October
2017

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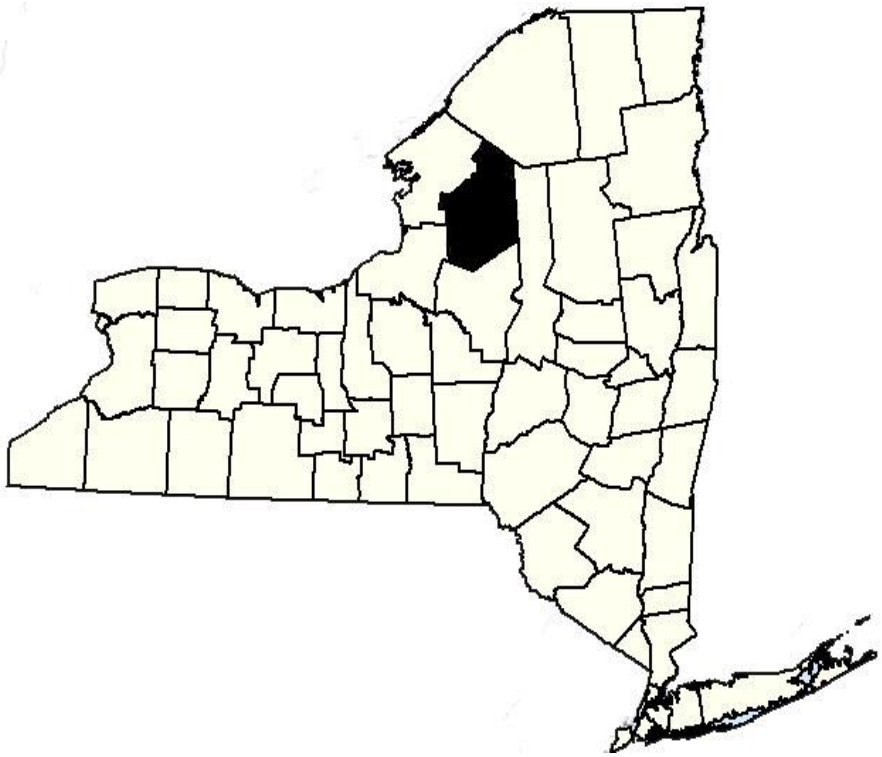

11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

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www.sunyjefferson.edu/community-business/center-community-studies/annual-surveys-community

The Eleventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Based on 447 telephone interviews conducted October 24 – October 25, 2017

Section 1 - Introduction

The *Center for Community Studies* at Jefferson Community College was established in October 1999, to engage in a variety of community-building and community-based research activities and to promote the productive discussion of ideas and issues of significance to our region. In collaboration with community partners, the *Center* conducts research that will benefit the local population, and engages in activities that reflect its commitment to enhancing the quality of life of the area.

The annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is one specific activity conducted each year by the *Center* to gauge the attitudes and opinions of a representative sample of Lewis County adult citizens. This activity results in a yearly updated inventory of the attitudes and opinions of adult citizens of Lewis County. This survey in Lewis County has been completed in October of each of the eleven years, 2007 through 2017. The *Center* also completes a similar annual survey in each of Jefferson County (in April annually) and St. Lawrence County (in July annually).

This document is a summary of the results of the Eleventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with the results of the survey from its first ten years. Further, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the 2017 survey results. And at times, when interesting and appropriate, other factors such as Geography, Household Composition, and Political Ideology have been further explored as possible explanatory variables. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this more detailed information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the results for all subgroups within these key demographic variables. Additionally, the most recent results in each of the neighboring counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence are presented when possible to add perspective to the current Lewis County results. The results of this annual study provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens; and, over time, will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well.

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How This Data Was Collected

The original survey instrument used in this annual survey was constructed in the fall of 2007 through the combined efforts of the professional staff of the *Center for Community Studies* and members of the Lewis County Annual Survey Planning Committee. The instrument is modified each year by the *Center for Community Studies*, with input from its staff and Advisory Board, the Lewis County Annual Survey Planning Committee, and student assistants employed at the *Center* throughout the current academic year. These survey modifications are completed to include new questions of relevance to local organizations and agencies. The total survey length each year is approximately 50-60 questions, with a core set of approximately 30 questions that are intended to be asked each year that the survey is completed. Several survey questions are asked on an every-other-year basis, to keep the survey length manageable each year. Newly developed questions regarding current county topics are typically introduced into the survey instrument each year.

The primary goal of the Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is to collect data regarding quality-of-life issues of importance to the local citizens. A secondary goal is to provide a very real, research-based learning experience for undergraduate students enrolled at Jefferson Community College. In accomplishing this second goal, students are involved in all aspects of the research, from question formation to data collection (interviewing), to data entry and cleansing, to data analysis. The students analyze the data collected in this study annually as assignments and projects in statistics classes. However, all final responsibility for question-phrasing, question-inclusion versus omission, final data analysis, and final reporting of findings (this document) lies exclusively with the professional staff of the *Center*. The discussions that lead to the inclusion of questions at times arise from classroom discussions involving students and *Center* staff. The decision to include any question as a legitimate and meaningful part of an annual survey, however, is made exclusively by the *Center*. Similarly, data analysis of the information collected through the annual survey will transpire with faculty and students in the classrooms at Jefferson Community College; however, any statistical analysis reported in this document has been completed by the professional staff of the *Center*. Copies of the introductory script and survey instrument used in this study are attached as an appendix.

This study in 2017 included completing interviews of 447 randomly-selected Lewis County adult residents. All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to result with at least 20% of the interviews represented while the participant (Lewis County adult resident) was contacted on their cellular phone and the remaining at-most 80% of the interviews while the participant was contacted on their landline, with a total goal of approximately 400 completed interviews. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. The landline telephone numbers called during this study were obtained from an un-scrubbed list, ensuring that individuals whose households are included in the "telemarketing do-not-call list" would be represented in this study. To complete the cell phone portion of the sampling, a random-digit generation process with manual dialing was utilized where common 3-digit prefixes for cell phones in use in the Lewis County region were identified (i.e. 955, 778, 771, 767, 486, 408, etc.) and random sets of 4-digit phone number endings after these common prefixes were generated to be attempted. The result of the sampling is that 31% of all completed interviews are represented via calls that were completed on the cellular phone of the participant (a result that is larger than the target of at least 20% of the overall goal of ≈400 interviews), and the remaining 69% of the interviews are represented via calls that were completed on the landline home phone of the participant. Participants who are interviewed on their cellular phone are further asked whether they have a landline in their home and 15% of the interviews in this study are represented by residents who indicate that they are "cell-only".

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center in Watertown, New York, on evenings of October 24th and October 25th, 2017. Calls are made in late October each year to control for seasonal variation when sampling. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in both human subject research methodology and effective interviewing techniques. Professional staff from the *Center* supervised the telephone interviewing at all times.

When each of the telephone numbers was attempted, one of four results occurred: Completion of an interview; a Decline to be interviewed; No Answer/Busy; or an Invalid Number (including both disconnected numbers, as well as numbers for individuals who do not currently reside in Lewis County). Voluntary informed consent was obtained from each resident before the interview was completed. This sampling protocol included informing each resident that it was his or her right to decline to answer any and all individual questions within the interview. To be categorized as a completed interview, at least one-half of the questions on the survey had to be completed. The resident's refusal to answer more than one-half of the questions was considered a decline to be interviewed. The typical length of a completed survey was approximately 10 minutes. Declines to be interviewed (refusals) were not called back in an attempt to convince the resident to reconsider the interview. If no contact was made at a telephone number (No Answer/Busy), call-backs were made to the number. No messages were left on answering machines at homes where no person answered the telephone, and no rewards or incentives were used to encourage participation. The response rate results for the study are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Response Rates for the 11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Response rates for **LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED** attempted in this study: (≈31% via cell phones, ≈15% are "cell-only")	**Complete Interview**	**Decline to be Interviewed**	**Not Valid Telephone Number**	**No Answer/ Busy**	**TOTALS**
Frequency	**447**	**1177**	**2368**	**3838**	**7830**
% of Numbers Attempted	6%	15%	30%	49%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	8%	22%		70%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	28%	72%			100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid design including both cell phone and landline telephone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 8% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and approximately 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. The methodology employed in this annual survey continues to meet industry standards.

Section 1.2 – Demographics of the Sample – Who was Interviewed?

This section of the report includes a description of the results for the demographic variables included in the survey sample. The demographic characteristics of the sampled adult residents can be used to attain three separate objectives.

1. Initially, this information adds to the knowledge and awareness about the true characteristics of the population of adult residents in the sampled county (e.g. What is the typical household composition, educational profile, and household income level in Lewis County?).
2. Secondly, this demographic information facilitates the ability for the data to be sorted or partitioned to investigate for significant relationships – relationships between demographic characteristics of residents and their attitudes and behaviors regarding the quality of life in Lewis County. Identification of significant relationships allows local citizens

to use the data more effectively, to better understand the factors that are correlated with various aspects of life in the county.

3. Finally, the demographic information also serves an important purpose when compared to established facts about Lewis County to analyze the representativeness of the sample that was randomly selected in this study, and to determine the post-stratification weighting schematic to be applied to the data.

The results for the demographic questions in the survey are summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2 – Demographics of the October 2017 Lewis County Sample – *The Nature of this Sample* (%'s weighted by Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Phone Ownership)

Demographic Characteristics:	Weighted %	*Raw* Sample Size (n, to be used when constructing confidence intervals for subgroups)
Gender: (US Census updates for Lewis County: 51% male)		
Male	51%	n=179
Female	49%	n=268
Age: (US Census updates for Lewis County: among those 18+, 19% are age 18-29, 16% are age 70+)		
18-29 years of age	19%	n=33
30-49 years of age	32%	n=81
50-69 years of age	34%	n=217
70 years of age or older	16%	n=116
Education Level: (US Census for Lewis County: among those age 25+, 15% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
Less than high school graduate	4%	n=15
High school graduate (including GED)	52%	n=149
Some college, no degree	16%	n=105
Associate's degree	12%	n=70
Bachelor's degree	9%	n=62
Graduate degree	6%	n=46
Annual Household Income: (US Census for Lewis County: 22% earn less than $25,000, 29% earn $75,000+)		
Less than $25,000	18%	n=57
$25,001-$50,000	28%	n=109
$50,001-$75,000	30%	n=106
More than $75,000	24%	n=100
Political Ideology: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Very Conservative	9%	n=34
Conservative	33%	n=144
Middle of the Road	39%	n=156
Liberal	8%	n=53
Very Liberal	1%	n=3
Not Sure	10%	n=35

(NOTE: in Table 2 above, and all other tables included in this study, a column of percentages may not, in fact, sum to exactly 100% simply due to rounding each statistic in the table individually to the nearest percent, or at times, tenth of a percent)

The following distribution of towns or villages of residence (self-reported) of the participating respondents resulted in the Eleventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community, and after application of post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Phone Ownership, closely parallel that which is true for the distribution of all Lewis County adults – the entire county was proportionally represented very accurately in this study.

Table 3 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the 11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

	11th Annual Survey Sample (October 2017) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Phone Ownership)		U.S. Census Estimates	
	Count	%	Count	%
Town of Residence:				
Castorland (village)	26	6%	221	1%
Constableville (village)	13	3%	281	1%
Copenhagen (village)	15	3%	708	3%
Croghan (town)	36	8%	2,420	9%
Croghan (village)	14	3%	628	2%
Denmark (town)	20	5%	1,659	6%
Diana (town)	10	2%	1,036	4%
Greig (town)	23	5%	1,290	5%
Harrisburg (town)	7	2%	379	1%
Harrisville (village)	13	3%	600	2%
Lewis (town)	5	1%	724	3%
Leyden (town)	5	1%	1,138	4%
Lowville (village)	58	13%	3,429	13%
Lowville (town)	18	4%	898	3%
Lyons Falls (village)	19	4%	748	3%
Lyonsdale (town)	5	1%	1,226	5%
Martinsburg (town)	12	3%	1,373	5%
Montague (town)	2	1%	94	0%
New Bremen (town)	42	9%	2,580	10%
Osceola (town)	0	0%	235	1%
Pinckney (town)	3	1%	232	1%
Port Leyden (village)	15	3%	775	3%
Turin (town)	12	3%	545	2%
Turin (village)	15	3%	177	1%
Watson (town)	25	6%	2,008	8%
West Turin (town)	11	2%	801	3%
Not sure	24	5%	–	–
TOTAL	**447**	**100%**	**26,205**	**100%**

In general, Tables 2-3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Phone Ownership, the responses to the demographic questions for the Lewis County residents who are included in the survey (those who actually answered the telephone and completed the survey) appear to closely parallel that which is true for the entire adult population of the county. The targets for demographic characteristics were drawn from the U.S. Census updates for Lewis County. Gender, Age, Education, and Geography were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, since the data collected in this Eleventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in telephone methodology: women were more likely than men to answer the telephone and/or agree to a survey; older residents are more likely to participate in the survey than younger adult residents; those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews; and residents of more urban regions (in Lewis County, this would be "villages") are more likely to participate than residents of rural regions. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are four expected sources of sampling error. In addition to these standard four weight variables it has become increasingly the case that adults in our society are not accessible via landline – they are "cell-phone-only" individuals. Therefore, the current Lewis County data has additionally been weighted by Phone Ownership, with targets that have been generated from repeated surveying in Lewis County by the *Center for Community Studies*. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, village residents, the highly educated, and those interviewed on landlines in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Phone Ownership have been applied in any further analysis of the data analyzed in this report. In summary, all subsequent statistics that will be reported in this document are weighted by Gender, Age, Education Level, and Geography toward the most current U.S. Census

reports that describe the Gender, Age, Educational Attainment, and Town/Village of Residence distributions of the actual entire adult population that resides in Lewis County, and toward the Phone Ownership targets described above.

Given the diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, education level, geography, and phone ownership, it is felt that this random sample of Lewis County adults does accurately represent the entire population of Lewis County adults. When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Lewis County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question-specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question and the resulting sample percentage for each question. Sample sizes tend to vary for each question on the survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups (e.g. only persons who indicated that they pay for childcare were then further asked to indicate whether or not they feel this childcare is affordable and reasonably priced), and/or as a result of persons refusing to answer questions. *In general*, the results of this survey for any questions that were answered by the entire sample of 447 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Lewis County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ±3.7 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, such as the "childcare is affordable and reasonably priced" question described above, the resulting smaller sample sizes allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than ±3.7 percentage points. Table 4 is provided below as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 447 interviewed adults. Note that the approximate margins of error provided in Table 4 are average margins of error, averaging across all possible sample proportions that might result between 0% and 100%. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

Table 4 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes

Sample Size (n=…)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	±14.3%
50	±11.1%
75	±9.0%
100	±7.8%
125	±7.0%
150	±6.4%
175	±5.9%
200	±5.5%
225	±5.2%
250	±5.0%
275	±4.7%
300	±4.5%
325	±4.3%
350	±4.2%
375	±4.0%
400	±3.9%
447	±3.7%

In order to maximize comparability among the eleven annual surveys that have been completed in Lewis County between 2007 and 2017, the procedures used to collect information and the *core* questions asked have remained virtually identical. All surveys were conducted in the month of October each year to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 328 to 447, depending upon the year. All interviewers have been similarly and extensively trained preceding data collection each year. The survey methodology used to complete the Eleventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous ten years. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level were applied to all results from the first three years of surveying, while geography was additionally incorporated as a slight weighting factor since the fourth year of the survey (since 2010), and phone-ownership was added as a slight weighting factor since the sixth year of the survey (since 2012), allowing for valid comparisons for trends over the eleven-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with quality-of-life indicators and other community attitude and opinion variables for the county. It is standard methodology with professional

surveys to provide this further rich information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the cross-tabulated results for all subgroups within key demographic variables. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens and over time will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well. Further, the results for both Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties when surveyed in 2017 have also been presented when possible, and the methodology used in each of these other two Northern New York counties is identical to that which is used in Lewis County, allowing valid between-county comparisons of results. Again, for more specific detail regarding tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

All data compilation and statistical analyses within this study have been completed using *Minitab, Release 17* and *SPSS, Release 23.*

Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.0 – The View from 30,000 Feet! (or, "if one only has 30 seconds to read this report")

1. Attitudes Concerning the Local Lewis County Economy

In 2017 many local community quality-of-life indicators that are related to personal and local economics resulted with the most positive results ever measured in 11 years of surveying in the county. Although there remains much room for improvement, residents feel better than ever (at least since year 2007) regarding – the cost of energy, real estate taxes, the overall state of the local economy, and the availability of good jobs. As one example, in 2011 among local residents 57% rated the availability of good jobs locally as "Poor", while in 2017 this rate is only 34%, the lowest rate measured in 11 years of surveying. Similarly, the incidence of rating the overall state of the local economy as "Excellent or Good" in 2017 is the highest ever measured in the county (in 2017 this rate is 36%, and has been as low as 19% in the past). (Tables 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 20, 22, and 25)

2. Largest Issue Facing the Residents of Lewis County

Continuing the theme illustrated above, when local residents are asked the *largest* issue facing the residents of Lewis County, in 2017 responses have dramatically changed from that which were recorded 3-4 years ago among county residents. There has been a tremendous shift from economic concern to a concern with the current local drug epidemic. For example, in 2013 among county residents 61% cited the "jobs and the economy" as the largest local issue – a rate that has halved to 32% in 2017, and a rate that no longer represents the most commonly cited issue. During this same time frame the rate of citing "drugs" as the largest issue facing residents of Lewis County has increased from 4% to 40%. (Table 50)

3. Personal Financial Situations

Currently 90% of residents indicate that their personal financial situation has remained at least the same or improved in the past year (21% improved, 69% remained same), while only 9% indicate that this situation has gotten worse. This 90% rate is by far the greatest found in ten years of posing this question to adults in the county, and represents a 10% increase from that which was found in 2016 in the county. The percentage of participants who indicate that their personal financial situation has gotten worse in 2017 is the by far lowest ever found in ten years of study (9% in 2017, was 19% in 2016, and has been as high as 40% in 2008). (Table 53)

4. Perceived Impact of Fort Drum Upon the North Country

Overwhelmingly the results show that in 2017 Lewis County residents perceive the continuing presence of Fort Drum as having several positive impacts upon local residents. Of particular note is that almost nine-in-ten residents agree with each of: "local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum" (87%), and "Fort Drum is a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation" (86%). (Tables 31-37)

5. Tourism in Lewis County

Lewis County residents believe that tourism is a very important component of the local economy and as such deserves marketing and financial support from the County. When asked whether they perceive tourism as important to the county economy 92% respond with "Very or Somewhat Important" (66% indicate "Very"). Further, by more than a nine-to-one ratio, Lewis County residents believe that the County should financially support marketing and promotions intended to increase local tourism economic impact (83% support, only 9% oppose). (Tables 67-68)

6. Wind Farms in Lewis County

The Maple Ridge Wind Farm went online in Lewis County in 2006. Approximately $80 million in cumulative payments to local governments have been made by the wind farm through 2016 (http://mapleridgewindfarm.co/). Survey questions measuring public sentiment regarding possible future expansions of the wind farm have been asked in this Annual Survey in each of 2007, 2008, and again in this 2017 study. Residents are overwhelmingly in support of further expansion, with rates of responding "should expand" during these three studies of 77%, 79%, and 78%, respectively. The "should not expand" rates during these three studies have been 16%, 14%, and currently is measured at 12%. In 2017 a further attitude question was posed regarding wind power and the result is that by approximately a two-to-one ratio residents are more likely to consider the spreading of wind farm revenues around to other communities that are not the actual hosts of the wind turbines as "fair" rather than "unfair" (58% to 31%, respectively). (Tables 72-73)

Section 2.1 – Quality of Life in Lewis County (Tables 8-30)

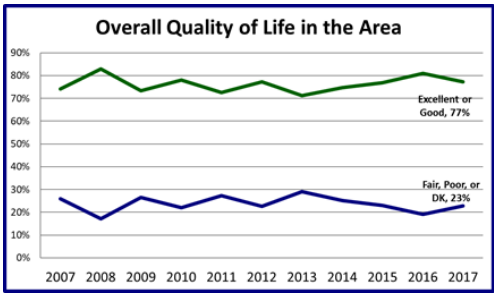
Summary of 2017 Quality-of-Life Indicators Results:

1. In an attempt to gauge the current satisfaction with the quality of life in Lewis County, participants were provided a list of **20 key community characteristics, or indicators**. For each of these characteristics, the participants reported whether they feel that the characteristic in the county is "Excellent," "Good," "Fair," or "Poor." Table 5 summarizes the results with the percentage that indicated that each indicator is "Excellent or Good" reported, as well as the percentage who report that it is "Excellent," and finally, the percentage that indicated that each indicator is "Poor." The list of indicators in Table 5 is sorted from highest to lowest according to the percentage who replied "Excellent or Good" in 2017. The indicators whose results are in **green** shaded cells show significant improvement between 2016 and 2017 (either an *increase* in "Excellent" or the combined "Excellent or Good", or a *decrease* in "Poor"). The indicators whose results are in gray shaded cells show a trend toward more negative perceptions between 2016 and 2017 (either a *decrease* in "Excellent" or the combined "Excellent or Good", or an *increase* in "Poor"). *All green or gray shaded changes over the past year are of size at least ±5%*. The indicators whose results are in white shaded cells show no significant trend toward either more negative and positive perceptions between 2016 and 2017. (Tables 8-9)

Table 5 – Summary of Quality of Life Indicators (2017 Results sorted by "Excellent + Good")

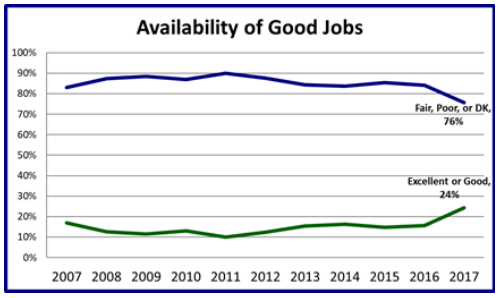
Quality of Life Indicator:	% "Excellent" + % "Good" (2016 result in parentheses)	% "Excellent" (2016 result in parentheses)	% "Poor" (2016 result in parentheses)
1. Quality of the environment	85.1% (83.4%)	33.0% (31.8%)	1.6% (2.9%)
2. Quality of K-12 education	80.2% (84.9%)	31.4% (33.9%)	3.2% (3.4%)
3. The overall quality of life in the area	77.2% (81.0%)	22.9% (19.7%)	5.5% (1.7%)
4. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	74.3% (72.2%)	38.2% (36.2%)	7.2% (6.1%)
5. Health care access	72.2% (61.1%)	19.0% (13.9%)	7.0% (14.0%)
6. Health care quality	70.4% (62.5%)	16.5% (16.0%)	6.6% (7.6%)
7. Policing and crime control	63.8% (72.0%)	17.7% (20.0%)	6.7% (7.2%)
8. Availability of housing	60.8% (59.8%)	7.9% (9.4%)	9.9% (8.1%)
9. Availability of care for the elderly.	53.7% (56.8%)	8.7% (10.9%)	10.2% (8.9%)
10. Town and village government	49.1% (54.2%)	6.5% (5.7%)	8.7% (9.8%)
11. Access to higher education	47.0% (48.6%)	11.3% (9.0%)	21.7% (21.1%)
12. County government	44.6% (44.2%)	3.1% (4.2%)	10.6% (13.2%)
13. Cost of energy	42.9% (37.5%)	5.2% (3.7%)	13.6% (21.3%)
14. Availability of childcare	42.3% (42.3%)	5.2% (4.5%)	11.4% (7.9%)
15. Availability of behavioral health services	41.1% (36.5%)	6.5% (8.4%)	16.6% (17.6%)
16. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	41.0% (29.0%)	3.0% (3.2%)	12.8% (24.4%)
17. Shopping opportunities	38.6% (35.9%)	5.5% (8.2%)	21.4% (25.8%)
18. The overall state of the local economy	36.0% (30.4%)	5.4% (3.8%)	20.1% (23.6%)
19. Real estate taxes	28.4% (21.0%)	3.3% (2.0%)	23.8% (35.1%)
20. Availability of good jobs	24.4% (15.7%)	2.1% (1.6%)	34.2% (42.9%)

2. Most Lewis County adult residents **continue to view the overall quality of life in the region as very positive**, 77% of the surveyed residents in 2017 report that the overall quality of life in the area is "Excellent or Good" (was 81% in 2016, 77% in 2015, 75% in 2014, and 71% in 2013), while less than 6% currently believe the overall quality of life in the area is "Poor". (Tables 8, 9, 10, and 30)



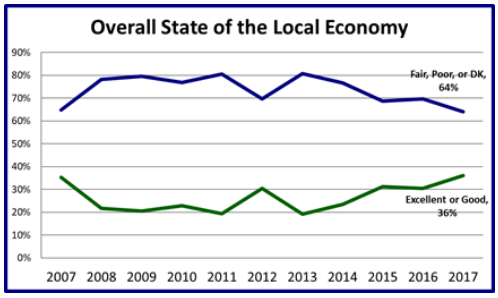
Economic-related Quality-of-Life Indicators:

3. **Availability of Good Jobs**



"Availability of Good Jobs" continues to clearly be the most negatively-perceived community characteristic from the 20 indicators measured among adult residents of Lewis County; however, in the past the most common response typically has been "Poor" while in 2017 the most common response has improved to"Fair" (in 2016 the most common response with 43% was "Poor", while in 2017 the most common response with 39% is "Fair"). The rate of responding "Poor" has decreased dramatically and significantly from the all-time high of 57% found in 2011, and more recently from a rate of 53% found in the county in 2014, to the current 2017 all-time low rate of 34%; while at the same time "Excellent or Good" has reached an all-time high in the county of 24% in 2017 (was only 10% in 2011). (Table 22)

4. **Overall State of the Local Economy**

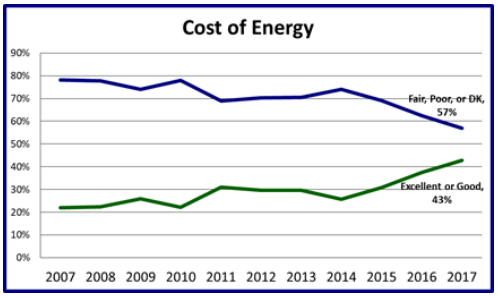


Although Lewis County residents continue to be less than satisfied with the "Overall State of the Local Economy", this level of dissatisfaction has continued to reduce in 2017. Very significant improvement has been found between 2013-2017, with the 2017 "Poor" rate of 20% now being the lowest found in the past ten years of study (was only 19% in 2007, and is currently the lowest found since 2007). (Table 25)

5. **Shopping Opportunities**

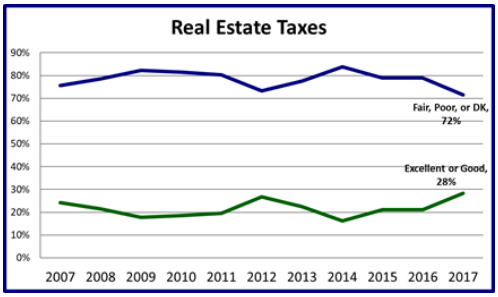
Levels of satisfaction with "Shopping Opportunities" in the county have remained quite consistent throughout the eleven years of study. The 2017 results of 39% rating as "Excellent or Good" and 61% rating as "Fair or Poor" are very similar to past results ("Excellent or Good" has ranged between 28%-40% in all 11 years of study). (Table 23)

6. **Cost of Energy**



Residents of Lewis County continue to be more dissatisfied than satisfied with the **"**Cost of Energy", however, the level of discontent has diminished tremendously over the past four years with the current 2017 rate of rating as "Excellent or Good" at an all-time high of 43% (was only 22% in 2010) and the 14% rate of responding "Poor" is currently the lowest ever found (was as high as 48% in 2008, was 21% in 2016). (Table 12)

7. **Real Estate Taxes**

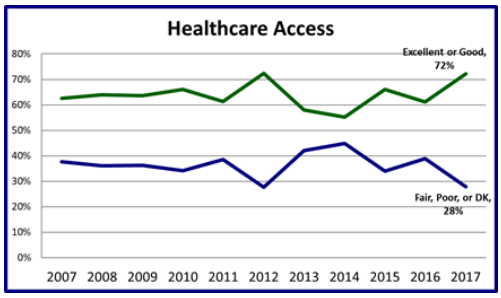


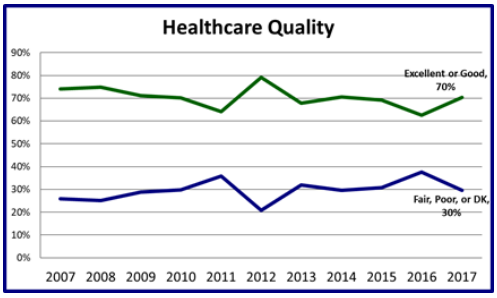
In 2014 residents of Lewis County reported a very high level of dissatisfaction with the current status of "Real Estate Taxes," with only 16% responding with "Excellent or Good" (an all-time low) and 40% responding with "Poor." Perceptions of real estate taxes improved over the past three years. In 2017 the rate of responding "Poor" (24%) is by far the lowest ever found and the rate of responding "Excellent or Good" (28%) is the highest ever found (increased from 16% in 2014). (Table 20)

Not-so-Economic-related Quality-of-Life Indicators:

8. **Healthcare Access and Healthcare Quality**

Residents of Lewis County continue to report high satisfaction levels with both the "Quality of Healthcare" and "Access to Healthcare" in the county. Satisfaction with *quality* has remained relatively stable over the eleven years of study with a significant increase in the past year (2016 rate of 63% responding "Excellent or Good" increased to 70% in 2017). Satisfaction with *access* has increased over the past four years from the 2014 rate of 55% responding "Excellent or Good" to the current rate of 72%. (Tables 13-14)





9. **Quality of the Environment**
   The environment in Lewis County continues to be perceived very positively by residents. In 2017, as in every other year of study, this indicator is one of the two most positively rated community characteristics among the 20 characteristics studied. Age majority of participants (85%) rate "Quality of the Environment" as "Excellent or Good" (with 33% rating as "Excellent"). This "Excellent or Good" rate has varied between 83% to 91% in all eleven studied years, while only 2% of participants currently (in 2017) rate the quality of the environment as "Poor" (was 3% in 2016). This very positive perception is quite uniformly shared across all demographic subgroups studied. (Table 17)

10. **Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities**
    In 2017, "Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities" continues to be among the most positively rated of the 20 studied community characteristics in Lewis County with approximately three-fourths of participants (74%) rating as "Excellent or Good" (a significantly lower rate, however, than the all-time high of 83% found in 2012, but not changed from the 2016 rate of 72%), while only 7% of participants rate this indicator as "Poor" (was 6% in 2016). (Table 16)

11. **Quality of K-12 Education**
    Residents of Lewis County remain very satisfied with the "Quality of the K-12 Education" available in the county. The 2014 rate of responding "Excellent or Good" was at an all-time low of 73% (was as high as 87% in 2012), and in 2017 this rate is 80%. The current rate of indicating that the "Quality of K-12 Education" community characteristic is "Poor" is only 3%. The "Quality of K-12 Education" is the second highest rated among the 20 investigated characteristics in 2017 (had dropped to fourth in 2014). (Table 24)

12. **Availability of Housing**
    "Availability of Housing" in Lewis County has been studied for the past three years, and perceptions tend to be positive, with 61% of participants responding "Excellent or "Good" in 2017, while only 10% rate as "Poor" (neither of these rates have changed significantly from 2016 findings, when rates were 60% and 8%, respectively). (Table 27)

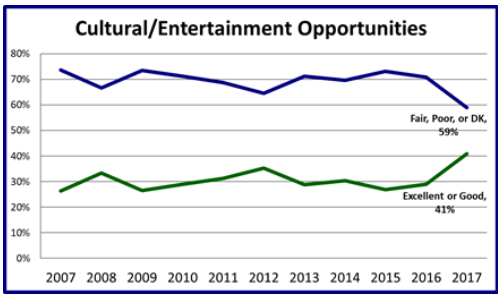
13. **Availability of Care for the Elderly**
    Attitudes among residents of Lewis County regarding the "Availability of Care for the Elderly" in the county in 2017 remain quite positive (54% rate as "Excellent or Good", while only 10% rate as "Poor"). Neither of these rates have changed significantly from 2016 findings, when rates were 57% and 9%, respectively. (Table 26)

14. **Availability of Childcare**
    "Availability of Childcare" in Lewis County has been studied for the past three years, and perceptions tend to be more positive than negative – 42% of participants respond with "Excellent or "Good" in 2017 (same rate as in 2016), while only 11% rate as "Poor" (rate was 8% in 2016). (Table 28)

15. **Availability of Behavioral Health Services**
    "Availability of Behavioral Health Services" in Lewis County has been studied for the past three years, and perceptions tend to be more negative than positive – only 41% of participants respond with "Excellent or "Good", while 44% rate as "Fair or Poor" (however, the "Excellent or Good" rate has increased from only 35% found when first studied in 2015). (Table 29)

16. **Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities**

Residents of Lewis County continue to report low satisfaction with "Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities" in the county, with this indicator in 2017 the 16th most positive rated characteristic among the 20 indicators that are tracked, however, satisfaction is recently trending upward. In 2017, 41% rate this quality-of-life indicator as "Excellent or Good" (was only 29% in 2016), while "Poor" in 2017 is at a rate of 13%, which is the all-time low rate of responding "Poor" and significantly decreased from 24% found in 2016. (Table 11)

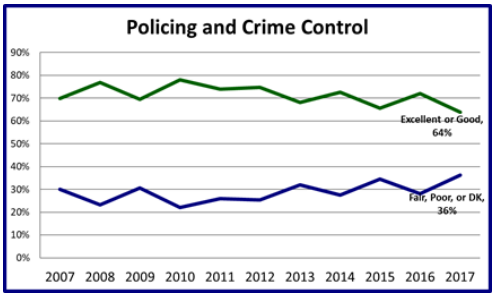


17. **Access to Higher Education**

"Access to Higher Education" as a community indicator has been measured since 2009 in Lewis County, and the results were quite consistent throughout the first six years of study. However, in 2015-2017, residents are more positive than ever measured previously about these opportunities. In 2014 it was found that 37% rated this indicator as "Excellent or Good", (with 32% rating it as "Poor"), in 2017 these perceptions have improved to 47% rating this indicator as "Excellent or Good", (with only 22% rating it as "Poor"). The results in 2017 are very similar to that which was found in 2016 in the county and are some of the most positive yet found. (Table 15)

18. **Policing and Crime Control**

Residents of Lewis County continue to be more satisfied than dissatisfied with "Policing and Crime Control in the Area", with 64% rating it as either "Excellent or Good," and only 7% rating it as "Poor". Satisfaction with "Policing and Crime Control" in the county has been one of the most consistent community indicators studied each year, and there has been very little change between 2007-2017 with "Good" always the most common rating reported. However, it should be noted that the "Excellent or Good" rate in the county decreased significantly between 2016-2017 from 72% to 64%, and this rate has been as high as 78% in 2010. (Table 21)

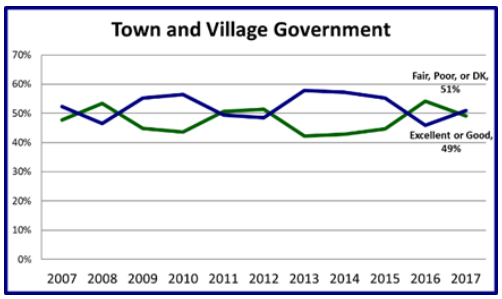


19. **County Government**

Residents of Lewis County continue to be neither tremendously satisfied nor dissatisfied with the quality of local government in the county. The majority of participants in 2017 (78%) rate "County Government" as either "Fair" or "Good" (similar to 76% found in 2011, 75% found in 2012, 65% in 2013, 74% in 2014, 69% in 2015, and 75% in 2016). Note, however, that "Good" was the most common response in all four of 2014-2017, for the first times since last occurring in 2008 (in 2009-2013 the most common response was "Fair"). Note that the rate of "Poor" in the county in 2017 (11%) is the lowest ever measured. (Table 18)

20. **Town and Village Government**

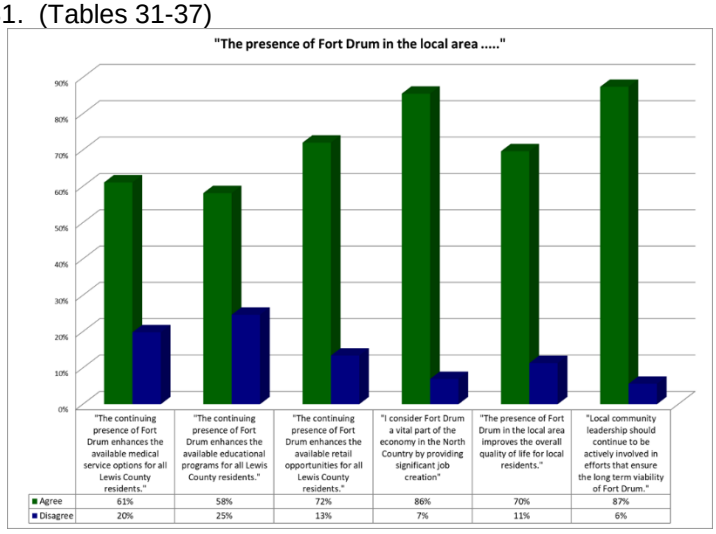
A very positive trend was found in satisfaction with "Town and Village Government" among Lewis County residents between 2013-2016 as the "Excellent or Good" rate in the county increased from 44% to 54%, however this "Excellent or Good" decreased significantly back to 49% in 2017. Note that the rate of "Poor" in the county in 2017 (9%) is the lowest ever measured, and the second year in a row of "under 10%". (Table 19)



