

East King Improvement District Initial Survey

Summary Findings

**Prepared for
East King Improvement District**

**Prepared by
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BACKGROUND

Background to EKID

The East King Improvement District (EKID) was established in the spring of 2004 as a non-profit organization focused on creating and maintaining a clean, safe and comfortable environment for both residents and businesses in the Southeast portion of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania.¹ The EKID seeks to strengthen neighborhoods through urban redevelopment, increase safety through a reduction in crime, and provide support for businesses that will enhance the community. In addition, the EKID strives to improve residents' perceptions of their neighborhood and create an environment that welcomes residents to take an active role in improving their community. Over time the EKID will also pursue increased home ownership and provide support for community education initiatives. EKID strives to ensure the sustainability of its goals.

The EKID is a subsidiary of Tabor Community Services and works in conjunction with the Housing Development Corporation, Inner City Group, The Lancaster Alliance, SACA Development Corporation, and Thaddeus Stevens College of Technology. Their collaborative efforts work to develop the Southeast portion of Lancaster City as a regional model of urban rejuvenation and community building.

Background to the Survey

The EKID collaborated with the Public Safety Research Institute (PSRI) to design a systematic assessment of the District. This assessment provides baseline information on residents' attitudes and opinions and informs the EKID of residents' perceptions of the region.

To accomplish this attitudinal assessment, the EKID and PSRI developed a phone survey for EKID residents (Appendix B). The interviewing was conducted in the fall of 2004, approximately six months after the EKID's inception. The goals of the survey included:

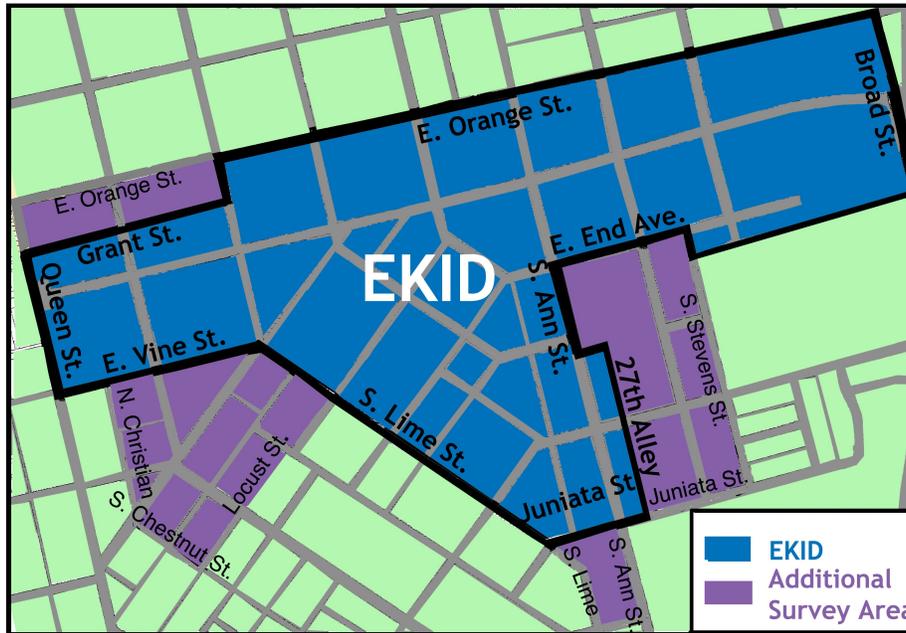
- Assessing residents' concerns about the neighborhood
- Determining residents' sentiment toward interaction with neighbors
- Measuring residents' attitudes of police behavior and service
- Assessing residents' perceptions of landlords and rental properties
- Gauging residents' knowledge of the EKID and its activities.

The phone survey was conducted over a three month period from October through December 2004 at the Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College (COR). Millersville University Sociology Students, who had received classroom training in survey methodology and interviewer training by COR, served as the interviewers.

¹ In May 2005, the EKID changed its name to the Historic East End (HEE). Because several survey questions refer to the EKID, the HEE will be referred to as the EKID for the purposes of this report.

Survey Area

In order to share survey findings with overlapping improvement areas, the EKID survey area extends slightly beyond the borders of the physical EKID area. Due to the small sample size, however, findings could not be presented for the EKID alone. Therefore, the data discussed in this report represents the entire EKID survey area, not the actual EKID. Throughout this report, unless otherwise specified, the use of “EKID” refers to the EKID survey area in its entirety.



East King Improvement District

Sampling

The sample was generated using a dual sample frame. The first sample frame, using Random Digit Dialing (RDD), produced randomly generated phone numbers with exchanges within the EKID survey area. Interviewers screened potential respondents by verifying residency within the EKID survey area and randomized the proper respondent from the household using the Last Birthday Method (LBM). The LBM requires that the respondent is the person in the household 18 years or older who last celebrated their birthday.

Due to the lengthy screening process required to isolate phone numbers within the survey area, a second sample frame of listed phone numbers was generated to ensure the phone number fell inside the EKID survey area. Duplicate phone numbers were removed, and the addresses of the phone numbers were verified prior to calling. Interviewers screened respondents using LBM. The dual frames resulted in 149 completed surveys.

EKID Profile

Before introducing the results of the EKID survey, a review of the 2000 United States Census will provide a profile of the EKID's diverse residents and a glimpse into their economic realities (see Appendix C for detailed census tables).

According to the 2000 United States Census data, the EKID houses approximately 9,000 residents, roughly 16% of the population of Lancaster City. These residents possess a broad range of social and economic characteristics. Similar to Lancaster City, about half of EKID residents are male (54%) and half are female (46%), and nearly one-third are under the age of eighteen (29%).

The EKID is an ethnically diverse area with half of all EKID residents (50%) identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino. The concentration of Hispanic and Latino residents in the EKID is considerably greater than for the city as a whole, where only about a third (30%) of residents are Hispanic or Latino. In terms of the EKID's racial make-up, nearly two fifths (38%) of residents are white, almost one quarter (23%) are black, and about one third (30%) identify as some other race. In comparison, the racial make-up of the city consists of three-fifths white (65%), less than one-fifth black (15%), and one fifth (20%) as some other race. Likely the high number of residents reporting being of some other race is partially a result of the separation of race and ethnicity questions, which removed Hispanic/Latino from the race categories.

The educational attainment and economic standing of EKID residents is disproportionately low. Nearly half of residents over twenty-five years of age (48%) have less than a high school diploma, more than double that of the whole city (22%). While nearly half of residents over sixteen are in the workforce (48%), one out of every ten residents in the workforce is unemployed (10%), slightly higher than the unemployment of the City (8%). Of city residents, only one fifth (21%) are below the poverty line, and the median household income is just under \$30,000. Disproportionately, a third of EKID residents (33%) are considered below the poverty line, with a median household income just below \$18,000. Over two-fifths of households (43%) have a child under the age of eighteen with children under eighteen making up about one third of the EKID's population (29%), similar to the City.

Of the EKID's available housing units, about nine out of ten units are occupied (89%). This is similar to Lancaster City. Of the occupied housing units in the EKID, only about one-third are owner occupied (30%), while the remainder is rented (70%). In contrast, about half of the housing units in the city are owner occupied (47%), and half are rented (53%). The median house value in the EKID is about \$68,000, slightly less than the City as whole, which has a median house value of about \$71,000. Despite many residents renting their home, EKID residents tend to have long terms of residency similar to residents of the city as a whole. About half of EKID residents (45%) and residents in the city as a whole (46%) over the age of five have resided in the same house since 1995.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The results of the survey are weighted to reflect the sampling probability of the dual frames. In addition, the results are weighted by both age and gender to reflect the demographics of the EKID survey area.

