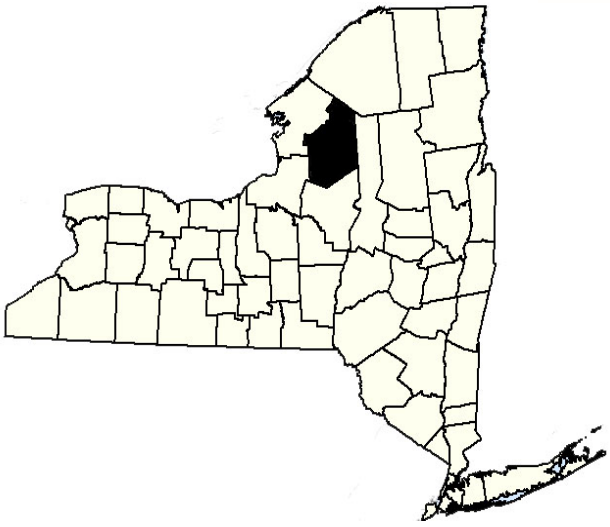
October
2020

14



14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Who says polling is broken?

Table of Contents

Section 1 – Introduction..... 5

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How These Data Were Collected..... 5
Table 1 – Response Rates for the 14th Annual Lewis County Survey..... 7

Section 1.2 – Demographics of the Sample – Who was Interviewed?..... 7
Table 2 – Demographics of the October 2020 Lewis County Sample – *The Nature of this Sample*..... 8
Table 3 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the 14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community..... 9
Table 4 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes..... 10

Section 2 – Summary of Findings..... 12

Section 2.0 – The Most Notable Study Finding in 2020 – The 2020 Presidential Election – *Who says polling is broken?*..... 12
Figure 0 – 2020 Presidential Election Polling Prediction versus Actual Election Outcome..... 13
Table 5 – Lewis County 2020 Presidential Election Poll Cross-tabulations..... 13

Section 2.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County..... 14
Figure 1 – 2020 Results for Tracked Community Indicators..... 14

Section 2.2 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities*..... 15
Figure 2 – Comparing Dominance of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues – *Political Dissonance*..... 15

Section 2.3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors*..... 16
Figure 3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors*..... 16

Section 2.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations..... 17
Figure 4 – Residents' Personal Financial Situations..... 17

Section 2.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – *Lewis County and the Entire Country*..... 18
Figure 5 – What Direction are Things Heading – *Lewis County? The Entire Country?*..... 18

Section 2.6 – The Lewis County Trail System..... 19
Figure 6 – The Lewis County Trail System..... 19

Section 2.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – *Opinions about Growth and Sale in Lewis County*..... 20
Figure 7 – Opinions about Growth and Sale of Marijuana in Lewis County, *If Legalized*..... 20

Section 2.8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning*..... 21
Figure 8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning*..... 21

Section 3 – Detailed Statistical Results 22

Table 6 – Sample Sizes for each of Fourteen Years of the Lewis County Annual Survey..... 22
Table 7 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2020..... 23

***"Framing" a Statistic** – Providing Perspective to Better Understand, Interpret, and Use this Survey Data.....23*

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County 24
Table 8 – SUMMARY – *Quality of Life Issues* in Lewis County – Year 2020..... 24
Figure 9 – Community Quality-of-Life Indicators – Relative Standing of Satisfaction Levels..... 24
Table 9 – Trends in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2020 – % Indicating "Excellent or Good"..... 25
Table 10 – Trends in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2020 – % Indicating "Poor"..... 25
Table 11 – Quality of the environment..... 26
Table 12 – Healthcare quality..... 27
Table 13 – Policing and crime control..... 28
Table 14 – Availability of good jobs..... 29
Table 15 – Quality of K-12 education..... 30
Table 16 – Overall State of the Local Economy..... 31
Table 17 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area..... 32

Section 3.2 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities*……..33
Figure 10 – Comparing *Dominance* of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues – *Most Prevalent Opinions*..... 34
Table 18 – SUMMARY – Comparing dominance of opinions regarding various societal issues..... 34
Table 19 – Climate Change 35
Table 20 – Responsibility for Healthcare..... 36
Table 21 – Presidential Approval..... 37
Table 22 – Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border..... 38
Table 23 – Same-sex Relationships..... 39
Table 24 – Abortion…….....40
Table 25 – Systemic Racism and Social Injustice..... 41
Table 26 – Gun Control and Rights..... 42
Table 27 – What is the largest issue facing the nation right now?.....43
Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors*..... 44
Table 28 – In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public?.....44
Table 29 – How serious are your concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?..... 46
Table 30 – How satisfied are you with the actions that the *United States public health leadership like the CDC* have taken in response to COVID-19?.....47
Table 31 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *President Trump and the US government* have taken in response to COVID-19?..... 48
Table 32 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *Governor Cuomo and the New York State government* have taken in response to COVID-19?.....49
Table 33 – How satisfied are you with the actions that the *local County Public Health Department* has taken in response to COVID-19?..... 50
Table 34 – Your feelings about the severity of the coronavirus in our country.....51
Table 35 – "The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."..... 52
Table 36 – In March 2020 the New York State Legislature voted and approved to grant emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19. Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion about whether or not it is time to rescind these powers?.....53
Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations.....54
Table 37 – When considering your family's personal financial situation- has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?.....54
Table 38 – Employment Status – Current Occupation..... 55
Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – *Lewis County and the Entire Country*..... 57
Table 39 – Generally speaking, would you say things in Lewis County are heading in the right or wrong direction?.....57
Table 40 – Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right or wrong direction?.....58
Section 3.6 – The Lewis County Trail System..... 59
Table 41 – "Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."..... 59
Table 42 – "There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."..... 60
Table 43 – "More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."……..... 61
Table 44 – "Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."……..... 62
Section 3.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – *Opinions about Growth and Sale in Lewis County*..... 63
Table 45 – If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose the *sale of marijuana in Lewis County*?..... 63
Table 46 – If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose allowing farmers to *grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County*?.....64
Section 3.8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning*..... 65
Table 47 – What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?.....65
Table 48 – Is anyone living in your household currently *working* remotely using the Internet?.....66
Table 49 – Is anyone living in your household currently *learning* remotely from home using the Internet?..... 67
Section 4 – Final Comments 68

Appendix – Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results.....69

Margin of Error – Constructing Confidence Intervals to Estimate for an Entire Population..... 69
Margin of Error – More Detail for Those Interested in Maximizing Precision and Accuracy of Estimates..... 69
Table 50 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions..... 71
Significance Testing – Testing for Statistically Significant Trends, Differences, and Relationships..... 72
Correlated Explanatory Variables – How does one decide if there is a "statistically significant" correlation?..... 73
Regional Comparisons – How does one decide if Lewis County is "statistically significantly" different from Jefferson and/or St. Lawrence Counties?..... 74
Trend Analysis – How does one decide if Lewis County has "statistically significantly" changed over time?..... 74
Comparing Similarly-scaled Variables (Survey Items) in 2020..... 75

The Survey Instrument 77

Acknowledgements

Sponsors of the 14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

The *Center for Community Studies* would like to thank the following three local organizations for their generous financial support of this study.

Faculty Supervisors for this Study:

Mr. Joel LaLone .....Professor of Mathematics and Research Director of the Center for Community Studies
Mr. Larry Danforth ..... Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Research Coordinator of the Center for Community Studies
Mr. Andrew Draper ..... Assistant Professor of Mathematics

The Advisory Board of the *Center for Community Studies*:

Mary Corriveau
Larry Danforth
John Deans
Andy Draper
Sonja Draught
Maryrose Eannace
Richard Halpin
Joel LaLone
Joseph Lawrence
Tracy Leonard
Carl McLaughlin
John O'Driscoll
Ryan Piche
Megan Stadler
Ty Stone
Steve Todd
Eric Virkler
Henricus Wagenaar
Dave Zembiec

Student Research Associates:

The following 56 students at SUNY Jefferson participated in this study by completing the interviews of Lewis County residents and/or compiling and cleansing data

.

Alvarezloredo, Cruz
Arias-Barber, Penelope
Barnes, Johnathan
Beach, Hunter
Bradshaw, Madison
Bridge, Hillary
Buzyniski, Jenna
Callahan, Nadia
Chest, Brianna
Crown, Jordan
Daly, Kyra
Deerr, Donti
Dening, Jeremy
Dennie, Kelsy
Dillenback, Madison
Doyle, Skylar
Estrada, Mikayla
Farone, Samantha
Flanders, Kellen
Gardner, Emily
Hall, Clayton
Henry, Joseph
Henry, Nicholas
Jenne, Riana
Jock, Abigail
Johnson, Cassandra
Johnson, Kaylee
Krazoun, Samia,
Landry, Caleb
Leedy, Cynthia
Matott, Emory
McAllister, Autumn
Monnat, Jaymie
Moscarelli, Jaeden
Mosquera, Dulce
Nugara, Alyssa
O'Connor, Dylan
O'Neil, Kate
Ososkalo, Olivia
Paredes, Kanoelani
Parker, Bryan
Peary, Miranda
Perry, Kathryn
Quinn, Lauryn
Robinson, Sam
Rosado, Sterling
Signil, Lordess
Silva, Viridiana
Stevens, Hollace
Suschinski, Erica
Thornthwaite, Samantha
Valvo, Marissa
Villena, Rossana
Wardell, Meghan
White, Justine
Widrick, Rebekah

Contact Information for the *Center for Community Studies*

For more information, please contact

The *Center for Community Studies*
at Jefferson Community College
Office 2-100A
1220 Coffeen Street
Watertown, New York 13601
E-mail: commstudies@sunyjefferson.edu
Website: www.sunyjefferson.edu/community/community-studies/

Phone: (315)-786-2264

This full final report of study findings is available for free by contacting Joel LaLone at commstudies@sunyjefferson.edu
A summary of the study findings is available free online at www.sunyjefferson.edu/community/community-studies/

The Fourteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Based on 474 interviews of adult residents conducted October 26 – October 31, 2020

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 fourteen years, 2007 through 2020. The *Center* also completes a similar annual survey in each of Jefferson County (in April annually) and St. Lawrence County (in June annually).

This document is a summary of the results of the Fourteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with the results of the survey from its first thirteen years. Further, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income Level, and Political Ideology are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with or linked to quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the current 2020 survey results. 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. Note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 the sampling in each Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties was postponed from the customary April and July sampling mentioned above and each of these other two North Country neighboring comparative counties were also sampled in October of 2020. Therefore, any county-level regional comparisons illustrated in this report are not only comparisons of studies that were completed in the same calendar year, but in 2020 the sampling actually occurred simultaneously in the three counties.

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 20-25 questions that are intended to be asked each year, or at least every-other-year, that the survey is completed. Several survey questions are asked on an every-other-year basis, to keep the survey length manageable and reduce potential response bias due to excessive participant burden. 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 2020 included completing a total of 474 interviews of Lewis County adult residents. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 258 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology (both landlines and cellular phones), and 216 additional surveys completed via an online survey using email invitation mode. In accordance with the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative pledge, the following details and disclosure for the ***telephone-interviewing and online surveying*** employed in this study, including the following characteristics and facts should be considered by any reader:

1. **(T) Dates of Data Collection:** October 26 – October 31, 2020.
2. **(R) Recruitment:**
   - Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via telephone by random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in Lewis County, New York, USA.
   - Online: All online participants were recruited to participate via an email invitation with a link to the survey embedded.
3. **(A) Population Under Study:** All adult residents of Lewis County, New York, USA. There are approximately 27,000 residents in the county. Approximately 20,000 of the 27,000 residents are adults, it is these adults who are the population of interest in this study.
4. **(N) List Source:**
   - Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
   - Online: Bulk Email Superstore, www.contactai.com, and InfoUSA,
5. **(S) Sampling Design:**
   - Telephone: The entire phone list described in #2 was randomized, and approximately 4,000 valid residential and cellular phone numbers were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
   - Online: The entire email address lists described in #4 were randomized, and approximately 9,000 email addresses of residents of Lewis County, NY were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
6. **(P) Population Sampling Frame:**
   - Telephone: As described in #2, the sampling frame includes all available residential listed phone numbers, for adults in Lewis County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.
   - Online: As described in #5, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of Lewis County, NY.
7. **(A) Administration:**
   - Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a virtual remote call center, only in English, using SurveyMonkey as the CATI system.
   - Online: Survey administered online from an email invitation, only in English, using SurveyMonkey.
8. **(R) Researchers:** The study is an annual survey completed by the *Center for Community Studies at Jefferson Community College*, with funding provided by the College and three community sponsors: the Lewis County, New York, Board of Legislature; the Northern New York Community Foundation, Inc.; and the Development Authority of the North Country, Inc., Watertown, New York, USA
9. **(E) Exact Wording of Survey:** The survey instrument is attached as an appendix.
10. **(N) Sample Sizes:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: n=474 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of ±4.8%, including the design effect due to weighting.
11. **(C) Calculation of Weights:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: results are weighted by gender, age, educational attainment, geography (location of residence within Lewis County), and sampling modality, and weights have been trimmed to decrease design effect (the design effect in this study is approximately 1.8). Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census for gender, age, location of residence, and educational attainment.
12. **(Y) Contact Information:** Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director, *Center for Community Studies*, contact information on page 4.

Further details of study methodology and sampling include that a total of 474 interviews of Lewis County adult residents were completed. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 258 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology, and 216 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode. Approximately 28% of the total sample selected (130 of the 468 interviews who provided their phone ownership information) indicated that they are “cell-only”. After weighting, these cell-only participants

account for 36% of this rural Upstate New York sample. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. on the evenings of October 26 – October 30, 2020 from a virtual remote call center that was supervised synchronously online from Watertown, New York. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the telephone interviews had completed training in both human subject research methodology and effective interviewing techniques. Professional staff from the *Center* supervised all interviewing at all times. The online sampling was supervised by the professional staff at the *Center*, with two reminder follow-up emails sent to any non-responders over the six-day sampling time spanning October 26 – October 31, 2020. No rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in either of the two sampling modalities to encourage participation.

When each of the telephone numbers in the random telephone sampling portion of this study 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 telephone 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), a maximum of four call-backs were made to the number. Telephone numbers that were not successfully contacted were ultimately categorized as No Answer/Busy. No messages were left on answering machines at homes where no person answered the telephone. The introductory script of the online version of the survey acquired consent and validation of adult age and within-county residence. The response rate results for the study are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Response Rates for the 14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the

Methodology Utilized	Number of Surveys Completed (unweighted contribution to the sample)	Number of Surveys Completed (weighted contribution to the sample)	% of Total Sample (weighted contribution to the sample)	Number who are "Cell-only" (weighted contribution to the sample)	% of *Total Sample* who are "Cell-only" (weighted contribution to the sample)
Telephone interviews on Landlines	189	157	33%	0	0%
Telephone interviews on Cell Phones	69	80	17%	59	12%
Online surveys	216	237	50%	111	24%
Totals	474	474	100%	170	36%

Response rates for **LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED** attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
% of Valid Numbers	8%	18%	74%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	29%	71%	–	100%

Response rates for **ONLINE SURVEYS** attempted in this study:	Complete Survey	Did Not Complete Survey	TOTALS
Count	216	8,556	8,772
Percentage	2.5%	97.5%	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 almost 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. Response rates of almost 3% when email invitations are sent to opt-in email accounts with an invitation to complete a survey online with no incentives or rewards are typical, and appear to be increasing over the past three years of experimentation at the *Center for Community Studies*. 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.

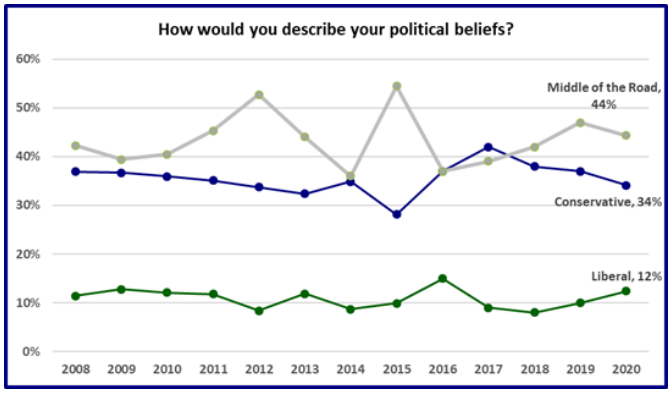
Table 2 – Demographics of the October 2020 Lewis County Sample – *The Nature*

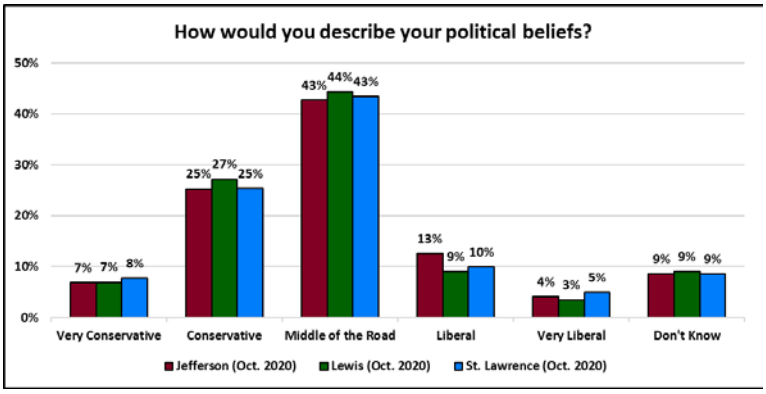
Demographic Characteristics:	Weighted % (contribution to this study sample)	*Raw* Sample Size
Gender: (US Census updates for Lewis County: 50% male)		
Male	48%	n=187
Female	52%	n=278
Transgender	0%	n=2
Age: (US Census updates for Lewis County: among those 18+, 33% are age 18-39, 32% are age 60+)		
18-29 years of age	7%	n=14
30-39 years of age	22%	n=42
40-49 years of age	13%	n=66
50-59 years of age	24%	n=90
60-69 years of age	17%	n=132
70 years of age or older	17%	n=123
Education Level: (US Census for Lewis County: among those age 18+, 15% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
High school graduate (including GED) or less	54%	n=148
Some college, no 4+ year degree	30%	n=197
Bachelor's degree or higher	16%	n=122
Annual Household Income: (US Census for Lewis County: median household income of $54,524)		
Less than $25,000	13%	n=44
$25,001-$50,000	27%	n=104
$50,001-$75,000	27%	n=100
$75,001-$100,000	16%	n=74
More than $100,000	17%	n=64
Political Ideology: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Very Conservative	7%	n=30
Conservative	27%	n=119
Middle of the Road	44%	n=222
Liberal	9%	n=52
Very Liberal	3%	n=11
Not Sure	9%	n=26
Household Composition: (US Census for Lewis County: ≈40% of households have 1+ member under age of 18)		
0 children under age 18 in household	61%	n=315
1 child under age 18 in household	10%	n=39
2 children under age 18 in household	16%	n=65
3 children under age 18 in household	8%	n=26
4 children under age 18 in household	3%	n=8
5+ children under age 18 in household	2%	n=5

(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)

Many subsequent investigations in this report will be completed analyzing links between political beliefs and other attitudes, opinions, and behaviors of Northern New York adult residents. Further, many recent county comparisons will be shown contrasting the three Northern New York counties studied annually at the *Center for Community Studies*. Therefore, to add perspective to the survey results presented in this study, the political ideology distributions in the three Northern New York counties should be considered, and are shown on the following page. Clearly residents within all three studied North

Country counties are much more likely to self-identify as conservative rather than liberal, however, the most common self-portrayal is “middle of the road” (neither conservative or liberal … or both?).