Section 2.2 – Fort Drum Impact Upon Residents of Lewis County (Tables 31-37)

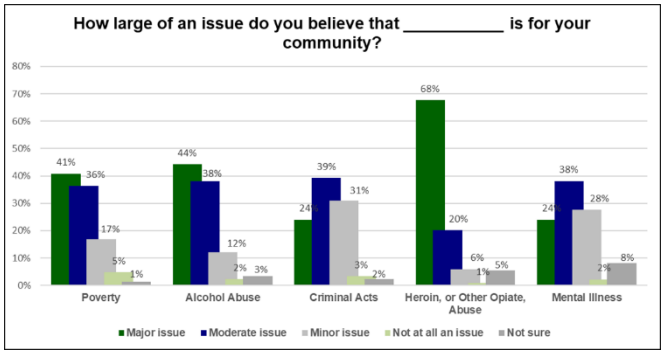
21. Participants were asked whether they agree or disagree with each of six separate statements regarding the potential positive impact that the continuing presence of Fort Drum has upon the residents of Lewis County. These statements were developed in collaboration with the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization (FDRLO) to help in their strategic planning. The *Center for Community Studies* annually includes a small selection of survey questions on behalf of community-based organizations, in 2017 the FDRLO contacted the *Center* and requested this collaborative research effort. **Overwhelmingly the results show that in 2017 Lewis County residents perceive the continuing presence of Fort Drum as having several positive impacts upon local residents, with a majority agreeing with each of the six posed statements.** Of particular note is that almost nine-in-ten residents (87%) agree that "local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum", and

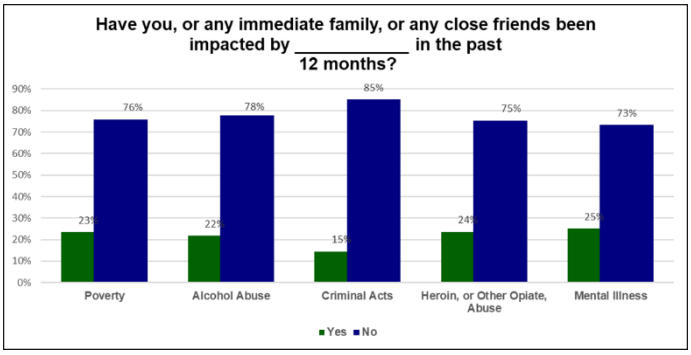
similarly, 86% agree that "Fort Drum is a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation." Details for levels of agreement with the potential positive impact of Fort Drum are summarized in the figure below, and later in Table 31. (Tables 31-37)



Section 2.3 – Community Issues – Perceived Severity and Personal Impact (Tables 38-50)

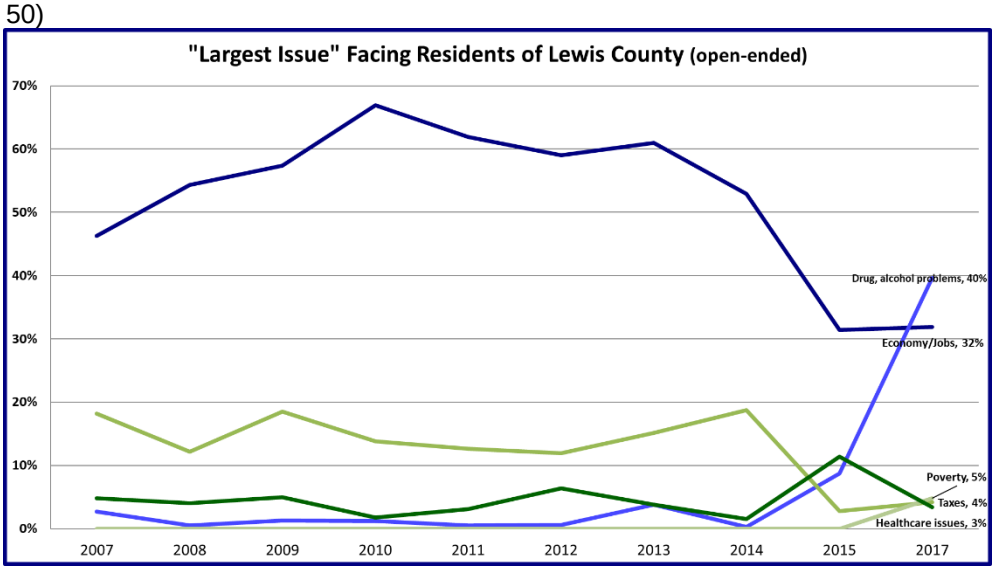
22. For the past two years of community surveying in Lewis County a set of five potential community issues were posed to participants. For each issue two separate responses have been secured from participants: (1) "We are interested in **how severe you think the issue is for your community**, using a scale of: major issue, moderate issue, minor issue, or not at all an issue", and (2) "Now, we are interested in any impact that these issues have had. **Have you, or any immediate family, or any close friends been impacted by _____ in the past twelve months?**" Very interestingly, overwhelmingly among the five studied issues "heroin or other opiate abuse" has by far been the most commonly *perceived major issue for the community* in both 2016 and 2017 (cited by 68% in 2017, increased from 62% in the county in 2016), while "mental illness" and "criminal acts" have been the least commonly (each cited as *major* by only 24% in 2017). However, when asked the *personal impact*, responses do not illustrate the same pattern. Regarding personal impact upon participants, their family, or close friends, all four community issues of "poverty", "alcohol abuse", "heroin or other opiate abuse", and "mental illness" have impacted between 22% and 25% of participants in the past twelve months, while "criminal acts" have only impacted 15%. All five of these impact rates have remained very stable, unchanged between 2016 and 2017. Details for 2017 results for perceived severity and personal impact for all five studied potential community issues are summarized in the following two figures. (Tables 38-49)





23. For the first nine years of surveying in Lewis County (2009-2015) the question **"What is the single largest issue facing residents of Lewis County right now?"** was included in this Annual Survey, and it has been included again in 2017**. A very strong argument could be made that changes in the results to this survey question over this timeframe illustrate some of the most stark transformations in Lewis County residents' opinions, more significant changes than have been discovered in any other tracked variables.** This question is open-ended, giving the residents the opportunity to specify the primary issue, while they may earlier have identified several issues as "Poor" via responses to the preceding 20 community indicators, or potentially a "largest issue" does not happen to be included in the 20 community indicators that are studied as a part of the standard annual survey script. There has been a tremendous change in sentiment regarding the largest local issue in 2013. **"Economy/Jobs"** decreased significantly and tremendously between 2013-2017 from 61% to only 32%; **"Taxes"** also decreased from an all-time high of 19% in

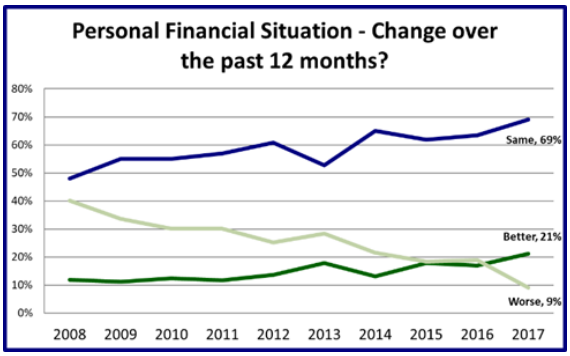
2014 to only 4% in 2017; while **"Drug/Alcohol Problems"** has increased from 0% in 2014 to the current top-cited issue at 40%. (Table 50)



Section 2.4 – Personal Financial Situation (Tables 51-53)

24. The **employment status and occupation** of Lewis County residents has been studied in each of 2008 through 2017 with results remaining remarkably consistent. The percentage of participants who report to be retired has always been between 21%-25% (recently: 23% in 2014, 25% in 2015, 24% in 2016, 24% in 2017), "blue-collar" is currently the occupation classification most commonly reported (17% in 2017, was 19% in 2016, 19% in 2015, 25% in 2014, and 20% in 2013, has been between 11%-25% in each year of study), and 8% of participants currently indicate that they are "self-employed" (was 7% in 2016, has been between 2%-14% in each year of study). The most common **locations where currently employed Lewis County adults report to work** are the Town of Lowville (12%), the Village of Lowville (11%), the Town of Croghan (11%), and the City of Watertown (10%). (Tables 51-52)

25. In 2017, for the first time in ten years of study residents of Lewis County are more likely to indicate that their **families' personal financial situation has gotten better over the past 12 months** than they are to indicate that it had gotten worse (21% versus 9%, respectively), while the most common response remained "stayed the same" (69% in 2017, has been the most common response in all years of study). The 2017 rate of 9% indicating "worse" is the lowest ever measured. As a comparison, in 2008 the rate of "worse" was 40%. A consistent and dramatic positive trend in families' financial situations has occurred since 2014. (Table 53)



Section 2.5 – Lewis County Government and Services (Tables 54-57)

26. Lewis County residents very strongly believe that **towns and villages in the county should consider working together to share similar services** – 95% support this notion (not significantly different from 93% and 95% found in 2009 and 2010 when last surveyed, respectively), while only 2% oppose. (Table 54)

27. When asked whether one **would use the County's public transportation system for direct access to the Farmer's Market in Lowville in summer months** 37% of participants report that they would do so. (Table 55)

28. About one-in-thirteen adults (7%, not significantly different from past results found in 2014 and earler) indicate that **lack of transportation has kept them from securing employment or meeting daily needs in the past year**. (Table 56)

29. Approximately one-fourth (24%) of employed adults in Lewis County indicate that they would use public transportation to and from their job if it fit their schedule. (Table 57)

Section 2.6 – K-12 Education (Tables 58-60)

30. Lewis County adults in many ways in this study have expressed the sentiment that they are very satisfied with the local K-12 school systems. More than three-fourths (75%) of Lewis County residents agree with the notion that **"Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future"**, while only 16% disagree. These results are some of the most positive found in the eight years that this survey question has been used in the county (the "Agree" rate was 74% in 2016, while the "Disagree" rate was 16%, whereas in 2014 the "Agree" rate was 68% and the "Disagree" rate was 23%). (Table 58)

31. Lewis County adults express very strong support for the notion that **school districts in Lewis County should work together to share similar services**, with 91% supporting and only 7% in opposition. These 2017 results are very similar to last year's 2016 results, but residents are now far more supportive of schools sharing services than they were in the county when surveyed in 2011-2013 (2012 results, for example, were that 79% supported, while 17% were opposed). (Table 59)

32. Lewis County adults remain quite evenly divided in their support versus opposition for the notion that **school districts in Lewis County should consider consolidation with their neighboring school districts**, with 47% supporting and 49% in opposition (2016 results were 44% and 47%, respectively). These 2017 results are less supportive of schools considering consolidation than were found in the county when surveyed in 2011-2013 (2011 results, for example, were that 52% supported, while only 42% were opposed). (Table 60)

Section 2.7 – Lewis County Trail System (Tables 61-64)

33. Residents of Lewis County **commonly own Off Highway Vehicles** (OHV), with 49% owning at least one OHV, and the following rates of responding that one owns these specific types of vehicles: ATV (42%), Snowmobile (18%), UTV (9%), and Motorcycle/Dirt Bike (8%). (Table 61)

34. Approximately one-in-nine adults in Lewis County (11%) **purchases a Lewis County trail permit**. (Table 62)

35. Approximately 6% of adults in Lewis County **own a side-by-side (UTV) that cannot be registered in New York State**, but none of these participants indicate that they register their UTV in another state. (Tables 63-64)

Section 2.8 – Tourism (Tables 65-68)

36. Economic development leadership in Lewis County is interested in: **"What type of entertainment or activities would you participate in locally, that are not available now?"** Many participants responded with activities that may already be available and appeared to be referencing the need to improve and/or increase these activities, while some did suggest only those activities that are not available now. Among the 447 participants 165 provided suggestions. The most common response, with 51 participants citing this activity is "Concerts", with "Improved Biking and Walking Trails" second with 19 citations. (Table 65)

37. When asked: **"Do you expect to spend more, less, or about the same on tourism activities and entertainment within Lewis County than you did last year?"** the most common response is "Same" (74%), with "More" and "Less" quite equally-common in expected spending (10% versus 11%, respectively). (Table 66)

38. **Lewis County adults strongly believe that tourism is important to the county's economy** – 66% respond with "Very Important" with another 26% responding "Somewhat Important." Less than 1% think that tourism is "Not At All Important." (Table 67)

39. **By more than a nine-to-one margin Lewis County adults very strongly believe that the county should financially support marketing and promotions to increase the local tourism economic impact** – 83% respond with "Should", while only 9% respond with "Should Not". (Table 68)

Section 2.9 – Childcare (Tables 69-71)

40. Approximately one-ninth of participants (11%) indicate that they **have at least one child in the home who requires childcare services.** Among those who do require childcare services in their family the majority (71%) **consider their childcare services as affordable and reasonably priced**. And, among those who do require childcare services in their family about two-in-five (43%) **utilize certified childcare services**. (Tables 69-71)

Section 2.10 – Wind Power (Tables 72-73)

41. **Very strong support for possible future expansion of wind farms has been voiced by adults in Lewis County**. By more than a six-to-one ratio in 2017 participants are more likely to feel that wind farms "Should expand" than they are to reply with "Should not expand" (78% to 12%). This survey question was last asked in the county in 2007 and 2008, and at those times the "Should" rates were similarly 77% and 79%, respectively. (Table 72)

42. **Lewis County adults tend to believe that it is "Fair" to spread the wind farm revenues around to other communities in the county that are not the actual hosts of the wind turbines.** When asked, 58% believe that this distribution is "Fair", while only 31% believe that it is "Unfair". (Table 73)

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

This section of the study provides a detailed presentation of the results for each of the questions in the survey. The results for each of these survey questions are presented in this section of the report with the following organizational structure:

(1) The **current 2017 Lewis County county-wide results** for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the sampled frequency and sample proportion for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the results are weighted for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Phone Ownership).

(2) A **trend analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in Lewis County in at least three of the eleven years 2007-2017. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs and bar graphs. *Statistically significant* trends may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

(3) A **regional comparison analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in more than one of the three counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and/or St. Lawrence in the year 2017. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a stacked bar graph. *Statistically significant* differences between counties may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

(4) Finally, the **2017 Lewis County results for each survey question have been cross-tabulated** by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level (there are a total of over 200 cross-tabulation tables included in this report). At times other potential explanatory variables are also shown as cross-tabulations when relevant. For example, selected variables may also cross-tabulated by Political Ideology, Geography, or by Children in the Home. *Statistically significant* relationships between variables, or differences between demographic subgroups, may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

For further explanation of the statistical concepts of “Margin of Error” and “Statistical Significance,” to assist the reader in best interpreting and utilizing the presented information, please refer to the appendix of this report – “Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results.”

For ease of use, survey questions have been organized into the following sections:

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues – Summary of Trends (2007-2017) (Tables 8-9)
Section 3.2 – Quality of Life Issues – Summary of 2017 Results (Table 10)
Section 3.3 – Detailed Analysis of Individual Quality-of-Life Indicators (Tables 11-30)
Section 3.4 – Fort Drum Impact Upon Residents of Lewis County (Tables 31-37)
Section 3.5 – Community Issues – Perceived Severity and Personal Impact (Tables 38-50)
Section 3.6 – Personal Financial Situation (Tables 51-53)
Section 3.7 – Lewis County Government and Services (Tables 54-57)
Section 3.8 – K-12 Education (Tables 58-60)
Section 3.9 – Lewis County Trail System (Tables 61-64)
Section 3.10 – Tourism (Tables 65-68)
Section 3.11 – Childcare (Tables 69-71)
Section 3.12 – Wind Power (Tables 72-73)

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the eleven years of the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following table. Note that the current Lewis County results will be compared to Jefferson and St. Lawrence County results when possible throughout this report, and the most recent sample sizes (# interviews) used in those two studies are n=441 in Jefferson County in April 2017, and n=374 in St. Lawrence County in July 2017.

Table 6 – Sample Sizes for Each of Eleven Years of the Lewis County Annual Survey

Year of Study:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Sample Size (# interviews completed)	409	393	404	400	409	421	381	328	396	398	447

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, and income) are percentages within the sampled subgroups. To determine the raw unweighted sample size for each subgroup

– to avoid over-interpretation – the reader should refer to the following Table 7. Again, findings should be considered with sample sizes in mind. Statistical tests of significance take into consideration these varying sample sizes. The typical sample size within each demographic subgroup is shown, along with the appropriate *approximate* margin of error for each of these subgroup sample sizes, in the following table.

Table 7 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2017

Demographic Characteristic:	Number of Participants Sampled (unweighted)	Approximate Margin of Error (when analyzing only this subgroup)
Gender:		
Male	n=179	±5.9%
Female	n=268	±4.8%
Annual Household Income:		
Less than $25,000	n=57	±10.4%
$25,001-$50,000	n=109	±7.5%
$50,001-$75,000	n=106	±7.6%
$75,001-$100,000	n=60	±10.1%
More than $100,000	n=40	±12.4%
Age:		
18-29 years of age	n=33	±13.6%
30-49 years of age	n=81	±8.7%
50-69 years of age	n=217	±5.3%
70 years of age or older	n=116	±7.3%
Education Level:		
High school graduate (or less)	n=164	±6.1%
Some college (less than 4-year degree)	n=175	±5.9%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	n=108	±7.5%

"Framing" a Statistic – Providing Perspective to Better Understand, Interpret, and Use this Survey Data

The rationale behind providing so many analyses (statistics) for every survey question included in this study is that one never fully understands the information contained in a reported statistic without "framing" that statistic. Framing involves adding a more rich perspective to the value of some reported statistic. For example, when Lewis County residents were asked the survey question: **"When considering you or your family's personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?"**, the result in the current 2017 community study is that 9.1% of the participants responded with *gotten worse* (reported later in Table 53). So …. what does this 9.1% really mean? Often-times community-based researchers will describe the process of "framing" a statistic as completing as many as possible of the six following comparisons (frames) to better understand a reported statistic from a sample:

- **Within Response Distribution**
  (Is it a majority? 4:1 ratio? "Three times more likely to respond with "better" …. than "worse"?)
- **Trend Across Time**
  (Has it increased? Decreased?)
- **Compare to Target/Benchmark**
  (Compare to an agency or community's goal or target?)
- **Compare to A Regional Average Result**
  (Compare to some regional average or similar counties?)
- **Ranking Among Similar Variables**
  (Among many different similar locations, characteristics, options, or attributes, that all use the *same response scale*, is this specific item ranked first? last?)
- **Cross-tabulations by Potential Explanatory Variables**
  (Different political ideological people differ in opinion or behavior? Age-dependent? Gender-dependent? Education-dependent? Income-dependent? Geography-dependent?)

The design of this final study report of findings includes all of the various types of tables that are necessary to allow community leaders to best "frame the statistics" included in this report, best understand the statistics included, and make best decisions in the future regarding how to use the statistics. As has been mentioned several times previously, if one has further questions about "framing a statistic" please contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues – Summary of Trends (2007-2017)

The larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 8 is the largest percentage responding "Excellent or Good" found throughout the studied eleven years for each survey question. Similarly, the larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding "Poor" found throughout the eleven years of study. For quick reference, considering the sample sizes collected each year in the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community, a difference of 5% or larger between any two years (between any two numbers located in the same row) may be considered a statistically significant trend, or change over time. (For more detail regarding statistical significance, please refer to the appendix of this report: "Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results.")

Table 8 – *Trends* in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2017 – % Indicating "*Excellent or Good*"

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	27	34	26	29	31	35	29	30	27	29	**41**
2. Cost of energy	22	22	26	22	31	30	30	26	31	38	**43**
3. Health care access	63	64	63	66	61	**72**	58	55	66	61	**72**
4. Health care quality	74	75	71	70	64	**79**	68	71	69	63	70
5. Access to Higher Education	–	–	38	42	36	46	41	37	45	**49**	47
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	78	80	78	70	74	**83**	73	75	72	72	74
7. Quality of the environment	83	89	90	90	86	**91**	84	86	90	83	85
8. County government	43	**46**	33	32	41	39	35	40	45	44	45
9. Town and village government	48	53	45	44	51	52	42	43	45	**54**	49
10. Real estate taxes	25	22	18	19	20	27	22	16	21	21	**28**
11. Policing and crime control	70	**77**	69	78	74	75	68	73	66	72	64
12. Availability of good jobs	17	13	11	13	10	13	16	16	15	16	**24**
13. Shopping opportunities	35	**40**	35	33	28	38	31	36	34	36	39
14. Quality of k-12 education	82	84	85	84	80	**87**	75	73	83	85	80
15. The overall state of the local economy	35	21	21	23	19	30	19	24	31	30	**36**
16. Availability of care for the elderly	55	64	62	65	61	**70**	54	65	57	57	54
17. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**63**	60	61
18. Availability of childcare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**43**	42	42
19. Availability of behavioral health services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	37	**41**
20. The overall quality of life in the area	74	**82**	73	78	73	77	71	75	77	81	77

(Dark Gray shaded cell in each row of Table 8 indicates the year when the largest % responding "Excellent or Good" was found)

Table 9 – *Trends* in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2017 – % Indicating "*Poor*"

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	26	24	28	25	23	22	23	**30**	29	24	13
2. Cost of energy	44	**48**	38	40	36	36	25	29	29	21	14
3. Health care access	9	11	11	7	12	10	11	12	8	**14**	7
4. Health care quality	4	7	8	7	**11**	6	8	10	6	8	7
5. Access to Higher Education	–	–	31	27	**37**	25	28	32	25	21	22
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	5	6	8	7	7	7	9	**12**	9	6	7
7. Quality of the environment	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	**4**	1	3	2
8. County government	13	15	**24**	18	15	17	20	19	20	13	11
9. Town and village government	14	11	**19**	13	13	15	14	10	14	10	9
10. Real estate taxes	33	36	**42**	41	37	34	38	40	33	35	24
11. Policing and crime control	6	7	**10**	4	7	7	4	6	12	7	7
12. Availability of good jobs	41	45	56	55	**57**	44	53	53	48	43	34
13. Shopping opportunities	**31**	26	26	32	29	24	22	27	28	26	21
14. Quality of k-12 education	3	1	2	1	4	1	**5**	3	**5**	3	3
15. The overall state of the local economy	19	34	**44**	41	43	30	30	26	29	24	20
16. Availability of care for the elderly	8	**12**	9	8	6	7	10	6	10	9	10
17. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	**10**
18. Availability of childcare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**11**	8	**11**
19. Availability of behavioral health services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	**18**	17
20. The overall quality of life in the area	5	4	6	3	7	3	4	**8**	2	2	6

(Dark Gray shaded cell in each row of Table 9 indicates the year when the largest % responding "Poor" was found)

Section 3.2 – Quality of Life Issues – Summary of 2017 Results

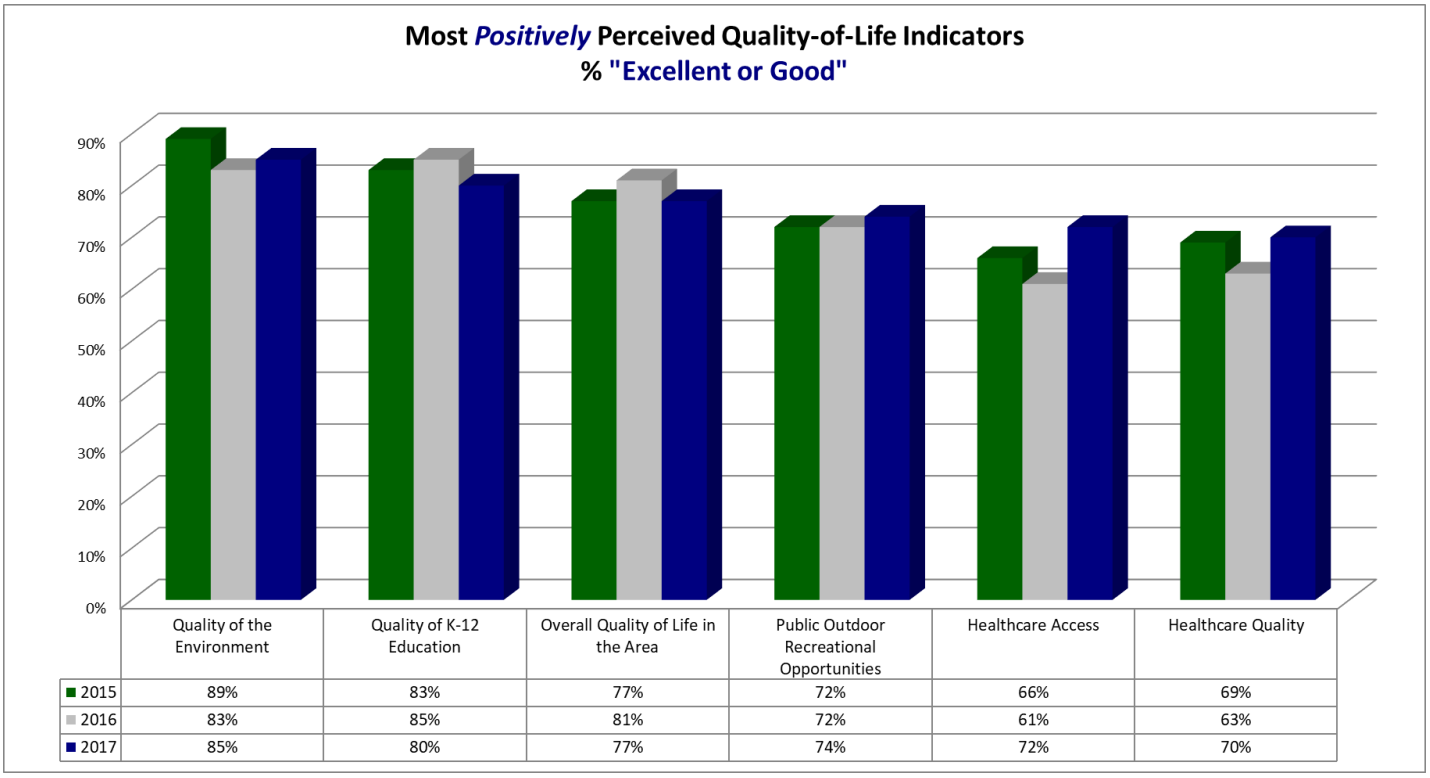
Table 10 shows the detailed results for all 20 quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2017. The larger font, dark-gray-shaded, and bolded number in each row is the *largest* result found for each survey question, providing an easy method to determine whether a quality-of-life indicator is most commonly perceived currently as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Table 10 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in Lewis County – Year 2017

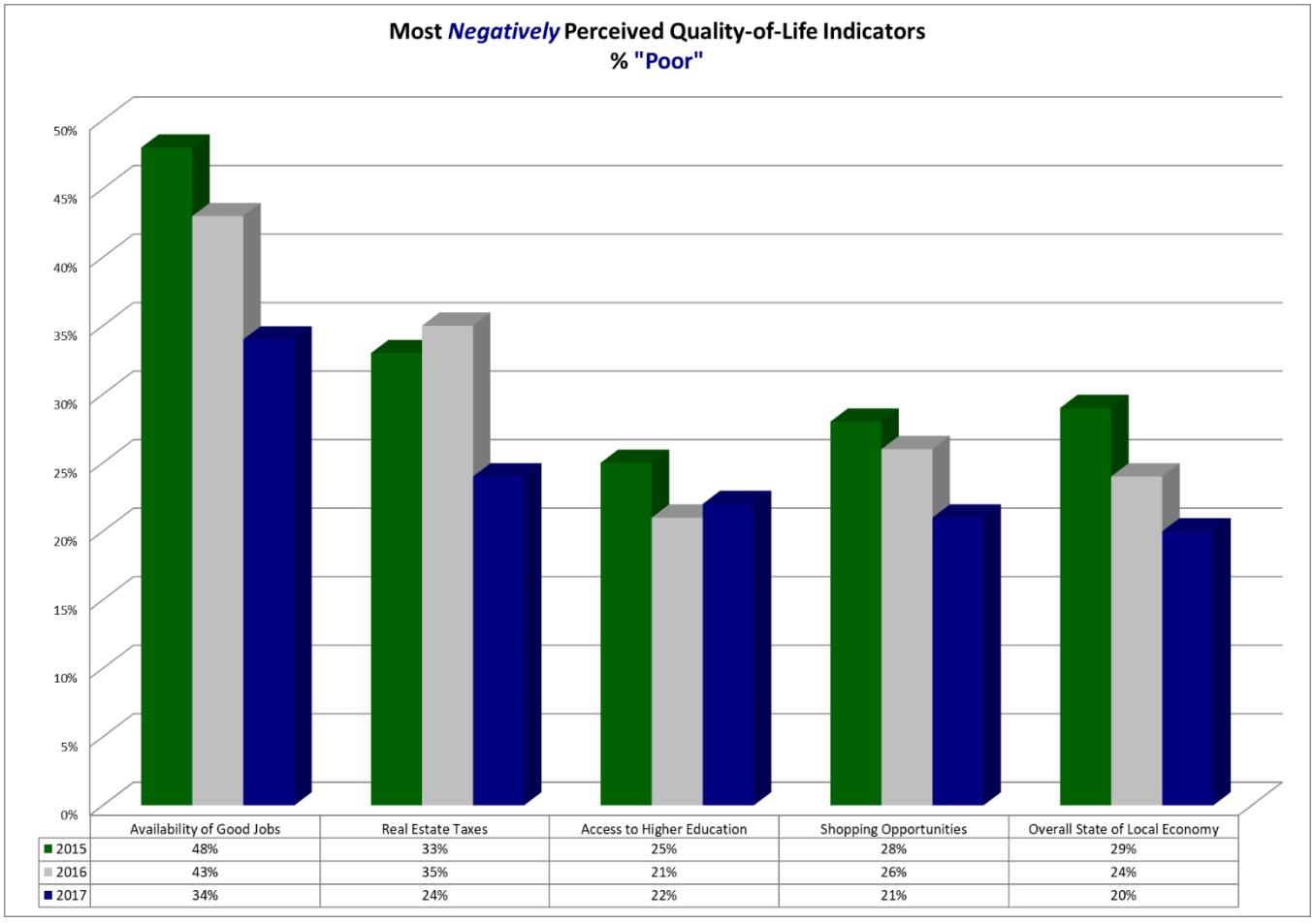
(Dark Gray shaded cell in each row of Table 10 indicates the most common response)

Quality of Life Indicator:	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	3.0%	38.0%	**43.9%**	12.8%	2.3%
2. Cost of energy	5.2%	37.7%	**38.4%**	13.6%	5.0%
3. Health care access	19.0%	**53.2%**	19.8%	7.0%	1.1%
4. Health care quality	16.5%	**53.9%**	22.0%	6.6%	1.0%
5. Access to Higher Education	11.3%	**35.7%**	27.4%	21.7%	3.9%
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	**38.2%**	36.2%	17.3%	7.2%	1.2%
7. Quality of the environment	33.0%	**52.1%**	13.2%	1.6%	0.1%
8. County government	3.1%	**41.5%**	36.9%	10.6%	7.9%
9. Town and village government	6.5%	**42.6%**	37.2%	8.7%	5.0%
10. Real estate taxes	3.3%	25.1%	**38.3%**	23.8%	9.5%
11. Policing and crime control	17.7%	**46.1%**	27.3%	6.7%	2.1%
12. Availability of good jobs	2.1%	22.3%	**39.0%**	34.2%	2.4%
13. Shopping opportunities	5.5%	33.1%	**39.7%**	21.4%	0.2%
14. Quality of k-12 education	31.4%	**48.8%**	11.7%	3.2%	4.9%
15. The overall state of the local economy	5.4%	30.6%	**43.1%**	20.1%	0.9%
16. Availability of care for the elderly	8.7%	**45.0%**	30.4%	10.2%	5.7%
17. Availability of housing	7.9%	**52.9%**	19.8%	9.9%	9.5%
18. Availability of childcare	5.2%	**37.0%**	26.1%	11.4%	20.2%
19. Availability of behavioral health services	6.5%	**34.6%**	27.6%	16.6%	14.7%
20. The overall quality of life in the area	22.9%	**54.2%**	16.6%	5.5%	0.7%

The following two graphs highlight the most positively and most negatively perceived of the 20 studied quality-of-life indicators in 2017, with 2015 and 2016 results also shown for a recent trend comparison.



	Quality of the Environment	Quality of K-12 Education	Overall Quality of Life in the Area	Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities	Healthcare Access	Healthcare Quality
2015	89%	83%	77%	72%	66%	69%
2016	83%	85%	81%	72%	61%	63%
2017	85%	80%	77%	74%	72%	70%



	Availability of Good Jobs	Real Estate Taxes	Access to Higher Education	Shopping Opportunities	Overall State of Local Economy
2015	48%	33%	25%	28%	29%
2016	43%	35%	21%	26%	24%
2017	34%	24%	22%	21%	20%

Section 3.3 – Detailed Analysis of Individual Quality of Life Indicators

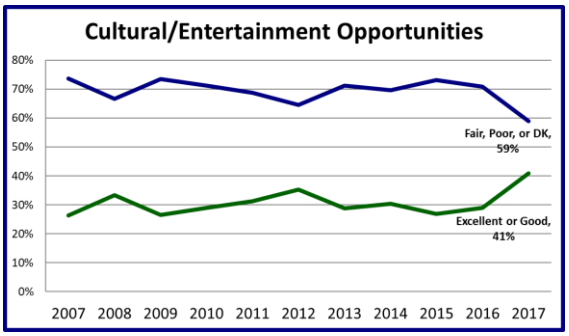
Tables 11-30, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results for the 20 investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these 20 tables, the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question. A trend analysis is completed for each of the quality-of-life indicators. Results for similar studies completed in 2017 in Jefferson County and St. Lawrence County are also shown. Finally, cross-tabulations by four key demographic factors (Gender, Age, Education, and Income) have been completed. Inspection of the results after cross-tabbing by any of these four demographic factors, allows the reader to better understand factors that may be significantly correlated with perceptions of quality-of-life characteristics of the county.

