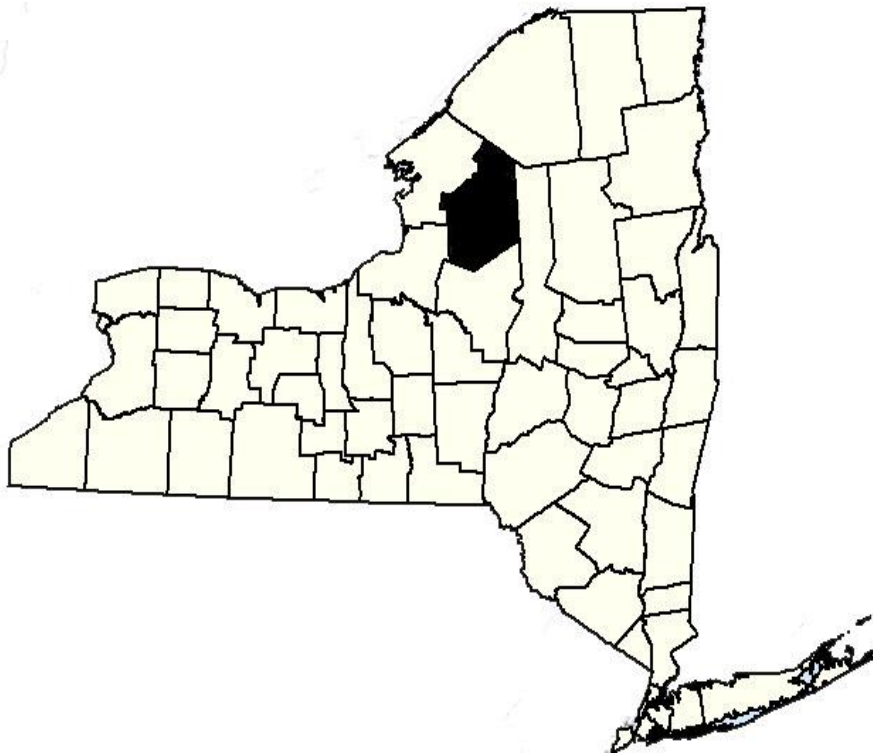


October
2018

12



12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

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A summary of the study findings is available free online at

www.sunyjefferson.edu/ccs

The Twelfth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Based on 426 telephone interviews conducted October 29 – October 30, 2018

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 twelve years, 2007 through 2018. 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 Twelfth 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 2018 survey results. And at times, when interesting and appropriate given the survey questions posed in various years of study, other factors such as Geography, Employment Status, Household Composition, and Political Ideology as well as other similar potential explanatory variables have been further explored as possible independent 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 10 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 2018 included completing interviews of 426 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, residents are required to be at least 18 years of age. 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 27% 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 73% 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 29th and October 30th, 2018. 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 12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study: (≈27% interviews via cell phones, ≈15% are “cell-only”)	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	426	1,254	1,388	3,474	6,546
% of Numbers Attempted	6.5%	19.2%	21.2%	53.1%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	8.3%	24.3%		67.4%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	25.4%	74.6%			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 over 25% 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 2018 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=146
Female	49%	n=280
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=20
30-49 years of age	32%	n=95
50-69 years of age	34%	n=190
70 years of age or older	16%	n=121
Education Level: (US Census for Lewis County: among those age 25+, 15% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
High school graduate (including GED) or less	56%	n=151
Some college, no 4+ year degree	29%	n=168
Bachelor's degree or higher	15%	n=107
Annual Household Income: (US Census for Lewis County: 22% earn less than \$25,000, 29% earn \$75,000+)		
Less than \$25,000	20%	n=51
\$25,001-\$50,000	29%	n=98
\$50,001-\$75,000	26%	n=95
\$75,001-\$100,000	15%	n=59
More than \$100,000	11%	n=49
Political Ideology: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Very Conservative	5%	n=21
Conservative	33%	n=125
Middle of the Road	42%	n=196
Liberal	7%	n=37
Very Liberal	1%	n=9
Not Sure	12%	n=24

(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 distribution of towns or villages of residence reported on the following page (self-reported by participants) of the participating respondents resulted in the Twelfth 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 12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

	12 th Annual Survey Sample (October 2018) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Phone Ownership)		U.S. Census Estimates	
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	Count	%
<u>Town of Residence:</u>				
Castorland (village)	4	2%	221	1%
Constableville (village)	3	1%	281	1%
Copenhagen (village)	18	5%	708	3%
Croghan (town)	38	10%	2,420	9%
Croghan (village)	11	3%	628	2%
Denmark (town)	18	4%	1,659	6%
Diana (town)	15	5%	1,036	4%
Greig (town)	16	3%	1,290	5%
Harrisburg (town)	6	2%	379	1%
Harrisville (village)	13	4%	600	2%
Lewis (town)	8	2%	724	3%
Leyden (town)	6	2%	1,138	4%
Lowville (village)	64	13%	3,429	13%
Lowville (town)	48	4%	898	3%
Lyons Falls (village)	14	4%	748	3%
Lyonsdale (town)	9	2%	1,226	5%
Martinsburg (town)	15	4%	1,373	5%
Montague (town)	0	0%	94	0%
New Bremen (town)	40	10%	2,580	10%
Osceola (town)	0	0%	235	1%
Pinckney (town)	2	1%	232	1%
Port Leyden (village)	14	6%	775	3%
Turin (town)	21	7%	545	2%
Turin (village)	4	2%	177	1%
Watson (town)	30	6%	2,008	8%
West Turin (town)	5	1%	801	3%
Not sure	4	2%	–	–
TOTAL	426	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 Twelfth 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 do have Internet access at their home were then further asked to rate that quality of Internet access), 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 426 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 ± 3.8 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, such as the “rate your Internet access quality” 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 ± 3.8 percentage points. Table 4 is provided below as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing *smaller subgroups* of the entire group of 426 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	$\pm 14.3\%$
50	$\pm 11.1\%$
75	$\pm 9.0\%$
100	$\pm 7.8\%$
125	$\pm 7.0\%$
150	$\pm 6.4\%$
175	$\pm 5.9\%$
200	$\pm 5.5\%$
225	$\pm 5.2\%$
250	$\pm 5.0\%$
275	$\pm 4.7\%$
300	$\pm 4.5\%$
325	$\pm 4.3\%$
350	$\pm 4.2\%$
375	$\pm 4.0\%$
400	$\pm 3.9\%$
426	$\pm 3.8\%$

In order to maximize comparability among the twelve annual surveys that have been completed in Lewis County between 2007 and 2018, 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 Twelfth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous eleven 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 twelve-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 2018 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 18* 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 review this report”)

1. Attitudes Concerning the Local Lewis County Economy

Since 2017, many local community quality-of-life indicators that are related to personal and local economics have resulted with the most positive results measured in 12 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 overall state of the local economy, and the availability of good jobs. For **“Availability of Good Jobs”** – 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 2018 all-time low rate of 32%; while at the same time “Excellent or Good” has reached an all-time high in the county of 26% in 2018 (was only 10% in 2011). For **“Overall State of the Local Economy”** – satisfaction is at the highest level ever measured in 2018, with very significant improvement found between 2013-2018. The 2018 “Poor” rate of 20% now is the lowest found between 2008-2018 (was only 19% in 2007), and the rate of “Excellent or Good” has now reached the all-time high of 45% (more than double earlier rates that have been as low as 19% in 2013). (Tables 5, 8, 9, 10, 17, and 19)

2. Personal Financial Situations

Currently 83% of residents indicate that their **personal financial situation has remained the same or improved in the past year** (19% improved, 64% remained same), while only 16% indicate that this situation has gotten worse. In 2017, for the first time residents of Lewis County were more likely to indicate that their families’ personal financial situations had gotten better over the past 12 months than they were to indicate that it had gotten worse (21% versus 9%, respectively in 2017), and for the second time ever, in 2018 this better-larger-than-worse scenario occurred – with 2018 rates of 19% “gotten better”, and only 16% “gotten worse”. As a comparison, in 2008 the rates were – 12% “gotten better”, and a huge 40% “gotten worse”. A dramatic positive trend in families’ financial situations has occurred in the county since 2013. (Table 36)

3. Community Development in Lewis County

Four types of community development of assets were studied in Lewis County for the first time in 2018 (community parks, downtown parking, main streets, and water and wastewater systems). While strong support is evident among residents for the development of all of these community assets (with the exception of downtown parking), **the largest level of support was expressed for “improved water and wastewater systems” as the most important community asset to improve in the future (45% cited this as the most important)**. (Tables 49-54)

4. Economic Development in Lewis County

Four types of potential economic development initiatives were studied in Lewis County for the first time in 2018 (tourism/recreation marketing; more ATV/snowmobile trails; more walking trails; acquiring public access to railroad corridors). There is strong majority support evident for each of these initiatives, with the **largest support (82%) expressed for development of more public pedestrian walking trails, and 81% support for tourism and recreation related development and marketing**. To obtain public input for future decisions regarding the Climax building in Lowville, **“Lewis County Industrial Development Agency will soon own the Climax building in Lowville which is to be used to promote new business growth. How do you believe the Climax building could best be used – warehousing, a food processing center, split into small sections for multiple businesses to use, or some other use?”** was posed in the 2018 survey and by a wide margin, **“split into smaller sections”** is the most supported option. Three possible uses of taxpayer funds to create types of infrastructure needed for new business growth in Lewis County were also studied for the first time in 2018. There is **very strong support evident for improving water systems**, and Lewis County residents clearly prefer that new businesses construct their own buildings more than having the County construct and lease buildings to new businesses. (Tables 56-65)

5. Personal Opinions Regarding Community and Societal Issues

For the first time in 12 years of surveying quality-of-life and local governance issues in Lewis County, **the Center for Community Studies included a section of eleven survey items that relate to personal opinions of residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of any community and society.** The issues studied ranged from healthcare funding, to social security, to the role of government, to Presidential approval, to gun control and rights, to abortion, to same-sex relationships as well as other issues/topics that are typically commonly discussed and debated in our society. The goal was to learn what the overall predominate opinions are of the Lewis County adult community. No political stance or objective was or will be taken, of course, by the independent and unbiased researchers at the *Center for Community Studies*. The results are summarized in the following table, with very interesting themes of those which are typically considered as conservative stances being dominant among county adult residents at times, while those which are typically considered as more moderate or somewhat liberal stances being dominant among county adult residents at other times. In Section 3.4 of this report a thorough data analytics exercise, deeper-diving into relative dominance of most commonly held personal opinions, key drivers of opinion, and inter-correlations between opinions/issues is presented. (Tables 22-35)

	Statement "A" (% Agree)		Statement "B" (% Agree)	
Supreme Court Appointments	Should reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.	11%	Should be neutral and not reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.	84%
Social Security Funding	Social security should be privatized.	20%	Social security should be mostly left alone.	74%
Responsibility for Healthcare	Societal responsibility and government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people.	59%	Individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.	26%
Gun Control and Rights	The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act.	61%	Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.	33%
Same-sex Relationships	Wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.	30%	Perfectly all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.	63%
Climate Change	Climate change is pretty much exaggerated speculation.	34%	Climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.	59%
Abortion	Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right.	60%	Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.	32%
Presidential Approval	Overall I think President Trump is good for our country.	61%	Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country.	31%
Federal Income Tax Cuts	Only significantly benefited the very rich US residents.	52%	Significantly benefited all US residents.	32%
MeToo! Movement	Out of hand and greatly exaggerates some bad experiences of some women.	34%	Long overdue and is finally opening up peoples' eyes to the inappropriate behavior that women have endured for years.	48%
Globalism vs. Nationalism	The US needs to maintain its strong leadership role in the world political and economic order.	38%	The US needs to refocus its attention on our own people and problems and let the rest of the world take care of itself.	51%

Section 2.1 – Quality of Life in Lewis County (Tables 8-21)

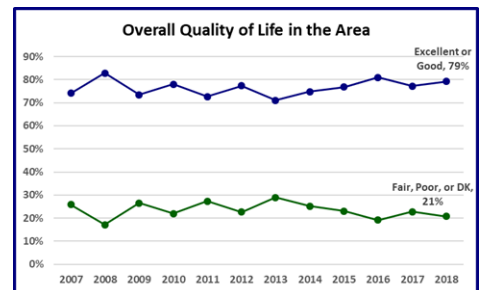
Summary of 2018 Quality-of-Life Indicators Results:

- In an attempt to gauge the current satisfaction with the quality of life in Lewis County, participants were provided a list of **11 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 2018. The indicators whose results are in **green** shaded cells show significant recent improvement between 2017 and 2018 (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 2017 and 2018 (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 2017 and 2018. (Tables 8-9)

Table 5 – Summary of Quality of Life Indicators (2018 Results sorted by “Excellent + Good”)

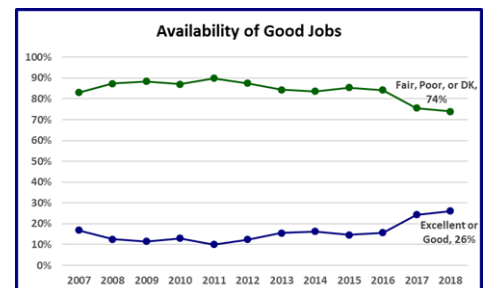
Quality of Life Indicator:	% “Excellent” + % “Good” (2017 result in parentheses)	% “Excellent” (2017 result in parentheses)	% “Poor” (2017 result in parentheses)
1. Quality of the environment	88.4% (85.1%)	27.2% (33.0%)	2.1% (1.6%)
2. The overall quality of life in the area	79.2% (77.2%)	19.0% (22.9%)	3.3% (5.5%)
3. Quality of K-12 education	78.7% (80.2%)	27.1% (31.4%)	6.0% (3.2%)
4. Health care quality	61.0% (70.4%)	10.9% (16.5%)	10.9% (6.6%)
5. Availability of housing	54.0% (60.8%)	9.0% (7.9%)	8.5% (9.9%)
6. Access to higher education	46.4% (47.0%)	6.1% (11.3%)	24.0% (21.7%)
7. The overall state of the local economy	44.9% (36.0%)	2.3% (5.4%)	20.0% (20.1%)
8. County government	43.6% (44.6%)	6.3% (3.1%)	13.7% (10.6%)
9. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	31.1% (41.0%)	4.3% (3.0%)	29.2% (12.8%)
10. Availability of good jobs	26.1% (24.4%)	1.0% (2.1%)	32.2% (34.2%)
11. Real estate taxes	24.2% (28.4%)	1.7% (3.3%)	31.0% (23.8%)

- Most Lewis County adult residents **continue to view the overall quality of life in the region as very positive**, 79% of the surveyed residents in 2018 report that the overall quality of life in the area is “Excellent or Good” (was 77% in 2017, 81% in 2016, 77% in 2015, 75% in 2014), while only 3% currently believe the overall quality of life in the area is “Poor”. (Tables 8, 9, 10, and 21)



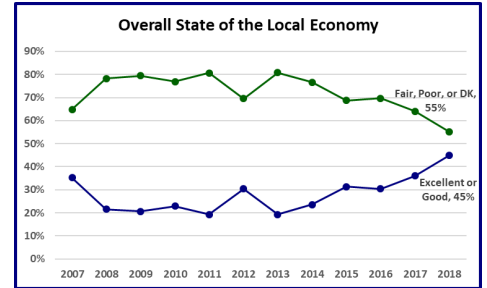
3. Availability of Good Jobs

“Availability of Good Jobs” continues to be one of the most negatively-perceived community characteristic from the 11 indicators measured among adult residents of Lewis County in 2018; however, in the first 10 years of completing this study the most common response always was “Poor” while in 2017 and 2018 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”, and again in 2018 the most common response with 40% 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 2018 all-time low rate of 32%; while at the same time “Excellent or Good” has reached an all-time high in the county of 26% in 2018 (was only 10% in 2011). (Table 17)



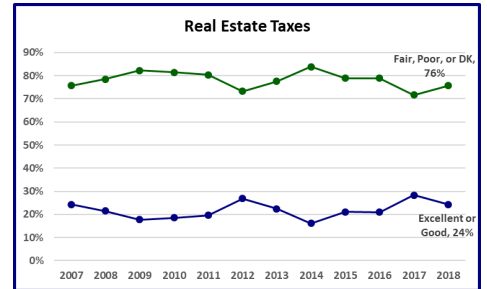
4. Overall State of the Local Economy

Satisfaction with the “Overall State of the Local Economy” in Lewis County in 2018 is at the highest level ever measured. Very significant improvement has been found between 2013-2018, The 2018 “Poor” rate of 20% now is the lowest found between 2008-2018 (was only 19% in 2007), and the rate of “Excellent or Good” has now reached the all-time high of 45% (more than double earlier rates that have been as low as 19% in 2013). (Table 19)



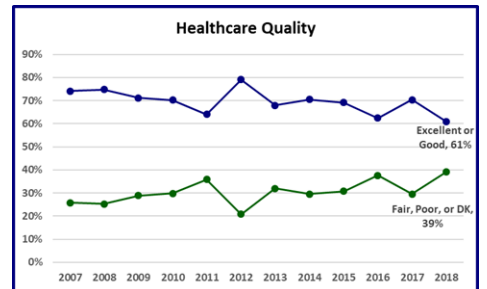
5. Real Estate Taxes

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 have improved over the past four years. In 2018 the rate of responding “Poor” is only 31% and the rate of responding “Excellent or Good” is 24% (increased from that low of 16% in 2014). (Table 16)



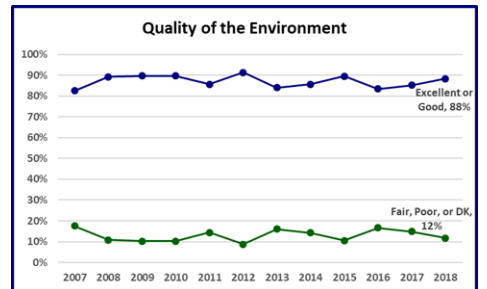
6. Healthcare Quality

Residents of Lewis County continue to report quite high satisfaction levels with “Quality of Healthcare” in the county. Satisfaction with *quality* has remained relatively stable over the twelve years of study with the current 2018 rate of 61% responding “Excellent or Good” (while only 11% respond “Poor”). However, it should be noted that while the overall assessment of quality of healthcare remains more positive than negative, the 2018 results are the most negative ever measured (11% “Excellent” is lowest ever measured, while 11% “Poor” is highest ever measured). (Table 12)



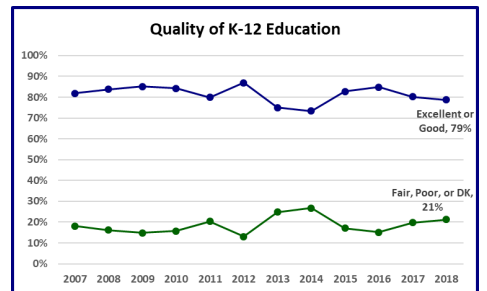
7. Quality of the Environment

The environment in Lewis County continues to be perceived very positively by residents. In 2018, as in every other year of study, this indicator is one of the two most positively rated community characteristics among the characteristics studied. A large majority of participants (88%) rate “Quality of the Environment” as “Excellent or Good” (with 27% rating as “Excellent”). This “Excellent or Good” rate has varied between 83% to 91% in all twelve studied years, while only 2% of participants currently (in 2018) rate the quality of the environment as “Poor” (was also 2% in 2017). This very positive perception is uniformly shared across all demographic subgroups studied. (Table 14)



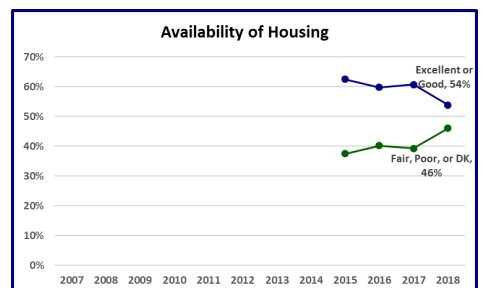
8. Quality of K-12 Education

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 2018 this rate is 79%. The current rate of indicating that the “Quality of K-12 Education” community characteristic is “Poor” is only 6%, however, this is the highest “Poor” rate ever measured. (Table 18)



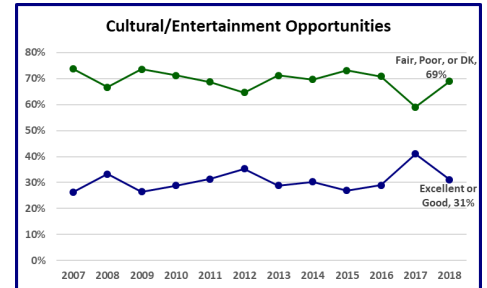
9. Availability of Housing

“Availability of Housing” in Lewis County has been studied for the past four years, and perceptions tend to be positive, with 54% of participants responding “Excellent or Good” in 2018, while only 9% rate as “Poor”. However, the rate of “Excellent or Good” has dropped significantly from 63% to 54% over the past four years. (Table 20)



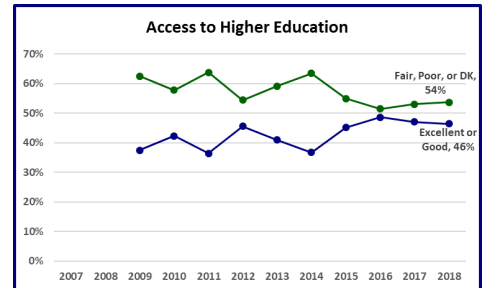
10. Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities

Residents of Lewis County continue to report low satisfaction with “Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities” in the county, with this indicator in 2018 the 9th most positive rated characteristic among the 11 indicators that are tracked. In 2018, 31% rate this quality-of-life indicator as “Excellent or Good” (was 41% in 2017), while “Poor” in 2018 is at a rate of 29%, which is tied as the all-time high rate of responding “Poor” and significantly increased from 13% found in 2017. (Table 11)



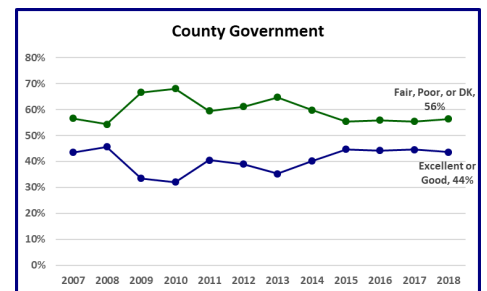
11. Access to Higher Education

“Access to Higher Education” as a community indicator has been measured since 2009 in Lewis County. For the past four years, 2015-2018, residents have been more positive than measured previously about these opportunities. In 2014 it was found that only 37% rated this indicator as “Excellent or Good”, (with 32% rating it as “Poor”), in 2018 these perceptions have improved to 46% rating this indicator as “Excellent or Good”, (with only 24% rating it as “Poor”). The results in 2018 are very similar to that which was found in 2015-2017 in Lewis County. However, Lewis County Satisfaction (46%) lags well below each of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties (rates of 74% and 75%, respectively, responding “Excellent or Good” in these counties). (Table 13)



12. 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 2018 (73%) 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, 75% in 2016, and 78% in 2017). Note, however, that “Good” has been the most common response in all five of 2014-2018, while in 2009-2013 the most common response was “Fair”. (Table 15)



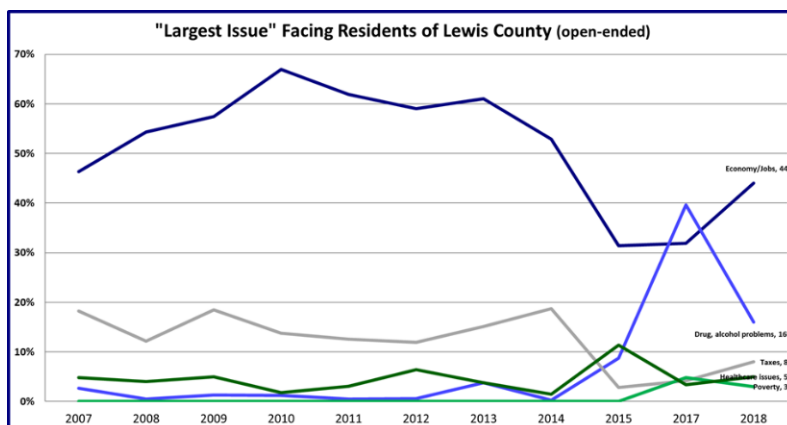
Section 2.2 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities*

(Tables 22-35)

13. For the first time in 12 years of surveying quality-of-life and local governance issues in Lewis County, **the Center for Community Studies included a section of eleven survey items that relate to personal opinions of residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of any community and society.** The issues studied ranged from healthcare funding, to social security, to the role of government, to Presidential approval, to gun control and rights, to abortion, to same-sex relationships, as well as other issues/topics that are typically commonly discussed and debated in our society. The goal was to learn what the overall predominate opinions are of the Lewis County adult community. No political stance or objective was or will be taken, of course, by the independent and unbiased researchers at the *Center for Community Studies*. The question phrasing is detailed in the exact format used in the telephone interviews later in Section 3.4 of this report. The results are summarized in the table on the following page, with very interesting themes of what is normally considered as conservative stances being dominant among county adult residents at times, while what is normally considered as moderate or somewhat liberal stances being dominant among county adult residents at other times. In Section 3.4 a thorough data analytics exercise, deeper-diving into relative dominance of most commonly held personal opinions, key drivers of opinion, and inter-correlations between opinions/issues is presented. (Tables 22-35)

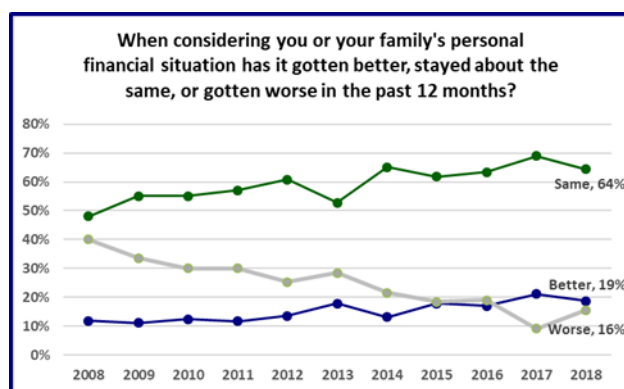
	Statement "A"	% Agree "A"		Statement "B"	% Agree "B"	Difference in %	Ratio (A:B or B:A)
Supreme Court Appointments	Should reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.	11%		Should be neutral and not reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.	84%	73%	7.3
Social Security Funding	Social security should be privatized.	20%		Social security should be mostly left alone.	74%	54%	3.6
Responsibility for Healthcare	Societal responsibility and government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people.	59%		Individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.	26%	33%	2.3
Gun Control and Rights	The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act.	61%		Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.	33%	28%	1.8
Same-sex Relationships	Wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.	30%		Perfectly all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.	63%	33%	2.1
Climate Change	Climate change is pretty much exaggerated speculation.	34%		Climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.	59%	25%	1.7
Abortion	Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right.	60%		Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.	32%	28%	1.9
Presidential Approval	Overall I think President Trump is good for our country.	61%		Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country.	31%	30%	2.0
Federal Income Tax Cuts	Only significantly benefited the very rich US residents.	52%		Significantly benefited all US residents.	32%	20%	1.6
MeToo! Movement	Out of hand and greatly exaggerates some bad experiences of some women.	34%		Long overdue and is finally opening up peoples' eyes to the inappropriate behavior that women have endured for years.	48%	14%	1.4
Globalism vs. Nationalism	The US needs to maintain its strong leadership role in the world political and economic order.	38%		The US needs to refocus its attention on our own people and problems and let the rest of the world take care of itself.	51%	13%	1.4

14. For eleven of the twelve years of surveying in Lewis County (only exception being 2016) the question **“What is the single largest issue facing residents of Lewis County right now?”** has been included in this Annual Survey. 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 11 community indicators, or potentially strongly agreed with one of the 11 personal opinion statements, or potentially a “largest issue” does not happen to be included in the earlier survey script. There has been a notable change in sentiment regarding the largest local issue in the past year. **“Economy/Jobs”** increased significantly between 2017-2018 from 32% to 44% (but was as high as 67% in 2010); while **“Drug/Alcohol Problems”** has decreased from 40% in 2017 to the current 16% (was as low as 0% as recently as 2014). (Table 35)



Section 2.3 – Personal Financial and Employment Situation (Tables 36-42)

15. In 2017, for the first time residents of Lewis County were more likely to indicate that their **families' personal financial situations had gotten better over the past 12 months** than they are to indicate that it had gotten worse (21% versus 9%, respectively in 2017), and for the second time ever, in 2018 this better-larger-than-worse scenario occurred – with 2018 rates of 19% “gotten better”, and only 16% “gotten worse”. As a comparison, in 2008 the rates were – 12% “gotten better”, and a huge 40% “gotten worse”. A dramatic positive trend in families' financial situations has occurred in the county since 2013. (Table 36)



16. Adults in Lewis County most commonly (73%) report that **they expect to spend about the same this year on tourism activities and entertainment as they did last year**, with about one-in-ten (10%) reporting that they plan to spend more. Results have remained very consistent between 2017 and 2018 (2017: “Same”=74%, “More”=10%). (Table 37)
17. To better understand digital access in Lewis County, **Internet access at home** and the **quality of that Internet access**, have been recorded in each of 2015, 2016, and 2018. Access to the Internet at home (not including via cellular phone data) has remained quite constant with approximately 80% having Internet access, and satisfaction with the quality of access is more positive than negative (56% “Excellent or Good” in 2018, while only 26% “Poor”), however, the rate of reporting the quality as “Poor” has increased from 16% in 2015 to the current rate of 26%. (Tables 38-39)
18. The **employment status and occupation** of Lewis County residents has been studied in each of 2008 through 2018 with results remaining quite consistent, with the following two exceptions: the percentage of participants who report to be retired has increased from 21% in 2007 to 33% in 2018, and “blue-collar employment” has decreased from 25% in 2014 to a current rate of 8%. Among the currently employed adults in Lewis County, approximately one-in-four (27%) has **an occupation that involves working remotely from home** (13% “entirely”, and 14% “partly”). About one-in-three of the employed adults (32%) indicates that their **employer allows working remotely from home**. These 2018 results have established an initial baseline against which future surveying will track employment trends in the county. (Tables 40-42)