The distribution of towns or villages of residence reported below (self-reported by participants) of the participating respondents resulted in the Fourteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community, and after application of post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Sampling Modality, 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 14th Annual Lewis County

	14th Annual Survey Sample (October 2020) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Phone Ownership, and calibrated for social desirability)		U.S. Census Estimates
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%
Town of Residence:			
Castorland (village)	13	4%	1%
Constableville (village)	7	2%	1%
Copenhagen (village)	15	4%	3%
Croghan (town)	48	8%	9%
Croghan (village)	13	3%	2%
Denmark (town)	22	5%	6%
Diana (town)	4	1%	4%
Greig (town)	17	3%	5%
Harrisburg (town)	5	1%	1%
Harrisville (village)	6	1%	2%
Lewis (town)	15	3%	3%
Leyden (town)	10	2%	4%
Lowville (village)	75	14%	13%
Lowville (town)	41	6%	4%
Lyons Falls (village)	5	2%	3%
Lyonsdale (town)	5	2%	5%
Martinsburg (town)	24	6%	5%
Montague (town)	4	1%	0%
New Bremen (town)	46	12%	10%
Osceola (town)	3	1%	1%
Pinckney (town)	4	1%	1%
Port Leyden (village)	11	2%	3%
Turin (town)	19	5%	2%
Turin (village)	8	3%	1%
Watson (town)	40	8%	8%
West Turin (town)	8	2%	3%
Not sure/No Answer	6	1%	–
TOTAL	**n=474**	**100%**	**N=27,087**

In general, Tables 2-3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Sampling Modality, 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, and those who completed

the survey online) 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 Fourteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in survey research methodology: women were more likely than men to 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. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, village residents, and the highly educated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Sampling Modality have been applied in any further analysis of the data analyzed in this report.

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, the resulting sample percentage for each question, the confidence level utilized, and the design effect. Sample sizes tend to vary for each question on the survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups, 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 474 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 ±4.8 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups the resulting smaller sample sizes allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (e.g. generalization of some specific characteristics of *sampled* Lewis County males to *all* males in Lewis County) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than ±4.8 percentage points. Table 4 is provided below as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 474 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%, and please note that all are using a 95% confidence level, and all include the design effect of 1.8 for this study. 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	±19.2%
50	±14.9%
75	±12.1%
100	±10.5%
125	±9.4%
150	±8.6%
175	±7.9%
200	±7.4%
225	±7.0%
250	±6.6%
275	±6.3%
300	±6.1%
325	±5.8%
350	±5.6%
400	±5.3%
450	±5.0%
474	±4.8%

In order to maximize comparability among the fourteen annual surveys that have been completed in Lewis County by the *Center for Community Studies* between 2007 and 2020, 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 539, depending upon the year. All interviewers have been similarly and extensively trained preceding data collection each year. Data management, cleansing, and transformation techniques used have remained similar throughout. The survey methodology used to complete the Fourteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous thirteen 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). Finally, online surveying was blended into the overall sample for the first time in 2019 and has been continued in 2020, as part of the continuous improvement methods applied at the *Center* in an attempt to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. This maintenance of consistent methodology from year to year allows for valid comparisons for trends over the fourteen-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Political Ideology, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with quality-of-life indicators and other community behavior 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 October 2020 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 *SPSS, Release 27.*

Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.0 – The Most Notable Study Finding in 2020 – The 2020 Presidential Election – ***Who says polling is broken?***

We at the *Center for Community Studies* have devoted over two decades to continuously studying and implementing best practices in survey methodology to ensure that we take every measure possible to complete polling (survey research) where the sample results that we publish are, in fact, very accurate estimates of that which would be true if we did survey/interview *every* adult in the North Country populations that we are studying.

So, how are we doing? How close are our estimates to reality? Is our polling at the *Center for Community Studies* broken? How would one even know if there is a severe problem wherein our reported estimates are nowhere near the actual distributions of attitudes, behaviors, and awarenesses among the populations?

To answer these questions, a bit of background regarding polling error should prove helpful. In general, when a sample estimate (poll) deviates from that which is true for an entire population it is considered "error", and there are three predominate sources of error in survey sampling:

1. Random error
2. Measurement bias error
3. Sampling bias error

4.

To minimize these three potential sources of error the following procedures are implemented at the *Center*:

1. To reduce ***random error*** – our sample sizes are almost always a minimum of 400 individuals, and at times surpass 700-800 individuals in our samples, with a larger sample size mathematically reducing the margin of error in estimation and resulting with a large probability that our sample estimates are, in fact, close to the true population value(s).
2. To reduce ***measurement bias error*** – every effort is made to edit and pilot survey items to maximize clarity, definition, and interpretation by participants to help us maximize the likelihood that we are measuring that which we actually intend to measure, in an unbiased manner. In political polling, a significant source of measurement error, in addition to survey question phrasing, could be due to the definitions of "who is a likely voter" and/or "how to treat a likely voter who reports as *undecided*".
3. To reduce ***sampling bias error*** – we devote great efforts to identifying the best sampling methodology (telephone? online? mail? intercept?) that will help us collect a sample that is representative of the population of interest in any study, and we study and understand the characteristics of the population of interest so that whenever do have a biased sample, we are then validly able to correctly mathematically adjust for the sampling bias via weighting and calibration algorithms.

4.

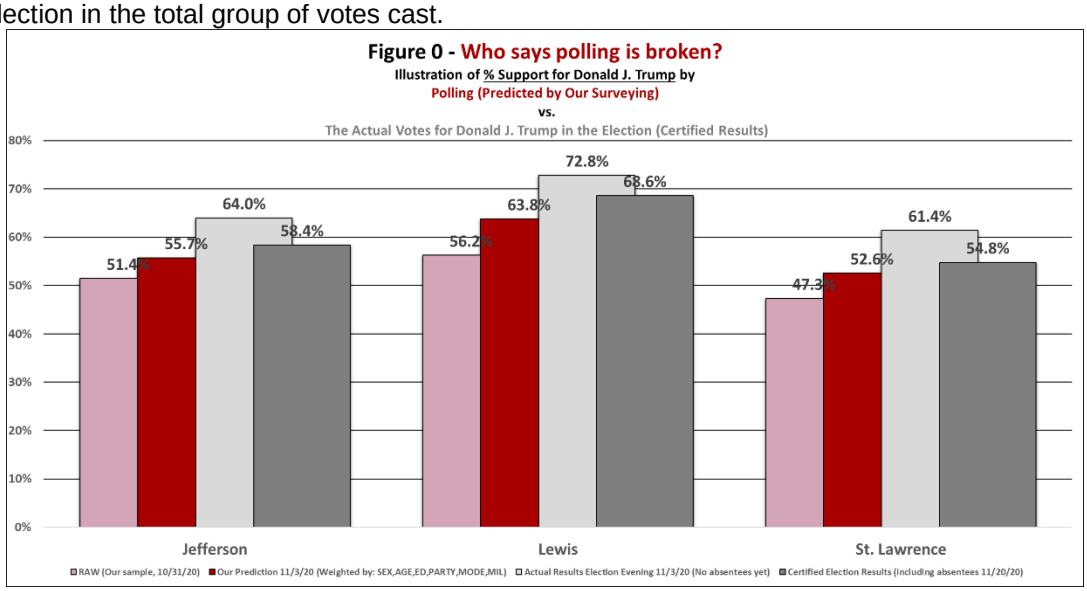
So, given these potential sources of error and our processes used to minimize these errors, how are we doing?

Here's the key – once every four years pollsters are afforded the opportunity to test their methodology, or determine how they are doing, since every four years there is an election where both a sample poll may be completed, and after the election the true population voting result is known! Therefore, as a portion of this 14th Annual Survey of the Community, we at the *Center* took the opportunity to test ourselves, see how well our polling would predict the actual 2020 Presidential Election results in the county. In fact, since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a postponement in our annual surveys in neighboring Jefferson and Lewis Counties, we at the *Center* decided that we could test ourselves three times – poll regarding the election in each of the three counties in late October 2020, then after all votes are certified, check to see – how did we do in our predictions, is our polling broken? Note that with a sample size of n=440 *Likely Voters* in Lewis County participating in this October 2020 sampling, this county-specific Margin of Error is ±6.0%. Therefore, if our prediction of the results of the November 3, 2020 Presidential Election for Lewis County were to fall within ±6.0% of the actual certified vote count, there would be no evidence at all that our polling at the *Center* is broken. Similarly, a sample size of n=513 *Likely Voters* in Jefferson County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of ±5.7%, and a sample size of n=384 *Likely Voters* in St. Lawrence County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of ±6.1%.

Again, how are we doing? Please proceed to the following page to observe!

To best interpret the results in the graph on the following page the reader should focus on the transition from lighter shaded **maroon bars** to the darker **maroon bars** in each county, which reflects the change from raw survey results collected as of 10/31/20, to our predictions after weighting the sample for gender, age, education, party affiliation, sampling modality, and military affiliation toward the targets that we at the *Center* predicted would be the actual turn-out rates in the 2020 Presidential Election (it is these **dark maroon** estimates that would be our poll predictions and they were calculated the morning of 11/3/20, election day). Clearly in each county after weighting, our estimates of Trump support increased after

weighting the sample results. Similarly, to best interpret the results below the reader should focus on the transition from lighter shaded **gray bars** to the darker **gray bars** in each county (this reflects the change from "day-of" reported votes to "all valid votes including early, absentee, and day-of", the actual certified election results that we were attempting to predict are the **dark gray bars**). Clearly in each county the absentee votes when counted reduced the certified level of support for Trump in the election in the total group of votes cast.



The three key take-away's from this graph (comparing **dark gray bars** to **dark maroon bars**):

1. Our estimates correctly predicted that Trump would carry all three North Country counties, and agreed with actual election results when *comparing* the counties to one another, we predicted greatest support for Trump in Lewis County (63.8%), then Jefferson County (55.7%), and finally St. Lawrence County (52.6%). This is the correct relative standing of support, where the actual results in the three counties were 68.6%, 58.4%, and 54.8%, respectively.
2. ***Most importantly***, all three polling estimates in the counties fell well within the margins of error based upon our sample sizes:

County	Margin of Error	Actual Error in the Poll
Jefferson	±5.7%	58.4%-55.7% = 2.7%
Lewis	±6.0%	68.6%-63.8% = 4.8%
St. Lawrence	±6.1%	54.8%-52.6% = 2.2%

Finally, readers may find it interesting when the results for Lewis County participants are cross-tabulated by the same key demographic variables that will be analyzed and reported throughout the remainder of this report. Subgroup results below for voting preference are very interesting and telling, and most times not unexpected.

Table 5 – Lewis County 2020 Presidential Election Poll Cross-tabulations

	All Lewis County Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		Males	Females	Up to $25,000	$25,001 - $50,000	$50,001 - $75,000	$75,001 - $100,000	Over $100,000
% Vote for Trump	63.8%	73.2%	55.0%	52.5%	61.7%	68.2%	68.6%	65.0%
Sample Size (n)	440	175	263	40	100	96	70	59

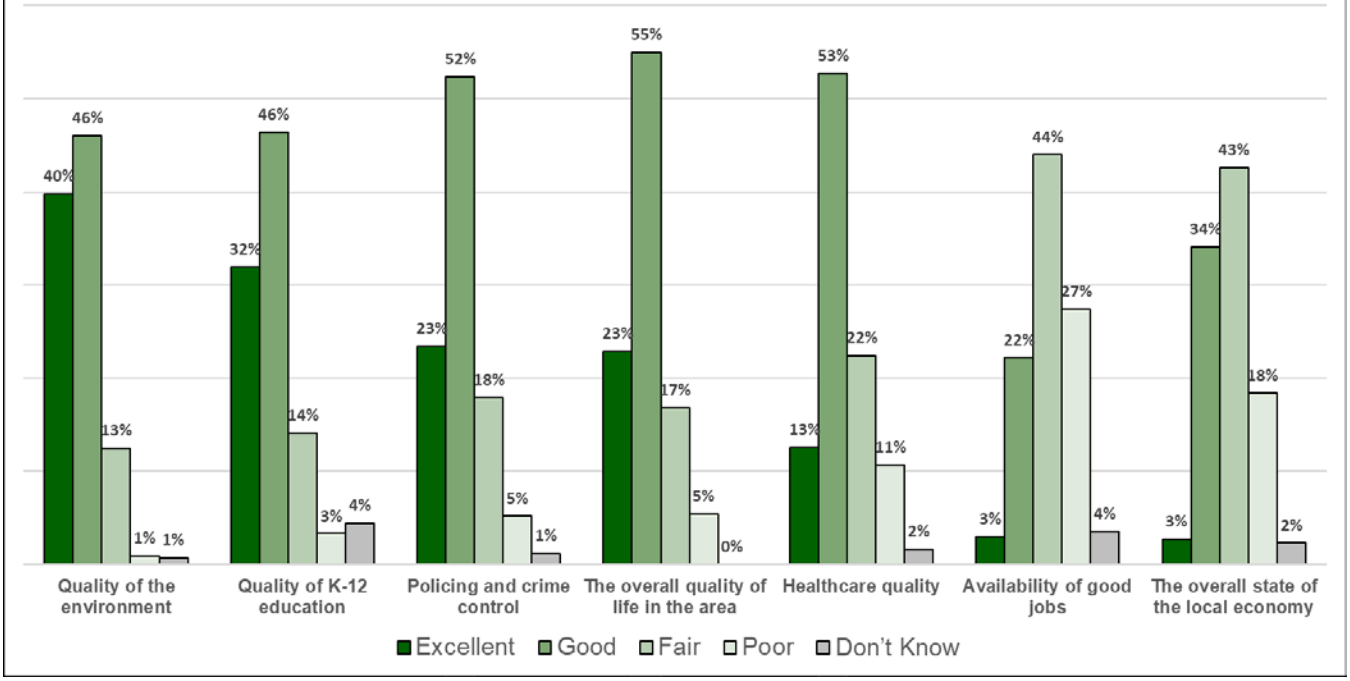
	Age Group				Education Level			Political Party		
	18-39	40-59	60-69	70+	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
% Vote for Trump	68.4%	63.5%	70.5%	53.1%	71.5%	61.3%	41.2%	81.7%	23.7%	63.5%
Sample Size (n)	49	148	123	117	135	185	117	238	112	52

SUMMARY:

Some national pollsters used sample sizes of n=1,000, end even at times n=1,500, yet their poll predictions missed the actual election results by well more than 10%. We at the *Center* could venture guesses regarding why so many pollsters missed by so far, but those would be just that – guesses. It is impossible to know the causes of excessive polling error without knowledge of the sampling modality, definition of *likely voters*, and data weighting and calibrating techniques, and these details are typically not shared in detail to the public. However, the evidence provided in this report suggest that polling by the *Center for Community Studies* is not broken, and as a result, we have every confidence that our survey research currently does, and in the future will continue to, well estimate the statistics that our community-based clients partner with us to study – statistics that we commonly report regarding all types of key community issues. We use the same rigorous methodology and mathematical analysis for all community issues that we employed in this political-election-self-test completed in October 2020.

