

Healthy Downtown Eugene

Assessment Data, Phase I:
Key Informant Interviews &
Observational Study of Outdoor Smoking



Prepared by:



Winter 2014

Healthy Downtown Eugene

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Background

To assist with the implementation of the Lane County Community Health Improvement Plan in Eugene, the Lane County Public Health Division contracted with the Rede Group to conduct an assessment of health indicators and readiness for policy change in downtown Eugene. This first phase of this assessment consisted of two data collection projects:

- Key informant interviews were completed with nine leaders from downtown Eugene, mostly business owners.
- An observational study was conducted in downtown Eugene, collecting data on smoking in outdoor areas.

The observational study of outdoor smoking in downtown Eugene further informs the Community Health Improvement Plan, recently completed by the Lane County Public Health Division, working with a diverse set of community members. The purpose of the plan – creating a healthy, vibrant community – aligns with the goals for downtown Eugene.

While the momentum around government and business investment in downtown Eugene and a rejuvenated city center continues to build, community leaders want to ensure a welcoming and vibrant downtown experience. One of the greatest challenges of this task involves reconciling common interests among business owners, residents, and visitors about how to promote public spaces that can be considered accessible and safe to the diversity of individuals that frequent downtown.

Findings from this assessment indicate that certain congregations of people in the downtown area can be intimidating to visitors patronizing businesses. Acknowledging that increased smoke-free regulations may impact these congregations of people, a solution that considers the complex nature of urban downtown environments will require a comprehensive, multi-faceted and collaborative approach by the city of Eugene and its community partners.

Section I: Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were conducted with leaders from downtown Eugene to help understand the perspectives of downtown businesses and institutions about how to create a healthy, safe, and welcoming downtown environment. Lane County Public Health staff, in consultation with Planning and Development Department staff, created the list of 14 individuals to be interviewed. Interviews were completed with 9 of the 14 (64%) individuals. A list of the people interviewed can be found in Appendix A.

Rede Group staff conducted the interviews by telephone from December 6-20, 2013. Each telephone interview lasted approximately 15-20 minutes. The interviews included questions about business operations and aspects of downtown Eugene that promote or hinder healthy living, such as smoking and walkability. The interview questionnaire can be found in Appendix B. Interviewees were informed that their answers would be anonymous and their names would not be attached to specific answers. Each interviewee was also asked permission to be listed by name in the Appendix as someone interviewed for this project. Interviewees who wished for their names not to be published are listed as 'Anonymous'.

Business Operations

The nine individuals surveyed were business owners or high-level managers within other types of institutions. These individuals represented various aspects of downtown activities, such as retail sales, restaurants and bars, performance venues, and education. Almost all the people interviewed have worked in downtown Eugene for more than 10 years. Some people worked at institutions that have been in downtown for 20 years or more.

The busiest times of day varied by type of business. Performance venues were more likely to be used in the evenings, while retail sales were busier during the day. The busy times for restaurant and bar sales depended on the types of food and beverages sold.

Similarly, the months for the highest business revenue varied greatly. Winter was often a slower season, though Christmas can increase sales at some businesses. Summer was either a busier or slower season, depending on the type of business. Business sales can increase around special events, such as the Oregon Bach Festival and the spring graduation at the University of Oregon.

The clientele of the businesses usually represented a wide-range of ages, from children around 10 years old to people over 80 years old. Some businesses catered more to a young adult population (15-35 years old).

Recent Improvements to Downtown Eugene

Most respondents said that the recent efforts to improve downtown Eugene had been successful, with statements such as:

“Things have improved, undoubtedly.”

“Now that there is new vitality in businesses downtown, things are changing.”

“Things are moving toward the positive in downtown Eugene.”

Some respondents mentioned that the police on bicycles have been a big help. The “red hat guys,” downtown guides employed by Downtown Eugene, Inc., were also seen as helpful. One business owner said that there should be more publicity about what the city is doing to improve the downtown area and how it is now a more hospitable place to be, work, and live.