Section 2.4 – Information Access in Lewis County (Tables 43-44)

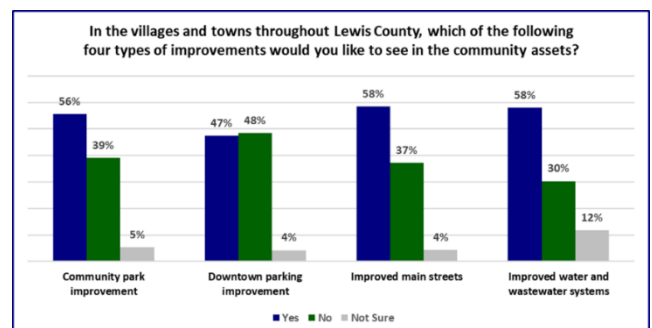
19. To assist local agencies that may be interested in how to best publicize events, in each of 2016 and 2018, the following question was asked to Lewis County residents: **“Could you tell me your primary source of information about local events?”** In 2018, the Internet by a wide margin is the most common source cited (with 38%, significantly increased from 22% in 2016), followed by television (18%), radio (16%), word of mouth (16%), and printed newspaper (11%, the survey question responses specified that these printed newspapers could be any of daily, weekly, monthly, etc.). Note that no further attempt was made to identify which specific websites or television stations or printed newspapers were the sources. (Table 43)
20. To better understand information access among Lewis County adult residents, in each of 2016 and 2018, the following question was asked: **“Could you tell me your primary source of information about local news?”** In 2018, television and the Internet are the most common sources cited (with 34% and 31%, respectively, a significant increase in citing the Internet from 24% in 2016), followed by radio (18%), and printed newspaper (9%, survey question responses specified that these printed newspapers could be any of daily, weekly, monthly, etc.). Note that no further attempt was made to identify which specific websites or television stations or printed newspapers were the sources. (Table 44)

Section 2.5 – Local Government and Services – *Public Transportation* (Tables 45-48)

21. A series of awareness and opinion items regarding **Lewis County Public Transportation** was included in the 2018 survey script. Approximately five-in-six adults (82%) have heard of Lewis County Public Transportation, about one-in-nine adults (11%) in the county know someone who is unemployed due to lack of transportation, and about 9% know someone who lacks transportation necessary to access educational opportunities. When asked if one would spend \$25 monthly for an unlimited bus pass throughout all of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida Counties, close to one-half of participants (43%) responded “Yes”. (Tables 45-48)

Section 2.6 – Local Government and Services – *Community Development* (Tables 49-55)

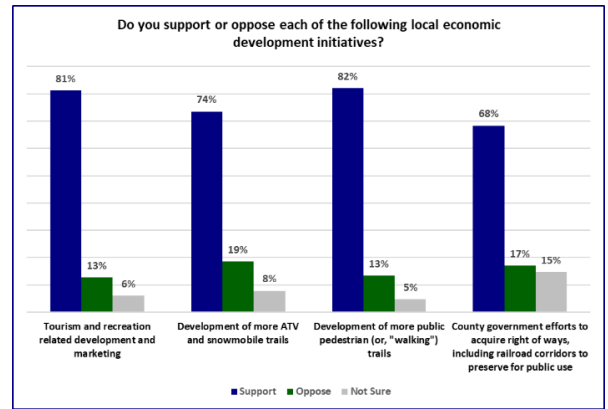
22. Four **types of community development of assets were studied in Lewis County** for the first time in 2018. When individuals were asked individually whether or not they support these four developments, the results are summarized in the graph to the right. To determine which community asset has the largest level of support, a forced-choice follow-up question was posed and by a wide margin, **“improved water and wastewater systems” has the largest public support as the most important community asset to improve in the future** (45% cited this as the most important). (Tables 49-54)



23. When asked whether one believes that **local governments are doing enough to improve their own infrastructures**, residents are more likely to respond “Yes” (51%) than “No” (38%). (Table 55)

Section 2.7 – Local Government and Services – *Economic Development* (Tables 56-65)

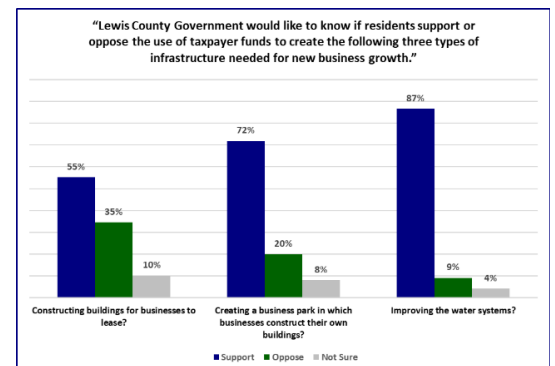
24. Four **types of potential economic development initiatives were studied in Lewis County** for the first time in 2018. When individuals were asked individually whether or not they support these four developments initiatives, the results are summarized in the graph to the right. There is strong majority support evident for each of these initiatives. (Tables 56-60)



25. To obtain public input for future decisions regarding the Climax building in Lowville, the Lewis County IDA asked the *Center for Community Studies* to include the following survey question: **"Lewis County Industrial Development Agency will soon own the Climax building in Lowville which is to be used to promote new business growth. How do you believe the Climax building could best be used – warehousing, a food processing center, split into small sections for multiple businesses to use, or some other use?"** By a wide margin, "split into smaller sections" is the most supported option, as shown in the table to the right. (Table 61)

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Warehousing	33	8.8%
Food processing center	56	15.9%
Split into small sections	214	61.1%
Anything is better than nothing	10	2.8%
College Extension	5	0.8%
County should not be involved in building	6	1.8%
Youth/Recreation	7	2.1%
Manufacturing/Industry	12	2.7%
Whatever brings most jobs	12	1.7%
Other	11	2.3%
Totals	366	100.0%

26. Three possible **uses of taxpayer funds to create types of infrastructure needed for new business growth in Lewis County** were studied for the first time in 2018. When individuals were asked individually whether or not they support these four developments initiatives, the results are summarized in the graph to the right. There is very strong support evident for improving water systems, and Lewis County residents clearly prefer that new businesses construct their own buildings more than having the County construct and lease buildings to new businesses. (Tables 62-65)

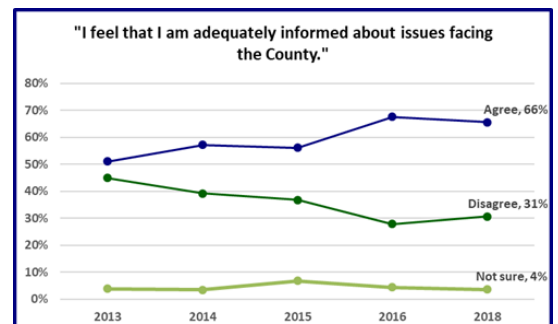


Section 2.8 – Local Government and Services – *Appointment vs. Election* (Tables 66-67)

27. Lewis County residents are far more likely to support "public election" than "government appointment" for two studied local government positions. When asked: **Would you support or oppose a change from an elected County Treasurer to a position as treasurer that is appointed by County Government?**, residents are far more likely to respond "Elected" (57%) than "Change to appointed" (29%). When asked: **Would you support or oppose a change from an elected Town Highway Superintendent to a position that is appointed by Town Government?**, similarly, residents are far more likely to respond "Elected" (60%) than "Change to appointed" (30%). (Tables 66-67)

Section 2.9 – Local Government and Services – *Information Dissemination* (Table 68)

28. By a large margin in 2018 Lewis County residents tend to **agree that they are adequately informed about issues facing the County** – 66% agree with the statement that they are adequately informed (was only 51% in 2013), while currently only 31% disagree (was 45% in 2013). These changes in level of agreement represent a significant improvement in recent years. (Table 68)



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 2018 Lewis County county-wide results** for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the unweighted sample frequency (count) and weighted sample proportion for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the weighted 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 two of the twelve years 2007-2018. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs. *Statistically significant* trends may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.
- (3) A **Northern New York 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 2018. 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 **2018 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. *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 (2007-2018) (Tables 8-9)
- Section 3.2 – Quality of Life Issues – Summary of 2018 Results (Table 10)
- Section 3.3 – Detailed Analysis of Individual Quality-of-Life Indicators (Tables 11-21)
- Section 3.4 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities* (Tables 22-35)
- Section 3.5 – Personal Financial and Employment Situation (Tables 36-42)
- Section 3.6 – Information Access in Lewis County (Tables 43-44)
- Section 3.7 – Local Government and Services – *Public Transportation* (Tables 45-48)
- Section 3.8 – Local Government and Services – *Community Development* (Tables 49-55)
- Section 3.9 – Local Government and Services – *Economic Development* (Tables 56-65)
- Section 3.10 – Local Government and Services – *Appointment vs. Election* (Tables 66-67)
- Section 3.11 – Local Government and Services – *Information Dissemination* (Table 68)

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the twelve years of the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following Table 6. 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=575 in Jefferson County in April 2018, and n=466 in St. Lawrence County in July 2018.

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

Year of Study:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Sample Size (# interviews completed)	409	393	404	400	409	421	381	328	396	398	447	426

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, and income, and at times, political ideology) 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 and reflect 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 2018

Demographic Characteristic:	Number of Participants Sampled (unweighted)	Approximate Margin of Error (when analyzing only this subgroup)
Gender:		
Male	n=146	±6.5%
Female	n=280	±4.7%
Annual Household Income:		
Less than \$25,000	n=51	±11.0%
\$25,001-\$50,000	n=98	±7.9%
\$50,001-\$75,000	n=95	±8.0%
\$75,001-\$100,000	n=59	±10.2%
More than \$100,000	n=49	±11.2%
Age:		
18-29 years of age	n=20	±17.5%
30-49 years of age	n=95	±8.0%
50-69 years of age	n=190	±5.7%
70 years of age or older	n=121	±7.1%
Education Level:		
High school graduate (or less)	n=151	±6.4%
Some college (less than 4-year degree)	n=168	±6.0%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	n=107	±7.6%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	n=146	±6.5%
Neither	n=220	±5.3%
Liberal	n=46	±11.5%

“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 2018 community study is that 15.6% of the participants responded with *gotten worse* (reported later in Table 36). So what does this 15.6% 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?)

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 (2007-2018)

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 twelve 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 twelve 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 2007-2018 – % Indicating “Excellent or Good”

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	27	34	26	29	31	35	29	30	27	29	41	31
2. Health care quality	74	75	71	70	64	79	68	71	69	63	70	61
3. Access to Higher Education	–	–	38	42	36	46	41	37	45	49	47	46
4. Quality of the environment	83	89	90	90	86	91	84	86	90	83	85	88
5. County government	43	46	33	32	41	39	35	40	45	44	45	44
6. Real estate taxes	25	22	18	19	20	27	22	16	21	21	28	24
7. Availability of good jobs	17	13	11	13	10	13	16	16	15	16	24	26
8. Quality of k-12 education	82	84	85	84	80	87	75	73	83	85	80	79
9. The overall state of the local economy	35	21	21	23	19	30	19	24	31	30	36	45
10. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	60	61	54
11. The overall quality of life in the area	74	82	73	78	73	77	71	75	77	81	77	79

(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 2007-2018 – % Indicating “Poor”

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	26	24	28	25	23	22	23	30	29	24	13	29
2. Health care quality	4	7	8	7	11	6	8	10	6	8	7	11
3. Access to Higher Education	–	–	31	27	37	25	28	32	25	21	22	24
4. Quality of the environment	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	2
5. County government	13	15	24	18	15	17	20	19	20	13	11	14
6. Real estate taxes	33	36	42	41	37	34	38	40	33	35	24	31
7. Availability of good jobs	41	45	56	55	57	44	53	53	48	43	34	32
8. Quality of k-12 education	3	1	2	1	4	1	5	3	5	3	3	6
9. The overall state of the local economy	19	34	44	41	43	30	30	26	29	24	20	20
10. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	10	9
11. The overall quality of life in the area	5	4	6	3	7	3	4	8	2	2	6	3

(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 2018 Results

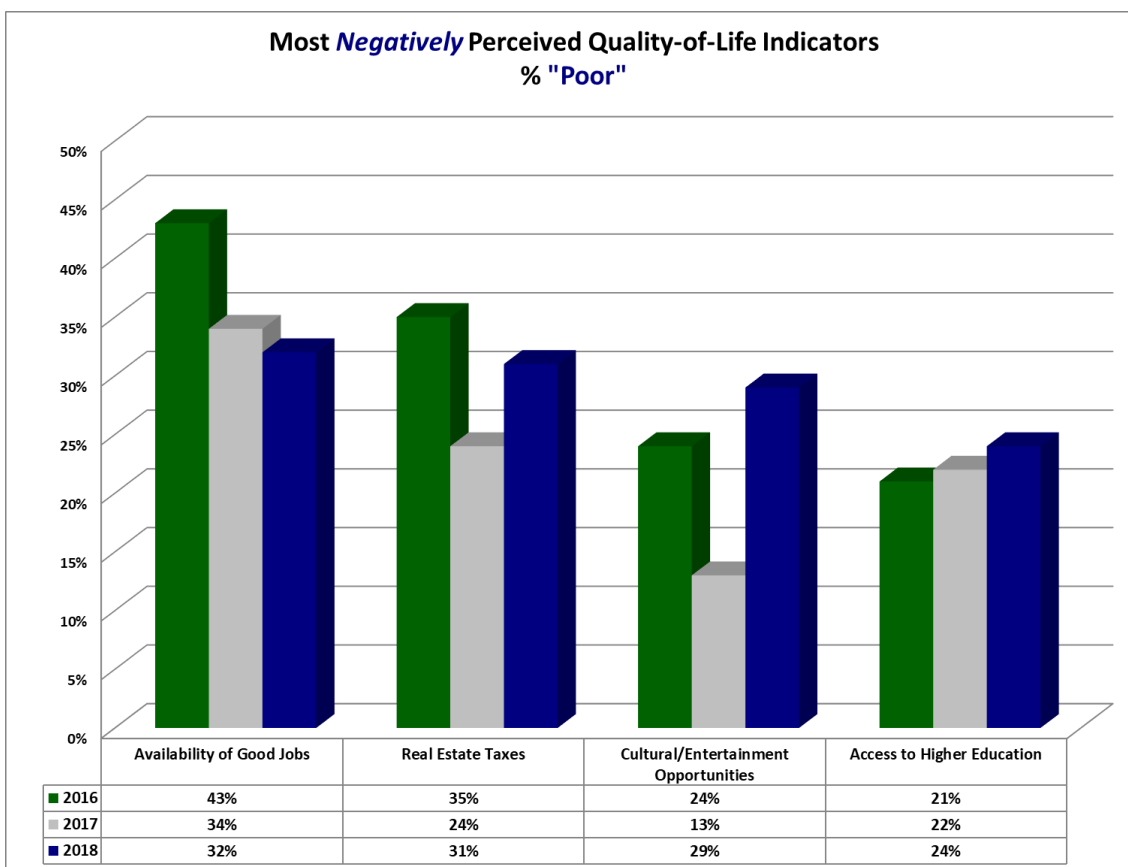
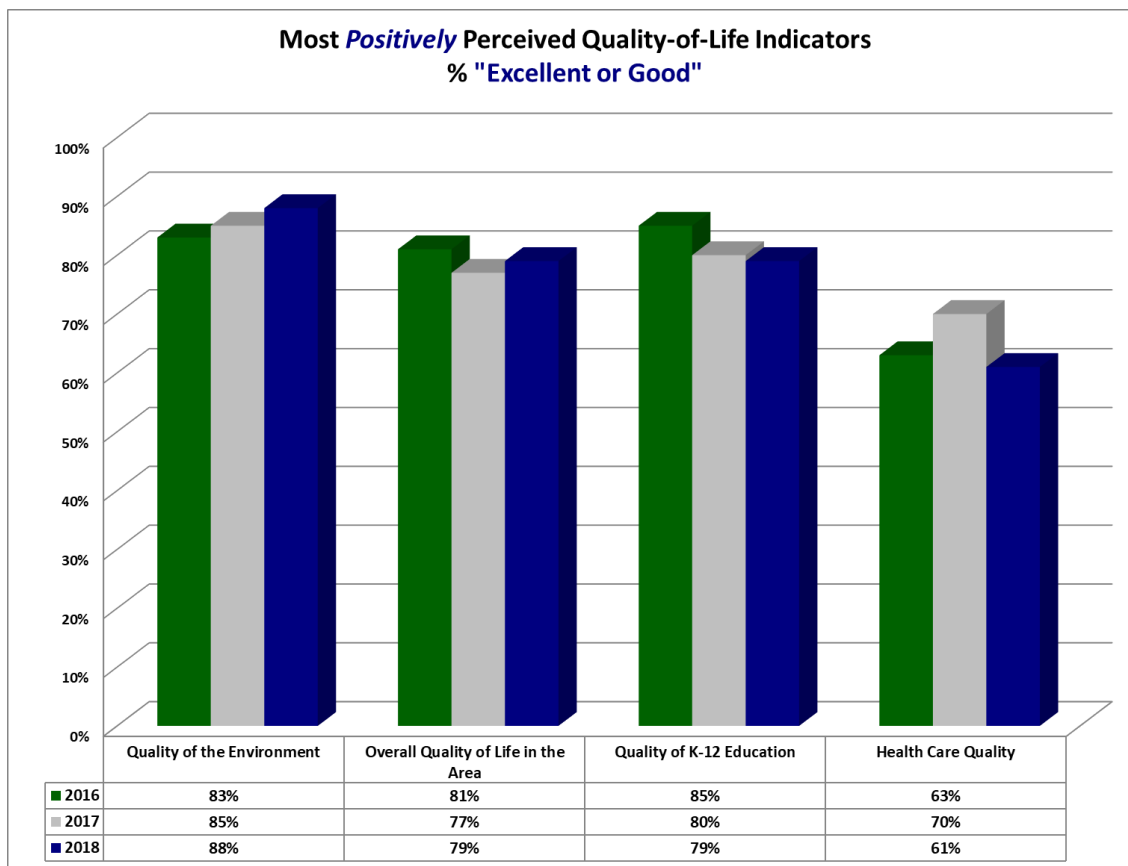
Table 10 shows the detailed results for all eleven quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2018. The larger font, dark-gray-shaded, and bolded number in each row is the *largest* result found for each survey question, providing an easy method to determine whether a quality-of-life indicator is most commonly perceived currently as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Table 10 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in Lewis County – Year 2018

(Dark Gray and Bolded 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	4.3%	26.8%	36.4%	29.2%	3.4%
2. Health care quality	10.9%	50.1%	26.7%	10.9%	1.5%
3. Access to Higher Education	6.1%	40.3%	26.4%	24.0%	3.2%
4. Quality of the environment	27.2%	61.1%	9.5%	2.1%	0.1%
5. County government	6.3%	37.3%	35.7%	13.7%	7.0%
6. Real estate taxes	1.7%	22.6%	37.1%	31.0%	7.6%
7. Availability of good jobs	1.0%	25.1%	39.5%	32.2%	2.3%
8. Quality of k-12 education	27.1%	51.6%	10.4%	6.0%	4.9%
9. The overall state of the local economy	2.3%	42.6%	34.3%	20.0%	0.9%
10. Availability of housing	9.0%	44.9%	31.9%	8.5%	5.7%
11. The overall quality of life in the area	19.0%	60.2%	17.5%	3.3%	0.0%

The following two graphs highlight the most positively and most negatively perceived of the eleven studied quality-of-life indicators in 2018, with 2016 and 2017 results also shown for a recent trend comparison.



Section 3.3 – Detailed Analysis of Individual Quality of Life Indicators

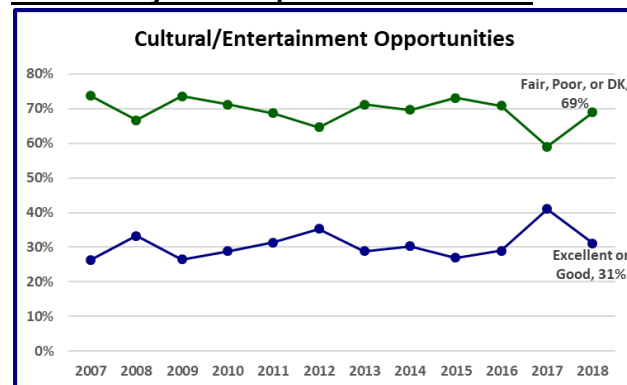
Tables 11-21, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results for the 11 investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these 11 tables, the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question in 2018. A trend analysis is completed for each of the quality-of-life indicators, comparing to results from the first eleven years of study in the county. Results for similar studies completed in 2018 in each of 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 using the 2018 Lewis County data. 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

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cultural/entertainment opportunities	Excellent	18	4.3%
	Good	101	26.8%
	Fair	174	36.4%
	Poor	118	29.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	15	3.4%
Totals		426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

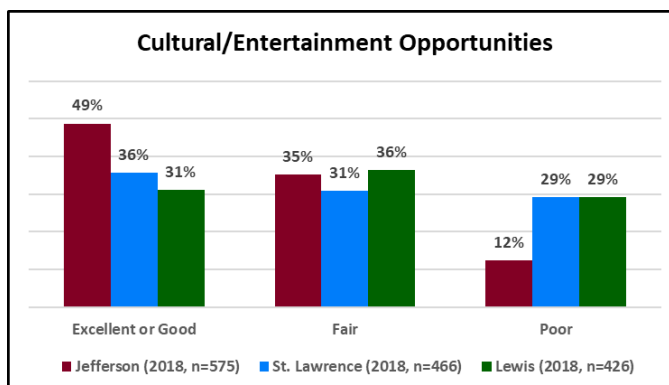


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%	2.6%	3.6%	3.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%	4.3%
Good	21.6%	27.8%	22.1%	26.3%	27.7%	31.6%	26.5%	27.0%	24.3%	25.8%	38.0%	26.8%
Fair	45.8%	39.7%	43.4%	42.8%	40.6%	41.9%	45.8%	37.8%	43.0%	43.3%	43.9%	36.4%
Poor	26.0%	24.4%	27.6%	25.3%	22.9%	22.3%	23.3%	29.6%	28.7%	24.4%	12.8%	29.2%
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%	3.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	7.9%	8.6%	4.3%
Good	40.8%	27.1%	26.8%
"Excellent/Good"	48.7% _a	35.7% _b	31.1% _b
Fair	35.2% _a	30.8% _a	36.4% _a
Poor	12.4% _a	29.2% _b	29.2% _b
Don't Know	3.7% _a	4.3% _a	3.4% _a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	6.3% _a	2.2% _b	2.4% _a	8.9% _a	2.7% _a	2.2% _a	0.7% _a
Good	28.0% _a	25.6% _a	37.9% _a	27.5% _{a,b}	15.6% _b	29.6% _{a,b}	14.7% _{a,b}
Fair	33.0% _a	39.8% _a	21.4% _a	36.9% _{a,b}	41.7% _{a,b}	46.3% _{a,b}	50.1% _b
Poor	28.8% _a	29.5% _a	37.3% _a	21.3% _a	39.5% _a	21.9% _a	34.5% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.0% _a	2.8% _a	0.9% _a	5.4% _a	0.5% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

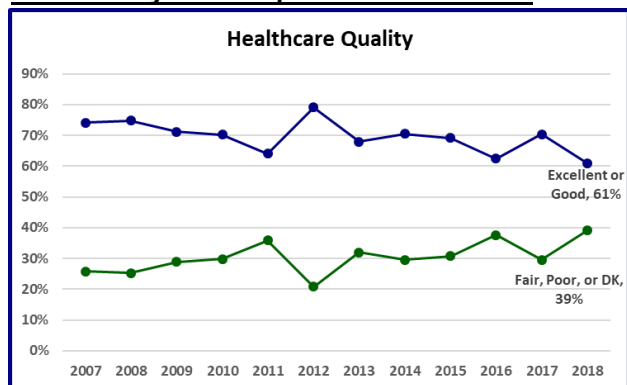
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	6.2% _a	2.7% _a	3.0% _a	8.1% _a	2.6% _a	8.8% _b	1.8% _{a,b}
Good	48.3% _a	19.3% _b	18.7% _b	34.4% _{a,b}	32.2% _a	17.5% _b	24.5% _{a,b}
Fair	17.1% _a	51.0% _b	36.9% _{b,c}	27.8% _{a,c}	30.5% _a	44.6% _b	42.7% _{a,b}
Poor	28.4% _a	26.3% _a	36.4% _a	20.4% _a	29.8% _a	27.6% _a	29.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.8% _a	5.1% _{a,b}	9.3% _b	4.9% _a	1.6% _a	1.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12 – Healthcare Quality

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Health care quality	Excellent	57	10.9%
	Good	218	50.1%
	Fair	108	26.7%
	Poor	38	10.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5	1.5%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

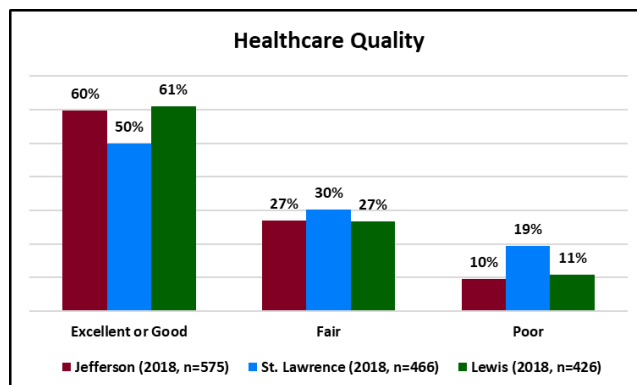


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	23.7%	22.5%	18.8%	19.7%	18.9%	17.2%	20.2%	13.3%	17.9%	16.0%	16.5%	10.9%
Good	50.4%	52.3%	52.3%	50.5%	45.2%	61.9%	47.7%	57.2%	51.3%	46.5%	53.9%	50.1%
Fair	19.9%	14.6%	19.0%	22.0%	22.5%	14.9%	22.4%	19.8%	22.6%	29.1%	22.0%	26.7%
Poor	4.4%	6.8%	7.6%	6.6%	10.5%	5.8%	7.7%	9.6%	6.1%	7.6%	6.6%	10.9%
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%	1.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	13.4%	12.5%	10.9%
Good	46.3%	37.4%	50.1%
"Excellent/Good"	59.7% ^a	49.9% ^b	61.0% ^a
Fair	26.9% ^a	30.3% ^a	26.7% ^a
Poor	9.6% ^a	19.4% ^b	10.9% ^a
Don't Know	3.9% ^a	0.4% ^b	1.5% ^{a,b}
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	13.8% ^a	7.8% ^b	17.9% ^a	13.8% ^a	4.7% ^a	4.4% ^a	9.5% ^a
Good	50.0% ^a	50.2% ^a	50.2% ^a	52.6% ^a	43.4% ^a	52.0% ^a	70.8% ^a
Fair	23.0% ^a	30.4% ^a	28.7% ^a	23.3% ^a	35.5% ^a	28.7% ^a	13.0% ^a
Poor	10.2% ^a	11.6% ^a	3.2% ^a	7.0% ^a	15.5% ^a	13.3% ^a	6.7% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.9% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	3.3% ^a	0.9% ^a	1.6% ^a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

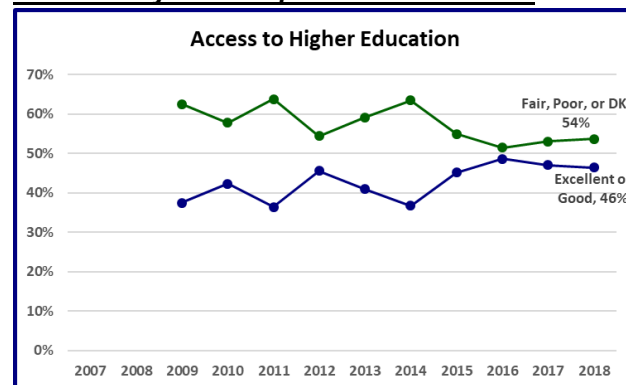
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	12.4% ^{a,b}	5.4% ^a	8.8% ^a	24.7% ^b	11.1% ^a	11.2% ^a	9.2% ^a
Good	49.5% ^a	46.4% ^a	54.1% ^a	49.8% ^a	51.0% ^a	50.1% ^a	46.9% ^a
Fair	31.3% ^a	29.4% ^a	23.5% ^a	22.3% ^a	26.2% ^a	21.8% ^a	37.2% ^a
Poor	6.8% ^{a,b}	17.4% ^a	10.5% ^{a,b}	3.2% ^b	10.5% ^a	14.1% ^a	6.7% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	1.4% ^a	3.1% ^a	0.0%	1.2% ^a	2.8% ^a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 13 – Access to Higher Education

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	32	6.1%
	Good	154	40.3%
	Fair	135	26.4%
	Poor	93	24.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11	3.2%
	Totals	425	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