Section 2.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County

Figure 1
2020 Results for Tracked Community Indicators



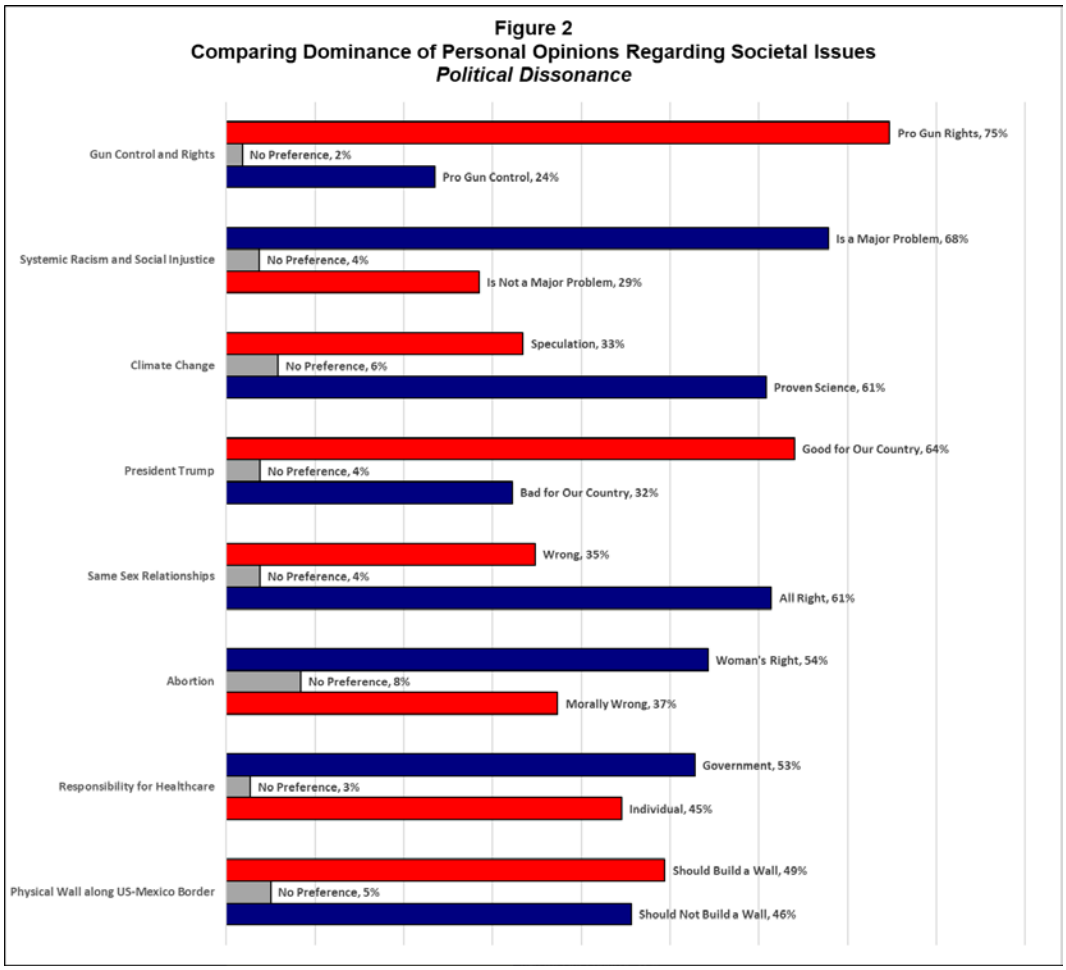
2.1 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 8-17)

Current Levels:
Seven community characteristics that have been trended over the past 14 years were studied again in 2020. Current results for these seven community indicators include that Lewis County adult residents continue to be most satisfied with the rurality of their communities, with most positive results (highest satisfaction) reported for "quality of the environment", "quality of the K-12 education", "policing and crime control" and "the overall quality of life in the area." More concern continues to be expressed with local economic characteristics in the county with the most negative ratings reported for "availability of good jobs" and "the overall state of the local economy".

Trends:
Among the seven community characteristics studied in 2020 the current levels of satisfaction are very consistent with that which has been found in the county in recent years of study. One interesting observation, or contrast, that emerges in Lewis County in 2020 is that the rating of "the overall state of the local economy" as *Excellent or Good* has decreased significantly between 2018 and 2020 from 45% to the current 37%, while at the same time the rating of "availability of good jobs" as *Poor* has been measured at its all-time low rate of 27% in 2020 (was as high as 57% in 2011).

NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of study results, county comparisons of results for every survey question, and demographic cross-tabulation of Lewis County 2020 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report.

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

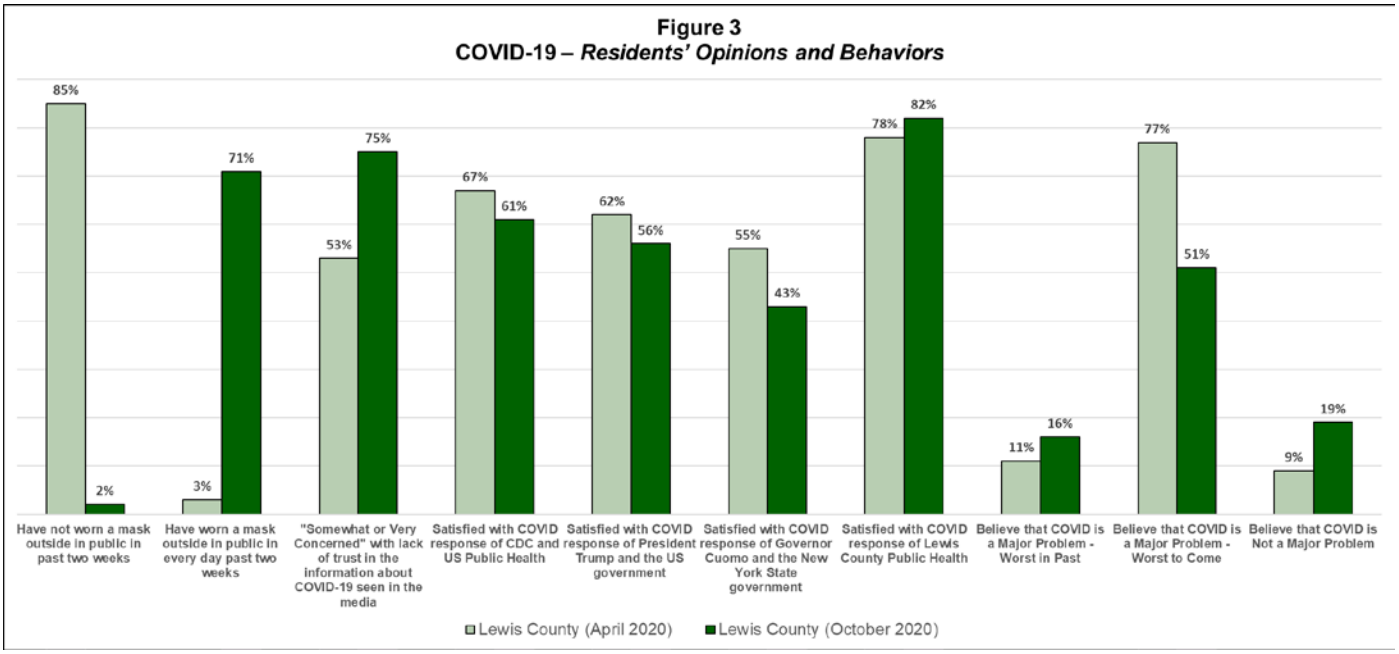


2.2 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 18-27)

Current Levels:
A section of eight survey items that relate to personal opinions of residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of any community and society was included in this annual survey in 2018, 2019, and again in 2020. The issues studied ranged from healthcare funding, to the role of government, to Presidential approval, to gun control and rights, to abortion, to same-sex relationships, to social injustice, as well as other issues/topics that are typically commonly discussed and debated in our society. The goal has been to learn what the overall predominate opinions are among the Lewis County adult population and better understand our communities. The results in 2020 are summarized in the graph above, with very interesting themes of that which is typically considered as a conservative stance being dominant among county adult residents at times, while that which is typically considered as a moderate or somewhat liberal stance being dominant among county adult residents at other times. Interestingly, among the eight studied issues a majority of residents favor the moderate (blue) stance for five of the eight issues, while a majority of residents favor the conservative (red) stance for two of the eight issues ("building a wall" there is not a statistically significant majority expressing either the conservative or moderate view). The issues that result with the most dominant or singular opinion include: 75% are pro-gun rights, 68% agree that systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country, 64% believe that in general President Trump has been good for our country, 61% believe that climate change is proven science, and 61% believe that same-sex relationships among adults is acceptable. When asked the *largest* issue facing our *nation* at this time the most common response is "coronavirus" (42%), followed by "jobs and the economy" (35%).

Trends:
Among the eight personal opinion issues studied in 2020 the current levels of support for varying views have remained very consistent with that which has been found in the county in 2018 and 2019. The largest three trends found in 2020, each with a change of at least 14%, are: an increase in the rate of expressing that "healthcare is an individual's responsibility" (from 26% in 2018 to 45% in 2020), an increase in the rate of expressing "pro-gun rights" (from 61% in 2018 to 75% in 2020), and an increase in the rate of expressing "opposition to building a physical wall on the entire Mexico-US border" (from 31% in 2019 to 46% in 2020).

Section 2.3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors*



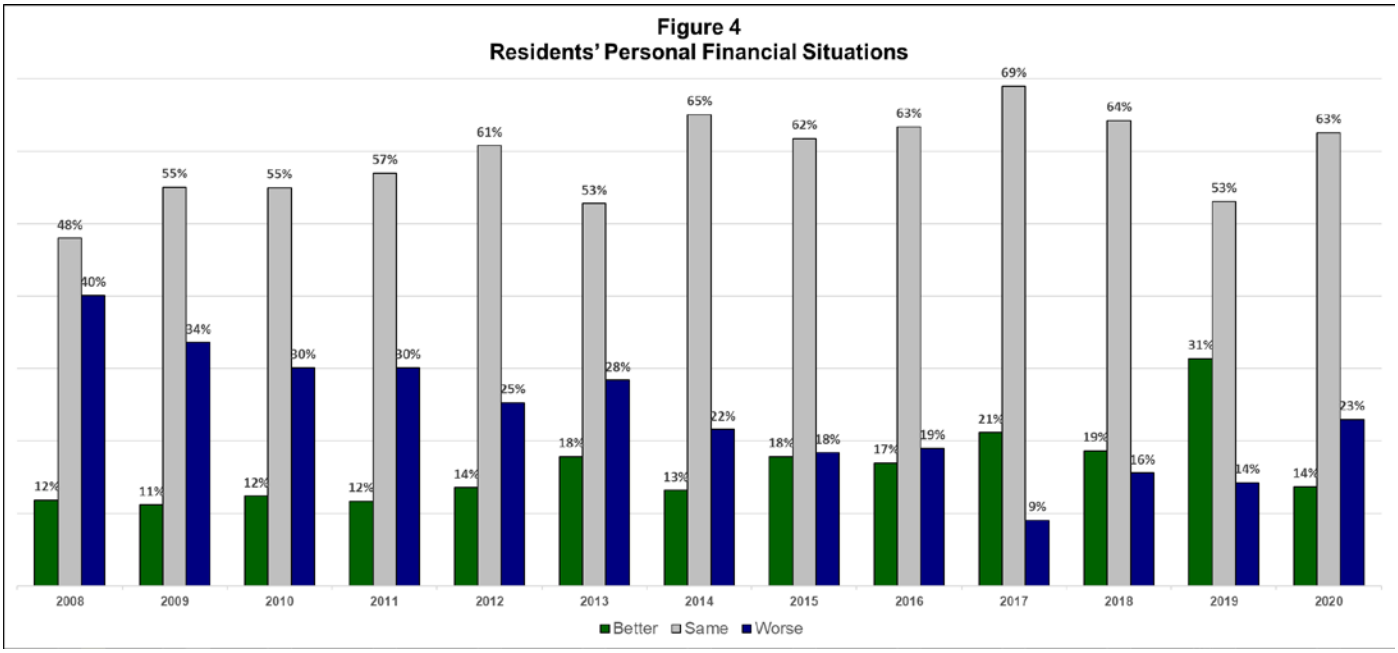
2.3 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 28-36)

Current Levels:
Lewis County adult residents were surveyed by the *Center for Community Studies* in collaboration with local Public Health Departments in an extensive COVID-19 impact study in March-April of 2020. This original study included approximately 50 survey questions related to behaviors, fears, satisfactions, impacts, and expectations. In an attempt to observe and act upon change, seven of these survey questions were included for a second round of study seven months later in this October 2020 annual survey. In general, in October 2020 in Lewis County it has been found that a majority of residents wear masks outside in public, a large majority express concern in trusting the COVID-19 information that they see in the media, and satisfaction with the COVID-19 response by any non-local agencies is much less positive than satisfaction with the response of the Lewis County Public Health Department. Finally, a majority (67%) believe that COVID-19 is a major problem, with the largest portion of these individuals (51%) believing that the worst is yet to come, while about one-in-five residents (19%) believe that COVID-19 is not a major problem.

Trends:
The most noticeable trends found between April 2020 and October 2020 include:

1. Have not worn a mask outside in public in past two weeks *decreased* tremendously from 85% to 2%
2. Have worn a mask outside in public daily in past two weeks *increased* tremendously from 3% to 71%
3. "Somewhat or Very Concerned" with lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that they see in the media *increased* tremendously from 53% to 75%
4. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the CDC and the US Public Health *decreased* from 67% to 61%
5. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by President Trump and the US Government *decreased* from 62% to 56%
6. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by Governor Cuomo and the NY Government *decreased* from 55% to 43%
7. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the local Public Health Department *increased* from 78% to 82%
8. Belief that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is behind us: *increased* from 11% to 16%
9. Belief that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is yet to come: *decreased* tremendously from 77% to 51%
10. Belief that COVID-19 is *not* a major problem: *increased* by more than doubling from 9% to 19%

Section 2.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

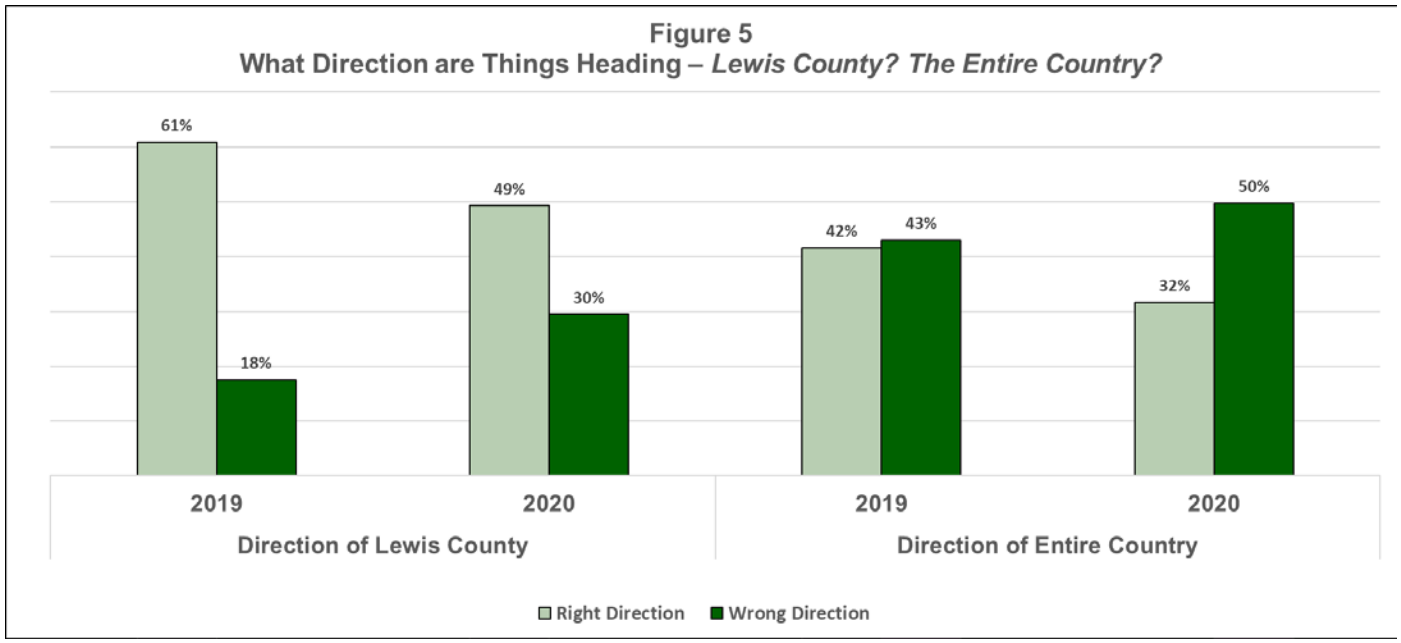


2.4 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 37-38)

Current Levels:
Lewis County adult residents in 2020 most commonly describe their personal financial situation as "unchanged in the past 12 months" (63%), however, among those who have experienced a change residents are more likely to respond "things have gotten worse" (23%) than they are to express "things have gotten better´(14%).

Trends:
Not unexpectedly, given the 2020 pandemic, the rate of expressing "gotten better" in 2020 (14%) is the lowest measured since 2014 in the county, while the rate of responding "gotten worse" (23%) is the highest observed since 2013. However, 2020 results are more positive than was found in the recession-related years of 2008-2012 – for example, in 2008 the rate of "gotten better" was only 12%, while the "gotten worse" was the all-time high of 40%.

