON TREATMENT FACILITIES ONLY. IF THEY REFUSE TREATMENT, THEN JAIL. PUT CRIMINALS IN JAIL. NO MORE LOW BAIL
Get the drug users off the streets. It's inhumane to abandon them to the streets and intolerable forcing us to surrender our basic rights.
There are many homeless people and drug addicts on the streets, taking drugs and selling stolen goods. Some of them are violent. It creates a feeling of insecurity (translated from Spanish). Hay muchas personas homeless y drogadictos en las calles, drogandose y vendiendo cosas robadas. Algunos de ellos son violentos. Genera sensación de inseguridad
Hire More Goddamn police. Pay them. We haven't had police down here since Ed Murray. Little Saigon is horrific. Stabbings drugs murder guns so is chinatown. Street racing where the police sit and watch??? Hire some more police. Do your job. Where is our Mayor's plan for safe streets...three years later...no where. It's gotten worse. We have the world's best police but we need more. We have fentanyl use every fucking night right outside our window. Open drug sales. Never a cop in sight. Why? This city has been turned into a shit hole and the Mayor wants people to return to work? Seriously.
Hiring more police officers is the answer to most of my neighborhood's issues - that's it. I have never had a negative encounter with them as a Native American woman. I am, however, constantly harassed by mentally ill and high individuals in my neighborhood. Seattle officers are not perfect; perfection is not possible, but we are an example of what not to do when treating them. I know that there is a hiring flaw (polygraph), a pseudoscience used to disqualify 50%+ candidates based on a hunch. I would look into that. We should not turn away new applicants bases on this.
Hold people accountable for crime and if necessary, lock them up. Stop enabling drug use and public camping. Ticket reckless vehicles
I felt like 2010-2014 was a really good period of time in downtown seattle/capitol hill/chinatown. Back then it felt like anything that wasn't tied down might be stolen, but it still felt mostly safe. Now it feels dirty and dangerous. My wife and I routinely have unpleasant interactions with people having mental health and drug crisis on our way to and from public transit each day for work. Drugs and drug dealers are everywhere doing whatever they want which has ultimately led to the downtown commercial sector totally collapsing. If it wasn't for easy access to work and our desire to take advantage of mass transit options, we definitely wouldn't live in the city anymore.
I live on Beacon Hill and very surprised that was not listed as a Neighborhood to chose from - since I live in North Beacon Hill - I chose China Town / ID since it was the Next Hood over but there are several differences - I live next to Dr. Jose Rizal Park and in the Last Year in the Park there have been 2 Shootings (Murder) - a Woman's Body stuffed in a Suitcase and constant late night Parties in the Parking Lot that go way into the Morning - the Response from SPD and the Parks Department has been very poor and unresponsive
I moved back to Seattle last year, after living in Texas for a decade. I was shocked by how much the city's quality of life has fallen- especially Downtown and the CID. The CID is especially dangerous and neglected by city officials and police. There is a lot of gang activity in and around Seattle that is not being addressed by the city and the media. Numerous transient persons openly vandalizing, loitering, using fentanyl. I feel like the local govt and some voters are more concerned about optics rather than public safety
I really don't like the way a lot of the questions are designed in this survey. It asks how often certain things are a problem without separating the questions of whether such things occur and whether their occurrence is in fact a problem or a large problem. It assumes people have cars and doesn't mention other conveyances like bikes. It doesn't make much distinction between one's home and one's building, where I've had break-ins in my apartment building for instance but not my apartment. It includes things in the category of violence that I think of as non-violent in nature. It doesn't mention violence committed BY police and doesn't consider the safety of those who may lack housing or adequate food or suffer from addiction. Finally, it gives very little consideration to traffic violence (and then only at the end) or other public health issues like air pollution (or noise from vehicles). I think the questions embed a particular perspective on public safety and are somewhat leading at times.

I think that the "CID", or Chinatown including Japantown and Little Saigon, has been overlooked and given the shaft since many decades ago, since before I-5 cut the neighborhood in two, and also before the folly that is "needing" two sports stadia adjacent to each other nearby, as well as multiple homeless services. To me it boils down to racism. I write this as a non-Asian resident of the CID. I write this as anti-Asian hate crimes have wildly increased in Seattle and nationally, since COVID. From the news I have followed for a very long time, Seattle has the money, but not the political will, to help this area get back to normal. Why is this? Is it because the residents constitute a relatively small minority of city residents both in number and in "race", and so can be ignored? These people are just like everyone else, just trying to live and get by or perhaps prosper in this very expensive environment. So many have had to shut their businesses down due to the open drug market, vandalism, and violence on and around 12th & Jackson. Many are property owners who have committed to staying in the area. What more can they do to survive when the neighborhood has been so purposefully neglected? Why does it take nine stabbings in 36 hours, getting international attention, to get the intersection "cleaned" up? I put parentheses around 'cleaned' because all the druggies and dealers and other criminals do is move a block over until most of the cops leave. I appreciate cleaning the sidewalks and covering graffiti--unsure if they are actually arresting people--but in the end, it amounts to the same whitewashing that was done right before the 2023 MLB All-Star Game. Like putting lipstick on a pig, though I do not wish to slander pigs. I go through that intersection at least ten times per week, and live four blocks down Jackson. I know what I see.

I would like to see enough officers that they can get to know the neighborhoods they work in and the people there. I also want them held accountable for treating everyone with respect.

I'm more afraid of cars in Seattle than any of the threats I face leaving my apartment on a daily basis, doesn't matter if I am driving, biking or a pedestrian, cars are my biggest threat in Seattle. Additionally, I moved to the CID in 2016, and I can't believe what the city has done to this neighborhood, you've really shit the bed. Invest in this neighborhood, there are so many older individuals here that deserve a better experience walking out their door. This area is full of retired POC, yet the streets are disgusting, invest in solving the homeless/drug/mental health problems instead of pushing them into this once vibrant neighborhood.

I've never felt more unsafe than I do in my own city, walking the sidewalks on 12 & Jackson. Working in this district, and seeing the lack of enforcement of laws, and witnessing the open air drug market, it's devastating how this city has refused to do anything. They'll sweep 12 & Jackson and a few hours later, everyone is back. Business will close, more people will continue to come, 911 calls continue to increase, and people are becoming more violent.

I've never lived in a city where I've felt unsafe in the daytime like this. It's every neighborhood

In my experience, too many Seattle police folk are lazy, racist, paranoid thugs presenting an adversarial, combative approach to the people they are intended to serve.

Increase police patrolling and presence in Chinatown International District. Immediately remove and eliminate the DESC's Navigation Center, a haven for drug addicts and thieves to terrorize all of the tax paying yet marginalized citizens of Chinatown. Shameful waste of money and resources, and its placement here is just a reminder that marginalized Asians in Seattle get the worst consequences of bad decision-making on how to deal with the crisis of drug addiction, mental illness and the crime that escalates as a result.

It's astonishing the amount of homelessness and drug use allowed to take over the downtown and international district, which essentially render it unusable/unwalkable for regular people. I really wish the city would police more - and hire more police, doing so fairly, but more comprehensively so that public spaces can be given back to the community.

My neighborhood would be much safer and healthier if more social services (both staffing and funding) were available 24/7. More protected bike lanes (instead of just sharrows), and more well marked crosswalks with flashing lights would also make my neighborhood much safer. Fund fully and hire at least three times as many DCRs (than the current number) for the city and county. Additionally, if safe-use sites and more permanent supportive housing was added, that would help a lot of currently displaced and very ill people get help and be safer. Sweeps just move the suffering to different locations around the city without actually addressing the problems faced by the people experiencing housing insecurity or houselessness.

Please enforce laws and fund the police please

<p>Please fix the lightrail station crossings that do not have bars/barriers blocking pedestrians while a train is coming. These are death traps. People have died to these. Can we please fix them now instead of letting them kill more people needlessly? Also, please get the bus drivers to stop starting abruptly while people are still standing. It is not possible to accurately visually assess whether someone could be hurt or toppled by abrupt acceleration while they are standing. This one issue can prevent people from riding the bus entirely if they have a false leg, a temporary sports injury to their leg, a bad hip, etc. The busses, of all things, are supposed to be accessible. But right now they are not. I am deeply and emphatically opposed to the new surveillance "shot detection" systems, which in other areas have been proven to be extremely ineffective. These make me feel less safe, not safer. I am even more deeply and emphatically opposed to the recent banishment of people without due process or trial from my area. In passing this law that enables law enforcement to target people and inflict severe punishments based on nothing by their say-so, despite knowing the cops' decisions will be biased, and despite knowing that they will inevitably target people based on racial reasons or because they look queer, and without due process before the banishments are applied, the Seattle City Council has made the neighborhood more chaotic, less stable, and less safe. Stop sweeping people from corner to corner of the city and pretending that will fix anything at all. Those are our neighbors. They are our neighbors who are worse off than all the rest of us, and you treat them like rodents. When will you acknowledge that trying the same cruel methods over and over is not going to suddenly produce different results? Unconditional, stable housing first, where people can keep their pets and lock their doors. Then you help people from there. Don't just tear them down systematically</p>
<p>Police are paid a lot to not do much. They are not held in high regard and are likely to try to approach most problems with aggression and violence.</p>
<p>prevention & reactionary responses, so more work and resources should be put into prevention programs to stop the issues we currently see, like drug use and homelessness</p>
<p>Put a station in the CID. 12 and King 12 and Jackson. stop all open air drug use. Don;t know how but that is the request.</p>
<p>REMOVE OVER-CONCENTRATION OF NO-BARRIER SHELTERS IN AND AROUND THE CID!!! Mental health crisis responders are also critical.</p>
<p>Seattle does not have enough police presence for CID and specifically Little Saigon. Essentially, the two SPD cruisers assigned to these areas are unable to handle the numbers on the streets of Little Saigon (typically 80 to 150+ people over a 6 block area of Little Saigon). The area is inundated with crime including drug sales, drug use, illegal markets, prostitution, fires, assaults, injured people, gun shots, dead bodies, comatose bodies, drugged out zombies, illegal homeless encampments, fires, vandalism, break ins, robberies, vehicle break ins, graffiti, 911 calls for medical aid. There are street people congregated on 12th and Jackson, 12th and King, 12th and Weller, 12th and Lane, areas on Dearborn from Rainier Ave. to 10th Ave. Empty businesses, vacant lots, debris, garbage and drug paraphernalia on every street, parks that occupied by drug dealers, addicts, illegal markets, criminals, illegal camps. Dealers and criminals threaten park workers and others walking through the park. Not enough street lights, no street cameras, and intermittent police patrols during days, evenings, night and early morning. People trespass on private properties, leave debris everywhere: used needles, used foil, garbage, feces, broken bottles, used take out containers, old clothes, plastic and paper bags, cups, etc. Until mid-October, there were 2 assigned patrol cars per shift for these two areas (per Chief Rahr). Also, officers typically did not leave their vehicles without back up if crimes were in progress. There have been more police in the area for the past month as part of an effort to provide more clean up and support to the CID and Little Saigon during the past 3 weeks. On July 17, 18 and 19, 10 people were assaulted with a knife, which brought out the police in numbers. More police have been patrolling the area on these days. I can only hope this level of law enforcement will continue given that the CID and Little Saigon have some of the highest crime rates in</p>
<p>Seattle needs more social services and less cops. Very few of the major public safety concerns that I hold are things that can be PREVENTED by police. Instead, the C-ID, and Seattle more generally, gets stuck in a constant cycle of lacking public health and safety that only gets addressed by incompetent and unsafe policing AFTER it has led to severe issues, and once it is, it still fails to get addressed on any fundamental or root level.</p>
<p>Seattle Police have consistently been completely and totally worthless. I am considering moving away from Seattle because of SPD.</p>