Table 11 – Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Cultural/entertainment opportunities	Excellent	13	3.0%
	Good	169	38.0%
	Fair	196	43.9%
	Poor	57	12.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	10	2.3%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

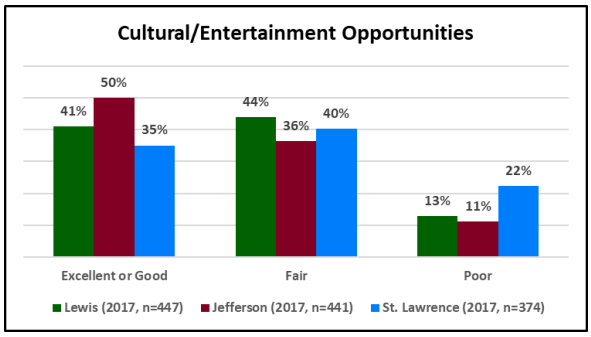


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%	2.6%	3.6%	3.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%
Good	21.6%	27.8%	22.1%	26.3%	27.7%	31.6%	26.5%	27.0%	24.3%	25.8%	38.0%
Fair	45.8%	39.7%	43.4%	42.8%	40.6%	41.9%	45.8%	37.8%	43.0%	43.3%	43.9%
Poor	26.0%	24.4%	27.6%	25.3%	22.9%	22.3%	23.3%	29.6%	28.7%	24.4%	12.8%
Don't know	1.9%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	5.2%	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.2%	2.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	3.0%	6.7%	5.7%
Good	38.0%	43.3%	29.3%
"Excellent/Good"	41.0%a	50.0%b	35.0%a
Fair	43.9%a	36.3%a	40.2%a
Poor	12.8%a	11.2%a	22.2%b
Don't Know	2.3%a	2.6%a	2.6%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	2.0%	4.0%	6.4%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Good	43.9%	32.0%	32.7%	51.4%	30.6%	28.5%	40.5%
"Excellent/Good"	45.9%a	35.9%b	39.0%a,b	52.6%a	33.1%b	31.0%a,b	40.5%a,b
Fair	42.1%a	45.8%a	44.6%a	33.1%a	45.8%a	56.9%a	50.6%a
Poor	10.8%a	14.9%a	14.5%a	11.9%a	21.1%a	7.9%a	7.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.2%a	3.4%a	1.8%a	2.4%a	0.0%	4.3%a	1.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

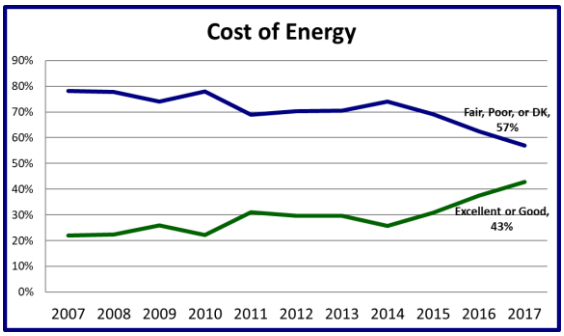
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	5.7%	2.7%	1.5%	3.0%	3.1%	2.6%
Good	58.5%	32.9%	28.4%	45.0%	43.5%	33.7%	25.6%
"Excellent/Good"	58.5%a	38.6%b	31.1%b	46.5%a,b	46.6%a	36.9%a,b	28.1%b
Fair	31.3%a	48.4%a,b	49.2%b	37.9%a,b	37.2%a	50.2%b	56.6%b
Poor	10.2%a	12.3%a	14.6%a	13.1%a	13.0%a	11.4%a	14.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.7%a	5.1%a	2.4%a	3.2%a	1.5%a	0.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12 – Cost of Energy

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Cost of energy	Excellent	23	5.2%
	Good	168	37.7%
	Fair	171	38.4%
	Poor	61	13.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	22	5.0%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

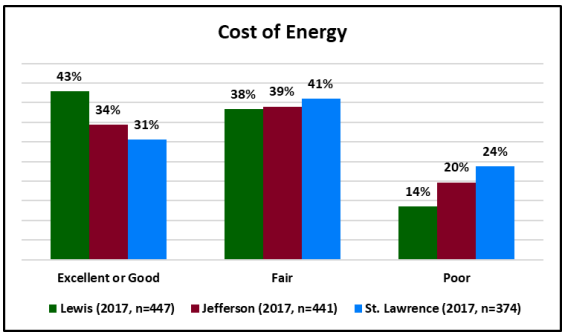


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	1.7%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	3.5%	2.7%	3.1%	0.6%	3.5%	3.7%	5.2%
Good	20.2%	19.4%	24.1%	19.0%	27.5%	27.0%	26.5%	25.1%	27.3%	33.8%	37.7%
Fair	31.0%	29.8%	32.3%	32.5%	29.3%	31.5%	42.8%	44.0%	38.8%	37.9%	38.4%
Poor	43.8%	47.7%	38.4%	39.9%	36.0%	35.6%	25.0%	29.3%	28.6%	21.3%	13.6%
Don't know	3.3%	0.2%	3.3%	5.5%	3.6%	3.2%	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%	3.2%	5.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	5.2%	4.8%	9.2%
Good	37.7%	29.6%	21.4%
"Excellent/Good"	42.9%a	34.4%b	30.7%b
Fair	38.4%a	39.0%a	41.0%a
Poor	13.6%a	19.7%b	23.7%b
Don't Know	5.0%a	7.0%a	4.7%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	3.1%	7.5%	7.3%	5.4%	6.2%	1.4%	0.0%
Good	40.5%	34.8%	39.7%	38.4%	43.2%	33.0%	26.2%
"Excellent/Good"	43.6%a	42.3%a	47.0%a	43.7%a	49.4%a	34.4%a	26.2%a
Fair	38.9%a	37.9%a	35.8%a	30.0%a	38.3%a	43.2%a	51.5%a
Poor	12.0%a	15.3%a	9.4%a	13.9%a	12.3%a	19.6%a	22.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.5%a	4.6%a	7.9%a	12.4%a	0.0%	2.8%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

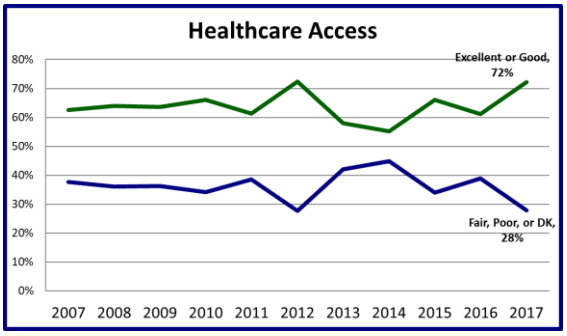
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	5.8%	5.9%	3.5%	7.0%	4.5%	4.9%	8.8%
Good	38.9%	36.4%	37.1%	40.1%	37.7%	29.5%	53.1%
"Excellent/Good"	44.7%a	42.3%a	40.6%a	47.1%a	42.1%a	34.4%a	61.9%b
Fair	27.5%a	41.7%a	43.1%a	34.5%a	36.5%a,b	48.0%a	27.5%b
Poor	9.3%a	14.8%a	12.7%a	18.4%a	14.7%a	13.6%a	9.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	18.5%a	1.1%b	3.6%b	0.0%	6.7%a	4.0%a	0.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13 – Healthcare Access

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Health care access	Excellent	85	19.0%
	Good	237	53.2%
	Fair	88	19.8%
	Poor	31	7.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5	1.1%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

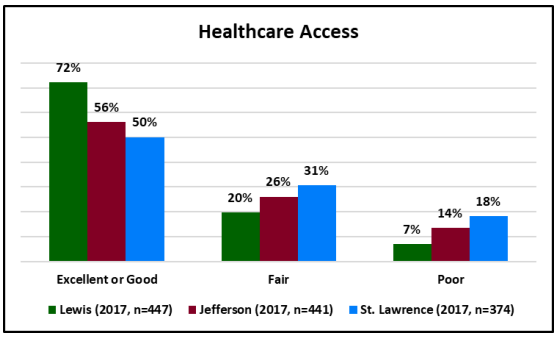


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	14.7%	16.1%	12.2%	20.1%	15.6%	17.5%	14.2%	10.6%	13.6%	13.9%	19.0%
Good	47.8%	47.8%	51.4%	45.9%	45.7%	54.8%	43.8%	44.6%	52.4%	47.2%	53.2%
Fair	27.1%	23.6%	23.7%	25.8%	24.7%	17.4%	27.7%	32.1%	24.2%	22.7%	19.8%
Poor	9.1%	10.7%	11.0%	7.1%	11.6%	9.9%	11.4%	12.3%	8.0%	14.0%	7.0%
Don't know	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	2.3%	0.3%	3.0%	0.4%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	19.0%	13.1%	9.4%
Good	53.2%	43.0%	40.7%
"Excellent/Good"	72.2%a	56.1%b	50.0%b
Fair	19.8%a	26.1%a,b	30.6%b
Poor	7.0%a	13.6%b	18.3%b
Don't Know	1.1%a	4.3%b	1.0%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	23.2%	14.6%	10.5%	23.5%	17.9%	19.7%	11.5%
Good	49.6%	56.9%	56.3%	54.7%	59.5%	55.1%	48.5%
"Excellent/Good"	72.9%a	71.5%a	66.8%a	78.2%a	77.4%a	74.8%a	60.0%a
Fair	20.1%a	19.4%a	20.1%a	18.1%a	16.8%a	10.2%a	30.8%a
Poor	5.4%a	8.6%a	8.6%a	3.7%a	4.9%a	15.0%a	8.5%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.7%a	0.4%a	4.4%a	0.0%	0.9%a	0.0%	0.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

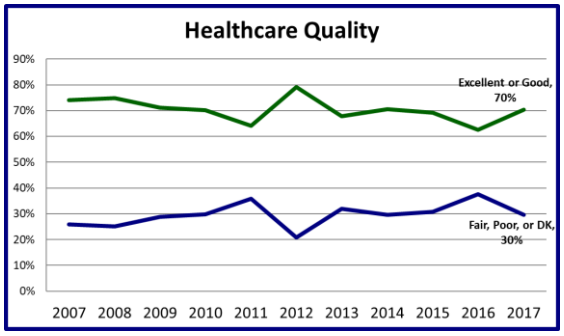
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	39.9%	11.5%	13.6%	21.0%	22.3%	12.1%	19.7%
Good	37.3%	63.8%	53.1%	50.4%	50.3%	55.4%	59.9%
"Excellent/Good"	77.2%a	75.4%a	66.8%a	71.3%a	72.6%a	67.4%a	79.6%a
Fair	14.9%a	18.8%a	23.1%a	20.3%a	20.2%a	22.3%a	13.6%a
Poor	7.8%a	5.1%a	9.4%a	4.3%a	6.0%a	9.9%a	5.0%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.7%a	0.7%a	4.1%a	1.2%a	0.4%a	1.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14 – Healthcare Quality

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Health care quality	Excellent	74	16.5%
	Good	240	53.9%
	Fair	98	22.0%
	Poor	29	6.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4	1.0%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

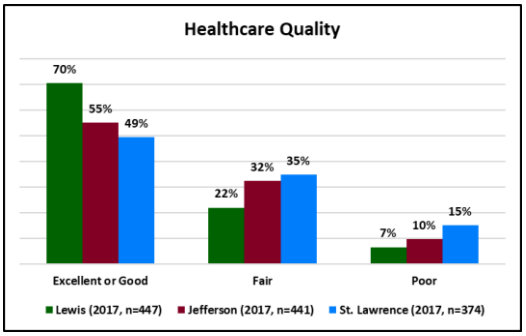


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	23.7%	22.5%	18.8%	19.7%	18.9%	17.2%	20.2%	13.3%	17.9%	16.0%	16.5%
Good	50.4%	52.3%	52.3%	50.5%	45.2%	61.9%	47.7%	57.2%	51.3%	46.5%	53.9%
Fair	19.9%	14.6%	19.0%	22.0%	22.5%	14.9%	22.4%	19.8%	22.6%	29.1%	22.0%
Poor	4.4%	6.8%	7.6%	6.6%	10.5%	5.8%	7.7%	9.6%	6.1%	7.6%	6.6%
Don't know	1.5%	3.8%	2.3%	1.2%	2.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	16.5%	13.7%	8.1%
Good	53.9%	41.5%	41.3%
"Excellent/Good"	70.4%a	55.2%b	49.4%b
Fair	22.0%a	32.3%b	34.8%b
Poor	6.6%a	9.7%a,b	15.1%b
Don't Know	1.0%a	2.9%a	0.7%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	15.9%	17.2%	9.3%	17.1%	12.1%	22.8%	17.1%
Good	55.4%	52.3%	62.4%	60.9%	56.6%	37.7%	57.7%
"Excellent/Good"	71.4%a	69.5%a	71.7%a	78.0%a	68.7%a	60.5%a	74.8%a
Fair	20.6%a	23.3%a	17.4%a	15.2%a	26.4%a	29.1%a	18.3%a
Poor	7.4%a	5.8%a	10.8%a	6.8%a	3.5%a	10.4%a	7.0%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6%a	1.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

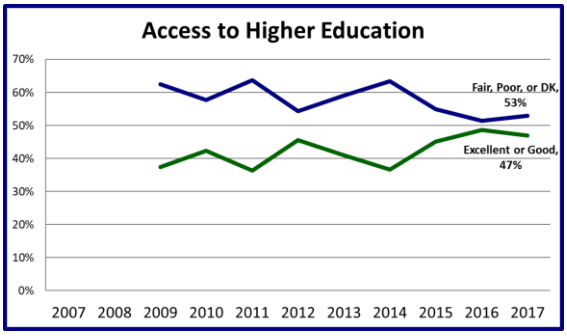
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	14.7%	14.8%	17.5%	20.4%	17.6%	9.8%	25.4%
Good	69.1%	51.0%	46.8%	57.2%	54.7%	52.6%	53.1%
"Excellent/Good"	83.7%a	65.8%b	64.3%b	77.7%a,b	72.3%a	62.4%a	78.5%a
Fair	9.7%a	24.0%b	28.7%b	17.8%a,b	21.2%a	25.8%a	17.4%a
Poor	6.6%a	7.8%a	6.7%a	4.0%a	5.4%a	10.7%a	3.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	2.5%a	0.4%a	0.5%a	1.0%a	1.1%a	0.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15 – Access to Higher Education

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	51	11.3%
	Good	159	35.7%
	Fair	122	27.4%
	Poor	97	21.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	17	3.9%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

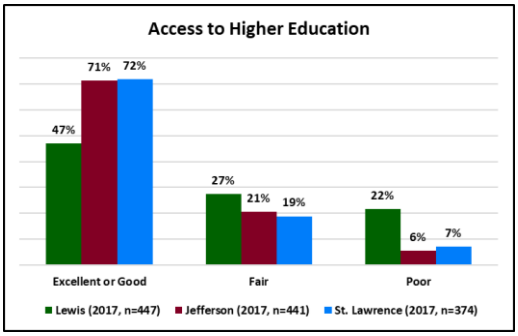


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	--	--	7.6%	8.9%	5.7%	12.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	9.0%	11.3%
Good	--	--	29.8%	33.4%	30.7%	32.7%	33.0%	29.0%	38.1%	39.6%	35.7%
Fair	--	--	26.9%	27.7%	21.3%	27.5%	28.2%	28.1%	28.3%	28.2%	27.4%
Poor	--	--	31.1%	26.7%	37.1%	24.7%	27.6%	31.9%	24.7%	21.1%	21.7%
Don't know	--	--	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.1%	3.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	11.3%	23.0%	32.4%
Good	35.7%	48.2%	39.4%
"Excellent/Good"	47.0%a	71.2%b	71.8%b
Fair	27.4%a	20.6%a,b	18.9%b
Poor	21.7%a	5.6%b	7.2%b
Don't Know	3.9%a	2.6%a	2.1%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	12.4%	10.3%	9.9%	10.0%	14.3%	4.0%	5.3%
Good	45.4%	25.6%	51.9%	46.4%	26.0%	29.9%	26.9%
"Excellent/Good"	57.7%a	35.9%b	61.7%a	56.4%a,b	40.3%a,b	33.9%b	32.2%b,c
Fair	20.1%a	35.0%b	24.0%a	22.2%a	20.9%a	42.6%a	40.4%a
Poor	16.7%a	26.9%b	8.0%a	19.5%a,b	34.6%b	20.5%a,b	27.4%a,b
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.5%a	2.2%a	6.3%a	1.9%a	4.2%a	3.0%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

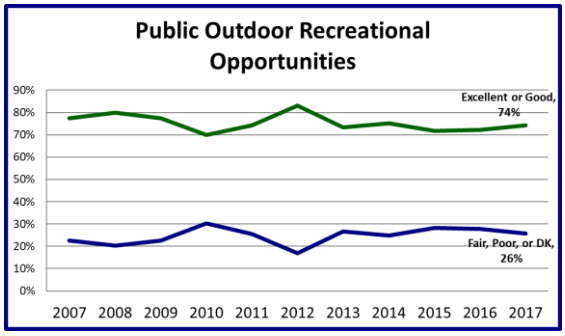
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	29.8%	5.4%	6.1%	12.7%	14.1%	9.3%	4.9%
Good	37.7%	32.9%	35.0%	40.4%	39.8%	33.6%	24.3%
"Excellent/Good"	67.5%a	38.3%b	41.2%b	53.1%a,b	53.9%a	42.9%a,b	29.2%b
Fair	22.6%a	35.9%a	25.2%a	20.4%a	20.3%a	34.3%b	40.8%b
Poor	9.8%a	23.6%a,b	30.4%b	13.1%a	20.2%a	20.9%a	28.9%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	2.2%a	3.3%a	13.4%b	5.6%a	1.9%a	1.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16 – Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Public outdoor recreational opportunities	Excellent	170	38.2%
	Good	161	36.2%
	Fair	77	17.3%
	Poor	32	7.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5	1.2%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

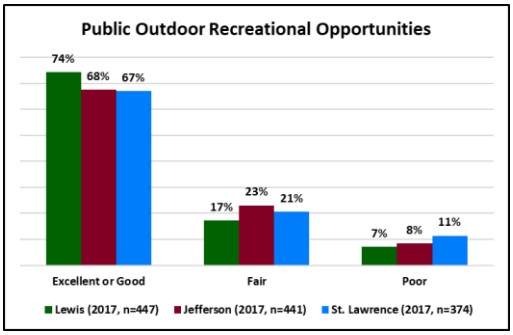


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	45.9%	41.6%	40.9%	34.2%	27.7%	30.1%	35.9%	35.5%	35.4%	36.2%	38.2%
Good	31.6%	38.2%	36.5%	35.7%	46.6%	53.0%	37.5%	39.7%	36.3%	36.0%	36.2%
Fair	17.4%	11.7%	13.6%	21.6%	16.2%	8.9%	16.4%	11.1%	18.1%	19.7%	17.3%
Poor	4.7%	6.0%	8.2%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%	8.6%	12.4%	9.3%	6.1%	7.2%
Don't know	0.4%	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	38.2%	26.6%	20.9%
Good	36.2%	41.0%	46.1%
"Excellent/Good"	74.3%a	67.6%a	67.0%a
Fair	17.3%a	23.1%a	20.6%a
Poor	7.2%a	8.4%a	11.4%a
Don't Know	1.2%a	0.8%a	1.0%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	43.6%	32.6%	26.8%	40.4%	46.5%	38.4%	53.4%
Good	35.6%	36.8%	28.5%	35.4%	33.8%	43.7%	22.0%
"Excellent/Good"	79.1%a	69.4%b	55.3%a	75.7%a,b	80.3%b	82.2%b,c	75.4%a,b
Fair	13.5%a	21.2%b	23.6%a	18.0%a	15.7%a	7.1%a	17.3%a
Poor	6.1%a	8.3%a	17.4%a	4.9%a,b	4.1%b	7.9%a,b	7.3%a,b
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.2%a	1.1%a	3.7%a	1.4%a	0.0%	2.8%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

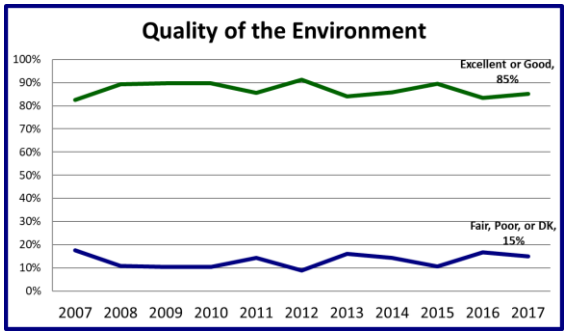
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	40.9%	37.5%	42.4%	26.9%	31.3%	43.3%	53.8%
Good	42.4%	27.5%	36.4%	46.3%	37.5%	35.6%	32.4%
"Excellent/Good"	83.4%a	65.0%b	78.8%a	73.2%a,b	68.8%a	78.9%a,b	86.2%b
Fair	15.2%a	22.4%a	14.9%a	14.6%a	20.8%a	12.8%a	12.9%a
Poor	1.5%a	12.7%b	4.5%a,b	8.5%a,b	8.5%a	8.0%a	0.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%a	3.6%a	1.9%a	0.3%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17 – Quality of the Environment

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Quality of the environment	Excellent	147	33.0%
	Good	232	52.1%
	Fair	59	13.2%
	Poor	7	1.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1	0.1%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

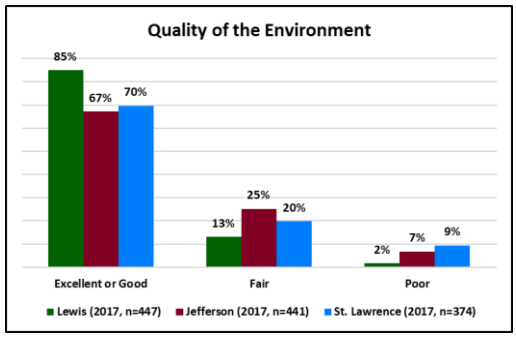


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	36.7%	38.8%	34.8%	34.3%	29.7%	36.5%	35.4%	37.3%	36.3%	31.8%	33.0%
Good	45.8%	50.4%	54.9%	55.4%	55.9%	54.8%	48.6%	48.4%	53.2%	51.6%	52.1%
Fair	14.6%	7.4%	9.0%	7.7%	11.8%	8.0%	13.6%	9.2%	8.9%	12.6%	13.2%
Poor	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.8%	4.2%	0.9%	2.9%	1.6%
Don't know	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	33.0%	17.6%	18.5%
Good	52.1%	49.6%	51.2%
"Excellent/Good"	85.1%a	67.2%b	69.7%b
Fair	13.2%a	25.2%b	19.7%b
Poor	1.6%a	6.8%b	9.4%b
Don't Know	0.1%a	0.8%a	1.3%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	39.3%	26.6%	15.7%	35.1%	42.3%	42.2%	48.0%
Good	49.6%	54.7%	68.9%	46.9%	44.8%	47.2%	42.4%
"Excellent/Good"	88.9%a	81.3%b	84.6%a	81.9%a	87.1%a	89.4%a	90.4%a
Fair	10.4%a	16.0%a	11.5%a	15.1%a	12.9%a	7.9%a	9.6%a
Poor	0.8%a	2.4%a	4.0%a	2.4%a	0.0%	2.7%a	0.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.3%a	0.0%	0.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

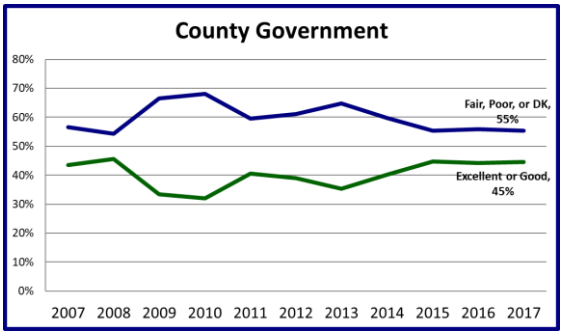
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	42.9%	28.3%	34.6%	27.6%	29.5%	30.7%	50.3%
Good	39.8%	55.7%	52.1%	59.5%	53.1%	53.0%	46.7%
"Excellent/Good"	82.7%a	84.0%a	86.7%a	87.1%a	82.6%a	83.7%a	97.0%b
Fair	15.7%a	16.0%a	10.3%a	10.3%a	15.0%a	15.4%a	2.2%b
Poor	1.6%a	0.0%	2.6%a	2.6%a	2.4%a	0.9%a	0.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18 – County Government

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
County government	Excellent	14	3.1%
	Good	185	41.5%
	Fair	165	36.9%
	Poor	48	10.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	35	7.9%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

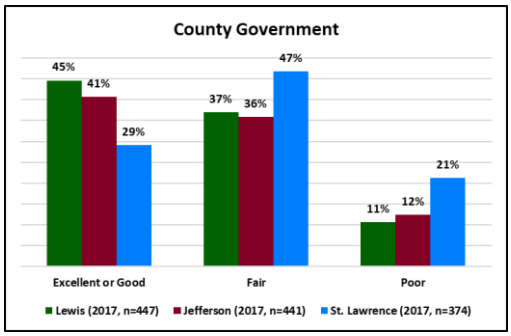


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	4.1%	3.1%	6.6%	1.7%	7.5%	4.2%	3.1%
Good	40.3%	43.2%	30.2%	29.8%	36.4%	35.9%	28.7%	38.5%	37.2%	40.0%	41.5%
Fair	38.3%	34.4%	38.1%	38.6%	39.9%	38.7%	36.0%	35.1%	31.5%	34.7%	36.9%
Poor	13.3%	15.2%	24.4%	17.9%	15.4%	17.3%	20.0%	19.2%	19.5%	13.2%	10.6%
Don't know	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	11.5%	4.2%	5.1%	8.7%	5.5%	4.4%	8.0%	7.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	3.1%	6.6%	3.6%
Good	41.5%	34.0%	25.5%
"Excellent/Good"	44.6%a	40.6%a	29.1%b
Fair	36.9%a	35.9%a	46.7%b
Poor	10.6%a	12.4%a	21.2%b
Don't Know	7.9%a	11.1%a	2.9%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	1.7%	4.5%	4.9%	4.3%	0.8%	3.9%	5.4%
Good	39.9%	43.1%	20.7%	43.4%	54.8%	41.4%	39.3%
"Excellent/Good"	41.6%a	47.6%a	25.6%a	47.7%b	55.6%b	45.3%a,b	44.6%a,b
Fair	41.7%a	32.0%b	50.3%a	41.0%a	33.0%a	24.6%a	41.1%a
Poor	10.8%a	10.5%a	18.7%a	7.6%a	6.5%a	14.5%a	12.1%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.9%a	9.9%a	5.4%a	3.7%a	4.9%a	15.6%a	2.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

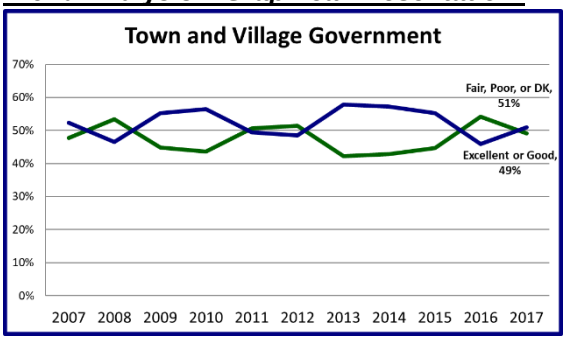
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	5.6%	2.2%	3.7%	3.2%	1.8%	5.3%
Good	57.8%	37.6%	38.0%	37.6%	39.5%	39.5%	52.4%
"Excellent/Good"	57.8%a	43.1%a	40.2%a	41.3%a	42.7%a	41.3%a	57.7%a
Fair	25.7%a	38.1%a	41.4%a	38.1%a	38.7%a	39.6%a	25.3%a
Poor	3.1%a	13.9%a	10.9%a	12.4%a	11.2%a	10.7%a	8.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	13.4%a	4.8%a	7.6%a	8.2%a	7.4%a	8.3%a	8.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19 – Town and Village Government

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Town and village government	Excellent	29	6.5%
	Good	190	42.6%
	Fair	166	37.2%
	Poor	39	8.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	22	5.0%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

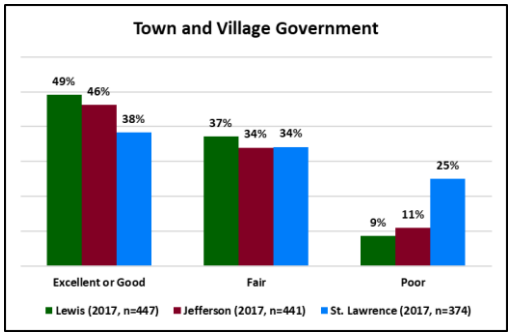


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	3.6%	7.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	2.7%	7.9%	2.1%	6.6%	5.7%	6.5%
Good	44.1%	46.0%	39.9%	39.1%	46.6%	48.8%	34.4%	40.8%	38.1%	48.5%	42.6%
Fair	34.2%	30.6%	32.4%	36.3%	32.2%	29.9%	35.4%	41.7%	36.5%	28.8%	37.2%
Poor	14.0%	11.3%	19.1%	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	13.7%	10.4%	13.8%	9.8%	8.7%
Don't know	4.2%	4.6%	3.7%	6.9%	3.9%	4.0%	8.7%	5.1%	5.0%	7.3%	5.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	6.5%	7.9%	4.1%
Good	42.6%	38.3%	34.2%
"Excellent/Good"	49.1%a	46.2%a,b	38.4%b
Fair	37.2%a	34.0%a	34.2%a
Poor	8.7%a	11.0%a	25.1%b
Don't Know	5.0%a,b	8.9%a	2.4%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	5.5%	7.5%	4.9%	10.4%	3.0%	8.6%	5.7%
Good	36.7%	48.7%	18.7%	50.4%	60.8%	57.6%	29.6%
"Excellent/Good"	42.2%a	56.2%b	23.6%a	60.8%b,c	63.8%b	66.2%b	35.4%a,c
Fair	46.3%a	27.9%b	59.5%a	30.9%b,c	27.2%b	13.4%b	54.2%a,c
Poor	8.9%a	8.6%a	15.3%a	7.0%a	5.6%a	10.0%a	7.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.6%a	7.4%b	1.6%a	1.4%a	3.5%a	10.4%a	2.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

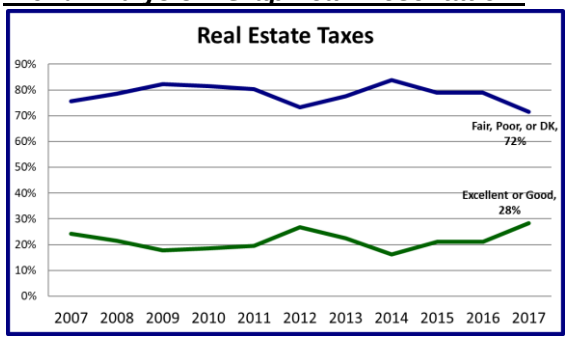
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	1.5%	6.0%	7.5%	11.2%	7.0%	5.2%	7.0%
Good	45.9%	41.2%	43.6%	39.3%	37.3%	45.5%	56.9%
"Excellent/Good"	47.4%a	47.3%a	51.2%a	50.5%a	44.3%a	50.7%a,b	63.9%b
Fair	37.7%a	35.8%a	38.0%a	37.8%a	42.6%a	34.0%a,b	23.2%b
Poor	4.8%a	12.4%a	8.6%a	6.0%a	8.9%a	8.6%a	8.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	10.2%a	4.5%a,b	2.2%b	5.6%a,b	4.1%a	6.8%a	4.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20 – Real Estate Taxes

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Real estate taxes	Excellent	15	3.3%
	Good	112	25.1%
	Fair	171	38.3%
	Poor	106	23.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	43	9.5%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

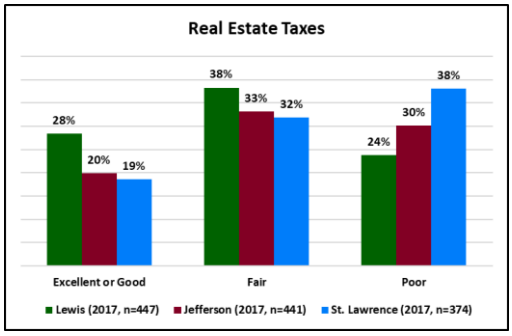


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%
Good	22.8%	18.9%	16.8%	16.9%	18.2%	26.4%	21.0%	15.6%	18.7%	19.0%	25.1%
Fair	37.1%	35.8%	35.6%	33.1%	36.6%	31.7%	31.8%	37.8%	38.3%	38.5%	38.3%
Poor	33.4%	36.5%	41.7%	40.7%	36.5%	34.3%	38.2%	39.8%	32.8%	35.1%	23.8%
Don't know	5.2%	6.2%	4.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	6.3%	7.8%	5.3%	9.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	3.3%	3.3%	1.3%
Good	25.1%	16.6%	17.3%
"Excellent/Good"	28.4%a	19.8%b	18.6%b
Fair	38.3%a	33.2%a	31.9%a
Poor	23.8%a	30.1%a	38.1%b
Don't Know	9.5%a	16.9%b	11.4%a,b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	0.3%	6.5%	8.9%	1.6%	2.0%	1.4%	2.8%
Good	28.4%	21.7%	7.2%	19.9%	32.7%	30.6%	32.3%
"Excellent/Good"	28.6%a	28.2%a	16.1%a	21.6%a	34.7%a	32.0%a	35.1%a
Fair	36.3%a	40.4%a	38.5%a	45.3%a	39.3%a	35.2%a	35.5%a
Poor	24.4%a	23.1%a	28.6%a	19.1%a	21.8%a	26.6%a	29.4%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	10.7%a	8.3%a	16.8%a	14.0%a,b	4.2%b	6.1%a,b	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

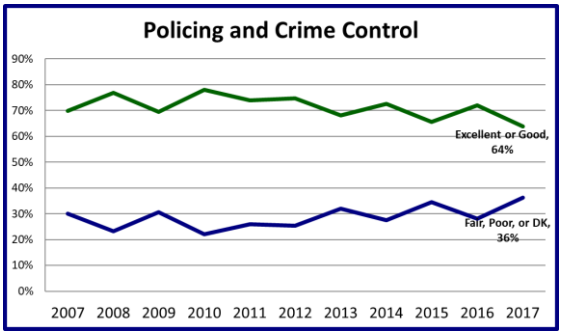
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	1.7%	5.5%	1.8%	4.1%	3.9%	1.4%	4.9%
Good	34.0%	24.9%	21.7%	22.0%	23.8%	19.9%	39.6%
"Excellent/Good"	35.8%a	30.4%a	23.5%a	26.1%a	27.7%a	21.3%a	44.5%b
Fair	35.8%a	33.0%a	44.2%a	39.8%a	37.1%a	44.3%a	31.5%a
Poor	3.9%a	30.0%b	25.0%b	31.8%b	24.4%a	26.8%a	15.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	24.5%a	6.7%b	7.3%b	2.3%b	10.8%a	7.6%a	8.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 21 – Policing and Crime Control

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Policing and crime control	Excellent	79	17.7%
	Good	206	46.1%
	Fair	122	27.3%
	Poor	30	6.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	10	2.1%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

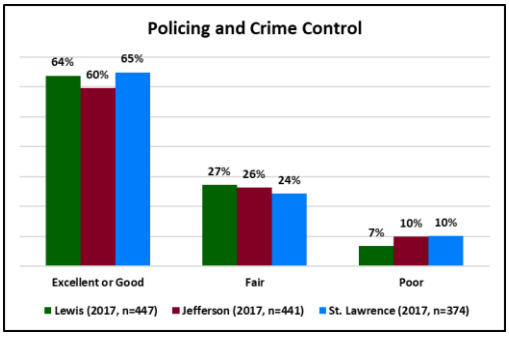


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	19.3%	22.8%	16.3%	18.3%	13.6%	19.6%	15.0%	13.7%	13.8%	20.0%	17.7%
Good	50.6%	54.1%	53.2%	59.6%	60.4%	55.0%	53.1%	58.9%	51.7%	52.0%	46.1%
Fair	23.0%	15.5%	20.5%	16.0%	18.4%	17.4%	25.6%	21.3%	22.6%	19.9%	27.3%
Poor	6.2%	6.8%	9.7%	4.2%	6.9%	7.4%	3.7%	5.9%	11.8%	7.2%	6.7%
Don't know	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	17.7%	12.3%	18.4%
Good	46.1%	47.3%	46.5%
"Excellent/Good"	63.8%a	59.6%a	64.9%a
Fair	27.3%a	26.3%a	24.4%a
Poor	6.7%a	10.0%a	10.1%a
Don't Know	2.1%a,b	4.1%a	0.6%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	18.6%	16.9%	7.0%	29.1%	10.3%	26.3%	22.3%
Good	40.1%	52.2%	43.1%	45.1%	44.8%	42.3%	42.8%
"Excellent/Good"	58.6%a	69.1%b	50.2%a	74.3%b	55.1%a	68.6%a,b	65.1%a,b
Fair	32.8%a	21.8%b	33.3%a,b	20.8%a	42.5%b	22.7%a,b	21.1%a,b
Poor	6.8%a	6.7%a	11.5%a	4.3%a,b	1.3%b	8.7%a,b	10.9%a,b
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.8%a	2.5%a	5.0%a	0.5%a	1.1%a	0.0%	2.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

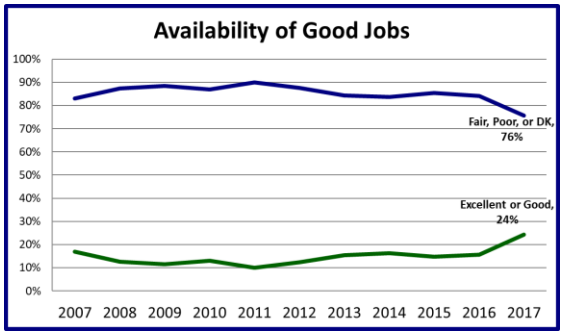
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	21.3%	12.1%	23.4%	12.8%	19.7%	13.2%	19.0%
Good	44.1%	47.3%	43.2%	52.1%	39.7%	52.3%	58.0%
"Excellent/Good"	65.4%a	59.4%a	66.6%a	64.9%a	59.4%a	65.5%a,b	77.0%b
Fair	27.7%a	32.1%a	23.4%a	25.5%a	32.7%a	24.0%a,b	14.0%b
Poor	6.8%a	6.5%a	7.2%a	6.0%a	5.6%a	8.9%a	6.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	2.0%a	2.7%a	3.7%a	2.4%a	1.6%a	2.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 22 – Availability of Good Jobs

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	9	2.1%
	Good	100	22.3%
	Fair	174	39.0%
	Poor	153	34.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11	2.4%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

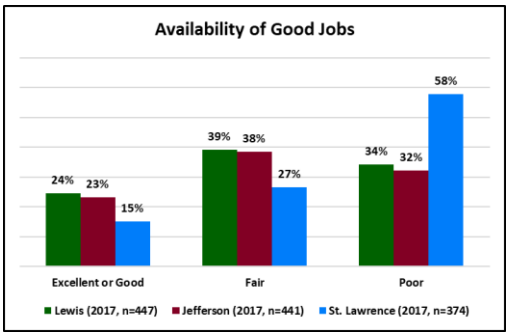


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	2.0%	0.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.2%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%
Good	14.9%	12.1%	9.2%	10.5%	10.1%	12.5%	12.4%	16.1%	13.0%	14.1%	22.3%
Fair	40.6%	40.0%	31.2%	27.8%	29.0%	42.6%	29.4%	30.2%	36.2%	40.5%	39.0%
Poor	41.0%	44.8%	55.6%	55.0%	57.2%	44.2%	53.0%	52.7%	48.2%	42.9%	34.2%
Don't know	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%	4.2%	3.7%	0.7%	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	2.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	2.1%	5.0%	2.8%
Good	22.3%	18.2%	12.2%
"Excellent/Good"	24.4%a	23.2%a	15.0%b
Fair	39.0%a	38.4%a	26.6%b
Poor	34.2%a	32.1%a	57.8%b
Don't Know	2.4%a	6.3%b	0.6%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	0.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Good	30.1%	14.3%	23.9%	29.9%	19.5%	19.1%	12.8%
"Excellent/Good"	30.4%a	18.2%b	27.8%a	32.9%a	20.9%a	19.1%a	12.8%a
Fair	34.8%a	43.3%a	22.7%a	35.0%a,b	43.1%a,b	38.5%a,b	51.8%b
Poor	33.0%a	35.4%a	47.6%a	32.1%a	33.2%a	39.6%a	34.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.8%a	3.0%a	1.8%a	0.0%	2.8%a	2.8%a	1.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