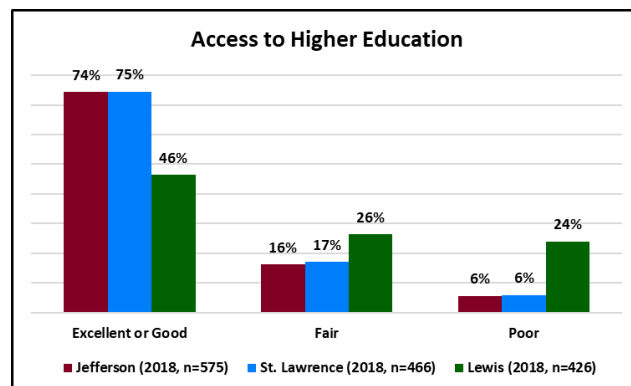


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	--	--	7.6%	8.9%	5.7%	12.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	9.0%	11.3%	6.1%
Good	--	--	29.8%	33.4%	30.7%	32.7%	33.0%	29.0%	38.1%	39.6%	35.7%	40.3%
Fair	--	--	26.9%	27.7%	21.3%	27.5%	28.2%	28.1%	28.3%	28.2%	27.4%	26.4%
Poor	--	--	31.1%	26.7%	37.1%	24.7%	27.6%	31.9%	24.7%	21.1%	21.7%	24.0%
Don't know	--	--	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.1%	3.9%	3.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	23.5%	28.8%	6.1%
Good	50.9%	45.7%	40.3%
"Excellent/Good"	74.4% ^a	74.5% ^a	46.4% ^b
Fair	16.3% ^a	17.2% ^a	26.4% ^b
Poor	5.7% ^a	6.0% ^a	24.0% ^b
Don't Know	3.6% ^a	2.3% ^a	3.2% ^a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	6.8% ^a	5.5% ^a	2.6% ^a	9.9% ^a	3.9% ^a	9.3% ^a	9.0% ^a
Good	42.2% ^a	38.3% ^a	49.2% ^a	42.5% ^a	38.0% ^a	38.2% ^a	29.5% ^a
Fair	19.9% ^a	33.0% ^b	30.0% ^a	23.4% ^a	33.8% ^a	33.9% ^a	23.2% ^a
Poor	26.1% ^a	21.9% ^a	16.4% ^a	23.6% ^a	24.2% ^a	17.0% ^a	36.4% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.0% ^a	1.3% ^b	1.8% ^a	0.7% ^a	0.0%	1.6% ^a	2.0% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

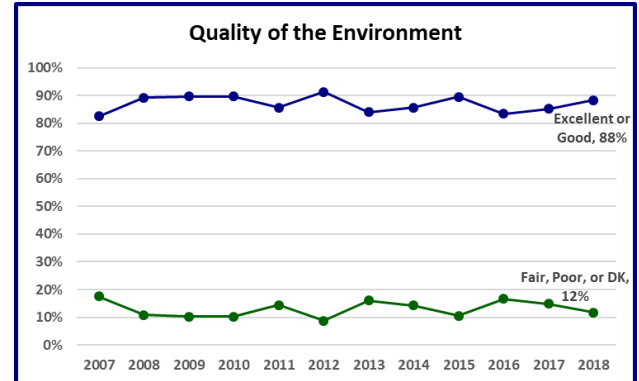
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	2.8% ^a	9.7% ^{a,b}	12.5% ^b	7.2% ^a	5.7% ^a	2.8% ^a
Good	45.7% ^a	43.0% ^a	31.1% ^a	48.2% ^a	47.7% ^a	33.2% ^b	25.9% ^b
Fair	33.1% ^a	23.4% ^a	25.4% ^a	26.6% ^a	20.5% ^a	31.0% ^{a,b}	39.5% ^b
Poor	21.2% ^{a,b}	27.6% ^a	28.8% ^a	9.8% ^b	19.9% ^a	28.9% ^a	30.1% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	3.2% ^a	5.1% ^a	2.9% ^a	4.6% ^a	1.2% ^a	1.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14 – Quality of the Environment

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of the environment	Excellent	124	27.2%
	Good	250	61.1%
	Fair	42	9.5%
	Poor	8	2.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1	0.1%
	Totals	425	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

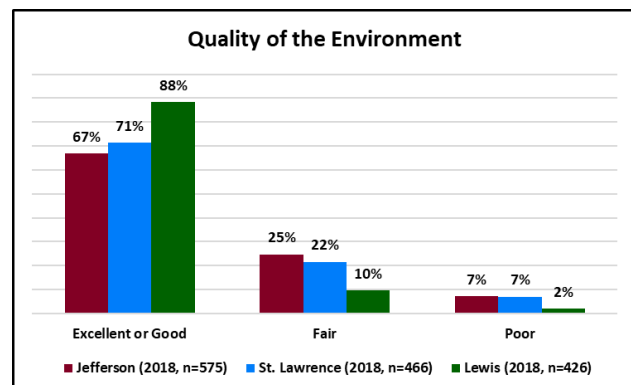


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	36.7%	38.8%	34.8%	34.3%	29.7%	36.5%	35.4%	37.3%	36.3%	31.8%	33.0%	27.2%
Good	45.8%	50.4%	54.9%	55.4%	55.9%	54.8%	48.6%	48.4%	53.2%	51.6%	52.1%	61.1%
Fair	14.6%	7.4%	9.0%	7.7%	11.8%	8.0%	13.6%	9.2%	8.9%	12.6%	13.2%	9.5%
Poor	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.8%	4.2%	0.9%	2.9%	1.6%	2.1%
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%	0.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	18.8%	21.0%	27.2%
Good	48.1%	50.5%	61.1%
"Excellent/Good"	66.9% a	71.4% a	88.4% b
Fair	24.7% a	21.6% a	9.5% b
Poor	7.2% a	7.0% a	2.1% b
Don't Know	1.2% a	0.0%	0.1% b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	33.8% a	20.5% b	11.9% a	29.0% a,b	30.0% a,b	36.3% b	33.3% a,b
Good	60.1% a	62.2% a	70.8% a	67.6% a	55.0% a	50.7% a	58.5% a
Fair	4.9% a	14.2% b	16.5% a	3.5% b	10.0% a,b	12.6% a,b	8.2% a,b
Poor	1.2% a	3.1% a	0.7% a	0.0%	5.0% a	0.0%	0.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.1% a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4% a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

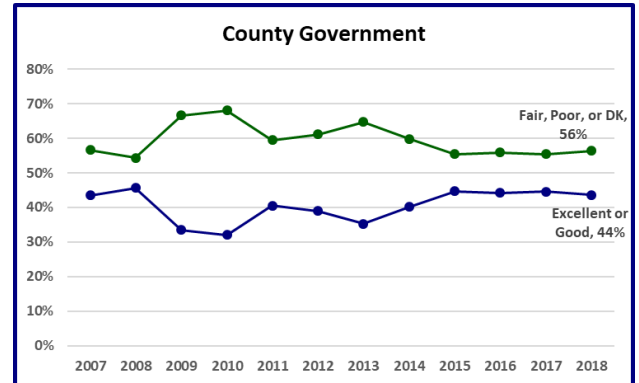
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	20.5% a	25.1% a	28.7% a	36.3% a	20.0% a	37.1% b	35.6% b
Good	77.8% a	57.9% b	58.1% b	54.5% b	65.5% a	56.3% a	53.9% a
Fair	1.1% a	15.2% b	9.5% a,b	7.5% a,b	11.5% a	5.5% a	9.5% a
Poor	0.6% a	1.7% a	3.7% a	1.3% a	3.0% a	1.1% a	0.6% a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% a	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15 – County Government

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County government	Excellent	18	6.3%
	Good	174	37.3%
	Fair	164	35.7%
	Poor	47	13.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	22	7.0%
	Totals	425	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

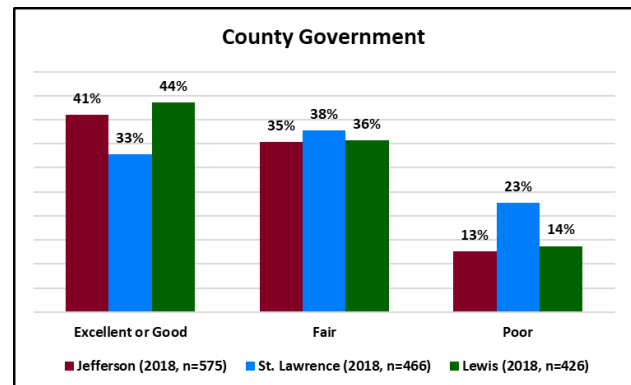


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	4.1%	3.1%	6.6%	1.7%	7.5%	4.2%	3.1%	6.3%
Good	40.3%	43.2%	30.2%	29.8%	36.4%	35.9%	28.7%	38.5%	37.2%	40.0%	41.5%	37.3%
Fair	38.3%	34.4%	38.1%	38.6%	39.9%	38.7%	36.0%	35.1%	31.5%	34.7%	36.9%	35.7%
Poor	13.3%	15.2%	24.4%	17.9%	15.4%	17.3%	20.0%	19.2%	19.5%	13.2%	10.6%	13.7%
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%	7.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	5.9%	2.4%	6.3%
Good	35.0%	30.4%	37.3%
"Excellent/Good"	41.0% ^a	32.8% ^b	43.6% ^a
Fair	35.3% ^a	37.8% ^a	35.7% ^a
Poor	12.6% ^a	22.7% ^b	13.7% ^a
Don't Know	11.1% ^a	6.8% ^b	7.0% ^{a,b}
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	9.8% ^a	2.7% ^b	14.5% ^a	6.3% ^a	7.4% ^a	1.5% ^a	5.5% ^a
Good	36.5% ^a	38.2% ^a	26.7% ^a	41.0% ^{a,b}	37.3% ^{a,b}	37.6% ^{a,b}	62.8% ^b
Fair	26.0% ^a	45.6% ^b	20.8% ^a	40.0% ^{a,b}	44.7% ^b	47.9% ^{b,c}	21.9% ^{a,b}
Poor	19.1% ^a	8.2% ^b	30.2% ^a	6.9% ^b	10.6% ^b	11.6% ^{a,b}	8.5% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	8.7% ^a	5.2% ^a	7.8% ^a	5.8% ^a	0.0%	1.4% ^a	1.3% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

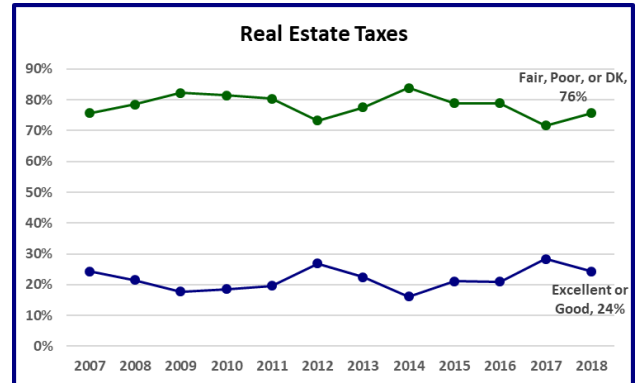
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	13.3% ^a	5.9% ^a	4.7% ^a	2.3% ^a	9.0% ^a	3.3% ^a	2.0% ^a
Good	41.0% ^a	36.6% ^a	35.7% ^a	38.0% ^a	32.5% ^a	38.0% ^{a,b}	54.3% ^b
Fair	29.4% ^a	36.4% ^a	35.5% ^a	41.9% ^a	34.7% ^a	39.8% ^a	31.5% ^a
Poor	10.2% ^a	14.7% ^a	17.2% ^a	8.6% ^a	16.6% ^a	10.6% ^a	8.9% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.2% ^a	6.4% ^a	6.9% ^a	9.2% ^a	7.2% ^a	8.4% ^a	3.3% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16 – Real Estate Taxes

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Real estate taxes	Excellent	7	1.7%
	Good	101	22.6%
	Fair	174	37.1%
	Poor	122	31.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	21	7.6%
	Totals	425	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

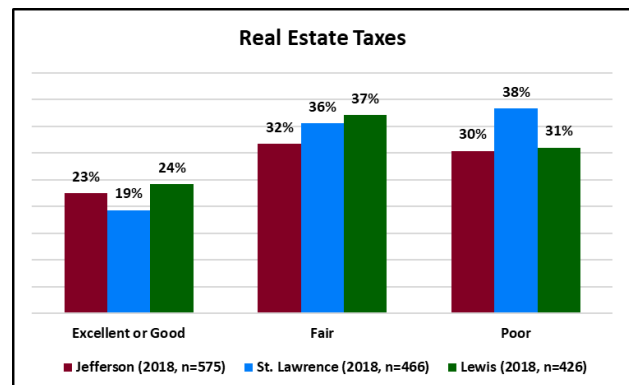


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%	1.7%
Good	22.8%	18.9%	16.8%	16.9%	18.2%	26.4%	21.0%	15.6%	18.7%	19.0%	25.1%	22.6%
Fair	37.1%	35.8%	35.6%	33.1%	36.6%	31.7%	31.8%	37.8%	38.3%	38.5%	38.3%	37.1%
Poor	33.4%	36.5%	41.7%	40.7%	36.5%	34.3%	38.2%	39.8%	32.8%	35.1%	23.8%	31.0%
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%	7.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	4.8%	2.2%	1.7%
Good	17.7%	17.2%	22.6%
"Excellent/Good"	22.5% a	19.3% a	24.2% a
Fair	31.7% a	35.5% a	37.1% a
Poor	30.4% a	38.3% b	31.0% a,b
Don't Know	15.4% a	6.9% b	7.6% b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	2.3% a	1.0% a	1.5% a	3.9% a	0.0%	0.0%	4.1% a
Good	25.7% a	19.4% a	26.9% a	11.9% a	16.4% a	21.4% a	28.4% a
Fair	28.2% a	46.3% b	24.8% a	34.0% a,b	39.0% a,b	49.9% a,b	55.5% b
Poor	37.5% a	24.4% b	32.5% a,b	45.6% a	39.0% a	28.7% a,b	11.9% b
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.3% a	8.9% a	14.2% a	4.5% a	5.6% a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

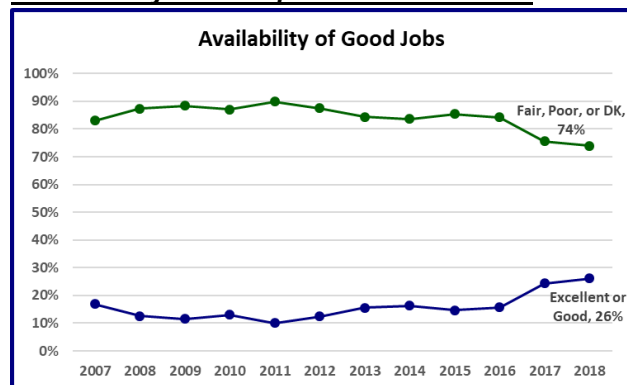
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	1.6% a	3.5% a	0.0%	1.4% a	2.8% a	0.4% a
Good	23.2% a	25.6% a	20.2% a	20.6% a	20.9% a	20.7% a	32.3% a
Fair	33.6% a,b	39.0% a,b	31.0% a	50.7% b	36.8% a	33.3% a	45.6% a
Poor	33.6% a,b	23.4% a	40.5% b	23.3% a,b	32.6% a	34.6% a	18.6% a
Don't Know/Not Sure	9.6% a	10.4% a	4.8% a	5.3% a	8.2% a	8.7% a	3.1% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 17 – Availability of Good Jobs

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	6	1.0%
	Good	101	25.1%
	Fair	185	39.5%
	Poor	124	32.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	10	2.3%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

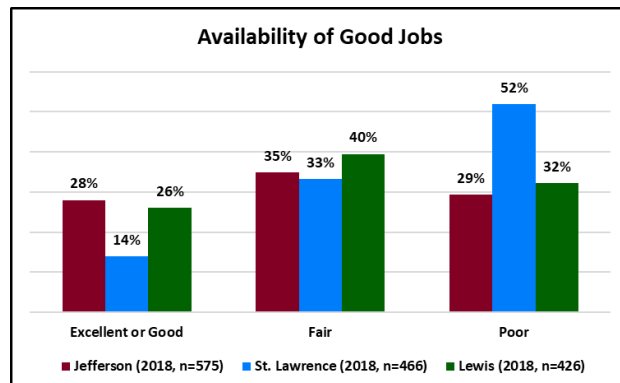


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	2.0%	0.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.2%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%
Good	14.9%	12.1%	9.2%	10.5%	10.1%	12.5%	12.4%	16.1%	13.0%	14.1%	22.3%	25.1%
Fair	40.6%	40.0%	31.2%	27.8%	29.0%	42.6%	29.4%	30.2%	36.2%	40.5%	39.0%	39.5%
Poor	41.0%	44.8%	55.6%	55.0%	57.2%	44.2%	53.0%	52.7%	48.2%	42.9%	34.2%	32.2%
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%	2.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	5.2%	1.5%	1.0%
Good	22.8%	12.5%	25.1%
"Excellent/Good"	28.0% a	14.0% b	26.1% a
Fair	34.9% a	33.2% a	39.5% a
Poor	29.3% a	51.9% b	32.2% a
Don't Know	7.8% a	0.9% b	2.3% b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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% _a	1.6% _a	1.5% _a	2.3% _a	1.2% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Good	28.2% _a	22.0% _a	24.2% _a	26.3% _a	24.3% _a	25.2% _a	39.7% _a
Fair	34.3% _a	44.7% _b	34.4% _a	41.7% _a	40.0% _a	44.0% _a	35.7% _a
Poor	35.0% _a	29.3% _a	31.0% _a	27.6% _a	34.5% _a	30.7% _a	22.5% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.1% _a	2.5% _a	8.8% _a	2.0% _a	0.0%	0.0%	2.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

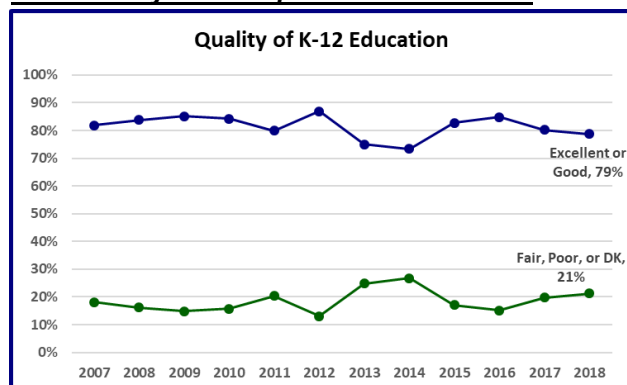
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	0.0%	0.8% _a	1.9% _a	0.4% _a	0.8% _a	1.8% _a	0.0%
Good	25.0% _a	27.7% _a	24.8% _a	20.5% _a	24.0% _a	28.5% _a	22.7% _a
Fair	37.4% _a	38.3% _a	41.1% _a	40.7% _a	37.1% _a	34.9% _a	56.8% _b
Poor	37.5% _a	32.6% _a	30.4% _a	28.9% _a	34.8% _a	34.0% _{a,b}	19.0% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.7% _a	1.8% _a	9.5% _b	3.2% _a	0.8% _a	1.5% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 18 – Quality of K-12 Education

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of k-12 education	Excellent	131	27.1%
	Good	216	51.6%
	Fair	42	10.4%
	Poor	16	6.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	20	4.9%
	Totals	425	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

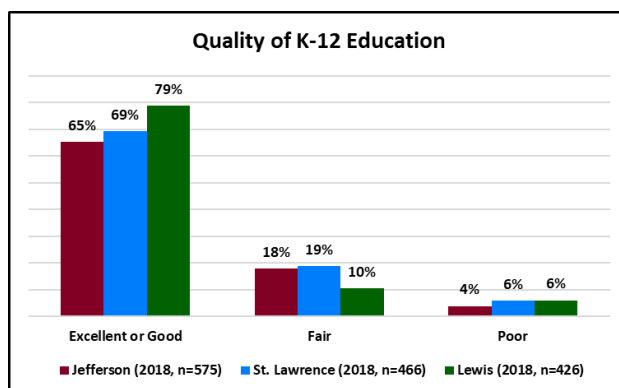


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	37.2%	33.0%	39.1%	35.5%	27.4%	24.0%	29.1%	25.8%	30.0%	33.9%	31.4%	27.1%
Good	44.7%	50.8%	46.1%	48.7%	52.5%	62.9%	46.0%	47.6%	52.8%	51.0%	48.8%	51.6%
Fair	12.0%	11.2%	5.9%	7.8%	10.2%	9.5%	12.7%	21.2%	9.9%	9.1%	11.7%	10.4%
Poor	2.9%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	3.9%	1.4%	5.2%	3.2%	4.5%	3.4%	3.2%	6.0%
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%	4.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	18.2%	17.9%	27.1%
Good	47.2%	51.3%	51.6%
"Excellent/Good"	65.3% ^a	69.2% ^a	78.7% ^b
Fair	17.8% ^a	18.8% ^a	10.4% ^b
Poor	3.8% ^a	5.7% ^a	6.0% ^a
Don't Know	13.1% ^a	6.3% ^b	4.9% ^b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	29.1% ^a	25.1% ^a	24.9% ^a	35.0% ^a	24.1% ^a	19.3% ^a	48.1% ^a
Good	49.6% ^a	53.6% ^a	61.4% ^a	52.4% ^a	42.5% ^a	59.6% ^a	46.8% ^a
Fair	8.4% ^a	12.6% ^a	10.1% ^a	7.3% ^a	21.9% ^a	11.5% ^a	3.9% ^a
Poor	6.6% ^a	5.4% ^a	3.6% ^a	4.6% ^a	10.8% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.3% ^a	3.4% ^a	0.0%	0.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	8.7% ^a	1.1% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

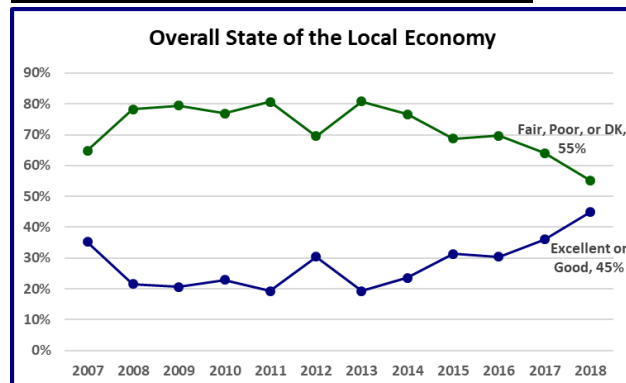
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	25.8% ^a	25.8% ^a	28.2% ^a	29.2% ^a	21.4% ^a	31.6% ^{a,b}	40.2% ^b
Good	66.9% ^a	43.9% ^b	49.4% ^{a,b}	53.9% ^{a,b}	56.8% ^a	44.0% ^a	46.4% ^a
Fair	7.3% ^a	13.7% ^a	10.3% ^a	7.9% ^a	8.8% ^a	14.9% ^a	8.4% ^a
Poor	0.0%	11.7% ^a	4.7% ^a	4.2% ^a	8.0% ^a	4.2% ^a	2.2% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	5.0% ^a	7.5% ^a	4.7% ^a	5.1% ^a	5.4% ^a	3.0% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 19 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	10	2.3%
	Good	175	42.6%
	Fair	164	34.3%
	Poor	69	20.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5	0.9%
Totals		423	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

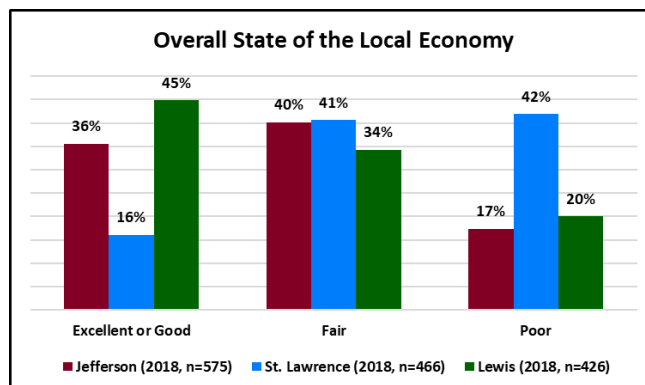


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	3.9%	1.5%	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%	2.3%
Good	32.8%	21.4%	20.1%	21.6%	18.0%	29.9%	15.3%	22.0%	27.9%	26.6%	30.6%	42.6%
Fair	44.4%	42.0%	35.2%	34.5%	36.7%	38.3%	50.7%	47.8%	37.8%	43.6%	43.1%	34.3%
Poor	18.5%	33.7%	43.6%	40.7%	43.2%	30.3%	29.6%	26.3%	29.2%	23.6%	20.1%	20.0%
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%	0.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%
Good	31.8%	13.8%	42.6%
"Excellent/Good"	35.6% ^a	16.1% ^b	44.9% ^c
Fair	40.2% ^a	40.6% ^a	34.3% ^a
Poor	17.4% ^a	41.9% ^b	20.0% ^a
Don't Know	6.8% ^a	1.4% ^b	0.9% ^b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	3.7% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0%	2.8% ^a	1.4% ^a	1.6% ^a	5.3% ^a
Good	49.2% ^a	35.8% ^b	48.1% ^a	42.9% ^a	36.3% ^a	41.1% ^a	44.6% ^a
Fair	27.8% ^a	40.9% ^b	22.4% ^a	36.2% ^{a,b}	31.8% ^{a,b}	50.1% ^b	32.1% ^{a,b}
Poor	19.3% ^a	20.7% ^a	28.0% ^{a,b}	17.6% ^{a,b}	30.5% ^a	7.2% ^b	15.3% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	1.7% ^a	1.5% ^a	0.5% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	2.8% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

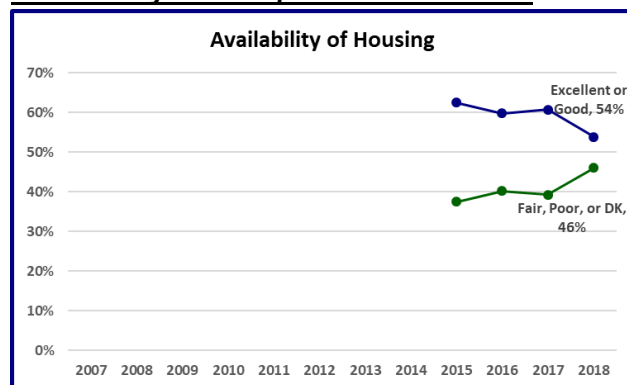
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	4.3% ^a	0.0%	3.4% ^a	2.1% ^a	3.1% ^a	0.9% ^a	1.9% ^a
Good	42.0% ^a	42.8% ^a	38.4% ^a	52.2% ^a	46.6% ^a	35.7% ^a	40.4% ^a
Fair	34.6% ^a	36.1% ^a	34.1% ^a	30.3% ^a	24.7% ^a	47.3% ^b	45.4% ^b
Poor	19.1% ^a	19.7% ^a	23.5% ^a	14.4% ^a	25.2% ^a	15.9% ^{a,b}	8.5% ^b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	1.5% ^a	0.7% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.4% ^a	0.2% ^a	3.8% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 20 – Availability of Housing

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of housing	Excellent	32	9.0%
	Good	211	44.9%
	Fair	129	31.9%
	Poor	27	8.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	27	5.7%
Totals		426	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

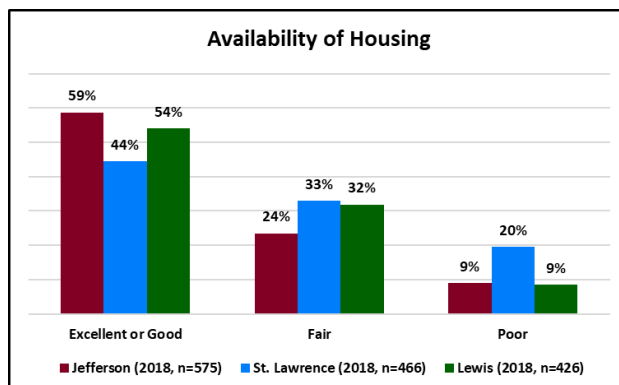


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.6%	9.4%	7.9%	9.0%
Good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50.9%	50.4%	52.9%	44.9%
Fair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.5%	27.7%	19.8%	31.9%
Poor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.6%	8.1%	9.9%	8.5%
Don't know	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.4%	4.4%	9.5%	5.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	15.4%	5.4%	9.0%
Good	43.3%	39.0%	44.9%
"Excellent/Good"	58.7% ^a	44.4% ^b	54.0% ^a
Fair	23.5% ^a	32.9% ^b	31.9% ^b
Poor	9.1% ^a	19.6% ^b	8.5% ^a
Don't Know	8.7% ^a	3.0% ^b	5.7% ^{a,b}
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	14.7% ^a	3.3% ^b	0.0%	11.3% ^a	11.4% ^a	8.3% ^a	21.5% ^a
Good	42.8% ^a	47.1% ^a	39.4% ^a	62.5% ^b	47.6% ^{a,b}	50.7% ^{a,b}	54.7% ^{a,b}
Fair	29.2% ^a	34.7% ^a	44.1% ^a	19.7% ^b	28.4% ^{a,b}	33.3% ^{a,b}	17.6% ^{a,b}
Poor	8.7% ^a	8.3% ^a	8.8% ^a	3.0% ^a	8.8% ^a	2.3% ^a	5.1% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.7% ^a	6.6% ^a	7.7% ^a	3.5% ^a	3.8% ^a	5.4% ^a	1.1% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

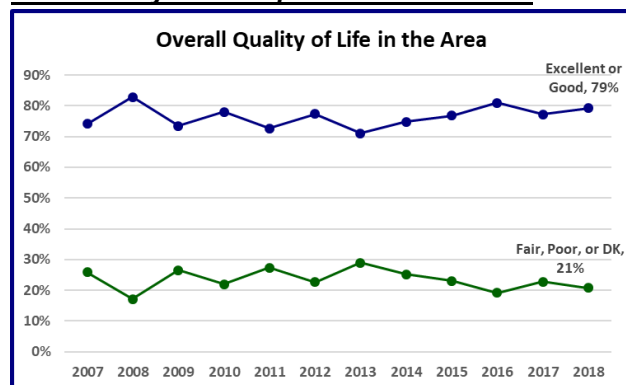
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	3.7% ^a	12.8% ^a	8.4% ^a	9.2% ^a	11.1% ^a	5.8% ^a	7.7% ^a
Good	45.2% ^a	43.4% ^a	44.8% ^a	47.8% ^a	39.2% ^a	48.0% ^{a,b}	60.2% ^b
Fair	50.5% ^a	28.0% ^b	27.7% ^b	26.9% ^b	31.3% ^a	36.7% ^a	25.1% ^a
Poor	0.0%	13.8% ^a	7.9% ^a	8.8% ^a	11.6% ^a	5.3% ^a	2.7% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	11.2% ^b	7.3% ^{a,b}	6.8% ^a	4.2% ^a	4.3% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 21 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	90	19.0%
	Good	263	60.2%
	Fair	63	17.5%
	Poor	8	3.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	424	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

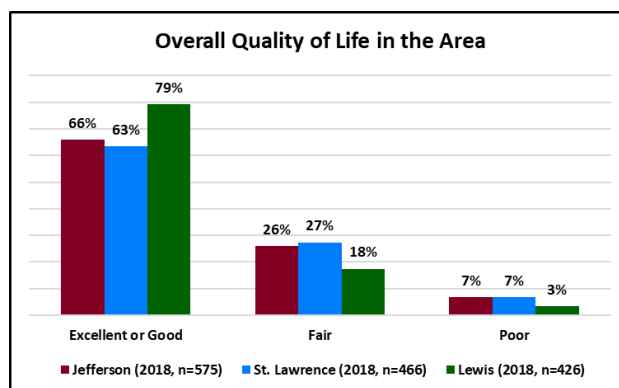


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	21.9%	21.4%	18.2%	17.5%	18.1%	13.5%	22.0%	21.5%	20.0%	19.7%	22.9%	19.0%
Good	52.2%	61.4%	55.2%	60.5%	54.5%	63.8%	49.1%	53.3%	56.8%	61.3%	54.2%	60.2%
Fair	21.0%	12.9%	20.2%	18.8%	19.5%	20.1%	25.3%	17.2%	21.2%	16.7%	16.6%	17.5%
Poor	4.9%	4.1%	6.3%	3.2%	7.2%	2.5%	3.7%	7.7%	1.6%	1.7%	5.5%	3.3%
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%	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	13.4%	15.8%	19.0%
Good	52.6%	47.6%	60.2%
"Excellent/Good"	66.0% ^a	63.4% ^a	79.2% ^b
Fair	26.1% ^a	27.4% ^a	17.5% ^b
Poor	6.7% ^a	6.8% ^a	3.3% ^a
Don't Know	1.3% ^a	2.5% ^a	0.0%
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	23.5% ^a	14.3% ^b	12.8% ^a	26.3% ^a	17.0% ^a	16.3% ^a	28.1% ^a
Good	54.8% ^a	65.8% ^b	71.2% ^a	63.9% ^a	53.7% ^a	66.7% ^a	61.7% ^a
Fair	17.0% ^a	18.0% ^a	11.9% ^{a,b}	7.7% ^a	26.4% ^b	17.0% ^{a,b}	5.3% ^{a,b}
Poor	4.6% ^a	1.8% ^a	4.1% ^a	2.0% ^a	2.9% ^a	0.0%	4.9% ^a
Don't Know/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
Excellent	13.3% ^a	14.9% ^a	22.7% ^a	26.3% ^a	16.2% ^a	25.0% ^a	18.1% ^a
Good	75.5% ^a	55.6% ^b	54.3% ^b	64.6% ^{a,b}	61.8% ^a	53.2% ^a	67.7% ^a
Fair	11.2% ^{a,b}	21.1% ^{a,b}	22.3% ^a	7.1% ^b	18.1% ^a	19.5% ^a	11.4% ^a
Poor	0.0%	8.4% ^a	0.7% ^b	2.1% ^{a,b}	3.9% ^a	2.3% ^a	2.8% ^a
Don't Know/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 3.4 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities*

“Next, we are interested in learning more about the opinions of residents of the county. For several issues I am going to read you two statements, I'll call them Statement A and Statement B, and for each I am interested in which statement you agree with, A or B, which is your personal opinion?”