Before presenting the results of this survey, it is important to note two things. First, this survey measures residents' **perceptions** of their neighborhood, not objective conditions. Second, this report outlines the interrelationships among different issues measured by the survey; however, the **causes** of those phenomena cannot be determined.

Responses were compared for several categories of respondents including renters and owners and long-term residents (those residing in the EKID five or more years) and short-term residents (those residing in the EKID fewer than five years). Controlling for the presence of children, however, eliminated most of the differences between these groups. Therefore, where significant differences exist, the report includes comparisons between residents with children and those without children, rather than between renters and owners or long-term and short-term residents.

Familiarity with EKID

Almost two-fifths of residents (40%) heard of the EKID prior to taking the survey (Table 1). Fewer residents (21%) are aware that the EKID holds an office at 308 East King Street. Despite lack of awareness about EKID, a majority of residents (62%) are willing to work with the EKID to solve problems in their neighborhood.

Table 1: FAMILIARITY WITH EKID		
Before today, had you heard of the East King Improvement District?	Yes	40%
	No	60%
Were you aware that EKID has an office at 308 East King Street?	Yes	21%
	No	78%
Would you be willing to work with the EKID in order to solve a problem in the neighborhood?	Yes	62%
	No	23%
	Don't Know	15%

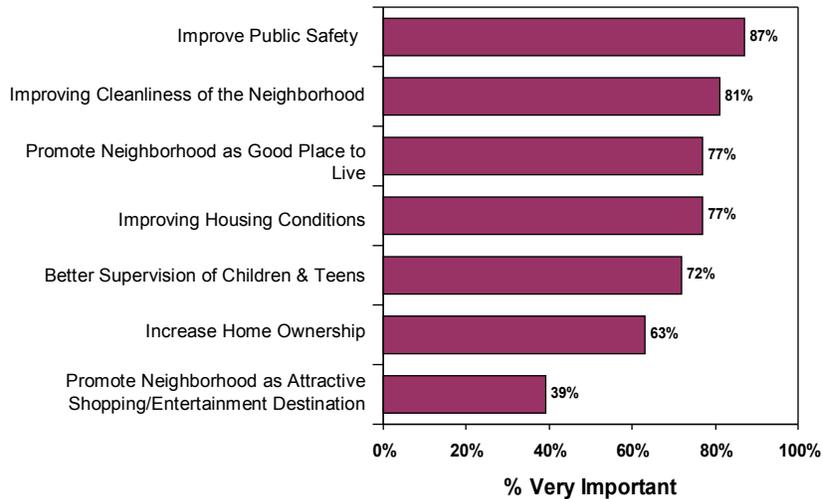
Neighborhood Goals

Residents evaluated seven neighborhood goals proposed by EKID. These seven goals include: improving public safety, improving the cleanliness of the neighborhood, promoting this neighborhood as a good place to live, improving housing conditions, better supervision of children and teens, increasing home ownership, and promoting the neighborhood as an attractive shopping and entertainment district.

Residents show the most support for improving public safety (87%), improving the cleanliness of the neighborhood (81%), and promoting the neighborhood as a good place to live (77%) (Figure 1). Notably, about one-third (31%) say promoting the neighborhood as an attractive shopping/entertainment destination is not an important goal.

In general, residents with children, and those without children agree upon the importance of issues regarding the supervision of children and housing conditions. A majority of residents with children (84%) and two thirds of those without (62%) found better supervision of teens and children to be very important. Also, most residents with children (85%) and almost three-quarters of those without children (70%) reported that improving housing conditions is very important.

Figure 1: EKID Neighborhood Goals, 2004

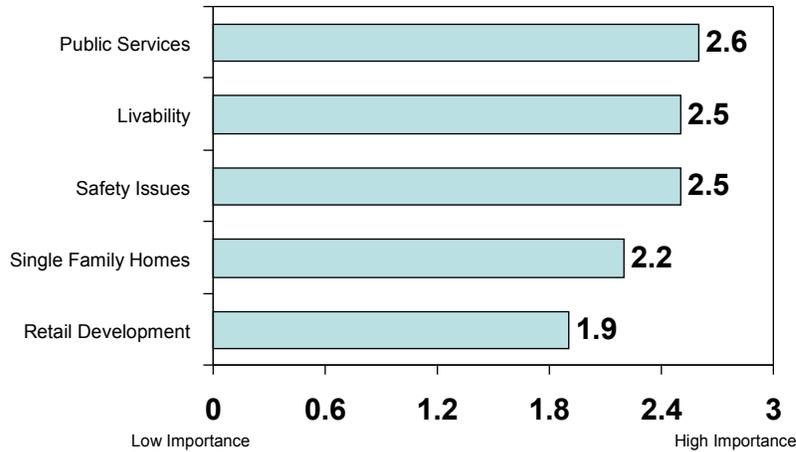


Neighborhood Changes

In addition to inquiring about broadly focused goals, the survey asked residents to rate the importance of twenty-five specific changes to their neighborhood. These twenty-five questions were combined into groups using factor analysis, a multivariate statistical process that groups items based on their internal consistency. This process suggested that the twenty-five items represent five broad categories of change: Public Service, Livability, Safety Issues, Single Family Homes, and Retail Development.

Residents place more emphasis on quality of life issues than on issues that affect them less directly, such as retail development issues. Residents rank public services, livability, and safety issues as more important for their neighborhood than single family homes and retail development (Figure 2). All EKID residents want the same things: to be safe, to have access to services, and to have things to do. The following sections discuss in greater detail the items contained in each factor.

Figure 2: Mean Level of Importance for Factors of Neighborhood Change, 2004

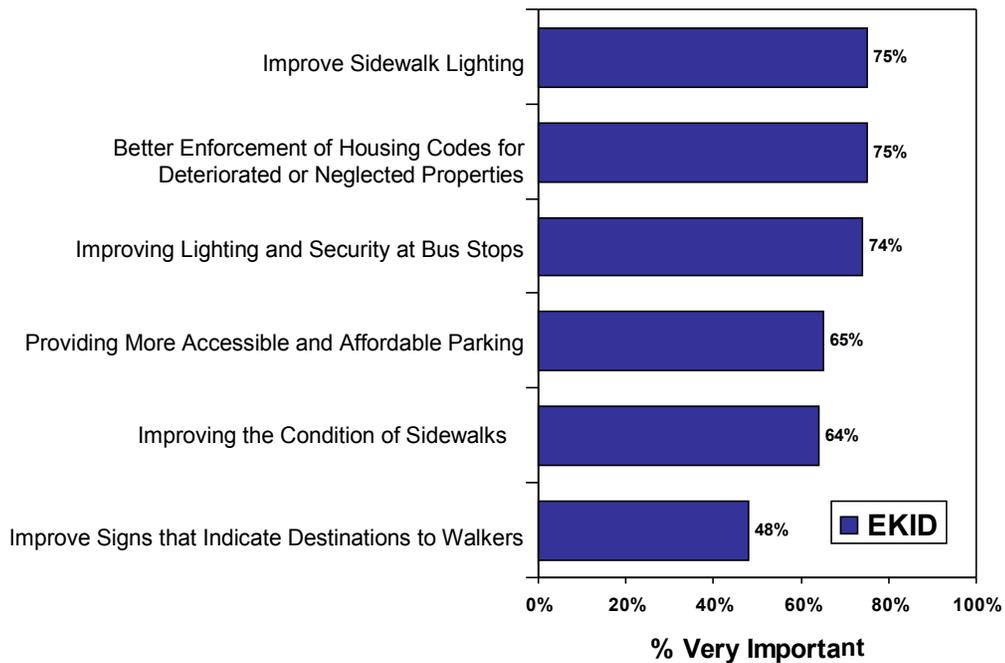


Public Services

Public service issues consist of seven questions pertaining to parking, trash collection, housing code enforcement, lighting, and sidewalk conditions. About a half or more of residents found these issues to be very important (Figure 2a).