Section 2.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – *Lewis County and the Entire Country*

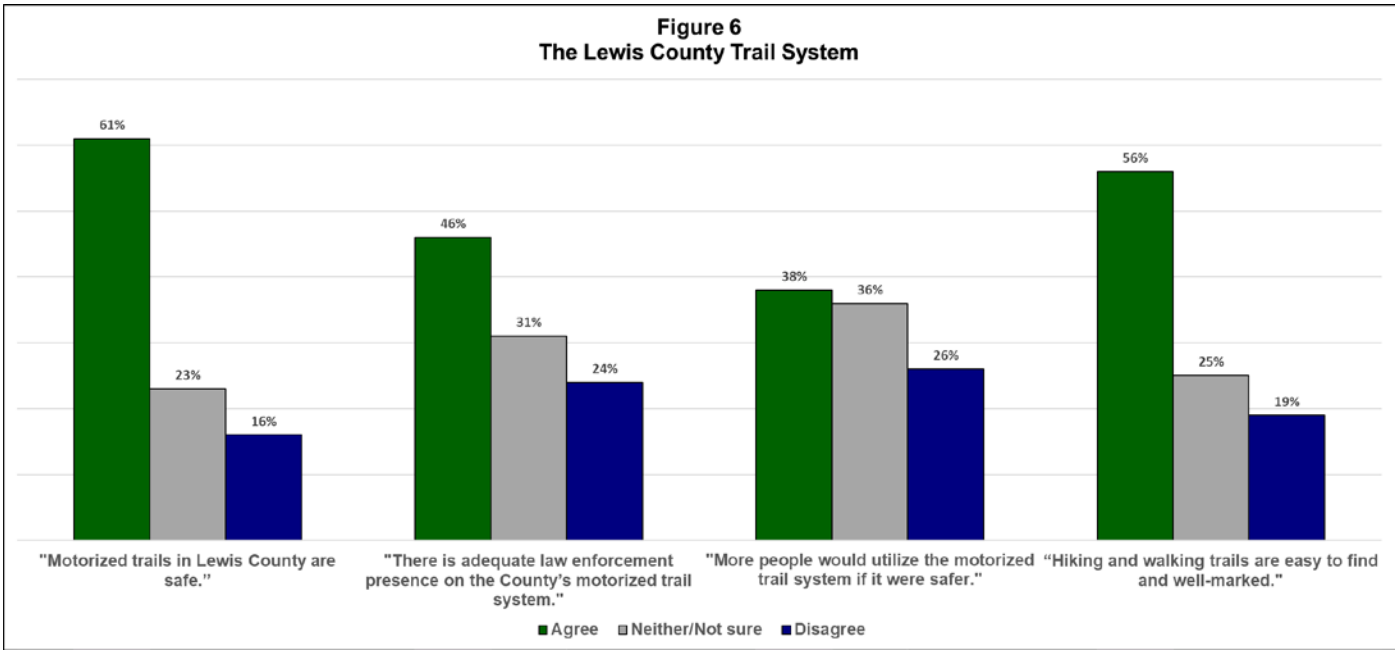


2.5 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 39-40)

Current Levels:
In 2020 Lewis County adult residents remain much more positive in their assessment that things in Lewis County are headed in the right (49%), rather than wrong (30%), direction. Residents are not as optimistic with the direction of the entire country where "right direction" is 32% and "wrong direction" is 50%.

Trends:
The levels of optimism in 2020 among Lewis County adult residents has diminished from the optimism shown in 2019. The rate of responding "things are going in the right direction" in the county decreased from 61% to 49% between 2019 and 2020, while the rate of responding "things are going in the right direction" in the entire country decreased from 42% to 32% between 2019 and 2020.

Section 2.6 – The Lewis County Trail System

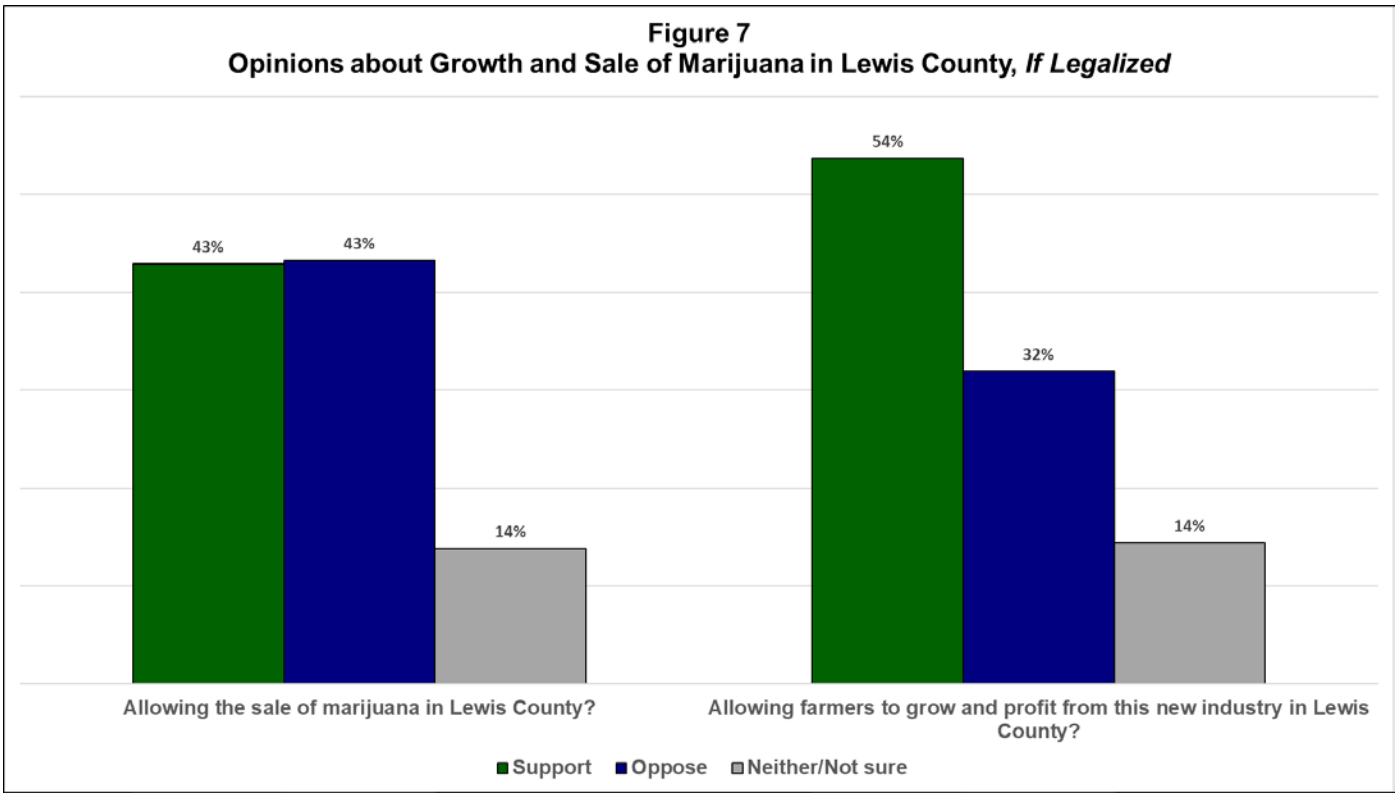


2.6 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 41-44)

Current Levels:
Lewis County adult residents tend to agree more than disagree that motorized trails in the county are safe, these trails have adequate law enforcement presence, and that more people would use these trails if they were even safer. Regarding non-motorized hiking and walking trails in the county, Lewis County adult residents tend to agree far more than disagree that these trails are easy to find and well-marked.

Trends:
These trail-related survey items have not been included in past Lewis County surveys.

Section 2.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – *Opinions about Growth and Sale in Lewis County*

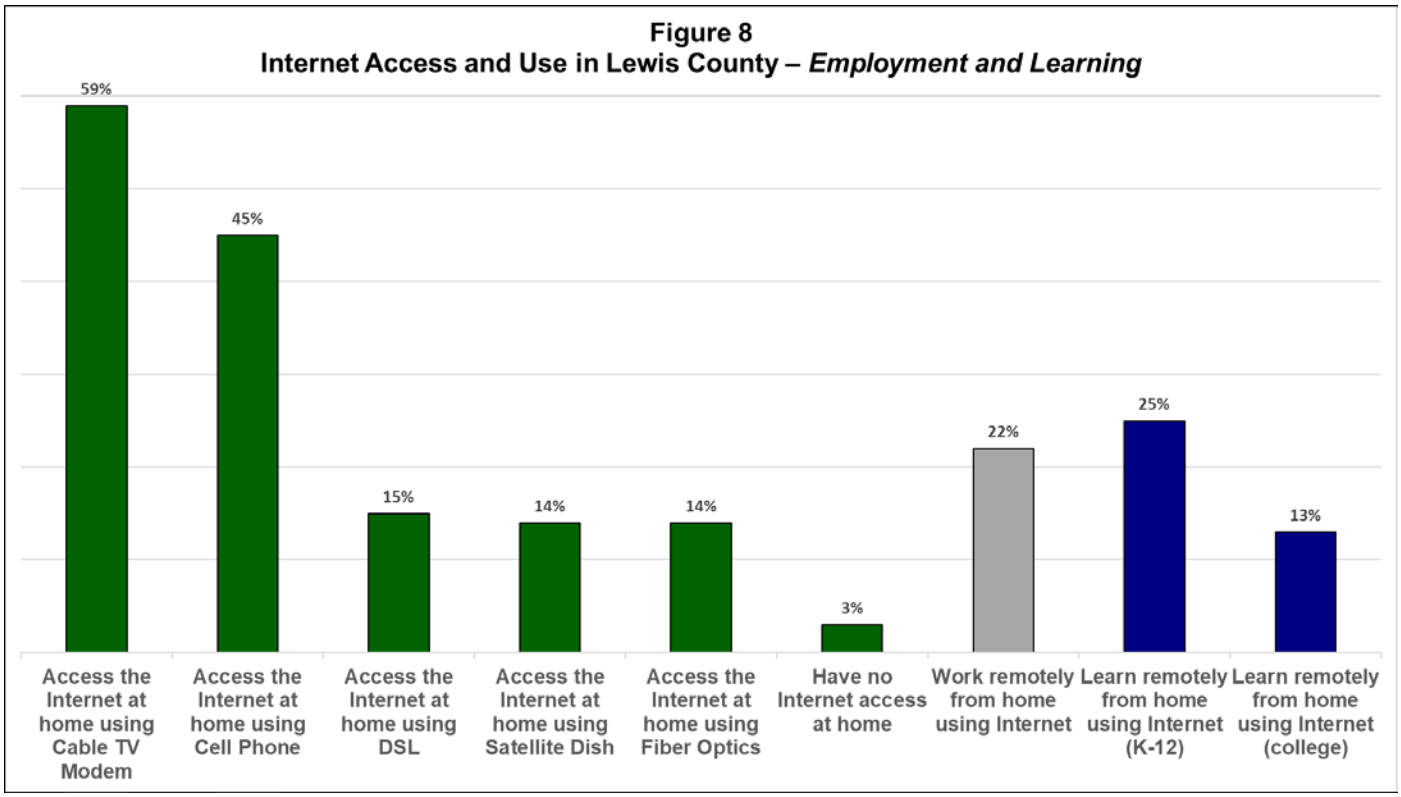


2.7 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 45-46)

Current Levels:
Lewis County adult residents are quite evenly-split in their support (43%) versus opposition (43%) of the potential for allowing the sale of legalized marijuana in the county (if sale was to become legalized in New York State). However, Lewis County adult residents respond with strong support (54%) versus opposition (32%) to the potential for allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in the county (if this industry of marijuana growth was to become legalized in New York State).

Trends:
These legalized-marijuana survey items have not been included in past Lewis County surveys.

Section 2.8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning*



2.8 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 47-49)

Current Levels:
The overwhelming majority of Lewis County adult residents report that they access the Internet from home (only 3% report no access at home). The most common ways that residents access the Internet at home are via cable TV modem access, and via using their cellular phone. It is not uncommon that Lewis County residents report that an individual in their household is either learning or working remotely from home using the Internet:

-22% of households include someone who is working at least part of their job remotely from home
-25% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the K-12 education level
-13% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the college education level

Trends:
These Internet-access survey items have not been included in past Lewis County surveys.

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 2020 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 Sampling Modality).

(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 fourteen years 2007-2020. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs and bar graphs. *Statistically significant* trends may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

(3) A **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 2020. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a 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 **2020 Lewis County results for each survey question have been cross-tabulated** by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, Political Ideology, and Household Income Level (there are a total of over 200 cross-tabulation tables included in this report). *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 Indicators in Lewis County (Tables 8-17)
Section 3.2 – Personal Opinions – *Issues in Our Society and Communities* (Tables 18-27)
Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors* (Tables 28-36)
Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 37-38)
Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – *Lewis County and the Entire Country* (Tables 39-40)
Section 3.6 – The Lewis County Trail System (Tables 41-44)
Section 3.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – *Opinions about Growth and Sale in Lewis County* (Tables 45-46)
Section 3.8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning* (Tables 47-49)

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the fourteen 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=587 in Jefferson County in October 2020, and n=435 in St. Lawrence County in October 2020.

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

Year of Study:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Sample Size (# interviews completed)	409	393	404	400	409	421	381	328	396	398	447	426	539	474

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, political ideology, and income) are *percentages* within the sampled subgroups. To determine the raw unweighted sample size for each subgroup – to avoid over-interpretation – the reader should refer to the bottom row of each cross-tabulation table provided. In summary, these unweighted within-subgroup sample sizes are in the following Table 7. Again, all study 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 2020

Demographic Characteristic:	Number of Participants Sampled (unweighted)	Approximate Margin of Error (when analyzing only this subgroup)
Gender:		
Male	n=187	±7.7%
Female	n=278	±6.3%
Annual Household Income:		
Less than $25,000	n=44	±15.8%
$25,001-$50,000	n=104	±10.3%
$50,001-$75,000	n=100	±10.5%
$75,001-$100,000	n=74	±12.2%
More than $100,000	n=64	±13.1%
Age:		
18-39 years of age	n=56	±14.0%
40-59 years of age	n=156	±8.4%
60+ years of age or older	n=255	±6.6%
Education Level:		
High school graduate (or less)	n=148	±8.6%
Some college (less than 4-year degree)	n=197	±7.5%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	n=122	±9.5%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	n=149	±8.6%
Neither	n=248	±6.7%
Liberal	n=63	±13.2%

"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 2020 community study is that 13.7% of the participants responded with *gotten better* (reported later in Table 37). So …. what does this 13.7% 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 Indicators in Lewis County

Table 8 shows the detailed results for all seven quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2020. There are a total of 20 quality-of-life indicators that are longitudinally tracked in the county with certain indicators studied every year and others only studied every-other year. 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.

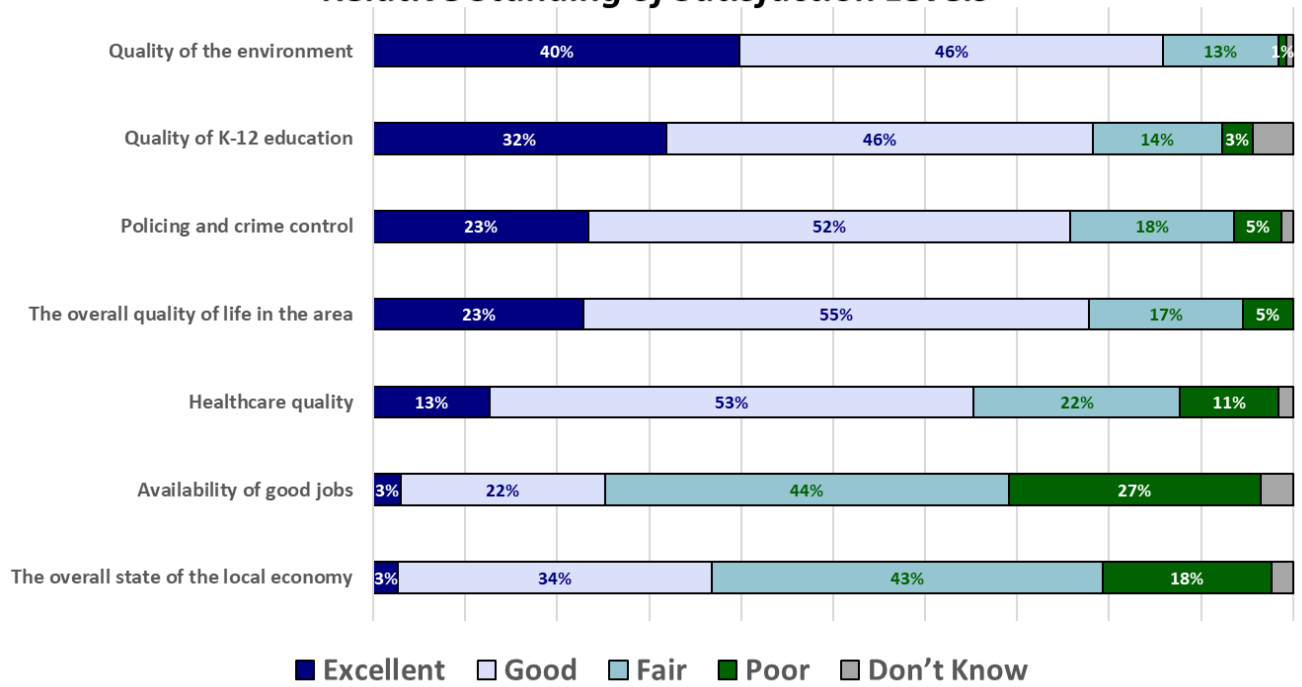
Table 8 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in Lewis County – Year 2020

(**Dark Gray and Bolded** shaded cell in each row of Table 8 indicates the most common response)

Quality of Life Indicator:	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
1. Quality of the environment	39.8%	**46.0%**	12.5%	0.9%	0.7%
2. Healthcare quality	12.6%	**52.7%**	22.4%	10.7%	1.6%
3. Policing and crime control	23.4%	**52.4%**	17.9%	5.2%	1.2%
4. Availability of good jobs	3.0%	22.2%	**44.0%**	27.4%	3.5%
5. Quality of K-12 education	31.9%	**46.4%**	14.1%	3.3%	4.4%
6. The overall state of the local economy	2.7%	34.1%	**42.6%**	18.4%	2.3%
7. The overall quality of life in the area	22.9%	**55.0%**	16.8%	5.4%	0.0%

The following graph highlights all seven of the studied quality-of-life indicators in 2020, providing the ability for one to observe the most positively and most negatively perceived community aspects – take a current snapshot of opinions/satisfactions. The community indicators are sorted from top to bottom of the graph from the most to the least positively perceived by residents.