IF ASKED: "The college is asking these personal opinion questions as educators to learn more about the communities in which we reside. We are not politically supporting or opposing any of these opinions."

Below are the eleven “personal opinion” pairs of statements A and B that were provided in the interview, in the exact order and phrasing that they were included in the interview script.

Globalism vs. Nationalism

- A: The United States needs to maintain its strong leadership role in the world political and economic order.
- B: The United States needs to refocus its attention on our own people and problems and let the rest of the world take care of itself.

Climate Change

- A: All the talk about human's role in climate change is pretty much exaggerated speculation.
- B: Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.

Responsibility for Healthcare

- A: Healthcare is a societal responsibility and government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people.
- B: Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.

Presidential Approval

- A: Overall I think President Trump is good for our country.
- B: Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country.

Supreme Court Appointments

- A: Supreme Court appointments should reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.
- B: Supreme Court appointments should be neutral and not reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.

Social Security Funding

- A: Social security should be privatized so that people have more control and a chance to get better retirement benefits.
- B: Social security should be mostly left alone so that it can be a trusted source of retirement income for everyone.

MeToo! Movement

- A: The MeToo! movement is out of hand and greatly exaggerates some bad experiences of some women.
- B: The MeToo! movement is long overdue and is finally opening up peoples' eyes to the inappropriate behavior that women have endured for years.

Same-sex Relationships

- A: It is wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.
- B: It is perfectly all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

Abortion

- A: Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right.
- B: Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.

Gun Control and Rights

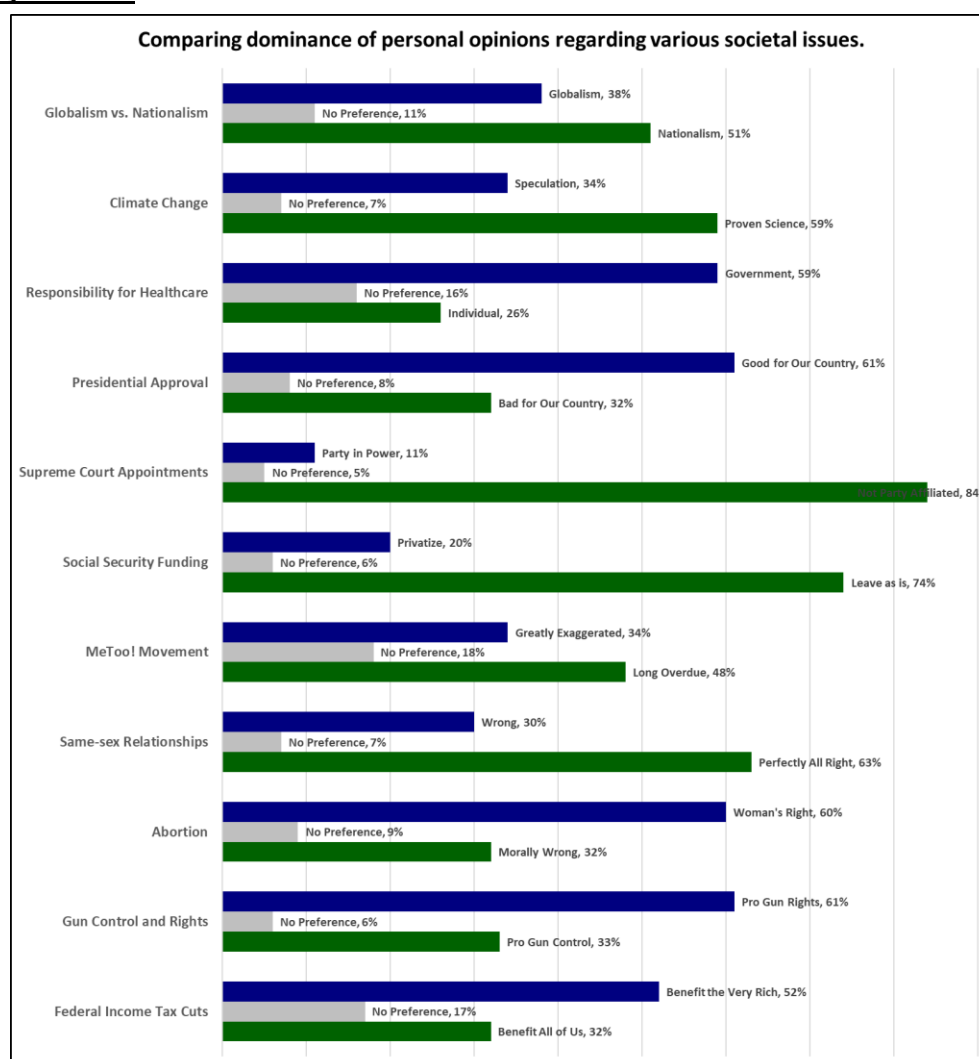
- A: The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act.
- B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.

Federal Income Tax Cuts

- A: Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much only significantly benefited the very rich US residents.
- B: Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much significantly benefited all US residents.

Table 22 – SUMMARY – Comparing dominance of opinions regarding various societal issues

2018 Lewis County Results:



Each of the 11 personal opinion survey items was originally recorded on a “Strongly A” – to – “Strongly B” scale. After transforming to the following Likert Scale: “Strongly A”=1, “Somewhat A”=2, “Both or Not Sure”=“No Preference of A or B”=3, “Somewhat B”=4, “Strongly B”=5, the means, standard deviations, t-tests, and p-values have been recorded for each item in Table 22 below. The ratio of A:B or B:A to measure the relative magnitude of the dominant opinion to the minority opinion has also been calculated and recorded. Finally, these t-tests and ratios have been used to sort from most opinion-dominated, to least opinion-dominated, issue. For example, with a $t=23.18$, $p=0.0000$, and a B:A ratio of 7.3, without question the personal opinion issue that has the most majority, virtually non-divided, support among Lewis County residents is that “Supreme Court appointments should be neutral and *not* reflect the political beliefs of the party in power (84%, vs. only 11% who support party-in-power appointments). Conversely, opinions are most equally-divided regarding Nationalism vs. Globalism.

Table 22 Data Analytics	Sample Size	Mean ($\bar{x}$) (on 1-5 scale)	Difference between $\bar{x}$ and $\mu=3$	Standard Deviation	t (testing vs. $\mu=3$)	p-value ($p<0.05$ st. sign.)	% “A”	% “B”	Difference in %	Ratio (A:B or B:A)
Supreme Court Appointments	424	4.31	1.31	1.16	23.18	0.0000	11.4%	83.6%	72.2%	7.3
Social Security Funding	424	3.95	0.95	1.44	13.63	0.0000	20.2%	73.6%	53.4%	3.6
Responsibility for Healthcare	424	2.40	-0.60	1.57	7.81	0.0000	58.8%	25.5%	33.3%	2.3
Gun Control and Rights	421	2.38	-0.62	1.67	7.70	0.0000	60.8%	33.1%	27.7%	1.8
Same-sex Relationships	423	3.59	0.59	1.64	7.45	0.0000	30.3%	62.7%	32.4%	2.1
Climate Change	425	3.53	0.53	1.58	6.97	0.0000	34.1%	59.3%	25.2%	1.7
Abortion	422	2.51	-0.49	1.64	6.20	0.0000	59.8%	31.7%	28.1%	1.9
Presidential Approval	424	2.56	-0.44	1.70	5.32	0.0000	60.7%	30.7%	30.0%	2.0
Federal Income Tax Cuts	418	2.65	-0.35	1.47	4.95	0.0000	51.5%	31.7%	19.8%	1.6
MeToo! Movement	423	3.24	0.24	1.50	3.35	0.0004	33.6%	48.4%	14.8%	1.4
Globalism vs. Nationalism	424	3.25	0.25	1.63	3.19	0.0008	37.5%	51.2%	13.7%	1.4

Table 23 – SUMMARY – Inter-correlations between opinions regarding various societal issues

2018 Lewis County Results:

Each of the 11 personal opinion survey items was originally recorded on a categorical “Strongly A” – to – “Strongly B” scale. After transforming to the following Likert Scale: “Strongly A”=1, “Somewhat A”=2, “Both or Not Sure”=“No Preference of A or B”=3, “Somewhat B”=4, “Strongly B”=5, a complete correlation analysis between variables is shown below in Table 23. A correlation analysis, generating correlation coefficients (denoted as *r*) between each pair of recorded variables, is the standard technique used to measure strengths of relationships between recorded variables. In other words, are there strong, even at times predictive, relationships between personal opinions held by Lewis County residents? If one agrees with Statement A to some issue, are they then very likely to agree or disagree with a certain statement to some other personal issue? A correlation analysis is often referred to as a key driver analysis and is the first step toward establishing evidence of a potential causal (cause and effect) relationship. The correlation coefficients shown below in Table 23 are statistics on a -1 to +1 scale, with the closer to either -1 or +1 then the more evidence that the two variables are statistically significantly correlated. Conversely, the closer that *r* is to 0 then the less evidence that the two variables are correlated. Finally, a test for statistical significance has been completed between each pair of variables (55 separate tests) with those relationships that are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) noted in Table 23 with a single (*) and those that are even more strongly correlated and statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) noted in Table 23 with a double-asterisk (**). For easy reference, the strongest correlations found ($r > 0.4$, and $p < 0.01$) have been highlighted in **red**. For example, among the entirety of 55 separate correlations calculated and reported in Table 23, the strongest relationship found is that Lewis County adults who support gun rights also very strongly tend to be those adults who believe that overall President Trump is good for our country. Note that correlation does not imply causation. We cannot establish whether it is Presidential opinion that causes gun control position, or gun control position that causes Presidential opinion, or whether there may be no causal relationship whatsoever (maybe a third confounding variable exists that is similarly driving each of Presidential and gun positions?). However, it is irrefutable that a correlation exists between these two variables. Inspection of Table 23 below will reveal many, many strongly correlated opinions among Lewis County adult residents.

Table 23 Data Analytics	Globalism vs. Nationalism	Climate Change	Responsibility for Healthcare	Presidential Approval	Supreme Court Appointments	Social Security Funding	MeToo! Movement	Same-sex Relationships	Abortion	Gun Control and Rights	Federal Income Tax Cuts
Globalism vs. Nationalism	1										
Climate Change	-.032	1									
Responsibility for Healthcare	.010	-.298**	1								
Presidential Approval	-.152**	.449**	-.269**	1							
Supreme Court Appointments	-.093	.204**	-.186**	.221**	1						
Social Security Funding	-.056	.032	-.084	.166**	.038	1					
MeToo! Movement	-.043	.331**	-.385**	.373**	.175**	.066	1				
Same-sex Relationships	.098*	.256**	-.178**	.166**	.232**	.048	.215**	1			
Abortion	-.118*	-.173**	.181**	-.217**	-.104*	-.086	-.121*	-.405**	1		
Gun Control and Rights	-.099*	.323**	-.180**	.552**	.128**	-.008	.278**	.112*	-.014	1	
Federal Income Tax Cuts	.043	-.310**	.441**	-.501**	-.199**	-.089	-.359**	-.091	.146**	-.305**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 significance level

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 significance level

To assist readers in better understanding the $r = .552$ correlation between Presidential and gun positions, note the two cross-tabulations shown below. Among those who are Pro Gun Rights – 78% of those people believe President Trump is good for the country, while only 30% of those who are Pro Gun Control express that positive-Trump attitude. Alternatively expressed: among those who are Pro-Trump – 78% of those people are Pro Gun Rights, while only 22% of those who are Anti-Trump express that same Pro Gun Rights attitude. These two variables are not independent of one another.

Gun Control and Rights			
	Pro Gun Rights	No Preference	Pro Gun Control
Good	77.5% _a	56.5% _a	30.2% _b
No Preference	10.6% _a	9.6% _a	1.3% _b
Bad	11.8% _a	33.8% _b	68.5% _c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Presidential Approval			
	Good	No Preference	Bad
Pro Gun Rights	77.6% _a	86.3% _a	22.3% _b
No Preference	5.8% _a	8.0% _a	6.5% _a
Pro Gun Control	16.6% _a	5.8% _a	71.1% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Conversely, to assist readers in better understanding the very weak and not statistically significant $r = -.008$ correlation between social security funding positions and gun positions, note the two cross-tabulations shown below (in **green**, designating a very, very weak correlation, the weakest of all 55 *r*'s calculated). Among those who are Pro Gun Rights – 20% of those people support privatizing Social Security, while similarly 21% of those who are Pro Gun Control express support privatizing Social Security. Alternatively expressed: among those who are Pro-privatize Social Security – 61% of those people are Pro Gun Rights, while similarly 62% of those who support leaving Social Security as it is express that same Pro Gun Rights attitude. There is essentially no evidence whatsoever that attitudes about gun rights and Social Security funding are linked, the two variables appear to be independent of one another.

Gun Control and Rights			
	Pro Gun Rights	No Preference	Pro Gun Control
Privatize	19.6% _a	14.5% _a	20.8% _a
No Preference	4.8% _a	16.2% _a	7.1% _a
Leave as is	75.6% _a	69.3% _a	72.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Social Security Funding			
	Privatize	No Preference	Leave as is
Pro Gun Rights	60.5% _a	46.7% _a	62.0% _a
No Preference	4.5% _a	15.9% _a	5.8% _a
Pro Gun Control	35.0% _a	37.4% _a	32.2% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

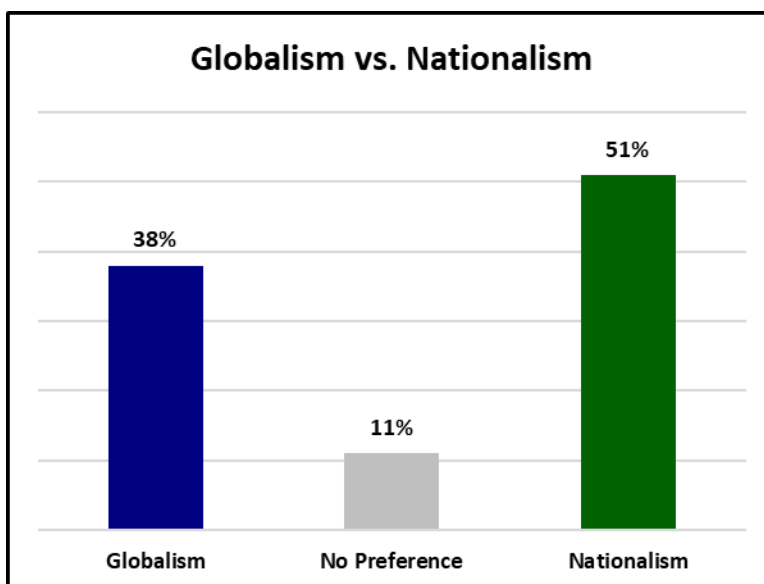
Table 24 – Globalism vs. Nationalism

- A:** The United States needs to maintain its strong leadership role in the world political and economic order.
- B:** The United States needs to refocus its attention on our own people and problems and let the rest of the world take care of itself.

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Globalism vs. Nationalism	Strongly A	130	24.8%
	Somewhat A	66	12.8%
	Both	44	8.8%
	Somewhat B	48	14.8%
	Strongly B	129	36.4%
	Not sure/Neither	7	2.5%
Totals		424	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Globalism vs. Nationalism	Globalism	196	37.5%
	No Preference	51	11.3%
	Nationalism	177	51.2%
	Totals	424	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Globalism	35.2% a	40.0% a	28.0% a	41.9% a,b	37.2% a,b	51.9% a,b	61.8% b
No Preference	12.5% a	10.0% a	12.8% a	14.8% a	13.0% a	2.5% a	4.6% a
Nationalism	52.3% a	50.0% a	59.2% a	43.3% a	49.7% a	45.6% a	33.6% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Globalism	14.1% a	44.0% b	39.6% b	47.9% b	27.2% a	44.3% b	63.1% c	39.7% a	36.3% a	46.7% a
No Preference	6.2% a	7.6% a	15.0% a	17.0% a	12.3% a	8.9% a	11.8% a	10.9% a	6.5% a	34.0% b
Nationalism	79.7% a	48.4% b	45.4% b	35.1% b	60.5% a	46.8% b	25.1% c	49.3% a	57.1% a	19.3% b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25 – Climate Change

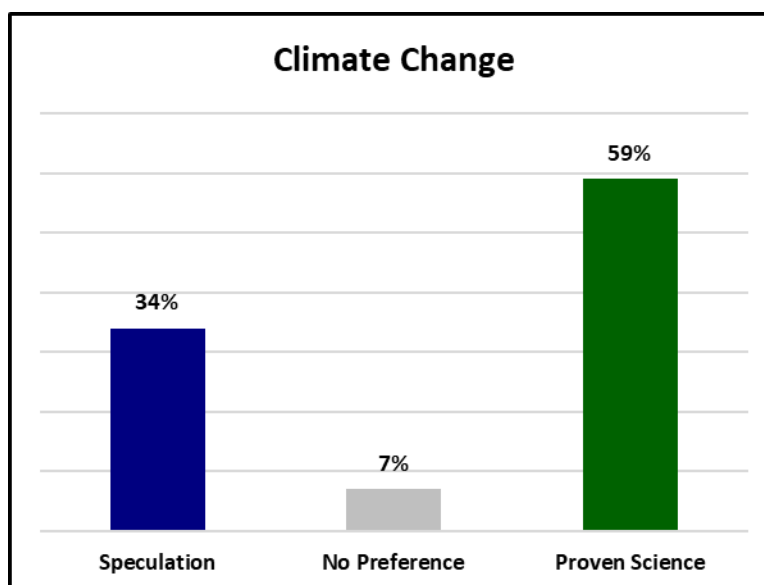
A: All the talk about human's role in climate change is pretty much exaggerated speculation.

B: Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	58	16.7%
Somewhat A	55	17.5%
Both	15	2.7%
Somewhat B	65	14.4%
Strongly B	222	44.9%
Not sure/Neither	10	3.8%
Totals	425	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Speculation	113	34.1%
No Preference	25	6.5%
Proven Science	287	59.3%
Totals	425	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Speculation	42.5% ^a	25.6% ^b	30.4% ^a	37.5% ^a	26.6% ^a	41.2% ^a	32.0% ^a
No Preference	9.1% ^a	3.9% ^b	7.1% ^{a,b}	15.4% ^a	2.0% ^b	3.8% ^{a,b}	5.5% ^{a,b}
Proven Science	48.4% ^a	70.6% ^b	62.5% ^{a,b}	47.1% ^a	71.4% ^b	55.0% ^{a,b}	62.6% ^{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Speculation	45.3% ^a	34.6% ^{a,b}	32.1% ^{a,b}	24.2% ^b	39.5% ^a	30.6% ^{a,b}	21.1% ^b	52.3% ^a	26.9% ^b	0.7% ^c
No Preference	9.6% ^a	5.7% ^a	5.9% ^a	5.8% ^a	6.6% ^a	6.0% ^a	7.2% ^a	6.3% ^a	6.6% ^a	5.4% ^a
Proven Science	45.2% ^a	59.6% ^{a,b}	62.0% ^{a,b}	70.1% ^b	54.0% ^a	63.4% ^{a,b}	71.7% ^b	41.4% ^a	66.5% ^b	93.9% ^c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26 – Responsibility for Healthcare

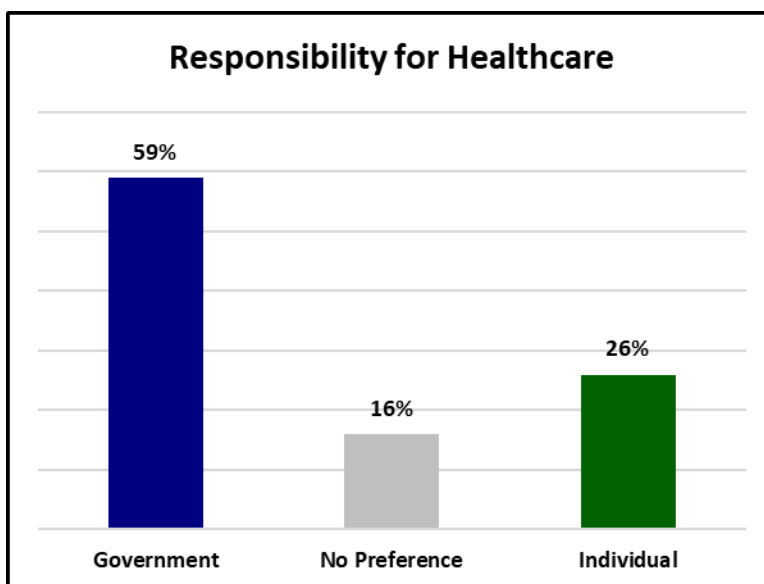
A: Healthcare is a societal responsibility and government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people.

B: Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Responsibility for Healthcare	Strongly A	194	46.2%
	Somewhat A	63	12.6%
	Both	40	10.0%
	Somewhat B	28	5.6%
	Strongly B	79	19.9%
	Not sure/Neither	20	5.8%
Totals		424	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Responsibility for Healthcare	Government	257	58.8%
	No Preference	60	15.7%
	Individual	107	25.5%
	Totals	424	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Government	50.4% a	67.3% b	68.6% a	58.6% a	52.7% a	57.4% a	54.9% a
No Preference	20.9% a	10.4% b	9.3% a	13.5% a	19.7% a	12.2% a	15.4% a
Individual	28.6% a	22.3% a	22.1% a	27.9% a	27.6% a	30.3% a	29.6% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Government	66.0% a	52.3% a	56.5% a	68.3% a	62.1% a	48.2% b	66.1% a,b	35.8% a	73.2% b	73.4% b
No Preference	16.1% a	20.3% a	13.9% a	9.8% a	13.9% a	19.5% a	15.5% a	24.2% a	8.5% b	22.4% a
Individual	17.9% a	27.4% a	29.6% a	21.8% a	24.0% a	32.3% a	18.4% a	39.9% a	18.2% b	4.2% b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27 – Presidential Approval

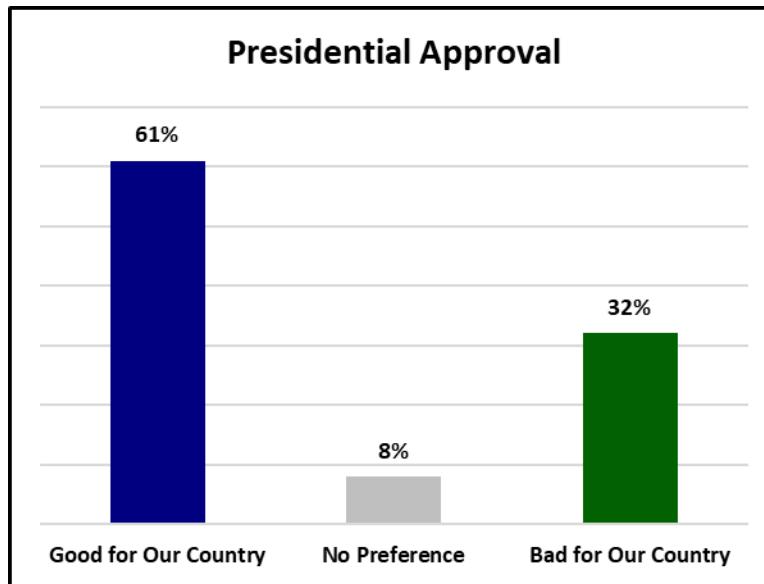
A: Overall I think President Trump is good for our country.

B: Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country.

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Presidential Approval	Strongly A	154	43.6%
	Somewhat A	61	17.2%
	Both	18	5.2%
	Somewhat B	18	3.0%
	Strongly B	162	28.7%
	Not sure/Neither	11	2.4%
	Totals	424	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Presidential Approval	Good	215	60.7%
	No Preference	29	7.6%
	Bad	180	31.7%
	Totals	424	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Good	63.4% ^a	58.0% ^a	60.2% ^a	54.5% ^a	68.6% ^a	66.2% ^a	42.4% ^a
No Preference	7.9% ^a	7.4% ^a	8.3% ^a	14.8% ^a	6.8% ^a	4.3% ^a	12.8% ^a
Bad	28.7% ^a	34.7% ^a	31.6% ^a	30.7% ^a	24.6% ^a	29.5% ^a	44.8% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Good	75.4% ^a	61.9% ^a	60.1% ^{a,b}	42.1% ^b	71.3% ^a	51.7% ^b	38.2% ^b	85.8% ^a	53.5% ^b	10.5% ^c
No Preference	12.9% ^a	9.6% ^a	4.5% ^a	3.8% ^a	4.7% ^a	15.3% ^b	4.4% ^{a,b}	3.5% ^a	10.6% ^b	8.4% ^{a,b}
Bad	11.7% ^a	28.5% ^b	35.4% ^{b,c}	54.1% ^c	24.0% ^a	33.0% ^a	57.4% ^b	10.7% ^a	35.8% ^b	81.1% ^c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 28 – Supreme Court Appointments

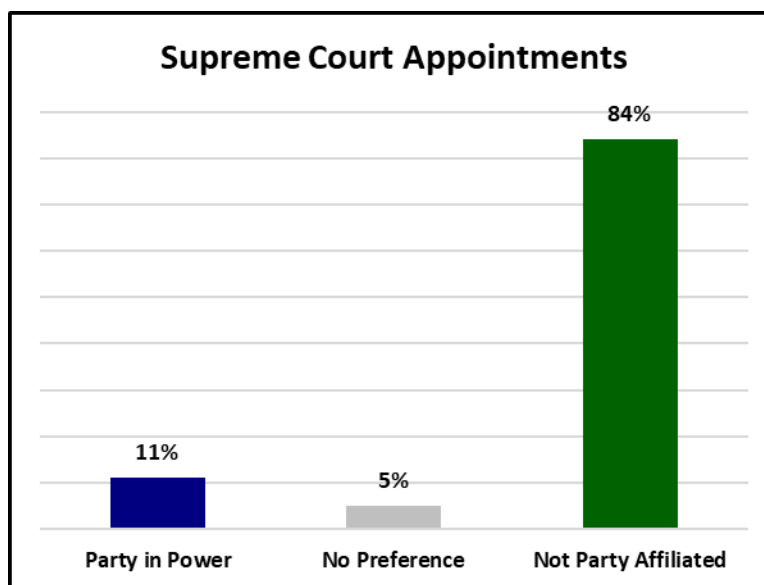
A: Supreme Court appointments should reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.