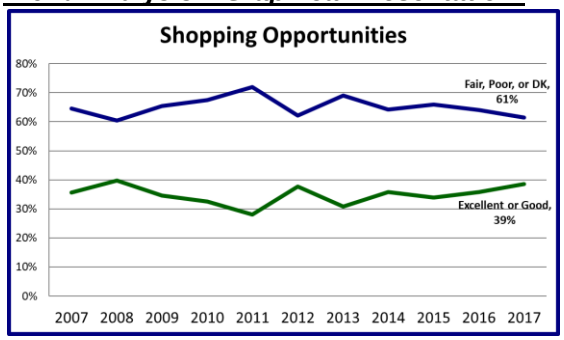
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	6.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Good	55.6%	9.0%	19.8%	15.3%	25.6%	19.9%	14.5%
"Excellent/Good"	55.6%a	15.0%b	20.4%b	15.3%b	28.8%a	19.9%a	16.8%a
Fair	32.5%a	42.0%a	39.8%a	38.9%a	37.8%a	36.5%a	48.3%a
Poor	11.9%a	40.7%b	36.6%b	42.0%b	30.4%a	41.7%a	34.2%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	2.3%a	3.2%a	3.8%a	3.1%a	1.9%a	0.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23 – Shopping Opportunities

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Shopping opportunities	Excellent	25	5.5%
	Good	148	33.1%
	Fair	178	39.7%
	Poor	96	21.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1	0.2%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

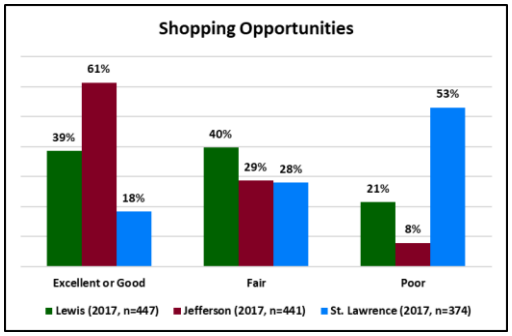


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	6.5%	11.8%	6.1%	3.2%	2.7%	4.7%	8.5%	4.8%	5.2%	8.2%	5.5%
Good	29.1%	27.9%	28.6%	29.4%	25.3%	33.0%	22.4%	31.0%	28.8%	27.7%	33.1%
Fair	32.8%	34.3%	37.7%	35.4%	42.2%	37.7%	46.4%	36.6%	38.2%	38.3%	39.7%
Poor	31.1%	25.6%	26.4%	31.7%	29.3%	23.5%	22.3%	27.4%	27.8%	25.8%	21.4%
Don't know	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	5.5%	18.7%	4.9%
Good	33.1%	42.7%	13.4%
"Excellent/Good"	38.6%a	61.4%b	18.3%c
Fair	39.7%a	28.7%b	28.0%b
Poor	21.4%a	7.9%b	53.1%c
Don't Know	0.2%a	2.1%b	0.7%a,b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	4.7%	6.4%	16.2%	6.4%	2.7%	0.3%	0.0%
Good	40.6%	25.5%	27.2%	47.6%	36.2%	16.6%	20.4%
"Excellent/Good"	45.2%a	31.9%b	43.3%a,c	54.0%a	39.0%a,b	16.9%b	20.4%b,c
Fair	36.5%a	43.0%a	36.3%a,b	27.7%a	37.9%a,b	58.8%b	46.6%a,b
Poor	17.8%a	25.1%a	20.4%a	17.3%a	23.1%a	24.3%a	33.0%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

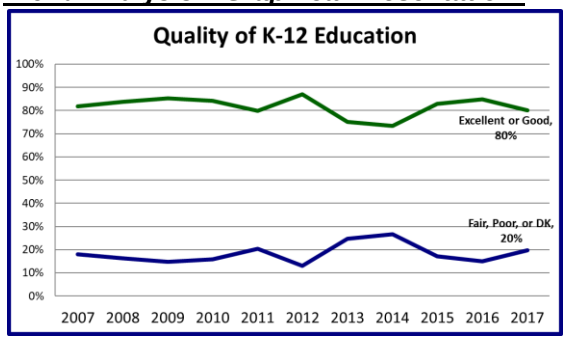
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	5.7%	6.0%	3.8%	8.0%	6.6%	4.5%	3.4%
Good	42.7%	26.7%	31.5%	38.5%	39.6%	25.3%	23.7%
"Excellent/Good"	48.4%a	32.7%a	35.3%a	46.5%a	46.2%a	29.8%b	27.1%b
Fair	32.1%a	46.4%a	39.2%a	35.9%a	38.4%a	41.8%a	40.8%a
Poor	19.5%a	20.9%a	24.8%a	17.6%a	15.0%a	28.4%b	32.1%b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%a	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 24 – Quality of K-12 Education

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Quality of k-12 education	Excellent	140	31.4%
	Good	218	48.8%
	Fair	52	11.7%
	Poor	14	3.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	22	4.9%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

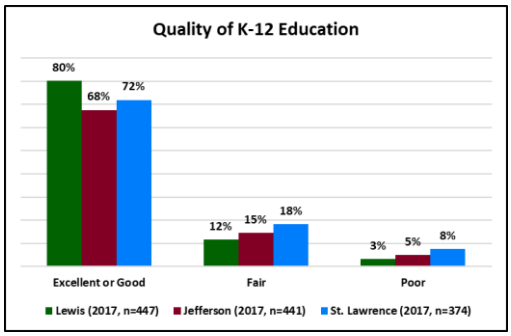


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	37.2%	33.0%	39.1%	35.5%	27.4%	24.0%	29.1%	25.8%	30.0%	33.9%	31.4%
Good	44.7%	50.8%	46.1%	48.7%	52.5%	62.9%	46.0%	47.6%	52.8%	51.0%	48.8%
Fair	12.0%	11.2%	5.9%	7.8%	10.2%	9.5%	12.7%	21.2%	9.9%	9.1%	11.7%
Poor	2.9%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	3.9%	1.4%	5.2%	3.2%	4.5%	3.4%	3.2%
Don't know	3.2%	3.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	2.2%	6.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	4.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	31.4%	20.2%	19.8%
Good	48.8%	47.4%	52.1%
"Excellent/Good"	80.2%a	67.6%b	71.9%b
Fair	11.7%a	14.5%a,b	18.3%b
Poor	3.2%a	5.0%a,b	7.6%b
Don't Know	4.9%a	12.9%b	2.2%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	31.3%	31.4%	22.0%	31.1%	33.2%	42.1%	50.8%
Good	44.4%	53.4%	45.6%	62.4%	46.0%	47.0%	24.9%
"Excellent/Good"	75.7%a	84.8%b	67.6%a	93.5%b	79.2%a	89.1%a,b	75.7%a
Fair	14.3%a	9.0%a	10.9%a	4.6%a	16.5%a	6.1%a	8.2%a
Poor	3.5%a	2.9%a	4.8%a,b	1.9%a	1.6%a	0.0%	16.1%b
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.5%a	3.3%a	16.6%a	0.0%	2.8%b	4.8%a,b	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

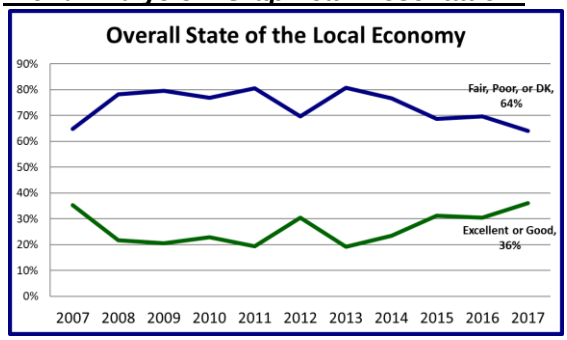
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	40.2%	30.7%	30.3%	24.7%	27.5%	28.9%	50.5%
Good	43.6%	47.3%	49.5%	56.7%	49.9%	51.0%	40.6%
"Excellent/Good"	83.8%a	78.0%a	79.8%a	81.4%a	77.4%a	79.9%a,b	91.1%b
Fair	6.5%a	11.9%a	14.1%a	12.3%a	11.9%a	14.7%a	5.3%a
Poor	7.6%a	2.4%a	2.3%a	1.4%a	3.9%a	2.2%a	2.5%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.1%a	7.7%a	3.9%a	4.9%a	6.9%a	3.2%a	1.0%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	24	5.4%
	Good	136	30.6%
	Fair	192	43.1%
	Poor	89	20.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4	0.9%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

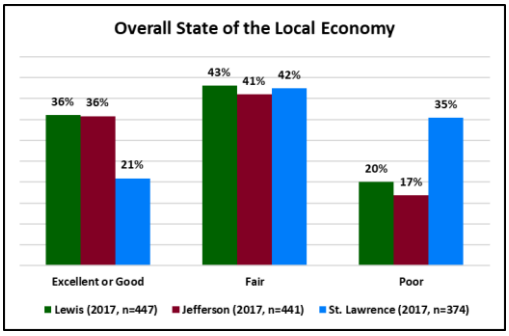


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	3.9%	1.5%	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%
Good	32.8%	21.4%	20.1%	21.6%	18.0%	29.9%	15.3%	22.0%	27.9%	26.6%	30.6%
Fair	44.4%	42.0%	35.2%	34.5%	36.7%	38.3%	50.7%	47.8%	37.8%	43.6%	43.1%
Poor	18.5%	33.7%	43.6%	40.7%	43.2%	30.3%	29.6%	26.3%	29.2%	23.6%	20.1%
Don't know	1.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	0.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	5.4%	3.6%	3.2%
Good	30.6%	32.2%	17.7%
"Excellent/Good"	36.0%a	35.7%a	21.0%b
Fair	43.1%a	41.0%a	42.4%a
Poor	20.1%a	16.8%a	35.4%b
Don't Know	0.9%a	6.4%b	1.2%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	6.9%	3.9%	8.5%	10.3%	1.5%	5.2%	4.8%
Good	27.3%	34.0%	20.1%	34.0%	32.0%	32.8%	40.9%
"Excellent/Good"	34.2%a	37.9%a	28.6%a	44.3%a	33.5%a	38.0%a	45.7%a
Fair	43.3%a	42.9%a	36.8%a	35.0%a	54.2%a	40.6%a	33.9%a
Poor	22.1%a	17.9%a	32.7%a	20.0%a,b	12.3%b	18.1%a,b	19.7%a,b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.4%a	1.3%a	1.8%a	0.7%a	0.0%	3.3%a	0.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

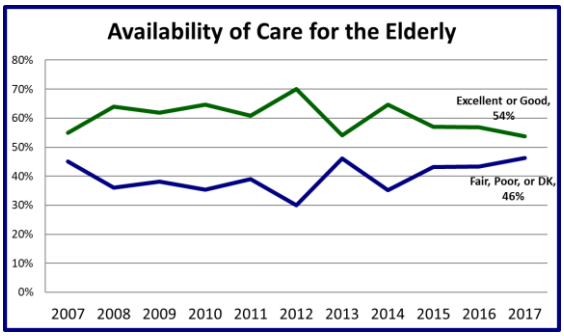
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	10.7%	3.7%	5.8%	1.8%	8.6%	2.0%	0.0%
Good	22.8%	32.4%	31.0%	35.3%	28.2%	27.2%	46.0%
"Excellent/Good"	33.6%a	36.1%a	36.8%a	37.1%a	36.8%a	29.1%a	46.0%a
Fair	51.4%a	42.7%a	43.1%a	34.0%a	39.9%a	50.3%a	41.5%a
Poor	15.1%a	21.2%a	18.7%a	26.4%a	22.3%a	19.8%a	12.0%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%a	2.4%a	1.0%a	0.8%a	0.5%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26 – Availability of Care for the Elderly

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of care for the elderly	Excellent	39	8.7%
	Good	201	45.0%
	Fair	136	30.4%
	Poor	46	10.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	26	5.7%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

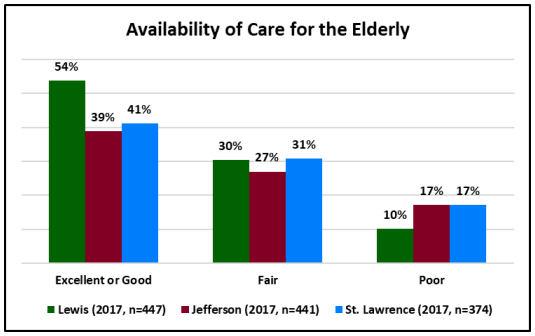


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	11.5%	18.1%	12.3%	16.2%	8.9%	18.2%	15.0%	14.1%	9.9%	10.9%	8.7%
Good	43.4%	45.9%	49.6%	48.5%	52.0%	51.9%	39.0%	50.6%	47.1%	45.9%	45.0%
Fair	26.2%	17.4%	22.3%	20.6%	19.9%	17.7%	28.1%	22.3%	30.5%	28.0%	30.4%
Poor	8.4%	12.0%	9.3%	7.6%	5.6%	6.9%	9.6%	6.3%	10.4%	8.9%	10.2%
Don't know	10.4%	6.6%	6.5%	7.1%	13.5%	5.3%	8.4%	6.6%	2.3%	6.4%	5.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	8.7%	6.1%	2.5%
Good	45.0%	32.8%	38.7%
"Excellent/Good"	53.7%a	39.0%b	41.1%b
Fair	30.4%a	27.0%a	30.8%a
Poor	10.2%a	17.2%b	17.1%b
Don't Know	5.7%a	16.8%b	11.0%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	7.9%	9.6%	10.3%	15.3%	1.8%	12.9%	9.2%
Good	48.6%	41.4%	42.6%	49.1%	48.7%	42.9%	40.6%
"Excellent/Good"	56.5%a	51.0%a	52.9%a	64.3%a	50.5%a	55.8%a	49.9%a
Fair	30.8%a	29.9%a	26.2%a	24.7%a	32.3%a	33.8%a	26.4%a
Poor	5.2%a	15.3%b	15.7%a	8.0%a	8.0%a	4.7%a	19.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	7.5%a	3.8%a	5.1%a	2.9%a	9.2%a	5.7%a	4.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

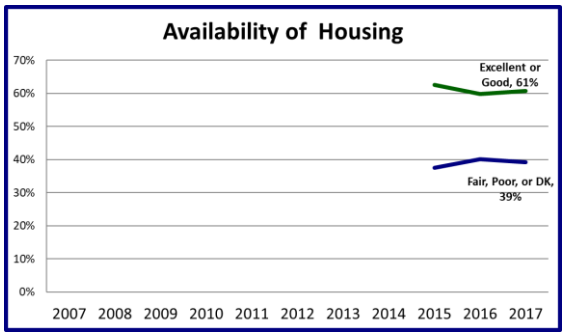
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	3.6%	7.2%	11.0%	13.0%	9.8%	6.7%	8.4%
Good	62.2%	36.1%	43.0%	47.5%	50.7%	36.8%	39.6%
"Excellent/Good"	65.8%a	43.3%b	54.0%a,b	60.5%a,b	60.5%a	43.4%b	48.1%a,b
Fair	16.9%a	40.1%b	31.5%a,b	23.7%a,b	25.9%a	34.4%a	39.1%a
Poor	10.7%a	9.6%a	9.6%a	12.2%a	10.3%a	11.8%a	6.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.7%a	7.0%a	5.0%a	3.6%a	3.2%a	10.4%b	6.2%a,b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27 – Availability of Housing

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of housing	Excellent	35	7.9%
	Good	236	52.9%
	Fair	88	19.8%
	Poor	44	9.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	42	9.5%
	Totals	446	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

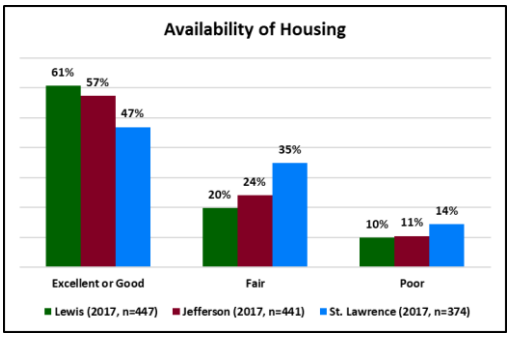


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.6%	9.4%	7.9%
Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.9%	50.4%	52.9%
Fair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.5%	27.7%	19.8%
Poor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.6%	8.1%	9.9%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.4%	4.4%	9.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	7.9%	14.6%	5.4%
Good	52.9%	42.8%	41.5%
"Excellent/Good"	60.8%a	57.4%a	46.9%b
Fair	19.8%a	24.0%a	34.8%b
Poor	9.9%a	10.5%a	14.4%a
Don't Know	9.5%a	8.1%a	4.0%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	8.4%	7.4%	8.1%	8.1%	4.2%	9.3%	15.4%
Good	60.3%	45.2%	39.3%	50.9%	65.3%	56.5%	63.6%
"Excellent/Good"	68.7%a	52.6%b	47.3%a	59.1%a,b	69.5%b	65.8%a,b	79.1%b,c
Fair	13.5%a	26.3%b	11.0%a	20.8%a	20.5%a	20.3%a	7.9%a
Poor	5.2%a	14.9%b	17.7%a	5.9%a	8.0%a	11.1%a	12.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	12.7%a	6.2%b	24.0%a	14.3%a,c,d	2.0%b	2.8%b,c	0.4%b,d
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

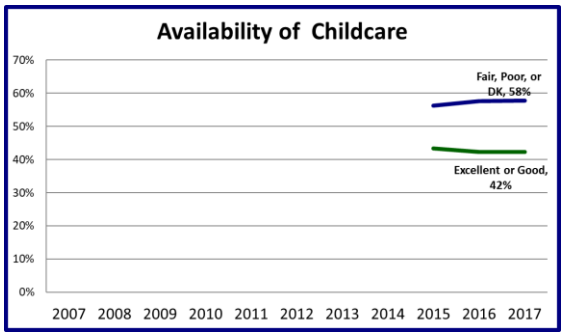
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	5.4%	8.4%	9.2%	6.9%	6.2%	9.8%	10.8%
Good	61.3%	57.3%	48.1%	43.9%	54.1%	48.0%	57.6%
"Excellent/Good"	66.7%a	65.7%a	57.3%a	50.8%a	60.3%a	57.7%a	68.3%a
Fair	12.4%a	16.2%a	25.1%a	24.9%a	15.9%a	26.3%b	21.8%a,b
Poor	10.3%a	10.1%a	9.5%a	10.1%a	8.8%a	13.5%a	7.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	10.6%a	8.0%a	8.1%a	14.2%a	15.0%a	2.5%b	2.2%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28 – Availability of Childcare

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of childcare	Excellent	23	5.2%
	Good	165	37.0%
	Fair	117	26.1%
	Poor	51	11.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	90	20.2%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

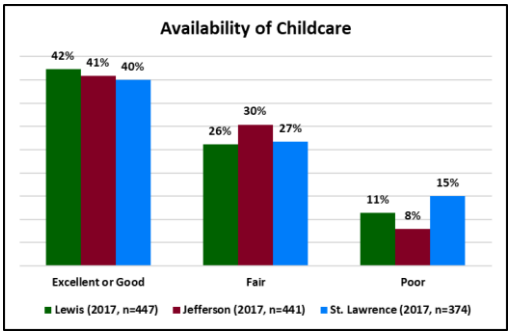


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%
Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38.7%	37.8%	37.0%
Fair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.0%	29.3%	26.1%
Poor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.9%	7.9%	11.4%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15.4%	20.5%	20.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	5.2%	8.2%	3.1%
Good	37.0%	32.7%	36.9%
"Excellent/Good"	42.3%a	40.9%a	40.0%a
Fair	26.1%a	30.4%a	26.7%a
Poor	11.4%a,b	7.9%a	15.0%b
Don't Know	20.2%a	20.8%a	18.4%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	3.3%	7.3%	11.4%	1.9%	8.2%	7.3%	0.0%
Good	36.5%	37.5%	34.6%	49.5%	31.5%	38.7%	47.3%
"Excellent/Good"	39.8%a	44.8%a	46.0%a	51.4%a	39.7%a	46.0%a	47.3%a
Fair	28.9%a	23.3%a	29.4%a	21.7%a	33.6%a	28.2%a	21.7%a
Poor	10.8%a	12.0%a	7.8%a	10.6%a	14.5%a	4.1%a	13.8%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	20.5%a	19.9%a	16.9%a	16.3%a	12.2%a	21.7%a	17.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

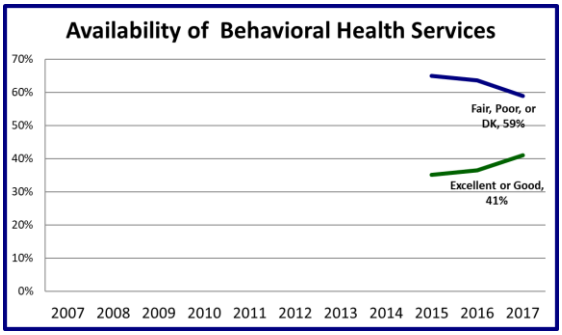
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	6.7%	6.1%	3.0%	6.5%	6.9%	3.5%	2.4%
Good	53.6%	30.3%	37.9%	29.2%	34.2%	36.5%	48.5%
"Excellent/Good"	60.3%a	36.4%b	40.9%b	35.8%b	41.1%a	40.0%a	51.0%a
Fair	23.9%a	30.3%a	26.4%a	19.6%a	31.2%a	18.7%b	21.4%a,b
Poor	6.6%a	15.5%a	10.9%a	9.7%a	9.4%a	16.9%a	8.5%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	9.3%a	17.8%a	21.7%a,b	35.0%b	18.3%a	24.4%a	19.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 29 – Availability of Behavioral Health Services

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of behavioral health services	Excellent	29	6.5%
	Good	155	34.6%
	Fair	123	27.6%
	Poor	74	16.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	66	14.7%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

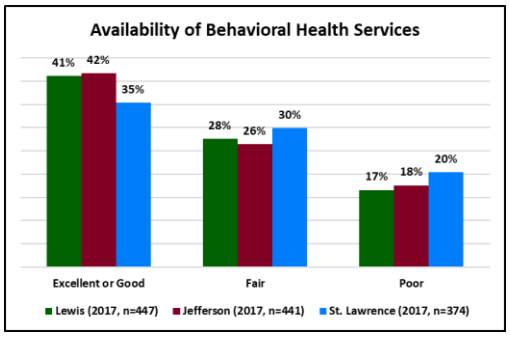


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.2%	8.4%	6.5%
Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28.9%	28.1%	34.6%
Fair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.9%	29.0%	27.6%
Poor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16.4%	17.6%	16.6%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17.6%	17.0%	14.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	6.5%	7.7%	5.7%
Good	34.6%	34.0%	29.7%
"Excellent/Good"	41.1%a	41.7%a	35.5%a
Fair	27.6%a	26.4%a	29.9%a
Poor	16.6%a	17.6%a	20.4%a
Don't Know	14.7%a	14.3%a	14.2%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	5.9%	7.0%	7.9%	8.6%	3.0%	11.5%	5.6%
Good	35.4%	33.8%	33.5%	43.9%	40.3%	14.6%	31.0%
"Excellent/Good"	41.3%a	40.9%a	41.4%a,b	52.5%a	43.3%a,b	26.1%b	36.7%a,b
Fair	28.0%a	27.2%a	28.9%a	25.8%a	27.8%a	37.5%a	17.0%a
Poor	13.1%a	20.1%b	17.5%a,b	13.5%a	16.4%a,b	12.6%a,b	34.8%b
Don't Know/Not Sure	17.5%a	11.9%a	12.2%a	8.2%a	12.5%a	23.9%a	11.5%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

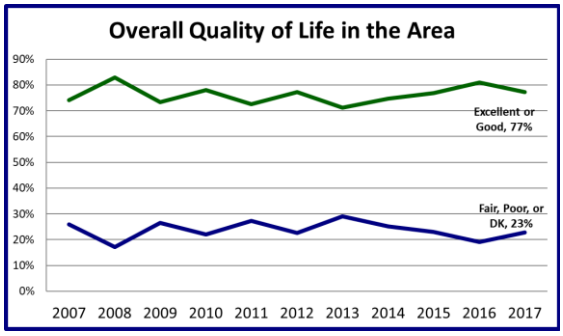
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	8.5%	7.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	8.4%	6.6%
Good	45.2%	30.8%	33.5%	32.4%	39.3%	28.9%	28.2%
"Excellent/Good"	53.6%a	37.8%a	38.8%a	37.8%a	44.7%a	37.2%a	34.8%a
Fair	20.2%a	34.4%a	24.8%a	28.4%a	29.1%a,b	19.5%a	37.4%b
Poor	20.5%a	16.9%a	15.6%a	13.4%a	12.8%a	23.9%b	17.0%a,b
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.6%a	10.9%a,b	20.8%b	20.4%b,c	13.4%a	19.4%a	10.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	102	22.9%
	Good	242	54.2%
	Fair	74	16.6%
	Poor	24	5.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3	0.7%
	Totals	447	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

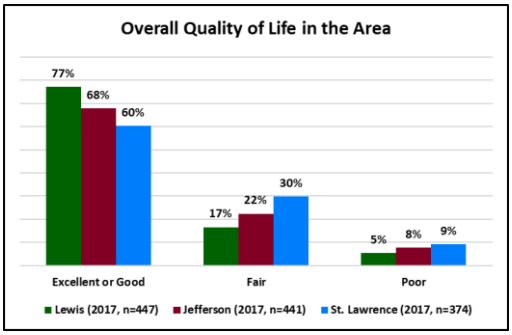


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Excellent	21.9%	21.4%	18.2%	17.5%	18.1%	13.5%	22.0%	21.5%	20.0%	19.7%	22.9%
Good	52.2%	61.4%	55.2%	60.5%	54.5%	63.8%	49.1%	53.3%	56.8%	61.3%	54.2%
Fair	21.0%	12.9%	20.2%	18.8%	19.5%	20.1%	25.3%	17.2%	21.2%	16.7%	16.6%
Poor	4.9%	4.1%	6.3%	3.2%	7.2%	2.5%	3.7%	7.7%	1.6%	1.7%	5.5%
Don't know	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	22.9%	12.4%	12.1%
Good	54.2%	55.3%	48.2%
"Excellent/Good"	77.2%a	67.7%b	60.3%b
Fair	16.6%a	22.4%a	29.8%b
Poor	5.5%a	7.7%a	9.3%a
Don't Know	0.7%a	2.1%a	0.5%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	26.3%	19.4%	25.5%	28.5%	14.1%	30.3%	30.0%
Good	52.6%	55.9%	34.5%	58.9%	69.9%	54.3%	46.8%
"Excellent/Good"	79.0%a	75.3%a	59.9%a	87.4%b	84.0%b	84.6%b	76.8%a,b
Fair	13.4%a	20.0%a	17.5%a	10.8%a	14.3%a	12.5%a	9.7%a
Poor	7.6%a	3.3%b	20.7%a	1.8%b	1.7%b	0.0%	13.5%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	1.5%a	1.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	29.7%	11.7%	26.1%	31.3%	22.2%	20.5%	30.1%
Good	49.4%	58.4%	55.6%	48.5%	51.7%	56.5%	59.3%
"Excellent/Good"	79.1%a	70.1%a	81.6%a	79.8%a	73.9%a	77.0%a,b	89.4%b
Fair	13.3%a	20.3%a	14.8%a	16.9%a	16.7%a	20.4%a	9.3%a
Poor	7.6%a,b	9.6%a	2.2%b	1.6%a,b	8.0%a	2.6%a	1.3%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%a	1.8%a	1.3%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.4 – Community Issues – Perceived Severity and Personal Impact

Table 31 – SUMMARY – Fort Drum Impact Upon Residents of Lewis County

2017 Lewis County Results:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Not sure
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available medical service options for all Lewis County residents."	12.3%	48.8%	11.4%	17.4%	2.4%	7.7%
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available educational programs for all Lewis County residents."	11.6%	46.5%	9.1%	22.4%	2.2%	8.1%
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available retail opportunities for all Lewis County residents."	16.5%	55.5%	9.9%	12.1%	1.3%	4.7%
"I consider Fort Drum a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation"	36.3%	49.2%	4.2%	5.8%	1.1%	3.3%
"The presence of Fort Drum in the local area improves the overall quality of life for local residents."	21.2%	48.5%	15.0%	8.7%	2.6%	4.1%
"Local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum."	33.5%	53.9%	4.6%	4.9%	0.7%	2.4%

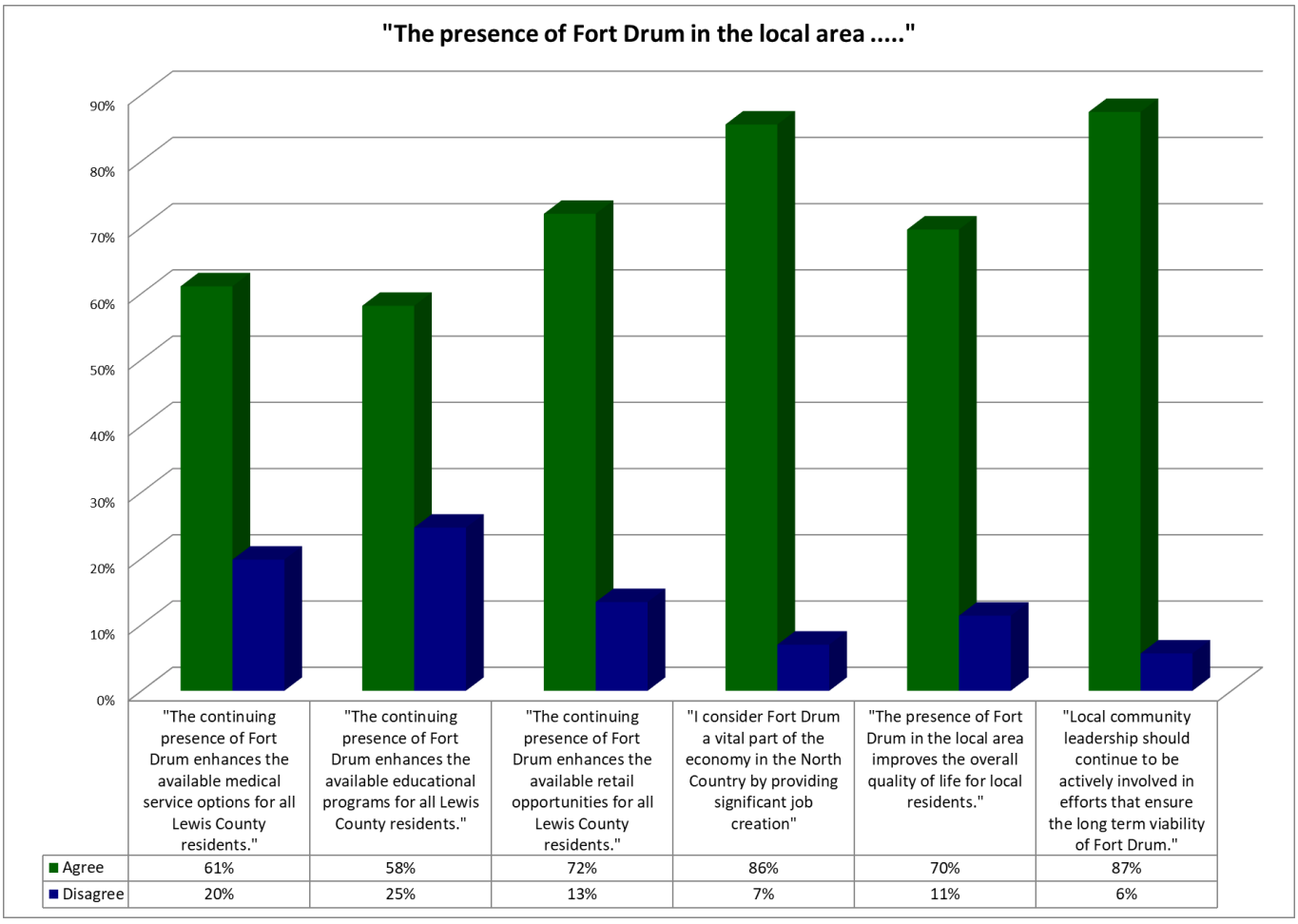


Table 32 – "The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available medical service options for all Lewis County residents."

2017 Lewis County Results:

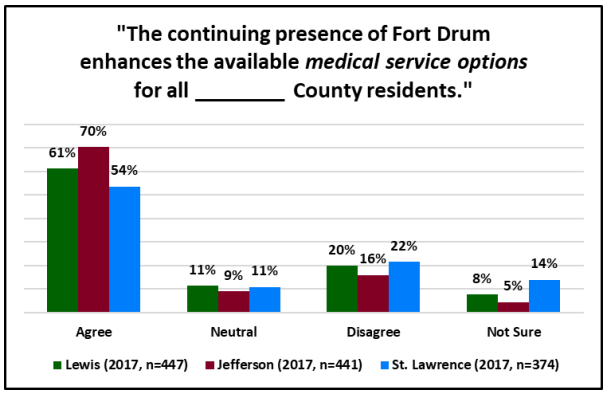
		Frequency	Percentage
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available medical service options for all Lewis County residents."	Strongly agree	53	12.3%
	Agree	212	48.8%
	Neutral	50	11.4%
	Disagree	76	17.4%
	Strongly disagree	10	2.4%
	Not sure	34	7.7%
	Totals	435	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	12.3%	20.7%	6.3%
Agree	48.8%	49.7%	47.3%
"Agree"	61.1%a	70.4%b	53.6%a
Neutral	11.4%	9.1%	10.9%
"Neutral"	11.4%a	9.1%a	10.9%a
Disagree	17.4%	13.4%	20.9%
Strongly disagree	2.4%	2.6%	0.7%
"Disagree"	19.8%a	16.0%a	21.6%a
Not sure	7.7%a	4.5%a	14.0%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	15.6%	8.8%	12.5%	12.0%	14.0%	10.9%	2.5%
Agree	53.1%	44.3%	44.2%	55.4%	45.9%	48.7%	60.4%
"Agree"	68.6%a	53.1%b	56.7%a	67.4%a	59.9%a	59.6%a	62.9%a
Neutral	7.1%	16.0%	7.2%	9.0%	13.7%	11.0%	20.1%
"Neutral"	7.1%a	16.0%b	7.2%a	9.0%a	13.7%a	11.0%a	20.1%a
Disagree	18.2%	16.6%	24.3%	13.9%	16.6%	21.5%	7.6%
Strongly disagree	2.5%	2.3%	4.4%	2.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%
"Disagree"	20.7%a	18.9%a	28.7%a	16.6%a	18.1%a	22.8%a	9.1%a
Not sure	3.6%a	12.1%b	7.4%a	7.0%a	8.3%a	6.6%a	7.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	22.2%	8.0%	10.3%	13.2%	15.2%	7.3%	10.8%
Agree	55.2%	46.1%	46.9%	50.5%	45.2%	51.0%	57.5%
"Agree"	77.4%a	54.0%b	57.2%b	63.8%a,b	60.5%a	58.3%a	68.3%a
Neutral	3.6%	13.7%	14.1%	10.4%	10.3%	12.5%	13.4%
"Neutral"	3.6%a	13.7%a	14.1%a	10.4%a	10.3%a	12.5%a	13.4%a
Disagree	12.6%	26.1%	15.5%	9.8%	18.1%	20.9%	8.3%
Strongly disagree	0.0%	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%
"Disagree"	12.6%a	29.4%b	18.3%a,b	12.4%a	21.1%a	22.7%a	9.9%a
Not sure	6.3%a,b	2.9%a	10.4%a,b	13.4%b	8.1%a	6.5%a	8.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 33 – "The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available educational programs for all Lewis County residents."