From the business perspective, the discussion of improving the downtown area included a major focus on issues related to congregations of people downtown who are not patronizing businesses, many of whom experience homelessness, and may struggle with mental illness, substance use or other disabilities. These issues are part of on-going discussions throughout Eugene, one currently without solution. However, one respondent was hopeful that more businesses downtown will help to further progress, “It has only been since summer. Give it another year, and more good things will happen.”



Figure 1: People congregating in Kesey Square

Downtown Eugene and Health

Almost all of the respondents thought that health and wellness were important to their customers, clients, or patrons. Some businesses cater to a broad demographic of customers, so some customers are thinking about health while others are not. A couple respondents said that Eugene as a whole, not just downtown, might have a greater interest in health than other areas.

One respondent mentioned the benefits of in-person interactions with other people in downtown. There is less of this face-to-face engagement in other retail areas, such as strip malls. Underscoring the dichotomous situation that faces downtown Eugene, one person reflected that, “A healthy urban environment welcomes all walks of life.” In addition, downtown environments have more exposure to open areas and fresh, healthy air. On the contrary, “all walks of life” as we heard from some business owners is what they believe creates an undesirable downtown environment.

Many respondents had a very broad definition of health, ranging from clinical care to health behaviors, to spiritual health and community well being:

Clinical care – access to health insurance and health care; people in Eugene are open to alternative medicine; had a person attend Cover Oregon training to help people enroll in healthcare coverage

Health behaviors – lifestyle; with a nice staircase, more people are using the stairs; quality of life supports health improvement; encourage water consumption; offer foods that fit different dietary restrictions; promotion of alternate forms of transportation, including a bike loan program

Spiritual health – people attend the arts in part for a need for spiritual and emotional health; a variety of entertainment is critical for health

Community well being – powerful sense of community, within the business’s staff as well as the broader Eugene community

Secondhand Smoke

Both Eugene ordinance and Oregon law mandate that smoking is not allowed in indoor workplaces and smoking is not allowed outdoors within 10 feet of doorways, operable windows, or ventilation intakes. In addition, the Eugene ordinance extends the 10 feet rule to 25 feet for publicly owned buildings.

Given current law, respondents were split on whether exposure to secondhand smoke is an issue for customers in outdoor areas of downtown Eugene. Some respondents said that secondhand smoke was a nuisance downtown, but they did not think people were not walking around because of the smoking. Two respondents discussed that smokers are often seen outside hospitality businesses – bars, nightclubs, restaurants, and hotels. No one said that secondhand smoke was not a health hazard generally.

One business has its employees smoke around the corner in an alley, and another business has its employees smoke in the back, behind the building.

Some respondents said that inappropriate disposal of cigarette butts can be a problem. Some businesses have to clean up cigarettes butts around their buildings on a daily basis. Downtown Eugene, Inc. has a morning crew that cleans up sidewalks where there is a lot of cigarette debris. For one business, moving the smoking area farther away from where the public walks ameliorated the issue of cigarette butts and secondhand smoke.

Current Smoke-free Areas

A Eugene city ordinance does not allow smoking within 10 feet of any doorway. In an observational study of downtown Eugene (see Section II), 26% of smokers were located within 10 feet of a doorway. The Eugene ordinance also prohibits smoking within 25 feet of entrances to



Figure 2: Cigarette butts in a flower planter



Figure 3: LCC has a smoke-free campus

government buildings. In this study, respondents were inconsistent in describing these laws, with different respondents saying that smoking is not allowed within 10 feet, 15 feet, or 20 feet of doorways. Some respondents said that enforcement of the 10 foot rule is not consistent.