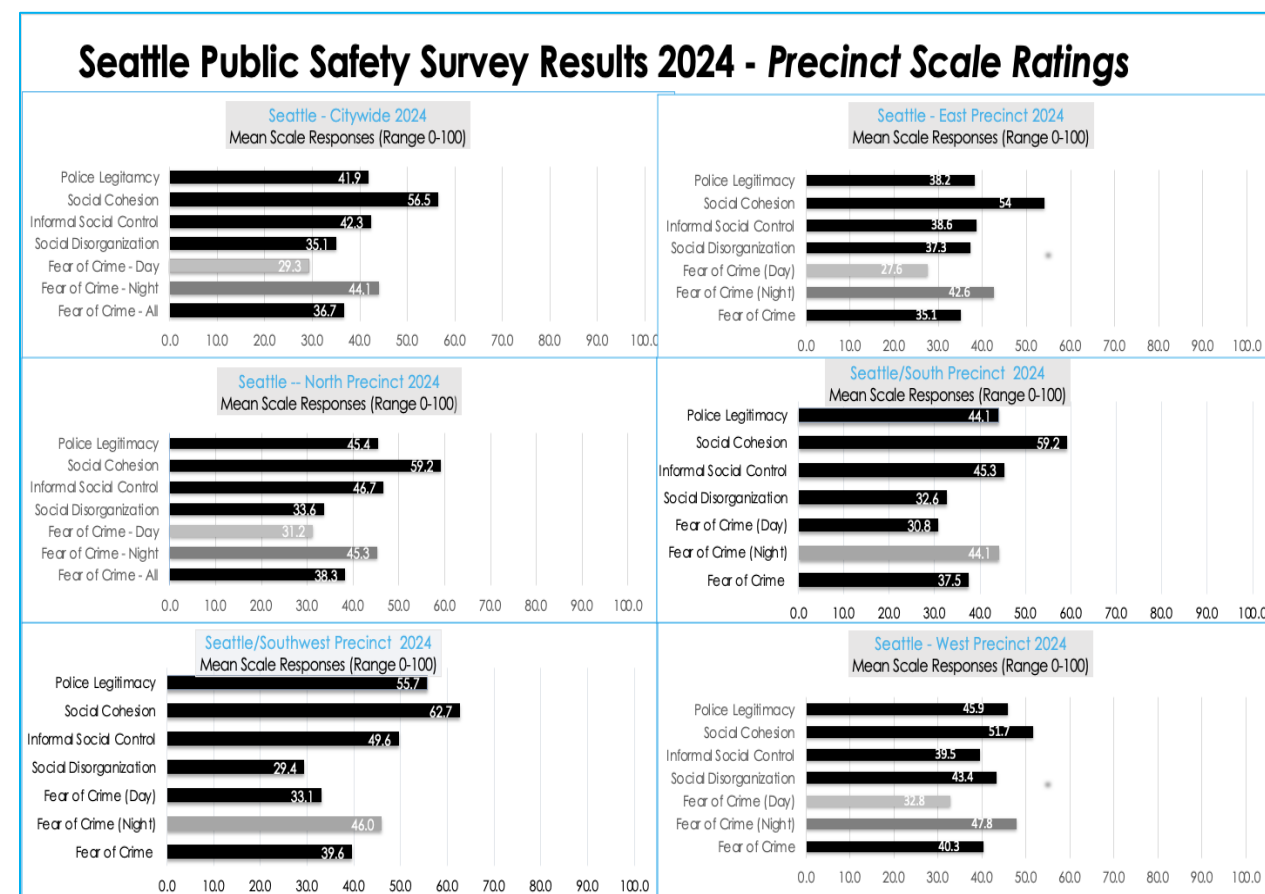
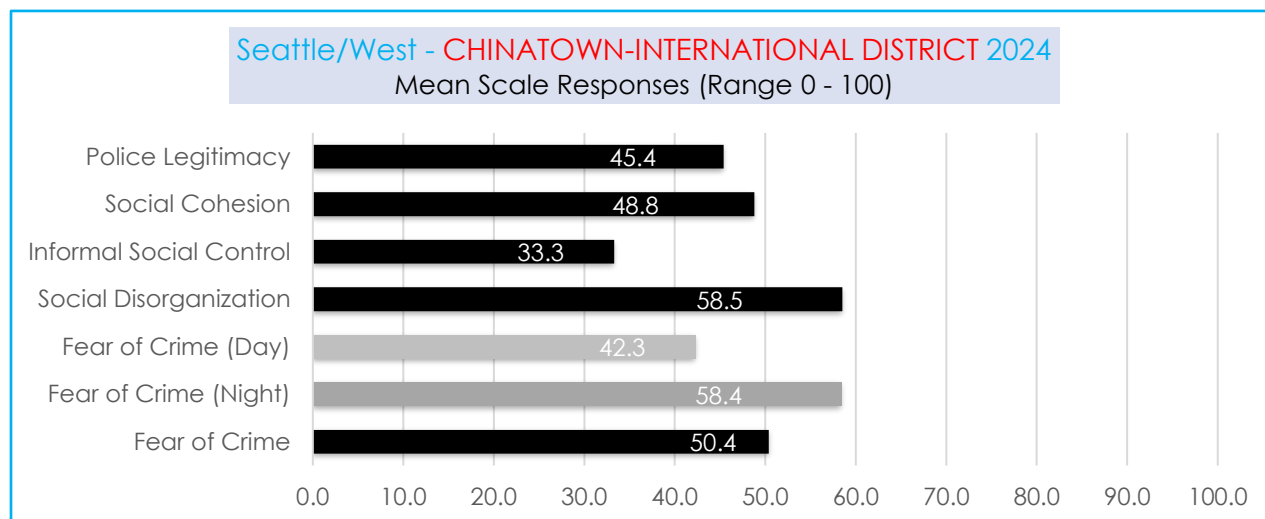
Seattle's city budget allocated the most amount of money to policing and I do not see the appropriate return in maintaining city safety, order, and responding to emergencies.
the CID has been ignored too long. The general nature of immigrant Asians is not to complain for speak up or they just don't know how to speak English. But if the whole area of 12th/Jackson and 12th/King with the open air drugs and black market was happening in any other neighborhood, it would have head outcries and be shut down. But they let it go in the CID thinking nobody cares. But it's hurting the business, residents, and nobody I know feels safe going to the CID anymore. They do not go unless they have to. But we risk our cars being broken into, being assaulted, mugged, exposing our kids to this.
The police presence on 12th and Jackson didn't fundamentally improve the situation because they ended up spreading the criminal activities in the wider surrounding areas. I no longer feel safe walking to Little Saigon to grab lunch, and I feel terrible for the businesses I'd like to continue supporting. The overconcentration of homeless shelters and encampments near the CID neighborhood attracts a lot of criminal activities targeting homeless individuals in need of help. We need more social services and shelters in a variety of neighborhoods where they can be housed.
The reasons we hear for lack of police response to actual emergency calls in our neighborhood is a lack of staffing. But I have also seen more than 10 officers show up to "subdue" a minorly disorderly person suffering what looked like a mental health crisis. So it seems to me that the prioritization of resource may be the primary issue.
We loss law and order. don't we have litter laws. The police can only do so much.
We need to grow our treatment and mental health infrastructure. We have so much unmet need there, plus housing. Pouring funds into the SPD is one thing, but given the need is so huge in these soft public safety resources, it feels like we should do that another time.
We need to start making chinatown safe for the residents and businesses. Start enforcing laws such as drug laws and closing of the black market. Enforce Sit/Lie law currently on the books. SMC 15.48.040. Close the navigation center immediately. The Union Market in S Jackson Street is a public nuisance. They sell alcohol that is consumed openly at Hing Hay Park and around that area.
What public safety? In Little Saigon, there is no public safety and people are even more aggressive now. Fires are an issue and Seattle is doing nothing to put out fires started by homeless. Not enough trained police officers in Seattle, not enough officers in Little Saigon on a daily basis. No City resources to help rebuild hard hit areas like Little Saigon. Court system and judges are too damn weak. Judges do not give severe enough sentences, too many people released with no jail time and low bail, no monetary retribution from people who break laws, any money found during raids should be placed in a fund for helping victims if individuals are found guilty and prosecuted. Parents need to be held responsible for juveniles. No bail for people who murder or kill people. Mandatory jail time and drug treatment for addicts. Stop saving drug addicts who refuse to stop using drugs and are continually found in comas. Stop using drugs to repeatedly save addicts repeatedly 3 times and they are out! Juveniles over 12 who kill others should always be tried as adults. Durg dealers should be given way longer jail times. Drug dealers and murderers should not get early release. I could go on. Essentially, lets hold criminals responsible and stop treating them with stupidly light sentences. Illegal homeless people need to move to shelters if available or be escorted out of Seattle! Funds set aside by local authorities for dealing with local issues should not be used to house and feed illegal immigrants who cross the border without any papers. They should be escorted out fo the City.
Whether it's the unsolved/no arrest made in Donnie Chin's murder to the 10 stabbings this weekend, the city administration and police force seem to do very little for the neighborhood safety. At least one, if not two, police cars are parked right in the middle of where the stabbings happened. It's just cosmetic? When shit really goes down, no intervention happens? There are a lot of elderly folks in the neighborhood. The city allows all this to happen around these grandparents, these immigrants who feed your families at restaurants and work in a lot of minimum wage jobs that support your paycheck going further. Then they are in a neighborhood that only gets attention when it serves a purpose, like Lumen Field games or PR moments. Frustrating.
You should add a category for volunteers. I am retired, don't live and work in CID but volunteer there a few times a week. Public safety in CID is out of control, especially in the Little Saigon part.

The themes identified in the Chinatown-International District comments slightly vary in order as compared to the Citywide and West Precinct themes, suggesting that International District respondents with a key difference in that Chinatown-International District respondents see Physical Infrastructure or Neglect of the City and Violent Crime as important as top concerns as reflected in their narrative comments. As compared to the West Precinct top concerns, International District's top concerns (Drugs & Alcohol, Property Crime, Police Capacity, Violent Crime, and Traffic Crime) and top themes (Public Order Crime, Property Crime, Fear of Crime, Physical Infrastructure/Neglect of the City, Traffic Safety & Violent Crime (Tied)) differed slightly from the top concerns and themes for West overall with West Precinct top concerns identified as: 1) Police Capacity, 2) Traffic Safety, 3) Property Crime, 4) Drugs & Alcohol, and 5) Community & Public Safety Capacity and top themes: 1) Public Order Crime, 2) Traffic Safety, 3) Property Crime, 4) Laws/Police/Accountability, and 5) Fear of Crime.

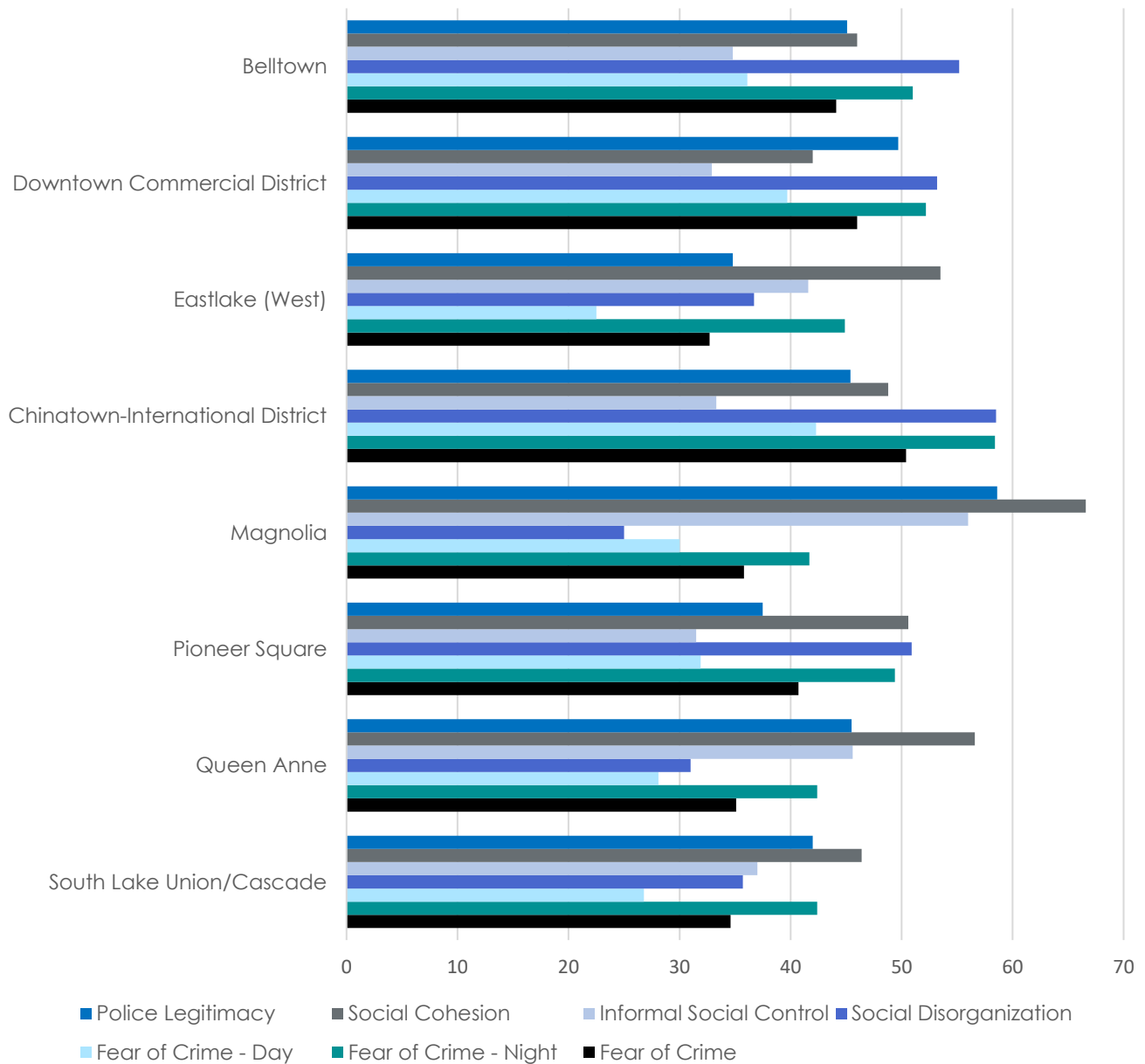
Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2024 - Precinct Concerns