2017 Lewis County Results:

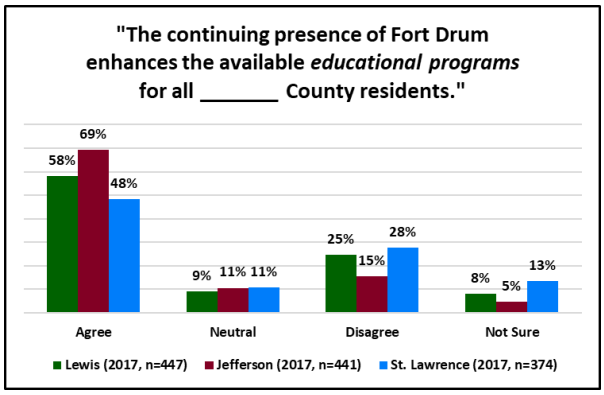
		Frequency	Percentage
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available educational programs for all Lewis County residents."	Strongly agree	51	11.6%
	Agree	202	46.5%
	Neutral	40	9.1%
	Disagree	98	22.4%
	Strongly disagree	10	2.2%
	Not sure	35	8.1%
	Totals	435	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	11.6%	19.6%	4.5%
Agree	46.5%	49.8%	43.7%
"Agree"	58.1%a	69.5%b	48.2%c
Neutral	9.1%	10.6%	10.7%
"Neutral"	9.1%a	10.6%a	10.7%a
Disagree	22.4%	14.1%	26.1%
Strongly disagree	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%
"Disagree"	24.6%a	15.4%b	27.6%a
Not sure	8.1%a	4.6%a	13.4%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	16.6%	6.4%	9.6%	12.1%	12.4%	6.6%	1.8%
Agree	49.4%	43.4%	42.3%	50.3%	45.5%	56.2%	40.7%
"Agree"	66.0%a	49.9%b	52.0%a	62.4%a	57.9%a	62.8%a	42.5%a
Neutral	6.6%	11.7%	2.8%	11.1%	15.5%	11.3%	5.4%
"Neutral"	6.6%a	11.7%a	2.8%a	11.1%a	15.5%a	11.3%a	5.4%a
Disagree	20.0%	25.1%	33.5%	17.3%	20.7%	15.7%	34.1%
Strongly disagree	3.2%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	2.7%	12.0%
"Disagree"	23.2%a	26.2%a	33.9%a,b	18.3%a	20.7%a	18.3%a	46.1%b
Not sure	4.2%a	12.2%b	11.3%a	8.2%a	5.9%a	7.6%a	6.0%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	22.5%	6.5%	10.1%	12.2%	14.7%	8.8%	5.9%
Agree	55.2%	43.3%	45.5%	44.3%	43.8%	52.5%	45.2%
"Agree"	77.7%a	49.8%b	55.6%b	56.5%b	58.5%a	61.3%a	51.1%a
Neutral	6.7%	11.2%	8.6%	8.9%	6.0%	13.7%	11.8%
"Neutral"	6.7%a	11.2%a	8.6%a	8.9%a	6.0%a	13.7%b	11.8%a,b
Disagree	7.9%	31.6%	22.7%	21.2%	24.5%	15.9%	27.3%
Strongly disagree	4.5%	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	2.4%	2.6%	0.9%
"Disagree"	12.4%a	33.2%b	24.8%a,b	21.9%a,b	26.8%a	18.4%a	28.2%a
Not sure	3.3%a	5.8%a	11.0%a	12.7%a	8.7%a	6.5%a	8.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34 – "The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available retail opportunities for all Lewis County residents."

2017 Lewis County Results:

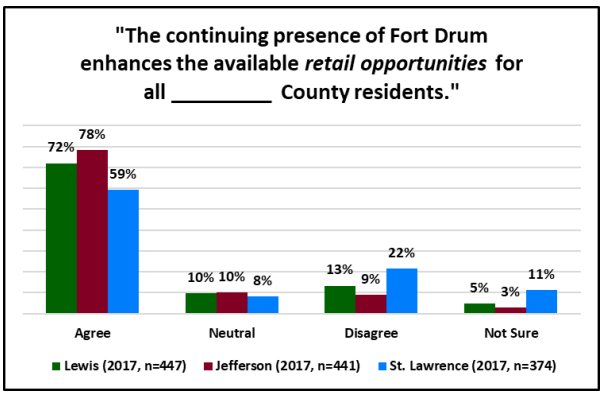
		Frequency	Percentage
"The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available retail opportunities for all Lewis County residents."	Strongly agree	72	16.5%
	Agree	240	55.5%
	Neutral	43	9.9%
	Disagree	52	12.1%
	Strongly disagree	6	1.3%
	Not sure	20	4.7%
	Totals	433	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	16.5%	28.3%	10.3%
Agree	55.5%	49.9%	48.9%
"Agree"	72.0%a	78.2%a	59.1%b
Neutral	9.9%	10.1%	8.2%
"Neutral"	9.9%a	10.1%a	8.2%a
Disagree	12.1%	8.1%	19.5%
Strongly disagree	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%
"Disagree"	13.4%a	9.0%a	21.5%b
Not sure	4.7%a	2.8%a	11.2%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	21.8%	11.0%	14.2%	11.3%	22.6%	16.2%	4.8%
Agree	56.3%	54.6%	64.0%	52.6%	53.4%	61.6%	59.6%
"Agree"	78.1%a	65.6%b	78.2%a	63.9%a	76.0%a	77.8%a	64.4%a
Neutral	8.1%	11.9%	8.6%	16.9%	9.7%	4.8%	8.7%
"Neutral"	8.1%a	11.9%a	8.6%a	16.9%a	9.7%a	4.8%a	8.7%a
Disagree	10.5%	13.7%	6.8%	14.1%	9.4%	10.1%	24.1%
Strongly disagree	1.7%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%	0.2%	0.9%	2.8%
"Disagree"	12.2%a	14.7%a	7.3%a	15.7%a	9.6%a	11.0%a	26.9%a
Not sure	1.7%a	7.8%b	6.0%a	3.6%a	4.7%a	6.3%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	30.8%	12.2%	14.3%	12.5%	18.6%	14.4%	12.9%
Agree	38.9%	65.6%	54.6%	57.4%	56.2%	58.7%	47.1%
"Agree"	69.6%a	77.8%a	68.9%a	69.9%a	74.9%a	73.1%a,b	60.0%b
Neutral	13.6%	7.6%	11.6%	6.4%	10.0%	7.9%	13.2%
"Neutral"	13.6%a	7.6%a	11.6%a	6.4%a	10.0%a	7.9%a	13.2%a
Disagree	13.5%	10.6%	12.8%	11.7%	9.6%	14.4%	16.6%
Strongly disagree	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%	0.8%	1.7%	2.4%
"Disagree"	13.5%a	12.2%a	14.2%a	14.0%a	10.5%a	16.1%a	18.9%a
Not sure	3.3%a	2.3%a	5.3%a	9.7%a	4.7%a	2.9%a	7.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35 – "I consider Fort Drum a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation."

2017 Lewis County Results:

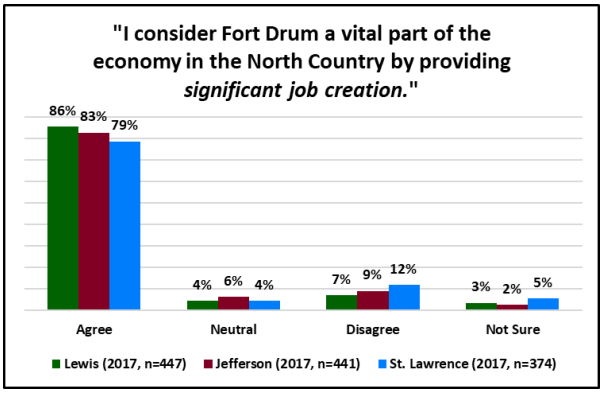
		Frequency	Percentage
"I consider Fort Drum a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation"	Strongly agree	157	36.3%
	Agree	213	49.2%
	Neutral	18	4.2%
	Disagree	25	5.8%
	Strongly disagree	5	1.1%
	Not sure	14	3.3%
	Totals	433	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	36.3%	34.7%	14.3%
Agree	49.2%	48.0%	64.3%
"Agree"	85.5%a	82.7%a,b	78.5%b
Neutral	4.2%	6.0%	4.3%
"Neutral"	4.2%a	6.0%a	4.3%a
Disagree	5.8%	7.6%	8.7%
Strongly disagree	1.1%	1.3%	3.0%
"Disagree"	7.0%a	8.9%a	11.8%a
Not sure	3.3%a	2.4%a	5.4%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	46.4%	25.6%	23.4%	27.6%	36.3%	57.5%	45.1%
Agree	42.3%	56.6%	67.2%	59.5%	49.2%	31.0%	39.8%
"Agree"	88.7%a	82.2%a	90.6%a	87.1%a	85.5%a	88.5%a	84.9%a
Neutral	4.0%	4.5%	1.9%	5.4%	6.0%	0.0%	4.5%
"Neutral"	4.0%a	4.5%a	1.9%a	5.4%a	6.0%a	0.0%	4.5%a
Disagree	5.3%	6.4%	2.8%	4.4%	4.0%	8.2%	10.2%
Strongly disagree	1.7%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
"Disagree"	7.0%a	7.0%a	4.6%a	5.4%a	4.6%a	8.2%a	10.2%a
Not sure	0.3%a	6.4%b	2.9%a	2.1%a	3.9%a	3.3%a	0.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

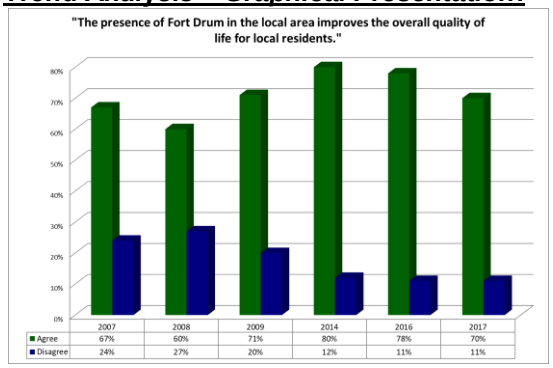
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	39.9%	35.0%	37.6%	31.5%	34.8%	37.6%	39.2%
Agree	45.3%	55.2%	45.0%	51.2%	48.9%	50.7%	47.8%
"Agree"	85.2%a	90.2%a	82.6%a	82.6%a	83.7%a	88.2%a	87.0%a
Neutral	1.4%	6.2%	4.5%	3.3%	5.6%	3.9%	0.0%
"Neutral"	1.4%a	6.2%a	4.5%a	3.3%a	5.6%a	3.9%a	0.0%
Disagree	10.1%	1.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.0%	6.1%	4.7%
Strongly disagree	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%
"Disagree"	10.1%a	2.5%a	9.1%a	7.6%a	7.4%a	6.9%a	5.5%a
Not sure	3.3%a	1.2%a	3.8%a	6.5%a	3.3%a,b	0.9%a	7.5%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 36 – "The continuing presence of Fort Drum in the local area improves the overall quality of life for local residents."

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
"The presence of Fort Drum in the local area improves the overall quality of life for local residents."	Strongly agree	91	21.2%
	Agree	209	48.5%
	Neutral	65	15.0%
	Disagree	38	8.7%
	Strongly disagree	11	2.6%
	Not sure	18	4.1%
	Totals	432	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

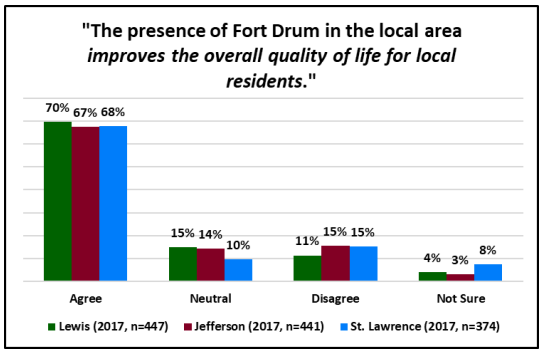


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Strongly agree	17.0%	15.6%	25.3%	--	--	--	--	24.4%	--	27.6%	21.2%
Agree	49.9%	43.9%	45.6%	--	--	--	--	55.4%	--	50.4%	48.5%
Neutral	9.4%	13.6%	8.9%	--	--	--	--	8.6%	--	10.5%	15.0%
Disagree	19.6%	21.3%	17.6%	--	--	--	--	9.9%	--	9.2%	8.7%
Strongly disagree	4.1%	5.5%	2.5%	--	--	--	--	1.7%	--	1.8%	2.6%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--	0.0%	--	0.5%	4.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	21.2%	24.4%	10.8%
Agree	48.5%	43.0%	57.0%
"Agree"	69.6%a	67.4%a	67.8%a
Neutral	15.0%	14.3%	9.5%
"Neutral"	15.0%a	14.3%a	9.5%a
Disagree	8.7%	12.5%	14.3%
Strongly disagree	2.6%	2.9%	0.9%
"Disagree"	11.3%a	15.3%a	15.2%a
Not sure	4.1%a,b	3.0%a	7.5%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	28.5%	13.4%	19.3%	18.5%	18.6%	28.7%	20.5%
Agree	42.9%	54.4%	45.6%	50.6%	54.5%	38.6%	45.1%
"Agree"	71.4%a	67.8%a	64.9%a	69.0%a	73.1%a	67.4%a	65.6%a
Neutral	13.6%	16.4%	18.7%	15.3%	13.9%	7.8%	28.8%
"Neutral"	13.6%a	16.4%a	18.7%a	15.3%a	13.9%a	7.8%a	28.8%a
Disagree	8.1%	9.4%	4.7%	11.6%	3.7%	20.3%	4.1%
Strongly disagree	4.7%	0.4%	3.7%	1.3%	4.7%	0.0%	1.5%
"Disagree"	12.8%a	9.8%a	8.4%a	12.9%a	8.4%a	20.3%a	5.6%a
Not sure	2.2%a	6.0%b	8.1%a	2.8%a	4.6%a	4.5%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	19.3%	20.9%	23.2%	19.5%	23.1%	17.3%	21.1%
Agree	56.1%	46.2%	46.0%	49.2%	47.0%	52.7%	46.3%
"Agree"	75.4%a	67.1%a	69.2%a	68.7%a	70.1%a	70.0%a	67.4%a
Neutral	15.2%	20.4%	12.5%	8.7%	15.3%	14.1%	15.2%
"Neutral"	15.2%a	20.4%a	12.5%a	8.7%a	15.3%a	14.1%a	15.2%a
Disagree	6.1%	6.1%	11.7%	10.7%	7.1%	12.4%	7.5%
Strongly disagree	0.0%	4.0%	3.7%	0.8%	3.2%	2.1%	1.8%
"Disagree"	6.1%a	10.1%a	15.4%a	11.5%a	10.3%a	14.5%a	9.3%a
Not sure	3.3%a,b	2.3%a	2.9%a,b	11.1%b	4.2%a	1.4%a	8.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 37 – "Local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum."

2017 Lewis County Results:

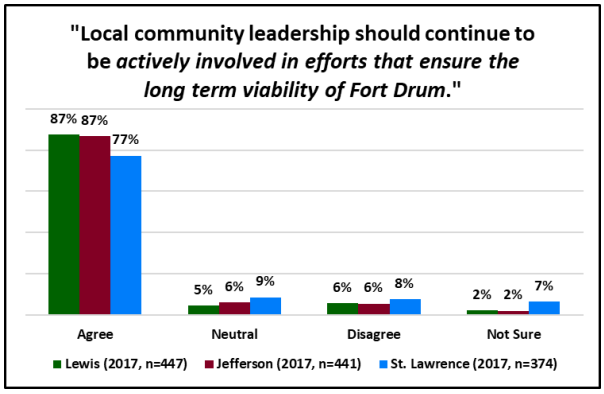
		Frequency	Percentage
"Local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum."	Strongly agree	145	33.5%
	Agree	233	53.9%
	Neutral	20	4.6%
	Disagree	21	4.9%
	Strongly disagree	3	0.7%
	Not sure	10	2.4%
	Totals	433	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly agree	33.5%	37.3%	22.9%
Agree	53.9%	49.3%	54.4%
"Agree"	87.4%a	86.5%a	77.3%b
Neutral	4.6%	6.0%	8.6%
"Neutral"	4.6%a	6.0%a	8.6%a
Disagree	4.9%	3.9%	7.3%
Strongly disagree	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%
"Disagree"	5.6%a	5.4%a	7.6%a
Not sure	2.4%a	2.1%a	6.5%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	41.6%	25.0%	15.9%	36.1%	29.8%	54.0%	47.4%
Agree	46.9%	61.3%	73.1%	46.2%	60.7%	40.9%	36.9%
"Agree"	88.5%a	86.2%a	88.9%a	82.3%a	90.6%a	94.8%a	84.3%a
Neutral	3.3%	5.8%	4.9%	10.2%	0.9%	1.9%	2.2%
"Neutral"	3.3%a	5.8%a	4.9%a,b	10.2%a	0.9%b	1.9%a,b	2.2%a,b
Disagree	6.6%	3.1%	3.7%	5.8%	5.5%	0.0%	12.0%
Strongly disagree	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
"Disagree"	7.8%a	3.4%b	4.6%a	5.8%a	5.5%a	0.0%	13.5%a
Not sure	0.4%a	4.5%b	1.6%a	1.7%a	3.1%a	3.3%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	29.9%	34.1%	37.6%	27.9%	31.0%	33.1%	43.3%
Agree	53.1%	57.3%	49.7%	56.8%	54.9%	58.0%	42.8%
"Agree"	83.1%a	91.4%a	87.3%a	84.7%a	85.9%a	91.1%a	86.1%a
Neutral	7.8%	2.5%	4.7%	4.3%	5.7%	3.4%	2.6%
"Neutral"	7.8%a	2.5%a	4.7%a	4.3%a	5.7%a	3.4%a	2.6%a
Disagree	5.9%	4.4%	5.3%	3.7%	6.1%	4.3%	1.7%
Strongly disagree	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.8%
"Disagree"	5.9%a	4.9%a	7.1%a	3.7%a	6.9%a	4.3%a	3.5%a
Not sure	3.3%a	1.2%a	0.9%a	7.3%a	1.6%a	1.1%a	7.8%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.5 – Community Issues – Perceived Severity and Personal Impact

Table 38 – SUMMARY – Perceived Severity of Selected Local Community Issues

2017 Lewis County Results:

	Poverty	Alcohol Abuse	Criminal Acts	Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse	Mental Illness
Major issue	40.8%	44.2%	24.0%	67.7%	24.0%
Moderate issue	36.3%	38.0%	39.2%	20.2%	38.1%
Minor issue	16.8%	12.1%	31.0%	5.9%	27.6%
Not at all an issue	4.7%	2.3%	3.4%	0.9%	2.2%
Not sure	1.3%	3.4%	2.4%	5.4%	8.1%

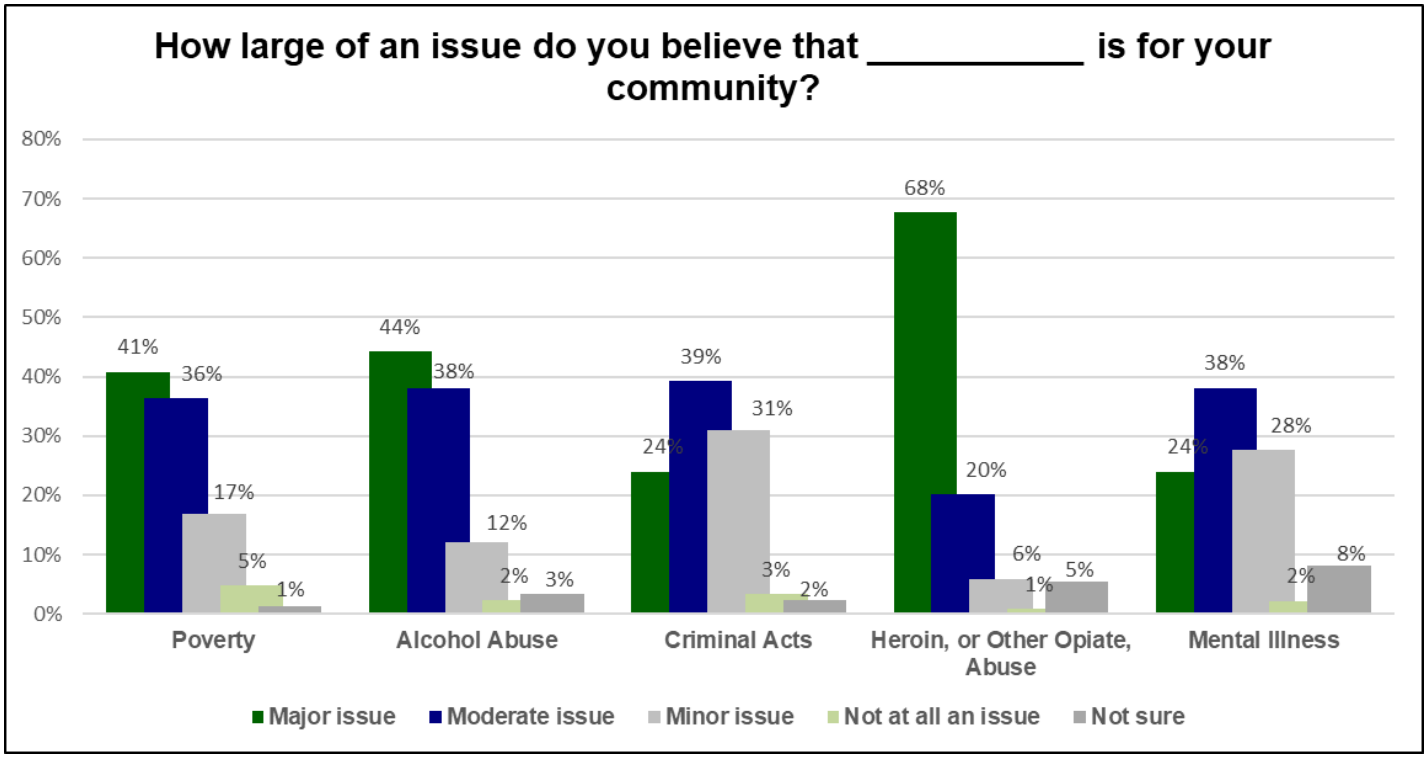
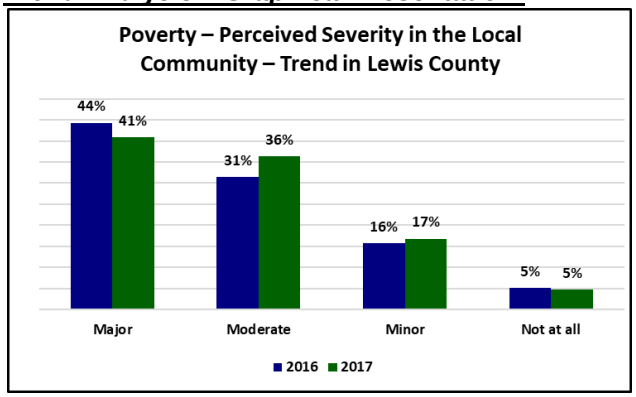


Table 39 – Poverty – Perceived Severity in the Local Community

2017 Lewis County Results:

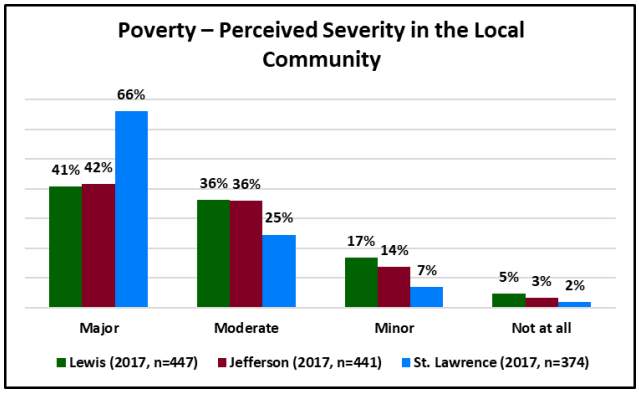
		Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	Major	176	40.8%
	Moderate	157	36.3%
	Minor	73	16.8%
	Not at all	20	4.7%
	Not sure	5	1.3%
	Totals	432	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Major	40.8%a	41.5%a	66.1%b
Moderate	36.3%a	35.9%a	24.5%b
Minor	16.8%a	13.6%a	7.0%b
Not at all	4.7%a	3.2%a	1.9%a
Not sure	1.3%a	5.7%b	0.5%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Major	37.8%a	44.0%a	50.8%a	39.6%a	38.2%a	52.8%a	42.9%a
Moderate	36.0%a	36.7%a	28.8%a	35.5%a	39.5%a	32.4%a	38.1%a
Minor	20.1%a	13.4%a	6.6%a	21.6%a	19.8%a	12.2%a	4.0%a
Not at all	5.9%a	3.5%a	7.4%a	3.4%a	2.5%a	2.7%a	13.9%a
Not sure	0.2%a	2.4%b	6.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

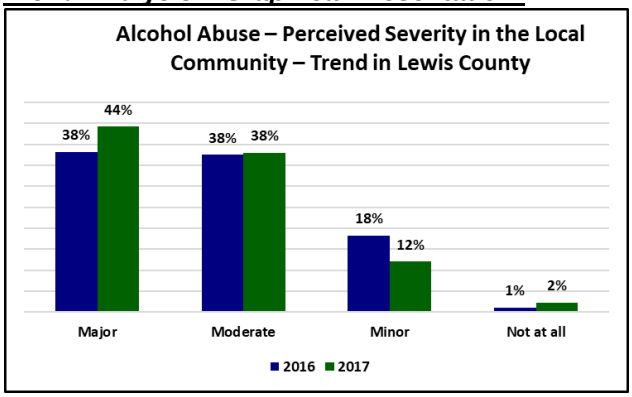
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Major	32.0%a	42.0%a	44.0%a	42.6%a	38.2%a	42.1%a	47.8%a
Moderate	27.0%a	38.8%a	37.9%a	39.5%a	35.8%a	32.2%a	45.9%a
Minor	36.5%a	12.0%b	14.8%b	6.6%b	17.0%a,b	22.2%a	6.3%b
Not at all	4.5%a	6.0%a	2.6%a	7.2%a	7.2%a	2.5%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	1.2%a	0.7%a	4.1%a	1.7%a	1.0%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 40 – Alcohol Abuse – Perceived Severity in the Local Community

2017 Lewis County Results:

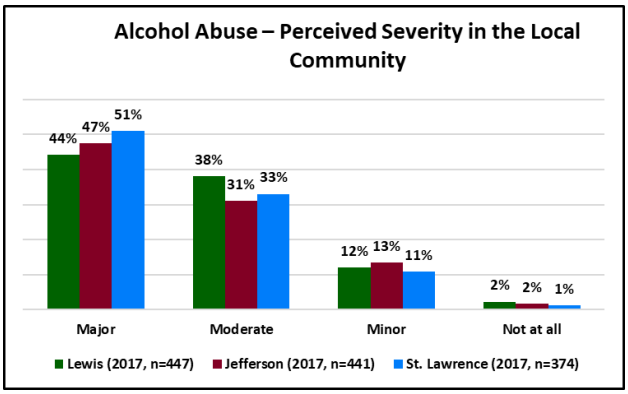
		Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol Abuse	Major	191	44.2%
	Moderate	164	38.0%
	Minor	52	12.1%
	Not at all	10	2.3%
	Not sure	15	3.4%
	Totals	431	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Major	44.2%a	47.4%a	51.0%a
Moderate	38.0%a	31.1%a	33.0%a
Minor	12.1%a	13.4%a	10.8%a
Not at all	2.3%a	1.7%a	1.3%a
Not sure	3.4%a	6.5%a	3.9%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Major	41.0%a	47.6%a	46.9%a	40.2%a	40.2%a	42.3%a	33.7%a
Moderate	39.1%a	36.8%a	43.5%a	36.9%a	44.2%a	44.5%a	35.9%a
Minor	14.9%a	9.1%a	0.9%a	19.3%b	13.3%b	9.8%a,b	13.3%a,b
Not at all	3.9%a	0.6%b	0.0%	0.7%a	2.0%a	2.8%a,b	13.9%b
Not sure	1.1%a	5.8%b	8.7%a	2.9%a,b	0.3%b	0.7%a,b	3.2%a,b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

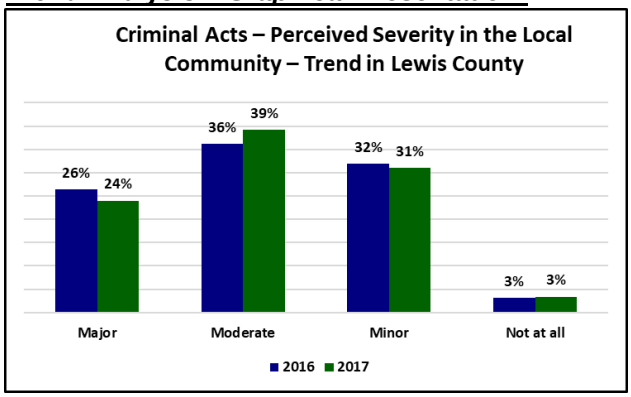
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Major	41.7%a	42.6%a	44.2%a	50.7%a	48.7%a	41.9%a	32.7%a
Moderate	44.3%a	37.9%a	36.4%a	33.5%a	32.3%a	43.4%a,b	48.3%b
Minor	9.4%a	14.6%a	15.2%a	3.5%a	10.6%a	13.0%a	15.7%a
Not at all	4.5%a	1.6%a	2.7%a	0.3%a	3.9%a	0.6%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	3.3%a	1.4%a	12.0%b	4.6%a	1.0%a	3.3%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 41 – Criminal Acts – Perceived Severity in the Local Community

2017 Lewis County Results:

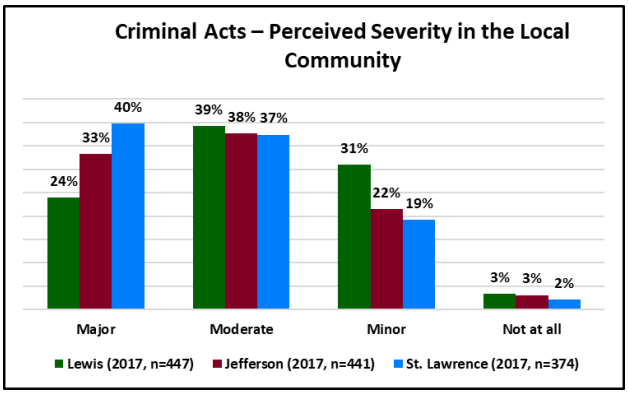
		Frequency	Percentage
Criminal Acts	Major	104	24.0%
	Moderate	169	39.2%
	Minor	134	31.0%
	Not at all	15	3.4%
	Not sure	10	2.4%
	Totals	431	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Major	24.0%a	33.2%b	39.8%b
Moderate	39.2%a	37.7%a	37.4%a
Minor	31.0%a	21.5%b	19.2%b
Not at all	3.4%a	3.1%a	2.2%a
Not sure	2.4%a,b	4.4%a	1.4%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Major	23.3%a	24.8%a	33.1%a	19.0%a	21.4%a	14.5%a	21.4%a
Moderate	37.1%a	41.3%a	33.6%a	30.5%a	36.7%a	63.3%b	41.7%a,b
Minor	35.6%a	26.1%b	21.5%a	42.0%a	41.9%a	22.2%a	23.1%a
Not at all	3.0%a	4.0%a	5.8%a	5.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%a
Not sure	1.1%a	3.8%a	6.0%a	3.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

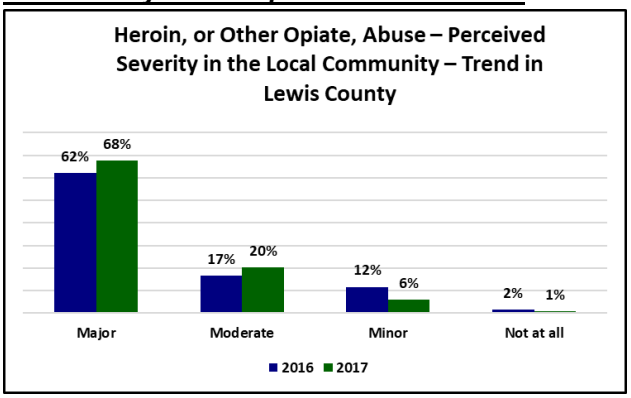
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Major	24.1%a,b	16.0%a	27.3%a,b	33.3%b	32.0%a	14.5%b	12.9%b
Moderate	19.6%a	46.0%b	46.6%b	33.6%a,b	33.8%a	46.9%b	44.4%a,b
Minor	47.2%a	32.5%a,b	22.7%b	25.6%b,c	26.7%a	33.2%a,b	42.2%b
Not at all	9.0%a	3.1%a	2.0%a	0.4%a	4.5%a	3.3%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	2.4%a	1.5%a	7.1%a	3.1%a	2.1%a	0.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 42 – Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse – Perceived Severity in the Local Community

2017 Lewis County Results:

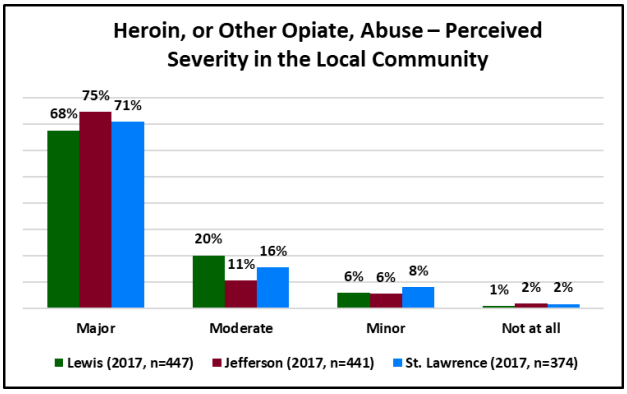
		Frequency	Percentage
Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse	Major	292	67.7%
	Moderate	87	20.2%
	Minor	25	5.9%
	Not at all	4	0.9%
	Not sure	23	5.4%
	Totals	431	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Major	67.7%a	74.7%a	71.1%a
Moderate	20.2%a	10.8%b	15.7%a,b
Minor	5.9%a	5.7%a	8.2%a
Not at all	0.9%a	1.9%a	1.8%a
Not sure	5.4%a	6.8%a	3.2%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Major	64.1%a	71.4%a	64.6%a	64.2%a	72.4%a	78.6%a	57.1%a
Moderate	22.5%a	17.9%a	24.9%a	30.5%a	8.8%b	14.2%a,b	26.2%a,b
Minor	8.0%a	3.7%a	3.3%a,b	2.1%a	15.3%b	1.3%a,b	2.8%a,b
Not at all	1.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%a
Not sure	3.8%a	7.0%a	7.2%a	3.2%a	3.5%a	5.8%a	4.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

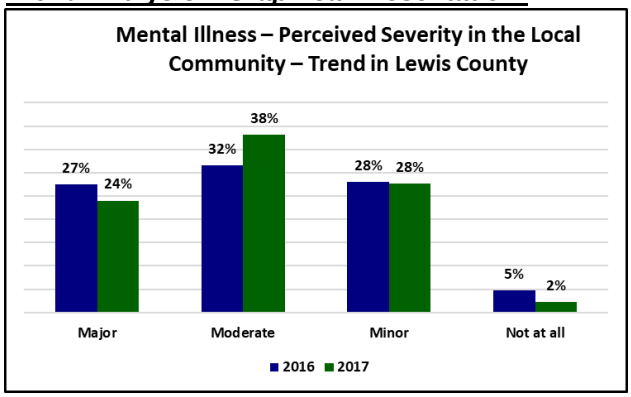
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Major	45.7%a	75.4%b	72.0%b	69.8%b	65.7%a	70.9%a	69.0%a
Moderate	29.0%a	19.0%a,b	21.0%a,b	10.3%b	20.7%a	20.0%a	19.1%a
Minor	15.0%a	3.3%b	2.3%b	7.5%a,b	5.7%a	5.2%a	7.5%a
Not at all	4.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	5.8%a,b	2.3%a	4.7%a,b	12.4%b	6.4%a	3.9%a	4.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 43 – Mental Illness – Perceived Severity in the Local Community

2017 Lewis County Results:

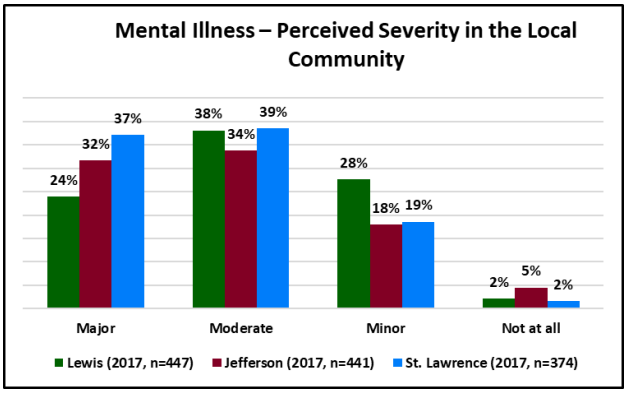
		Frequency	Percentage
Mental Illness	Major	103	24.0%
	Moderate	164	38.1%
	Minor	119	27.6%
	Not at all	9	2.2%
	Not sure	35	8.1%
	Totals	430	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Major	24.0%a	31.7%b	37.1%b
Moderate	38.1%a	33.8%a	38.6%a
Minor	27.6%a	18.0%b	18.6%b
Not at all	2.2%a	4.5%a	1.6%a
Not sure	8.1%a	12.0%a	4.0%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Major	23.0%a	25.0%a	17.0%a	19.1%a	22.2%a	22.8%a	27.6%a
Moderate	30.3%a	46.3%b	28.6%a	45.1%a,b	42.0%a,b	56.6%b	27.2%a,b
Minor	34.2%a	20.7%b	41.4%a	25.9%a,b	31.2%a,b	15.3%b	16.6%a,b
Not at all	3.2%a	1.1%a	0.0%	3.5%a,b	0.9%a	0.0%	9.1%b
Not sure	9.3%a	6.9%a	13.0%a,b	6.5%a,b	3.6%a	5.2%a,b	19.6%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Major	20.1%a	31.5%a	22.3%a	17.1%a	24.6%a	22.9%a	23.5%a
Moderate	31.1%a	37.4%a	45.1%a	33.3%a	33.1%a	41.5%a,b	50.0%b
Minor	42.2%a	26.4%a,b	19.9%b	28.8%a,b	30.8%a	27.9%a,b	15.7%b
Not at all	6.6%a	0.0%	0.4%b	4.8%a,b	1.8%a	2.1%a	3.4%a
Not sure	0.0%	4.8%a	12.2%a,b	16.0%b	9.7%a	5.5%a	7.3%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 44 – SUMMARY – Personally Impacted by Selected Local Community Issues