Nationwide and within the state of Oregon there is an increasing trend for businesses and governments to adopt policies regulating smoking or tobacco use in outdoor public spaces. This has also been the case in Lane County, with most of this regulation occurring in Eugene. In 2010, the City of Eugene responded to complaints by the public about secondhand smoke exposure outside the Eugene Public library by updating the smokefree workplace ordinance to include a prohibition on smoking on the entire property surrounding the library. Also in 2010, Lane Community College passed a tobacco-free campus policy banning tobacco use in the core of its 30th Ave main campus and eliminating it completely at its satellite campuses (Cottage Grove, Florence, and downtown Eugene). Other Eugene area businesses/government entities with smoke-free or tobacco-free outdoor property policies in place include: University of Oregon, PeaceHealth Oregon Region, Lane County Health & Human Services, PacificSource, United Way of Lane County, Trillium Community Health Plans, Oregon Research Institute, and Planned Parenthood.

Increasing public demand for smokefree outdoor environments is also leading to the voluntary adoption of smokefree policies by outdoor event organizers. For example, the three-day Eugene Celebration event in August, which is primarily located on three city blocks, does not allow smoking inside the event area. The Eugene Saturday Market has a long-standing rule not allowing artists/vendors to smoke in the market. Starting last September (2013), the market has not allowed customers to smoke. No smoking signs were posted at entrances to the market, and event coordinators report that enforcement has gone smoothly.

Customer Support for Regulation of Smoking

Interviewees were asked if they thought their customers would support an ordinance to further regulate smoking in downtown Eugene. Most thought that customers would generally support further regulation, but the issue would be contentious. One respondent joked that, “51% would favor it and 49% would oppose, which is true for most things here in Eugene.” A couple respondents said that it is hard to know what customers think about regulating smoking because there may be different perspectives and it is not an issue that is currently being discussed much.

Some respondents indicated that customers would support regulation of smoking for the obvious health reasons, and that smoke-free environments support the values of the community. One respondent said, “I hear more complaints about smoking. Don’t hear complaints about not being allowed to smoke.” Others said that smoking regulations might help address factors that contribute to/create what is perceived as an intimidating climate for some customers, such as people lingering downtown and/or littering with cigarette butts. Some respondents thought further smoking regulations would be one reason for people who are not patronizing businesses downtown to no longer congregate in the area.

Respondents mentioned that smokers would not like further regulation of smoking. In particular, people who attend bars at night are used to the culture of smoking outside on sidewalks. Others indicated that there would be some homeless activists who would oppose regulation of smoking.

Respondents' Support for Regulation of Smoking

Different respondents indicated various levels of support or lack of support for further smoking regulation. And, as one respondent summarized, "It would be important how it was done. I suspect there are a series of best practices from other places that have undertaken a similar ban – we should find out what works."

The most common responses were support for a total ban and support for a ban that included designated smoking areas. Some statements in support of further smoking regulations included:

"We need more disincentives to smoke."

"I'm happier if I don't have to see smoking anymore."

"We have a number of employees who smoke. I would hope a rule would help them break the habit. In that right, it would be a really positive benefit. As an employer, I would like that – no smoke breaks."

A few respondents said that downtown workers and residents needed a place to smoke. If there were a total ban, residents may end up smoking in their rooms, which would be worse. Respondents said that the designated areas should be carefully located to not bother the general public with smoke and be mostly out of sight.

One respondent worried that further smoking regulations would chase customers to other communities, "The unintended consequences of health initiatives have affected businesses negatively, including the current smoke-free workplace law." However, the vast majority of respondents thought that further smoking regulations would not affect their business revenues. A couple respondents said that they did not want to be responsible for enforcement of new regulations – "It is hard enough to get people to stand 10 feet away."

Walkability of Downtown

Almost every respondent thought that downtown Eugene could be described as walkable.

Respondents mentioned that more businesses are open now, which has improved livability and walkability

Many respondents said that one problem impeding walkability is the issue of vagrancy and misconduct, which they noted scares some people from coming downtown. Respondents reflected that this can be a nuisance for people when they are downtown, and



Figure 4: People waiting for the bus or on stopovers cannot smoke inside the Greyhound station.

that sometimes groups congregate and block public right of ways. Interviewees often mentioned that because of a negative feeling about people with experiences of homelessness, mental illness or substance use, some people do not want to stroll downtown – they may go to a single destination downtown but do not meander or do window shopping.