Seattle - Citywide (2023 N= 11,548)		Seattle - East Precinct (2024 N= 1,418)	
2023 Top Public Safety Concerns	2023 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2024 Top Public Safety Concerns	2024 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Public Order Crime	1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Traffic Safety
2 - Police Capacity	2 - Traffic Safety	2 - Police Capacity	2 - Public Order Crime
3 - Property Crime	3 - Property Crime	3 - Community & Police Safety Capacity	2 - Property Crime
4 - Homelessness	4 - Violent Crime	4 - Property Crime	3 - Gun Violence
5 - Community Capacity	5 - Police Capacity	5 - Homelessness	3 - Violent Crime
Seattle - North Precinct (2024 N= 2,464)		Seattle - South Precinct (2023 N= 838)	
2024 Top Public Safety Concerns	2024 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2024 Top Public Safety Concerns	2024 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Traffic Safety
2 - Police Capacity	2 - Public Order Crime	2 - Police Capacity	2 - Public Order Crime
3 - Property Crime	3 - Property	3 - Property Crime	3 - Gun Violence
4 - Homelessness	4 - Fear of Crime	4 - Community & Public Safety Capacity	4 - Property Crime
5 - Community & Public Safety Capacity	5 - Police Capacity	5 - Homelessness	5 - Police Capacity
Seattle - Southwest Precinct (2023 N= 2,317)		Seattle - West Precinct (2024 N= 1,347)	
2024 Public Safety Concerns	2024 Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2024 Top Public Safety Concerns	2024 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 - Police Capacity	1 - Traffic Safety	1 - Police Capacity	1 - Public Order Crime
2 - Traffic Safety	2 - Public Order Crime	2 - Traffic Safety	2 - Traffic Safety (Tie)
3 - Violent Crime	3 - Property Crime	3 - Property Crime	2 - Property Crime (Tie)
4 - Gun Violence	4 - Gun Violence	4 - Drugs & Alcohol	3 - Laws/Police/Accountability
5 - Homelessness	5 - Police Capacity	5 - Community & Public Safety Capacity	4 - Fear of Crime

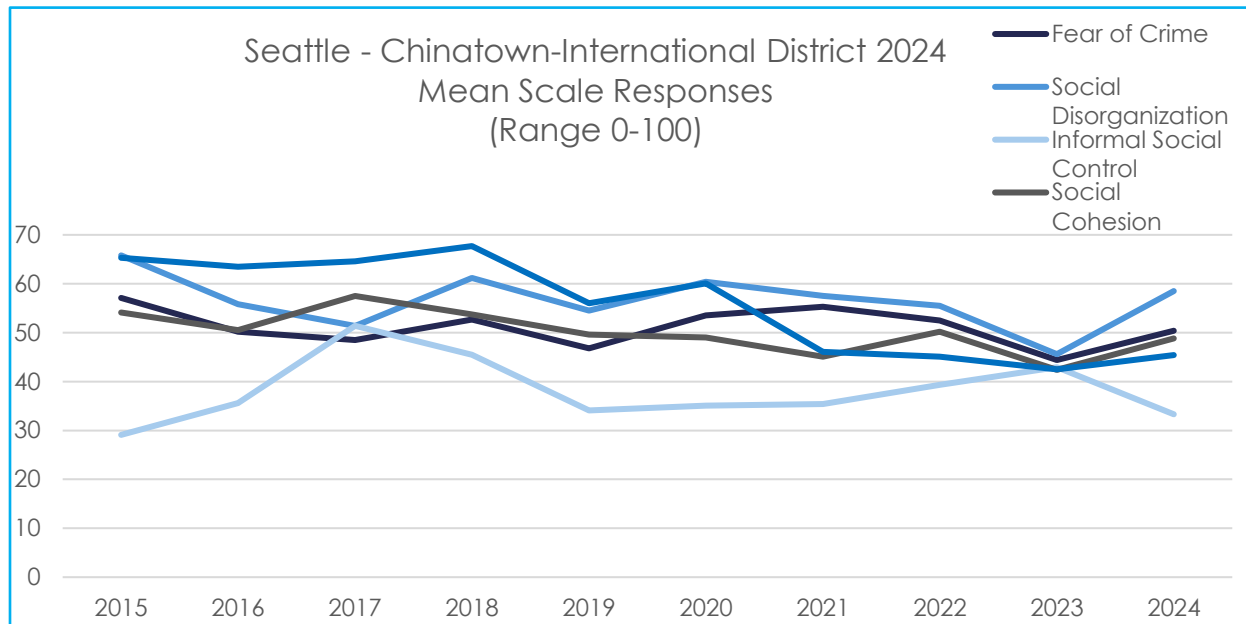
Chinatown-International District respondent ratings on public-safety related quality of life elements show that those who participated in the survey who lived and/or work in Chinatown-International District rated *Police Legitimacy* 45.4 on the 100-point virtual analogue scale, *Social Cohesion* - 48.8, *Informal Social Control* – 33.3, *Social Disorganization* – 59.5, and *Fear of Crime* 50.4 (42.3 during the day and 50.4 at night).



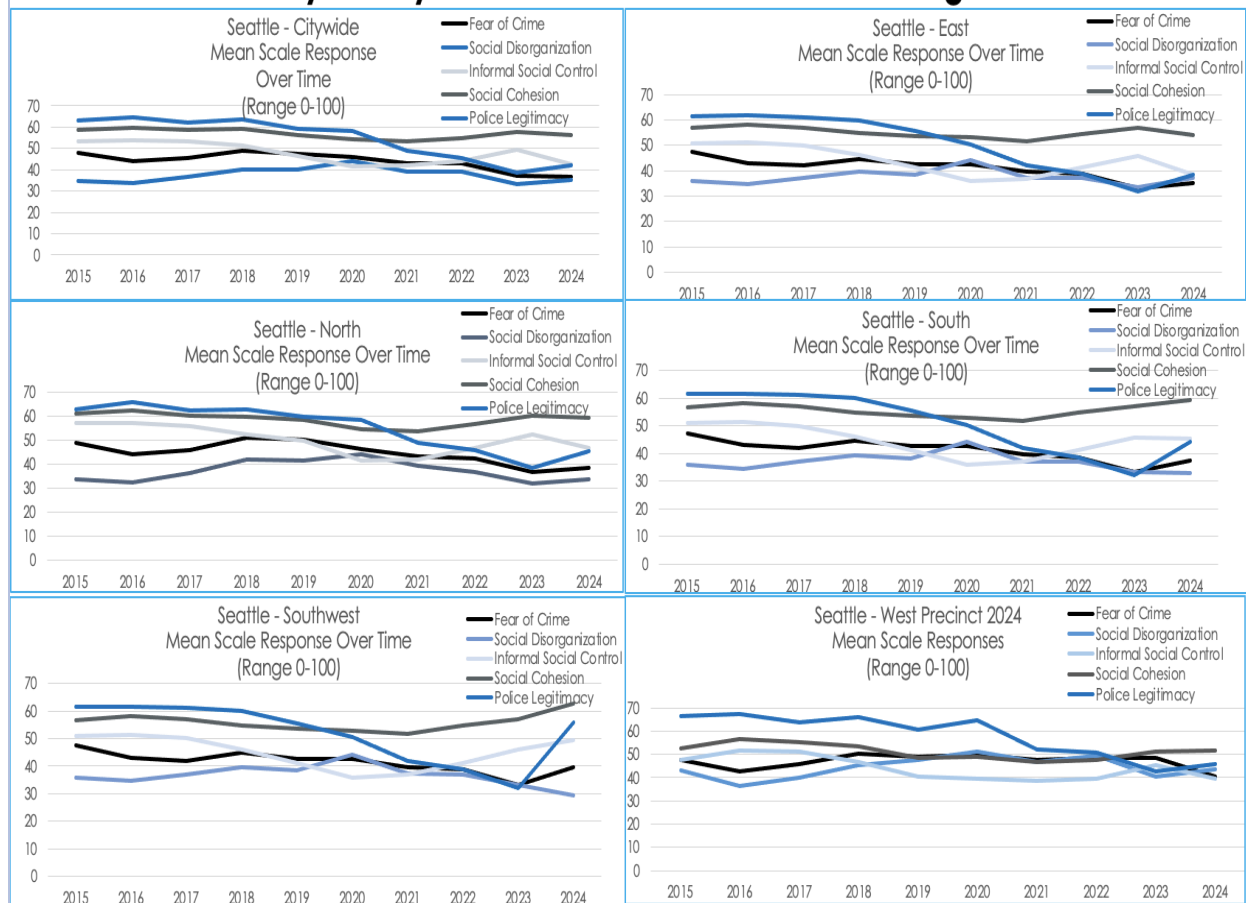
West Precinct by Micro-Community 2024 Average Scale Responses



As compared to West Precinct as a whole, CID respondents rated police legitimacy slightly lower, and one of the highest ratings as compared to other West Precinct neighborhoods, while social cohesion received a higher score than West Precinct and lower score than the average Citywide rating. Informal social control in CID showed a lower score than average Citywide and West Precinct rating. Social Disorganization in CID was higher than the Citywide and West Precinct averages, and Fear of Crime (general) was higher than the average Citywide and South Precinct rating.



Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2024 - Precinct Scale Ratings Over Time



As noted in the 2024 results, all variables- Fear of Crime, Social Disorganization, Social Cohesion, and Police Legitimacy- except for informal social control have risen since 2023. Informal Social Control has dropped almost 10% from the 2023 Public Safety Survey Results and fear of crime and social cohesion has increased by 10% while police legitimacy has risen by 12.9%. These results are in contrast with the change from 2022 that showed a decrease in fear of crime, police legitimacy, and social cohesion. These results also contrast with the citywide results that show a decrease in fear of crime and increase in social cohesion and informal social control and social disorganization.

2023 Seattle MCPP Community-Police Dialogue Results

As part of the Seattle Police Department’s Micro-Community Policing Plans, Community-Police Dialogues are held May through August between the October 15-November 30 annual survey administration period for the purpose of providing community members the opportunity to learn about the annual survey results and engage directly with precinct personnel. In 2023, 15 Community-Police Dialogues were held – 3 in each of the 5 SPD Precincts. Three West Precinct dialogues were conducted in 2023 on June 13 (Community Members = 3, Police = 4), July 24 (Community Members = 13, Police = 7), and August 28 (Community Members = 13, Police = 7). In all dialogues, dialogues included police personnel ranging from officers to command staff.

Top themes identified in the 2023 SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues for West Precinct included: 1) Fear of Crime, 2) Social Cohesion, 3) Police Capacity, 4) Non-Police/City Social Services, and 5) City Politics. Fear of Crime included references to states of fear of victimization or for one’s own safety. Familiarity with neighbors, coupled with a sense of, and desire to, help the community, is a subcategory of the positive Social Cohesion theme and includes discussion topics such as the sense of solidarity among community members and how their relationships can be strengthened to improve the community. Police Capacity encompasses 9-1-1 Response, including call prioritization, a lack of staffing, staffing efforts, and other topics in a similar manner. Non-Police/City Social Services is a subcategory of the homelessness and non-police social services theme and includes discussion of the use or need for non-police response to topics concerning encampments, homelessness, and/or public safety. City Politics is a subcategory of the theme and includes discussion about SPD Politics such as police procedure, internal policy, promotion procedure, as well as topics surrounding SPD unions.