Figure 9
2020 Community Quality-of-Life Indicators
Relative Standing of Satisfaction Levels



Next, each of these seven studied indicators is presented as a motion picture – showing how attitudes have changed over time in Lewis County. The larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding "Excellent or Good" found throughout the studied fourteen years for each survey question. Similarly, the larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 10 is the largest percentage responding "Poor" found throughout the fourteen 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 9 – *Trends* in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2020 – % Indicating "*Excellent or Good*"

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Quality of the environment	83	89	90	90	86	**91**	84	86	90	83	85	88	–	86
2. Healthcare quality	74	75	71	70	64	**79**	68	71	69	63	70	61	–	65
3. Policing and crime control	70	**77**	69	78	74	75	68	73	66	72	64	–	74	76
4. Availability of good jobs	17	13	11	13	10	13	16	16	15	16	24	**26**	25	25
5. Quality of K-12 education	82	84	85	84	80	**87**	75	73	83	85	80	79	–	78
6. The overall state of the local economy	35	21	21	23	19	30	19	24	31	30	36	**45**	35	37
7. The overall quality of life in the area	74	**82**	73	78	73	77	71	75	77	81	77	79	74	78

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

Table 10 – *Trends* in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2020 – % Indicating "*Poor*"

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Quality of the environment	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	**4**	1	3	2	2	–	1
2. Healthcare quality	4	7	8	7	**11**	6	8	10	6	8	7	**11**	–	**11**
3. Policing and crime control	6	7	10	4	7	7	4	6	**12**	7	7	–	8	5
4. Availability of good jobs	41	45	56	55	**57**	44	53	53	48	43	34	32	29	27
5. Quality of K-12 education	3	1	2	1	4	1	5	3	5	3	3	**6**	–	3
6. The overall state of the local economy	19	34	**44**	41	43	30	30	26	29	24	20	20	15	18
7. The overall quality of life in the area	5	4	6	3	7	3	4	**8**	2	2	6	3	3	5

(Dark Gray shaded cell in each row of Table 10 indicates the year when the largest % responding "Poor" was found)

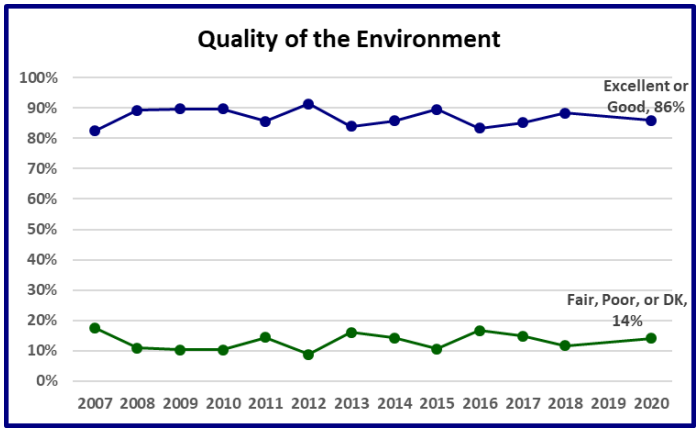
Tables 11-17, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results in 2020 for the seven investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these seven tables (pages), the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question in 2020. A trend analysis is also completed for each of the quality-of-life indicators, comparing to results from earlier years of study in the county. Additionally, results for similar studies completed in 2020 in each of Jefferson County and St. Lawrence County are also shown for regional comparison. Finally, cross-tabulations by five key demographic factors (Gender, Age, Education, Political Ideology, and Annual Household Income) have been completed using the 2020 Lewis County data for each survey question. Inspection of the results after cross-tabbing by any of these five demographic factors allows the reader to better understand factors that may be significantly associated with perceptions of quality-of-life characteristics of the county. A similar reporting design, or approach, will be utilized throughout the remainder of this report for every individual survey question included in the survey instrument.

Table 11 – Quality of the Environment

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of the environment	Excellent	204	39.8%
	Good	219	46.0%
	Fair	44	12.5%
	Poor	5	0.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2	0.7%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

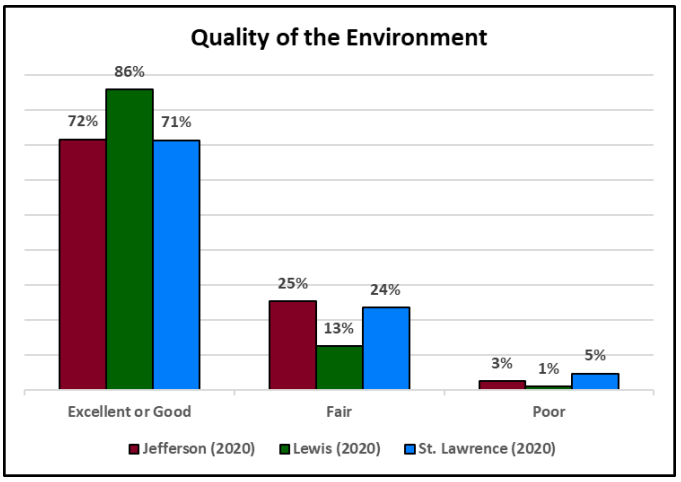


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	–	39.8%
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%	–	46.0%
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%	–	12.5%
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%	–	0.9%
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%	–	0.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Quality of the Environment	Excellent	24.3%	39.8%	22.3%
	Good	47.4%	46.0%	49.2%
	"Excellent or Good"	71.7%a	85.9%b	71.5%a
	Fair	25.4%	12.5%	23.6%
	"Fair"	25.4%a	12.5%b	23.6%a
	Poor	2.6%	0.9%	4.7%
	"Poor"	2.6%a,b	0.9%a	4.7%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%a	0.7%a	0.2%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	585	474	435



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Quality of the environment	Excellent	39.8%	46.5%$_a$	33.6%$_b$	18.1%$_a$	37.7%$_{a,b}$	36.9%$_a$	42.3%$_{a,b}$	59.4%$_b$
	Good	46.0%	39.7%$_a$	51.5%$_b$	54.4%$_a$	52.1%$_a$	46.8%$_a$	55.1%$_a$	33.5%$_a$
	Fair	12.5%	11.9%$_a$	13.6%$_a$	25.2%$_a$	10.2%$_{a,b}$	15.5%$_{a,b}$	2.6%$_b$	7.0%$_{a,b}$
	Poor	0.9%	0.9%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.8%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.7%	1.1%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

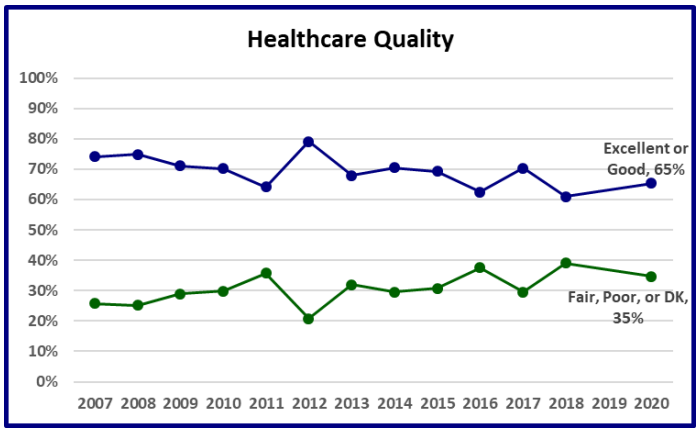
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Quality of the environment	Excellent	37.8%$_a$	37.9%$_a$	43.0%$_a$	38.8%$_a$	38.0%$_a$	44.4%$_a$	51.5%$_a$	32.8%$_b$	35.9%$_{a,b}$
	Good	45.1%$_a$	44.9%$_a$	48.2%$_a$	46.2%$_a$	48.6%$_a$	41.6%$_a$	37.5%$_a$	52.4%$_b$	41.0%$_{a,b}$
	Fair	14.0%$_{a,b}$	16.7%$_a$	7.3%$_b$	14.1%$_a$	12.8%$_a$	7.8%$_a$	8.0%$_a$	13.5%$_{a,b}$	23.2%$_b$
	Poor	1.3%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	3.1%$_a$	1.5%$_a$	0.8%$_a$	0.0%^{1}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.7%$_a$	0.0%^{1}	0.7%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.0%^{1}	3.1%$_b$	1.5%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.0%^{1}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 12 – Healthcare Quality

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare quality	Excellent	64	12.6%
	Good	274	52.7%
	Fair	91	22.4%
	Poor	38	10.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7	1.6%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

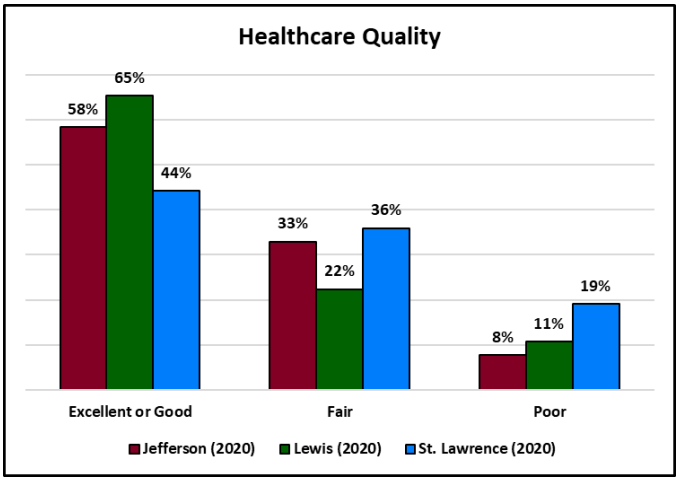


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	–	12.6%
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%	–	52.7%
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%	–	22.4%
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%	–	10.7%
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%	–	1.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Healthcare quality	Excellent	15.0%	12.6%	4.3%
	Good	43.4%	52.7%	39.9%
	"Excellent or Good"	58.4%a	65.4%a	44.2%b
	Fair	33.0%	22.4%	36.0%
	"Fair"	33.0%a	22.4%b	36.0%a
	Poor	7.7%	10.7%	19.1%
	"Poor"	7.7%a	10.7%a	19.1%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9%a	1.6%a	0.8%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	584	474	435



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Healthcare quality	Excellent	12.6%	13.7%a	11.5%a	12.3%a,b	21.2%a	5.7%b	9.8%a,b	18.6%a,b
	Good	52.7%	51.2%a	52.9%a	42.5%a	47.7%a	56.6%a	59.9%a	39.9%a
	Fair	22.4%	23.5%a	22.2%a	27.5%a	23.0%a	22.7%a	20.9%a	37.5%a
	Poor	10.7%	10.3%a	11.4%a	15.7%a,b	3.1%a	14.7%b	9.5%a,b	4.0%a,b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.6%	1.3%a	1.9%a	2.0%a	4.9%a	0.3%a	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

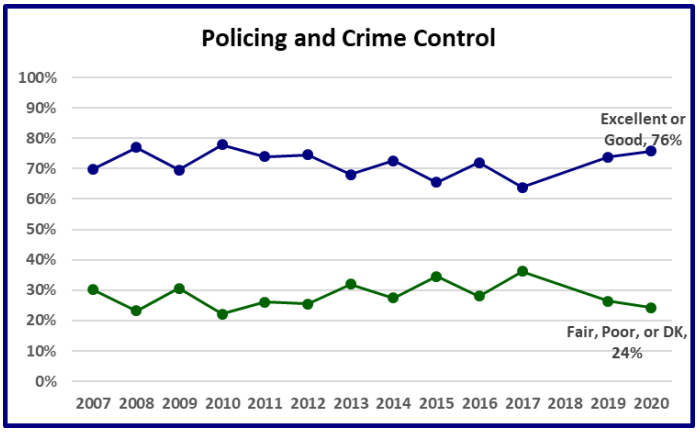
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare quality	Excellent	10.9%a	10.6%a	16.4%a	16.3%a	8.8%a	7.2%a	11.9%a	12.7%a	12.5%a
	Good	34.8%a	59.0%b	60.0%b	54.7%a	50.6%a	47.0%a	57.1%a	49.8%a	48.9%a
	Fair	32.0%a	21.3%a,b	16.2%b	20.2%a	25.3%a	26.2%a	21.2%a	24.2%a	21.4%a
	Poor	20.5%a	8.7%b	4.8%b	7.3%a	12.6%a,b	19.6%b	7.3%a	11.9%a	17.2%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.8%a	0.4%a	2.6%a	1.4%a	2.7%a	0.0%[1]	2.5%a	1.4%a	0.0%[1]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 13 – Policing and Crime Control

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policing and crime control	Excellent	111	23.4%
	Good	257	52.4%
	Fair	73	17.9%
	Poor	25	5.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	1.2%
	Totals	472	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

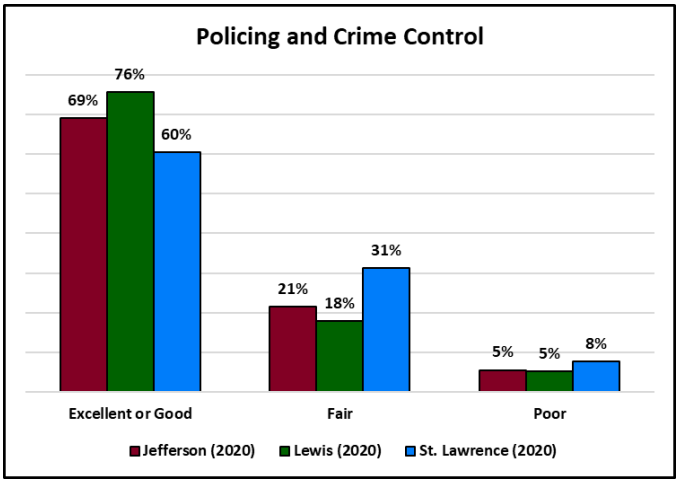


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	19.3%	22.8%	16.3%	18.3%	13.6%	19.6%	15.0%	13.7%	13.8%	20.0%	17.7%	–	14.9%	23.4%
Good	50.6%	54.1%	53.2%	59.6%	60.4%	55.0%	53.1%	58.9%	51.7%	52.0%	46.1%	–	58.9%	52.4%
Fair	23.0%	15.5%	20.5%	16.0%	18.4%	17.4%	25.6%	21.3%	22.6%	19.9%	27.3%	–	16.5%	17.9%
Poor	6.2%	6.8%	9.7%	4.2%	6.9%	7.4%	3.7%	5.9%	11.8%	7.2%	6.7%	–	7.8%	5.2%
Don't know	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	2.1%	–	2.0%	1.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Policing and crime control	Excellent	26.3%	23.4%	13.3%
	Good	42.8%	52.4%	47.2%
	"Excellent or Good"	69.1%a	75.7%a	60.5%b
	Fair	21.5%	17.9%	31.3%
	"Fair"	21.5%a	17.9%a	31.3%b
	Poor	5.5%	5.2%	7.6%
	"Poor"	5.5%a	5.2%a	7.6%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9%a	1.2%b	0.6%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	584	472	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Policing and crime control	Excellent	23.4%	27.8%$_a$	17.6%$_b$	12.4%$_a$	22.5%$_a$	18.1%$_a$	24.7%$_{a,b}$	45.9%$_b$
	Good	52.4%	46.9%$_a$	59.0%$_b$	48.4%$_a$	57.3%$_a$	46.6%$_a$	59.5%$_a$	38.5%$_a$
	Fair	17.9%	16.7%$_a$	19.2%$_a$	33.5%$_a$	17.6%$_{a,b,c}$	27.4%$_{a,b}$	11.0%$_{b,c}$	9.4%$_c$
	Poor	5.2%	7.9%$_a$	2.5%$_b$	2.9%$_a$	2.6%$_a$	6.2%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	6.2%$_a$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.2%	0.7%$_a$	1.7%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	0.0%[2]	1.6%$_a$	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	472	187	276	44	103	100	73	64

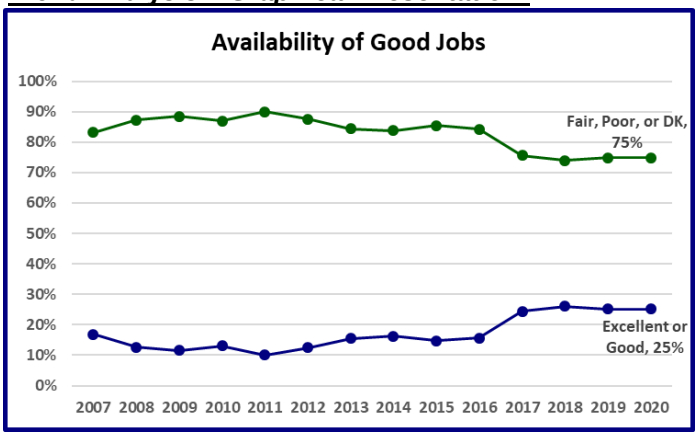
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Policing and crime control	Excellent	25.4%$_a$	20.8%$_a$	23.3%$_a$	25.8%$_a$	17.8%$_a$	23.0%$_a$	34.7%$_a$	19.1%$_b$	6.7%$_b$
	Good	50.8%$_a$	50.5%$_a$	57.0%$_a$	49.4%$_a$	57.6%$_a$	55.7%$_a$	50.6%$_a$	54.5%$_a$	50.2%$_a$
	Fair	14.3%$_{a,b}$	24.8%$_a$	13.6%$_b$	19.8%$_a$	14.4%$_a$	17.8%$_a$	11.2%$_a$	20.1%$_{a,b}$	28.2%$_b$
	Poor	8.2%$_a$	3.6%$_a$	3.9%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	8.4%$_a$	3.4%$_a$	2.1%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	14.8%$_b$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.2%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	1.7%$_a$	0.0%[1]	1.4%$_a$	1.4%$_a$	0.0%[1]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	254	148	197	121	148	248	62