One respondent mentioned problems with people bringing dogs downtown. Some owners allow their dogs to fight, urinate, or defecate, which could affect health and may be unsightly. Another respondent said that the LTD bus station location was unfortunate, and was not a real solvable problem.

Other things that would improve walkability include:

- More awning covers to help on rainy days
- Safe bike racks
- Accessible parking
- Visibility for people turning corners
- Increased lighting, especially helpful during the winter months



Figure 5: Streetscape in downtown

In addition, Downtown Eugene, Inc. works on the streetscape, such as installing and maintaining flowerpots, which make walking more inviting and pleasant. They are also working on lighting that would make downtown brighter and feel safer during the long, dark winter months. The City of Eugene is in the planning stages of a “way finding” initiative that will use an artistic approach to signage that will identify interesting downtown destinations.

Other Health Improvements

Respondents mentioned a variety of issues when asked what else could be done to improve health in downtown Eugene. Again, a common theme was the issue of certain types of people congregating in particular areas, which is intimidating for some members of the public. One person said more funding for police and jails would help because people who are arrested know that they will be processed and released. Another suggestion was to change the zoning for Kesey Square so that it could be closed after about 11pm.

One respondent suggested looking at dog regulations, with exceptions for residents living downtown and people who are just walking their dogs. A couple respondents said that better work could be done in designing public spaces that encourage positive behavior and discourage negative behavior. Also, more benches and common areas would be nice, as long as these are not vandalized.

Other responses included:

- Better utilization of the spaces we have
- A bike loan program, which would be really popular
- Easing city regulations to make it easier to put on events and celebrations
- Structural changes in our economy so more people can work

Section II: Observational Study

To help understand issues regarding outdoor smoking, an observational study was conducted of people who were smoking outdoors in downtown Eugene. Data collectors walked around a four-block by four-block area from 11am-11pm on two days in the late autumn of 2013, Friday, November 22 and Saturday, November 23. The weather those days was cold and clear, and one data collector described it as “sunny and bone chilling cold!”

When smoking was observed, data were collected on the location, such as the nearest cross streets, the business name, and whether smoking was within 10 feet or 25 feet of a doorway. Data collected on the smokers included the number of smokers, their approximate ages, gender, and whether the smokers were customer or employees, if that could be determined. This was an observational study only, and data collectors did not communicate with the smokers. The data collectors included staff from the Lane County Public Health Division and Rede Group, along with volunteers. Data collectors worked in pairs for three-hour shifts.

The observation area was bordered by 7th Avenue on the north, 11th Avenue on the south, Pearl Street on the east, and Charnelton Street on the west. Two walking routes were utilized. For the north-south route, data collectors walked Charnelton, Olive, Willamette, Oak and Pearl streets. The east-west route included 7th Avenue, 8th Avenue, Broadway, 10th Avenue and 11th Avenue. For most of the three-hour data collection shifts, the data collectors were able to walk each route once. The north-south route was walked eight times and the east-west route was walked nine times, for a total of 17.

Location of Smoking

Data collectors recorded 551 instances of people smoking. During a three-hour shift, one individual may have been observed smoking on two different occasions. Such cases were not frequent, and each instance of smoking was recorded separately.