Selected comments from the 2023 West Precinct SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues reflecting key themes discussed	
Fear of Crime	<p><i>“I’ve lived in many states, and this is the only city that I have experienced so much crime – it doesn’t feel safe, and I can’t afford to leave” - Community Member</i></p> <p><i>“We have a lot of crime in our neighborhood that I’m concerned about cause the police haven’t been doing what they’re supposed to do in my opinion” - Community Member</i></p>
Social Cohesion	<p><i>“I hope I can bring a strong sense of community – I live in West, so their concerns are mine” - SPD Recruit</i></p>

	<i>"How could we be more welcoming to our officers or people that are providing public service?" - Community Member</i>
Police Capacity	<i>"We do need more officers. We hope they're going to help make sure, our officers, that there's really a robust recruitment effort. That our officers are well trained, and that they're well paid; that it is competitive" - SPD Personnel</i>
Non-Police/City Social Services	<i>"Suggest block watch and meetings your neighbors – talk to others and see if they are experiencing similar things – talk to social service providers"- SPD Personnel</i> <i>"The crimes I see are results of people who otherwise are desperate and have a mental health issue, and they could really benefit, I think, from just having someone willing to hear them out or at least provide resources or support the idea of them going towards a place where they can receive medical management" - Community Member</i>
City Politics	<i>"We're in this mess and I blame it solely on our city council. They allow chop to happen. They disrespect our police department. You have to vote" - SPD Personnel</i> <i>"When we read these new articles or when city council votes, you know, they talk about falling crime, and I don't think we have falling crime. I think we have people who decided their voice doesn't matter" - Community Member</i>

At the end of each dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues. Among the ($n=35$) respondents who answered this question, a small number ($n=5$) responded from the South Precinct dialogues. The results from all participants and West Precinct participants suggest that participants largely gained what they had hoped to gain from the experience, felt safe engaging in the dialogue, would be interested in future dialogues, and were satisfied with the different aspects of the experience (length, technology, agenda, facilitation, participants, and overall experience).

2023 SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogue Post-Dialogue Survey ($n=5$)¹⁹ WEST PRECINCT			
Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped for from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	5	87.60	17.50
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	5	97.00	6.71
Did you participate in the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('23 Survey)	4	52.25	55.25

¹⁹ Results should be interpreted with recognition that only 5 West Precinct participants of the total 259 (129 community members and 130 police) dialogue participants completed the Post-Dialogue survey, and the results represent 10.6% of all West Precinct Community-Police Dialogue participants.

Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	5	99.00	2.24
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	5	95.00	11.18
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	5	70.60	22.27
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	5	91.00	13.42
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	5	86.40	15.31
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	4	98.25	3.50
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	5	924.80	11.01
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	5	92.40	11.24

2024 Seattle MCPP Community-Police Dialogue Results

As part of the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans, Community-Police Dialogues are held May through August between the October 15-November 30 annual survey administration period for the purpose of providing community members the opportunity to learn about the annual survey results and engage directly with precinct personnel. In 2024, 15 Community-Police Dialogues were held – 3 in each of the 5 SPD Precincts. Three West Precinct dialogues were conducted in 2024 on June 6 (Community Members = 12, Police = 8), July 8 (Community Members = 7, Police = 3), and August 26 (Community Members = 11, Police = 3). In all dialogues, the police representatives included West Precinct police personnel ranging from officers to command staff.

Top themes identified in the 2024 SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues for the West Precinct included: 1) Public Order Crime (Drugs, Prostitution, Trespassing, Graffiti, etc.), 2) Improving Communication, 3) Community Participation, 4) 911/Dispatch/Triage, and 5) Community Organizing. Public order crimes, including but not limited to drugs, prostitution, trespassing, and graffiti, fall within the discussion of concerns risen in community regarding these actions. Improving communication encompasses emphasizing discussion between community members with each other, as well as community members with police staff. Community participation focuses on how community members interact and participate within community activities and do engagement with others in their neighborhoods. 911, dispatch, and triage all fall under non-police responses to public safety concerns that are raised via community member reporting. Community organizing is a way that neighbors work together and create strategies to address their main concerns.

Selected comments from the 2024 West Precinct SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues reflecting key themes discussed	
Public Order Crime	<p><i>"If you go from 3rd down to 2nd and then 1st, you have to bob and weave between people who are sitting on the sidewalk doing drugs and buying and selling drugs and just being so loud and fighting and screaming. So, as I walk around the city, cause I do walk a lot, I don't see that [elsewhere]" - Community Member</i></p> <p><i>"We also see retail theft because that feeds the drug addiction, and so we see the retailers are getting their stuff stolen. Stuff is being sold on the streets, and then the drug dealers know that person has money, and will come out there to provides the drugs to somebody who has an addiction issue. And so we really look at disrupting that by focusing on the thefts and doing operations at retail" - SPD Personnel</i></p>
Improving Communication	<p><i>"I'm here because I want to learn about what's going on in the West Precinct, hearing directly from community members as well as law enforcement to help inform" - Community Member</i></p> <p><i>"What we're touching on here is that this [safety] problem is so complex, it's gonna require significantly more time, energy, and resources than just the police department can supply. And I'm on board with you. I think that we need to get everybody involved and sit in a room and don't leave until we have a solution" - SPD Personnel</i></p>
Community Participation	<p><i>"So we decided to really think about what are things we can do to better our neighborhood and better our community, that also fit that bill. So we walk twice a week, we have about 45 people now on our volunteer list" - Community Member</i></p> <p><i>"So if we see somebody who's looking at their phone, maybe needs directions, we try to make sure that we're helping them get where they want to go and providing any kind of ambassadorship from that perspective" - Community Member</i></p>
911/Dispatch/Triage	<p><i>"Don't feel bad about calling 911 about [drug crime] because that drives some of our intelligence that derives some of our work on the opioid stuff. I want to assure you this is not being ignored" - SPD Personnel</i></p> <p><i>"We have a deck. I go out on the deck because I can't sleep sometimes and I see drug deals all the time in neighborhood, and I don't report that because it doesn't seem as if, when I call, that 911 wants to take my call" - Community Member</i></p>
Community Organizing	<p><i>"I'm active in my own community, where I live to being an active person and going to their community councils every month, or going to whatever, you know, group task force or whatever is formed. People get burned out..." - SPD Personnel</i></p> <p><i>"We also really try to engage our business owners, so we have asked and invited them to come walk with us and then really looked at building relationships with our community service providers... We've had other officers that have been able to join us. The CARE team has joined us. The Mid Ambassadors come almost every Friday and walk with us, so it's been a really cool collaboration and opportunity to get to know, not just other residents, but also really build relationships across the community" - Community Member</i></p>

At the end of each dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues. Among the ($n=27$) respondents who answered this question, a small number ($n=3$) responded from the West Precinct dialogues. The results from all participants and West Precinct participants suggest that participants largely gained what they had hoped to gain from the experience, felt safe engaging in the dialogue, would be interested in future dialogues, and were satisfied with the different aspects of the experience (length, technology, agenda, facilitation, participants, and overall experience). However, in examining participants as compared to West Precinct participants, West participants rated the overall experience higher ($M=84.67\%$, $SD=19.86$) than the total number of participants from all 15 dialogues citywide ($M=77.96$, $SD=26.1$). However, most West Precinct participants indicated that they considered the dialogue a success ($M=97.00$, $SD=5.20$) and they would be interested in participating in a future dialogue ($M=96.66$, $SD=5.77$), and their ratings on these items were higher than those of all participants in all 15 of the dialogues citywide who rated the dialogue a success ($M=80.52$, $SD=24.1$) and said they would like to participate in the future ($M=94.85$, $SD=13.3$).

SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogue Post-Dialogue Survey ($n=3$) ²⁰			
WEST PRECINCT			
Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	3	75.00	43.30
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	3	81.33	26.50
Did you participate in the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('23 Survey)	3	48.33	46.52
Did you read the results of the 2023 Seattle Public Safety Survey?	3	62.00	52.82
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	3	96.66	5.77
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	3	97.00	5.20
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	3	87.33	14.19
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	3	94.67	5.51
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	3	77.00	31.24

²⁰ Results should be interpreted with recognition that only 44 of the total 241 (154 community members and 87 police) dialogue participants completed the Post-Dialogue survey, and the results represent 6.8% of all West Precinct Community-Police Dialogue participants.

How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	3	97.67	4.04
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	2	97.50	3.54
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	3	84.67	19.86

DISCUSSION

Results from the 2023 and 2024 Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community-Police Dialogues responses reveals that top public safety concerns for CID are:

Key Takeaways

Crime Trends

- Crime trends in Little Saigon increased over the two year study period with a monthly average of 68.8 offenses during 2023, increasing to 94.7 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 81.8 offenses.
 - Person Offenses remained stable over the two-year study period.
 - Property offenses slowly increased over the two-year period. The monthly average was 25.6 offenses during 2023, and 28.8 during 2024. The average over the full two-year period was 27.2 offenses
 - Society Offenses increased over the two-year period from a monthly average of 11.8 to 18 offenses.
 - Approximately 2 out of 3 offenses in Little Saigon occur in the vicinity of three street segments and 65.1% of all offenses in Little Saigon occurred in the six hotspot locations.
- Little Saigon hotspots show high concentration of offenses in six hotspots, with one hotspot (12th Street Corridor) showing the highest concentration of offenses.
 - The two-block **12th Street corridor** (from Jackson to Weller) accounts for 29.3% of all offenses in Little Saigon over the two-year study period. The increase is being driven primarily by society offenses.
 - The **Lane Street** segment accounts for 9.9% of all offenses in Little Saigon over the two-year period with a decline from 2023 to 2024.
 - The two-block **10th Street** corridor (from Jackson to Weller) accounts for 9.2% of all offenses in Little Saigon over the two-year period with a stable overall trend.
 - The remaining three hot spot locations are all associated with assisted housing and collectively account for 328 (16.7%) of all offenses in Little Saigon. The **1029 Jackson** location accounts for 148 (7.5%) of all offenses; the **501 Rainier** location accounts for 125 (6.4%) of all offenses; and the **1253 Jackson** location accounts for 55 (2.8%) of all offenses. The trends at these locations appear stable.

Community Perceptions

- In 2023, 425 respondents (of the total 11,151) indicated they lived and/or work in Chinatown/International District.
- The Top Public Safety Concerns in the Chinatown/International District in **2023** were: **Drugs and Alcohol, Police Capacity, Traffic Safety, Homelessness, and Property Crime.**
- The most prominent themes in 2023 identified in narrative comments were **Public Order Crimes, Traffic Safety concerns, Property Crime, Community Capacity, and Support for SPD.**
- The Top Public Safety Concerns in the Chinatown/International District in **2024** were: **Drugs & Alcohol, Property Crime, Police Capacity, and Violent Crime.**
- Responses in 2023 on the public safety-related quality of life scales show ratings of 42.4-Police Legitimacy, 42.4-social cohesion, Informal Social Control-43.0, Social Disorganization-45.6, and Fear of Crime-44.4 (35.3-Day, 53.5-Night).
- The most prominent themes in 2023 identified in narrative comments were **Public Order Crimes, Traffic Safety concerns, Property Crime, Community Capacity, and Support for SPD.**
- In 2024, 130 respondents (of the total 7,549) indicated they lived and/or work in Chinatown/International District.
- The Top Public Safety Concerns in the Chinatown/International District in **2024** were: **Drugs and Alcohol, Property Crime, Police Capacity, Violent Crime, and Traffic Safety.**
- The most prominent themes in 2024 identified in narrative comments were **Public Order Crime, Property Crime, Seattle is a Safe City, Physical Infrastructure/Neglect of the City, and Traffic Safety/Violent Crime** (tied).
- Responses in 2024 on the public safety-related quality of life scales show ratings of 42.4-Police Legitimacy, 42.4-social cohesion, Informal Social Control-43.0, Social Disorganization-45.6, and Fear of Crime-44.4 (35.3-Day, 53.5-Night).
- Public safety-related quality of life scale ratings show that Chinatown/International District has the highest rating of all micro-communities in the West precinct on police legitimacy, fear of crime, social disorganization and the second lowest rating (next to downtown/commercial district) on social cohesion, and the lowest rating of all West micro-communities on informal social control.
- From 2023 to 2024, police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, and social disorganization increased while informal social control decreased in Chinatown/International District. These ratings are distinct compared to the West Precinct as a whole and to other precincts and micro-communities with respect to the increase in fear of crime and social disorganization.
- Qualitative data from the narrative comments and community-police dialogues over the two year study period reflect community perception of fear of crime, lawlessness, concerns about open-air drug use and overall public disorder, and need for police and policy to address crime and public safety.