B: Supreme Court appointments should be neutral and not reflect the political beliefs of the party in power.

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	17	5.9%
Somewhat A	18	5.5%
Both	7	1.0%
Somewhat B	52	19.1%
Strongly B	312	64.4%
Not sure/Neither	18	4.0%
Totals	424	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Party in Power	35	11.4%
No Preference	25	5.0%
Not Party Affiliated	364	83.6%
Totals	424	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Party in Power	12.5% ^a	10.3% ^a	18.3% ^a	6.9% ^a	18.4% ^a	13.2% ^a	4.3% ^a
No Preference	3.9% ^a	6.1% ^a	7.4% ^a	8.8% ^a	3.7% ^a	3.0% ^a	0.0%
Not Party Affiliated	83.6% ^a	83.5% ^a	74.2% ^a	84.3% ^a	77.9% ^a	83.8% ^a	95.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Party in Power	12.9% ^a	12.8% ^a	9.6% ^a	10.7% ^a	14.0% ^a	7.0% ^a	10.2% ^a	18.9% ^a	7.7% ^b	1.7% ^b
No Preference	0.0%	5.6% ^a	4.2% ^a	11.5% ^a	4.3% ^a	8.4% ^a	1.5% ^a	4.8% ^a	5.3% ^a	6.8% ^a
Not Party Affiliated	87.1% ^a	81.6% ^a	86.2% ^a	77.8% ^a	81.7% ^a	84.6% ^a	88.3% ^a	76.3% ^a	87.0% ^b	91.5% ^{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 29 – Social Security Funding

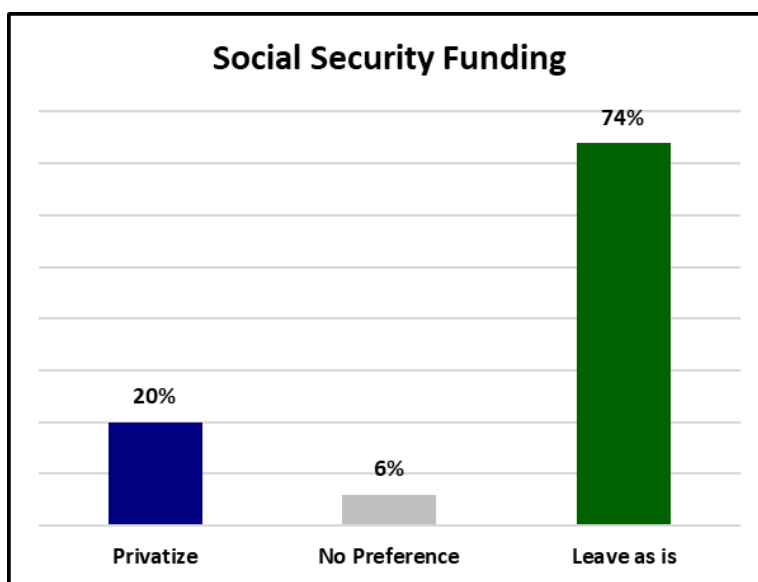
A: Social security should be privatized so that people have more control and a chance to get better retirement benefits.

B: Social security should be mostly left alone so that it can be a trusted source of retirement income for everyone.

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Social Security Funding	Strongly A	42	13.0%
	Somewhat A	30	7.2%
	Both	9	1.6%
	Somewhat B	81	19.0%
	Strongly B	246	54.5%
	Not sure/Neither	16	4.6%
	Totals	424	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Social Security Funding	Privatize	72	20.2%
	No Preference	25	6.2%
	Leave as is	327	73.6%
	Totals	424	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Privatize	19.1% ^a	21.3% ^a	15.0% ^a	15.6% ^a	21.3% ^a	17.5% ^a	17.2% ^a
No Preference	4.2% ^a	8.3% ^a	11.1% ^a	4.9% ^a	4.7% ^a	3.4% ^a	5.2% ^a
Leave as is	76.7% ^a	70.3% ^a	73.9% ^a	79.5% ^a	74.1% ^a	79.0% ^a	77.6% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Privatize	25.3% ^a	24.4% ^a	17.4% ^a	11.4% ^a	21.9% ^a	16.2% ^a	21.4% ^a	23.4% ^a	19.7% ^a	3.1% ^b
No Preference	6.2% ^a	8.8% ^a	4.0% ^a	5.7% ^a	4.2% ^a	10.7% ^a	5.1% ^a	4.3% ^a	5.7% ^a	21.2% ^b
Leave as is	68.5% ^a	66.8% ^a	78.6% ^a	82.8% ^a	73.8% ^a	73.1% ^a	73.5% ^a	72.3% ^a	74.6% ^a	75.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 30 – MeToo! Movement

A: The MeToo! movement is out of hand and greatly exaggerates some bad experiences of some women.

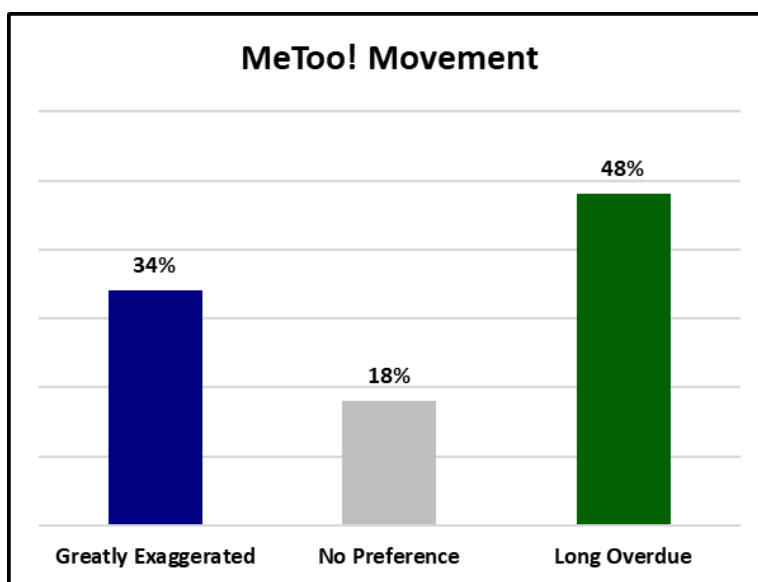
B: The MeToo! movement is long overdue and is finally opening up peoples' eyes to the inappropriate behavior that women have endured for years.

IF ASKED: "MeToo!" = "a movement against sexual harassment and sexual assault, especially in the workplace"

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
MeToo! Movement	Strongly A	82	20.2%
	Somewhat A	52	13.4%
	Both	36	8.9%
	Somewhat B	71	18.6%
	Strongly B	146	29.8%
	Not sure/Neither	36	9.1%
Totals		423	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
MeToo! Movement	Greatly Exaggerated	134	33.6%
	No Preference	72	18.0%
	Long Overdue	217	48.4%
	Totals	423	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Greatly Exaggerated	35.6% ^a	31.5% ^a	32.6% ^a	40.1% ^a	30.0% ^a	39.1% ^a	30.2% ^a
No Preference	20.7% ^a	15.2% ^a	10.0% ^a	25.3% ^a	15.6% ^a	14.2% ^a	18.4% ^a
Long Overdue	43.7% ^a	53.3% ^b	57.4% ^a	34.7% ^b	54.4% ^{a,b}	46.8% ^{a,b}	51.4% ^{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Greatly Exaggerated	39.1% ^a	32.6% ^a	30.8% ^a	34.8% ^a	34.8% ^a	35.1% ^a	26.4% ^a	52.3% ^a	25.4% ^b	5.1% ^c
No Preference	17.7% ^a	20.4% ^a	17.1% ^a	15.6% ^a	16.0% ^a	25.6% ^a	11.0% ^a	16.1% ^a	18.7% ^a	31.0% ^a
Long Overdue	43.1% ^a	47.0% ^a	52.1% ^a	49.7% ^a	49.2% ^{a,b}	39.3% ^a	62.6% ^b	31.6% ^a	55.9% ^b	63.9% ^b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 31 – Same-sex Relationships

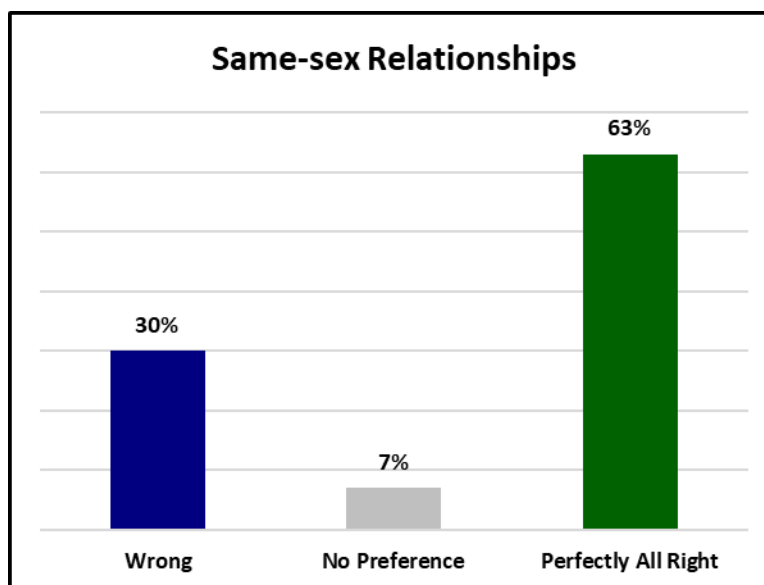
A: It is wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

B: It is perfectly all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	101	21.4%
Somewhat A	28	8.9%
Both	11	2.5%
Somewhat B	65	14.7%
Strongly B	187	48.0%
Not sure/Neither	31	4.4%
Totals	423	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Wrong	129	30.3%
No Preference	42	6.9%
Perfectly All Right	252	62.7%
Totals	423	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Wrong	35.6% a	24.9% b	22.2% a	48.2% b	32.4% a,b	26.0% a,b	22.4% a,b
No Preference	4.9% a	9.0% a	1.6% a	7.2% a	4.7% a	9.4% a	8.9% a
Perfectly All Right	59.5% a	66.0% a	76.2% a	44.6% b	62.9% a,b	64.6% a,b	68.7% a,b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Wrong	18.2% a	25.6% a,b	38.8% b	36.6% a,b	29.6% a	33.8% a	26.5% a	50.8% a	20.7% b	10.2% b
No Preference	0.0%	5.6% a	11.2% a	9.0% a	5.4% a	9.3% a	8.1% a	5.2% a	6.3% a	0.0%
Perfectly All Right	81.8% a	68.8% a,c	50.1% b	54.4% b,c	65.0% a	56.8% a	65.4% a	44.0% a	73.0% b	89.8% b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 32 – Abortion

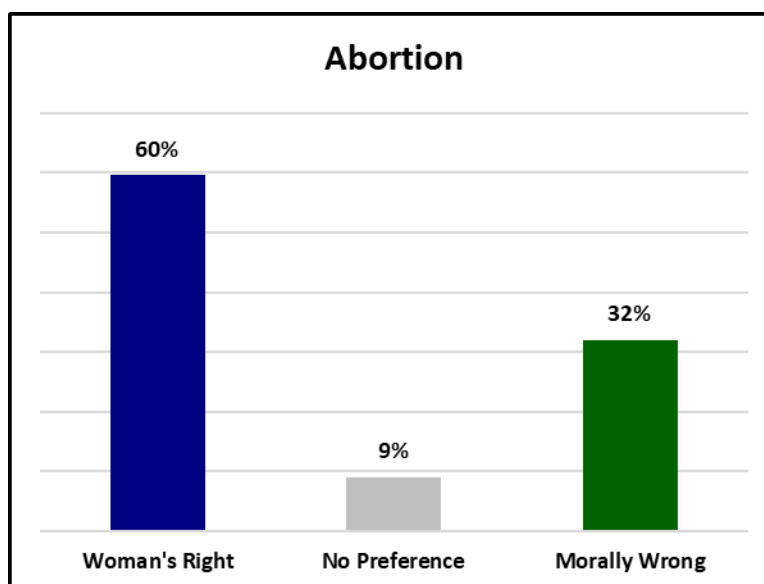
A: Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right.

B: Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	169	44.4%
Somewhat A	69	15.3%
Both	16	3.2%
Somewhat B	31	8.5%
Strongly B	113	23.1%
Not sure/Neither	24	5.3%
Totals	422	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Woman's Right	238	59.8%
No Preference	40	8.6%
Morally Wrong	144	31.7%
Totals	422	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Woman's Right	64.6% ^a	54.8% ^b	69.1% ^{a,c}	46.8% ^{a,b}	43.3% ^b	76.1% ^c	66.0% ^{a,b,c}
No Preference	7.4% ^a	9.8% ^a	3.9% ^a	16.5% ^a	8.1% ^a	1.3% ^a	13.7% ^a
Morally Wrong	28.0% ^a	35.5% ^a	27.0% ^{a,b}	36.8% ^{a,b}	48.5% ^a	22.6% ^b	20.2% ^{b,c}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Woman's Right	87.9% ^a	53.7% ^b	52.2% ^b	54.8% ^b	58.3% ^a	62.3% ^a	60.6% ^a	40.3% ^a	69.4% ^b	89.3% ^c
No Preference	0.0%	8.6% ^a	11.9% ^a	11.6% ^a	10.3% ^a	4.6% ^a	9.6% ^a	6.0% ^a	10.3% ^a	5.3% ^a
Morally Wrong	12.1% ^a	37.7% ^b	36.0% ^b	33.6% ^b	31.5% ^a	33.1% ^a	29.8% ^a	53.8% ^a	20.4% ^b	5.4% ^b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

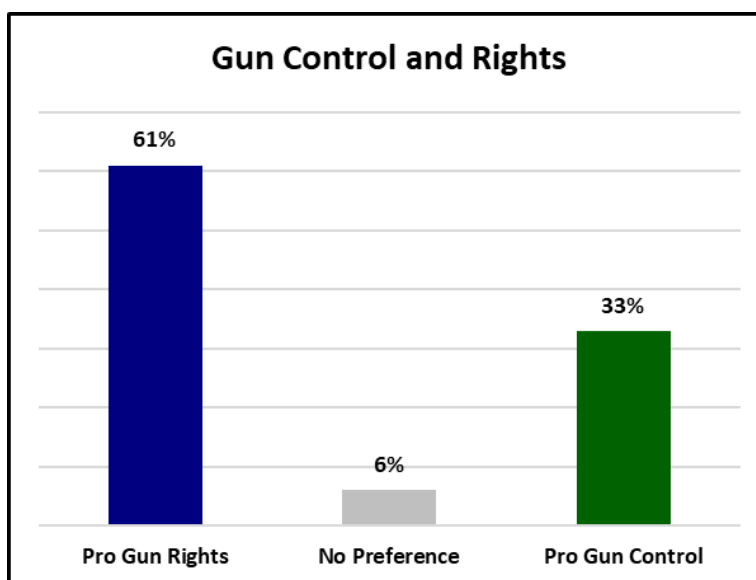
Table 33 – Gun Control and Rights

- A: The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act.**
- B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.**

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	182	54.2%
Somewhat A	37	6.5%
Both	22	4.4%
Somewhat B	62	13.4%
Strongly B	109	19.7%
Not sure/Neither	9	1.8%
Totals	421	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Pro Gun Rights	219	60.8%
No Preference	31	6.2%
Pro Gun Control	171	33.1%
Totals	421	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Pro Gun Rights	66.8% ^a	54.4% ^b	62.5% ^a	60.2% ^a	62.0% ^a	71.1% ^a	60.0% ^a
No Preference	4.5% ^a	7.9% ^a	6.7% ^a	6.6% ^a	4.4% ^a	3.6% ^a	3.3% ^a
Pro Gun Control	28.7% ^a	37.7% ^b	30.9% ^a	33.2% ^a	33.6% ^a	25.3% ^a	36.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Pro Gun Rights	76.9% ^a	63.8% ^{a,b}	57.4% ^{b,c}	42.1% ^c	62.8% ^a	64.2% ^a	47.1% ^a	76.9% ^a	59.5% ^b	16.8% ^c
No Preference	0.0%	8.3% ^a	6.5% ^a	8.4% ^a	6.3% ^a	5.5% ^a	7.0% ^a	6.1% ^a	4.4% ^a	7.2% ^a
Pro Gun Control	23.1% ^a	27.9% ^a	36.0% ^{a,b}	49.5% ^b	31.0% ^a	30.3% ^a	45.9% ^a	17.0% ^a	36.1% ^b	75.9% ^c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 34 – Federal Income Tax Cuts

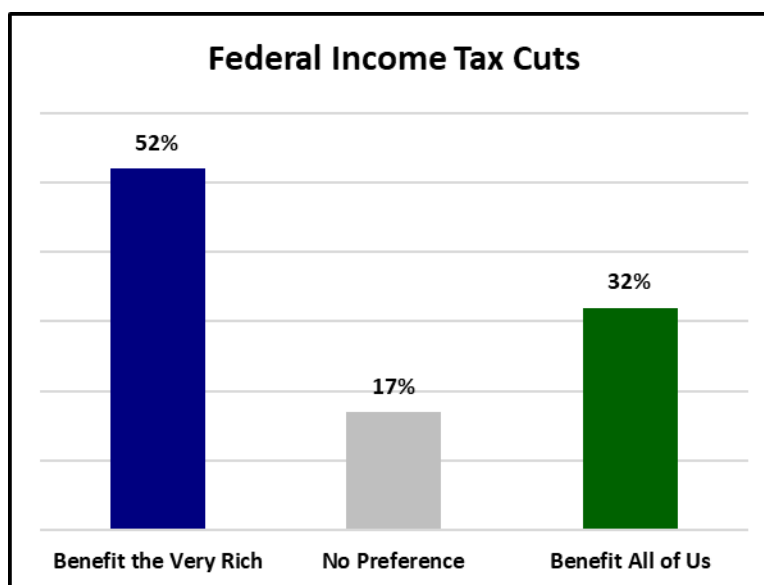
A: Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much only significantly benefited the very rich US residents.

B: Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much significantly benefited all US residents.

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Federal Income Tax Cuts	Strongly A	159	31.6%
	Somewhat A	73	19.9%
	Both	6	1.1%
	Somewhat B	60	15.4%
	Strongly B	61	16.3%
	Not sure/Neither	59	15.7%
Totals		418	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Federal Income Tax Cuts	Benefit the Very Rich	232	51.5%
	No Preference	65	16.8%
	Benefit All of Us	121	31.7%
	Totals	418	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Benefit the Very Rich	44.1% a	59.4% b	41.8% a	44.3% a	45.7% a	74.0% b	67.0% a,b
No Preference	16.9% a	16.6% a	21.4% a	20.8% a	20.8% a	10.9% a	8.0% a
Benefit All of Us	39.0% a	23.9% b	36.8% a	34.9% a	33.4% a	15.1% a	25.1% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Age Group				Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Benefit the Very Rich	40.6% a	52.2% a	53.6% a	59.1% a	53.4% a	43.3% a	60.3% a	23.8% a	67.2% b	67.0% b
No Preference	15.7% a	23.0% a	12.3% a	14.6% a	11.1% a	27.3% b	17.5% a,b	16.8% a	17.0% a	23.8% a
Benefit All of Us	43.7% a	24.8% b	34.1% a,b	26.3% a,b	35.4% a	29.4% a	22.2% a	59.3% a	15.8% b	9.1% b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 35 – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Heathcare	25	4.6%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	161	44.1%
Education	11	3.4%
Alternative Energy	3	0.2%
Debt/Spending/Budget	3	3.6%
Government/Leadership	15	3.1%
Taxes	31	8.1%
Environment	1	0.2%
Moral Issues	4	0.9%
War in Afghanistan	0	0.0%
Immigration	0	0.0%
War in General	0	0.0%
Agriculture	17	3.8%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0	0.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	11	2.2%
Terrorism	0	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0	0.0%
Crime	0	0.0%
Drugs	65	15.9%
Corporate Greed	0	0.0%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	2	1.0%
Poverty	17	3.1%
Income Inequality	11	1.9%
ISIS	0	0.0%
Climate Change	0	0.0%
Donald Trump	2	0.2%
Water issues	0	0.0%
Childcare	2	0.6%
Isolation	10	1.9%
All of the above	8	1.3%
Totals	399	100.0%

Largest Issue facing residents of Lewis County.

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

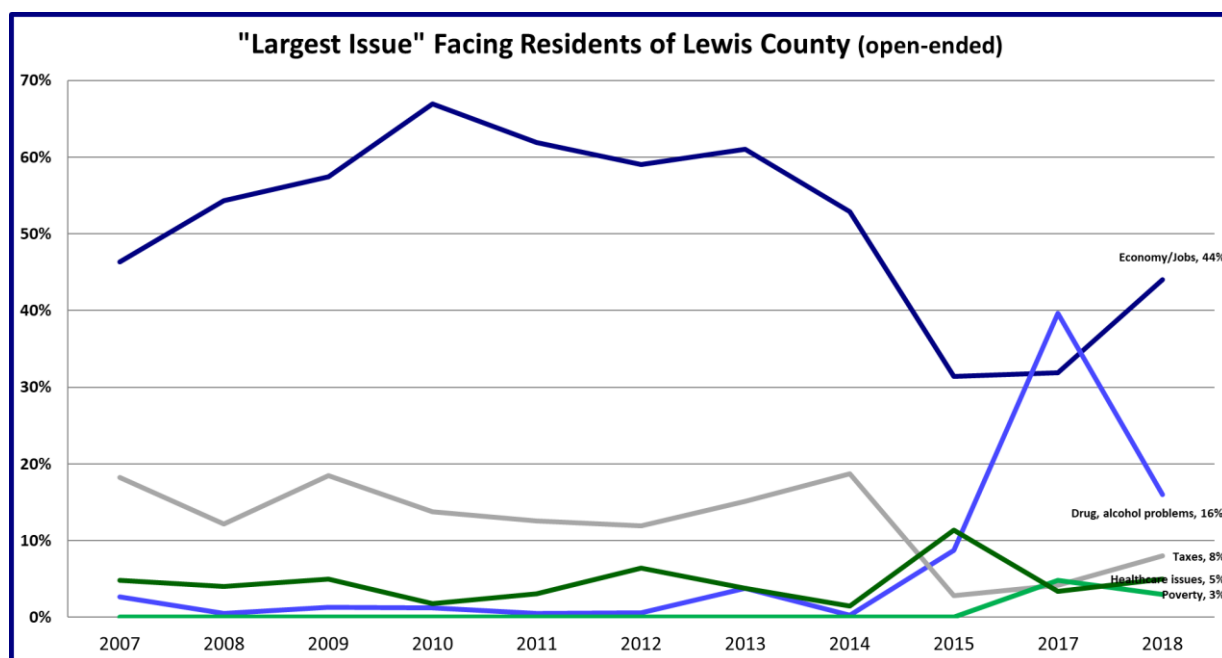


Table 35 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Healthcare issues	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	1.8%	3.1%	6.4%	3.8%	1.5%	11.4%	--	3.4%	4.6%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	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%	44.1%
Education, problems with schools	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	3.7%	--	1.9%	3.4%
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.8%	0.2%
Debt, Budget, Spending, Mandates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.7%	0.6%	--	0.0%	3.6%
Inefficient, ineffective government	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.5%	3.7%	3.6%	6.1%	8.2%	--	3.6%	3.1%
Taxes	18.2%	12.2%	18.5%	13.8%	12.6%	11.9%	15.1%	18.7%	2.8%	--	4.2%	8.1%
Environmental issues	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	--	0.2%	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%	0.9%
War in Mideast	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.1%	0.0%
Immigration	0.0%	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%	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%	3.8%
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%	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%	2.2%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	--	0.0%	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%	0.0%
Crime	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	--	1.4%	0.0%
Drug, alcohol problems	2.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%	0.3%	8.7%	--	39.6%	15.9%
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.0%	0.0%
Sequestration	0.0%	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%	1.0%
Poverty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	4.8%	3.1%
Income Inequality	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.6%	1.9%
ISIS	0.0%	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%	0.0%
Presidential Election/Leadership	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	--	0.5%	0.2%
Water Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	2.2%	0.0%
Childcare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.8%	0.6%
"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%	1.9%
"All of the above"	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	--	1.1%	1.3%
Other issues	17.7%	4.1%	6.9%	7.5%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	5.4%	--	0.0%	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

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

Table 35 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Healthcare	2.8% _a	6.6% _a	2.1% _a	6.6% _a	6.0% _a	9.7% _a	4.3% _a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	42.4% _a	45.8% _a	59.1% _a	29.5% _b	40.9% _{a,b}	50.6% _{a,b}	27.0% _b
Education	3.2% _a	3.5% _a	0.0%	0.0%	9.7% _a	3.8% _a	6.3% _a
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.5% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.1% _a	0.0%	1.2% _a
Debt/Spending/Budget	6.4% _a	0.5% _b	0.0%	2.2% _a	0.0%	0.0%	2.9% _a
Government/Leadership	4.6% _a	1.6% _a	0.8% _a	5.5% _a	3.7% _a	3.5% _a	2.2% _a
Taxes	11.0% _a	5.1% _b	6.1% _a	12.2% _a	6.8% _a	7.9% _a	12.7% _a
Environment	0.4% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.9% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moral Issues	0.5% _a	1.2% _a	2.6% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6% _a
War in Afghanistan	0.0%	0.0%	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	5.2% _a	2.3% _a	0.0%	5.1% _a	2.1% _a	8.8% _a	7.4% _a
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	3.4% _a	0.9% _a	4.5% _a	3.1% _a	3.1% _a	0.0%	1.3% _a
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs	11.2% _a	20.8% _b	9.7% _a	27.6% _a	17.3% _a	8.5% _a	19.7% _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	1.6% _a	0.4% _a	0.0%	0.8% _a	4.0% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Poverty	2.7% _a	3.6% _a	2.6% _a	2.4% _a	2.1% _a	2.7% _a	8.0% _a
Income Inequality	2.2% _a	1.5% _a	0.0%	2.8% _a	1.6% _a	1.5% _a	4.4% _a
ISIS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Climate Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Donald Trump	0.0%	0.3% _a	0.0%	0.3% _a	0.5% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Water issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Childcare	0.0%	1.1% _a	3.6% _a	0.0%	0.1% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Isolation	1.3% _a	2.5% _a	7.1% _a	1.2% _a	1.7% _a	2.3% _a	0.0%
All of the above	1.0% _a	1.6% _a	1.8% _a	0.0%	0.3% _a	0.8% _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
Healthcare	0.0%	3.8% _a	6.7% _a	8.0% _a	3.3% _a	6.2% _a	6.1% _a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	63.2% _a	42.8% _b	33.8% _b	45.1% _{a,b}	44.3% _a	44.0% _a	43.2% _a
Education	0.0%	7.1% _a	2.2% _a	1.9% _a	4.0% _a	1.5% _a	4.6% _a
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.0%	0.7% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5% _a
Debt/Spending/Budget	14.7% _a	2.2% _b	0.0%	0.0%	5.2% _a	1.6% _a	1.6% _a
Government/Leadership	1.2% _a	1.7% _a	6.2% _a	1.9% _a	2.0% _a	4.7% _a	4.0% _a
Taxes	0.0%	14.0% _a	6.2% _a	10.4% _a	8.3% _a	10.6% _a	2.8% _a
Environment	0.0%	0.0%	0.6% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.6% _a	0.0%
Moral Issues	0.0%	0.7% _a	0.3% _a	3.8% _a	1.0% _a	1.1% _a	0.0%
War in Afghanistan	0.0%	0.0%	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%	4.5% _a	6.3% _a	1.5% _a	4.3% _a	3.5% _a	2.8% _a
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%	5.6% _a	2.3% _a	2.0% _a	2.7% _a	1.9% _a
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs	20.9% _a	14.5% _a	16.1% _a	11.5% _a	16.1% _a	15.2% _a	16.4% _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%	0.5% _a	2.4% _a	0.0%	1.5% _a	0.6% _a	0.0%
Poverty	0.0%	1.4% _a	5.5% _a	5.7% _a	3.3% _a	2.6% _a	3.3% _a
Income Inequality	0.0%	1.5% _a	4.2% _a	0.0%	0.8% _a	2.1% _{a,b}	5.4% _b
ISIS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Climate Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Donald Trump	0.0%	0.2% _a	0.3% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1% _a
Water issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Childcare	0.0%	1.6% _a	0.1% _a	0.0%	1.0% _a	0.1% _a	0.0%
Isolation	0.0%	1.8% _a	2.1% _a	4.3% _a	2.3% _a	1.0% _a	2.2% _a
All of the above	0.0%	1.6% _a	0.8% _a	3.8% _a	0.5% _a	1.8% _a	3.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

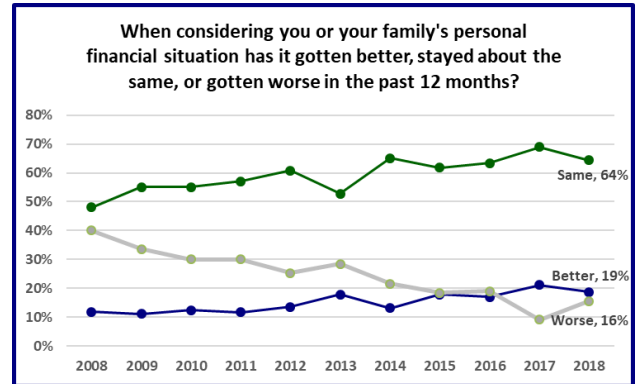
Section 3.5 – Personal Financial and Employment Situation