Residents say sidewalk lighting and better enforcement of housing codes for deteriorated or neglected properties are the most important public services (75%). Improving signs that indicate directions to destinations for walkers is the lowest public service concern with about half (48%) of residents saying it is very important.

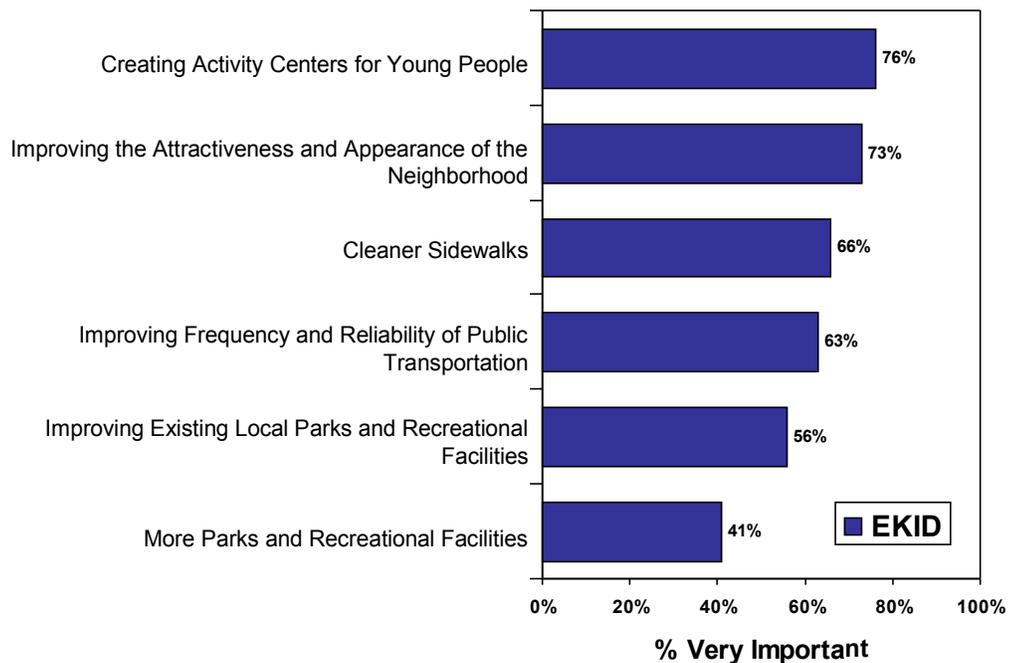
Figure 2a: Public Service, 2004



Livability Issues

Livability issues include six questions pertaining to neighborhood attractiveness, recreation and facilities, and reliability of public transportation. Among these issues, residents ranked creating activity centers for young people the highest, with three quarters of residents (76%) finding it very important (Figure 2b). About the same percentage of residents (73%) finds improving the neighborhood’s appearance and attractiveness very important. While less than half of residents (41%) felt creating more recreational facilities was very important, slightly over half (56%) felt improving *existing* local parks and recreational facilities was very important.

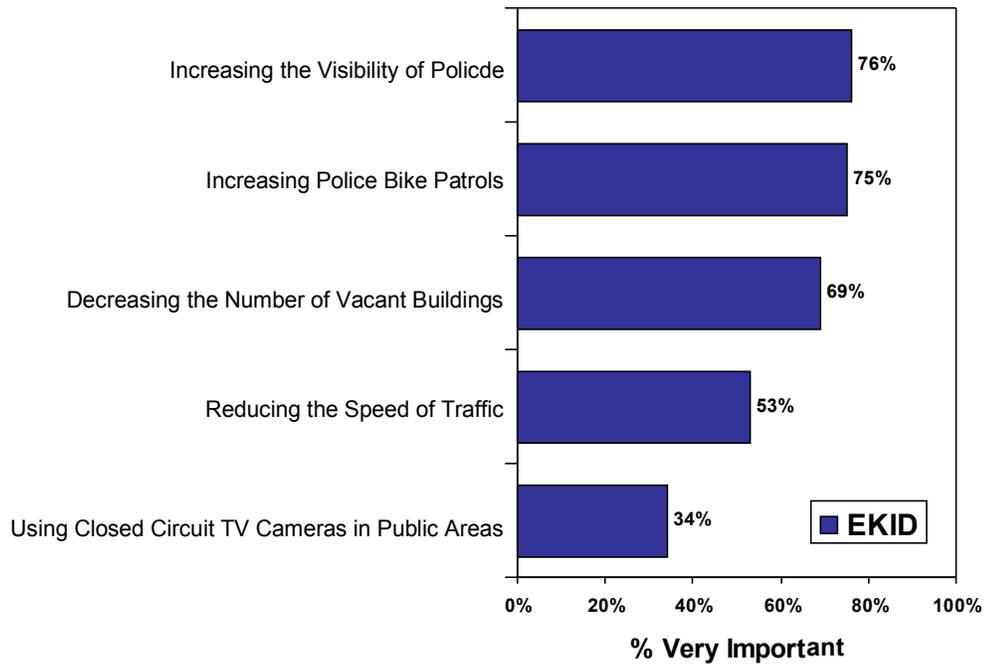
Figure 2b: Livability Issues, 2004



Safety Issues

Five safety issues (increasing police visibility, increasing police bike patrols, decreasing the number of vacant buildings, reducing traffic speed, and using closed-circuit TV cameras in public areas) were measured. Overwhelmingly, residents find increasing the visibility of police (76%) and increasing police bike patrols (75%) very important (Figure 2c). Residents report that using closed-circuit TV cameras in public areas is the lowest safety issue with only one-third of residents (34%) noting it as very important.