The use of crime prevention and community perception data to understand the impact of crime prevention efforts in the Little Saigon/CID micro-community/neighborhood offers a pilot example of how data on crime and community perceptions of crime on crime and public safety-related

neighborhood quality of life elements– police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control, social disorganization, and fear of crime. can be used to measure the impact of crime prevention efforts over time at the micro-community/neighborhood level.

Little Saigon, like Rainier Beach, is a micro-community that has historically and recently been identified as a neighborhood that is characterized by crime concentration. Understanding how crime and community perceptions of crime are impacted by place-based crime prevention efforts in these communities is important in determining the effect of city and community public safety interventions. Both Rainier Beach and CID offer the city a model of how place-based community-involved collaborative crime prevention efforts impact crime and public safety-related quality of life elements at the neighborhood, precinct, and city levels.

Seattle is fortunate to have the SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans comprised of the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community-Police Dialogues that has systematically collected quantitative and qualitative community perception data that can be used in conjunction with Seattle Police crime data to understand the ongoing impact of crime prevention efforts. The public-facing SPD MCPP website allows community members to see the results of the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and the Community-Police Dialogues. The SPD MCPP website is a tool that can be used to improve public safety at the neighborhood level through information sharing that helps to better understand how crime and community perceptions of crime are related to quality of life in Seattle neighborhoods. The MCPP Little Saigon Evaluation and the Rainier Beach ABSPY Evaluation offer examples that can be implemented in all of Seattle’s 58 micro-communities to better understand and improve public safety.²¹

The crime concerns identified in Little Saigon/CID – Drug and Alcohol and Public Order Crime coupled with the rising crime, particularly society crimes and the concentration of crime in six hotspot locations, with almost a third of all crime in the neighborhood occurring in one of the six locations offers data to support ongoing and focused attention at the identified hotspots as well as efforts to improve community ratings on public safety quality of life elements, in particular social cohesion and informal social control that has historically been associated with decrease in fear of crime.²²

Recommendations for 2025

- Continued implementation of crime prevention efforts, and improved coordination of effort among city departments, community representatives, and researchers.
- Presentation of the crime prevention and community perception data for Little Saigon/Chinatown International District on the SPD MCPP website as an example of how data on crime and community perceptions of crime at the micro-community/neighborhood level can be used to measure the impact of crime prevention efforts.

²¹ The Rainier Beach ABSPY Evaluation is also conducted in collaboration with the Seattle University Crime and Justice Research Center and the Seattle Police Department’s Micro-Community Policing Plans.

²² [Weisburd et. al., \(2024\). “It’s Not as Bad as People Think the Place Is” The Potential for Informal Social Control at Crime Hot Spots. The Manhattan Institute.](#)

- Expanded outreach to invite those who live and/or work in CID to complete the Seattle Public Safety Survey and participate in the MCPP Community-Police Dialogues.
- Attention to public safety-related quality of life elements in Little Saigon to examine how improvements can be made to increase police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control and decrease social disorganization and fear of crime in ways that make the community safer in terms of lowered crime incidents and the community feel safer in terms of increased quality of life.

Concluding Comments

Analysis of the crime data in Little Saigon and community perception data from CID provide a framework to show the state of crime and crime perceptions in Little Saigon/CID micro-community as crime prevention efforts continue to be employed to address public safety issues. Crime continues to increase in Little Saigon and crime perceptions show that people who live and/or work in Little Saigon/CID have distinct concerns about drugs and alcohol and public order crime and that police legitimacy ratings have risen in the last year. Fear of crime and social disorganization are higher in the CID than in other West Precinct micro-communities, while social cohesion and informal social control are lower than in other neighborhoods. The crime concerns identified in Little Saigon/CID – Drug and Alcohol and Public Order Crime coupled with the rising crime, particularly society crimes and the concentration of crime in six hotspot locations, with almost a third of all crime in the neighborhood occurring in one of the six locations offers data to support ongoing and focused attention at the identified hotspots as well as efforts to improve community ratings on public safety quality of life elements, in particular social cohesion and informal social control that has historically been associated with decrease in fear of crime. The crime prevention efforts in Little Saigon/Chinatown/International District and Rainier Beach, and the measurement of the impact of these efforts on crime and community perceptions of crime as measured through the Seattle Police Department’s Micro-Community Policing Plans offer a model that can be expanded to other neighborhoods in Seattle and other cities and jurisdictions to connect data to theory and practice to improve neighborhood-based police-community engagement and increase public safety.

APPENDIX

Seattle Public Safety Survey

Q1 Your participation in this survey is important. Your answers will allow the City of Seattle to determine what safety and security concerns are a priority in your neighborhood. The results of the survey will be reported to the Seattle Police Department. No identifying information is needed for your participation in this survey and your responses are confidential. It is estimated that it will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. By continuing forward, you are acknowledging that you are 18 years of age or older, live and/or work in the city of Seattle, and agree to participate in the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

- ☐ I agree to take the survey (1)
- ☐ I do not agree to take the survey (2)

Q2 Do you live and/or work in Seattle?

- ☐ I live and work in Seattle (1)
- ☐ I live in Seattle (2)
- ☐ I work in Seattle (3)
- ☐ I neither live nor work in Seattle (4)

Skip To: End of Survey If Do you live and/or work in Seattle? = I neither live nor work in Seattle

Q3 How old are you? (Please respond with your numeric age, e.g. 21 or 73)

Q4 Do you identify as an ethnic Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q5 Which race(s) do you identify yourself with? Select all that apply.

- ☐ African American/Black (1)
- ☐ Alaska Native (2)
- ☐ American Indian (3)
- ☐ Asian (4)
- ☐ Caucasian/White (5)
- ☐ Native Hawaiian (including Pacific Islander) (6)
- ☐ Other (7) _____

Q7 With which gender do you identify? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Woman (1)
 - ☐ Man (2)
 - ☐ Non-Binary (7)
 - ☐ Transgender (3)
 - ☐ I do not identify with a gender category (5)
 - ☐ If you do not identify with any of the listed categories, please indicate with which gender(s) you identify (4)
-

Q8 What is your current marital status?

- ☐ Single (1)
- ☐ Married/Domestic partnership (2)
- ☐ Separated (3)
- ☐ Divorced (4)
- ☐ Widowed (5)

Q9 What is your highest level of education?

- ☐ No high school diploma (1)
- ☐ High school diploma or equivalent (e.g. GED) (2)
- ☐ Some college (3)
- ☐ Associate's degree (4)
- ☐ Bachelor's degree (5)
- ☐ Graduate degree (6)

Q10 What is your current employment status? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Employed (1)
- ☐ Self-employed (2)
- ☐ Unemployed - looking for work (3)

- ☐ Unemployed - currently not looking for work (4)
- ☐ Student (5)
- ☐ Military (6)
- ☐ Retired (7)
- ☐ Unable to work (8)

Q11 What is your annual household income?

- ☐ Less than \$20,000 (1)
- ☐ \$20,000 - \$39,999 (2)
- ☐ \$40,000 - \$59,999 (3)
- ☐ \$60,000 - \$79,999 (4)
- ☐ \$80,000 - \$99,999 (5)
- ☐ \$100,000 - \$119,999 (6)
- ☐ \$120,000 - \$139,999 (7)
- ☐ \$140,000 - \$159,999 (8)
- ☐ \$160,000 - \$179,999 (9)
- ☐ \$180,000 - \$199,999 (10)
- ☐ \$200,000 - \$299,999 (11)
- ☐ \$300,000 - \$399,999 (12)
- ☐ \$400,000 - \$499,999 (13)
- ☐ \$500,000 or more (14)

Q120 Over the last year have you been living in stable housing that you own, rent, or stay in as part of a household?

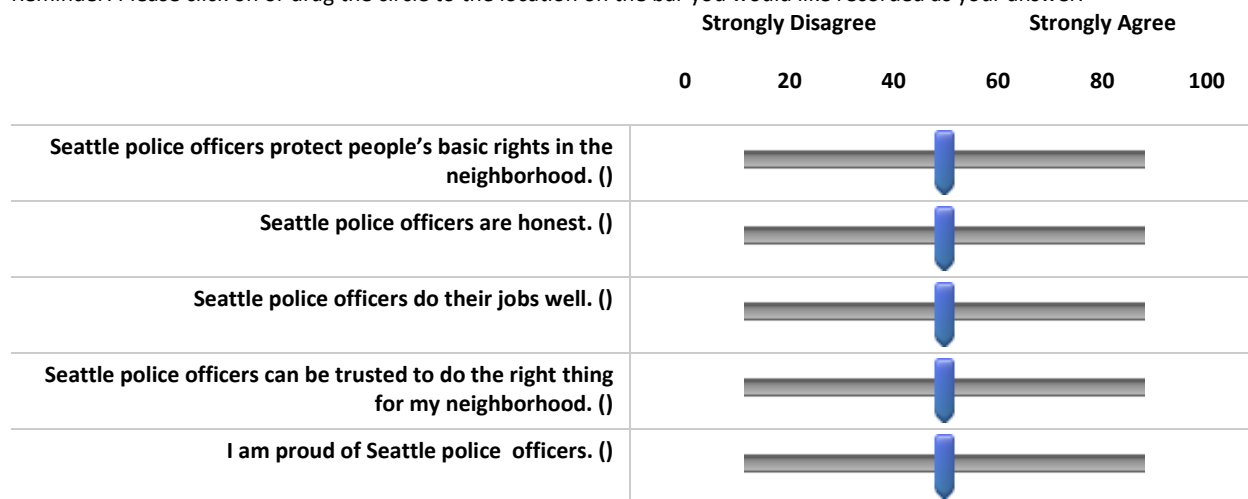
- ☐ Yes, for the entire last year (1)
- ☐ Yes, but only for part of the last year (2)
- ☐ No (3)

Q11 Important. For the next question, and all similar questions with sliding scales, your responses will not be recorded unless you click on the bar or drag the red circle to the location on the bar where you would like your answer recorded.

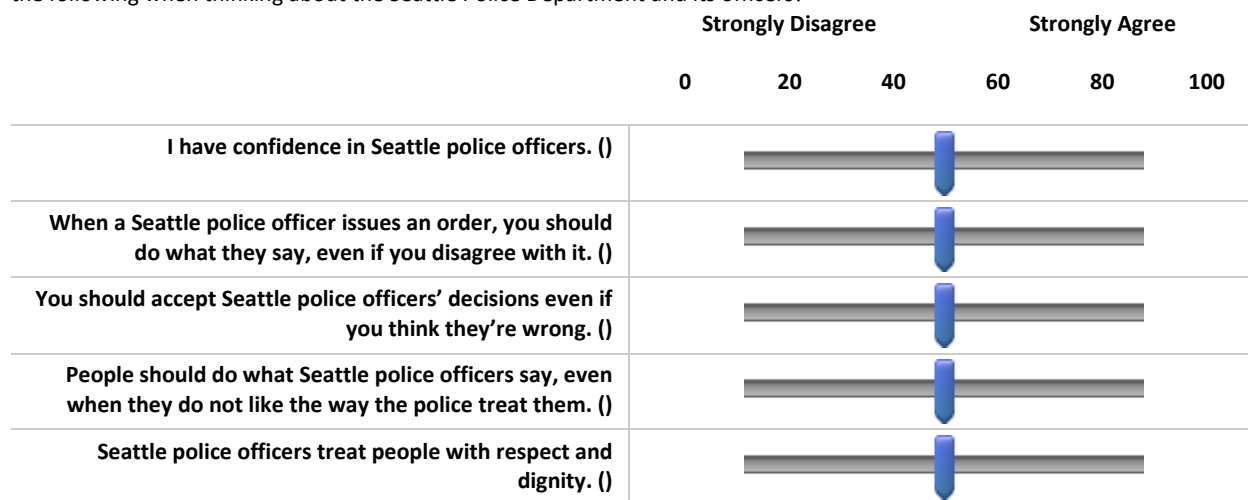
Q12

On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

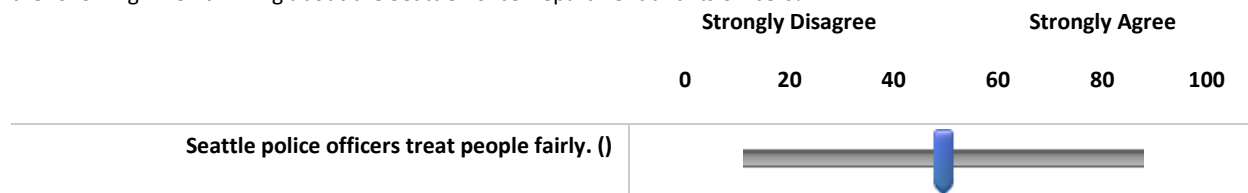
Reminder: Please click on or drag the circle to the location on the bar you would like recorded as your answer.