Table 36 – 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?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
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	84	18.7%
	Same	268	64.3%
	Worse	55	15.6%
	Don't Know	5	1.5%
	Totals	412	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

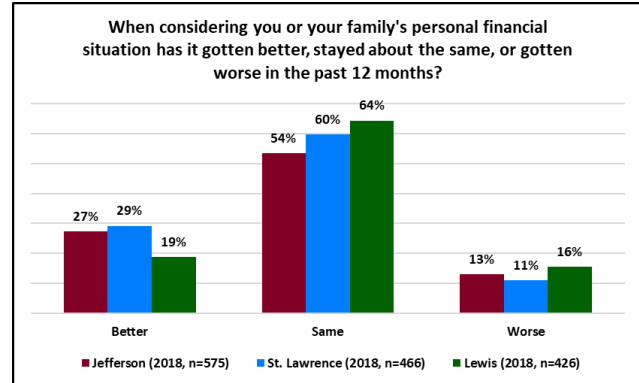


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Better	--	11.9%	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	13.6%	17.9%	13.2%	17.9%	17.0%	21.2%	18.7%
Same	--	48.0%	55.1%	55.0%	57.0%	60.8%	52.8%	65.1%	61.8%	63.4%	69.0%	64.3%
Worse	--	40.1%	33.6%	30.1%	30.1%	25.3%	28.4%	21.6%	18.4%	19.0%	9.1%	15.6%
Don't Know	--	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Better	27.4% a	29.2% a	18.7% b
Same	53.5% a	59.6% a,b	64.3% b
Worse	13.1% a	11.1% a	15.6% a
Don't Know	6.0% a	0.1% b	1.5% b
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	20.6% a	16.8% a	5.6% a	15.8% a,b	23.4% b	22.8% a,b	35.6% b,c
Same	56.4% a	72.5% b	74.1% a	61.2% a	69.1% a	69.4% a	58.6% a
Worse	21.5% a	9.4% b	17.9% a	22.7% a	7.5% a	7.8% a	5.8% a
Don't Know	1.6% a	1.4% a	2.4% a	0.3% a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

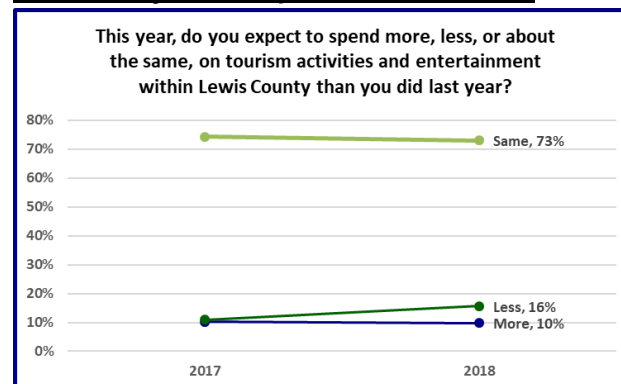
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Better	14.2% a	22.9% a	22.5% a	8.2% a	12.8% a	28.8% b	20.7% a,b
Same	64.2% a	61.9% a	62.8% a	71.9% a	68.1% a	52.5% b	72.5% a
Worse	21.6% a	14.4% a	12.4% a	17.2% a	17.0% a,b	18.4% a	5.3% b
Don't Know	0.0%	0.8% a	2.3% a	2.7% a	2.1% a	0.2% a	1.5% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 37 – 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?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Spending on entertainment and tourism activities in Lewis County compared to last year?	More	31	9.8%
	Less	70	15.6%
	Same	302	73.0%
	Not sure	9	1.6%
	Totals	412	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
More	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2%	9.8%
Less	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0%	15.6%
Same	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74.3%	73.0%
Not sure	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5%	1.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	13.1% ^a	6.4% ^b	3.6% ^a	6.0% ^a	10.4% ^a	6.6% ^a	12.0% ^a
Less	15.4% ^a	15.8% ^a	16.2% ^{a,b}	13.3% ^{a,b}	23.4% ^a	8.2% ^{a,b}	1.9% ^b
Same	71.5% ^a	74.5% ^a	79.4% ^a	80.7% ^a	65.7% ^a	84.3% ^a	83.4% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	3.2% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.0%	0.5% ^a	0.8% ^a	2.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

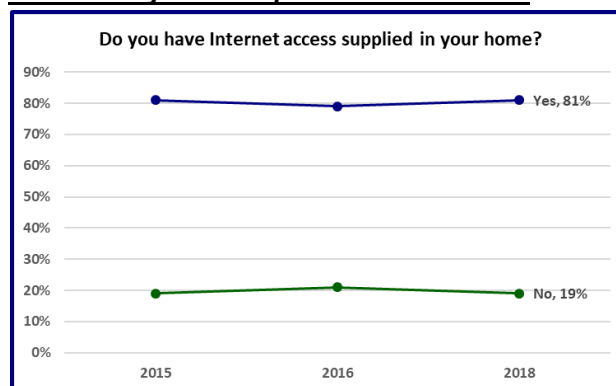
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
More	17.3% ^a	9.7% ^a	7.7% ^a	5.4% ^a	11.1% ^a	6.9% ^a	10.5% ^a
Less	13.3% ^a	14.1% ^a	16.9% ^a	18.6% ^a	14.6% ^{a,b}	22.8% ^a	5.8% ^b
Same	69.4% ^a	73.8% ^a	74.8% ^a	72.0% ^a	73.2% ^a	69.5% ^a	78.5% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	2.4% ^a	0.6% ^a	4.0% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.7% ^a	5.2% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 38 – Other than through your cell phone data, do you have Internet access supplied in your home?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Internet access in your home (not including cell phone)?	Yes	338	80.9%
	No	69	18.9%
	Not sure	2	0.2%
	Totals	409	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.2%	79.4%	--	80.9%
No	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.7%	20.6%	--	18.9%
Don't Know	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1%	0.0%	--	0.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	79.3% ^a	82.5% ^a	68.7% ^a	72.5% ^{a,b}	86.6% ^{a,b,c}	91.4% ^{b,c}	97.4% ^c
No	20.7% ^a	17.2% ^a	31.3% ^a	27.5% ^{a,b}	13.2% ^{a,b,c}	8.6% ^{b,c}	2.6% ^c
Not sure	0.0%	0.3% ^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%

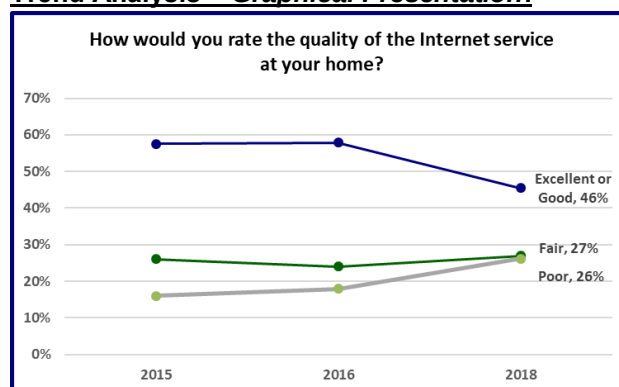
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	90.4% ^a	82.0% ^a	84.6% ^a	58.9% ^b	74.2% ^a	86.9% ^b	92.9% ^b
No	9.6% ^a	18.0% ^a	15.1% ^a	40.8% ^b	25.8% ^a	13.1% ^b	6.1% ^b
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	1.0% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 39 – How would you rate the quality of the Internet service at your home?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
How would you rate the quality of the Internet service at your home?	Excellent	50	14.7%
	Good	121	30.8%
	Fair	82	26.9%
	Poor	78	26.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	1.4%
Totals		337	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Excellent	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.9%	14.1%	--	14.7%
Good	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.6%	43.8%	--	30.8%
Fair	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.0%	24.0%	--	26.9%
Poor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.0%	17.9%	--	26.2%
Don't Know	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5%	0.3%	--	1.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	16.7% ^a	12.8% ^a	8.9% ^a	9.7% ^a	17.4% ^a	7.5% ^a	20.6% ^a
Good	23.6% ^a	37.9% ^b	31.2% ^a	30.2% ^a	25.4% ^a	42.3% ^a	31.2% ^a
Fair	25.3% ^a	28.4% ^a	50.1% ^a	25.1% ^{a,b}	16.1% ^b	25.6% ^{a,b}	21.1% ^{a,b}
Poor	34.3% ^a	18.3% ^b	9.7% ^a	30.4% ^{a,b}	41.1% ^b	24.6% ^{a,b}	27.0% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.1% ^a	2.7% ^a	0.0%	4.6% ^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	20.1% ^a	18.3% ^a	8.6% ^a	13.3% ^a	13.9% ^a	14.0% ^a	18.4% ^a
Good	23.9% ^a	24.9% ^a	36.3% ^a	43.6% ^a	30.1% ^a	29.9% ^a	34.4% ^a
Fair	38.3% ^a	22.7% ^a	23.4% ^a	26.8% ^a	33.3% ^a	18.8% ^b	22.9% ^{a,b}
Poor	17.7% ^a	30.8% ^a	31.5% ^a	13.7% ^a	20.8% ^a	36.9% ^b	22.6% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	3.3% ^a	0.2% ^a	2.7% ^a	1.9% ^a	0.4% ^a	1.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 40 – What is your current occupation?

2018 Lewis County Results:

Occupation	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Retired	196	33.4%
Not currently employed	14	8.4%
Homemaker	11	3.0%
Student	4	2.9%
Military	2	0.2%
Managerial	10	2.9%
Medical	33	8.3%
Professional/Technical	15	3.3%
Sales	6	3.2%
Clerical	19	4.5%
Service	10	4.1%
Blue-collar	20	8.2%
Teacher/Education	39	8.4%
Self-employed	16	4.2%
Not Sure	2	0.5%
Disabled	12	4.6%
Totals	409	100.0%

Lewis County Trend Analysis and NNY Regional Comparison:

Significant increase in Retired in 2018.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Retired	21.3%	21.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.7%	23.6%	23.1%	25.4%	24.1%	24.3%	33.4%
Not employed	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.6%	2.7%	7.9%	6.3%	2.1%	2.7%	8.5%	8.4%
Homemaker	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.5%	2.8%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%
Student	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.6%	6.6%	4.1%	2.9%
Military	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.2%
Managerial	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	3.1%	4.1%	1.3%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.9%
Medical	5.4%	6.9%	7.2%	8.8%	4.0%	5.4%	6.2%	6.6%	8.4%	5.9%	8.3%
Professional/Technical	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.3%	2.6%	3.3%
Sales	3.6%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	4.4%	7.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%
Clerical	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	4.5%
Service	5.7%	6.1%	3.3%	3.9%	5.6%	3.7%	2.1%	5.7%	3.3%	4.9%	4.1%
Blue Collar	14.2%	12.9%	10.6%	20.9%	17.0%	19.8%	24.5%	19.2%	18.9%	17.2%	8.2%
Teacher/Education	6.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%	8.0%	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%	8.4%
Self-employed	11.6%	13.6%	10.6%	2.4%	10.7%	8.9%	7.1%	4.7%	6.5%	7.7%	4.2%
Not sure	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.5%
Disabled	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.9%	3.7%	4.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

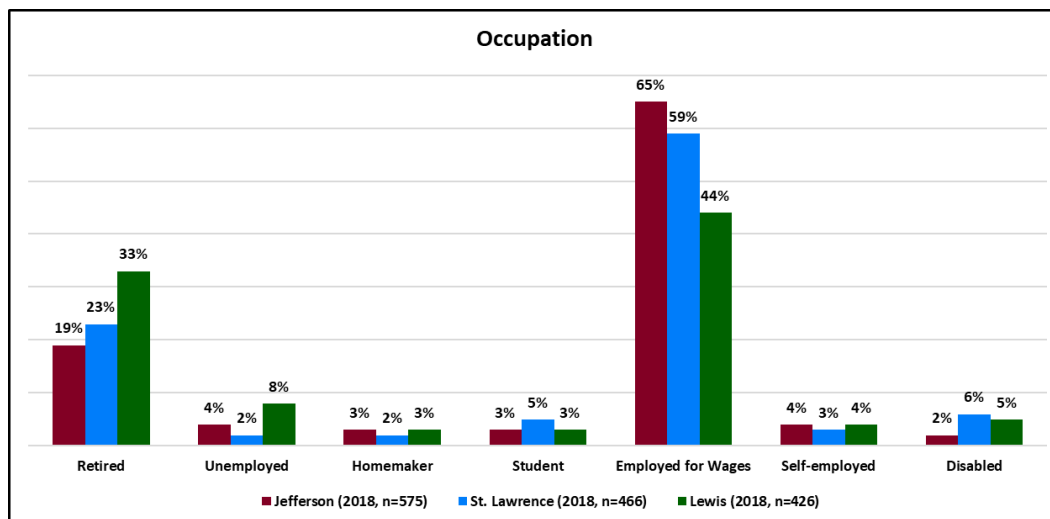


Table 40 (cont.) – What is your current occupation?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	33.2% ^a	33.5% ^a	43.0% ^a	44.0% ^a	36.8% ^{a,b}	22.1% ^{a,b}	13.2% ^b
Not currently employed	14.3% ^a	2.5% ^b	18.0% ^a	2.2% ^b	0.0%	0.0%	1.1% ^b
Homemaker	0.0%	6.1% ^a	7.7% ^a	0.3% ^a	4.2% ^a	1.3% ^a	2.6% ^a
Student	2.8% ^a	2.9% ^a	0.0%	5.3% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.0%	0.0%
Military	0.4% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1% ^a	0.0%	0.0%
Managerial	1.3% ^a	4.5% ^a	0.0%	5.6% ^a	4.3% ^a	3.0% ^a	2.0% ^a
Medical	3.2% ^a	13.4% ^b	1.1% ^a	4.0% ^{a,b}	16.6% ^b	4.5% ^{a,b}	15.7% ^{b,c}
Professional/Technical	4.8% ^a	1.7% ^a	0.0%	2.8% ^a	5.1% ^a	3.4% ^a	11.5% ^a
Sales	5.9% ^a	0.4% ^b	12.6% ^a	0.0%	3.0% ^a	4.8% ^a	0.0%
Clerical	0.2% ^a	8.8% ^b	0.0%	5.7% ^a	5.1% ^a	11.1% ^a	5.3% ^a
Service	0.9% ^a	7.4% ^b	6.3% ^{a,b}	1.1% ^a	1.2% ^{a,b}	12.6% ^b	12.6% ^{b,c}
Blue-collar	13.8% ^a	2.6% ^b	0.0%	9.2% ^a	10.0% ^a	14.2% ^a	3.6% ^a
Teacher/Education	7.1% ^a	9.7% ^a	0.8% ^a	9.5% ^{a,b,c}	5.6% ^{a,b}	16.9% ^{b,c}	26.4% ^c
Self-employed	4.9% ^a	3.5% ^a	0.7% ^a	7.5% ^a	4.8% ^a	6.0% ^a	5.9% ^a
Not Sure	0.0%	1.0% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disabled	7.2% ^a	1.9% ^b	9.9% ^a	3.0% ^a	2.0% ^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
Retired	0.6% ^a	8.6% ^a	46.5% ^b	94.9% ^c	39.1% ^a	29.5% ^{a,b}	20.6% ^b
Not currently employed	32.4% ^a	2.6% ^b	3.6% ^b	0.3% ^b	10.8% ^a	7.5% ^a	1.9% ^a
Homemaker	0.0%	6.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	2.1% ^a	4.6% ^a	0.4% ^a	2.6% ^a
Student	14.1% ^a	0.2% ^b	0.0%	0.0%	2.5% ^a	5.1% ^a	0.0%
Military	0.0%	0.0%	0.7% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.8% ^a	0.0%
Managerial	5.3% ^a	4.2% ^a	1.7% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	5.5% ^a	8.3% ^a
Medical	16.4% ^a	10.0% ^{a,b}	5.5% ^{a,b}	0.4% ^b	4.9% ^a	11.7% ^{a,b}	13.7% ^b
Professional/Technical	0.0%	6.0% ^a	4.0% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.0%	7.3% ^a	7.1% ^a
Sales	10.2% ^a	1.5% ^b	2.1% ^b	0.0%	4.2% ^a	2.4% ^a	1.1% ^a
Clerical	7.8% ^a	5.5% ^a	3.5% ^a	0.4% ^a	2.7% ^a	6.8% ^a	6.3% ^a
Service	0.0%	11.6% ^a	1.7% ^b	0.0%	5.7% ^a	3.1% ^a	0.6% ^a
Blue-collar	3.7% ^a	14.8% ^b	8.7% ^{a,b}	0.0%	11.3% ^a	5.3% ^a	2.9% ^a
Teacher/Education	9.6% ^{a,b}	15.3% ^a	5.4% ^b	0.0%	3.9% ^a	4.7% ^a	31.0% ^b
Self-employed	0.0%	8.0% ^a	5.1% ^a	0.0%	3.3% ^a	6.8% ^a	2.4% ^a
Not Sure	0.0%	1.6% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9% ^a	1.6% ^a
Disabled	0.0%	3.5% ^a	9.6% ^a	1.5% ^a	7.1% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 41 – Does your occupation currently involve working remotely from home?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Does your occupation currently involve working remotely from home?	Yes (entirely)	21	13.2%
	Yes (partly)	26	14.0%
	No	123	72.7%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	170	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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 (entirely)	22.3% a	5.6% b	0.0%	15.1% a	14.0% a	8.4% a	10.6% a
Yes (partly)	13.9% a	14.2% a	0.0%	9.0% a	18.9% a	12.7% a	23.8% a
No	63.8% a	80.2% b	100.0%	75.9% a	67.1% a	78.9% a	65.6% 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 (entirely)	11.2% a	12.8% a	15.3% a	35.2%	10.6% a	16.2% a	13.5% a
Yes (partly)	6.2% a	17.1% a	14.5% a	35.2%	10.9% a	6.8% a	29.4% b
No	82.6% a	70.1% a	70.2% a	29.6%	78.5% a	77.0% a,b	57.1% b
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 42 – Does your employer allow remote working from home?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Does your employer allow remote working from home?	Yes	62	32.3%
	No	106	67.2%
	Not sure	2	0.5%
	Totals	170	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	40.5% ^a	25.5% ^b	0.0%	28.2% ^a	40.5% ^a	26.5% ^a	37.4% ^a
No	58.6% ^a	74.4% ^b	100.0%	71.8% ^a	59.5% ^a	73.2% ^a	60.1% ^a
Not sure	0.9% ^a	0.1% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% ^a	2.5% ^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
Yes	21.5% ^a	33.0% ^a	38.9% ^a	100.0%	21.5% ^a	29.5% ^a	54.5% ^b
No	78.5% ^a	67.0% ^a	59.4% ^a	0.0%	78.5% ^a	69.1% ^a	45.5% ^b
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	1.7% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	1.4% ^a	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

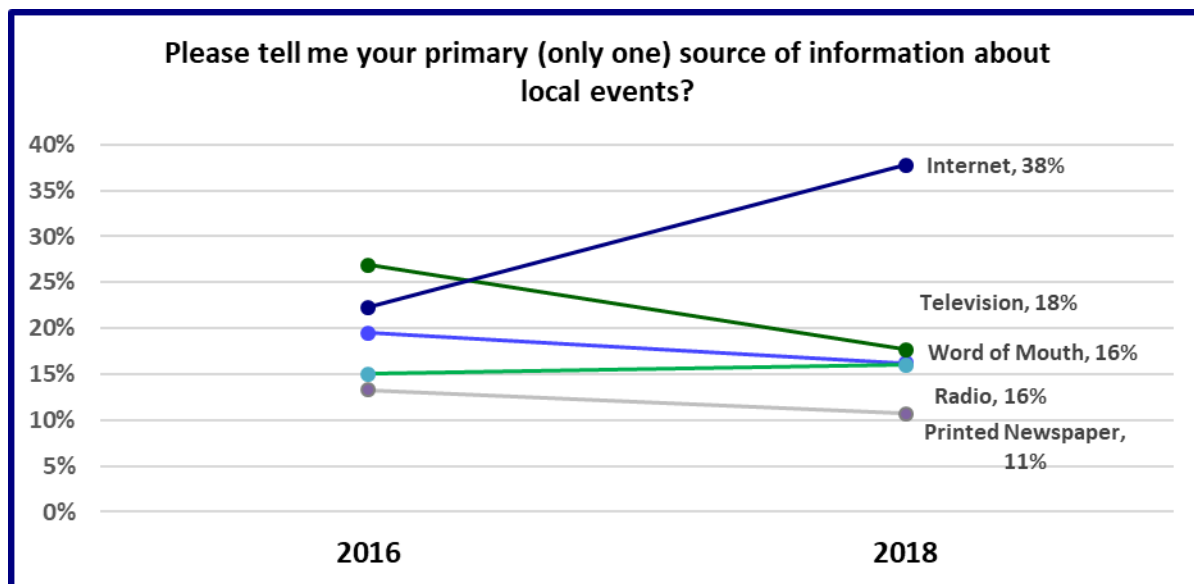
Section 3.6 – Information Access in Lewis County

Table 43 – Please tell me your primary (only one) source of information about local events?

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Radio	65	16.2%
Television	84	17.7%
Internet	134	37.8%
Printed newspaper	64	10.7%
Telephone call to organization	3	0.5%
Email organization	1	0.2%
Posters	7	1.3%
Word of mouth	46	15.5%
Other	0	0.0%
Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

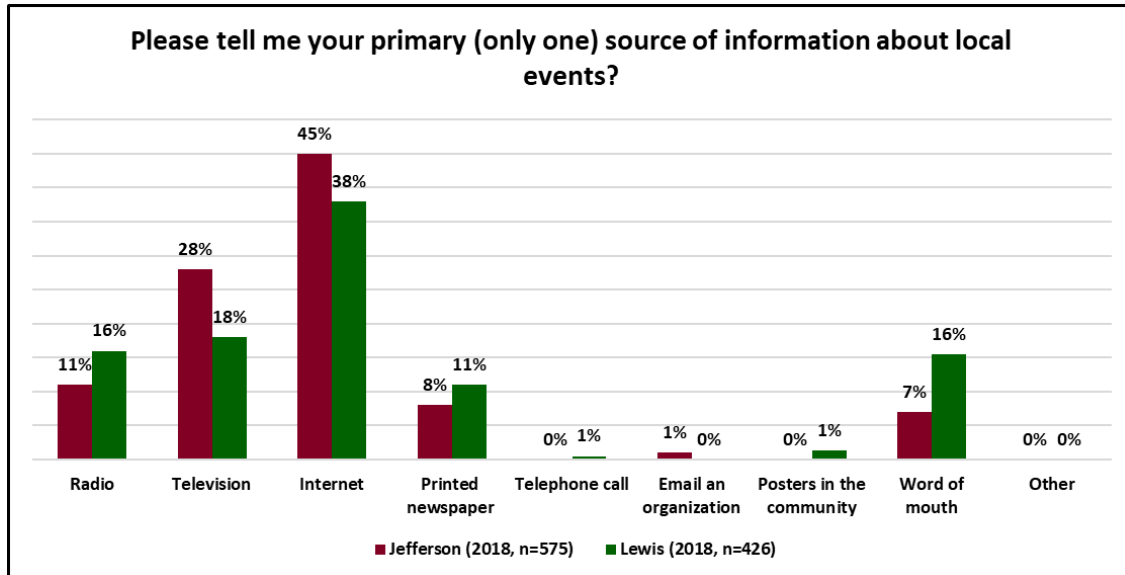


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2016	2018
Radio	19.5%	16.2%
Television	26.9%	17.7%
Internet	22.3%	37.8%
Printed newspaper (monthly, weekly, or daily)	13.3%	10.7%
Make a telephone call to an organization	0.9%	0.5%
Email an organization	0.1%	0.2%
Posters in the community	2.1%	1.3%
Word of mouth	14.5%	15.5%
Other	0.4%	0.0%

Table 43 (cont.) – Please tell me your primary (only one) source of information about local events?

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Radio	12.5% a	19.9% b	19.2% a	12.5% a	7.0% a	22.2% a	18.9% a
Television	20.2% a	15.2% a	25.0% a	17.7% a	23.0% a	8.5% a	10.5% a
Internet	34.1% a	41.6% a	35.8% a	34.5% a	48.9% a	52.9% a	36.9% a
Printed newspaper	11.6% a	9.9% a	11.2% a	16.6% a	9.4% a	5.1% a	5.5% a
Telephone call to organization	0.7% a	0.2% a	1.7% a	0.0%	0.5% a	0.0%	0.0%
Email organization	0.0%	0.5% a	0.0%	0.0%	1.2% a	0.0%	0.0%
Posters	0.2% a	2.4% a	1.1% a	1.3% a	1.2% a	0.0%	3.7% a
Word of mouth	20.6% a	10.4% b	6.0% a	17.4% a	8.8% a	11.4% a	24.4% a
Other	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%

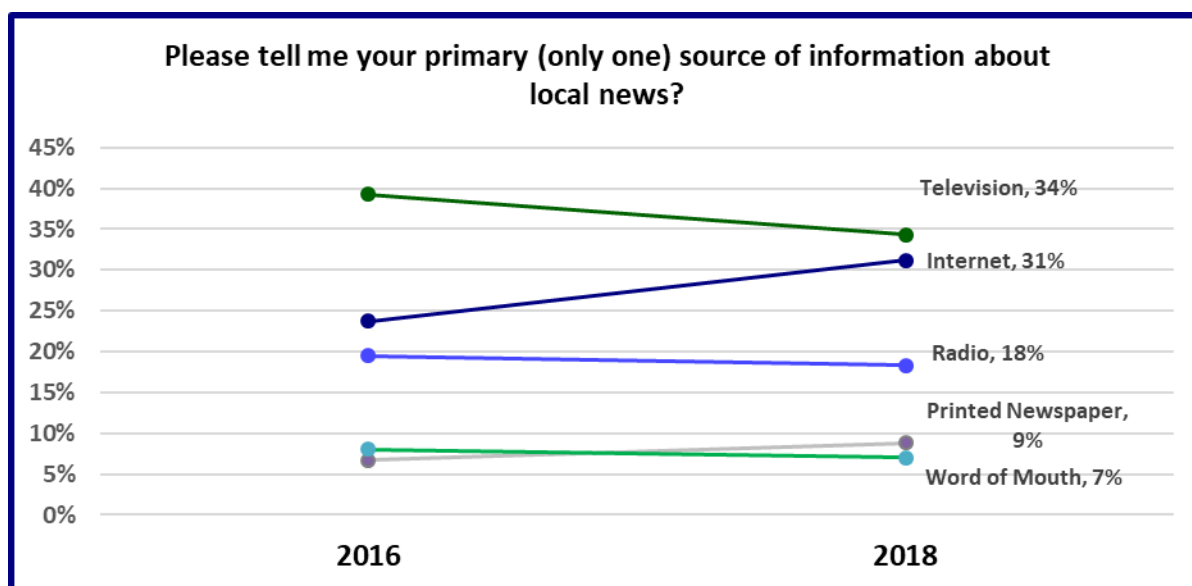
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Radio	13.1% a	22.7% a	13.4% a	13.0% a	16.6% a	15.6% a	15.6% a
Television	6.2% a	5.9% a	30.4% b	28.5% b	19.3% a	18.7% a	10.5% a
Internet	52.0% a	50.1% a	30.1% b	12.2% c	35.8% a	37.2% a	46.2% a
Printed newspaper	0.0%	5.8% a	11.6% a	32.4% b	11.2% a	9.5% a	11.4% a
Telephone call to organization	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% a	2.4% a	0.5% a	0.4% a	0.7% a
Email organization	0.0%	0.8% a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6% a
Posters	0.0%	1.3% a	2.5% a	0.4% a	1.3% a	0.8% a	2.2% a
Word of mouth	28.7% a	13.4% b	11.7% b	11.1% a,b	15.4% a	17.8% a	11.8% a
Other	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 44 – Please tell me your primary (only one) source of information about local news?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Primary source for local news	Radio	68	18.3%
	Television	156	34.3%
	Internet	115	31.2%
	Printed newspaper	42	8.8%
	Telephone call to organization	0	0.0%
	Email organization	1	0.1%
	Posters	2	0.6%
	Word of mouth	20	6.7%
	Other	0	0.0%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

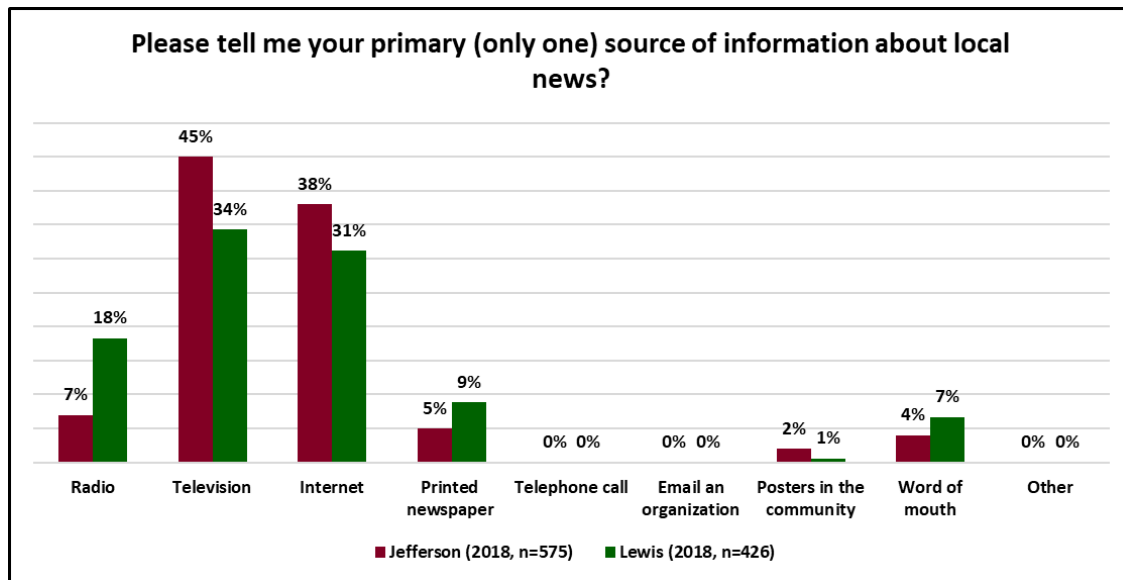


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2016	2018
Radio	19.5%	18.3%
Television	39.3%	34.3%
Internet	23.7%	31.2%
Printed newspaper (monthly, weekly, or daily)	6.7%	8.8%
Make a telephone call to an organization	0.4%	0.0%
Email an organization	0.0%	0.1%
Posters in the community	2.2%	0.6%
Word of mouth	8.2%	6.7%
Other	0.0%	0.0%

Table 44 (cont.) – Please tell me your primary (only one) source of information about local *news*?