2017 Lewis County Results:

	Poverty	Alcohol Abuse	Criminal Acts	Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse	Mental Illness
Yes	23.4%	21.8%	14.5%	23.6%	25.1%
No	75.9%	77.8%	85.0%	75.3%	73.3%
Refused	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Not sure	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%

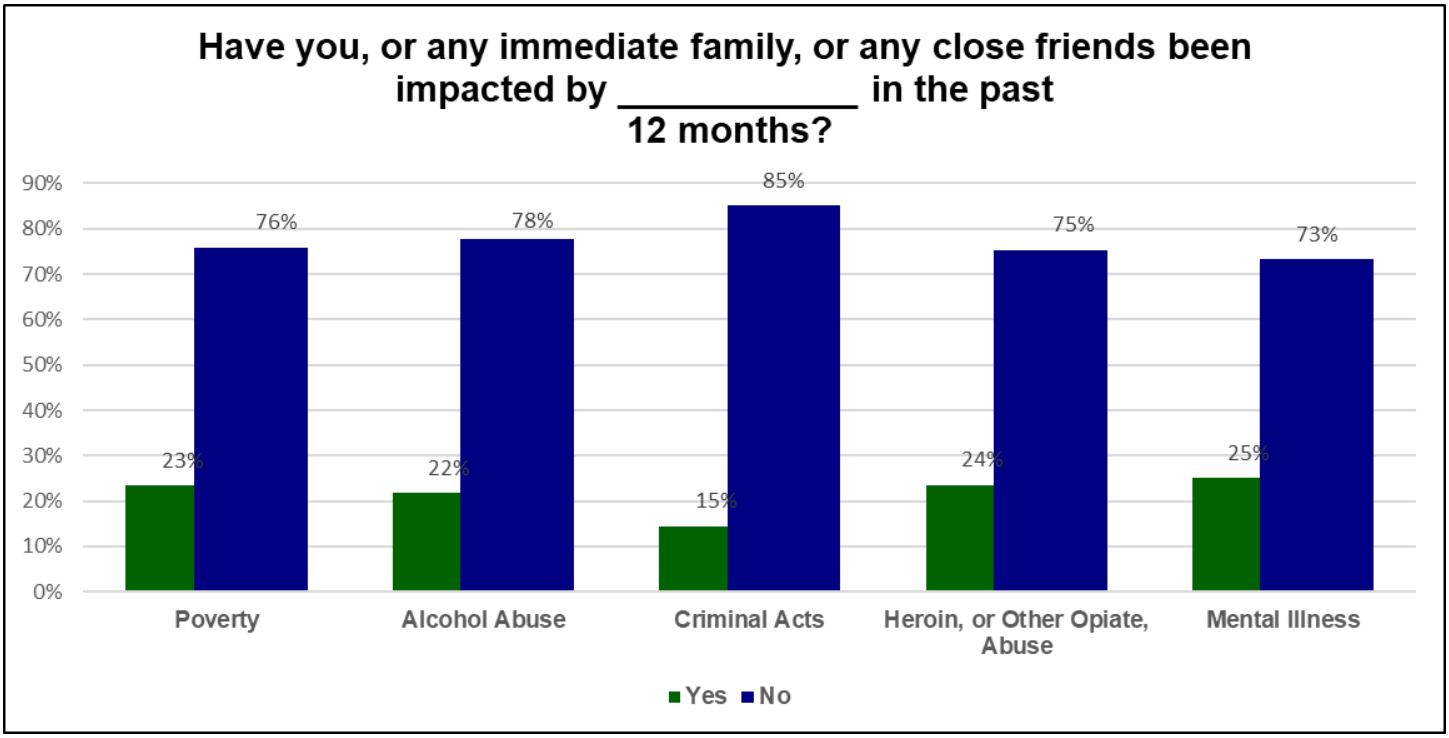
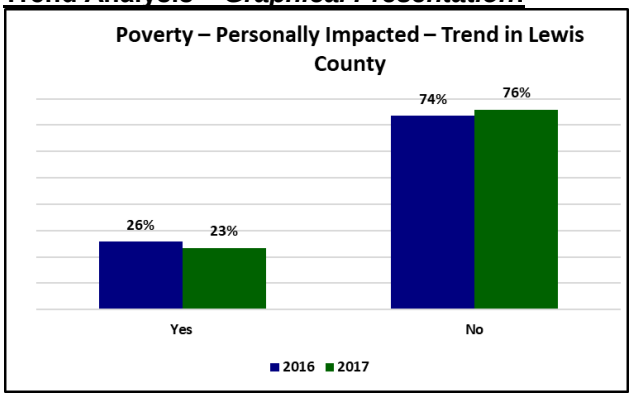


Table 45 – Poverty – Personally Impacted

2017 Lewis County Results:

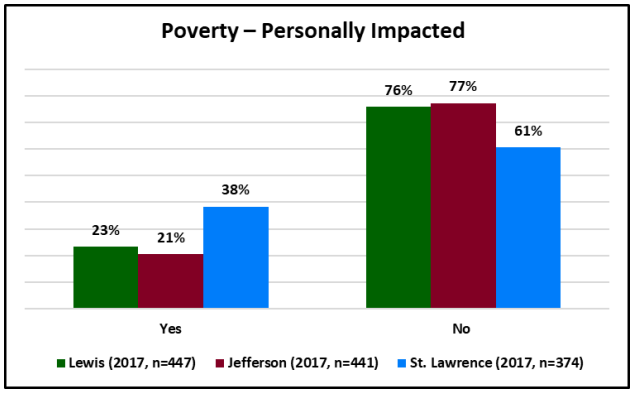
		Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	Yes	100	23.4%
	No	324	75.9%
	Refused	2	0.4%
	Not sure	1	0.2%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Yes	23.4%a	20.6%a	38.4%b
No	75.9%a	77.3%a	60.7%b
Refused	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.2%a	2.1%b	0.9%a,b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	19.3%a	27.7%b	26.3%a	31.3%a	21.0%a	13.1%a	26.7%a
No	79.8%a	71.7%a	73.7%a	68.7%a	77.0%a	86.9%a	73.3%a
Refused	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

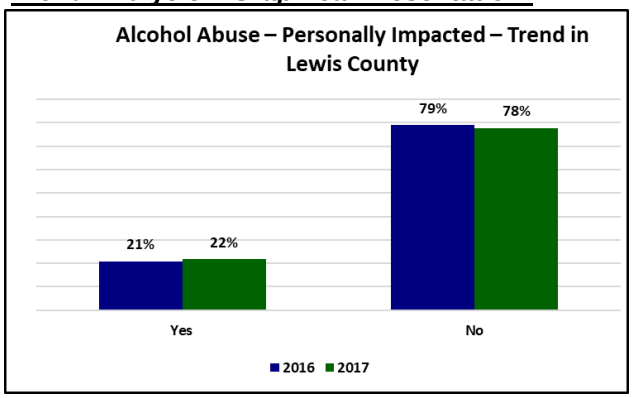
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	24.6%a,b	30.2%a	22.1%a,b	10.8%b	24.5%a	21.3%a	23.1%a
No	75.4%a,b	69.8%a	77.0%a,b	86.9%b	75.2%a	77.2%a	76.3%a
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%a	1.3%a	0.0%	1.5%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%a	1.0%a	0.3%a	0.0%	0.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 46 – Alcohol Abuse – Personally Impacted

2017 Lewis County Results:

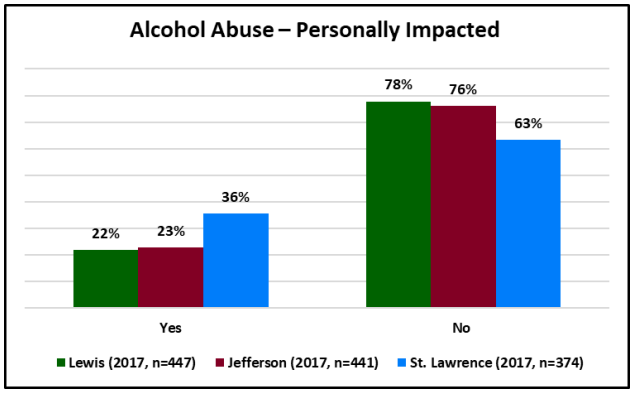
		Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol Abuse	Yes	93	21.8%
	No	331	77.8%
	Refused	0	0.0%
	Not sure	2	0.4%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Yes	21.8%a	22.8%a	35.6%b
No	77.8%a	76.1%a	63.2%b
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.4%a	1.1%a	1.2%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	19.0%a	24.8%a	15.1%a	25.6%a,b	18.1%a,b	38.4%b	20.0%a,b
No	81.0%a	74.3%a	84.9%a	73.2%a,b	81.9%a,b	61.6%b	80.0%a,b
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.9%a	0.0%	1.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

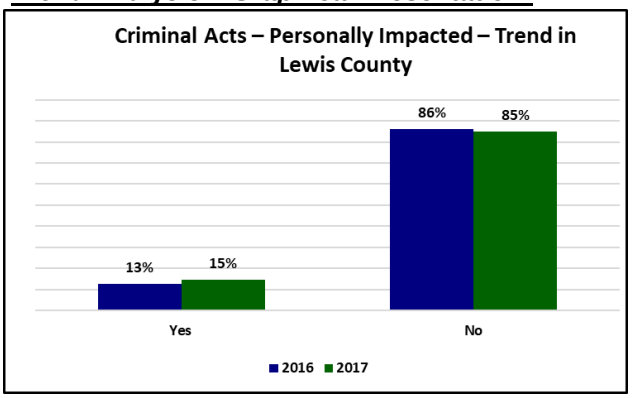
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	17.5%a	21.3%a	24.5%a	22.1%a	20.5%a	27.6%a	15.6%a
No	82.5%a	78.7%a	75.5%a	75.0%a	78.7%a	72.4%a	84.4%a
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%a	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 47 – Criminal Acts – Personally Impacted

2017 Lewis County Results:

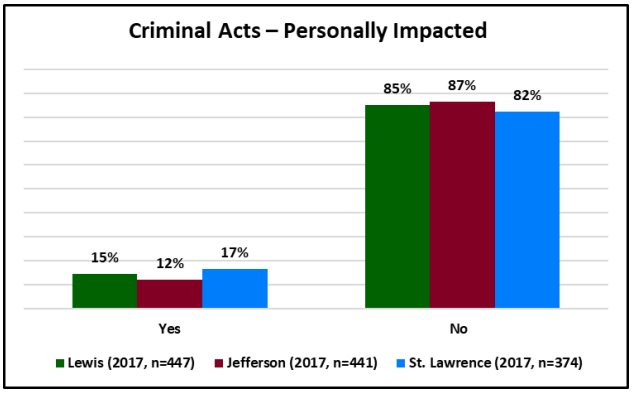
		Frequency	Percentage
Criminal Acts	Yes	62	14.5%
	No	362	85.0%
	Refused	1	0.2%
	Not sure	1	0.3%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Yes	14.5%a	12.0%a	16.5%a
No	85.0%a	86.5%a	82.2%a
Refused	0.2%a	0.5%a	0.1%a
Not sure	0.3%a	1.0%a	1.1%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	16.0%a	13.0%a	15.6%a	15.8%a	9.9%a	20.6%a	25.1%a
No	83.7%a	86.3%a	84.4%a	83.0%a	90.0%a	79.4%a	74.9%a
Refused	0.0%	0.3%a	0.0%	0.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.3%a	0.4%a	0.0%	0.6%a	0.1%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

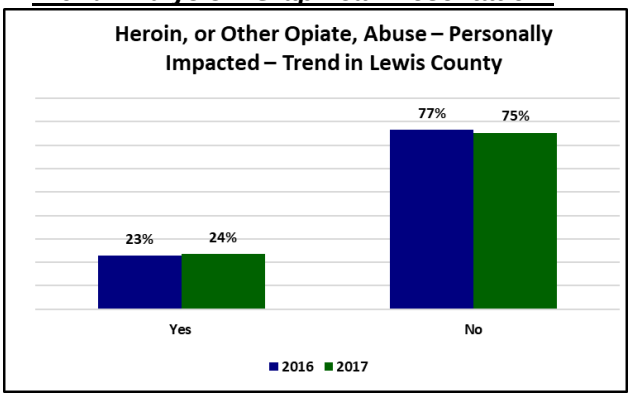
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	19.0%a	18.4%a	9.8%a	11.3%a	13.5%a	18.3%a	11.5%a
No	81.0%a	81.6%a	89.8%a	86.4%a	86.0%a	81.1%a	88.5%a
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%a	0.3%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%a	1.3%a	0.3%a	0.6%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 48 – Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse – Personally Impacted

2017 Lewis County Results:

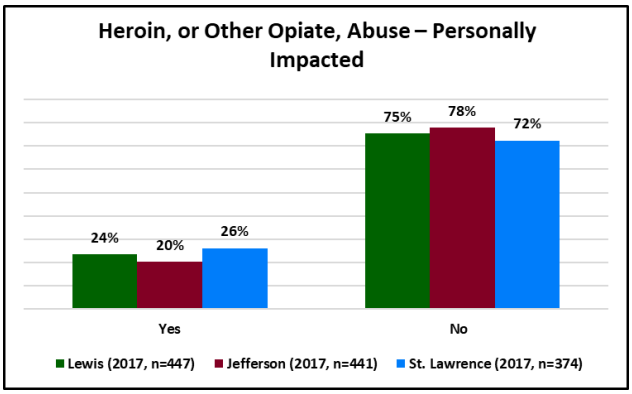
		Frequency	Percentage
Heroin, or Other Opiate, Abuse	Yes	101	23.6%
	No	321	75.3%
	Refused	2	0.4%
	Not sure	3	0.7%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Yes	23.6%a	20.3%a	26.2%a
No	75.3%a	77.9%a	72.4%a
Refused	0.4%a	0.8%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.7%a	1.0%a	1.4%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	23.0%a	24.3%a	10.6%a	26.9%a,b	30.0%b	27.3%a,b	29.7%a,b
No	75.8%a	74.9%a	89.4%a	71.5%a,b	69.0%b	70.7%a,b	70.3%a,b
Refused	0.4%a	0.3%a	0.0%	0.7%a	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.9%a	0.5%a	0.0%	0.9%a	0.2%a	2.1%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

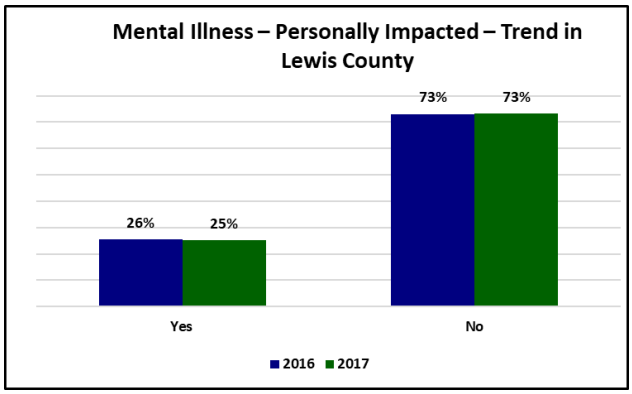
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	13.2%a	29.4%b	28.5%a,b	14.3%a,b	24.0%a	26.8%a	16.7%a
No	86.8%a	70.6%b	70.7%b	80.9%a,b	75.1%a	71.8%a	82.9%a
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%a	0.3%a	0.7%a	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%a	2.5%a	0.7%a	0.8%a	0.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 49 – Mental Illness – Personally Impacted

2017 Lewis County Results:

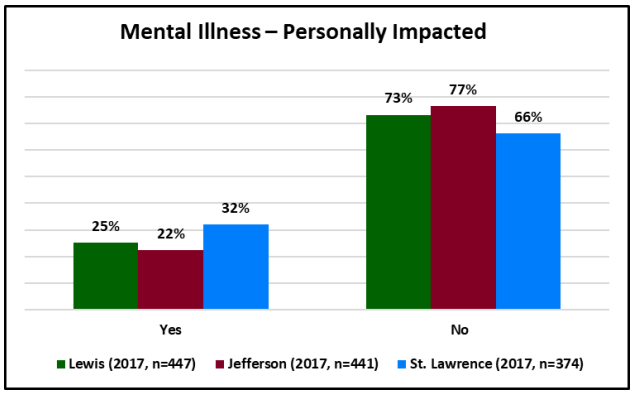
		Frequency	Percentage
Mental Illness	Yes	106	25.1%
	No	310	73.3%
	Refused	2	0.5%
	Not sure	4	1.0%
	Totals	423	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Yes	25.1%a,b	22.4%a	31.9%b
No	73.3%a,b	76.5%a	66.3%b
Refused	0.5%a	0.3%a	0.0%
Not sure	1.0%a	0.8%a	1.8%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	18.3%a	32.7%b	20.9%a	25.1%a	23.1%a	30.2%a,b	50.8%b
No	80.4%a	65.7%b	78.1%a	74.9%a	73.3%a,b	69.8%a,b	49.2%b
Refused	0.4%a	0.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	1.0%a	1.0%a	1.0%a	0.0%	1.6%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	31.3%a	31.3%a	23.4%a,b	8.9%b	18.9%a	33.0%b	33.1%b
No	67.3%a	68.0%a	75.2%a,b	87.8%b	79.7%a	65.4%b	65.4%b
Refused	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%a	1.3%a	0.6%a	0.7%a	0.0%
Not sure	1.4%a	0.7%a	0.5%a	2.0%a	0.9%a	0.9%a	1.5%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 50 – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Largest Issue facing residents of Lewis County.	Heathcare	13	3.4%
	Nuclear Capability in Iran	0	0.0%
	Economy/Jobs	123	31.9%
	Education	7	1.9%
	Alternative Energy	3	0.8%
	Debt/Spending/Budget	0	0.0%
	Government/Leadership	14	3.6%
	Taxes	16	4.2%
	Environment	1	0.2%
	Moral Issues	6	1.5%
	War in Afghanistan	1	0.1%
	Immigration	0	0.0%
	War in General	0	0.0%
	Agriculture	1	0.2%
	Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0	0.0%
	High Cost of Living/Prices	0	0.0%
	Terrorism	0	0.0%
	Cost of Energy/Gas	2	0.5%
	Crime	6	1.4%
	Drugs	153	39.6%
	Corporate Greed	0	0.0%
	Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0	0.0%
	Gun Control Issues	0	0.0%
	Poverty	19	4.8%
	Income Inequality	2	0.6%
	ISIS	0	0.0%
	Climate Change	1	0.1%
	Donald Trump	2	0.5%
	Water issues	8	2.2%
	Childcare	3	0.8%
	Isolation	2	0.5%
	All of the above	4	1.1%
	Totals	387	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

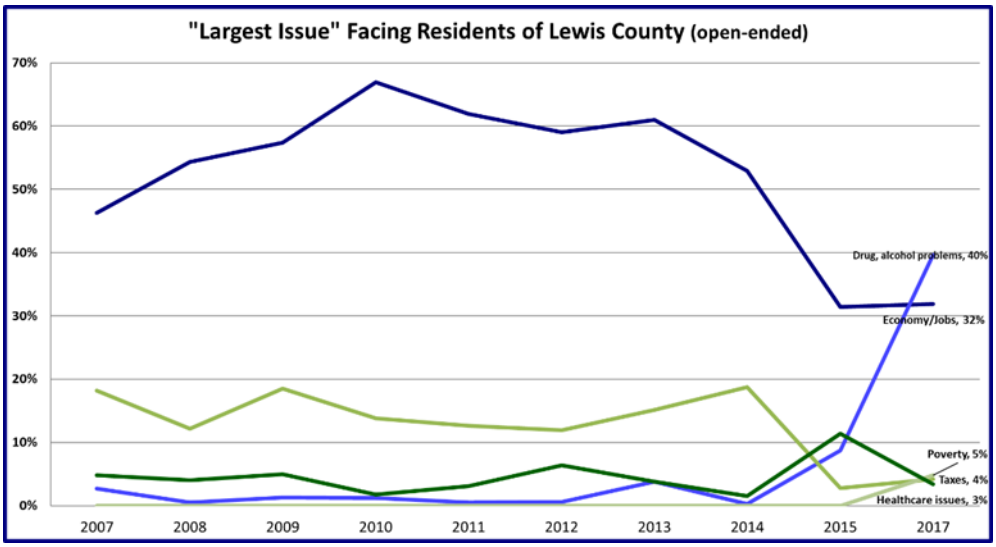


Table 50 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Healthcare issues	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	1.8%	3.1%	6.4%	3.8%	1.5%	11.4%	-	3.4%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	46.3%	54.3%	57.4%	66.9%	61.9%	59.0%	61.0%	52.9%	31.4%	-	31.9%
Education, problems with schools	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	3.7%	-	1.9%
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.8%
Debt, Budget, Spending, Mandates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.7%	0.6%	-	0.0%
Inefficient, ineffective government	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.5%	3.7%	3.6%	6.1%	8.2%	-	3.6%
Taxes	18.2%	12.2%	18.5%	13.8%	12.6%	11.9%	15.1%	18.7%	2.8%	-	4.2%
Environmental issues	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	-	0.2%
Moral Values and Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	-	1.5%
War in Mideast	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.1%
Immigration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
War in General	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
Agriculture, the price of milk	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.2%
Too involved in other countries' affairs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
Cost of living	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	4.5%	1.4%	3.9%	2.2%	-	0.0%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	-	0.0%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	5.2%	20.2%	1.7%	1.2%	3.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	-	0.5%
Crime	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	-	1.4%
Drug, alcohol problems	2.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%	0.3%	8.7%	-	39.6%
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-	0.0%
Sequestration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
Gun Control, the NYS SAFE Act	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%	-	0.0%
Poverty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	4.8%
Income Inequality	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	-	0.6%
ISIS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%
Global Warming/Climate Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	-	0.1%
Presidential Election/Leadership	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	-	0.5%
Water Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	2.2%
Childcare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.8%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recreation/shop opps.	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	5.0%	2.1%	0.1%	2.5%	0.6%	-	0.5%
"All of the above"	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	-	1.1%
Other issues	17.7%	4.1%	6.9%	7.5%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	5.4%	-	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

This "largest issue" open-ended question has been phrased differently in each of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties.

Table 50 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Heathcare	3.0%a	3.7%a	0.0%	5.9%a	1.1%a	4.7%a	3.1%a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	34.1%a	29.6%a	18.6%a	37.4%a	37.6%a	30.9%a	35.9%a
Education	2.9%a	0.9%a	2.5%a	2.2%a	0.0%	4.1%a	4.8%a
Alternative Energy	1.1%a	0.5%a	0.0%	0.5%a	1.1%a	0.7%a	1.5%a
Debt/Spending/Budget	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government/Leadership	4.3%a	2.8%a	3.6%a	3.0%a	2.8%a	1.4%a	8.2%a
Taxes	2.9%a	5.5%a	4.3%a,b	4.0%a,b	0.6%a	11.4%b	4.4%a,b
Environment	0.2%a	0.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%a
Moral Issues	1.8%a	1.2%a	1.0%a	0.0%	0.9%a	0.0%	2.8%a
War in Afghanistan	0.0%	0.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Immigration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
War in General	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.0%	1.1%a	0.5%a	1.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%a
Crime	0.9%a	1.9%a	0.0%	5.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs	34.0%a	45.2%b	48.5%a	34.0%a	47.8%a	43.8%a	27.5%a
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poverty	7.7%a	2.0%b	16.6%a	2.6%b	1.9%b	0.0%	9.5%a,b
Income Inequality	1.0%a	0.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%
ISIS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Climate Change	0.0%	0.3%a	0.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Donald Trump	0.0%	1.0%a	2.3%a	0.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Water issues	3.2%a	1.1%a	0.0%	1.2%a	1.0%a	2.6%a	0.0%
Childcare	0.9%a	0.7%a	0.0%	1.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Isolation	0.9%a	0.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%a	0.0%	0.0%
All of the above	0.9%a	1.3%a	1.2%a	0.0%	3.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 50 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Heathcare	11.5%a	2.2%b	2.1%b	0.5%a,b	2.4%a	6.0%a	1.8%a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	26.7%a	26.3%a	37.1%a	37.4%a	27.7%a	32.1%a,b	44.3%b
Education	0.0%	3.8%a	1.7%a	0.0%	1.3%a	1.6%a	4.1%a
Alternative Energy	1.9%a	0.0%	1.2%a	0.8%a	0.3%a	1.0%a	2.0%a
Debt/Spending/Budget	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Government/Leadership	2.0%a	0.0%	7.2%a	4.7%a	4.6%a	2.2%a	2.7%a
Taxes	4.7%a,b	1.8%a	3.5%a,b	10.8%b	4.2%a	5.4%a	2.5%a
Environment	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%a
Moral Issues	1.0%a	0.8%a	2.2%a	2.1%a	1.8%a	1.4%a	0.8%a
War in Afghanistan	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%a	0.0%	0.5%a	0.0%
Immigration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
War in General	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%a	0.0%	0.3%a	0.0%	0.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%a	2.1%a	0.9%a	0.3%a	0.0%
Crime	2.9%a	2.3%a	0.0%	1.3%a	1.8%a	1.5%a	0.0%
Drugs	47.0%a	42.9%a	37.2%a	30.4%a	42.4%a	41.1%a	28.5%a
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poverty	0.0%	10.5%a	2.2%b	2.8%a,b	6.9%a	2.0%a	3.1%a
Income Inequality	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	0.0%	1.0%a	0.0%	0.3%a
ISIS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Climate Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%a
Donald Trump	2.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%a	0.0%	1.2%a	0.8%a
Water issues	0.0%	5.6%a	0.4%b	0.8%a,b	2.5%a	1.8%a	1.8%a
Childcare	0.0%	1.4%a	1.0%a	0.0%	0.7%a	1.6%a	0.0%
Isolation	0.0%	1.3%a	0.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%a
All of the above	0.0%	1.2%a	0.2%a	4.4%a	1.2%a	0.2%a	2.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.6 – Personal Financial Situation

Table 51 – What is your current occupation?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Occupation	Retired	101	24.3%
	Not currently employed	35	8.5%
	Homemaker	16	3.7%
	Student	17	4.1%
	Military	7	1.7%
	Managerial	8	1.9%
	Medical	24	5.9%
	Professional/Technical	11	2.6%
	Sales	12	2.9%
	Clerical	8	2.0%
	Service	20	4.9%
	Blue-collar	71	17.2%
	Teacher/Education	27	6.4%
	Self-employed	32	7.7%
	Not Sure	10	2.4%
	Disabled	15	3.7%
	Totals	416	100.0%

Lewis County Trend Analysis and NNY Regional Comparison:
No significant change throughout 2008-2017.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Retired	--	21.3%	21.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.7%	23.6%	23.1%	25.4%	24.1%	24.3%
Not employed	--	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.6%	2.7%	7.9%	6.3%	2.1%	2.7%	8.5%
Homemaker	--	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.5%	2.8%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%
Student	--	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.6%	6.6%	4.1%
Military	--	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	1.7%
Managerial	--	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	3.1%	4.1%	1.3%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%
Medical	--	5.4%	6.9%	7.2%	8.8%	4.0%	5.4%	6.2%	6.6%	8.4%	5.9%
Professional/Technical	--	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.3%	2.6%
Sales	--	3.6%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	4.4%	7.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Clerical	--	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Service	--	5.7%	6.1%	3.3%	3.9%	5.6%	3.7%	2.1%	5.7%	3.3%	4.9%
Blue Collar	--	14.2%	12.9%	10.6%	20.9%	17.0%	19.8%	24.5%	19.2%	18.9%	17.2%
Teacher/Education	--	6.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%	8.0%	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%
Self-employed	--	11.6%	13.6%	10.6%	2.4%	10.7%	8.9%	7.1%	4.7%	6.5%	7.7%
Not sure	--	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	2.4%
Disabled	--	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.9%	3.7%

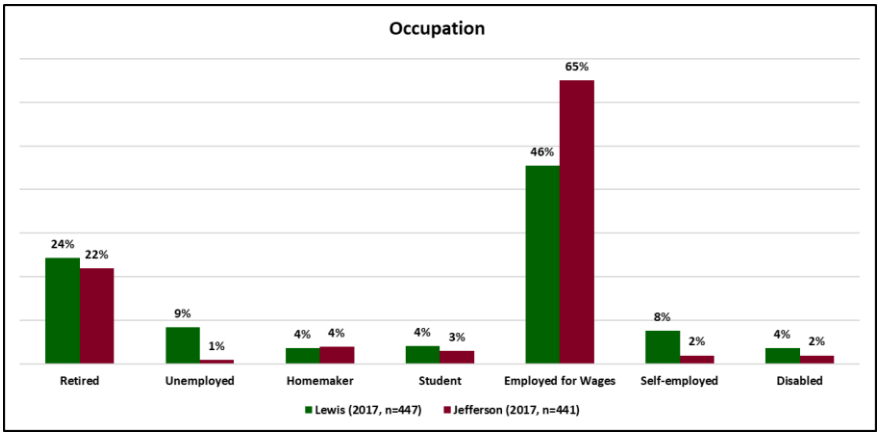


Table 51 (cont.) – What is your current occupation?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Retired	23.5%a	25.1%a	32.0%a	35.8%a	18.9%a,b	21.2%a,b	3.0%b
Not currently employed	12.9%a	3.9%b	20.5%a	13.0%a	2.2%b	4.8%a,b	9.1%a,b
Homemaker	0.0%	7.7%a	4.0%a	7.0%a	4.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Student	2.1%a	6.4%b	9.7%a	3.9%a	0.0%	3.7%a	2.9%a
Military	2.7%a	0.6%a	0.0%	2.2%a	4.5%a	0.0%	0.0%
Managerial	2.0%a	1.8%a	2.8%a	0.0%	2.1%a	5.8%a	2.4%a
Medical	0.4%a	11.7%b	0.0%	1.3%a	4.5%a	17.3%b	20.5%b
Professional/Technical	2.5%a	2.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%a	2.7%a	5.7%a
Sales	1.2%a	4.8%b	2.0%a	0.0%	4.1%a	2.8%a	6.0%a
Clerical	0.5%a	3.7%b	0.0%	3.8%a	1.9%a	5.4%a	0.0%
Service	3.1%a	6.9%a	12.5%a	5.4%a	5.2%a	2.6%a	0.0%
Blue-collar	30.7%a	2.7%b	4.7%a	14.4%a,b	28.4%b	14.5%a,b	22.2%a,b
Teacher/Education	4.2%a	8.7%a	1.4%a	2.6%a	6.9%a,b	12.6%a,b	20.9%b
Self-employed	7.2%a	8.1%a	3.6%a	7.3%a	7.2%a	5.7%a	7.3%a
Not Sure	4.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disabled	2.4%a	5.1%a	6.9%a	3.2%a	2.8%a	0.9%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Retired	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%a	95.0%b	26.1%a	21.5%a	23.4%a
Not currently employed	17.6%a	14.0%a	2.3%b	0.0%	12.3%a	5.2%a,b	2.0%b
Homemaker	0.0%	7.6%a	4.0%a	0.6%a	3.8%a	4.8%a	1.7%a
Student	18.0%a	1.8%b	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%a	11.1%b	0.0%
Military	6.0%a	0.8%a	0.7%a	0.0%	0.4%a	4.2%b	1.5%a,b
Managerial	0.0%	1.0%a	4.8%a	0.0%	1.3%a	2.9%a	2.2%a
Medical	4.8%a	9.2%a	6.4%a	0.0%	0.9%a	8.8%b	17.4%b
Professional/Technical	3.3%a	0.9%a	5.0%a	0.2%a	1.8%a	2.1%a	6.6%a
Sales	6.1%a	2.0%a	3.2%a	0.0%	4.3%a	1.9%a	0.0%
Clerical	0.0%	3.0%a	3.3%a	0.0%	1.1%a	3.6%a	2.6%a
Service	16.2%a	2.2%b	1.6%b	2.9%b	3.4%a	6.2%a	7.8%a
Blue-collar	16.1%a	26.5%a	17.5%a	0.0%	23.3%a	12.8%a,b	4.3%b
Teacher/Education	0.0%	14.2%a	6.1%a,b	0.3%b	0.6%a	4.4%b	29.4%c
Self-employed	0.0%	11.3%a	12.1%a	1.0%b	10.8%a	5.9%a,b	0.3%b
Not Sure	11.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%a	0.9%a	0.0%
Disabled	0.0%	5.5%a	6.0%a	0.0%	4.6%a	3.7%a	0.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 52 – In what town or village is your job located? (primary job, if more than one job)

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
In what town or village is your job located?	Castorland (village)	3	1.2%
	Constableville (village)	0	0.0%
	Copenhagen (village)	2	1.1%
	Croghan (town)	24	11.0%
	Croghan (village)	5	2.3%
	Denmark (town)	12	5.3%
	Diana (town)	1	0.3%
	Greig (town)	7	3.0%
	Harrisburg (town)	3	1.2%
	Harrisville (village)	3	1.2%
	Lewis (town)	3	1.6%
	Leyden (town)	6	2.6%
	Lowville (village)	24	11.0%
	Lowville (town)	26	11.8%
	Lyons Falls (village)	2	0.9%
	Lyonsdale (town)	2	0.9%
	Martinsburg (town)	3	1.3%
	Montague (town)	0	0.0%
	New Bremen (town)	5	2.3%
	Osceola (town)	0	0.0%
	Pinckney (town)	0	0.0%
	Port Leyden (village)	2	0.8%
	Turin (town)	6	2.8%
	Turin (village)	1	0.4%
	Watson (town)	3	1.2%
	West Turin (town)	2	0.7%
	City of Watertown	21	9.7%
	Fort Drum	15	6.8%
	Carthage	5	2.3%
	Utica	2	1.0%
	Booneville	6	2.9%
	Rome	4	1.8%
	Syracuse	1	0.6%
	All over Lewis County	8	3.5%
	Adams	2	1.0%
	Outside Jefferson/Lewis Counties	12	5.4%
	Totals	218	100.0%

Lewis County Trend Analysis and NNY Regional Comparison:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys, and not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County.