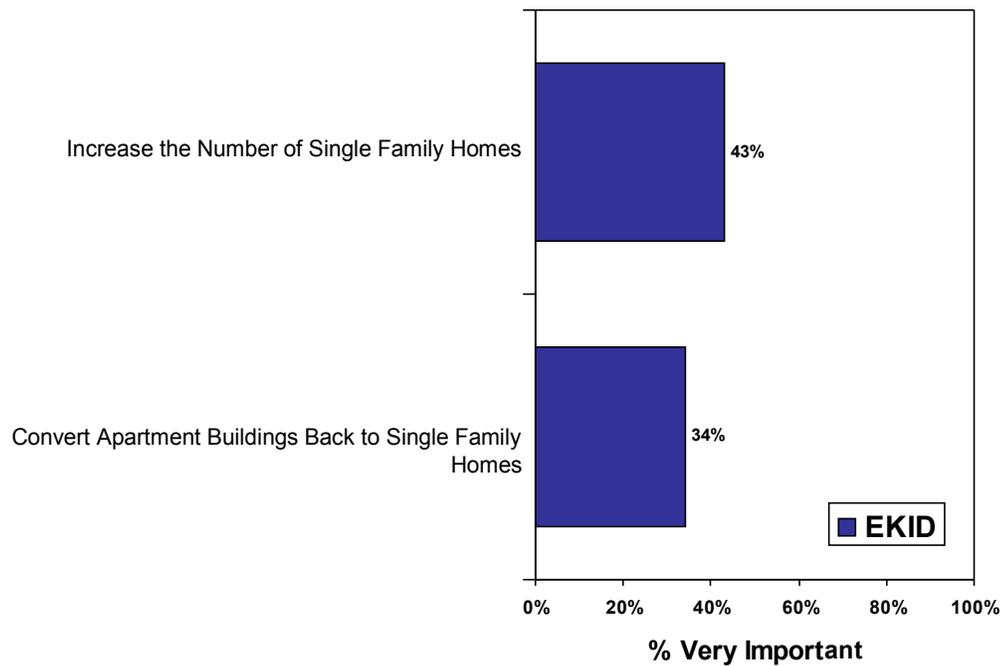
Figure 2c: Safety Issues, 2004



Single Family Homes

The single family homes factor included two issues: converting apartment buildings back to single family homes and increasing the number of single family homes. Over two-fifths of residents feel increasing the number of single family homes is important (43%), and one-third of residents feel converting buildings back to single family homes is important (34%) (Figure 2d).

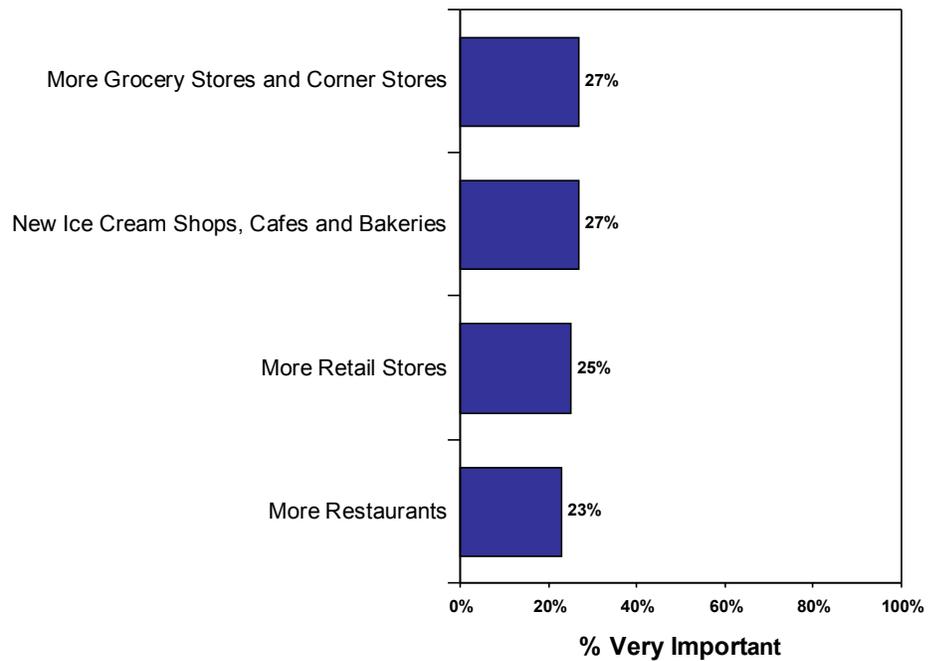
Figure 2d: Single Family Homes, 2004



Retail Development

The desire for more restaurants, more retail stores, new ice cream shops, cafes and bakeries, and more grocery stores and corner store relate to retail development. Just over one-quarter of residents (27%) say more grocery stores and new ice cream shops, cafes, and bakeries are very important (Figure 2e). Slightly fewer residents find restaurants (25%) and retail stores (23%) very important.

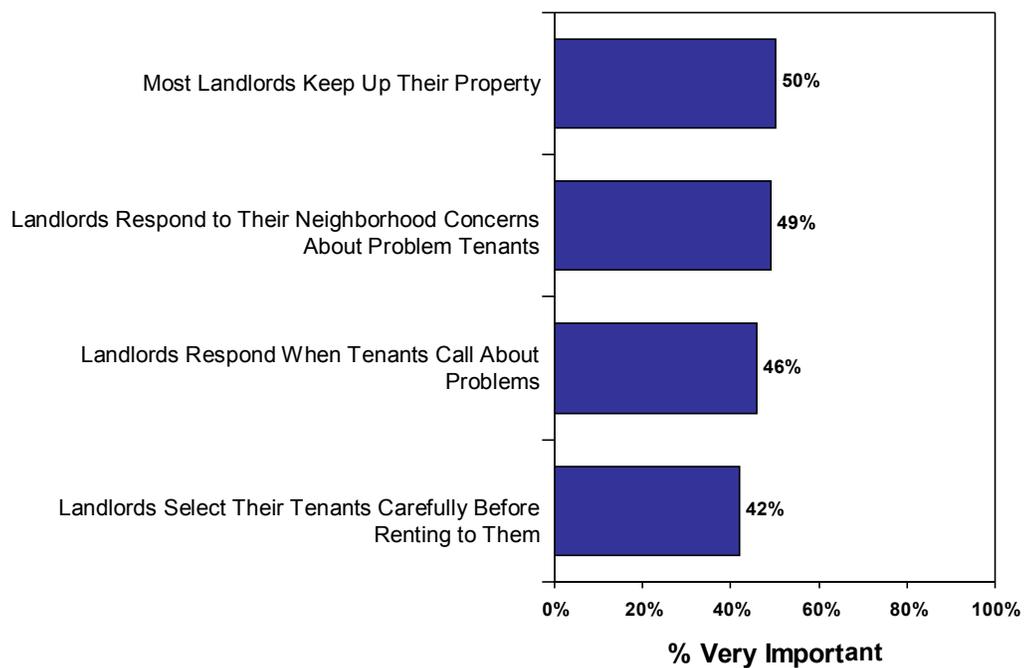
Figure 2c: Retail Development, 2004



Landlord Issues

In addition to these five factors, residents were asked several questions regarding landlords in their neighborhood. Only half of residents (50%) agree that landlords keep up with their properties (Figure 3). Less than half of residents agree that landlords respond to neighborhood concerns about problem tenants (49%), that landlords respond when a tenant calls about problems (46%), and that landlords select their tenants carefully before renting to them (42%).