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Radio	20.2% ^a	16.3% ^a	17.8% ^a	15.4% ^a	15.3% ^a	22.3% ^a	16.0% ^a
Television	32.4% ^a	36.3% ^a	37.4% ^a	34.0% ^a	39.0% ^a	38.8% ^a	36.5% ^a
Internet	31.1% ^a	31.2% ^a	27.8% ^a	25.3% ^a	38.2% ^a	32.2% ^a	41.3% ^a
Printed newspaper	11.0% ^a	6.6% ^a	7.4% ^{a,b}	18.3% ^a	3.4% ^b	3.8% ^{a,b}	3.3% ^{a,b}
Telephone call to organization	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Email organization	0.0%	0.2% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.5% ^a	0.0%	0.0%
Posters	0.0%	1.2% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0%	2.1% ^a	0.0%	0.0%
Word of mouth	5.3% ^a	8.0% ^a	8.8% ^a	6.9% ^a	1.5% ^a	2.9% ^a	2.8% ^a
Other	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
Radio	20.1% ^a	20.0% ^a	13.0% ^a	23.7% ^a	16.5% ^a	23.4% ^a	15.0% ^a
Television	20.2% ^a	24.0% ^a	54.1% ^b	30.8% ^a	35.7% ^a	36.5% ^a	25.7% ^a
Internet	37.1% ^{a,b}	45.8% ^a	22.9% ^{b,c}	12.6% ^c	28.3% ^a	26.9% ^a	49.3% ^b
Printed newspaper	9.6% ^{a,b}	4.3% ^a	6.2% ^a	22.1% ^b	11.8% ^a	3.5% ^b	8.3% ^{a,b}
Telephone call to organization	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Email organization	0.0%	0.0%	0.3% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6% ^a
Posters	0.0%	0.0%	1.3% ^a	0.9% ^a	1.1% ^a	0.0%	0.0%
Word of mouth	13.0% ^a	5.8% ^{a,b}	2.2% ^b	9.8% ^{a,b}	6.6% ^a	9.8% ^a	1.1% ^a
Other	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 3.7 – Local Government and Services – *Public Transportation*

Table 45 – Have you heard of Lewis County Public Transportation?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Have you heard of Lewis County Public Transportation?	Yes	356	82.2%
	No	48	17.2%
	Not sure	4	0.5%
	Totals	408	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	77.1% a	87.4% b	78.4% a	78.9% a	85.5% a	91.4% a	89.9% a
No	22.7% a	11.7% b	21.6% a	20.9% a	14.5% a	7.7% a	10.1% a
Not sure	0.2% a	0.8% a	0.0%	0.3% a	0.0%	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
Yes	65.6% a	81.7% a,b	89.3% b	89.1% b,c	77.7% a	89.8% b	83.8% a,b
No	34.4% a	17.3% b	10.4% b	10.2% b	22.3% a	9.8% b	13.5% a,b
Not sure	0.0%	1.0% a	0.3% a	0.7% a	0.0%	0.4% a	2.7% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 46 – Are you, or someone you know, unemployed due to lack of transportation?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Unemployed due to lack of transportation?	Yes (you)	4	2.0%
	Yes (somebody else)	19	8.9%
	Both me and others	0	0.0%
	No	378	88.1%
	Not sure	6	1.0%
	Totals	407	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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 (you)	4.0% ^a	0.0%	0.0%	2.0% ^a	1.5% ^a	1.6% ^a	0.0%
Yes (somebody else)	14.5% ^a	3.2% ^b	3.9% ^a	9.2% ^a	13.7% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.0%
Both me and others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	81.3% ^a	94.9% ^b	96.1% ^a	88.5% ^a	82.4% ^a	96.6% ^a	100.0%
Not sure	0.1% ^a	1.8% ^a	0.0%	0.3% ^a	2.4% ^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
Yes (you)	0.0%	6.0% ^a	0.6% ^b	0.0%	2.0% ^a	2.3% ^a	1.9% ^a
Yes (somebody else)	20.4% ^a	6.3% ^b	7.6% ^b	2.4% ^b	11.2% ^a	7.2% ^a	4.0% ^a
Both me and others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	79.6% ^a	86.9% ^{a,b}	90.2% ^{a,b}	96.4% ^b	85.9% ^a	90.0% ^a	92.2% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	0.8% ^a	1.6% ^a	1.2% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.6% ^a	1.9% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 47 – Do you, or someone you know, lack the transportation necessary to access educational opportunities?

2018 Lewis County Results:

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Lack the transportation necessary to access educational opportunities?	Yes (you)	3	1.5%
	Yes (somebody else)	34	7.8%
	Both me and others	1	0.1%
	No	359	88.2%
	Not sure	11	2.5%
	Totals	408	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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 (you)	3.0% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5% _a	1.0% _a	0.0%
Yes (somebody else)	7.1% _a	8.6% _a	8.6% _a	4.4% _a	13.0% _a	7.7% _a	12.6% _a
Both me and others	0.0%	0.1% _a	0.0%	0.3% _a	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	88.0% _a	88.3% _a	89.6% _a	93.9% _a	83.1% _a	83.3% _a	87.4% _a
Not sure	2.0% _a	3.0% _a	1.9% _a	1.4% _a	2.4% _a	8.1% _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 (you)	0.0%	4.5% _a	0.0%	0.7% _a	2.0% _a	0.4% _a	1.9% _a
Yes (somebody else)	0.0%	10.9% _a	10.2% _a	6.5% _a	8.6% _a	3.8% _a	12.5% _a
Both me and others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4% _a	0.0%	0.2% _a	0.0%
No	100.0%	80.7% _a	87.9% _a	88.5% _a	86.4% _{a,b}	94.8% _a	82.2% _b
Not sure	0.0%	4.0% _a	1.9% _a	3.9% _a	3.1% _a	0.8% _a	3.5% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 48 – Would you spend \$25 on an unlimited use monthly bus pass to access locations throughout all of Lewis County, Jefferson County and Oneida County? (If asked – “with stops between Lowville and Utica; between Lowville and JCC; and between Lowville and Harrisville; for more information call: 315-376-6508)

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Spend \$25 on an unlimited monthly bus pass?	Yes	176	43.0%
	No	216	53.9%
	Not sure	15	3.1%
	Totals	407	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	41.4% ^a	44.5% ^a	47.5% ^a	33.2% ^a	51.2% ^a	30.8% ^a	41.3% ^a
No	54.4% ^a	53.5% ^a	49.9% ^a	64.4% ^a	43.1% ^a	67.6% ^a	55.9% ^a
Not sure	4.2% ^a	2.0% ^a	2.6% ^a	2.4% ^a	5.7% ^a	1.6% ^a	2.7% ^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
Yes	37.6% ^a	49.4% ^a	38.3% ^a	47.5% ^a	47.2% ^a	39.1% ^a	35.8% ^a
No	62.4% ^a	47.9% ^a	57.3% ^a	47.5% ^a	49.3% ^a	59.1% ^a	60.2% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	2.7% ^a	4.3% ^a	5.0% ^a	3.5% ^a	1.8% ^a	4.0% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

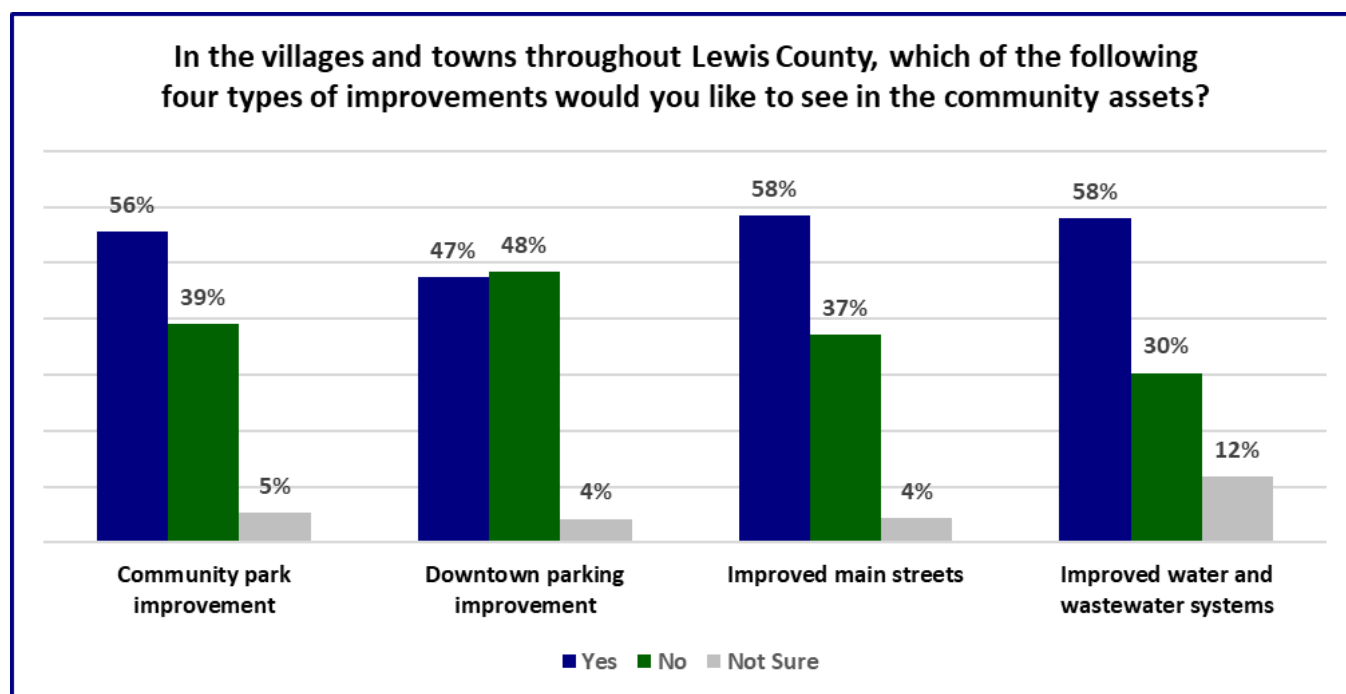
Section 3.8 – Local Government and Services – *Community Development*

In the villages and towns throughout Lewis County, which of the following four types of improvements would you like to see in the community assets?

Table 49 – SUMMARY – Comparison of levels of support for various possible types of community asset improvement

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Yes	No	Not sure
Community park improvement	55.5%	39.1%	5.3%
Downtown parking improvement	47.4%	48.4%	4.3%
Improved main streets	58.5%	37.1%	4.4%
Improved water and wastewater systems	57.9%	30.3%	11.8%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 data):

Shown for each community asset individually in following pages.

Table 50 – Community park improvement?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Community park improvement	Yes	204	55.5%
	No	173	39.1%
	Not sure	30	5.3%
	Totals	407	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	56.4% ^a	54.7% ^a	55.1% ^a	60.7% ^a	60.8% ^a	65.7% ^a	57.0% ^a
No	39.9% ^a	38.3% ^a	37.7% ^a	34.6% ^a	38.6% ^a	29.7% ^a	36.4% ^a
Not sure	3.7% ^a	7.0% ^a	7.2% ^a	4.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	4.6% ^a	6.5% ^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
Yes	62.1% ^{a,b}	68.7% ^a	49.4% ^{b,c}	34.8% ^c	56.3% ^a	52.6% ^a	58.4% ^a
No	37.9% ^{a,b}	29.0% ^a	43.4% ^{a,b}	51.2% ^b	37.4% ^a	45.8% ^a	32.9% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	2.3% ^a	7.1% ^{a,b}	14.0% ^b	6.3% ^a	1.6% ^a	8.6% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 51 – Downtown parking improvement?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Downtown parking improvement	Yes	188	47.4%
	No	200	48.4%
	Not sure	20	4.3%
	Totals	408	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	46.7% ^a	48.0% ^a	57.1% ^a	42.9% ^a	54.9% ^a	44.7% ^a	51.4% ^a
No	50.7% ^a	46.1% ^a	34.8% ^a	52.5% ^a	44.5% ^a	53.3% ^a	48.6% ^a
Not sure	2.6% ^a	5.9% ^a	8.1% ^a	4.6% ^a	0.6% ^a	2.0% ^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
Yes	55.1% ^a	50.6% ^{a,b}	47.4% ^{a,b}	31.4% ^b	47.1% ^a	46.2% ^a	50.5% ^a
No	44.9% ^a	47.8% ^a	47.5% ^a	55.7% ^a	46.7% ^a	53.6% ^a	44.6% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	1.6% ^a	5.1% ^{a,b}	12.9% ^b	6.2% ^a	0.2% ^b	4.9% ^{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 52 – Improved main streets?

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Improved main streets	227	58.5%
	156	37.1%
	23	4.4%
	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	64.0% a	52.9% b	62.8% a	61.3% a	59.7% a	45.9% a	66.9% a
No	31.2% a	43.2% b	35.5% a	32.7% a	35.9% a	51.1% a	33.1% a
Not sure	4.9% a	3.9% a	1.7% a	6.1% a	4.4% a	2.9% 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
Yes	70.3% a	61.5% a,b	55.6% a,b	43.9% b	58.8% a	55.4% a	63.0% a
No	29.7% a	35.8% a	38.9% a	45.3% a	36.5% a	41.7% a	30.6% a
Not sure	0.0%	2.7% a	5.5% a	10.8% a	4.6% a	2.8% a	6.4% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 53 – Improved water and wastewater systems?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Improved water and wastewater systems	Yes	227	57.9%
	No	121	30.3%
	Not sure	58	11.8%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	60.4% a	55.5% a	42.6% a	46.9% a	69.2% b	64.5% a,b	61.7% a,b
No	33.2% a	27.3% a	36.4% a,b	40.8% a	19.8% b	21.9% a,b	25.2% a,b
Not sure	6.4% a	17.2% b	21.0% a	12.3% a	11.0% a	13.5% a	13.0% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

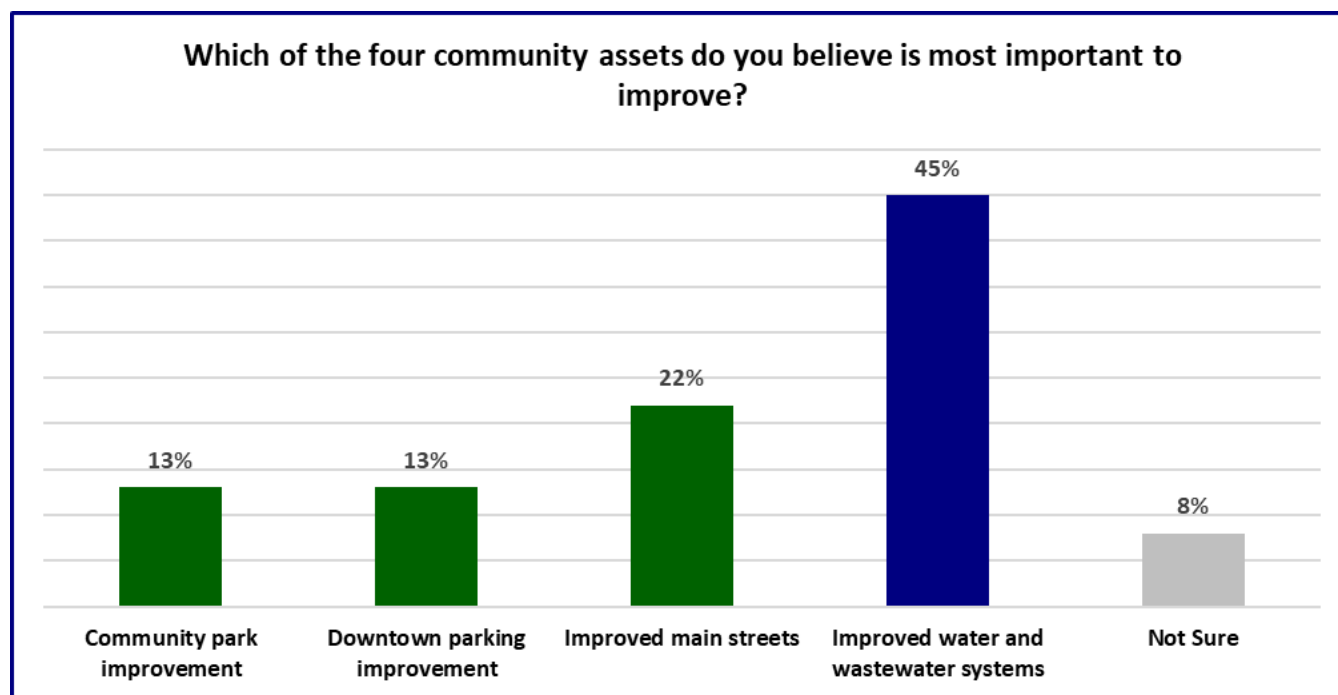
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Yes	58.7% a,b	69.0% a	53.0% a,b	45.8% b	58.4% a	55.6% a	60.6% a
No	37.4% a	21.8% a	30.4% a	37.9% a	30.4% a	34.1% a	22.9% a
Not sure	4.0% a	9.2% a,b	16.6% b	16.3% a,b	11.2% a	10.3% a	16.5% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 54 – Which of the four community assets do you believe is most important to improve?

2018 Lewis County Results:

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Most important community improvements	Community parks	48	12.5%
	Downtown parking	49	12.6%
	Main streets	76	21.8%
	Water and wastewater systems	194	44.8%
	Not sure	40	8.4%
	Totals	407	100.0%



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:
Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Community parks	10.4% a	14.6% a	9.1% a	18.8% a	12.2% a	17.8% a	7.4% a
Downtown parking	10.3% a	14.8% a	31.1% a	13.9% a,b	6.8% b	15.0% a,b	8.0% a,b
Main streets	24.1% a	19.4% a	8.4% a	19.3% a	18.1% a	15.6% a	23.4% a
Water and wastewater systems	47.7% a	41.8% a	43.0% a	37.3% a	51.8% a	48.7% a	58.5% a
Not sure	7.4% a	9.3% a	8.5% a	10.7% a	11.1% a	3.0% a	2.7% 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
Community parks	13.1% a	16.1% a	10.4% a	9.0% a	10.4% a	15.1% a	14.9% a
Downtown parking	15.9% a	12.7% a	10.7% a	12.2% a	15.6% a	10.4% a	5.9% a
Main streets	33.1% a	23.6% a,b	18.6% a,b	11.0% b	23.3% a	17.3% a	24.6% a
Water and wastewater systems	37.3% a	40.7% a	52.2% a	46.6% a	41.5% a	51.6% a	44.0% a
Not sure	0.6% a	6.8% a	8.2% a,b	21.4% b	9.3% a	5.5% a	10.6% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 55 – Do you believe that local governments are doing enough to improve their own infrastructures?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Local governments are doing enough to improve their own community infrastructures?	Yes	216	50.6%
	No	136	37.8%
	Not sure	55	11.6%
	Totals	407	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	46.7% ^a	54.6% ^a	50.1% ^a	50.4% ^a	62.9% ^a	53.2% ^a	47.8% ^a
No	42.7% ^a	32.8% ^b	39.9% ^a	34.2% ^a	23.6% ^a	37.5% ^a	49.0% ^a
Not sure	10.6% ^a	12.6% ^a	10.0% ^a	15.5% ^a	13.5% ^a	9.3% ^a	3.3% ^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	47.8% ^a	47.5% ^a	50.9% ^a	59.7% ^a	49.7% ^a	46.9% ^a	60.6% ^a
No	49.7% ^a	40.6% ^{a,b}	33.8% ^{a,b}	25.6% ^b	38.6% ^a	40.8% ^a	29.5% ^a
Not sure	2.5% ^a	11.9% ^{a,b}	15.3% ^b	14.7% ^{b,c}	11.7% ^a	12.3% ^a	10.0% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

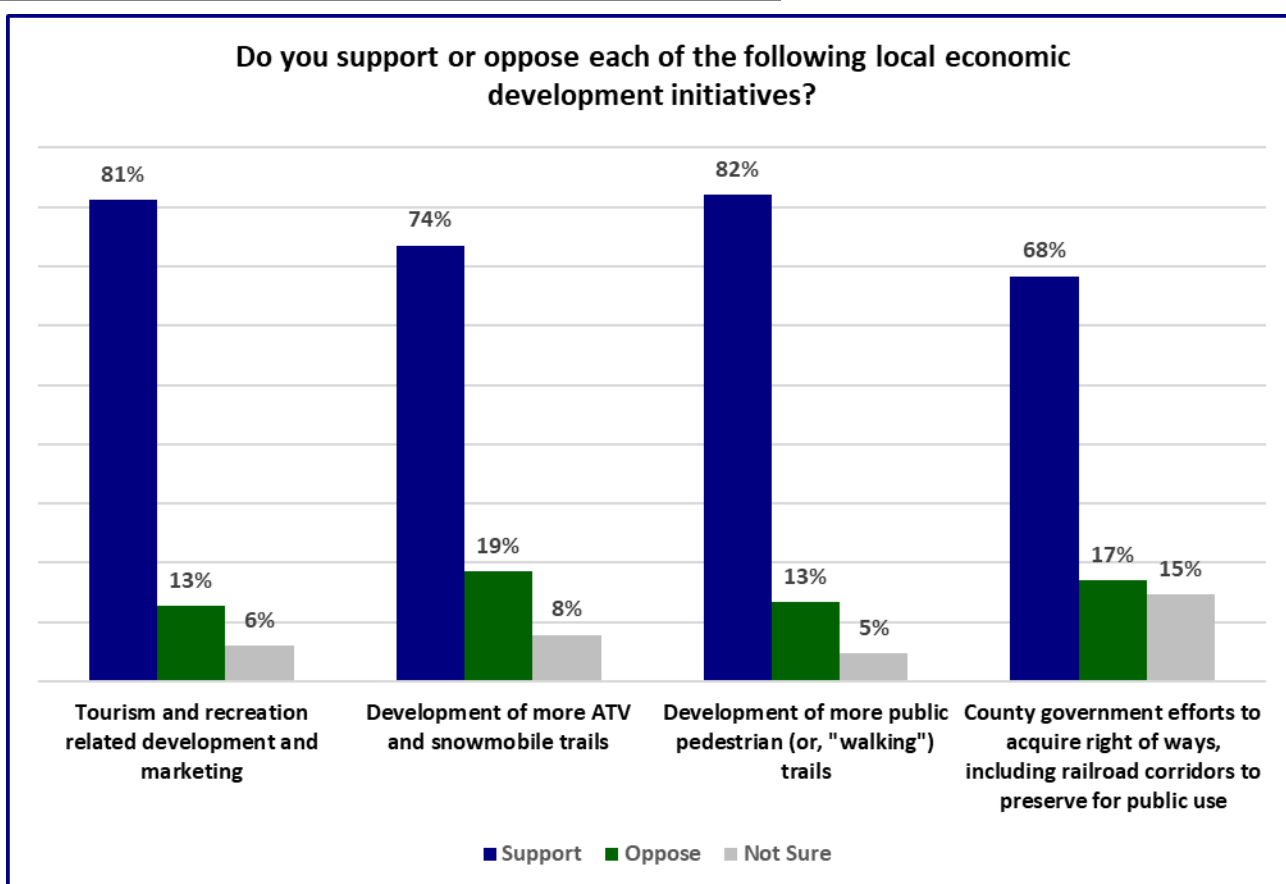
Section 3.9 – Local Government and Services – *Economic Development*

The following short section of questions relates to Lewis County government, your opinions will be used to help inform local elected officials in their decision-making? For each of the following, please indicate whether you "Support" or "Oppose".

Table 56 – SUMMARY – Comparison of levels of support for various possible economic development initiatives

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
Tourism and recreation related development and marketing	81.2%	12.7%	6.1%
Development of more ATV and snowmobile trails	73.5%	18.6%	7.9%
Development of more public pedestrian (or, "walking") trails	82.0%	13.3%	4.7%
County government efforts to acquire right of ways, including railroad corridors to preserve for public use	68.3%	17.0%	14.7%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 data):

Shown for each economic development initiative individually in following pages.

Table 57 – Do you support or oppose – *tourism and recreation related development and marketing in Lewis County?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Tourism and recreation related development and marketing	Support	363	81.2%
	Oppose	27	12.7%
	Not sure	15	6.1%
	Totals	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	75.9% ^a	86.5% ^b	83.3% ^{a,b}	78.4% ^a	92.5% ^{a,b}	98.0% ^b	84.6% ^{a,b}
Oppose	15.5% ^a	9.9% ^a	11.1% ^a	12.1% ^a	5.1% ^a	2.0% ^a	15.4% ^a
Not sure	8.5% ^a	3.6% ^b	5.5% ^a	9.6% ^a	2.3% ^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
Support	59.5% ^a	84.2% ^b	86.3% ^b	91.7% ^b	74.0% ^a	87.6% ^b	93.9% ^b
Oppose	30.9% ^a	9.2% ^b	8.9% ^b	4.8% ^b	17.2% ^a	8.9% ^{a,b}	4.2% ^b
Not sure	9.6% ^a	6.7% ^a	4.8% ^a	3.5% ^a	8.7% ^a	3.5% ^a	1.9% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 58 – Do you support or oppose – *development of more ATV and snowmobile trails in Lewis County?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Development of more ATV and snowmobile trails	Support	287	73.5%
	Oppose	90	18.6%
	Not sure	29	7.9%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	72.9% _a	74.1% _a	69.7% _a	65.3% _a	82.5% _a	81.6% _a	81.2% _a
Oppose	18.5% _a	18.7% _a	26.9% _a	22.7% _{a,b}	10.7% _{a,b}	6.1% _b	18.8% _{a,b}
Not sure	8.6% _a	7.1% _a	3.4% _a	12.0% _a	6.9% _a	12.4% _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
Support	79.8% _a	71.0% _{a,b}	80.3% _a	56.4% _b	74.4% _a	74.8% _a	68.0% _a
Oppose	7.3% _a	20.6% _{a,b}	15.8% _a	34.8% _b	17.5% _a	18.1% _a	23.5% _a
Not sure	12.9% _a	8.4% _a	3.9% _a	8.8% _a	8.1% _a	7.1% _a	8.4% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 59 – Do you support or oppose – *development of more public pedestrian (or, "walking") trails in Lewis County?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Development of more public pedestrian (or, "walking") trails	Support	325	82.0%
	Oppose	56	13.3%
	Not sure	25	4.7%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	81.9% ^a	82.2% ^a	77.9% ^a	75.6% ^a	80.1% ^a	86.5% ^a	88.0% ^a
Oppose	13.2% ^a	13.4% ^a	16.0% ^a	17.8% ^a	15.9% ^a	8.7% ^a	9.2% ^a
Not sure	5.0% ^a	4.4% ^a	6.1% ^a	6.6% ^a	4.0% ^a	4.8% ^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
Support	90.4% ^a	88.2% ^a	77.7% ^{a,b}	68.2% ^b	83.9% ^{a,b}	74.3% ^a	89.6% ^b
Oppose	9.6% ^a	9.3% ^a	15.2% ^a	21.8% ^a	11.4% ^{a,b}	20.6% ^a	6.5% ^b
Not sure	0.0%	2.5% ^a	7.0% ^a	10.0% ^a	4.7% ^a	5.2% ^a	3.9% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 60 – Do you support or oppose – county government efforts to acquire right of ways, including railroad corridors to preserve the corridor for future public use?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County government efforts to acquire right of ways, including railroad corridors to preserve for public use	Support	290	68.3%
	Oppose	64	17.0%
	Not sure	50	14.7%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	63.8% ^a	72.9% ^a	76.7% ^{a,b}	55.3% ^a	74.1% ^{a,b}	85.5% ^b	67.9% ^{a,b}
Oppose	18.4% ^a	15.5% ^a	10.1% ^a	26.4% ^a	19.3% ^a	10.7% ^a	22.7% ^a
Not sure	17.7% ^a	11.6% ^a	13.2% ^a	18.3% ^a	6.6% ^a	3.8% ^a	9.4% ^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
Support	66.8% ^a	66.5% ^a	71.3% ^a	67.6% ^a	69.3% ^a	65.5% ^a	70.1% ^a
Oppose	17.5% ^a	18.5% ^a	16.5% ^a	14.3% ^a	12.7% ^a	23.1% ^b	20.7% ^{a,b}
Not sure	15.7% ^a	14.9% ^a	12.2% ^a	18.1% ^a	18.0% ^a	11.4% ^a	9.3% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 61 – Lewis County Industrial Development Agency will soon own the Climax building in Lowville which is to be used to promote new business growth. How do you believe the Climax building could best be used – warehousing, a food processing center, split into small sections for multiple businesses to use, or some other use?