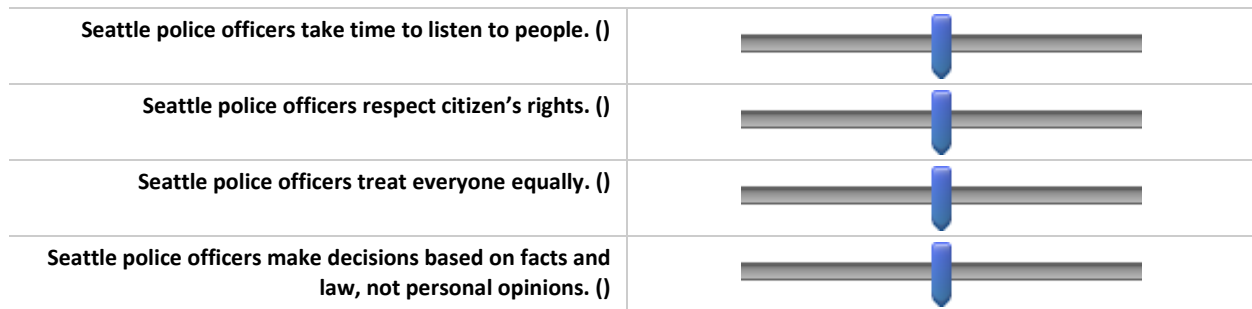


Q13 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

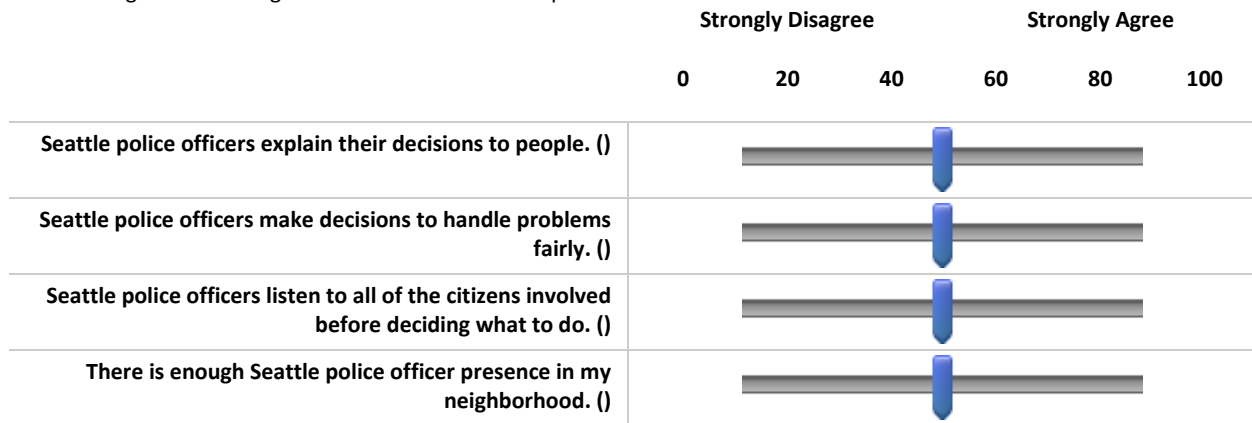


Q14 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?





Q15 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

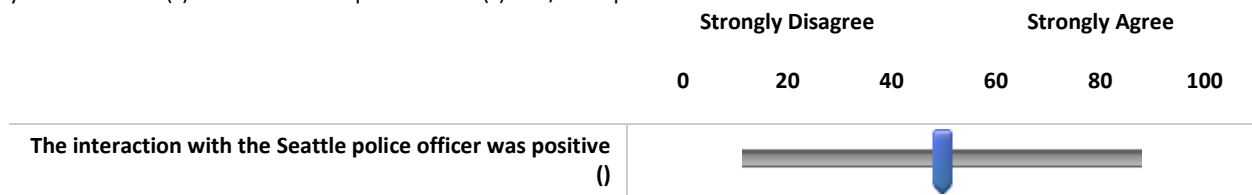


Q16 In the last year, have you interacted with a Seattle police officer?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Skip To: Q18 If In the last year, have you interacted with a Seattle police officer? = No

Q17 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree that your interaction(s) with the Seattle police officer(s) was/were positive?

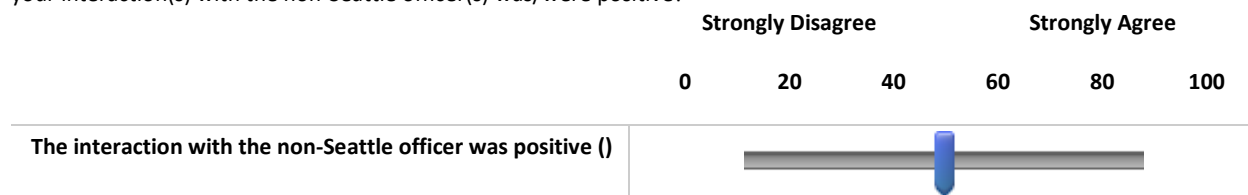


Q18 In the last year, have you interacted with another law enforcement officer who was not from the Seattle Police Department?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Skip To: Q20 If In the last year, have you interacted with another law enforcement officer who was not from the S... = No

Q19 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree that your interaction(s) with the non-Seattle officer(s) was/were positive?



Q20 In the last year, have you been a victim of the following?

	Yes and I reported it. (2)	Yes and I did not report it. (3)	No, but someone I know was. (4)	No (1)
Someone entered your house without permission to steal or damage something. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone stole your car or other motorized vehicle. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone destroyed or damaged property of yours. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone stole property of yours outside your home. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone used threats, force, or deceit to take your property. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q21 In the last year, have you been a victim of the following?

	Yes and I reported it. (2)	Yes and I did not report it. (3)	No, but someone I know was. (4)	No (1)
Someone physically attacked you outside your home. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone threatened you outside your home. (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone sexually assaulted you outside your home. (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Someone physically assaulted you within your home. (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Someone sexually assaulted you within your home. (10)

☐☐☐☐

Display This Question:

If In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? = Yes and I did not report it.

Or In the last year, have you been a victim of the following? = Yes and I did not report it.

Q22 Why did you not report your victimization? Select all that apply.

☐

I don't trust the police. (1)

☐

I don't think the police could do anything about it. (2)

☐

I don't think the police want to do anything about it. (3)

☐

I don't think the police care. (4)

☐

Police officers don't speak my language. (5)

☐

It's a private matter. (6)

☐

I am worried about my immigration status, so I avoid contact with authorities. (7)

☐

I fear that my family would feel embarrassed. (8)

☐

It's too much time and trouble to report. (9)

☐

The incident was not important. (10)

☐

I don't want to get the offender in trouble. (11)

☐

I am worried that the offender would retaliate against me. (12)

☐

Other (13) _____

Q23 If you were a victim of a crime in the future, would you report it to law enforcement?

☐

Yes (1)

☐

No (2)

Display This Question:

If If you were a victim of a crime in the future, would you report it to law enforcement? = No

Q24 Why would you not report your victimization? Select all that apply.

- ☐ I don't trust the police. (1)
- ☐ I don't think the police could do anything about it. (2)
- ☐ I don't think the police want to do anything about it. (3)
- ☐ I don't think the police care. (4)
- ☐ Police officers don't speak my language. (5)
- ☐ It's a private matter. (6)
- ☐ I am worried about my immigration status, so I avoid getting in contact with authorities. (7)
- ☐ I fear that my family would feel embarrassed. (8)
- ☐ It's too much time and trouble to report. (9)
- ☐ The incident was not important. (10)
- ☐ I don't want to get the offender in trouble. (11)
- ☐ I am worried that the offender would retaliate against me. (12)
- ☐ Other (13) _____

Q25

Please select the neighborhood that most closely represents where you live and/or work. If you do not know which neighborhood you live in, please enter your street address **here** (City, State and Zip Code information are not needed) and choose the neighborhood listed next to **MCPP**:

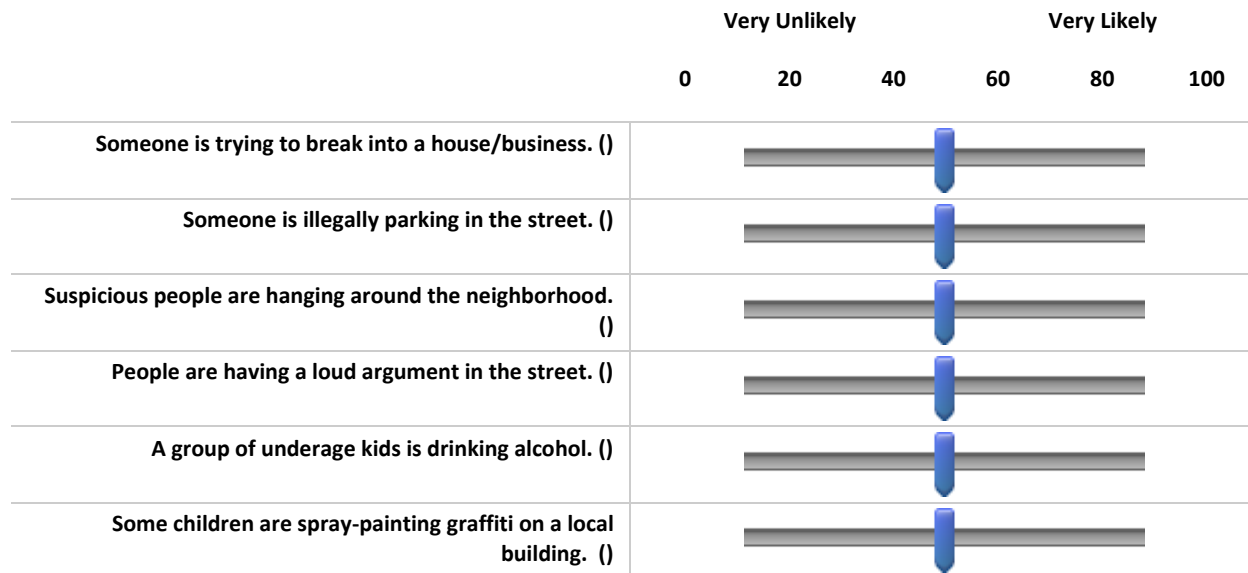
If you both live and work in Seattle, please select the neighborhood for which you are most interested in providing feedback on public safety issues. Think about this neighborhood as you complete the rest of the survey.

▼ Alaska Junction (2) ... Wallingford (66)

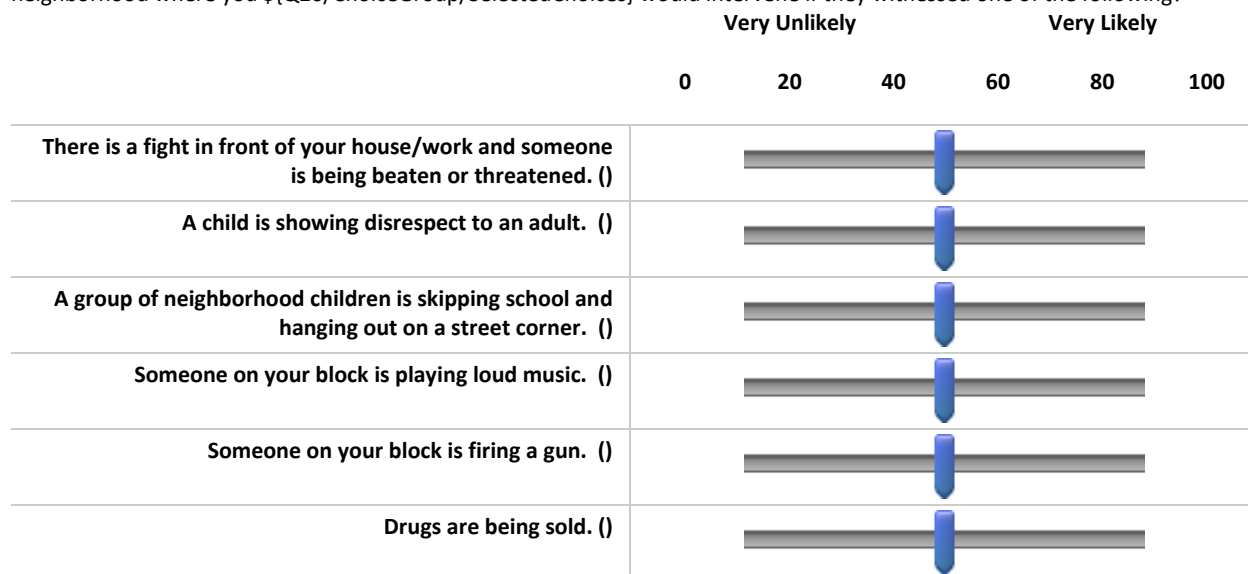
Q26 The neighborhood that I selected to provide safety and security information on is the neighborhood where I...