Figure 3: Landlord Issues, 2004

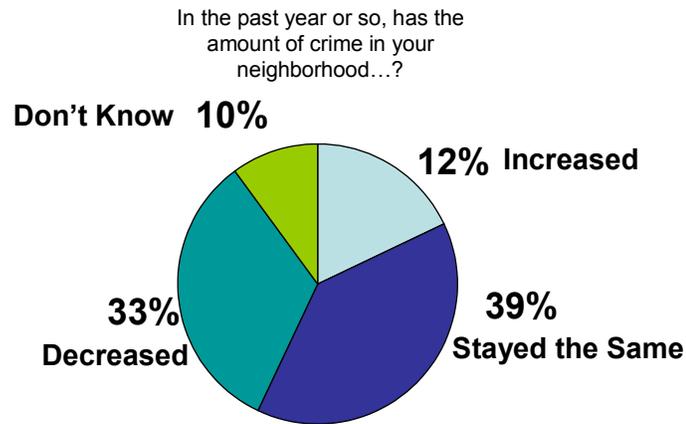


CRIMES AND DISORDER

Perceptions of Change in Crime

Residents were asked at the time of the interview whether the crime rate had changed over the past year. While 12 percent of residents feel crime in their neighborhood had increased in the past year, nearly three times that number (33%) believe that crime has decreased. One-tenth of residents report that they did not know if the amount of crime in their neighborhood had changed.

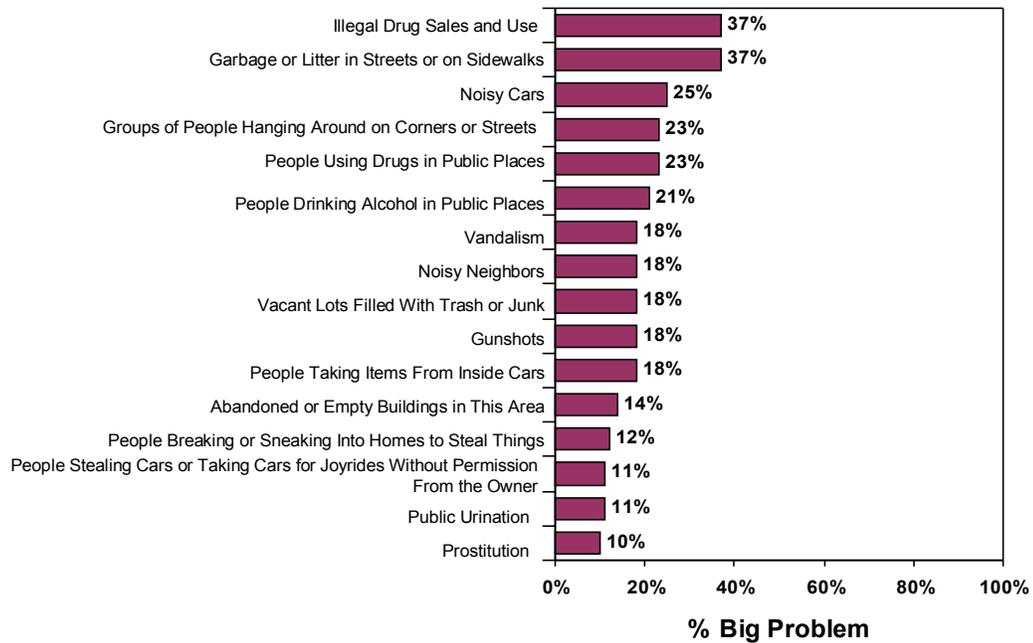
Figure 3a: Perceptions of Change in Neighborhood Crimes, 2003



Crime and Disorder

Residents ranked twenty-seven types of crimes or disorders that might be found in their neighborhood as “no problem,” “some problem,” or “a big problem.” Of these crimes and disorders, nearly two-fifths of residents (37%) say illegal drug sales and use and garbage and litter were a big problem (Figure 3b). Second to these, nuisance crimes are most often reported problems. Noisy cars (25%), groups of people hanging around on corners or in streets (23%), and people using drugs in public places (23%) are each reported as a big problem by one in four residents.

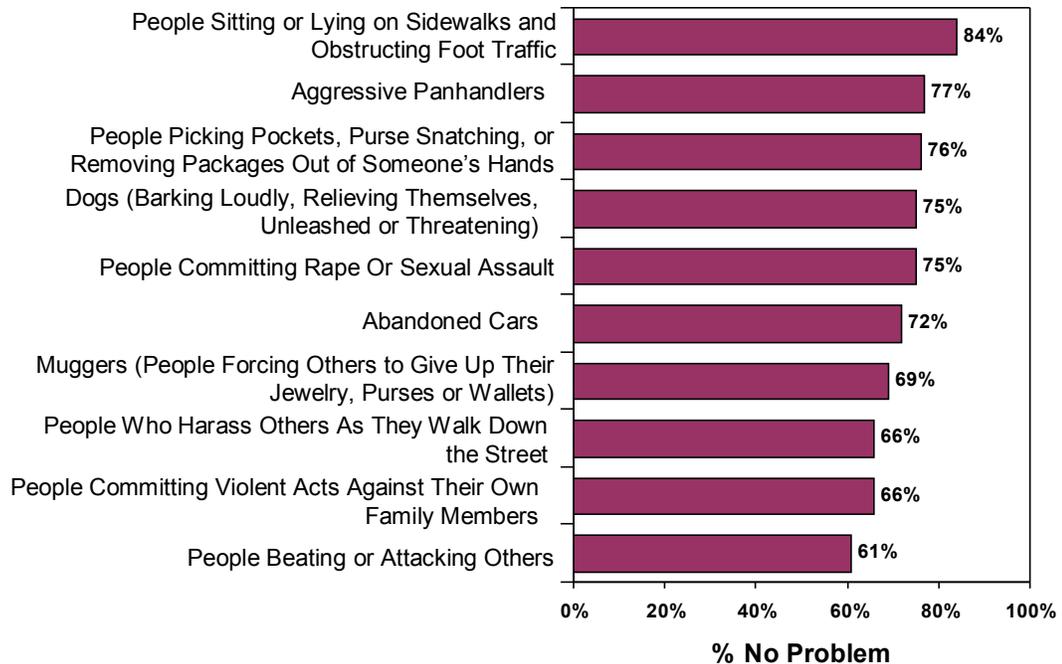
Figure 3b: Crime and Disorder, 2004 “Big Problem



Crime and Disorder Found to Be NO Problem

More often than not, residents report most crimes and disorders as “no problem”. Some of these crimes include people sitting or lying on sidewalks obstructing foot traffic (84%), aggressive panhandlers (70%), and people picking pockets, snatching purses, or removing packages out of someone’s hands (76%) (Figure 3c).

Figure 3c: Crime and Disorders, 2004 “No Problem”

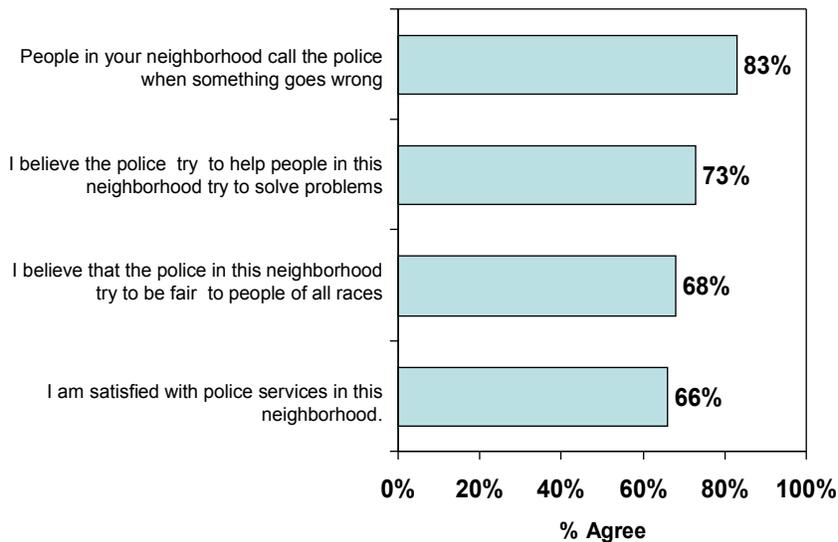


POLICING ISSUES

Residents were asked to comment on the conduct of city police. Eighty three percent of residents agree that people in their neighborhood would call the police if there is a problem and three quarters of residents (73%) report that they felt police try to help residents solve their problems (Figure 3d). Overall, a majority of residents (66%) report that they are satisfied with police services. Notably, 68 percent of residents feel police are fair to people of all races (Figure 3d).