2018 Lewis County Results:

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Warehousing	33	8.8%
Food processing center	56	15.9%
Split into small sections	214	61.1%
Anything is better than nothing	10	2.8%
College Extension	5	0.8%
County should not be involved in building	6	1.8%
Youth/Recreation	7	2.1%
Manufacturing/Industry	12	2.7%
Whatever brings most jobs	12	1.7%
Other	11	2.3%
Totals	366	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:
Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Warehousing	10.9% _a	6.7% _a	2.9% _a	11.5% _a	8.4% _a	12.6% _a	4.9% _a
Food processing center	16.7% _a	15.1% _a	28.1% _a	14.0% _a	13.2% _a	18.3% _a	12.9% _a
Split into small sections	58.4% _a	63.9% _a	53.1% _a	62.8% _a	62.4% _a	52.3% _a	62.7% _a
Anything is better than nothing	4.1% _a	1.4% _a	3.1% _a	1.3% _a	2.3% _a	0.5% _a	4.9% _a
College Extension	1.2% _a	0.4% _a	0.0%	1.1% _a	2.6% _a	0.0%	0.0%
County should not be involved in building	1.8% _a	1.9% _a	3.2% _a	0.3% _a	0.0%	6.6% _a	2.7% _a
Youth/Recreation	0.0%	4.2% _a	3.5% _a	2.1% _a	2.7% _a	3.1% _a	0.8% _a
Manufacturing/Industry	3.3% _a	2.2% _a	1.8% _a	2.2% _a	1.7% _a	5.4% _a	5.8% _a
Whatever brings most jobs	0.8% _a	2.6% _a	2.5% _a	2.7% _a	0.9% _a	0.9% _a	3.0% _a
Other	2.9% _a	1.7% _a	1.9% _a	2.1% _a	5.8% _a	0.2% _a	2.3% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

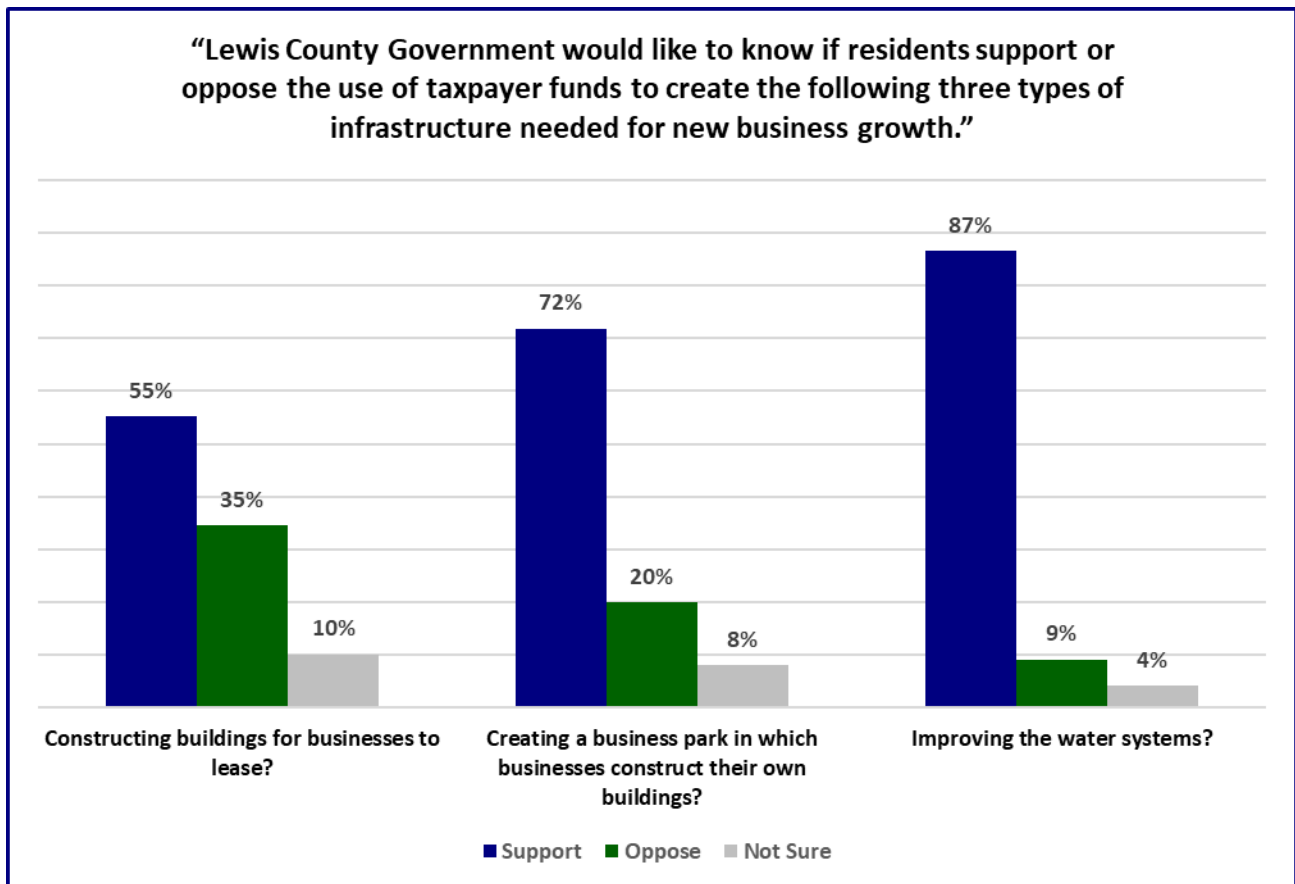
	Age Group				Education Level		
	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Warehousing	8.6% _a	7.2% _a	8.7% _a	12.2% _a	7.6% _a	12.2% _a	6.5% _a
Food processing center	13.3% _a	15.5% _a	21.4% _a	9.5% _a	14.2% _a	22.0% _a	10.6% _a
Split into small sections	74.3% _a	60.5% _{a,b}	52.7% _b	61.1% _{a,b}	64.4% _a	55.0% _a	61.1% _a
Anything is better than nothing	3.8% _a	2.3% _a	2.0% _a	3.8% _a	2.1% _a	2.4% _a	5.8% _a
College Extension	0.0%	0.0%	1.5% _a	2.0% _a	0.9% _a	0.8% _a	0.4% _a
County should not be involved in building	0.0%	5.0% _a	0.4% _a	0.9% _a	1.6% _a	2.0% _a	2.1% _a
Youth/Recreation	0.0%	5.4% _a	1.2% _a	0.0%	2.6% _a	2.0% _a	0.4% _a
Manufacturing/Industry	0.0%	1.9% _a	4.0% _a	5.4% _a	2.9% _a	1.1% _a	4.9% _a
Whatever brings most jobs	0.0%	0.2% _a	3.6% _a	3.2% _a	1.7% _a	0.4% _a	4.1% _a
Other	0.0%	1.9% _a	4.4% _a	1.9% _a	1.9% _a	2.0% _a	4.0% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

“Lewis County Government would like to know if residents support or oppose the use of taxpayer funds to create the following three types of infrastructure needed for new business growth.”

Table 62 – SUMMARY – Comparison of levels of support for various *possible local infrastructure investments*

2018 Lewis County Results:

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
Constructing buildings for businesses to lease?	55.2%	34.6%	10.2%
Creating a business park in which businesses construct their own buildings?	71.9%	20.0%	8.1%
Improving the water systems?	86.5%	9.2%	4.2%



Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 data):

Shown for each potential infrastructure investment individually in following pages.

Table 63 – Do you support or oppose – *constructing buildings for businesses to lease?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Constructing buildings for businesses to lease?	Support	214	55.2%
	Oppose	155	34.6%
	Not sure	32	10.2%
	Totals	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	51.7% ^a	58.8% ^a	59.1% ^a	50.0% ^a	56.5% ^a	58.8% ^a	61.6% ^a
Oppose	36.4% ^a	32.8% ^a	29.4% ^a	39.0% ^a	39.7% ^a	39.9% ^a	29.7% ^a
Not sure	11.9% ^a	8.4% ^a	11.5% ^a	11.0% ^a	3.8% ^a	1.3% ^a	8.8% ^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
Support	67.5% ^a	56.6% ^a	49.8% ^a	47.8% ^a	54.2% ^a	51.2% ^a	66.1% ^a
Oppose	22.9% ^a	28.4% ^{a,b}	44.3% ^b	41.9% ^{a,b}	32.4% ^a	40.8% ^a	30.6% ^a
Not sure	9.6% ^a	15.0% ^a	5.9% ^a	10.3% ^a	13.4% ^a	8.0% ^a	3.3% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 64 – Do you support or oppose – *creating a business park in which businesses construct their own buildings?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Creating a business park in which businesses construct their own buildings?	Support	287	71.9%
	Oppose	89	20.0%
	Not sure	26	8.1%
	Totals	402	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	70.0% ^a	73.7% ^a	72.7% ^{a,b}	65.1% ^a	83.8% ^b	76.1% ^{a,b}	74.9% ^{a,b}
Oppose	20.9% ^a	19.1% ^a	18.4% ^a	23.1% ^a	10.1% ^a	20.5% ^a	23.9% ^a
Not sure	9.1% ^a	7.2% ^a	8.9% ^a	11.8% ^a	6.1% ^a	3.4% ^a	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
Support	66.4% ^a	76.0% ^a	73.1% ^a	67.9% ^a	70.9% ^a	67.5% ^a	83.2% ^a
Oppose	24.0% ^a	14.6% ^a	22.1% ^a	21.4% ^a	17.8% ^a	27.8% ^a	13.3% ^a
Not sure	9.6% ^a	9.4% ^a	4.8% ^a	10.7% ^a	11.3% ^a	4.8% ^a	3.6% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 65 – Do you support or oppose – *improving the water systems?*

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Improving the water systems?	Support	342	86.5%
	Oppose	31	9.2%
	Not sure	28	4.2%
	Totals	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County:*

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support	84.6% ^a	88.5% ^a	70.6% ^a	82.7% ^{a,b}	95.1% ^b	90.8% ^{a,b}	92.6% ^{a,b}
Oppose	12.6% ^a	6.0% ^b	23.9% ^a	11.6% ^{a,b}	4.4% ^b	3.1% ^{b,c}	1.3% ^{b,d}
Not sure	2.9% ^a	5.6% ^a	5.4% ^a	5.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	6.2% ^a	6.2% ^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
Support	87.5% ^{a,b}	93.8% ^a	84.6% ^{a,b}	74.8% ^b	85.2% ^a	89.3% ^a	86.2% ^a
Oppose	12.5% ^a	4.6% ^a	10.6% ^a	11.6% ^a	10.4% ^a	7.8% ^a	7.6% ^a
Not sure	0.0%	1.6% ^a	4.7% ^{a,b}	13.7% ^b	4.4% ^a	2.9% ^a	6.2% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Section 3.10 – Local Government and Services – *Appointment vs. Election*

Table 66 – Would you support or oppose a change from an elected County Treasurer to a position as treasurer that is appointed by County Government?

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Change from an elected County Treasurer to a position as treasurer that is appointed by County Government?	Support change to appointed	119	28.7%
	Oppose change to appointed	225	56.8%
	Not sure	56	14.5%
	Totals	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support change to appointed	29.2% a	28.1% a	29.5% a,b	23.2% a	49.6% b	31.9% a,b	27.7% a,b
Oppose change to appointed	55.0% a	58.6% a	51.9% a	61.6% a	43.8% a	60.1% a	57.5% a
Not sure	15.7% a	13.3% a	18.6% a	15.3% a	6.6% a	8.0% a	14.8% 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
Support change to appointed	27.7% a	28.4% a	30.8% a	26.1% a	25.4% a	28.1% a	40.5% a
Oppose change to appointed	59.1% a	53.4% a	60.4% a	53.4% a	57.2% a	61.0% a	48.1% a
Not sure	13.3% a	18.2% a	8.8% a	20.6% a	17.4% a	10.9% a	11.4% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 67 – Would you support or oppose a change from an elected Town Highway Superintendent to a position as position that is appointed by Town Government?

2018 Lewis County Results:

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation: Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Change from an elected Town Highway Superintendent to a position as treasurer that is appointed by Town Government?	Support change to appointed	114	29.6%
	Oppose change to appointed	242	59.5%
	Not sure	45	10.9%
	Totals	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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
Support change to appointed	29.7% a	29.5% a	38.2% a	22.4% a	36.7% a	25.8% a	32.6% a
Oppose change to appointed	56.4% a	62.5% a	51.2% a	68.4% a	57.4% a	66.3% a	60.3% a
Not sure	13.9% a	8.0% a	10.6% a	9.2% a	5.9% a	7.9% a	7.1% 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
Support change to appointed	29.2% a	29.3% a	28.2% a	33.9% a	30.8% a	27.2% a	30.0% a
Oppose change to appointed	57.5% a	57.7% a	66.4% a	50.9% a	56.3% a	64.0% a	61.7% a
Not sure	13.3% a	12.9% a	5.5% a	15.2% a	12.9% a	8.8% a	8.3% a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

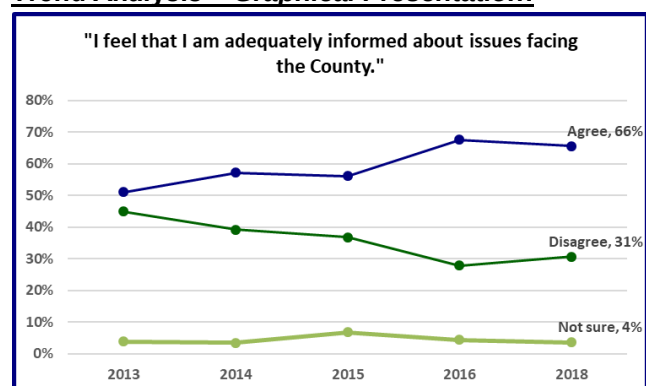
Section 3.11 – Local Government and Services – *Information Dissemination*

Table 68 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "I feel that I am adequately informed about issues facing the County."

2018 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"I feel I am adequately informed about issues facing the County."	Strongly agree	57	11.0%
	Agree	218	54.6%
	Disagree	93	26.7%
	Strongly disagree	20	4.0%
	Not sure	14	3.7%
	Totals	402	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Strongly agree	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4%	7.0%	3.3%	11.5%	--	11.0%
Agree	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.7%	50.3%	52.9%	56.2%	--	54.6%
Disagree	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.5%	32.8%	31.0%	20.1%	--	26.7%
Strongly disagree	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5%	6.5%	5.9%	7.8%	--	4.0%
Not sure	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9%	3.5%	6.9%	4.4%	--	3.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison in Year 2018:

Not measured in Jefferson or St. Lawrence County studies in 2018.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2018 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	11.6% ^a	10.4% ^a	6.8% ^a	10.7% ^a	20.3% ^a	10.5% ^a	12.3% ^a
Agree	53.4% ^a	55.8% ^a	62.7% ^a	49.1% ^a	48.8% ^a	63.0% ^a	60.9% ^a
Disagree	25.4% ^a	28.1% ^a	23.3% ^a	27.4% ^a	26.4% ^a	20.0% ^a	19.5% ^a
Strongly disagree	4.1% ^a	3.9% ^a	5.5% ^a	2.8% ^a	3.5% ^a	6.5% ^a	6.1% ^a
Not sure	5.5% ^a	1.9% ^a	1.7% ^a	9.9% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.0%	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
Strongly agree	3.4% ^a	7.4% ^{a,b}	15.1% ^b	19.6% ^{b,c}	11.0% ^a	9.5% ^a	13.8% ^a
Agree	51.7% ^a	57.7% ^a	53.8% ^a	53.6% ^a	54.1% ^a	56.5% ^a	52.6% ^a
Disagree	35.3% ^a	29.2% ^a	23.6% ^a	17.2% ^a	26.2% ^a	28.0% ^a	26.2% ^a
Strongly disagree	0.0%	4.9% ^a	5.3% ^a	4.5% ^a	3.0% ^a	5.2% ^a	5.2% ^a
Not sure	9.6% ^a	0.8% ^b	2.2% ^{a,b}	5.1% ^{a,b}	5.7% ^a	0.8% ^a	2.2% ^a
Total	100.0%	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 426 telephone interviews of adult residents of Lewis County, New York conducted during the evenings of October 29-30, 2018 with comparisons to similar annual surveys completed in Lewis County in each of 2007 through 2017, and when possible, comparisons to recent (2018) 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
Telephone: (315) 786-2264

Joel LaLone, Research Director jlalone@sunyjefferson.edu
www.sunyjefferson.edu/ccs

The Thirteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is tentatively scheduled for October 2019.

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 12th 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 ± 3.8 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 426 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 3.8 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 31.1% of the sample of 426 adults reported that they believe that cultural and entertainment opportunities 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 27.3% and 34.9% 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 31.1% that was found in the sample and added-and-subtracted a margin of error of $\pm 3.8\%$). This resulting interval (27.3%–34.9%) 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 ~426 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 ± 3.8 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 $n=426$.

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 $\pm 3.8\%$, as a result of an illustration that used ≈ 426 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 $\pm 3.8\%$. 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 $n=426$ 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 $(160 \div 400 = 0.4 = 40\%)$
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 69 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 69) 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 69 – 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	426
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%	1.9%
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%	2.3%
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%	2.6%
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%	3.1%
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%	3.3%
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%	3.5%
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%	3.8%
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%	3.9%
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%	4.1%
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%	4.2%
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%	4.3%
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%	4.4%
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%	4.4%
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%	4.5%
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%	4.6%
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%	4.6%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.7%
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%	4.6%
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%	4.6%
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%	4.5%
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%	4.4%
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%	4.4%
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%	4.3%
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%	4.2%
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%	4.1%
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%	3.9%
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%	3.8%
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%	3.5%
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%	3.3%
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%	3.1%
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%	2.6%
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%	2.3%
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%	1.9%
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%	3.8%

Illustration of how to use Table 69 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 $n=146$. From Table 19 it is found that 52.9% of the sampled males replied with *at least good* (3.7% indicated *Excellent*, while another 49.2% indicated *Good*). Reference to Table 69 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 8.0\%$ (used $p=52\%$, the closest to 52.9% that is shown in Table 69; and used $n=150$, the closest to 146 that is included in Table 69). 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 $\pm 8.0\%$ of the 52.9% 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 44.9% and 60.9%. Note that this margin of error of 8.0 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 3.8 percentage points as a result of there being only 146 males in this sample ($n=146$, not 426, for this example). Also, please note that readers who desire a greater level of accuracy than this estimated margin of error that has been excerpted from Table 69, one may directly calculate the exact margin of error using $p=52.9$ and $n=146$ in the ME formula shown on page 91.

Finally, the margin error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling such as when randomly flipping fair coins. 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 to the resulting sampled data. 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 in 2018 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 12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is based on a *sample* of 426 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 *Excellent* in Lewis County than female residents (6.3% vs. 2.2%, 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 426 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 $n=426$ 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 *Excellent* 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 $n=426$ 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 *Excellent* than females; and further, if every adult were interviewed, we are confident that the population “perceived as *Excellent*” 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” rate *among males* is 6.3%, and compare this to the rate *among females* (which is only 2.2%). 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 *unlikely* 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 2018 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	6.3% _a	2.2% _b	2.4% _a	8.9% _a	2.7% _a	2.2% _a	0.7% _a
Good	28.0% _a	25.6% _a	37.9% _a	27.5% _{a,b}	15.6% _b	29.6% _{a,b}	14.7% _{a,b}
Fair	33.0% _a	39.8% _a	21.4% _a	36.9% _{a,b}	41.7% _{a,b}	46.3% _{a,b}	50.1% _b
Poor	28.8% _a	29.5% _a	37.3% _a	21.3% _a	39.5% _a	21.9% _a	34.5% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.0% _a	2.8% _a	0.9% _a	5.4% _a	0.5% _a	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The cross-tabulation table above shows that in 2018, 6.3% of male participants rate cultural and entertainment opportunities in the county as “Excellent”, while only 2.2% 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 2018 in Lewis County, men are significantly more satisfied with cultural and entertainment opportunities than are females (when satisfaction is defined as a rating of “Excellent”). 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 on the preceding page 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:

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

For example, the Northern New York Regional Comparison cross-tabulation for “satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities” for the three studied counties in 2018 is shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 11):

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	St. Lawrence	Lewis
Excellent	7.9%	8.6%	4.3%
Good	40.8%	27.1%	26.8%
"Excellent/Good"	48.7% a	35.7% b	31.1% b
Fair	35.2% a	30.8% a	36.4% a
Poor	12.4% a	29.2% b	29.2% b
Don't Know	3.7% a	4.3% a	3.4% a
TOTALS:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The cross-tabulation table above shows that in 2018, 31.1% 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 48.7% and 35.7%. Since these three groups do not all share a single subscript there are some significant differences between counties. Jefferson County is designated as “a”, while both St. Lawrence County and Lewis County are designated as “b”. Therefore, St. Lawrence and Lewis Counties do not differ significantly with respect to satisfaction with cultural and entertainment opportunities (the 35.7% and 31.1% are not far enough apart). However, the subscript of “a” shows that the satisfaction rate of 48.7% 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 2018?”

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 2018 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 2018. 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 12 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2018 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 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 19 of this report), one may refer to Table 69 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 91) 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 69 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 4.3\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2007 is: 26.3% $\pm 4.3\%$, or **(22.0%,30.6%)**.

In 2018: in Lewis County: n=426 participants, and in Table 11 p=31.1% responded either Excellent (4.3%) or Good (26.8%); therefore from Table 69 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 4.4\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2018 is: 31.1% $\pm 4.4\%$, or **(26.7%,35.5%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between 2007 and 2018 in Lewis County (the 12-year trend) is not 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 not changed significantly between 2007 and 2018. The 31.1% rate in 2018 is not far enough away from (above) the 26.3% rate found in 2007 to be a statistically significant change, this 4.8% difference is not tremendously 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=426 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



12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2018

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 twelfth 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 2019, 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?"



12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2018

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. Health care quality	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q3. Access to higher education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q4. Quality of the environment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q5. County government	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q6. Real estate taxes	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q7. Availability of good jobs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q8. Quality of K-12 education	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q9. The overall state of the local economy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q10. Availability of housing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Q11. The overall quality of life in the area	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐



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Personal Opinions

READ THIS:

Next, we are interested in learning more about the opinions of residents of the county.

For several issues I am going to read you two statements, I'll call them Statement A and Statement B, and for each I am interested in which statement you agree with, A or B, which is your personal opinion?

NOTE 1: ask whether "Somewhat" or "Strongly", don't read "Both or Neither"

NOTE 2: IF ASKED: "The college is asking these personal opinion questions as educators to learn more about the communities in which we reside. We are not politically supporting or opposing any of these opinions."

	Strongly A	Somewhat A	Both	Somewhat B	Strongly B	Neither/Not Sure
Q12.						
STATEMENT A: "The United States needs to maintain its strong leadership role in the world political and economic order."	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
STATEMENT B: "The United States needs to refocus its attention on our own people and problems and let the rest of the world take care of itself."						
Q13.						
A: "All the talk about human's role in climate change is pretty much exaggerated speculation."	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B: "Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion."						
Q14.						
A: "Healthcare is a societal responsibility and government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people."	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B: "Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it."						

Q15-Q17:

Strongly A Somewhat A Both Somewhat B Strongly B Neither/Not
A A Both B B Sure

Q15.

A: "Overall I think President Trump is good for our country."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country."

Q16.

A: "Supreme Court appointments should reflect the political beliefs of the party in power."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Supreme Court appointments should be neutral and not reflect the political beliefs of the party in power."

Q17.

A: "Social security should be privatized so that people have more control and a chance to get better retirement benefits."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Social security should be mostly left alone so that it can be a trusted source of retirement income for everyone."

Q18-Q20:

Strongly A Somewhat A Both Somewhat B Strongly B Neither/Not
A A Both B B Sure

Q18.

A: "The MeToo! movement is out of hand and greatly exaggerates some bad experiences of some women."

B: "The MeToo! movement is long overdue and is finally opening up peoples' eyes to the inappropriate behavior that women have endured for years."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

IF ASKED: "MeToo!" = "a movement against sexual harassment and sexual assault, especially in the workplace" (from Wikipedia)

Q19.

A: "It is wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "It is perfectly all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex."

Q20.

A: "Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it."

Q21-Q22:

Strongly A Somewhat A Both Somewhat B Strongly B Neither/Not
A A Both B B Sure

Q21.

A: "The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary."

Q22.

A: "Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much only significantly benefited the very rich US residents."

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

B: "Recent federal income tax cuts have pretty much significantly benefited all US residents."

Q23. 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)

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



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Personal Economic Situation

Our next two questions relate to the local economy. We track these in the county each year.

Q24: 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

Q25: 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



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Public Transportation in Lewis County

Our next short set of questions relate to public transportation in Lewis County.

Q26: Have you heard of Lewis County Public Transportation?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure

Q27: Are you, or someone you know, unemployed due to lack of transportation?

☐ Yes (and it's you) ☐ Yes (somebody else) ☐ Both you and someone else ☐ No ☐ Not sure

Q28: Do you, or someone you know, lack the transportation necessary to access educational opportunities?

☐ Yes (and it's you) ☐ Yes (somebody else) ☐ Both you and someone else ☐ No ☐ Not sure

Q29: Would you spend \$25 on an unlimited use monthly bus pass to access locations throughout all of Lewis County, Jefferson County and Oneida County?

(IF ASKED - with stops between Lowville and Utica; between Lowville and JCC; and between Lowville and Harrisville; for more information call: [315-376-6508](tel:315-376-6508))

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure



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Working Remotely from Home

Our next few questions relate to Internet access at home and working remotely from home.

Q30: Other than through your cell phone data, do you have Internet access supplied in your home?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure



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Among those with Internet Access at Home

Q31: How would you rate the quality of the Internet service at your home? (Read first four choices)

- ☐ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Not sure



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Employment Status

Q32. What is your current occupation? (do not read all of the choices)

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

Other (please specify)



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Working Remotely (continued)

Q33: Does your occupation currently involve working remotely from home?

- ☐ Yes, entirely from home. ☐ Yes, part of my time remotely from home. ☐ No ☐ Not sure

Q34: Does your employer allow remote working from home?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure



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Community Development

We now change to questions about improvements to local communities.

Q35: In the villages and towns throughout Lewis County, which of the following types of improvements would you like to see in the community assets?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Community park improvement	☐	☐	☐
Downtown parking improvement	☐	☐	☐
Improved main streets	☐	☐	☐
Improved water and wastewater systems	☐	☐	☐

Q36: Which of the four items do you believe is most important to improve? (remind choices if necessary)

☐ Community parks ☐ Downtown parking ☐ Main streets ☐ Water and wastewater systems ☐ Not sure

Q37: Do you believe that local governments are doing enough to improve their own community infrastructures?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure



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Local Information Access - News and Events

Next, we are interested in how Lewis County residents most often access information about local events and local news.

Q38: I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me YOUR PRIMARY (only one) source of information about LOCAL EVENTS. (Be sure to read the entire list, except "Other")

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Radio | ☐ Make a telephone call to an organization |
| ☐ Television | ☐ Email an organization |
| ☐ Internet | ☐ Posters in the community |
| ☐ Printed newspaper (weekly, monthly, or daily) | ☐ Word of mouth |
| ☐ Other (please specify) | |

Q39: I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me YOUR PRIMARY (only one) source of information about LOCAL NEWS. (Be sure to read the entire list, except "Other")

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Radio | ☐ Make a telephone call to an organization |
| ☐ Television | ☐ Email an organization |
| ☐ Internet | ☐ Posters in the community |
| ☐ Printed newspaper (weekly, monthly, or daily) | ☐ Word of mouth |
| ☐ Other (please specify) | |



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Lewis County Government

Our final short section of questions relates to Lewis County government, your opinions will be used to help inform local elected officials in their decision-making.

Q40: For each of the following, please indicate whether you "Support" or "Oppose":

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
tourism and recreation related development and marketing in Lewis County	☐	☐	☐
development of more ATV and snowmobile trails in Lewis County	☐	☐	☐
development of more public pedestrian (or, "walking") trails in Lewis County	☐	☐	☐
county government efforts to acquire right of ways, including railroad corridors to preserve the corridor for future public use	☐	☐	☐

Q41: Lewis County Industrial Development Agency will soon own the Climax building in Lowville which is to be used to promote new business growth. How do you believe the Climax building could best be used – warehousing, a food processing center, split into small sections for multiple businesses to use, or some other use?

- ☐ Warehousing
- ☐ Food processing center
- ☐ Split into small sections for multiple businesses
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Q42: We'd like to know if you support or oppose the use of taxpayer funds to create various types of infrastructure needed for new business growth. Do you support or oppose:

	Support	Oppose	Not sure
constructing buildings for businesses to lease?	☐	☐	☐
creating a business park in which businesses construct their own buildings?	☐	☐	☐
improving the water systems?	☐	☐	☐

A current issue that might be put up for special ballot in Lewis County is to eliminate the election of the county treasurer.

Q43: Would you support or oppose the change from an elected County Treasurer to a position as treasurer that is appointed by County Government?

- ☐ Support change to "appointed"
- ☐ Oppose change to "appointed"
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Q44: Would you support or oppose the change from an elected Town Highway Superintendent to a position that is appointed by Town Government?

- ☐ Support change to "appointed"
- ☐ Oppose change to "appointed"
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Q45: Do agree or disagree with the following statement? "I feel I am adequately informed about issues facing the County."

- ☐ Strongly agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree
- ☐ Strongly disagree
- ☐ Not sure
- ☐ Other (please specify)



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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.

*** Q46. 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

*** Q47. 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

Q48. 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

*** Q49. In what Lewis County village or township do you reside?**

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

Q50. 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 | ☐ \$50,001-\$75,000 |
| ☐ Up to \$10,000 | ☐ \$75,001-\$100,000 |
| ☐ \$10,001-\$25,000 | ☐ \$100,001-\$125,000 |
| ☐ \$25,001-\$50,000 | ☐ Over \$125,000 |

*** Q51. If you don't mind me asking ... what is your gender?**

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

*** Q52. 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

*** Q53. Which of the following describes your phone ownership? You have....**

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



12th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2018

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:**