- ☐ live (1)
- ☐ work (2)
- ☐ live and work (3)

Q27 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very unlikely and 100 being very likely, how likely is it that someone in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices} would intervene if they would witness one of the following?

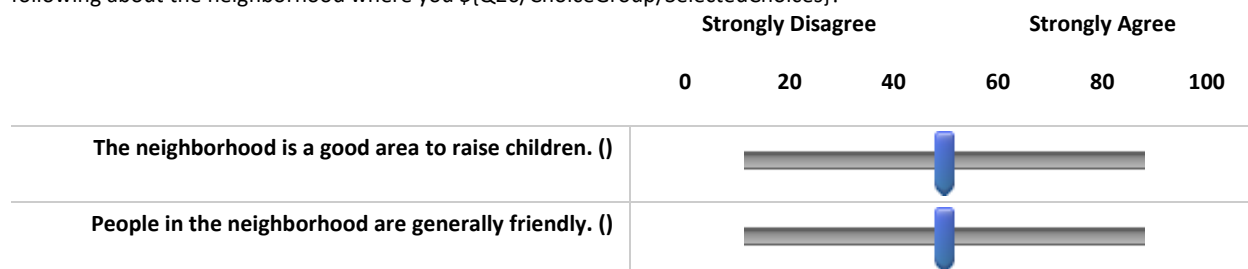


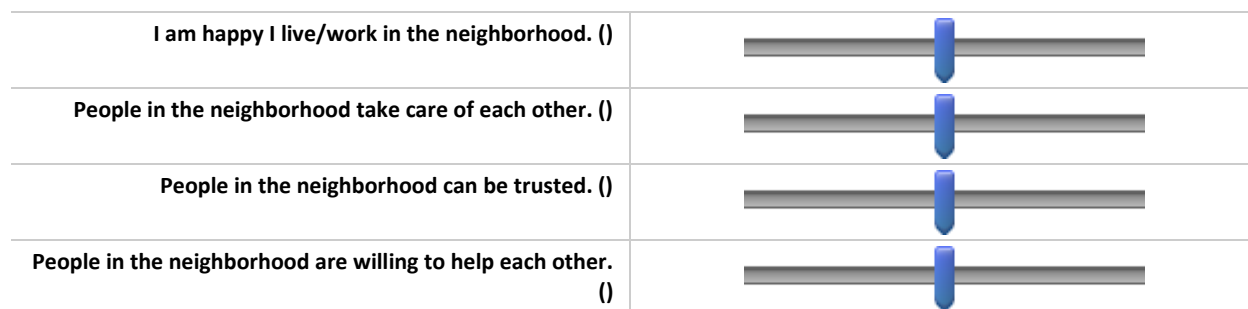
Q28 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very unlikely and 100 being very likely, how likely is it that someone in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices} would intervene if they witnessed one of the following?



Q29

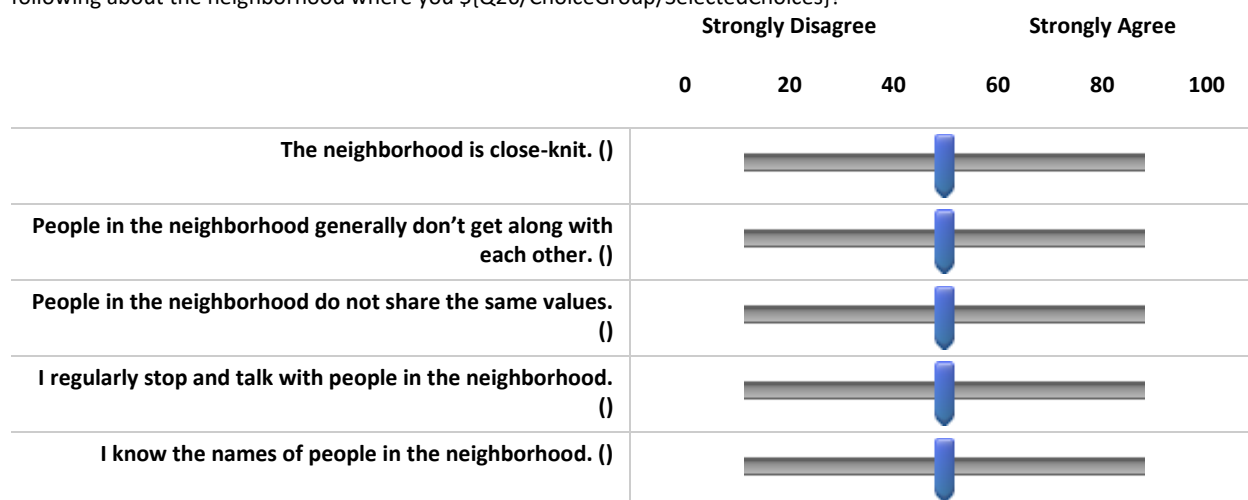
On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?





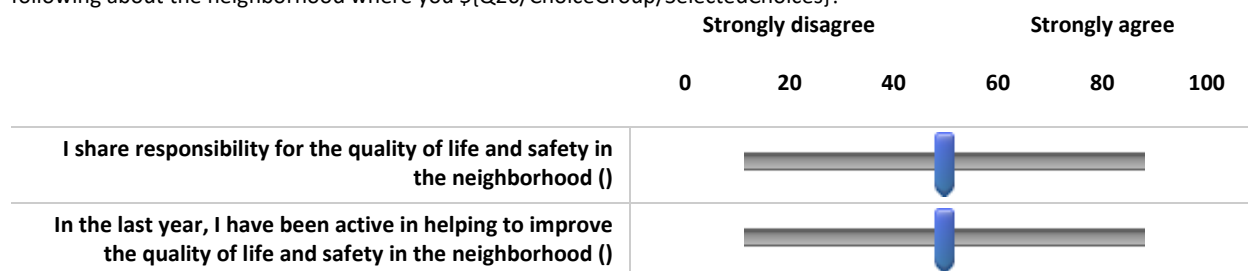
Q30

On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?

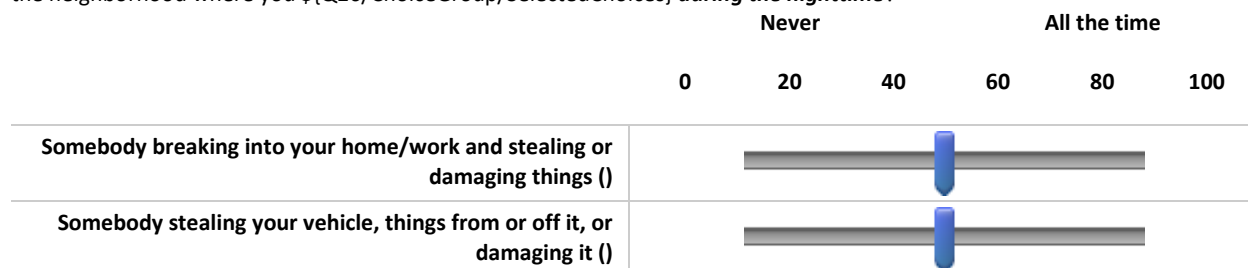


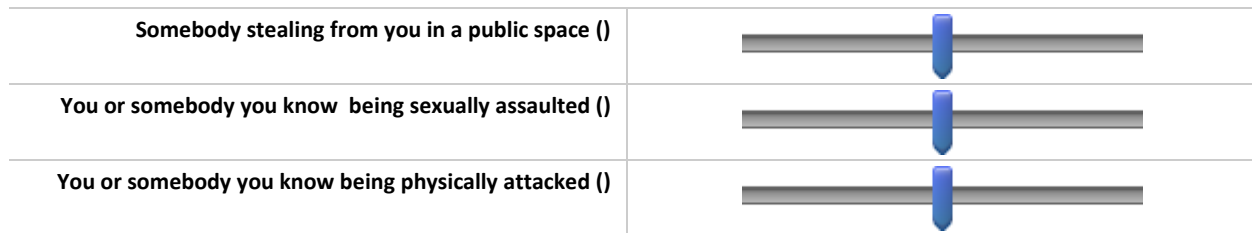
Q31

On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?

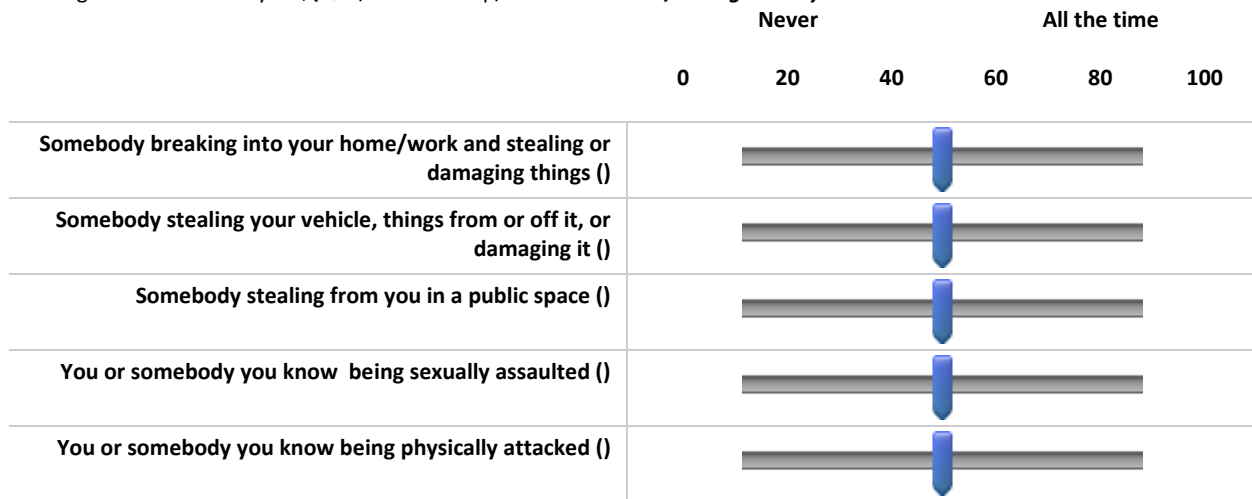


Q32 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often have you worried about the following in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices} *during the nighttime*?