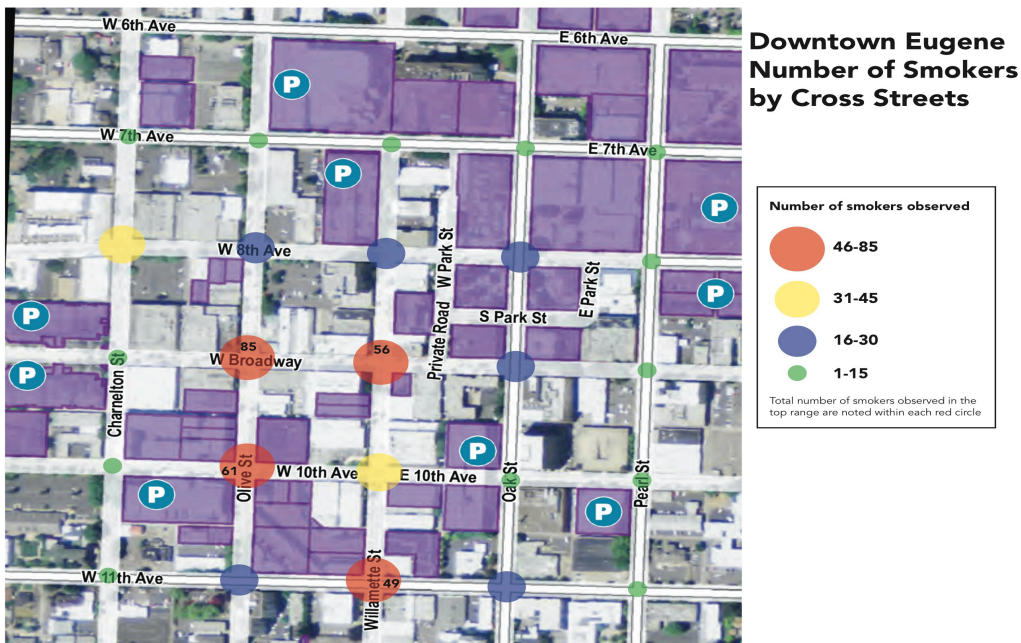
When walking a complete route (either N-S or E-W), data collectors observed an average of about 35 smokers. This is equivalent to observing a smoker approximately every 2-3 minutes while walking downtown. The largest number of smokers observed in a single route was 81, during a walk at around 10pm-11pm Saturday night.

Most people were staying in one place as they smoked, though 17% of smokers were walking and 1% were riding bicycles. In addition, smokers were observed riding skateboards, in a wheel chair, pushing a shopping cart, and sitting on benches. One smoker was with a ten year-old child and another was walking with a baby in a stroller. One smoker also had an open container of alcohol.

The table and associated mapping below shows the nearest cross streets to where smokers were observed. The east west street with the heaviest concentration of smoking was Broadway, and Olive and Willamette had the heaviest smoking among the north-south streets. Four percent (4%) of smokers were located in alleys, off the main streets.

Table 1: Number of Smokers by Cross Streets

North-South Streets	East-West Streets					TOTAL
	7th	8th	Broadway	10th	11th	
Charnelton	4	41	15	3	7	70
Olive	11	19	85	61	28	204
Willamette	9	17	56	37	49	168
Oak	1	28	20	6	26	81
Pearl	3	4	7	13	1	28
TOTAL	28	109	183	120	111	551



When a business location was indicated, LTD (Eugene Station) was the most common location. Smoking is not allowed in the outdoor space of the station area, but smoking is allowed on the public sidewalks bordering the station. Most of the other common business locations were bars or restaurants.

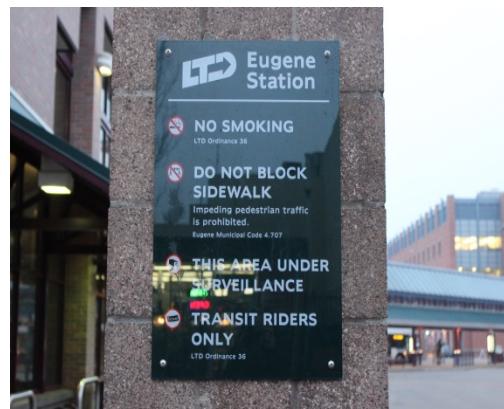


Figure 6: Sign at Eugene Station

Table 2: Most Common Business Locations for Smoking

	Number	Percent
LTD (Eugene Station)	93	17%
Sizzle Pie/The Barn Light	21	4%
Black Forest Bar	18	3%
Horsehead Bar	17	3%
Sykes Enterprises (call center)	14	3%
Jameson's Bar	12	2%

Characteristics of Smokers

As shown in Table 3 below, about two-thirds of smokers were male. Smokers tended to be younger than the general population, with the majority of smokers between 18-30 years old, and 4% appeared to be under 18, the age to smoke legally. At nighttime, the percentage of smokers who were male and the percentage that were 18-30 years old increases.