Table 52 (cont.) – In what town or village is your job located?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Castorland (village)	0.0%	2.5%a	0.0%	7.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Constableville (village)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Copenhagen (village)	0.0%	2.4%a	6.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%a
Croghan (town)	14.7%a	6.7%a	0.0%	1.3%a	29.0%b	2.8%a	0.0%
Croghan (village)	3.4%a	1.1%a	0.0%	5.5%a	0.8%a	7.7%a	0.0%
Denmark (town)	7.7%a	2.6%a	0.0%	1.9%a	11.5%a	4.2%a	1.9%a
Diana (town)	0.0%	0.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%
Greig (town)	1.4%a	4.8%a	14.3%a	4.5%a,b	0.9%b	0.0%	0.9%a,b
Harrisburg (town)	1.6%a	0.7%a	10.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Harrisville (village)	0.6%a	1.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%a	2.2%a
Lewis (town)	1.9%a	1.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%a	1.0%a	0.0%
Leyden (town)	3.3%a	1.9%a	1.5%a	3.8%a	3.0%a	0.0%	0.0%
Lowville (village)	5.8%a	16.9%b	0.0%	13.3%a	7.0%a	17.4%a	13.8%a
Lowville (town)	17.0%a	6.0%b	39.7%a	12.7%a,b	8.5%b	13.1%a,b	9.8%a,b
Lyons Falls (village)	1.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%a	0.0%	0.0%
Lyonsdale (town)	1.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Martinsburg (town)	1.9%a	0.7%a	0.0%	1.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Montague (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
New Bremen (town)	0.4%a	4.5%b	0.0%	7.1%a	2.6%a	0.0%	1.4%a
Osceola (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinckney (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Port Leyden (village)	1.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Turin (town)	1.5%a	4.4%a	0.0%	3.4%a	0.0%	7.9%a	5.1%a
Turin (village)	0.0%	0.9%a	3.2%a	0.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Watson (town)	0.0%	2.5%a	0.0%	3.8%a	0.0%	3.6%a	0.0%
West Turin (town)	0.0%	1.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%a
City of Watertown	4.6%a	15.5%b	20.4%a	2.9%a	8.0%a	15.8%a	7.6%a
Fort Drum	9.1%a	4.2%a	0.0%	10.8%a	7.8%a	3.8%a	10.5%a
Carthage	0.0%	4.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	7.7%a	3.7%a
Utica	0.0%	2.1%a	0.0%	0.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%a
Booneville	3.6%a	2.2%a	0.0%	11.9%a	0.0%	4.9%a	0.0%
Rome	3.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%a	0.0%	5.9%a
Syracuse	0.9%a	0.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%a	0.0%	0.5%a
All over Lewis County	4.8%a	2.0%a	3.7%a	1.7%a	3.1%a	0.6%a	5.3%a
Adams	1.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%a	5.7%a
Outside Jefferson/Lewis Counties	5.7%a	5.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%a	3.2%a	14.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

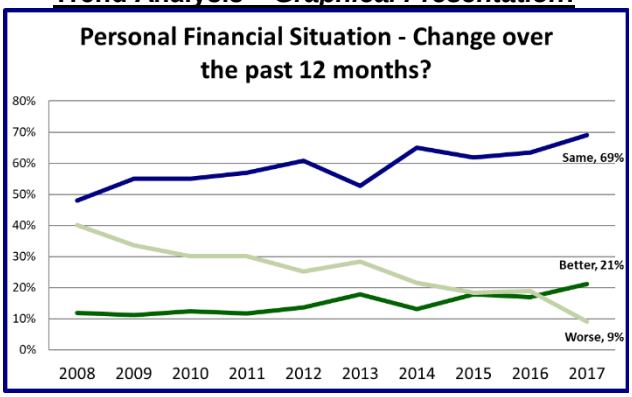
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Castorland (village)	0.0%	2.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Constableville (village)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Copenhagen (village)	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%a	65.5%b	2.3%a	0.0%	0.0%
Croghan (town)	24.9%a	9.8%a,b	5.6%b	0.0%	14.4%a	6.9%a	8.7%a
Croghan (village)	0.0%	0.6%a	5.5%a	0.0%	3.7%a	0.0%	2.4%a
Denmark (town)	0.0%	11.4%a	1.6%b	4.7%a,b	8.9%a	3.1%a	0.0%
Diana (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%a	0.0%
Greig (town)	6.0%a	1.8%a	2.8%a	0.0%	5.8%a	0.0%	0.7%a
Harrisburg (town)	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%a	0.0%	2.4%a	0.0%	0.0%
Harrisville (village)	0.0%	2.2%a	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%a	1.6%a
Lewis (town)	0.0%	2.5%a	1.5%a	0.0%	2.0%a	0.5%a	2.0%a
Leyden (town)	0.0%	2.0%a	4.7%a	0.0%	3.1%a	3.8%a	0.0%
Lowville (village)	2.7%a	11.6%a	14.8%a	6.7%a	7.2%a	11.4%a	19.3%a
Lowville (town)	9.1%a	10.1%a	15.5%a	0.0%	12.4%a	14.4%a	7.1%a
Lyons Falls (village)	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%a	0.0%	1.9%a	0.0%	0.0%
Lyonsdale (town)	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%a	0.0%	1.9%a	0.0%	0.0%
Martinsburg (town)	0.0%	2.0%a	1.3%a	0.0%	1.0%a	2.8%a	0.0%
Montague (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
New Bremen (town)	6.0%a	1.8%a	1.1%a	0.0%	2.4%a	1.4%a	3.4%a
Osceola (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pinckney (town)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Port Leyden (village)	4.0%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%a
Turin (town)	0.0%	4.7%a	2.4%a	0.0%	1.3%a	4.8%a	3.7%a
Turin (village)	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%a	1.2%a
Watson (town)	0.0%	1.3%a	1.6%a	0.0%	1.3%a	0.0%	2.5%a
West Turin (town)	0.0%	1.8%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%a
City of Watertown	24.9%a	6.1%b	6.1%b	0.0%	6.7%a	12.4%a	12.9%a
Fort Drum	16.0%a	7.1%a,b	2.0%b	0.0%	0.9%a	15.5%b	8.3%b
Carthage	0.0%	2.4%a	3.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%a	5.9%a
Utica	0.0%	1.4%a	1.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%a	1.3%a
Booneville	0.0%	1.8%a	5.7%a	0.0%	3.9%a	1.0%a	3.4%a
Rome	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%a	0.0%	3.7%a	0.0%	0.0%
Syracuse	0.0%	1.2%a	0.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	0.4%a
All over Lewis County	0.0%	3.2%a	4.9%a	23.2%a	3.7%a	5.4%a	0.4%a
Adams	0.0%	1.2%a	1.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	2.3%a
Outside Jefferson/Lewis Counties	6.4%a	9.2%a	1.2%a	0.0%	6.9%a	2.8%a	5.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 53 – When considering you or your family's personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
When considering you or your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten BETTER, stayed about the SAME, or gotten WORSE in the past 12 months?	Better	89	21.2%
	Same	288	69.0%
	Worse	38	9.1%
	Don't Know	3	0.7%
	Totals	418	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

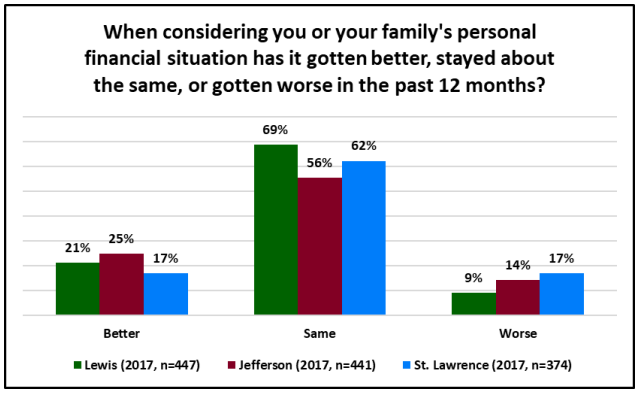


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Better	--	11.9%	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	13.6%	17.9%	13.2%	17.9%	17.0%	21.2%
Same	--	48.0%	55.1%	55.0%	57.0%	60.8%	52.8%	65.1%	61.8%	63.4%	69.0%
Worse	--	40.1%	33.6%	30.1%	30.1%	25.3%	28.4%	21.6%	18.4%	19.0%	9.1%
Don't Know	--	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Better	21.2%a,b	25.0%a	17.0%b
Same	69.0%a	55.5%b	62.4%a,b
Worse	9.1%a	14.3%a,b	17.1%b
Don't Know	0.7%a	5.2%b	3.5%b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Better	26.7%a	15.4%b	15.4%a	24.1%a	21.1%a	24.5%a	32.9%a
Same	64.4%a	73.8%b	73.7%a	65.6%a	74.4%a	64.5%a	55.5%a
Worse	7.9%a	10.4%a	10.9%a	10.3%a	4.3%a	11.0%a	11.7%a
Don't Know	0.9%a	0.4%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Better	27.9%a	24.7%a	21.1%a	5.9%b	17.4%a	30.0%b	18.5%a,b
Same	61.3%a	70.9%a	66.5%a	80.4%a	69.9%a	63.2%a	76.3%a
Worse	10.8%a	4.4%a	10.7%a	12.8%a	11.8%a	6.3%a	4.8%a
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a	0.9%a	0.9%a	0.5%a	0.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

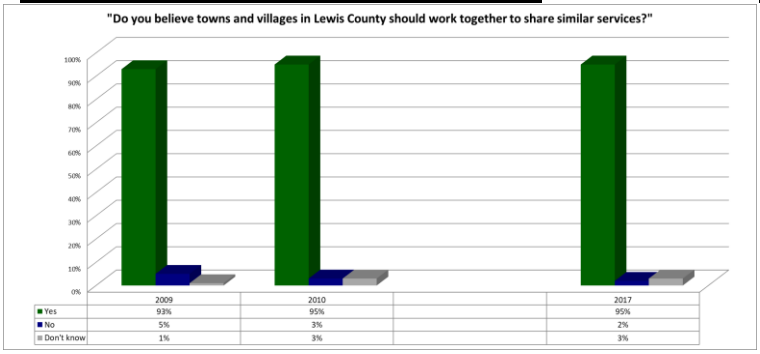
Section 3.7 – Lewis County Government and Services

Table 54 – Do you believe towns and villages in Lewis County should work together to share similar services?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Towns and villages in Lewis County should work together to share similar services?	Yes	399	95.3%
	No	9	2.1%
	Don't know	10	2.5%
	Totals	418	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	--	--	93.3%	94.8%	--	--	--	--	--	--	95.3%
No	--	--	5.4%	2.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1%
Don't know	--	--	1.4%	2.7%	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5%

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	96.0%a	94.6%a	97.7%a	93.2%a	97.0%a	95.9%a	100.0%
No	2.2%a	2.1%a	1.8%a	3.4%a	3.0%a	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	1.8%a	3.3%a	0.5%a	3.4%a	0.0%	4.1%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	100.0%	98.7%a	92.2%b	89.7%b	93.9%a	97.5%a	96.5%a
No	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%a	5.6%a	2.4%a	1.5%a	2.3%a
Don't know	0.0%	1.3%a	4.1%a	4.7%a	3.7%a	0.9%a	1.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 55 – Would you use the County's public transportation system for direct access to the Farmer's Market in Lowville in the summer months if available?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Use the County's public transportation system for direct access to the Farmer's Market?	Yes	155	37.2%
	No	253	60.5%
	Not sure	9	2.2%
	Totals	417	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	33.7%a	41.0%a	55.6%a	44.2%a	21.6%b	37.6%a,b	18.4%b
No	65.8%a	54.9%b	43.9%a	55.2%a,c	75.0%b	55.9%a,b	78.7%b,c
Not sure	0.5%a	4.1%b	0.5%a	0.7%a	3.5%a	6.5%a	2.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	57.7%a	40.3%a,b	28.2%b	24.7%b,c	38.2%a	40.0%a	29.1%a
No	42.3%a	54.7%a,c	70.3%b	73.8%b,c	61.1%a	56.2%a	66.4%a
Not sure	0.0%	5.0%a	1.4%a	1.5%a	0.7%a	3.8%a	4.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 56 – Has lack of transportation kept you from securing employment or meeting daily needs at any time in the past year?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Lack of transportation kept you from securing employment or meeting daily needs in the past year?	Yes	28	6.7%
	No	388	93.1%
	Not sure	1	0.2%
	Totals	417	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:
Trend shown in table below.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	5.9%	8.9%	6.6%	5.2%	--	6.0%	8.3%	8.0%	--	--	6.7%
No	94.1%	91.1%	92.4%	94.5%	--	93.1%	91.3%	91.2%	--	--	93.1%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	--	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	--	--	0.2%

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	3.4%a	10.2%b	17.6%a	2.5%b	10.8%a,b	2.1%a,b	0.0%
No	96.3%a	89.8%b	82.4%a	97.5%b	89.2%a,b	97.9%a,b	98.4%a,b
Not sure	0.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	6.2%a	10.1%a	4.9%a	4.4%a	8.0%a	5.7%a	4.2%a
No	93.8%a	89.4%a	95.1%a	95.6%a	92.0%a	94.3%a	94.8%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 57 – Would you use public transportation to and from your job if it fit your schedule? *(among the employed)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Would you use public transportation to and from your job if it fit your schedule?	Yes	52	23.9%
	No	164	74.5%
	Not sure	4	1.6%
	Totals	220	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	17.5%a	31.1%b	59.8%a	28.6%a,b	23.0%b	21.9%a,b	11.7%b,c
No	80.8%a	67.4%b	40.2%a	71.4%a,b	74.4%a,b	73.4%a,b	88.3%b
Not sure	1.7%a	1.5%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%a	4.7%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	45.7%a	22.7%b	15.0%b	0.0%	13.2%a	41.7%b	24.3%a,b
No	54.3%a	75.9%b	82.3%b	100.0%	84.9%a	55.9%b	75.7%a,b
Not sure	0.0%	1.4%a	2.7%a	0.0%	1.8%a	2.4%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Town or Village of Residence														
	Castorland (village)	Constableville (village)	Copenhagen (village)	Croghan (town)	Croghan (village)	Denmark (town)	Diana (town)	Greig (town)	Harrisburg (town)	Harrisville (village)	Lewis (town)	Leyden (town)			
Yes	4.9%a	41.9%a	61.0%a	12.9%a	58.5%a	17.7%a	26.1%a	45.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
No	95.1%a	58.1%a	39.0%a	87.1%a	41.5%a	82.3%a	73.9%a	54.7%a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

	Town or Village of Residence														
	yden own)	Lowville (village)	Lowville (town)	Lyons Falls (village)	Lyonsdale (town)	Martinsburg (town)	Montague (town)	New Bremen (town)	Osceola (town)	Pinckney (town)	Port Leyden (village)	Turin (town)	Turin (village)	Watson (town)	West Turin (town)
Yes	.0%	47.7%a	41.4%a	16.3%a	36.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%a	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%a	4.6%a	42.2%a	22.8%a	0.0%
No	0.0%	52.3%a	58.6%a	83.7%a	63.7%a	100.0%	100.0%	87.8%a	0.0%	100.0%	76.5%a	66.1%a	57.8%a	69.9%a	100.0%
Not sure	.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%b	0.0%	7.3%a,b	0.0%
Total	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

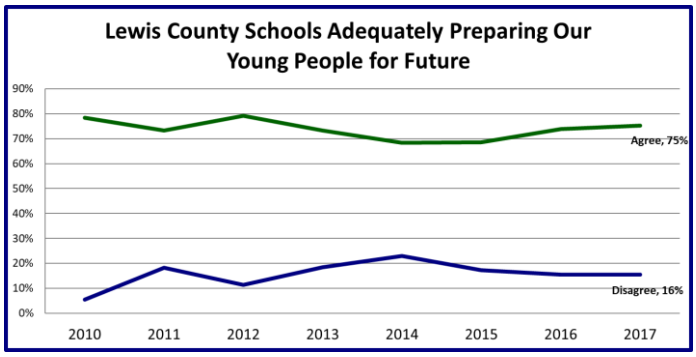
Section 3.8 – K-12 Education

Table 58 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
"Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."	Strongly agree	81	20.0%
	Agree	223	55.2%
	Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	38	9.3%
	Disagree	51	12.7%
	Strongly Disagree	11	2.8%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

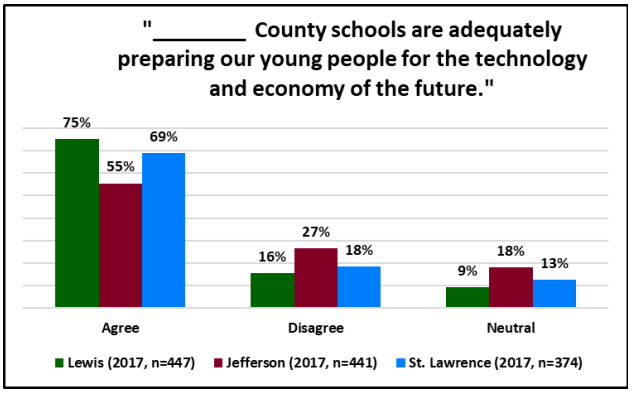


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Strongly Agree	--	--	--	34.6%	26.5%	18.6%	13.2%	10.1%	14.5%	23.1%	20.0%
Agree	--	--	--	43.8%	46.7%	60.5%	60.1%	58.3%	54.1%	50.8%	55.2%
Neutral/No opinion	--	--	--	16.2%	8.7%	9.6%	8.3%	8.7%	14.2%	10.6%	9.3%
Disagree	--	--	--	4.4%	9.8%	8.5%	11.2%	19.7%	14.8%	14.7%	12.7%
Strongly Disagree	--	--	--	1.0%	8.4%	2.8%	7.2%	3.2%	2.4%	0.8%	2.8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Strongly Agree	20.0%	7.8%	7.3%
Agree	55.2%	47.5%	61.6%
"Agree"	75.2%a	55.4%b	68.9%a
Neutral/No Opinion	9.3%	18.2%	12.7%
"Neutral/No Opinion"	9.3%a	18.2%b	12.7%a,b
Disagree	12.7%	19.7%	15.6%
Strongly Disagree	2.8%	6.7%	2.8%
"Disagree"	15.5%a	26.5%b	18.4%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Strongly agree	22.6%	17.4%	21.0%	25.6%	17.9%	22.1%	14.8%
Agree	50.6%	59.8%	54.8%	59.4%	52.9%	50.7%	60.6%
"Agree"	73.3%a	77.1%a	75.9%a	85.0%a	70.9%a	72.8%a	75.4%a
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	11.4%	7.2%	5.0%	7.5%	13.7%	8.6%	5.0%
"Neutral/No Opinion"	11.4%a	7.2%a	5.0%a	7.5%a	13.7%a	8.6%a	5.0%a
Disagree	12.3%	13.1%	14.8%	5.0%	13.4%	17.9%	18.0%
Strongly Disagree	3.0%	2.6%	4.3%	2.6%	2.0%	0.7%	1.6%
"Disagree"	15.3%a	15.7%a	19.1%a	7.6%a	15.4%a	18.6%a	19.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 58 (cont.) – Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

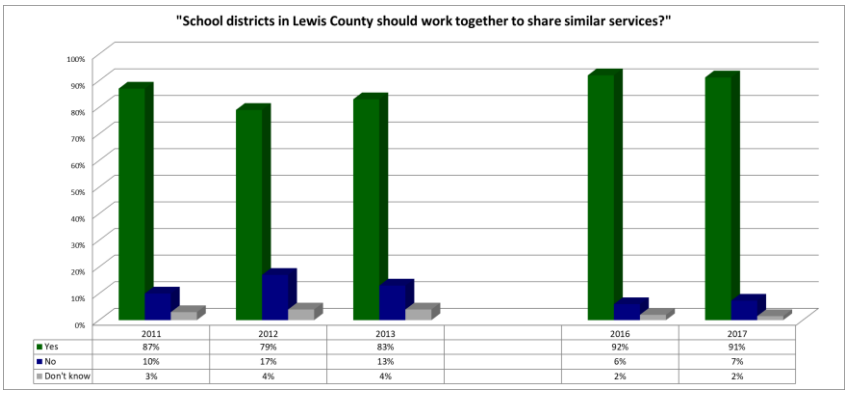
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Strongly agree	31.4%	16.3%	21.4%	11.6%	25.2%	11.4%	18.8%
Agree	37.9%	63.8%	52.2%	64.1%	53.1%	57.8%	57.3%
"Agree"	69.3%a	80.0%a	73.7%a	75.7%a	78.2%a	69.2%a	76.1%a
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	3.6%	10.0%	10.4%	12.2%	9.6%	9.4%	8.3%
"Neutral/No Opinion"	3.6%a	10.0%a	10.4%a	12.2%a	9.6%a	9.4%a	8.3%a
Disagree	21.2%	8.2%	13.3%	10.6%	8.7%	19.1%	14.2%
Strongly Disagree	5.9%	1.8%	2.6%	1.5%	3.4%	2.2%	1.4%
"Disagree"	27.1%a	10.0%b	15.9%a,b	12.1%a,b	12.2%a	21.4%a	15.6%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 59 – "School districts in Lewis County should work together to share similar services?"

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you believe that school districts in Lewis County should work together to share similar services?	Yes	370	91.2%
	No	30	7.3%
	Don't know	6	1.5%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	–	–	–	–	86.9%	79.2%	82.9%	–	–	91.9%	91.2%
No	–	–	–	–	9.8%	16.5%	13.0%	–	–	6.4%	7.3%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	3.4%	4.3%	4.1%	–	–	1.7%	1.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	90.5%a	91.9%a	81.2%a	93.3%a	94.5%a	89.2%a	92.1%a
No	9.5%a	5.1%a	17.4%a	5.8%a,b	3.1%b	9.5%a,b	6.4%a,b
Don't know	0.0%	2.9%a	1.3%a	1.0%a	2.5%a	1.3%a	1.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

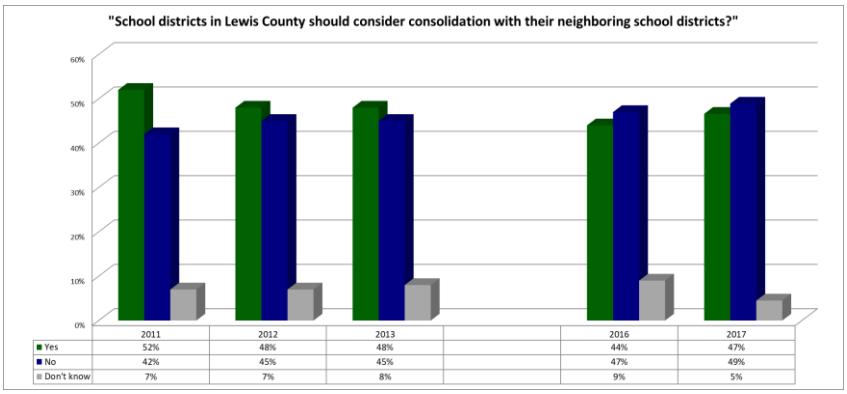
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	95.0%a	89.3%a	90.3%a	92.6%a	91.5%a	90.4%a	91.6%a
No	5.0%a	8.8%a	8.0%a	5.6%a	8.2%a	7.5%a	4.1%a
Don't know	0.0%	1.9%a	1.7%a	1.8%a	0.3%a	2.1%a,b	4.2%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 60 – "School districts in Lewis County should consider consolidation with their neighboring school districts?"

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you believe that school districts in Lewis County should consider consolidation with their neighboring school districts?	Yes	189	46.6%
	No	198	48.9%
	Don't know	18	4.5%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yes	–	–	–	–	51.6%	48.3%	47.5%	–	–	44.2%	46.6%
No	–	–	–	–	41.6%	45.0%	44.9%	–	–	46.5%	48.9%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	6.8%	6.7%	7.6%	–	–	9.3%	4.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:

Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	53.4%a	39.8%b	72.2%a	43.8%b	40.6%b	41.7%b	35.3%b
No	44.4%a	53.5%a	24.4%a	49.6%b	58.0%b	47.4%a,b	64.7%b
Don't know	2.3%a	6.7%b	3.4%a,b	6.6%a,b	1.5%a	10.9%b	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	71.1%a	48.3%b	37.8%b	34.8%b	53.5%a	44.2%a,b	28.5%b
No	25.3%a	50.8%b	55.7%b	57.0%b	42.8%a	49.1%a	68.3%b
Don't know	3.6%a,b	0.9%a	6.5%a,b	8.2%b	3.7%a	6.7%a	3.2%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.9 – Lewis County Trail System

Table 61 – Do you own an OHV recreational vehicle, (or off Highway Vehicle)?

2017 Lewis County Results:

	Yes	No
Snowmobile	18.2%	81.8%
Motorcycle/ Dirt Bike	7.9%	92.1%
ATV/4-Wheeler	42.1%	57.9%
Side-by-Side (UTV)	8.5%	91.5%
At Least One Type of OTV	49.4%	50.6%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender				Annual Household Income									
	Male		Female		Up to $25,000		$25,001 - $50,000		$50,001 - $75,000		$75,001- $100,000		Over $100,000	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Snowmobile	21.0%	79.0%	15.5%	84.5%	0.0%	100.0%	15.8%	84.2%	21.1%	78.9%	6.8%	93.2%	38.3%	61.7%
Motorcycle/ Dirt Bike	8.7%	91.3%	7.1%	92.9%	4.8%	95.2%	5.6%	94.4%	6.3%	93.7%	1.0%	99.0%	29.2%	70.8%
ATV/4-Wheeler	47.0%	53.0%	37.2%	62.8%	18.7%	81.3%	32.9%	67.1%	50.2%	49.8%	47.1%	52.9%	65.8%	34.2%
Side-by-Side (UTV)	9.7%	90.3%	7.3%	92.7%	6.5%	93.5%	9.6%	90.4%	5.9%	94.1%	7.2%	92.8%	7.0%	93.0%
At Least One Type of OTV	53.7%	46.3%	45.0%	55.0%	18.7%	81.3%	44.7%	55.3%	57.7%	42.3%	57.2%	42.8%	69.2%	30.8%

	Age Group								Education Level					
	18-29		30-49		50-69		70+		HSG or less		Some College		4+ Year Degree	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Snowmobile	17.7%	82.3%	17.3%	82.7%	23.3%	76.7%	9.9%	90.1%	16.8%	83.2%	21.1%	78.9%	17.9%	82.1%
Motorcycle/ Dirt Bike	11.7%	88.3%	8.5%	91.5%	9.0%	91.0%	0.0%	100.0%	8.5%	91.5%	7.7%	92.3%	6.2%	93.8%
ATV/4-Wheeler	35.9%	64.1%	47.2%	52.8%	53.1%	46.9%	16.1%	83.9%	42.9%	57.1%	43.3%	56.7%	37.5%	62.5%
Side-by-Side (UTV)	8.5%	91.5%	8.2%	91.8%	9.0%	91.0%	8.0%	92.0%	9.4%	90.6%	7.2%	92.8%	7.9%	92.1%
At Least One Type of OTV	44.3%	55.7%	51.2%	48.8%	60.5%	39.5%	28.0%	72.0%	49.0%	51.0%	51.1%	48.9%	47.4%	52.6%

Table 62 – Do you purchase a Lewis County ATV trail permit? *(among all participants)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you purchase a Lewis County ATV trail permit?	Yes	43	10.7%
	No	350	87.3%
	Not sure	8	2.1%
	Totals	402	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	12.6%a	8.7%a	7.2%a	6.9%a	13.0%a	15.3%a	15.7%a
No	86.3%a	88.2%a	92.8%a	93.1%a	84.4%a	80.3%a	84.3%a
Not sure	1.0%a	3.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%a	4.5%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	11.6%a	13.8%a	8.7%a	7.6%a	8.9%a	12.1%a	13.9%a
No	78.1%a	86.2%a,b	91.3%b	91.4%a,b	90.8%a	83.7%a	82.0%a
Not sure	10.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%b	0.3%a	4.2%b	4.1%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Snowmobile		Motorcycle/ Dirt Bike		ATV/4-Wheeler		Side-by-Side (UTV)		At Least One Type of OTV	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Yes	25.0%a	7.4%b	29.4%a	9.0%b	19.5%a	4.1%b	11.5%a	10.6%a	19.9%a	1.4%b
No	70.3%a	91.1%b	70.6%a	88.7%b	76.0%a	95.6%b	88.5%a	87.2%a	75.9%a	98.6%b
Not sure	4.7%a	1.5%a	0.0%	2.3%a	4.5%a	0.3%b	0.0%	2.3%a	4.1%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 63 – Do you own a side by side UTV that cannot be registered in New York State? *(among all participants)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you own a side by side UTV that cannot be registered in New York State?	Yes	24	5.9%
	No	376	94.1%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	6.8%a	5.0%a	4.7%a	5.4%a	4.7%a	5.0%a	5.6%a
No	93.2%a	95.0%a	95.3%a	94.6%a	95.3%a	95.0%a	94.4%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	3.5%a	8.7%a	4.2%a	6.8%a	6.3%a	6.3%a	3.9%a
No	96.5%a	91.3%a	95.8%a	93.2%a	93.7%a	93.7%a	96.1%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 64 – Do you own a side by side UTV and register it in another state? *(among all participants)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you own a side by side UTV and register it in another state?	Yes	0	0.0%
	No	397	100.0%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	397	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.10 – Tourism

Table 65 – What type of entertainment or activities would you participate in locally, that are not available now?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Count
What type of entertainment or activities would you participate in locally, that aren ot available now?	Arts, Culture Events	6
	ATV Trail Improvement	9
	BBQ	1
	Biking and Walking Trail Improvement	19
	Boating	0
	Camping	2
	Comedy Club	1
	Community-building Events	3
	Concerts	51
	Dancing	3
	Educational Offerings	2
	Fairs/Festivals Increased	13
	Fishing	2
	Gambling	3
	Horseback Riding	3
	Ice Hockey Arena	0
	Indoor recreation, Gym, YMCA	6
	Kayaking	1
	Miniature Golf	0
	Movie Selection Increased	6
	NASCAR	1
	Organized Adult Sports	0
	Shopping Centers Increased	3
	Sports Arena	3
	Theatre	13
	Theme Park	2
	Yoga	3
	Youth Activities Improved	7

Table 66 – This year, do you expect to spend more, less, or about the same, on tourism activities and entertainment within Lewis County than you did last year?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Spending on entertainment and tourism activities in Lewis County compared to last year?	More	41	10.2%
	Less	44	11.0%
	Same	301	74.3%
	Not sure	18	4.5%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
More	12.2%a	8.1%a	9.1%a	10.6%a	12.1%a	1.8%a	14.6%a
Less	9.9%a	12.0%a	9.9%a	14.0%a	10.1%a	9.5%a	2.3%a
Same	70.9%a	77.8%a	63.7%a	74.8%a,b	76.9%a,b	88.7%b	71.2%a,b
Not sure	7.0%a	2.0%b	17.3%a	0.7%b	1.0%b	0.0%	11.9%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
More	8.8%a,b	14.1%a	11.5%a,b	1.2%b	11.5%a	11.2%a	4.0%a
Less	9.3%a	8.2%a	11.4%a	17.4%a	13.1%a	9.1%a	7.3%a
Same	75.3%a	68.3%a	77.0%a	79.4%a	68.2%a	78.5%a,b	86.5%b
Not sure	6.6%a	9.5%a	0.0%	2.0%a	7.1%a	1.1%b	2.2%a,b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 67 – How important do you think tourism is to the Lewis County economy?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
How important do you think tourism is to the Lewis County economy?	Very important	265	65.6%
	Somewhat important	105	26.0%
	Not that important	24	5.9%
	Not at all important	2	0.4%
	Not sure	8	2.0%
	Totals	403	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Very important	61.9%a	69.4%a	52.0%a	67.6%a	67.4%a	75.7%a	74.5%a
Somewhat important	30.8%a	21.3%b	32.2%a	28.5%a	25.7%a	23.6%a	10.4%a
Not that important	5.0%a	6.8%a	10.9%a	2.9%a	6.3%a	0.7%a	5.0%a
Not at all important	0.5%a	0.3%a	1.0%a	1.0%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	1.8%a	2.1%a	3.9%a,b	0.0%	0.6%a	0.0%	10.1%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Very important	52.0%a	70.7%b	69.7%a,b	62.4%a,b	60.8%a	72.3%a	69.5%a
Somewhat important	32.4%a	26.3%a	23.6%a	23.6%a	27.6%a	24.3%a	24.2%a
Not that important	10.4%a	3.0%a	6.0%a	6.5%a	7.3%a	3.5%a	5.8%a
Not at all important	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%a	0.8%a	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	5.1%a	0.0%	0.7%a	5.0%a	3.5%a	0.0%	0.5%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 68 – Do you believe that Lewis County should or should not financially support marketing and promotions to increase our local tourism economic impact?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Lewis County should or should not financially support marketing and promotions to increase our local tourism?	Should	336	83.3%
	Should not	37	9.2%
	Not sure	30	7.5%
	Totals	403	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Should	82.3%a	84.3%a	85.6%a	77.4%a	84.0%a	95.1%a	84.9%a
Should not	9.6%a	8.8%a	8.7%a	7.1%a	15.2%a	0.0%	5.7%a
Not sure	8.2%a	6.9%a	5.7%a,b	15.5%a	0.8%b	4.9%a,b	9.3%a,b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Should	76.1%a	87.1%a	86.6%a	76.7%a	78.1%a	88.8%b	90.0%a,b
Should not	3.3%a	10.0%a	10.1%a	12.3%a	9.9%a	8.5%a	8.0%a
Not sure	20.6%a	2.9%b	3.3%b	11.0%a,b	11.9%a	2.6%b	2.0%b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.11 – Childcare

Table 69 – Do you have children in your home who require childcare services?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you have children in your home who require childcare services?	Yes	44	11.0%
	No	360	89.0%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	7.1%a	14.9%b	3.4%a	7.6%a	17.6%a	14.4%a	12.1%a
No	92.9%a	85.1%b	96.6%a	92.4%a	82.4%a	85.6%a	87.9%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	12.4%a	26.8%b	0.7%c	0.0%	10.8%a	11.7%a	10.2%a
No	87.6%a	73.2%b	99.3%c	100.0%	89.2%a	88.3%a	89.8%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 70 – Considering your financial situation, do you consider your childcare services as affordable and reasonably priced? *(among childcare users)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Considering your financial situation, do you consider your childcare services as affordable and reasonably priced?	Yes	32	71.1%
	No	13	28.9%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	44	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	80.5%a	66.6%a	100.0%	53.4%a	85.1%a	76.9%a	75.6%a
No	19.5%a	33.4%a	0.0%	46.6%a	14.9%a	23.1%a	24.4%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	25.6%a	82.6%b	100.0%	0.0%	78.2%a	56.4%a	77.1%a
No	74.4%a	17.4%b	0.0%	0.0%	21.8%a	43.6%a	22.9%a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 71 – Do you utilize certified child care services? *(among childcare users)*

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you utilize certified child care services?	Yes	19	42.9%
	No	24	54.3%
	Not sure	1	2.7%
	Totals	44	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Yes	37.0%a	45.8%a	0.0%	95.8%a	24.0%b	35.9%a,b	20.8%b
No	63.0%a	50.2%a	100.0%	4.2%a	76.0%b	64.1%a,b	54.8%a,b
Not sure	0.0%	4.1%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	68.3%a	37.3%a	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%a	63.1%a	14.4%a
No	31.7%a	59.2%a	100.0%	0.0%	60.9%a,b	28.2%a	85.6%b
Not sure	0.0%	3.6%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

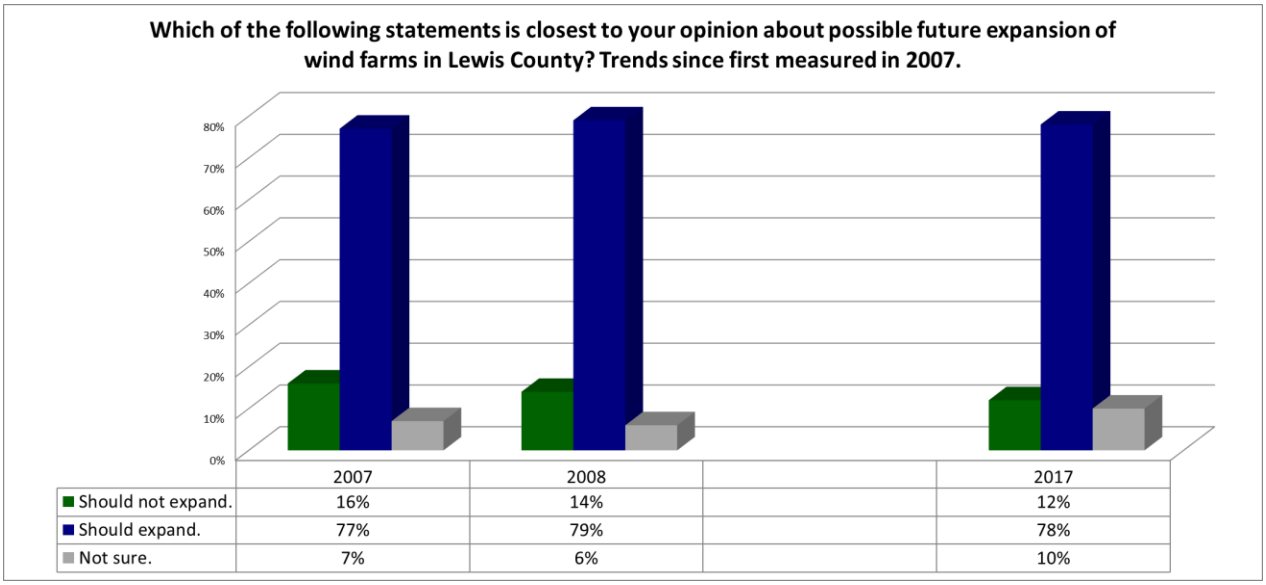
Section 3.12 – Wind Power

Table 72 – Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion about possible future expansion of wind farms in Lewis County?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Opinion about possible future expansion of wind farms in Lewis County.	Should not expand	49	12.1%
	Should expand	316	78.2%
	Not sure	28	7.0%
	Prefer not to answer	11	2.7%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



	2007	2008		2017
Should not expand.	16%	14%		12%
Should expand.	77%	79%		78%
Not sure.	7%	6%		10%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Should not expand	12.4%a	11.9%a	10.8%a	16.1%a	11.3%a	9.9%a	16.8%a
Should expand	82.5%a	73.8%b	87.8%a	73.7%a	80.7%a	75.6%a	77.5%a
Not sure	2.3%a	11.7%b	1.5%a	9.0%a	3.6%a	11.9%a	4.3%a
Prefer not to answer	2.8%a	2.7%a	0.0%	1.2%a	4.4%a	2.6%a	1.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Should not expand	5.0%a	12.0%a	14.5%a	15.5%a	12.8%a	10.0%a	13.7%a
Should expand	86.6%a	78.2%a	75.9%a	73.3%a	80.1%a	77.9%a	72.5%a
Not sure	6.9%a	7.1%a	5.5%a	10.2%a	4.9%a	7.8%a	12.1%a
Prefer not to answer	1.5%a	2.7%a	4.2%a	0.9%a	2.1%a	4.3%a	1.7%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 73 – Do you believe that it is fair or unfair to spread the wind farm revenues around to other communities in Lewis County that are not the actual hosts of the wind turbines?