Table 14 – Availability of Good Jobs

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	12	3.0%
	Good	93	22.2%
	Fair	205	44.0%
	Poor	143	27.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	21	3.5%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

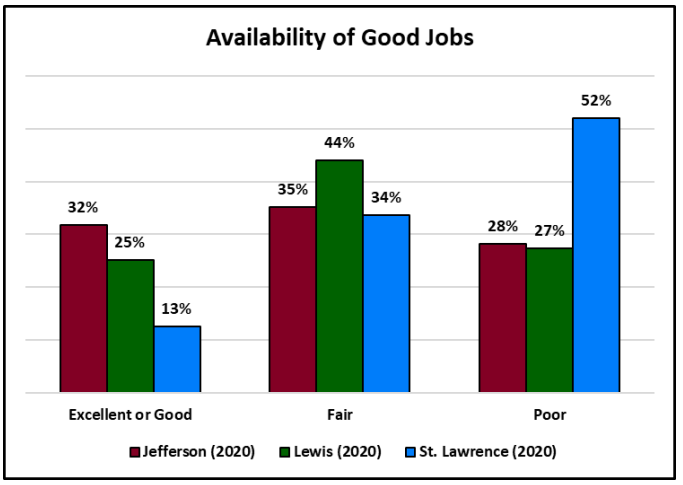


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	3.6%	3.0%
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%	21.5%	22.2%
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%	43.1%	44.0%
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%	28.7%	27.4%
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%	3.1%	3.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	8.9%	3.0%	0.9%
	Good	22.8%	22.2%	11.7%
	"Excellent or Good"	31.7%a	25.1%a	12.6%b
	Fair	35.2%	44.0%	33.6%
	"Fair"	35.2%a	44.0%b	33.6%a
	Poor	28.2%	27.4%	51.9%
	"Poor"	28.2%a	27.4%a	51.9%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4.9%a	3.5%a,b	1.9%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	583	474	433



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	3.0%	4.0%$_{a}$	1.6%$_{a}$	2.3%$_{a}$	1.4%$_{a}$	0.2%$_{a}$	3.9%$_{a}$	7.6%$_{a}$
	Good	22.2%	25.4%$_{a}$	20.1%$_{a}$	4.9%$_{a}$	25.0%$_{b}$	21.6%$_{a,b}$	20.5%$_{a,b}$	39.6%$_{b}$
	Fair	44.0%	38.1%$_{a}$	49.0%$_{b}$	60.0%$_{a}$	48.6%$_{a,b}$	45.0%$_{a,b}$	44.7%$_{a,b}$	31.8%$_{b}$
	Poor	27.4%	29.3%$_{a}$	25.9%$_{a}$	28.6%$_{a}$	21.6%$_{a}$	32.3%$_{a}$	28.4%$_{a}$	19.0%$_{a}$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.5%	3.2%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	4.2%$_{a}$	3.4%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	2.5%$_{a}$	2.0%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

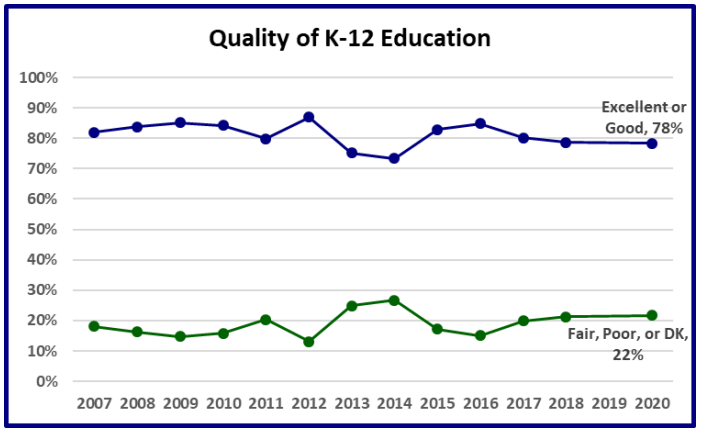
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	6.0%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{b}$	2.0%$_{a,b}$	3.0%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	1.2%$_{a}$	4.6%$_{a}$	1.0%$_{a}$	3.4%$_{a}$
	Good	26.0%$_{a}$	26.9%$_{a}$	14.6%$_{b}$	23.3%$_{a}$	20.3%$_{a}$	23.3%$_{a}$	27.4%$_{a}$	21.5%$_{a}$	13.0%$_{a}$
	Fair	36.6%$_{a}$	43.7%$_{a,b}$	51.4%$_{b}$	47.4%$_{a}$	38.0%$_{a}$	44.6%$_{a}$	41.6%$_{a}$	45.3%$_{a}$	46.5%$_{a}$
	Poor	26.9%$_{a}$	27.8%$_{a}$	26.7%$_{a}$	24.1%$_{a}$	33.3%$_{a}$	27.4%$_{a}$	23.1%$_{a}$	28.6%$_{a}$	34.5%$_{a}$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4.5%$_{a,b}$	0.6%$_{a}$	5.4%$_{b}$	2.3%$_{a}$	5.1%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	3.6%$_{a}$	2.6%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 15 – Quality of K-12 Education

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of K-12 education	Excellent	170	31.9%
	Good	214	46.4%
	Fair	54	14.1%
	Poor	15	3.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	21	4.4%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

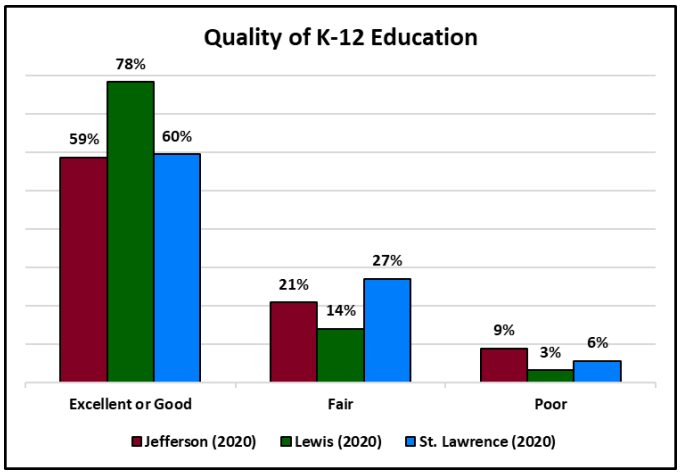


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	–	31.9%
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%	–	46.4%
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%	–	14.1%
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%	–	3.3%
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%	–	4.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Quality of K-12 Education	Excellent	18.1%	31.9%	11.9%
	Good	40.6%	46.4%	47.7%
	"Excellent or Good"	58.7%a	78.3%b	59.5%a
	Fair	20.9%	14.1%	27.1%
	"Fair"	20.9%a	14.1%b	27.1%a
	Poor	9.0%	3.3%	5.7%
	"Poor"	9.0%a	3.3%b	5.7%a,b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.5%a	4.4%b	7.7%a,b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	586	474	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Quality of K-12 education	Excellent	31.9%	33.0%$_{a}$	30.1%$_{a}$	17.6%$_{a}$	37.8%$_{a,b}$	25.8%$_{a,b}$	45.3%$_{b}$	46.0%$_{b,c}$
	Good	46.4%	47.3%$_{a}$	45.9%$_{a}$	44.6%$_{a}$	54.5%$_{a}$	46.6%$_{a}$	37.2%$_{a}$	35.3%$_{a}$
	Fair	14.1%	12.9%$_{a}$	15.7%$_{a}$	17.3%$_{a,b}$	5.2%$_{a}$	22.1%$_{b}$	10.8%$_{a,b}$	17.3%$_{a,b}$
	Poor	3.3%	2.3%$_{a}$	3.9%$_{a}$	3.8%$_{a}$	1.1%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	2.0%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4.4%	4.5%$_{a}$	4.4%$_{a}$	16.7%$_{a}$	1.4%$_{b}$	2.8%$_{b}$	4.6%$_{a,b}$	1.0%$_{b}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

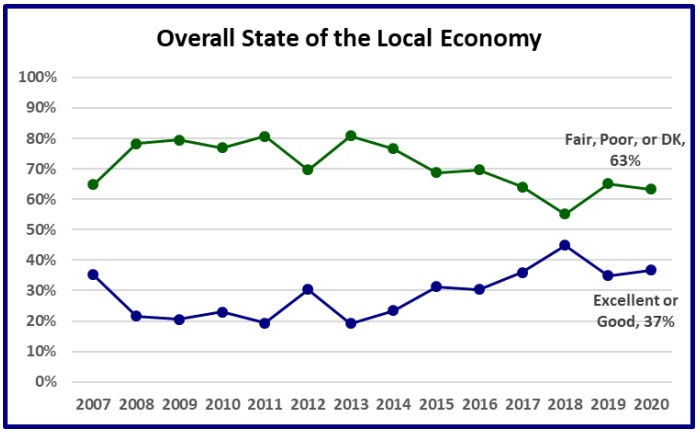
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Quality of K-12 education	Excellent	32.1%$_{a}$	34.3%$_{a}$	27.7%$_{a}$	27.2%$_{a}$	35.6%$_{a}$	37.2%$_{a}$	31.9%$_{a}$	28.9%$_{a}$	40.6%$_{a}$
	Good	40.7%$_{a}$	44.2%$_{a,b}$	55.3%$_{b}$	52.7%$_{a}$	39.5%$_{b}$	40.7%$_{a,b}$	44.3%$_{a}$	50.2%$_{a}$	39.0%$_{a}$
	Fair	18.0%$_{a}$	15.5%$_{a}$	9.1%$_{a}$	14.2%$_{a}$	16.6%$_{a}$	10.3%$_{a}$	11.3%$_{a}$	14.5%$_{a}$	20.3%$_{a}$
	Poor	3.5%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	4.5%$_{a}$	4.1%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	0.0%[1]
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5.7%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	4.7%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	5.1%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{a}$	8.5%$_{a}$	3.0%$_{b}$	0.1%$_{a,b}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 16 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	9	2.7%
	Good	161	34.1%
	Fair	212	42.6%
	Poor	79	18.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	13	2.3%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

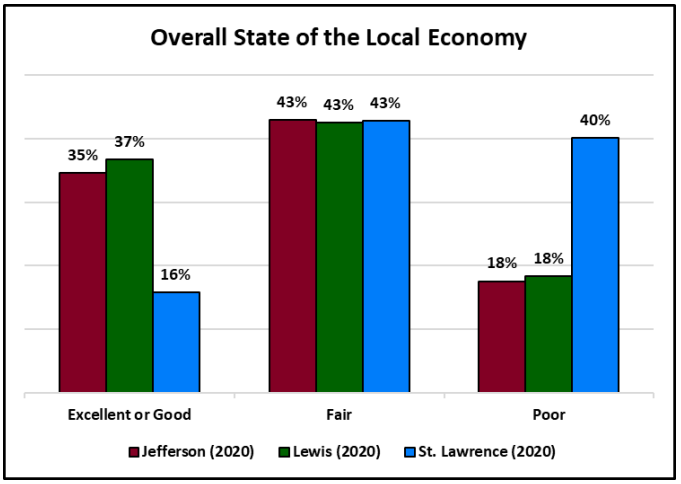


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	2.2%	2.7%
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%	32.7%	34.1%
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%	47.6%	42.6%
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%	15.2%	18.4%
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%	2.3%	2.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	5.5%	2.7%	2.5%
	Good	29.1%	34.1%	13.3%
	"Excellent or Good"	34.6%a	36.7%a	15.8%b
	Fair	43.0%	42.6%	42.8%
	"Fair"	43.0%a	42.6%a	42.8%a
	Poor	17.6%	18.4%	40.1%
	"Poor"	17.6%a	18.4%a	40.1%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4.9%a	2.3%a,b	1.3%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	582	474	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	2.7%	4.1%a	0.6%b	0.0%[2]	1.1%a	0.5%a	3.3%a,b	10.5%b
	Good	34.1%	39.6%a	28.7%b	23.0%a	32.8%a	37.0%a	41.5%a	39.3%a
	Fair	42.6%	35.9%a	49.4%b	45.7%a	39.8%a	49.6%a	40.6%a	36.1%a
	Poor	18.4%	19.5%a	17.7%a	27.1%a	23.4%a	12.9%a	13.7%a	12.4%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2.3%	0.9%a	3.7%b	4.2%a	3.0%a	0.0%[2]	0.9%a	1.7%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

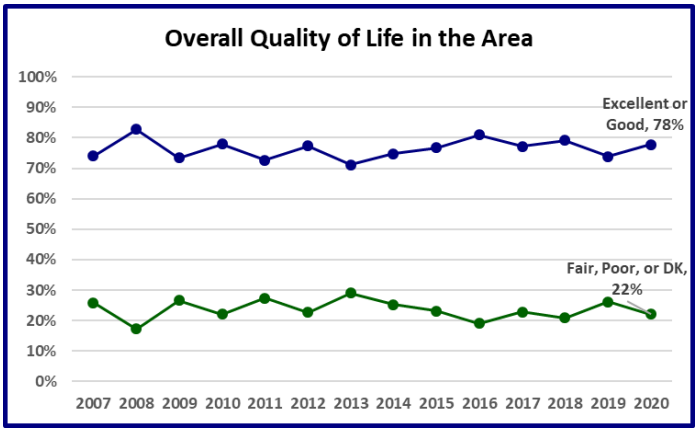
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	6.0%a	0.4%b	1.0%a,b	2.4%a	2.7%a	0.8%a	4.0%a	0.9%a	3.4%a
	Good	28.4%a	37.4%a	36.3%a	34.9%a	32.9%a	34.2%a	35.7%a	35.3%a	27.3%a
	Fair	39.7%a	46.3%a	41.6%a	42.6%a	44.3%a	40.1%a	41.9%a	42.0%a	44.2%a
	Poor	24.1%a	15.0%a	16.9%a	17.9%a	16.7%a	23.8%a	14.4%a	20.6%a	22.6%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.8%a	1.0%a	4.2%a	2.2%a	3.3%a	1.0%a	4.0%a	1.3%a	2.5%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 17 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	116	22.9%
	Good	273	55.0%
	Fair	69	16.8%
	Poor	15	5.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0	0.0%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

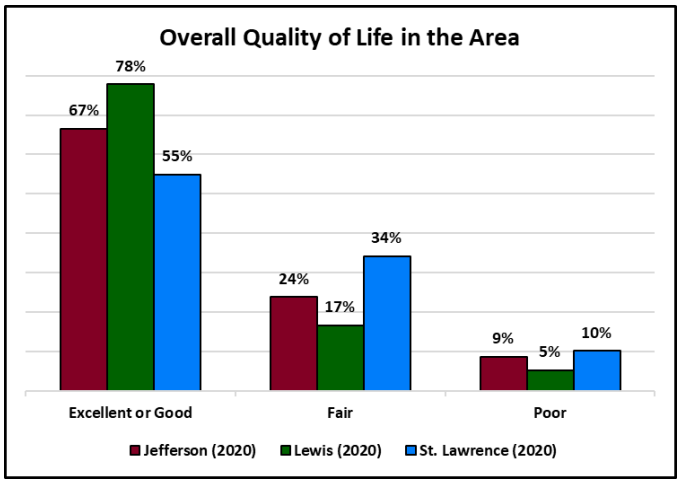


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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%	13.9%	22.9%
Good	52.2%	61.4%	55.2%	60.5%	54.5%	63.8%	49.1%	53.3%	56.8%	61.3%	54.2%	60.2%	60.0%	55.0%
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%	22.2%	16.8%
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%	3.2%	5.4%
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%	0.7%	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	18.3%	22.9%	10.8%
	Good	48.2%	55.0%	44.2%
	"Excellent or Good"	66.6%a	77.9%b	55.0%c
	Fair	24.0%	16.8%	34.3%
	"Fair"	24.0%a	16.8%b	34.3%c
	Poor	8.8%	5.4%	10.3%
	"Poor"	8.8%a,b	5.4%a	10.3%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.7%a	0.0%1	0.5%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	584	473	433



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	22.9%	26.5%$_a$	19.1%$_a$	18.5%$_{a,b}$	26.1%$_{a,b}$	14.8%$_a$	25.8%$_{a,b}$	33.5%$_b$
	Good	55.0%	51.6%$_a$	58.1%$_a$	58.7%$_a$	50.7%$_a$	61.2%$_a$	57.4%$_a$	48.5%$_a$
	Fair	16.8%	18.5%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	9.8%$_a$	19.3%$_a$	20.9%$_a$	11.3%$_a$	10.2%$_a$
	Poor	5.4%	3.3%$_a$	7.4%$_a$	13.0%$_a$	3.9%$_a$	3.1%$_a$	5.4%$_a$	7.8%$_a$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	186	278	44	104	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	22.8%$_a$	20.3%$_a$	24.8%$_a$	22.7%$_a$	22.5%$_a$	21.4%$_a$	32.8%$_a$	16.7%$_b$	20.0%$_{a,b}$
	Good	45.4%$_a$	56.9%$_{a,b}$	62.7%$_b$	55.4%$_a$	56.0%$_a$	54.0%$_a$	50.9%$_{a,b}$	60.6%$_a$	41.3%$_b$
	Fair	21.3%$_a$	18.2%$_{a,b}$	10.7%$_b$	16.7%$_a$	17.9%$_a$	15.0%$_a$	11.0%$_a$	18.2%$_{a,b}$	28.1%$_b$
	Poor	10.5%$_a$	4.7%$_{a,b}$	1.8%$_b$	5.3%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	9.6%$_a$	5.3%$_a$	4.5%$_a$	10.6%$_a$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]	0.0%[1]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	254	147	197	122	148	248	63

Section 3.2 – 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 eight "personal opinion" pairs of statements A and B that were provided in the interview, in the exact phrasing that they were included in the interview script. The order of the issues and statements were randomized for each participant.