Table 3: Gender of Smokers

	Number	Percent
Female	169	31%
Male	374	69%
TOTAL	543	100%

Note: Gender could not be determined for 8 smokers

Table 4: Age of Smokers

	Number	Percent
Under 18 years old	22	4%
18-30 years old	305	58%
Over 30 years old	196	37%
TOTAL	523	100%

Note: Age could not be determined for 28 smokers

Observers also tried to determine if the smokers were customers or employees of a local business. Smokers were identified as employees if they were observed in an area that was designated for employee smoking by a business owner or if they were seen smoking while wearing an identifiable uniform or security/identification badge. For example all individuals smoking inside the Sykes covered smoking shelter were tallied as employees of that business. Smokers were identified as customers if they were seen leaving a business with a purchase or consuming food or beverages in an outdoor dining area that also accommodates smoking. This information could not be determined for a majority (54%) of the smokers. Among the smokers that could be identified, data collectors indicated that most were customers (80%) and 20% were employees of local businesses.

The vast majority of smokers were using cigarettes. Data collectors also observed five people using electronic cigarettes (all under 30 years old), one person smoking tobacco in a pipe, and three people smoking marijuana.

Potential Violations of Smoke-free Workplace Law

Eugene ordinance and state law do not allow smoking within 10 feet of a doorway. As shown in Table 5 below, about a quarter of smokers were located less than 10 feet from a doorway. In addition, many times ashtrays were also placed within 10 feet of a doorway. Sometimes, the ashtrays appeared to have been placed there by the business.



Figure 7: Ashtray placed near a doorway

Data collectors also noted other businesses had built outdoor smoking areas. Some of these appeared to be out of compliance with the outdoor smoking area provisions of Eugene's smoke free workplace law. About a tenth (9%) of smokers observed in this study were sitting or standing in an outdoor smoking area provided by the business.

Table 5: Smokers' Distance from Nearest Doorway

	Number	Percent
Less than 10 feet	132	26%
10-25 feet	101	20%
More than 25 feet	273	54%
TOTAL	506	100%

Note: Data could not be determined for 45 smokers

Cigarette Litter

Cigarette butts were observed on the ground near 36% of the smokers. In addition, there were many places littered with cigarette butts, though no one was smoking there at the time. Data collectors observed one downtown employee finish smoking and throw his cigarette butt on the ground. In another location, a smoldering cigarette was found on the sidewalk. One person was seen digging into an ashtray to find a cigarette butt that could still be smoked.

Summary of Findings

This report is the first phase of a project to look at creating a healthier downtown Eugene. The assessment data from this report can help inform stakeholders in the collaborative process of improving community health. Below are some conclusions from this assessment phase of the project.

- Business leaders generally think their customers are interested in health, and many have a broad definition of health, including clinical care, health behaviors, spiritual health, and community health.
- The recent improvements in the downtown area have been very helpful, and people see more progress in the near future.
- There was more support than opposition to further regulation of smoking in the Eugene downtown area.
- Enforcement of smoking rules in the current smoke-free areas (e.g., Eugene Saturday Market, the library block) has gone smoothly.
- Findings from the observational study indicate that someone walking downtown will see a smoker every 2-3 minutes.
- Smokers downtown tend to be younger than the general population and are more likely to be male.
- Violations of current smoke-free workplace laws were visible with about a quarter of smokers located within 10 feet of a doorway. Some businesses may also be in violation of the laws due to the placement of ashtrays within 10 feet of doorways and the design of outdoor smoking areas.
- Cigarette butt litter is fairly common, and some businesses are using staff time to pick up the litter.
- A few respondents had strong opinions that new regulations should include designated smoking areas, which would be helpful for downtown residents and workers who smoke.
- Some business owners are worried about enforcement of any new regulations and would oppose having businesses being responsible for enforcement.
- The downtown area is seen as walkable, though the congregation of people who are not living, working, or shopping downtown can be intimidating to some of the public. Some business owners believe further regulation of smoking could help this issue; However as observed in the study the majority of smokers are customers and employees of downtown businesses.