2017 Lewis County Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Fair or unfair to spread the wind farm revenues around to other communities in the County?	Fair	235	58.2%
	Unfair	124	30.7%
	Not sure	42	10.3%
	Prefer not to answer	3	0.8%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis:
Not measured in past Lewis County surveys.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2017:
Not measured in either Jefferson or St. Lawrence County Surveys.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2017 data):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Fair	63.4%a	52.9%b	56.0%a	58.9%a	67.5%a	52.0%a	54.6%a
Unfair	32.1%a	29.4%a	29.6%a	32.7%a	24.6%a	29.4%a	33.1%a
Not sure	3.9%a	16.8%b	13.6%a	8.5%a	7.3%a	18.6%a	9.2%a
Prefer not to answer	0.6%a	0.9%a	0.8%a	0.0%	0.6%a	0.0%	3.1%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Fair	60.8%a	60.1%a	60.0%a	47.5%a	60.9%a	57.3%a	51.3%a
Unfair	32.0%a	30.5%a	29.5%a	32.4%a	28.3%a	32.4%a	35.7%a
Not sure	7.2%a	8.8%a	9.6%a	18.2%a	10.3%a	9.8%a	11.3%a
Prefer not to answer	0.0%	0.5%a	0.9%a	1.9%a	0.6%a	0.5%a	1.8%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Castorland (village)	Constableville (village)	Copenhagen (village)	Croghan (town)	Croghan (village)	Denmark (town)	Diana (town)	Greig (town)	Harrisburg (town)	Harrisville (village)	Lewis (town)	Leyden (town)
Fair	78.4%a,c,d	67.6%a,c,d	57.9%a,c,d	84.8%a,b	78.5%a,c,d	35.2%a,c,d	69.7%a,c,d	51.9%a,c,d	35.8%a,c,d	30.6%a,c,d	16.9%a,c,d	24.6%a,c,d
Unfair	18.1%a	13.6%a	5.7%a	14.2%a	12.8%a	49.0%a	20.5%a	34.2%a	54.3%a	38.3%a	68.9%a	55.6%a
Not sure	3.6%a,b	18.8%a,b	31.2%a,b	1.0%a	8.8%a,b	12.1%a,b	9.8%a,b	13.9%a,b	9.9%a,b	31.1%a,b	14.2%a,b	19.8%a,b
Prefer not to answer	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%a	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Town or Village of Residence													
	Lowville (village)	Lowville (town)	Lyons Falls (village)	Lyonsdale (town)	Martinsburg (town)	Montague (town)	New Bremen (town)	Osceola (town)	Pinckney (town)	Port Leyden (village)	Turin (town)	Turin (village)	Watson (town)	West Turin (town)
Fair	41.5%c	61.5%a,c,d	74.5%a,c,d	52.1%a,c,d	42.1%a,c,d	0.0%	79.6%b,d	0.0%	40.4%a,c,d	73.9%a,c,d	36.0%a,c,d	74.4%a,c,d	51.6%a,c,d	43.4%a,c,d
Unfair	45.2%a	35.6%a	17.6%a	47.9%a	49.7%a	42.6%a	12.6%a	0.0%	59.6%a	11.8%a	56.2%a	21.5%a	36.2%a	56.6%a
Not sure	10.9%a,b	2.9%a,b	4.0%a,b	0.0%	8.2%a,b	57.4%b	7.7%a,b	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%a,b	7.8%a,b	4.0%a,b	12.2%a,b	0.0%
Prefer not to answer	2.4%a	0.0%	4.0%a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 4 - Final Comments

This report is a presentation of the information collected from 447 telephone interviews of adult residents of Lewis County, New York conducted during the evenings of October 24-25, 2017 with comparisons to similar annual surveys completed in Lewis County in each of 2007 through 2016, and when possible, comparisons to recent (2017) results in each of the neighboring Northern New York Counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence. The *Center for Community Studies* exists to engage in a variety of community-based research activities, and to promote the productive discussion of ideas and issues of significance to our community. As such, the results of this survey are available for use by any citizen or organization in the community. If you use information from this survey, we simply ask that you acknowledge the source.

These interviews produced a large volume of data, which can be analyzed and assessed in a number of different ways. **Please contact the *Center for Community Studies* for specific analyses.** Additionally, we are available to make presentations of these survey findings to community groups and organizations upon request. Please contact:

The *Center for Community Studies*
1220 Coffeen Street
Watertown, NY 13601
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www.sunyjefferson.edu/community-business/center-community-studies

The Twelfth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is tentatively scheduled for October 2018.

Appendix - Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results in this Report

The results of this study will be disseminated to, and utilized in decision-making by, a very wide array of readers – who, no doubt, have a very wide array of statistical backgrounds. The following comments are provided to give guidance for interpretation of the presented findings so that readers with less-than-current statistical training might maximize the use of the information contained in the 11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community.

Margin of Error – Constructing Confidence Intervals to Estimate for an Entire Population

When data is collected, of course, it is only possible for the researcher to analyze the results of the *sample* data, the data from the group of individuals actually sampled, or in this case, actually interviewed. However, it is typically the goal of the researcher to use this *sample* data to draw a conclusion, or estimate that which they believe is true, for the entire *population* from which the sample was selected. To complete this estimation the standard statistical technique is to construct a ***confidence interval*** – an interval of values between which one can be 95% certain, or confident, that the true population value will fall. For example, if a researcher interviews n=500 randomly selected participants from some population of size N=100,000 individuals, and the researcher finds that x=200 of the 500 sampled participants indicate that they "agree" with some posed statement (200 out of 500 would be 40%), then the researcher can never be 100% certain that if all 100,000 population members were, in fact, interviewed then the result for this entire population investigation would be that 40% (that would be 40,000 out of the 100,000) would "agree." In general, one can never guarantee with 100% certainty that a statistic for some random sample will perfectly, exactly, result the same as the population value that describes the entire population (this value is called a "parameter"). Fortunately, considering the types of variables and resulting data that typically are generated in survey research, use of the statistical tools of probability distributions and sampling distributions allows the determination of a very important distance – the distance that one would expect 95% of the samples of size n to fall either above or below the true population value. This distance is commonly referred to as the ***margin of error***. Once this distance (margin of error) is measured, there is a 95% probability that the sample result (the result of the n=500 sampled participants in the illustration above) will fall within that distance of the true population value. Therefore, to construct the very useful and easily-interpreted statistical estimation tool known as a ***confidence interval***, all one must do is calculate the margin of error and add-and-subtract it to-and-from the sample result (statistic) and the outcome is that there is a 95% chance that the resulting interval does, in fact, include the true population value within the interval.

To illustrate the above-described concepts of margin of error and confidence intervals, recall that the margin of error for this survey has been earlier stated in Table 4 in the Methodology section in this report (on page 9) as approximately ±3.7 percentage points. Therefore, when a percentage is observed in one of the included tables of statistics in this report, the appropriate interpretation is that we are 95% confident that if all Lewis County adult residents were surveyed (rather than only the 447 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ±3.7 percentage points of the sample percentage that we surveyed, calculated, and reported in this study. For example, in Table 11, it can be observed that 41.0% of the sample of 446 adults reported that they believe that cultural and entertainment opportunities for youth in Lewis County are "At Least Good" (Excellent or Good). With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence that if all Lewis County adults were asked – somewhere between 37.3% and 44.7% of the population of approximately 21,000 adults in Lewis County believe that cultural and entertainment opportunities in the county are "At Least Good" (started with the 41.0% that was found in the sample and added-and-subtracted a margin of error of ±3.7%). This resulting interval (37.3%–44.7%) is known as a ***95% Confidence Interval***. The consumer of this report should use this pattern when attempting to generalize any of these survey findings for survey questions *that were answered by ≈447 participants in this study* to the entire adult population of Lewis County. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (the result of either screening questions, or participants refusing to answer certain questions, or investigating smaller demographic subgroups, such as only those over the age of 70), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ±3.7 percentage points. Table 4 presented earlier in this report, provides *approximate* margin of error values that should be used with sample sizes of less than n=447.

Margin of Error – More Detail for Those Interested in Maximizing Precision and Accuracy of Estimates

The introductory example on the preceding page relating to cultural and entertainment opportunities used a margin of error of ±3.7%, as a result of an illustration that used ≈447 participants in this study. However, again, the margin of error when using the sample results in this study to construct a confidence interval to estimate a population percentage will not always be ±3.7%. There is not one universal value of a margin of error that can be precisely calculated and used for the results for every question included in this survey, or for that matter, any multiple-question survey. Calculation methods used in this study for generating the margin of error depend upon the following factors, which include two factors in addition to the sample-size factor that has just been addressed:

1. The ***sample size*** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will not always be n=447 since individuals have a right to omit any question. Additionally, some survey questions were only posed after screening questions. In general, the smaller the sample size then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size then the smaller the margin of error.
2. The ***sample proportion or percentage*** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest (i.e. responded "Agree"). This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50%, in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 160 out of 400 sampled residents "Agree" with some posed statement, then the sample proportion would be (160÷400=0.4=40%)
3. The ***confidence level*** used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions.

In mathematical notation, the margin of error (ME) for each sample result for this study would be represented as:

$$ME = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}}$$

Where n=unweighted sample size = # valid responses to the survey question
p=sample percentage for the survey question (between 0%-100%)
1.96 = the standard normal score associated with the 95% confidence level

An example of using this Margin of Error formula would be that if 300 residents are sampled and validly answer some survey question, and 60 of those 300 residents report that they "Strongly Agree" with some statement, then the sample proportion is p=(60/300)=0.2=20%. Therefore the margin of error for this sample (whose n is only 300) that has a sample proportion that deviates quite largely from 50%, is found by: (please refer to Table 74 to verify)

$$ME = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}} 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(20)(100-20)}{300}} = 4.5\%$$

Since the sample size varies (in fact, could conceivably be different for every question included in the survey) and the sample percentage varies (also, could conceivably be different for every question included in the survey) the following table (Table 74) has been provided for the reader to determine the correct margin of error to use whenever constructing a confidence interval using the sample data presented in this study. This table was generated using the ME formula shown above.

Table 74 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Varying Sample %'s:	Varying Sample Sizes (n=…)																
	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	447
2%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
4%	7.0%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
6%	8.5%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
8%	9.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%
10%	10.7%	8.3%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
12%	11.6%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%
14%	12.4%	9.6%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
16%	13.1%	10.2%	8.3%	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
18%	13.7%	10.6%	8.7%	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%
20%	14.3%	11.1%	9.1%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%
22%	14.8%	11.5%	9.4%	8.1%	7.3%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%
24%	15.3%	11.8%	9.7%	8.4%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%
26%	15.7%	12.2%	9.9%	8.6%	7.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
28%	16.1%	12.4%	10.2%	8.8%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
30%	16.4%	12.7%	10.4%	9.0%	8.0%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%
32%	16.7%	12.9%	10.6%	9.1%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%
34%	17.0%	13.1%	10.7%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
36%	17.2%	13.3%	10.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%
38%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
40%	17.5%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	8.6%	7.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%
42%	17.7%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%
44%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
46%	17.8%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
48%	17.9%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%
50%	17.9%	13.9%	11.3%	9.8%	8.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%
52%	17.9%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%
54%	17.8%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.7%	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
56%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
58%	17.7%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%
60%	17.5%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	8.6%	7.8%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%
62%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
64%	17.2%	13.3%	10.9%	9.4%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	4.4%
66%	17.0%	13.1%	10.7%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
68%	16.7%	12.9%	10.6%	9.1%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%
70%	16.4%	12.7%	10.4%	9.0%	8.0%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.2%
72%	16.1%	12.4%	10.2%	8.8%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
74%	15.7%	12.2%	9.9%	8.6%	7.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
76%	15.3%	11.8%	9.7%	8.4%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%
78%	14.8%	11.5%	9.4%	8.1%	7.3%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%
80%	14.3%	11.1%	9.1%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%
82%	13.7%	10.6%	8.7%	7.5%	6.7%	6.1%	5.7%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%
84%	13.1%	10.2%	8.3%	7.2%	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
86%	12.4%	9.6%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
88%	11.6%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%
90%	10.7%	8.3%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%
92%	9.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%
94%	8.5%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
96%	7.0%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
98%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Average	14.3%	11.1%	9.0%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%

Illustration of how to use Table 74 to determine the correct margin of error when investigating subgroups:

To estimate the percentage in the entire population of Lewis County adult ***males*** who believe that the overall state of the local economy is *at least good (Excellent or Good)* one must simply refer to Table 2 to determine the raw/unweighted sample size – the raw/unweighted number of males in this sample is n=179. From Table 25 it is found that 34.2% of the sampled males replied with *at least good*. Reference to Table 74 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be ±7.0% (used p=34%, the closest to 34.2% that is shown in Table 74; and used n=175, the closest to 179 that is included in Table 74). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if all Lewis County adult males were to evaluate the state of the local economy the resulting percentage who would indicate *at least good* among this population would be within ±7.0% of the 34.2% found in our sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all Lewis County adult males the percentage who believe that the state of the local economy is *at least good* would be somewhere between 27.2% and 41.2%. Note that this margin of error of 7.0 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 3.7 percentage points as a result of there being only 179 males in this sample (n=179, not 447, for this example).

It should be noted that the margin error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling. However, in survey research, it is not coins that are being flipped; it is humans who are being interviewed. When surveying humans there are other potential sources of error, sources of error in addition to random error (which is the only error encompassed by the margin of error). Response error, nonresponse error, process error, bias in sample selection, bias in question-phrasing, lack of clarity in question-phrasing, and undercoverage are common sources of other-than-random error. Methods that should be, and have been in this Lewis County study, employed to minimize these other sources of error are: maximum effort to select the sample randomly, piloting and testing of utilized survey questions, extensive training of all data collectors (interviewers), and application of post-stratification algorithms. Hence, when using this study data to make estimates to the entire Lewis County adult populations, as is the case in standard survey research practices, the margin of error will be the only error measurement cited and interpreted.

Significance Testing – Testing for Statistically Significant Trends, Differences, and Relationships

The technical discussion of statistical techniques above has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in the tables shown on preceding pages. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time within Lewis County, tests for differences between the three annually studied North Country counties, and tests for significantly correlated factors with measured variables within Lewis County are presented as well.

A comment or two regarding "statistical significance" could help readers of varying quantitative backgrounds most appropriately interpret the results of what has been statistically analyzed. Again, because the data for the 11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is based on a *sample* of 447 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in Lewis County, there must be a method of determining whether an observed relationship or difference in the *sample* survey data is likely to continue to hold true if *every* adult resident of the county were, in fact, interviewed. To make this determination, ***tests of statistical significance*** are standard practice in evaluating sample survey data.

For example, if the *sample* data shows that male residents are more likely to report that cultural and entertainment opportunities in the county are *at least good (Excellent or Good)* in Lewis County than female residents (45.9% vs. 35.9%, respectively, Table 11), the researcher would want to know if this higher satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities among male residents would still be present if they interviewed *every* Lewis County adult rather than just the sample of 447 adults who were actually interviewed. To answer this question, the researcher uses a ***test of statistical significance***. The outcome of a test of statistical significance will be that the result is either "not statistically significant" or the result is "statistically significant."

The meaning of "not statistically significant" is that if the sample were repeated many more times (in this case that would mean many more different groups of n=447 randomly selected adults from the approximately 21,000 adults in Lewis County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are more likely to report that cultural and entertainment opportunities are *at least good* in Lewis County than female residents; some samples would have males higher and some would have females higher. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male satisfaction rate is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, in this case the difference found between males and females in the one actually selected sample of size n=447 Lewis County residents would be interpreted as small enough that it could be due simply to the random chance of sampling – *not statistically significant*. Again, the determination of "how far apart is far enough apart to be statistically significant?" is calculated by using sampling distributions and the margins of error described earlier. These tools allow the measurement of how far apart

sample subgroups must be to be interpreted as a very *unlikely* difference to occur simply by random chance (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal).

Conversely, the meaning of "statistically significant" is that if the sample were repeated many more times, then the results of these samples would consistently show that male Lewis County adults are more likely to report that cultural and entertainment opportunities are *at least good* than females; and further, if *every* adult were interviewed, we are confident that the population "perceived as *at least good*" rate among males would be higher than the rate among females. One can never be 100% certain (or confident) that the result of a sample will indicate appropriately whether the population percentages are, in fact, statistically significantly different from one another or not. However, using the standard confidence level of 95%, an interpretation of "not statistically significant" means that the size of the observed sample difference would naturally be expected to be found in 95 out of 100 random samples of similar size n. The interpretation of a "statistically significant" difference is that it is so large that there is a probability of less than 5% that this difference occurred simply due to the random chance of sampling (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal) – instead, it is considered a "real" difference. In statistical vocabulary and notation, this would be represented as a p-value of less than 5% ($p<0.05$).

Correlated Explanatory Variables – How does one decide if there is a "statistically significant" correlation?

Throughout this report, cross-tabulation comparisons for "relationships between collected variables" have been completed. With investigations for *relationships between variables*, the focus is the identification of correlations *between* variables – is the result for some survey question different when looking at various subgroups (or, levels) of some other variable? Again, referring to the "satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities" scenario, one could observe in Table 11 that the "Excellent or Good" rate *among males is 45.9%*, and compare this to the rate *among females (which is 35.9%).* A very small difference between these within-subgroup rates (or, proportions) could be small enough to quite likely occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be not a statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$). Conversely, a very large difference between these within-subgroup proportions could be large enough to be quite *un*likely to occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$).

How does one determine if the observed difference in rates (or, percentages) when comparing subgroups is large enough to be statistically significant, or so small that it is not statistically significant? The rule that should be applied to determine statistical significance is:

1. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing demographic subgroups) *not sharing* the same subscript are significantly different at $p< .05$.**
2. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing demographic subgroups) *sharing* the same subscript are not significantly different at $p< .05$.**

All tests have been completed using the two-proportion z-test. Subsequent cell adjustment for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost sub-table using the Bonferroni Multiple Comparison corrections has been completed when necessary. Tests assume equal variances. All results for all significance tests are reported in the associated cross-tabulation contingency tables using APA-style subscripts.

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for "satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities" for Lewis County in 2017 are shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 11):

	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001- $100,000	Over $100,000
Excellent	2.0%	4.0%	6.4%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Good	43.9%	32.0%	32.7%	51.4%	30.6%	28.5%	40.5%
"Excellent/Good"	45.9%a	35.9%b	39.0%a,b	52.6%a	33.1%b	31.0%a,b	40.5%a,b
Fair	42.1%a	45.8%a	44.6%a	33.1%a	45.8%a	56.9%a	50.6%a
Poor	10.8%a	14.9%a	14.5%a	11.9%a	21.1%a	7.9%a	7.6%a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.2%a	3.4%a	1.8%a	2.4%a	0.0%[1]	4.3%a	1.4%a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Values in the same row and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at $p< .05$ in the two-sided test of equality for column proportions. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[2,3]

1. This category is not used in comparisons because its column proportion is equal to zero or one.
2. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.
3. Cell counts of some categories are not integers. They were rounded to the nearest integers before performing column proportions tests.

The cross-tabulation table on the preceding page shows that in 2017, 45.9% of male participants rate cultural and entertainment opportunities in the county as "Excellent or Good", while 35.9% of female participants do so, and since these two groups do not share a subscript (males are designated as "a", while females are "b"), the two groups do differ statistically significantly. In 2017 in Lewis County, men are significantly more satisfied with cultural and entertainment opportunities than are females. The above-described process is the appropriate process to use whenever comparing subgroups within the data set that has been collected and analyzed within this study.

Regional Comparisons – How does one decide if Lewis County is "statistically significantly" different from Jefferson and/or St. Lawrence Counties?

The same process described above to determine whether or not subgroups differ significantly is applied throughout this report to compare the three annually studied counties to one another, with the same tests applied, and the same decision rule applied. As a reminder, the rule to determine statistical significance is:

3. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing counties) *not sharing* the same subscript are significantly different at p< .05.**
4. **Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing counties) *sharing* the same subscript are not significantly different at p< .05.**

As an example, Northern New York Regional Comparison cross-tabulation for "satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities" for the three studied counties in 2017 is shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 11):

	County of Residence		
	Lewis	Jefferson	St. Lawrence
Excellent	3.0%	6.7%	5.7%
Good	38.0%	43.3%	29.3%
"Excellent/Good"	41.0%a	50.0%b	35.0%a
Fair	43.9%a	36.3%a	40.2%a
Poor	12.8%a	11.2%a	22.2%b
Don't Know	2.3%a	2.6%a	2.6%a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Values in the same row and subtable not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at p< .05 in the two-sided test of equality for column proportions. Cells with no subscript are not included in the test. Tests assume equal variances.[1,2]

1. Tests are adjusted for all pairwise comparisons within a row of each innermost subtable using the Bonferroni correction.
2. Cell counts of some categories are not integers. They were rounded to the nearest integers before performing column proportions tests.

The cross-tabulation table above shows that in 2017, 41.0% of Lewis County participants rate cultural and entertainment opportunities in the county as "Excellent or Good", while the rates in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, respectively, are 50.0% and 35.0%. Since these three groups do not all share a single subscript there are some significant differences between counties. Lewis County is designated as "a", as is St. Lawrence County. Therefore, these two counties do not differ significantly with respect to satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities (the 41.0% and 35.0% are not far enough apart). However, the subscript of "b" shows that the satisfaction rate of 50.0% in Jefferson County is significantly higher than each of Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties. The above-described process is the appropriate process to use whenever comparing counties within the data set that has been collected and analyzed in this study.

Trend Analysis – How does one decide if Lewis County has "statistically significantly" changed over time?

Whenever possible in this report, comparisons are made between the current results and the results in earlier community studies completed in Lewis County. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is, "Has there been any statistically significant change in attitudes or behaviors among the adult residents in Lewis County between 2007 and 2017?"

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. The *Center for Community Studies* also completed the earlier Lewis County studies. The earlier studies used telephone-interviewing methodology that was virtually identical to that which was utilized in the present 2017 Lewis County study, as well as similar post-stratification weighting procedures. However, the earlier survey instruments that were used are not

exactly the same instrument that has been used in 2017. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in earlier studies are available for trend analysis to compare with the current results. With the similar methodologies and weighting procedures that have been applied, it is valid to make comparisons between the studies – observe changes or trends.

The same concept of statistical significance that has described in the preceding pages regarding "Correlational Analyses" and "Comparison to Other North Country Counties" is also applied when a researcher attempts to investigate whether or not results in Lewis County have changed significantly over the past 11 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2017 Lewis County result to earlier Lewis County results (rather than comparing males to females, for example, as was the case in the correlational analysis illustration shown earlier) or the comparison of Lewis County to each of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties (also illustrated earlier). The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant trend has occurred in Lewis County is to apply the following method that has also been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the 2009 Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The NYSDOH 2009 Expanded BRFSS (on page 12 of 151 in that report) cites the following:

> **"When the confidence intervals of two estimates of the same indicator from different areas (or, subgroups) do not overlap, they may be said to be statistically significantly different, i.e., these differences are unlikely related to chance and are considered true differences. If there is any value that is included in both intervals, the two estimates are not statistically significantly different."**

In other words, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating use "Excellent", or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of "Excellent" and "Good" together into a response choice group that could be referred to as "At Least Good"? Then, after observing the sample sizes for the years to be compared (in Table 6 on page 20 of this report), one may refer to Table 74 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 99) if estimating proportions (or, "percentages" or "rates") for differing years. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each year, and the overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended above by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between years should be considered statistically significant.

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the "Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities" variable. Reference to Table 11 of this report shows that:

In 2007: in Lewis County: n=409 participants (found in Table 6 earlier in this report), and in Table 11 p=26.3% responded either Excellent (4.7%) or Good (21.6%); therefore from Table 74 the approximate margin of error is ±4.3%. The resulting confidence interval for 2007 is: 26.3%±4.3%, or **(22.0%,30.6%).**

In 2017: in Lewis County: n=447 participants, and in Table 11 p=41.0% responded either Excellent (3.0%) or Good (38.0%); therefore from Table 74 the approximate margin of error is ±4.6%. The resulting confidence interval for 2017 is: 41.0%±4.6%, or **(36.4%,45.6%).**

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between 2007 and 2017 in Lewis County (the 11-year trend) is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the rate of evaluating cultural and entertainment opportunities in Lewis County as "Excellent or Good" has increased significantly between 2007 and 2017. The 41.0% rate in 2017 is far enough away from (above) the 26.3% rate found in 2007 to be a statistically significant change, this 14.7% difference is very unlikely to occur by random chance if the satisfaction rates in the entire adult populations in the county are truly the same in these two compared years.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups, statistically significant differences between North Country Counties, and statistically significant changes between study years, are comments addressing ***statistical* significance** … which, of course, is not one-and-the-same as ***practical* significance**. The reader should be reminded that statistical significance addresses the concept of *probability*, as follows – "is this difference likely to occur in a sample of size n=447 if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations… could the result simply be due to chance?" However, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of *usefulness*, as follows – "is this result useful in the real world?" A difference identified in a sample may be statistically significant without being practically significant, however, a difference identified in a sample may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant.

Please direct any questions regarding margin of error, confidence intervals, other sources of sampling error, tests of statistical significance, and practical significance to the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

The Survey Instrument

Introduction

Good evening. My name is (first name), I am a student at Jefferson Community College, how are you doing this evening (afternoon)? This call is not to ask for money or donations, I am calling for the Center for Community Studies at JCC. We are conducting the eleventh annual Lewis County survey of the community; we do this survey every year in October; we are interested in your opinions about the quality of life and future direction of Lewis County. Do you have a few minutes to do a survey for us (or, “help us out”)?

If NO . . . Might there be another adult in the home who might wish to participate or is there a more convenient time to call?

If YES . . . (First verify that the person is 18 years old.) Great, well, let's begin.

IMPORTANT - ESPECIALLY WITH CELL PHONES - Verify that they do live in Lewis County, if they do not then just thank them for their time and wish them a good day/evening.

BE PREPARED TO EXPLAIN:
-this call is NOT a call looking for a donation
-Lewis County Legislature uses this data in their planning and decision-making,
-the survey is paid for by JCC, with the help of some local sponsors
-results will be available to the public for free in March 2018, at www.sunyjefferson.edu
-your number has been randomly generated, we do not know who you are

IF THEY ARE "ON THE FENCE": "Would you like me to start with the first question, and you can stop the survey anytime you'd like?"

11th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2017

Quality of Life Indicators

Our first questions are about the characteristics of Lewis County. I'm going to read you a list of characteristics of the county. For each, we are interested in how you would currently RATE that characteristic on an EXCELLENT, GOOD, FAIR, or POOR scale. "Cultural and entertainment Opportunities, do you feel they are Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor in the county?" (Don't read the "Don't Know" choice aloud)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	○	○	○	○	○
Q2. Cost of energy	○	○	○	○	○
Q3. Health care access	○	○	○	○	○
Q4. Health care quality	○	○	○	○	○
Q5. Access to higher education	○	○	○	○	○
Q6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	○	○	○	○	○
Q7. Quality of the environment	○	○	○	○	○
Q8. County government	○	○	○	○	○
Q9. Town and village government	○	○	○	○	○
Q10. Real estate taxes	○	○	○	○	○
Q11. Policing and crime control	○	○	○	○	○
Q12. Availability of good jobs	○	○	○	○	○
Q13. Shopping opportunities	○	○	○	○	○
Q14. Quality of K-12 education	○	○	○	○	○
Q15. The overall state of the local economy	○	○	○	○	○
Q16. Availability of care for the elderly.	○	○	○	○	○
Q17. Availability of housing	○	○	○	○	○
Q18. Availability of childcare	○	○	○	○	○
Q19. Availability of behavioral health services	○	○	○	○	○
Q20. The overall quality of life in the area	○	○	○	○	○

READ THIS:
Our next few questions relate specifically to Fort Drum and its impact upon the North Country.

I'm going to read you a short list of statements, for each please tell me whether you agree or disagree, and whether you feel strongly about your sentiment. (BE SURE TO OFFER THE: "strongly")

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
Q21: The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available medical service options for all Lewis County residents.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q22: The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available educational programs for all Lewis County residents.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q23: The continuing presence of Fort Drum enhances the available retail opportunities for all Lewis County residents.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q24: I consider Fort Drum a vital part of the economy in the North Country by providing significant job creation.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q25: The continuing presence of Fort Drum in the local area improves the overall quality of life for local residents.	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q26: Local community leadership should continue to be actively involved in efforts that ensure the long term viability of Fort Drum.	○	○	○	○	○	○

Community Issues

READ THIS:
Next, I'm going to read you a list of issues that may be impacting residents of our county.

For each, we are interested in how severe you think the issue is for your community, using a scale of: MAJOR ISSUE, MODERATE ISSUE, MINOR ISSUE, or NOT AT ALL AN ISSUE. We start with: "How large of an issue do you believe poverty is in your community?"

	Major	Moderate	Minor	Not at all	Not sure
Q27. Poverty	○	○	○	○	○
Q28. Alcohol abuse	○	○	○	○	○
Q29. Criminal acts	○	○	○	○	○
Q30. Heroin, or other opiate, abuse	○	○	○	○	○
Q31. Mental illness	○	○	○	○	○

READ THIS:
Now, we are interested in any impact that these issues have had.
"Have you, or any immediate family, or any close friends been impacted by poverty in the past twelve months?"

	Yes	No	Refused	Not sure
Q32. Poverty	○	○	○	○
Q33. Alcohol abuse	○	○	○	○
Q34. Criminal acts	○	○	○	○
Q35. Heroin, or other opiate, abuse	○	○	○	○
Q36. Mental illness	○	○	○	○

Q37. What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing RESIDENTS OF LEWIS COUNTY right now? (do not read the choices unless the participant asks for clarification)

- ◯ Heathcare
- ◯ Nuclear Capability in Iran
- ◯ Economy/Jobs
- ◯ Education
- ◯ Alternative Energy
- ◯ Debt/Spending/Budget
- ◯ Government/Leadership
- ◯ Taxes
- ◯ Environment
- ◯ Moral Issues
- ◯ War in Afghanistan
- ◯ Immigration
- ◯ War in General
- ◯ Agriculture
- ◯ Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs
- ◯ High Cost of Living/Prices
- ◯ Terrorism
- ◯ Cost of Gas/Energy
- ◯ Crime
- ◯ Drugs
- ◯ Corporate Greed
- ◯ Sequestration (Federal funding cuts)
- ◯ Gun Control Issue
- ◯ Poverty
- ◯ Income Inequality
- ◯ ISIS
- ◯ Climate Change
- ◯ Donald Trump
- ◯ All of the above
- ◯ Other (please specify)

Q38: When considering you or your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten BETTER, stayed about the SAME, or gotten WORSE in the past 12 months?

◯ Better ◯ Same ◯ Worse ◯ Don't Know

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Lewis County Government and Services

Our next few survey questions relate to Lewis County government and services.

Q39: Do you believe towns and villages in Lewis County should work together to share similar services?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Don't know

Q40. Would you use the County's public transportation system for direct access to the Farmer's Market in Lowville in the summer months if available?
(Note: if asked: More information about public transportation in Lewis Co: please visit the Lewis County Public Transportation Facebook page)

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

Q41. Has lack of transportation kept you from securing employment or meeting daily needs at any time in the past year?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

READ THIS: We are interested in learning more about the possible impact that public transportation might have upon your employment.

Q42. What is your current occupation? (do not read all of the choices)

- ◯ Retired
- ◯ Not currently employed (but not retired)
- ◯ Homemaker
- ◯ Student
- ◯ Military
- ◯ Managerial (Supervisor or manager at a business)
- ◯ Medical (Physician, dentist, chiropractor, nurse, health aide, ...)
- ◯ Professional/Technical (Non-supervisor, engineer, law, accountant, social services...)
- ◯ Sales (includes retail, marketing, customer service,...)
- ◯ Clerical (office support, administrative support, typist, ...)
- ◯ Service (Restaurant, bartender, catering, ...)
- ◯ Blue-collar (Production, Carpentry, Plumbing, Mechanic)
- ◯ Teacher/Education
- ◯ Self-employed, own a business
- ◯ Not Sure
- ◯ Disabled

Other (please specify)

Among the Currently Employed:

Q43. In what town or village is your job located? (primary job, if more than one job)

- Castorland (village)
- Constableville (village)
- Copenhagen (village)
- Croghan (town)
- Croghan (village)
- Denmark (town)
- Diana (town)
- Greig (town)
- Harrisburg (town)
- Harrisville (village)
- Lewis (town)
- Leyden (town)
- Lowville (village)
- Lowville (town)
- Lyons Falls (village)
- Lyonsdale (town)
- Martinsburg (town)
- Montague (town)
- New Bremen (town)
- Osceola (town)
- Pinckney (town)
- Port Leyden (village)
- Turin (town)
- Turin (village)
- Watson (town)
- West Turin (town)
- City of Watertown
- Fort Drum
- Carthage
- Utica
- Not sure
- Other (please specify)

Q44. Would you use public transportation to and from your job if it fit your schedule?

Yes No Not sure

Education

Our next few questions are about education issues.

Q45. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future." (BE SURE TO clarify between "strongly" or "not")

Strongly agree Agree Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure Disagree Strongly Disagree

For each of the following questions, please indicate "Yes" or "No".

	Yes	No	Don't know
Q46: Do you believe that school districts in Lewis County should work together to share similar services? (IF ASKED: such as transportation, business services, food services, administration, etc.)	◯	◯	◯
Q47: Do you believe that school districts in Lewis County should consider consolidation with their neighboring school districts?	◯	◯	◯

Recreational Trails

Our next few questions are about recreational trails in the County.

Q48. Do you own an OHV recreational vehicle, (or off Highway Vehicle)? If yes, which types? (read 4 choices)

- ☐ Snowmobile
- ☐ ATV/4-wheeler
- ☐ Motorcycle/Dirt Bike
- ☐ Side by side (UTV)
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Q49. Do you purchase a Lewis County ATV trail permit?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

Q50. Do you own a side by side UTV<u>that cannot be registered in New York State</u>?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

Q51. Do you own a side by side UTV and register it in another state?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

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Tourism

Our next few questions are about tourism in the County.

Q52. What type of entertainment or activities would you participate in locally, that are not available now?

Q53. This year, do you expect to spend more, less, or about the same, on tourism activities and entertainment within Lewis County than you did last year?

◯ More ◯ Less ◯ Same ◯ Not sure

Q54. How important do you think tourism is to the Lewis County economy? (read choices)

◯ Very important ◯ Somewhat important ◯ Not that important ◯ Not at all important ◯ Not sure

Q55. Do you believe that Lewis County should or should not financially support marketing and promotions to increase our local tourism economic impact?

◯ Should ◯ Should not ◯ Not sure

Childcare

We next have some questions about childcare services in the County.

Q56. Do you have children in your home who require childcare services?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

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Among those needing childcare services:

Q57. Considering your financial situation, do you consider your childcare services as affordable and reasonably priced?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure

Q58. Do you utilize certified child care services?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Not sure



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Wind Power

Finally, our last two questions before demographics relate to wind power.

Q59. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion about possible FUTURE EXPANSION of wind farms in Lewis County? (Read the first 2 choices)

◯ Wind farms SHOULD NOT be expanded in the county

◯ Wind farms SHOULD be expanded in the county

◯ Not sure

◯ Prefer not to answer

Q60. Do you believe that it is FAIR or UNFAIR to spread the wind farm revenues around to other communities in Lewis County that are not the actual hosts of the wind turbines?

◯ Fair ◯ Unfair ◯ Not sure ◯ Prefer not to answer



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Demographics

We are almost finished. These last few questions help us to get a better sense of whether the randomly selected people we are calling accurately reflects the characteristics of the general population of Lewis County.

*** Q61. Age: I am going to read some categories of age classification. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your age falls.**

- ◯ Teens
- ◯ Twenties
- ◯ Thirties
- ◯ Forties
- ◯ Fifties
- ◯ Sixties
- ◯ Seventies
- ◯ Eighty or older

*** Q62. Education: I am going to read some categories relating to education. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your highest level of formal education falls.**

- ◯ Less than a high school graduate
- ◯ High school graduate (include GED)
- ◯ Some college, no degree (include technical school)
- ◯ Associate Degree
- ◯ Bachelor's Degree
- ◯ Graduate Degree

Q63. How would you classify your political beliefs? (read the list of choices)

- ◯ Very conservative
- ◯ Conservative
- ◯ Middle of the Road
- ◯ Liberal
- ◯ Very Liberal
- ◯ Don't Know

*** Q64. In what Lewis County village or township do you reside?**

- ◯ Castorland (village)
- ◯ Constableville (village)
- ◯ Copenhagen (village)
- ◯ Croghan (town)
- ◯ Croghan (village)
- ◯ Denmark (town)
- ◯ Diana (town)
- ◯ Greig (town), includes Brantingham
- ◯ Harrisburg (town)
- ◯ Harrisville (village), includes Pitcairn
- ◯ Lewis (town), includes West Leyden
- ◯ Leyden (town)
- ◯ Lowville (village)
- ◯ Lowville (town)
- ◯ Lyons Falls (village)
- ◯ Lyonsdale (town)
- ◯ Martinsburg (town), includes Glendale
- ◯ Montague (town)
- ◯ New Bremen (town)
- ◯ Osceola (town)
- ◯ Pinckney (town)
- ◯ Port Leyden (village)
- ◯ Turin (town), includes Glenfield
- ◯ Turin (village)
- ◯ Watson (town)
- ◯ West Turin (town)
- ◯ Not sure
- ◯ Other (please specify)

Q65. Household income range: I am going to read some categories relating to income. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your yearly household income falls:

- ◯ Refused
- ◯ Up to $10,000
- ◯ $10,001-$25,000
- ◯ $25,001-$50,000
- ◯ $50,001-$75,000
- ◯ $75,001-$100,000
- ◯ $100,001-$125,000
- ◯ Over $125,000

*** Q66. If you don't mind me asking ... what is your gender?**

- ◯ Male ◯ Female ◯ Transgender
- ◯ Other (please specify)

*** Q67. Is the phone you are now speaking on a landline or a cell phone?**

IF ASKED: this information assists the Center in determining how representative this sample is of the entire population of the County.

◯ Landline (and it is a LISTED number) ◯ Landline (and it is an UNLISTED number) ◯ Cell phone

*** Q68. Which of the following describes your phone ownership? You have....**

- ◯ Both a Cell Phone and a Landline
- ◯ Landline only
- ◯ Cell phone only

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Final Comments

Thank you very much for helping us out this evening. The results are planned to be released in February. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director at the Center for Community Studies, 786-2264, jlalone@sunyjefferson.edu. Have a great afternoon/evening.

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BOOKKEEPING - After you hang up...

*** Phone number of participant:**

*** Name of Interviewer:**