Residents without children tend to be slightly more supportive of police behavior than residents with children. For example, residents without children (75%) are significantly more satisfied with police services in their neighborhood than residents with children (57%).

Figure 3d: Police Behavior, 2004



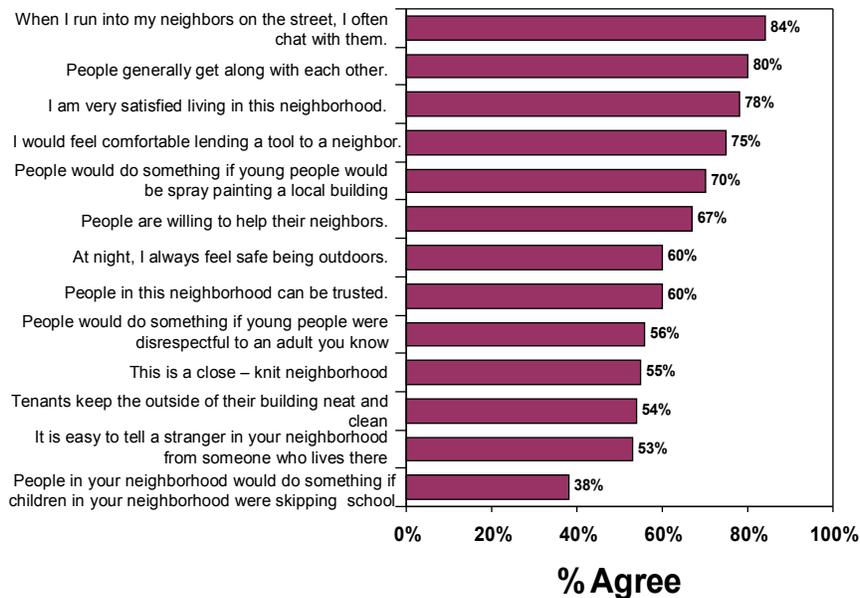
NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS

Neighborhood Relationships

Residents most frequently agree that when they run into their neighbors on the street, they often chat with them (84%) (Figure 4). A majority of residents also agree that people generally get along with each other (80%), they are very satisfied living in this neighborhood (78%), and they would feel comfortable lending a tool to a neighbor (75%) (Figure 4).

Residents with children think their neighborhood is somewhat more cohesive than residents without children. Two thirds of those with children (63%), and about half (52%) of those with no children agree that their neighborhood is close-knit. Half of residents with children (49%) and about two-fifths of those without (38%) report that people in their neighborhood would do something if children were skipping school.

Figure 4: Neighborhood Relations, 2004



Likelihood of Relocation

According to the survey, two fifths of EKID residents (43%) would like to move out of their neighborhood. Of the residents who reported they would like to move out of their neighborhood, two-fifths of residents say that it is very likely they will move within the next two years. Overall, a majority of residents who report they would like to move (78%) say that it is likely that they will move within the next two years.

Table 2: EKID Residents Likelihood of Moving Out		
Would you like to move out of this neighborhood?		Yes (43%)
How likely is it that you will move out of this neighborhood within two years?	Very Likely	40%
	Likely	38%
	Unlikely	20%
	Very Unlikely	3%

CONCLUSION

EKID residents concurred with the EKID's goal of maintaining a clean, safe, and comfortable environment. Throughout the District, residents felt public service, livability issues and safety issues were very important to them. To improve the quality of life for EKID residents, the EKID might focus on a reduction in visible crimes, particularly illegal drugs and sales, through increased police visibility and increased bike patrols. Nuisance crimes such as garbage or litter in the streets or sidewalks, noisy cars, and people hanging around on the corners or streets should also be addressed.

In addition to improving residents' quality of life, the EKID also seeks to strengthen neighborhoods by continually building positive neighborhood relations. In general, relations among residents are already strong with over three quarters (55%) satisfied with living in their community, and over half (78%) feeling that they live in a close-knit neighborhood. There is potential for high levels of community involvement.

The EKID also wants to stimulate vibrant and dynamic economic development throughout the District. EKID residents, however, do not feel economic development is very important to them. In fact residents ranked the four questions related to retail development among the lowest changes important to them. Because residents did not emphasize retail development as an important change for their neighborhood, the EKID might encounter community resistance to economic initiatives.

Among EKID residents, educational and employment disparities are prevalent. Most residents have a high school diploma or less, and although many residents are employed, the proportion of unemployed within the EKID remains higher than that of Lancaster City as a whole. Increasing employment and education opportunities may also improve the quality of life and home ownership level of EKID residents.

In conclusion, while not suggesting that community preferences should drive the decisions of the EKID with regard to which goals it should focus on, the findings of the report provide guidance as to community priorities. If the EKID wishes to move in directions different from those endorsed by the residents of the district, it will be wise to provide thorough articulation of the rationale and clear articulation of the likely benefits to the residents. Successfully meeting the community's most strongly supported goals, clean, safe and orderly communities, will encourage trust in the efforts of the EKID to increase the economic vitality and diversity of the district.

APPENDIX A: Marginal Frequency Reports

N=149 Weighted by dual sample frame and demographic

SectA How important to you are the following goals for your neighborhood according the following scale:

Q		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Don't Know
4	Improving public safety	87%	12%	1%	
3	Improving the cleanliness the neighborhood	81%	17%	2%	
7	Promoting this neighborhood a good place to live	77%	19%	4%	1%
9	Improving housing conditions	77%	21%	2%	1%
5	Better supervision children and teens	72%	24%	4%	
8	Increasing home ownership	63%	25%	7%	5%
6	Promoting neighborhood as attractive shopping/entertain. dest.	39%	30%	31%	2%

SecB The following is a list of changes that some have suggested for the neighborhood. How important to you are the following changes for your neighborhood according the following scale:

Q		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Don't Know
13	Increasing the visibility of police	76%	19%	6%	
16	Creating activity centers for young people	76%	17%	4%	3%
14	Increasing police on bike patrols	75%	18%	6%	
20	Better enforce. of housing codes for deteriorated/neglected prop	75%	23%	1%	
21	Improving sidewalk lighting	75%	19%	5%	
15	Improving lighting and security at bus stops	74%	19%	7%	
19	Improving the appearance and attractiveness of the n'hood	73%	25%	2%	
11	Decreasing the number of vacant buildings and homes	69%	20%	10%	1%
17	Cleaner sidewalks	66%	28%	5%	
24	Providing more accessible and affordable parking	65%	18%	16%	
22	Improving the condition of sidewalks	64%	31%	5%	
18	Removing graffiti from buildings and street fixtures	63%	25%	7%	5%
26	Improving the frequency and reliability of public transportation	63%	25%	10%	3%
25	Better trash collection	57%	31%	11%	2%
28	Improving existing local parks and recreational facilities	56%	35%	9%	1%
27	Reducing the speed of traffic	53%	26%	18%	3%
23	Improving signs to destinations for people who are walking	48%	37%	15%	
35	Increase the number of single family homes	43%	31%	20%	6%
30	More parks and recreational facilities	41%	44%	14%	1%
12	Using closed-circuit TV cameras in public places	34%	34%	26%	6%
29	Converting apartment building back to single family homes	34%	37%	22%	6%
31	More grocery stores/corner stores	27%	43%	27%	3%
34	New ice cream shops, cafes, and bakeries	27%	39%	33%	1%
10	Not allowing bicycles on the sidewalk	26%	27%	47%	1%
32	More retail stores	25%	38%	36%	1%
33	More restaurants	23%	44%	32%	1%

SectC How much do you agree with the following statements according to the following scale:

Q		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
49	People in your neighborhood call the police when something goes wrong.	35%	48%	9%	3%	6%
47	People would do something if young people would be spray painting a local building.	31%	39%	20%	8%	3%
53	I am very satisfied living in this neighborhood.	31%	47%	17%	5%	1%
51	When I run into my neighbors on the street, I often chat with them.	29%	55%	11%	4%	2%
40	It is easy to tell a stranger in your neighborhood from someone who lives there.	27%	26%	33%	12%	2%
38	People in this neighborhood generally get along with each other.	25%	55%	12%	6%	2%
54	I am satisfied with police services in this neighborhood.	25%	41%	23%	10%	2%
52	I would feel comfortable lending a tool to a neighbor.	23%	52%	15%	6%	4%
39	This is a close-knit neighborhood.	21%	34%	33%	10%	3%
55	I believe the police try to help people in this neighborhood solve problems.	21%	52%	18%	6%	3%
36	At night I always feel safe being outdoors at neighborhood.	20%	40%	19%	20%	2%
50	People in this neighborhood can be trusted.	20%	40%	23%	11%	6%
56	I believe that the police in this neighborhood try to be fair to people of all races.	20%	48%	13%	9%	11%
37	People around here are willing to help their neighbors.	19%	48%	17%	14%	3%
48	People would do something if young people were disrespectful to an adult you know.	19%	37%	30%	8%	5%
42	Most landlords keep up their property.	15%	35%	25%	21%	4%
41	People in your neighborhood would do something if children were skipping school.	14%	24%	34%	14%	14%
43	Landlords select their tenants carefully before renting to them.	11%	31%	23%	25%	10%
45	Landlords respond to neighborhood concerns about their problem tenants.	10%	38%	18%	18%	15%
46	Tenants keep the outside of their building neat and clean.	10%	44%	25%	18%	3%
44	Landlords respond when their tenants call about problems.	9%	36%	26%	17%	11%

Q57 In the past year, has the amount of crime in your neighborhood decreased, stayed the same, or increased?

- 33% Decreased
- 39% Stayed the Same
- 18% Increased
- 10% Don't Know

Q58 Would you like to move out of this neighborhood?

43% Yes
 54% No
 4% Don't Know

Q59 How likely is it that you will move out of this neighborhood within two years?

18% Very likely
 26% Likely
 23% Unlikely
 30% Very Unlikely
 4% Don't Know

Please rate the extent to which the following conditions are a problem in your neighborhood according the following scale:

		No Problem	Some Problem	Big Problem	Don't Know
61	Illegal drug sales and use	28%	27%	37%	9%
68	Garbage or litter in streets or sidewalks	35%	29%	37%	
77	Noisy cars	35%	40%	25%	
60	Groups of people hanging around on corners or streets	47%	30%	23%	1%
67	People using drugs in public places (such as streets, corners, playgrounds)	46%	26%	23%	6%
66	People drinking alcohol in public places (such as streets, corners, or playgrounds)	61%	14%	21%	4%
62	Vandalism (such as people breaking windows, putting graffiti on buildings or damaging cars)	46%	35%	18%	
63	Noisy Neighbors (such as people who play loud music, have late parties, or have noisy quarrels)	58%	24%	18%	
69	Vacant lots filled with trash or junk	62%	20%	18%	
78	Gunshots	46%	34%	18%	1%
86	People taking items from inside cars	44%	34%	18%	4%
65	Abandoned or empty buildings in this area	61%	22%	14%	3%
79	People breaking in or sneaking into homes to steal things	61%	25%	12%	2%
64	Gangs	76%	8%	11%	5%
85	People stealing cars or taking cars for joy rides without permission from the owner	68%	15%	11%	5%
74	Public urination	75%	13%	10%	2%
76	Prostitution	76%	11%	10%	4%
73	Aggressive panhandlers	77%	13%	9%	1%
80	People beating or attacking others	61%	28%	9%	2%
82	Muggers (people forcing others to give up their money, jewelry, purses, or wallets)	69%	18%	9%	4%
70	People who harass others as they walk down the street	66%	24%	8%	1%
81	People committing rape or sexual assault	75%	12%	8%	6%
84	People committing violent acts against their own family members	66%	21%	8%	5%
72	Dogs (barking loudly, relieving themselves, unleashed, or threatening)	75%	18%	7%	
75	People sitting or lying on sidewalks and obstructing foot traffic	84%	9%	7%	
71	Abandoned cars	72%	21%	6%	1%
83	People picking pockets, purse snatching, or removing packages out someone's hands	76%	16%	4%	5%

Q87 Before today, had you heard of the East King Improvement District?

40% Yes
60% No

Q88 Were you aware that EKID has an office at 308 East King Street?

21% Yes
78% No
1% Don't Know

Q89 Would you be willing to work with the EKID in order to solve a problem in the neighborhood?

62% Yes
23% No
15% Don't Know

Q90 What is your age?

23% 18-25
23% 26-35
21% 36-45
16% 46-55
8% 56-65
9% 66 or older

Q91 How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

14% Less than one year
13% One to two years
15% Two to three years
16% Three to five years
42% More than five years

Q92 What was the last grade level of schooling you have completed?

25% Less than a high school diploma
30% High school diploma
19% Some college or advanced training
19% Bachelor's degree
7% Advanced degree (e.g. Master's, PhD, professional)

Q93 What is your current marital status?

45% Single, never married
33% Married
7% Separated
11% Divorced
5% Widow, widower

Q94 How many children under the age of 18 currently live in your home?

52%	No Children
19%	1 Child
15%	2 Children
4%	3 Children
8%	4 Children
1%	5 Children

Q95 Do you rent or own this property?

62%	Rent
38%	Own

Q96 With which racial or ethnic group do you most closely identify yourself?
(Choose one)

45%	White, non-Hispanic
20%	Black/African American
34%	Hispanic/Latino
0%	Asian or Pacific Islander
2%	Other

Q97 What is your employment status? (Choose one)

54%	Full-time
16%	Part-time
8%	Not employed
8%	Retired
2%	Student
2%	Stay-at home parent
12%	Disabled

Gender: What is the respondent's gender?