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.**

Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border

- **A: To maintain and improve border security - our country should build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.**
- **B: To maintain and improve border security - our country should use other available technological methods and not build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.**

Same-sex Relationships

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

Systemic Racism and Social Injustice

- **A: Systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country that need to be addressed.**
- **B: Systemic racism and social injustice are not major problems in our country that need to be addressed.**

Gun Control and Rights

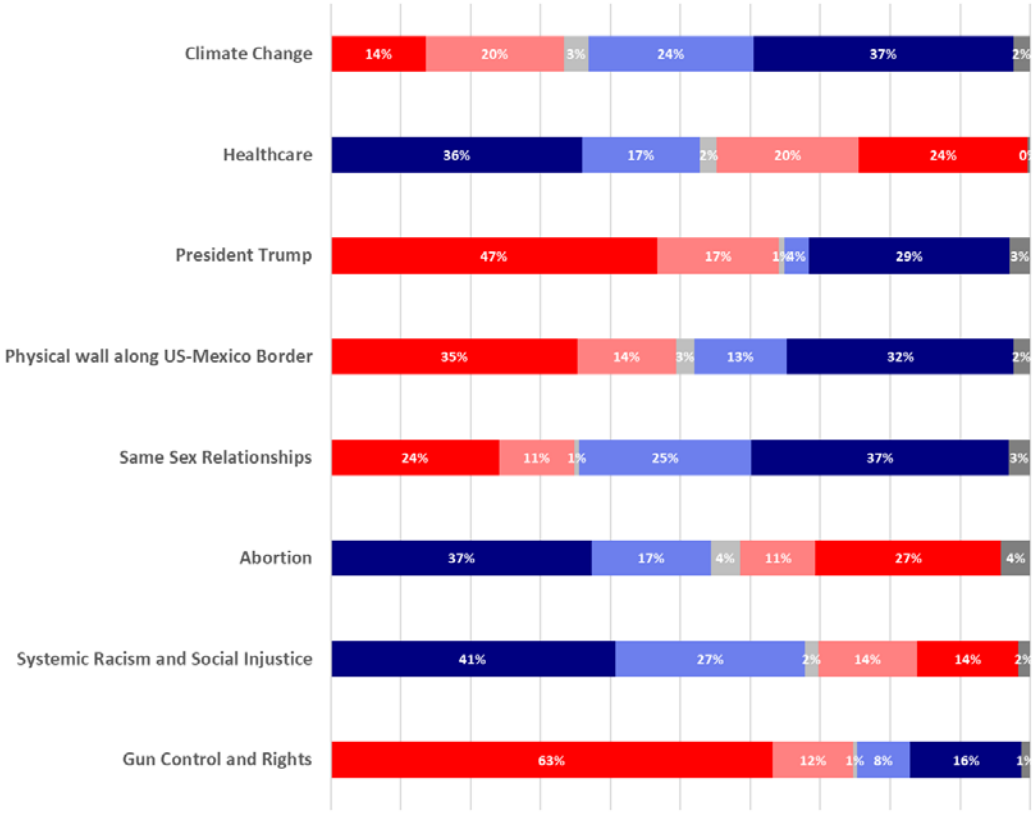
- **A: The Second Amendment of the US Constitution protects an individual's right to own guns, and that should not be compromised by laws such as the NYS Safe Act.**
- **B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.**

Table 18 – SUMMARY – Comparing dominance of opinions regarding various societal issues

2020 Lewis County Results:

The following figure shows the distribution of responses (left-to-right from "Strongly A to Strongly B") for each of the eight studied issues. The exact phrasing of Statements A and B for each issue are listed on the preceding page. Blue bars represent the response that is typically associated with a more moderate stance, and red bars representing a more conservative stance, and darker shading reflects more intensity ("Strongly" vs. "Somewhat").

Figure 10
Comparing *Dominance* of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues - *Most Prevalent Opinions*



Each of the eight 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 18 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 with sensitivity to intensity differences included in this Likert Scale analysis approach. For example, with a t=13.84, p=0.000, and an A:B ratio of 3.2, without question the personal opinion issue that has the most majority, virtually non-divided, support among Lewis County residents is that **"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."** (75%), vs. only 24% who agree that "**Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary".** Conversely, opinions are most equally-divided regarding building a *Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border* [Support (49%) vs. Oppose (46%].

Table 18 Data Analytics	Sample Size	Mean ($\bar{x}$) (on 1-5 scale)	Difference between $\bar{x}$ and μ=3	Standard Deviation	|t| (testing vs. μ=3)	p-value (p<0.05 st. sign.)	% "A"	% "B"	Difference in %	Ratio (A:B or B:A)
Gun Control and Rights	473	2.02	-0.98	1.55	13.84	0.000	75%	24%	51%	3.2
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	473	2.34	-0.64	1.48	9.61	0.000	68%	29%	39%	2.4
Climate Change	473	3.51	0.51	1.49	7.45	0.000	33%	61%	28%	1.8
President Trump	474	2.50	-0.50	1.73	6.28	0.000	64%	32%	32%	2.0
Same Sex Relationships	470	3.39	0.39	1.62	5.25	0.000	35%	61%	26%	1.8
Abortion	473	2.72	-0.28	1.66	3.64	0.000	54%	37%	17%	1.5
Healthcare	474	2.80	-0.20	1.66	2.65	0.008	53%	45%	8%	1.2
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	474	2.93	-0.07	1.73	0.85	0.398	49%	46%	3%	1.1

Table 19 – *Climate Change*

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

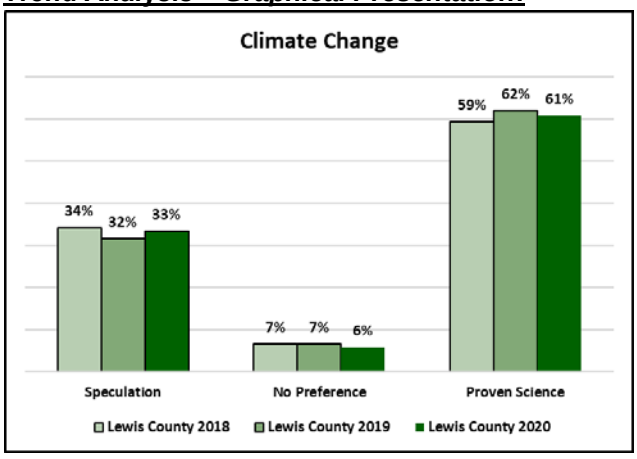
B: Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Climate Change	Strongly A	62	13.6%
	Somewhat A	65	19.8%
	Both	11	3.4%
	Somewhat B	105	23.6%
	Strongly B	218	37.1%
	Neither/Not Sure	12	2.4%
	Totals	473	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Climate Change	Speculation	127	33.4%
	No Preference	23	5.8%
	Proven Science	323	60.8%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

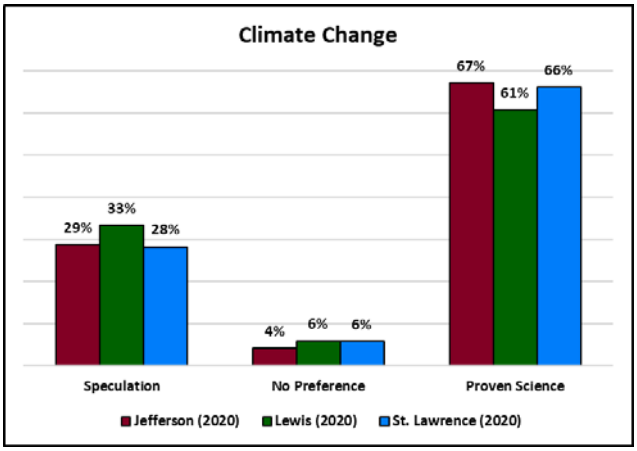


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	16.7%	16.4%	13.6%
Somewhat A	17.5%	15.1%	19.8%
Both	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%
Somewhat B	14.4%	21.1%	23.6%
Strongly B	44.9%	40.8%	37.1%
Not Sure/Neither	3.8%	3.5%	2.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Climate Change	Speculation	28.7%a	33.4%a	28.2%a
	No Preference	4.1%a	5.8%a	5.7%a
	Proven Science	67.2%a	60.8%a	66.1%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	586	473	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Climate Change	Speculation	33.4%	40.5%$_a$	26.7%$_b$	19.4%$_a$	44.1%$_b$	30.9%$_{a,b}$	24.5%$_{a,b}$	30.5%$_{a,b}$
	No Preference	5.8%	7.7%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	4.6%$_a$	2.4%$_a$	5.2%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	8.0%$_a$
	Proven Science	60.8%	51.8%$_a$	68.9%$_b$	76.1%$_a$	53.5%$_a$	64.0%$_a$	71.2%$_a$	61.5%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	187	277	44	104	100	73	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Climate Change	Speculation	33.7%$_a$	33.0%$_a$	33.1%$_a$	41.5%$_a$	24.8%$_b$	20.1%$_b$	54.7%$_a$	24.8%$_b$	8.1%$_c$
	No Preference	6.4%$_a$	5.0%$_a$	6.5%$_a$	8.3%$_a$	2.5%$_a$	4.2%$_a$	13.1%$_a$	2.3%$_b$	1.9%$_b$
	Proven Science	59.9%$_a$	62.0%$_a$	60.4%$_a$	50.2%$_a$	72.7%$_b$	75.7%$_b$	32.2%$_a$	72.9%$_b$	90.0%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	255	148	196	122	149	247	63

Table 20 – *Responsibility for Healthcare*

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

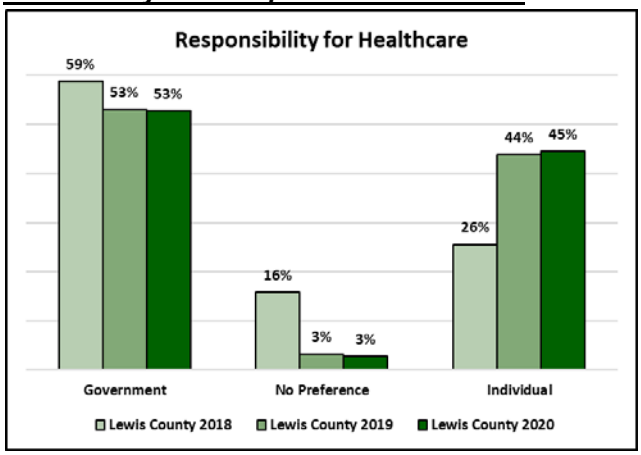
B: Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare	Strongly A	196	36.0%
	Somewhat A	83	16.8%
	Both	15	2.4%
	Somewhat B	73	20.3%
	Strongly B	105	24.2%
	Neither/Not Sure	2	0.3%
	Totals	474	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare	Government	279	52.8%
	No Preference	17	2.8%
	Individual	178	44.5%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

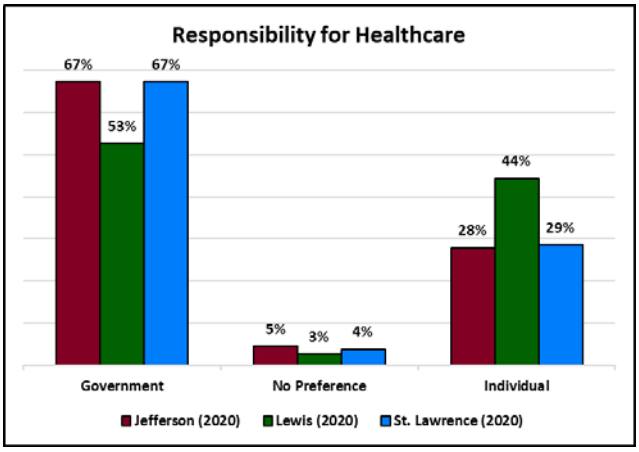


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	46.2%	37.7%	36.0%
Somewhat A	12.6%	15.4%	16.8%
Both	10.0%	1.9%	2.4%
Somewhat B	5.6%	13.9%	20.3%
Strongly B	19.9%	29.9%	24.2%
Not Sure/Neither	5.8%	1.2%	0.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Healthcare	Government	67.5%a	52.8%b	67.5%a
	No Preference	4.6%a	2.8%a	3.8%a
	Individual	27.9%a	44.5%b	28.7%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	585	474	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Healthcare	Government	52.8%	41.8%$_a$	63.4%$_b$	73.9%$_a$	61.2%$_{a,b}$	42.4%$_{b,c}$	60.1%$_{a,b,c}$	37.5%$_c$
	No Preference	2.8%	2.0%$_a$	3.6%$_a$	0.0%[2]	2.6%$_a$	4.9%$_a$	1.8%$_a$	0.3%$_a$
	Individual	44.5%	56.2%$_a$	33.0%$_b$	26.1%$_a$	36.2%$_{a,b}$	52.7%$_{b,c}$	38.1%$_{a,b,c}$	62.1%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare	Government	47.4%$_a$	54.3%$_a$	55.8%$_a$	46.4%$_a$	61.4%$_b$	58.2%$_{a,b}$	32.6%$_a$	59.2%$_b$	82.1%$_c$
	No Preference	2.9%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	2.2%$_a$	4.5%$_a$	1.6%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	2.8%$_a$
	Individual	49.7%$_a$	44.5%$_a$	39.8%$_a$	51.4%$_a$	34.0%$_b$	40.2%$_{a,b}$	64.6%$_a$	38.0%$_b$	15.2%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 21 – *Presidential Approval*

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

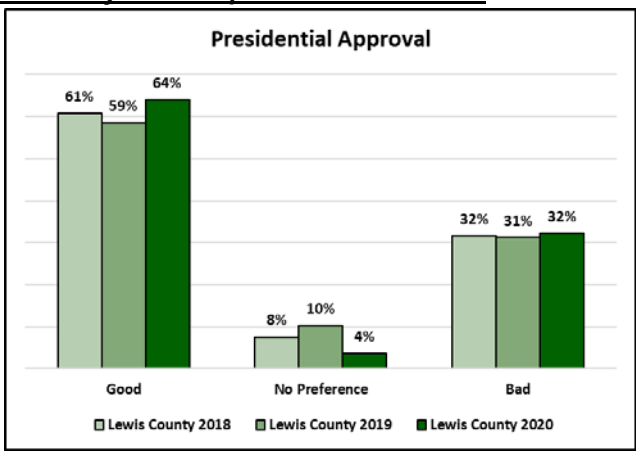
B: Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump	Strongly A	194	46.7%
	Somewhat A	71	17.3%
	Both	5	0.8%
	Somewhat B	21	3.5%
	Strongly B	171	28.7%
	Neither/Not Sure	12	2.9%
	Totals	474	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump	Good	265	64.0%
	No Preference	17	3.8%
	Bad	192	32.2%
	Totals	474	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

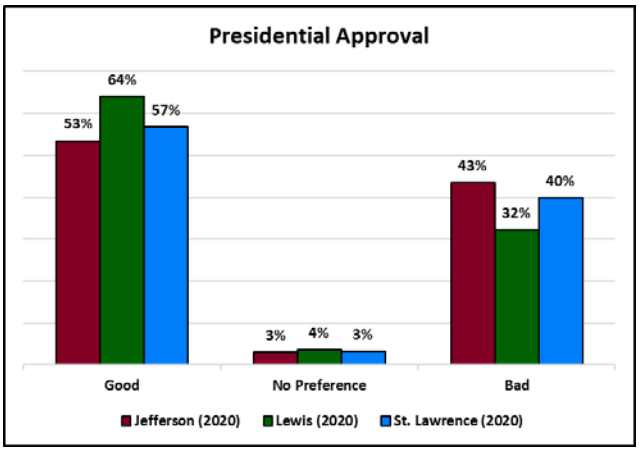


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	43.6%	42.3%	46.7%
Somewhat A	17.2%	16.3%	17.3%
Both	5.2%	3.7%	0.8%
Somewhat B	3.0%	3.7%	3.5%
Strongly B	28.7%	27.5%	28.7%
Not Sure/Neither	2.4%	6.6%	2.9%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Trump Approval	Good	53.5%a	64.0%b	56.8%a,b
	No Preference	3.1%a	3.8%a	3.3%a
	Bad	43.4%a	32.2%b	39.9%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	585	474	429



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
President Trump	Good	64.0%	70.2%$_a$	57.8%$_b$	51.6%$_a$	60.7%$_a$	66.5%$_a$	63.1%$_a$	73.7%$_a$
	No Preference	3.8%	5.5%$_a$	2.4%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	5.4%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	3.6%$_a$
	Bad	32.2%	24.3%$_a$	39.8%$_b$	44.6%$_a$	38.0%$_a$	28.1%$_a$	35.7%$_a$	22.8%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
President Trump	Good	70.5%$_a$	64.0%$_a$	57.9%$_a$	67.3%$_a$	65.4%$_{a,b}$	49.7%$_b$	93.8%$_a$	56.2%$_b$	14.3%$_c$
	No Preference	2.4%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	4.6%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	0.1%$_a$	6.5%$_b$	2.8%$_{a,b}$
	Bad	27.1%$_a$	30.5%$_a$	38.8%$_a$	28.1%$_a$	30.8%$_a$	49.1%$_b$	6.1%$_a$	37.3%$_b$	82.9%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

Table 22 – *Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border*

A: To maintain and improve border security - our country should build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.