Conclusions

From the observational study, smoking occurred on every block in the downtown study area, though there were higher concentrations of smoking in certain areas. Thus, further regulation of outdoor smoking in downtown could help change social norms around smoking and model tobacco-free lifestyles. This is a proven practice for reducing tobacco use.

From the key informant interviews, there was more support than opposition for further regulation of smoking. Some business owners understood that further regulation of smoking could benefit their businesses by lowering healthcare costs and increasing staff productivity by eliminating smoking breaks. In addition, some businesses currently need to clean up cigarette butt litter on a daily basis.

Business owners were very concerned about the congregations of populations downtown who may experience homelessness, and/or struggle with mental illness, substance use or other disabilities. This concern is not mainly about the smoking issue. Respondents wondered whether additional smoking regulations would discourage these populations from congregating downtown.

Some business owners thought that any regulation of outdoor smoking should include a number of designated smoking areas. Smoking is seen as part of the bar and music culture, and patrons expect to be able to smoke outside or near these venues. Thus, when developing outdoor smoking policies, various options should be considered. For example, the policy could include designated smoking areas, especially near, bars, and music venues. Another option is to have a smoking regulation in force for certain hours of the day. Further research is needed to determine the political feasibility of various smoking regulations.

Recommendations for Phase 2: Healthy Downtown Eugene Policy Change Readiness Assessment.

Recommendation 1:

Survey service providers (possibly through executive interviews) from organizations that serve downtown area underserved populations, including those who experience homelessness, mentally illness, addiction or other disabilities. The interaction of these populations with downtown business owners and consumers, and the impact of smoking regulations on these populations will be central themes in any public dialogue moving forward on this issue. The results of this survey can provide insight into these impacts. In addition, with or without further smoking restrictions, it is important to work with these service providers to increase opportunities for tobacco cessation.

Topics that could be included in a survey:

- Current policies and services to help clients or staff quit tobacco
- Interest in additional resources to help with cessation efforts

- Opinions about the impact of further regulating smoking in downtown Eugene

Recommendation 2:

Garner public input through an on-line survey. Rede and the Lane County Public Health Division should use various methods to publicize the survey, including media outreach and email list serves. Public health leaders and city council members should be notified before such a public engagement process is initiated.

Recommendation 3:

Rede will develop a brief overview of the experience of other jurisdictions that have approached similar policy work to help understand how to best design and implement smoking regulations. Though it should be noted that there are few other examples of such regulations, and there may be key differences among jurisdictions.

Appendix A: List of People Interviewed

Dave Hauser
President, Eugene Area Chamber of Commerce

Jenette Kane
Director of Continuing Education, Lane Community College

Kit Kesey
Owner, McDonald Theater

Andy Little
Co-owner, Mezza Luna Pizzeria

Beth Little
Market Manager, Eugene Saturday Market

David Mandelblatt
Co-chair, Downtown Neighborhood Association

Thomas Pettus-Czar
Co-owner, The Barn Light

Tamara Underwood
Co-owner, Bagel Sphere

Craig Willis
Artistic Director, Oregon Contemporary Theater

Anonymous
Business Owner

Appendix B: Interview Questionnaire

Date:

Time Start:

Interviewee:

1. Can you tell me a little bit about your business?
 - a. What services or products do you provide, and who are your customers?
 - b. Do you have times of day or seasons that are more important to you than others in terms of revenue?
 - c. For how many years have you been operating a business in downtown Eugene?
2. Do you think that health and wellness are important to your patrons/customers/clients?
3. What do you think positively or negatively contributes to the health of patrons and employees in the downtown Eugene area?
4. In Oregon and Eugene, smoking in workplaces is not allowed indoors. This may have led to more people smoking on the sidewalks and streets. Do you think that secondhand smoke exposure is an issue in downtown Eugene?
Prompt: Do you see people smoking in front of your business?
Prompt: Is exposure to secondhand smoke a problem for you, your employees, or customers?
5. How do you think your patrons/customers/clients would react or be affected by regulating smoking in outdoor areas of downtown Eugene?
6. How about cigarette debris? Have you experienced issues with cigarette butts, cans, etc.?
7. How would you feel about regulating smoking in outdoor areas of downtown Eugene?
Prompt: How do you think it would affect your business?
Prompt: What other concerns do you have, or what concerns do you think your clients might have?
8. Do you think that the downtown Eugene area is walkable for your patrons/customers/clients?
9. Are there ways that walkability could be improved in downtown Eugene?
10. Do you have any other suggestions for improving the health of the downtown Eugene area?

Time End:

Appendix C: Healthy Downtown Eugene – Data Collection Form

Initials of data collectors: _____ Route: E-W Streets N-S Streets (circle one) Page: _____

Date: _____ Weather: _____

	Time	# of smokers	Approx. Age				Gender			Type			Near Door			Ash Tray		Cig Butt		Location	Notes	
			<18	18-30	30+	DK	M	F	DK	C	E	D	10'	25'	far	Y	N	Y	N			
1																						
2																						
3																						
4																						
5																						
6																						
7																						
8																						
9																						
10																						

Appendix D: Instructions

What to bring:

- One copy of these instructions and a copy of the route map
- 10 copies of the data collection form
- A clipboard and writing implement
- A watch or other phone/device so you can quickly know the time for each observation
- If your shift is before 6pm, you may need money to pay for parking

When walking the routes, look for smokers on both sides of the street. Also, look down any side-streets or alleys and in the park. Each route is about 1.8 miles. If you complete the route, you can take a short break and then walk the route backwards with the remaining time.

Page: Number the pages in the order they are completed

Time: time of observation

of smokers: number of people smoking (do not include non-smokers). A group of smokers includes anyone in the close vicinity, even if they are not part of the same social group.

For Age, Gender, and Type:

Mark the number of smokers in each category. Use numbers (e.g., 1, 3, 4) or tally marks (e.g., I, III, IIII). For each variable, the total should equal the number of smokers in the group.

Age: Take your best guess. DK=Unknown age

Gender: DK=Unknown gender

Type: Cus=customer Emp=Employee DK=Don't know

Near Door: Check box for whether smokers are within 10 feet of a doorway, 10-25 feet of a doorway, or farther than 25 feet from a doorway.

Ashtray: Check yes or no if there is an ashtray close by. Ashtray includes any type of ashtray, a bucket, or any other receptacle for cigarette ash/butts.

Cig Butt: Check yes or now if there are cigarette butts or other cigarette debris on the ground.

Location – this is the most important information!

If smoker is outside a business or facility, write business/facility name.

Otherwise, write street name and cross streets, e.g., High St between 8th and 9th.

Notes - Include additional noteworthy information, such as:

Marijuana – someone is smoking marijuana

E-cigarette – someone is using an electronic cigarette

Walking – smoker was walking (not staying in one place)

Sitting on sidewalk or Sitting on bench

Soliciting – smoker was soliciting; including what they were soliciting (e.g., asking for change, selling something)

Any other information to describe the smokers or location, and anything else that might be helpful to this project

Healthy Downtown Eugene

Assessment Data, Phase 1:

Key Informant Interviews &

Observational Study of Outdoor Smoking

Winter 2014