56%	Male
44%	Female

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APPENDIX B: 2000 Census Data

The EKID includes parts of five census tracts: Tract 1, Tract 7, Tract 8, Tract 9, and Tract 16. The portions of a tract included in the EKID are highlighted in yellow where they diverge from the EKID as a whole.

Summary File 1

Summary File 1 contains demographic and occupancy information and is delineated to the census block level. The Summary File 1 Report represents the exact EKID area.

General Demographics	EKID 1 %	EKID 7 %	EKID 8 %	EKID 9 %	EKID 16 %	EKID TOTAL	EKID %
Total Population Count	454	1990	2359	2558	1489	8850	8850
Race	454	1990	2479	2558	1489	8970	8970
White alone	38%	53%	28%	41%	31%	3436	38%
Black or African American alone	23%	24%	25%	22%	22%	2105	23%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%	54	1%
Asian alone	0%	2%	2%	2%	1%	175	2%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16	0%
Some other race alone	29%	16%	39%	28%	39%	2729	30%
Two or more races	3%	4%	5%	6%	6%	434	5%
Hispanic or Latino	454	1990	2479	2558	1489	8970	8970
Not Hispanic or Latino:	48%	73%	45%	48%	34%	4523	50%
Hispanic or Latino:	52%	27%	55%	52%	66%	4447	50%
Sex	454	1990	2479	2558	1489	8970	8970
Male:	53%	67%	52%	48%	52%	4857	54%
Female:	47%	33%	48%	52%	48%	4113	46%
Age	454	1990	2479	2558	1489	8970	8970
Under 18 years	28%	15%	33%	32%	39%	2638	29%
18 to 24 years	16%	22%	18%	11%	10%	1373	15%
25 to 34 years	23%	24%	13%	13%	12%	1435	16%
35 to 44 years	17%	21%	13%	13%	15%	1380	15%
45 to 55 years	9%	9%	11%	13%	11%	979	11%
55 to 64 years	5%	4%	6%	9%	6%	557	6%
65 years and over	3%	5%	6%	10%	6%	606	7%

Household Measures	EKID 1 %	EKID 7 %	EKID 8 %	EKID 9 %	EKID 16 %	EKID TOTAL	EKID %
Total Number of Housing Units	192	530	828	1108	469	3127	3127
Occupancy Status	192	530	828	1108	469	3127	3127
Occupied	85%	85%	92%	91%	85%	2781	89%
Vacant	15%	15%	8%	9%	15%	346	11%
Tenure	163	453	758	1008	399	2781	2781
Owner occupied	9%	27%	30%	26%	50%	822	30%
Renter occupied	94%	73%	68%	74%	50%	1948	70%
Vacancy Status	29	77	70	100	70	346	346
For rent	76%	44%	47%	46%	73%	186	54%
For sale only	0%	25%	19%	28%	16%	71	21%
Rented or sold, not occupied	3%	0%	3%	2%	4%	8	2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	10	3%
For migrant workers	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Other vacant	21%	18%	31%	24%	7%	71	21%
Household by Presence of Children	163	448	758	1008	399	2776	2776
Households with one or more people under 18 years:	36%	30%	52%	36%	61%	1190	43%
Households with no people under 18 years:	64%	70%	48%	64%	39%	1586	57%
Average Household Size	1.52	2.09	3.09	2.96	3.63	2.45	2.45

U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 1; generated by Andrea Reich and Angela Knittle; using American FactFinder, <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>; (20 February 2005).

NOTE: These statistics are generated from census blocks and include only the blocks located within the EKID survey boundary.

Summary File 3

Summary File 3 contains more detailed demographic and economic information from a sample of residents and is weighted to represent the census block group, an area containing multiple census blocks. Because data from Summary File 3 is only available to the block group level, data is unavailable for the exact EKID area. The information in Summary File 3, therefore, includes block groups that are fully contained in the EKID area and block groups that were mostly contained within the EKID boundary. Block group mostly outside the EKID were omitted.

	EKID 1 %	EKID 7 %	EKID 8 %	EKID 9 %	EKID 16 %	EKID TOTAL	EKID %
Total Population	756	2063	3362	2910	1458	10549	10549
Percent of the population in sample	12.7	11.9	14.0	11.1	14.2	12.8	12.8
Educational Attainment of population 25+	460	1380	1886	1631	838	6195	6195
Less than High School Diploma	25%	46%	52%	50%	53%	2993	48%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28%	29%	27%	26%	27%	1687	27%
Some College or Advanced Training	27%	19%	15%	15%	17%	1056	17%
Bachelor's degree	15%	6%	4%	6%	2%	347	6%
Advanced Degree (Master's, PhD, etc.)	5%	1%	1%	3%	1%	112	2%
Employment Status of population 16+	562	1829	2492	2005	1018	7906	7906
In labor force:	79%	30%	48%	52%	56%	3787	48%
In Armed Forces	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Civilian:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	3787	100%
Employed	93%	94%	89%	90%	89%	3420	90%
Unemployed	7%	6%	11%	10%	11%	367	10%
Not in labor force	21%	70%	52%	48%	44%	4119	52%
Marital Status of population 15+	562	1853	2576	2030	1034	8055	8055
Never married:	62%	42%	43%	40%	45%	3510	44%
Now married:	29%	38%	35%	40%	40%	2998	37%
Married, spouse present	73%	32%	66%	73%	72%	1832	61%
Married, spouse absent:	27%	68%	34%	27%	28%	1166	39%
Separated	53%	6%	61%	48%	50%	401	34%
Other	47%	94%	39%	52%	50%	765	66%
Widowed	1%	5%	12%	10%	3%	633	8%
Divorced	8%	15%	10%	11%	12%	914	11%
Poverty Level of Individuals	749	1078	2665	2809	1442	8743	8743
Income in 1999 below poverty level:	31%	20%	31%	39%	33%	2862	33%
Income in 1999 at or above poverty level:	69%	80%	69%	61%	67%	5881	67%

	EKID 1 %	EKID 7 %	EKID 8 %	EKID 9 %	EKID 16 %	EKID TOTAL	EKID %
Residence for the population 5+	661	1986	3132	2609	1371	9759	9759
Same house in 1995	23%	49%	49%	34%	45%	4164	43%
Different house in 1995:	77%	51%	51%	66%	55%	5595	57%
Median Household Income in 1999	\$22,232	\$27,283	\$24,905	\$12,262	\$23,992	\$17,753	\$17,753
Median Family Income in 1999	\$20,703	\$27,337	\$25,395	\$17,356	\$30,795	\$19,792	\$19,792
Total Number of Housing Units	353	607	968	1258	459	3645	3645
Occupancy Status	353	607	968	1258	459	3645	3645
Occupied	86%	82%	92%	90%	86%	3212	88%
Vacant	14%	18%	8%	10%	14%	433	12%
Tenure	303	498	889	1127	395	3212	3212
Owner occupied	10%	28%	36%	27%	59%	1023	32%
Renter occupied	90%	72%	64%	73%	41%	2189	68%
Median House Value	\$210,700	\$76,300	\$59,633	\$51,780	\$52,900	\$68,439	\$68,439
U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2000, Summary File 3; generated by Andrea Reich and Angela Knittle; using American FactFinder; < http://factfinder.census.gov >; (20 February 2005).							
NOTE: These statistics are generated from block groups and, therefore, include the EKID survey area but extend beyond the EKID survey area boundary.							