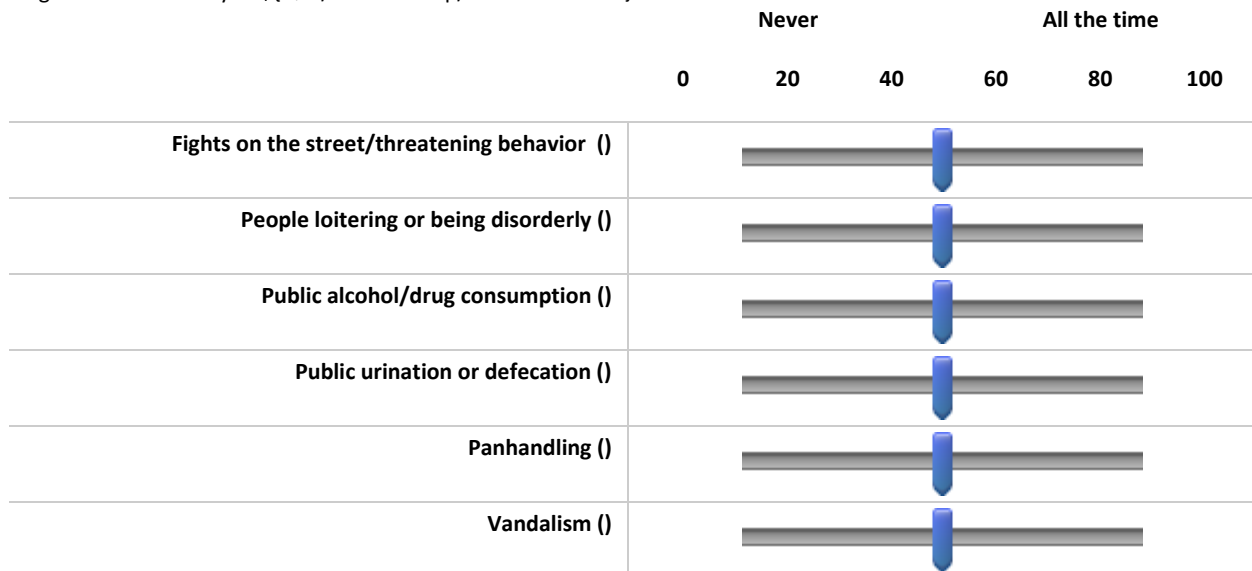




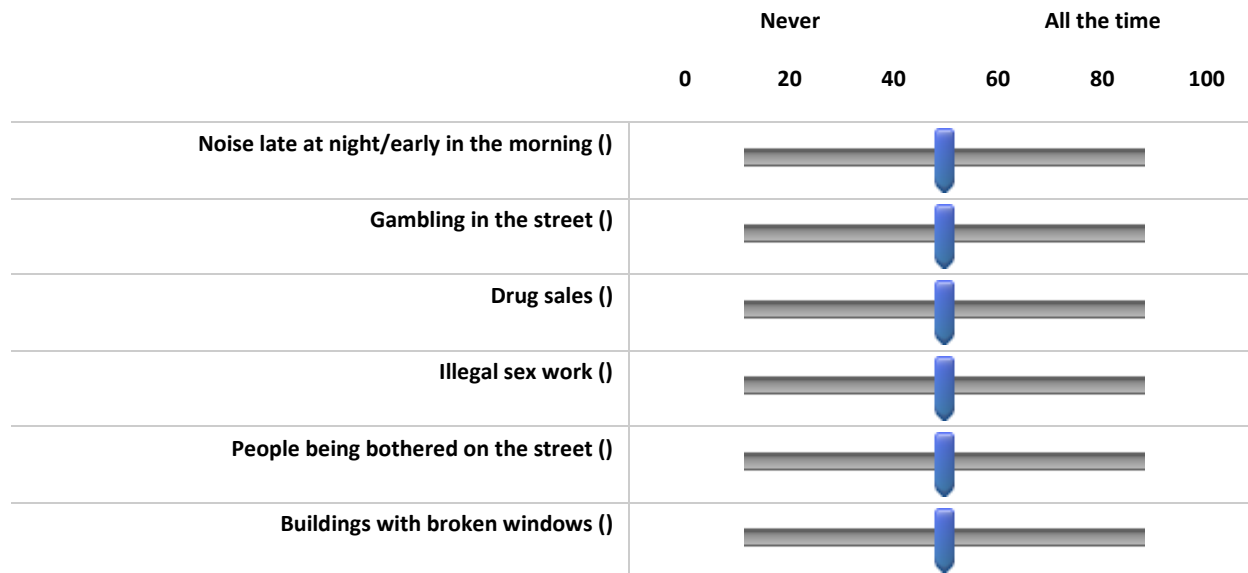
Q33 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often have you worried about the following in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices} **during the daytime?**



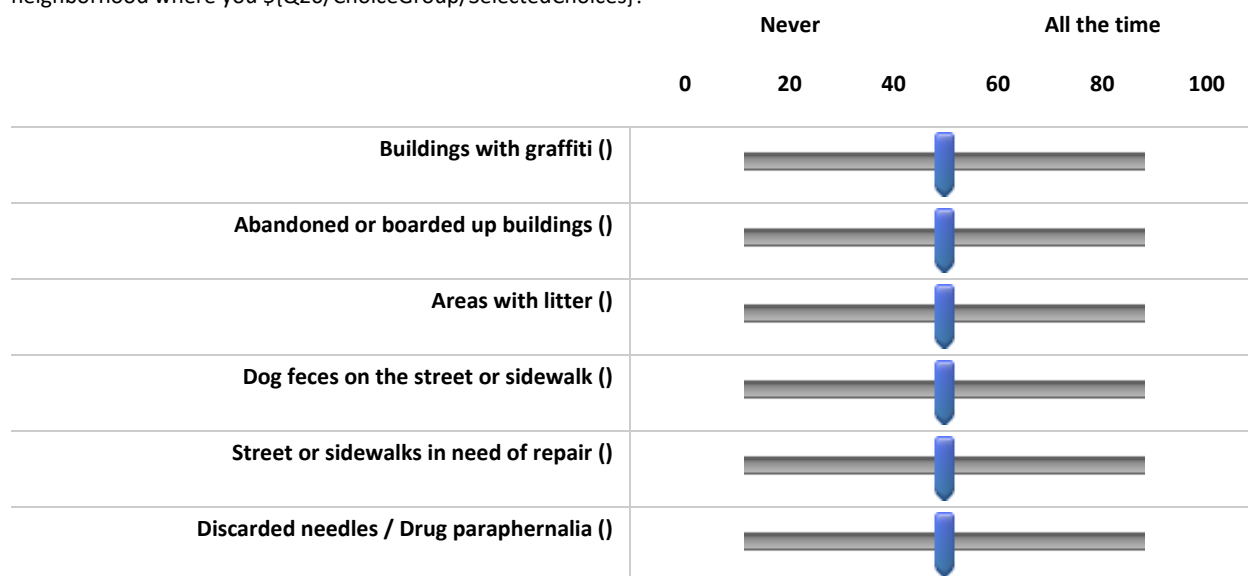
Q34 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?



Q35 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you \${Q26/ChoiceGroup/SelectedChoices}?



Q36 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you live?



Q37 Have you ever done the following?

	Yes, in the last year (1)	Yes, but not in the last year (2)	No (3)
Attended a neighborhood watch meeting (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Installed a security system or camera (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Installed an alarm or other security device in your car (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Had police complete a home / business security check (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have a guard dog (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Engraved identification numbers on your property (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Removed visible items from your vehicle to keep them safe from car prowlers (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q38 Has the respondent ever done the following?

	Yes, in the last year (1)	Yes, but not in the last year (2)	No (3)
Installed extra locks on windows or doors (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have a weapon inside the home for protection (e.g. knife, pepper spray, firearm) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Carry a weapon on your person for protection (e.g. knife, pepper spray, firearm) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Added outside / automatic lighting (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Went out of your way to park in a secure location (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walked / biked out of your way to avoid unsafe areas in your neighborhood (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drove out of your way to avoid unsafe areas in your neighborhood (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q39 What, if any, are current **Public Order Crime / Civility** concerns in the neighborhood where you live? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Aggressive panhandling (83)
- ☐ Car/RV camping (84)
- ☐ Civility issues - general (e.g. public urination, noise, large groups, disorderly behavior) (85)

- ☐ Dogs off-leash (86)
- ☐ Graffiti (87)
- ☐ Homeless encampments (non-regulated) (88)
- ☐ Illegal sex work (89)
- ☐ Illegal street vending (90)
- ☐ Indecent exposure (91)
- ☐ Littering/dumping (92)
- ☐ Loitering (93)
- ☐ Noise levels (94)
- ☐ Public intoxication (95)
- ☐ Soliciting (96)
- ☐ Squatting (97)
- ☐ Crowd Behavior (98)
- ☐ Fireworks (99)
- ☐ Disorderly Behavior (100)
- ☐ Issues in the Parks (101)
- ☐ Transient Camps (102)
- ☐ Trespassing (108)
- ☐ Dogs on the Beach (103)
- ☐ Public Order Crime – general (104)
- ☐ Drug use in public (105)

- ☐ Drug houses (106)
- ☐ Open air drug markets (107)
- ☐ Marijuana use in public (109)
- ☐ Alcohol use in public (110)
- ☐ Discarded needles / Drug paraphernalia (111)

Q40 What, if any, are current **Violent Crime / Property Crime** concerns in the neighborhood where you live? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Assault (108)
- ☐ Domestic violence (109)
- ☐ Gang activity (110)
- ☐ Gun violence (111)
- ☐ Homicide (112)
- ☐ Robbery (113)
- ☐ Sexual assault (114)
- ☐ Shots fired (115)
- ☐ Violent crime - general (116)
- ☐ Auto theft (117)
- ☐ Bicycle safety (118)
- ☐ Car prowls (something stolen from within your car) (119)
- ☐ Commercial burglary (120)
- ☐ Property crime – general (121)
- ☐ Property damage (122)

- ☐ Residential burglary (123)
- ☐ Theft (124)
- ☐ Vandalism (126)
- ☐ Non-residential property crime (127)

Q41 What, if any, are current **Seattle Police Department / Crime Prevention** concerns in the neighborhood where you live? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Delayed police response to emergency calls (128)
- ☐ Delayed police response to non-emergency calls (129)
- ☐ Delay in answering emergency calls (130)
- ☐ Delay in answering non-emergency calls (131)
- ☐ Inadequate police staffing (132)
- ☐ Issues with 9-1-1 dispatchers (133)
- ☐ Lack of crime prevention education (134)
- ☐ Lack of police follow-up (135)
- ☐ No block watch or safety related neighborhood group (136)
- ☐ Not enough police in the neighborhood (137)
- ☐ Not enough public safety resources in the neighborhood (138)
- ☐ Too many police in the neighborhood (139)

Q42 What, if any, are current **Traffic / Parking / Transit / Other** concerns in the neighborhood where you live? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Drag racing (140)
- ☐ Parking issues (141)
- ☐ Pedestrian safety (142)

- ☐ Safety issues at bus stops (143)
- ☐ Traffic safety (144)
- ☐ Unsafe driving / Speeding (145)
- ☐ Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness (146)
- ☐ Lack of resources related to social services (147)
- ☐ Sporting event issues (or other large events) (148)
- ☐ Youth intimidation or criminal activity (149)
- ☐ Problem/nuisance properties (150)
- ☐ General community safety and quality of life issues (151)
- ☐ Other (152) _____

Q43 From what sources do you obtain information about public safety and security issues in Seattle? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Community meetings (1)
- ☐ Community news sources (4)
- ☐ News - Internet (15)
- ☐ News - print (2)
- ☐ News - television (3)
- ☐ Seattle Police Department - Facebook (6)
- ☐ Seattle Police Department - online blotter (22)
- ☐ Seattle Police Department - Twitter (10)
- ☐ Seattle Police Department - website general (16)
- ☐ Seattle Police - Nextdoor.com (7)

☐

Social media - general (5)

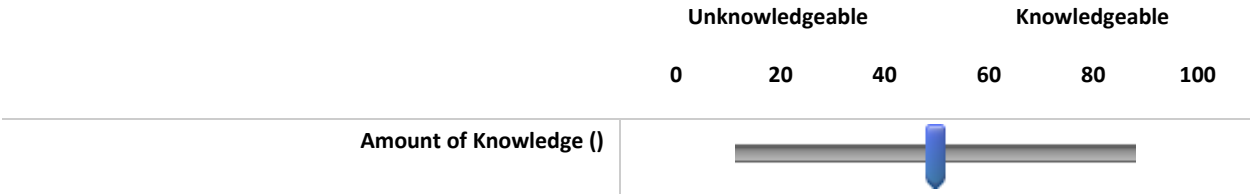
☐

Word of mouth (neighbors, family, friends) (8)

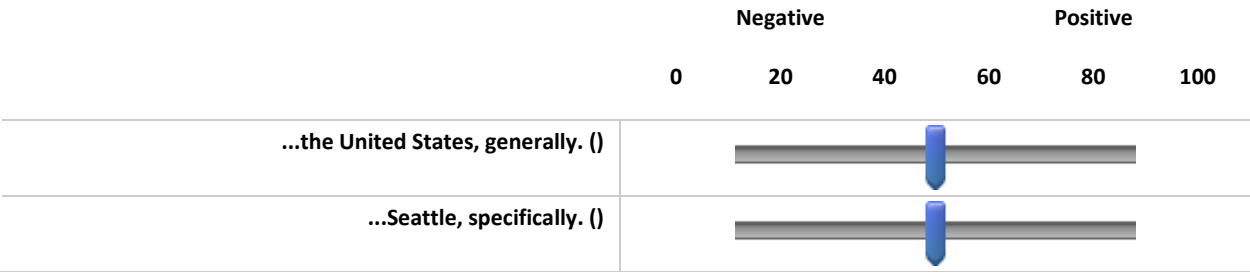
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Other (9) _____

Q49 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being extremely unknowledgeable and 100 being extremely knowledgeable, how knowledgeable are you about current national discussions on policing?



Q50 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very negative and 100 being very positive, how do you currently view policing and law enforcement in...



Q51 Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?

Q52 Thank you for your participation. For additional information on the Seattle Micro Community Policing Plan initiative, please visit <http://www.seattle.gov/seattle-police-department/mcpp>