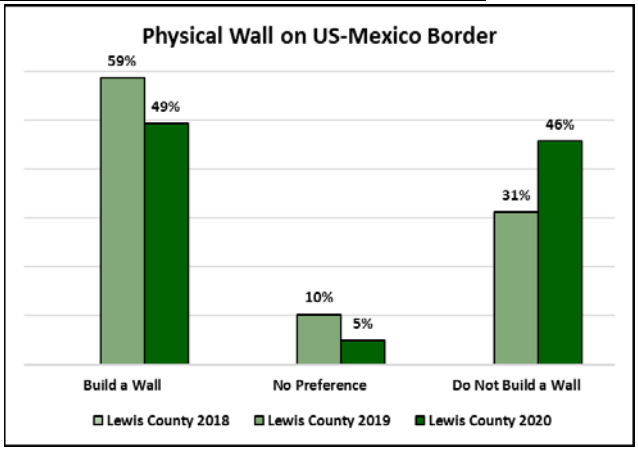
B: To maintain and improve border security - our country should use other available technological methods and not build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Strongly A	137	35.3%
	Somewhat A	56	14.0%
	Both	7	2.6%
	Somewhat B	67	13.3%
	Strongly B	193	32.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	13	2.4%
	Totals	473	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	193	49.4%
	No Preference	20	5.0%
	Do Not Build a Wall	260	45.6%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

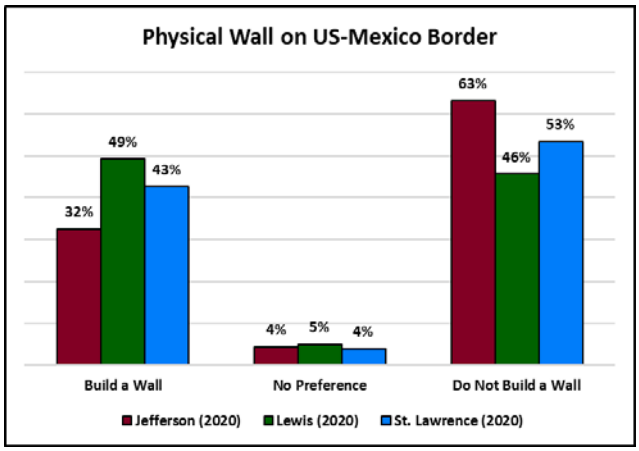


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2019	2020
Strongly A	42.3%	35.3%
Somewhat A	16.3%	14.0%
Both	3.7%	2.6%
Somewhat B	3.7%	13.3%
Strongly B	27.5%	32.4%
Not Sure/Neither	6.6%	2.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	32.5%a	49.4%b	42.6%b
	No Preference	4.4%a	5.0%a	4.0%a
	Do Not Build a Wall	63.1%a	45.6%b	53.4%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	582	473	427



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	49.4%	58.0%$_a$	41.4%$_b$	32.3%$_a$	47.7%$_a$	56.0%$_a$	34.5%$_a$	54.8%$_a$
	No Preference	5.0%	8.0%$_a$	2.4%$_b$	2.6%$_a$	1.9%$_a$	3.4%$_a$	5.3%$_a$	10.7%$_a$
	Do Not Build a Wall	45.6%	34.0%$_a$	56.2%$_b$	65.0%$_a$	50.4%$_{a,b}$	40.6%$_{a,b}$	60.3%$_a$	34.5%$_b$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	187	277	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	50.5%$_a$	51.1%$_a$	45.3%$_a$	54.7%$_a$	45.9%$_{a,b}$	35.9%$_b$	72.7%$_a$	42.8%$_b$	11.2%$_c$
	No Preference	6.0%$_a$	5.9%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	6.6%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	7.9%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	3.4%$_a$
	Do Not Build a Wall	43.5%$_a$	43.0%$_a$	51.3%$_a$	38.7%$_a$	50.4%$_{a,b}$	61.8%$_b$	19.4%$_a$	53.5%$_b$	85.4%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	254	148	196	122	149	248	63

Table 23 – *Same-sex Relationships*

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

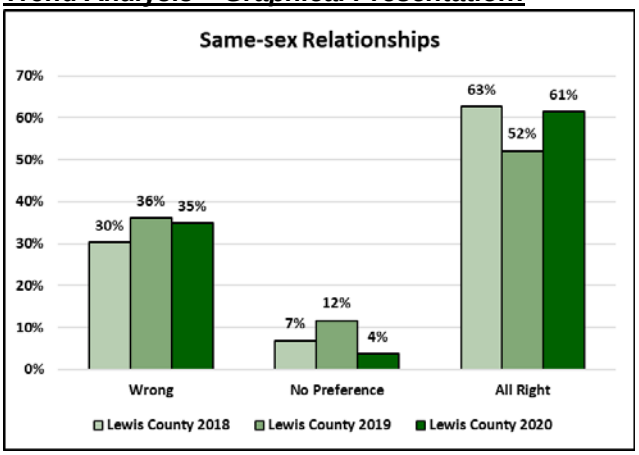
B: It is all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationships	Strongly A	100	24.1%
	Somewhat A	51	10.8%
	Both	2	0.6%
	Somewhat B	119	24.6%
	Strongly B	183	36.8%
	Neither/Not Sure	15	3.1%
	Totals	470	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationships	Wrong	151	34.8%
	No Preference	17	3.7%
	All Right	302	61.4%
	Totals	470	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

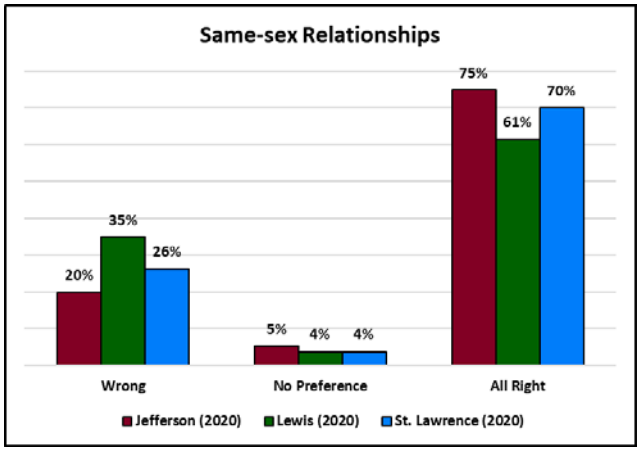


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	21.4%	25.5%	24.1%
Somewhat A	8.9%	10.7%	10.8%
Both	2.5%	2.8%	0.6%
Somewhat B	14.7%	17.5%	24.6%
Strongly B	48.0%	34.6%	36.8%
Not Sure/Neither	4.4%	8.9%	3.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Same Sex Relationships	Wrong	19.8%a	34.8%b	26.3%c
	No Preference	5.2%a	3.7%a	3.7%a
	All Right	74.9%a	61.4%b	70.0%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	581	470	427



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Same Sex Relationships	Wrong	34.8%	44.1%$_a$	26.2%$_b$	31.9%$_a$	38.6%$_a$	32.3%$_a$	18.3%$_a$	29.6%$_a$
	No Preference	3.7%	2.7%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	6.7%$_a$	4.6%$_a$	0.0%[2]
	All Right	61.4%	53.2%$_a$	69.0%$_b$	67.7%$_a$	60.0%$_a$	61.0%$_a$	77.1%$_a$	70.4%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	470	186	275	43	103	100	73	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Same Sex Relationships	Wrong	29.6%$_a$	29.6%$_a$	44.8%$_b$	44.0%$_a$	26.4%$_b$	18.0%$_b$	50.8%$_a$	28.2%$_b$	15.6%$_b$
	No Preference	4.2%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	4.0%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	9.2%$_a$	1.3%$_b$	0.4%$_{a,b}$
	All Right	66.2%$_a$	66.6%$_a$	51.8%$_b$	52.3%$_a$	69.6%$_b$	78.3%$_b$	40.0%$_a$	70.6%$_b$	84.0%$_b$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	154	253	146	196	121	146	247	63

Table 24 – *Abortion*

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

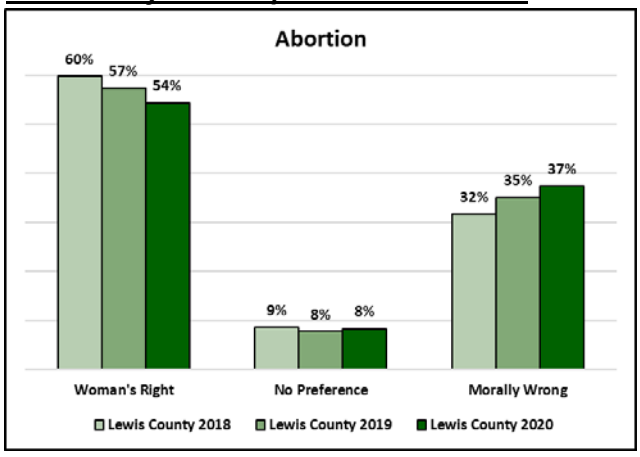
B: Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Strongly A	188	37.3%
	Somewhat A	84	17.0%
	Both	16	4.2%
	Somewhat B	40	10.8%
	Strongly B	131	26.5%
	Neither/Not Sure	14	4.1%
	Totals	473	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Women's Right	272	54.3%
	No Preference	30	8.4%
	Morally Wrong	171	37.3%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

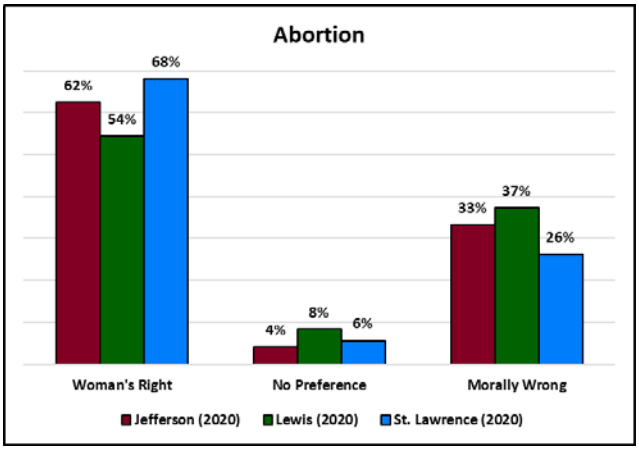


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	44.4%	43.9%	37.3%
Somewhat A	15.3%	13.4%	17.0%
Both	3.2%	3.7%	4.2%
Somewhat B	8.5%	9.0%	10.8%
Strongly B	23.1%	26.0%	26.5%
Not Sure/Neither	5.3%	4.0%	4.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Pro-choice vs. Pro-life	Woman's Right	62.5%a	54.3%b	68.1%a
	No Preference	4.2%a	8.4%b	5.6%a,b
	Morally Wrong	33.3%a	37.3%a	26.3%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	579	473	426



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Abortion	Women's Right	54.3%	48.9%$_a$	59.4%$_b$	74.1%$_a$	55.2%$_{a,b}$	47.1%$_b$	66.4%$_{a,b}$	54.7%$_{a,b}$
	No Preference	8.4%	9.8%$_a$	7.0%$_a$	8.4%$_{a,b}$	4.2%$_a$	10.4%$_{a,b}$	4.6%$_{a,b}$	20.6%$_b$
	Morally Wrong	37.3%	41.3%$_a$	33.6%$_a$	17.5%$_a$	40.5%$_{a,b}$	42.5%$_b$	29.0%$_{a,b}$	24.6%$_{a,b}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	187	277	44	104	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Abortion	Women's Right	57.0%$_a$	57.8%$_a$	49.4%$_a$	47.5%$_a$	58.9%$_{a,b}$	70.5%$_b$	23.6%$_a$	65.7%$_b$	90.1%$_c$
	No Preference	11.1%$_a$	6.4%$_a$	7.9%$_a$	11.5%$_a$	6.3%$_{a,b}$	1.3%$_b$	13.9%$_a$	6.6%$_b$	0.9%$_b$
	Morally Wrong	32.0%$_a$	35.7%$_a$	42.7%$_a$	41.0%$_a$	34.9%$_a$	28.2%$_a$	62.5%$_a$	27.7%$_b$	9.0%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	255	148	197	121	148	248	63

Table 25 – *Systemic Racism and Social Injustice*

A: Systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country that need to be addressed.

B: Systemic racism and social injustice are not major problems in our country that need to be addressed.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	Strongly A	226	40.7%
	Somewhat A	123	27.1%
	Both	7	1.9%
	Somewhat B	56	14.1%
	Strongly B	52	14.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	9	1.7%
	Totals	473	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	349	67.8%
	No Preference	16	3.7%
	Not Major Problem	108	28.5%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

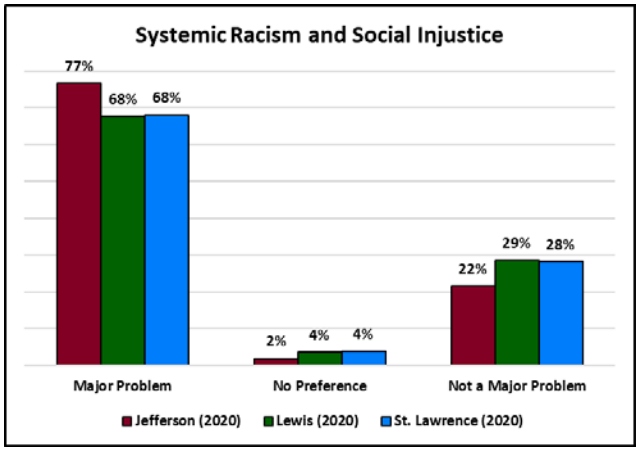
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	76.6%a	67.8%b	68.0%b
	No Preference	1.9%a	3.7%a	3.8%a
	Not a Major Problem	21.5%a	28.5%b	28.1%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	579	473	429



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	67.8%	62.9%$_a$	72.4%$_b$	89.4%$_a$	79.3%$_{a,b}$	63.8%$_b$	73.6%$_{a,b}$	59.4%$_{b,c}$
	No Preference	3.7%	3.7%$_a$	3.8%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	0.0%[2]	4.3%$_a$	3.0%$_a$	5.6%$_a$
	Not Major Problem	28.5%	33.5%$_a$	23.8%$_b$	10.1%$_a$	20.7%$_{a,b}$	31.9%$_b$	23.4%$_{a,b}$	34.9%$_{b,c}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	186	278	44	104	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Systemic Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	60.4%$_a$	69.6%$_a$	72.9%$_a$	66.9%$_a$	66.5%$_a$	75.2%$_a$	50.6%$_a$	73.8%$_b$	93.2%$_c$
	No Preference	0.9%$_a$	6.9%$_b$	2.7%$_{a,b}$	5.2%$_a$	3.0%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	4.9%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	0.0%[1]
	Not Major Problem	38.7%$_a$	23.5%$_b$	24.4%$_b$	27.9%$_a$	30.5%$_a$	24.6%$_a$	44.4%$_a$	22.5%$_b$	6.8%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	254	147	197	122	148	248	63

Table 26 – *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.

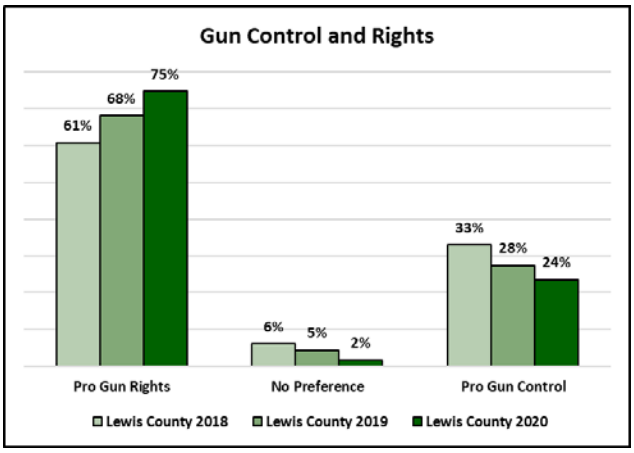
B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Gun Control and Rights	Strongly A	258	63.1%
	Somewhat A	53	11.5%
	Both	5	0.6%
	Somewhat B	48	7.7%
	Strongly B	103	15.9%
	Neither/Not Sure	5	1.2%
	Totals	472	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	311	74.7%
	No Preference	10	1.8%
	Pro Gun Control	151	23.5%
	Totals	472	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

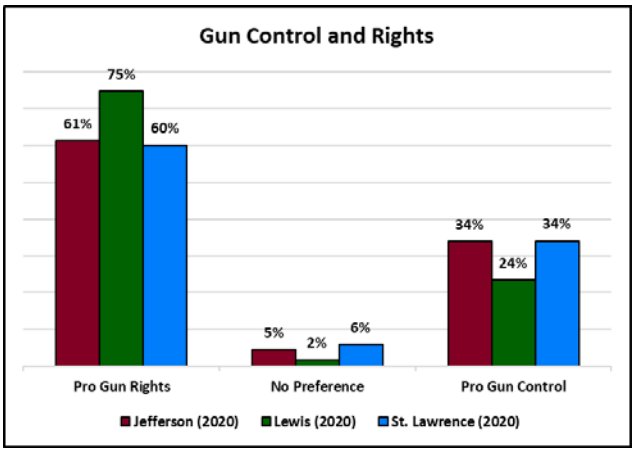


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2018	2019	2020
Strongly A	54.2%	59.6%	63.1%
Somewhat A	6.5%	8.4%	11.5%
Both	4.4%	2.4%	0.6%
Somewhat B	13.4%	11.1%	7.7%
Strongly B	19.7%	16.4%	15.9%
Not Sure/Neither	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	61.3%a	74.7%b	60.0%a
	No Preference	4.7%a	1.8%b	5.9%a
	Pro Gun Control	34.0%a	23.5%b	34.1%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	583	472	429



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	74.7%	81.2%$_a$	68.1%$_b$	71.6%$_a$	71.3%$_a$	79.6%$_a$	72.0%$_a$	75.8%$_a$
	No Preference	1.8%	1.4%$_a$	2.2%$_a$	5.0%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Pro Gun Control	23.5%	17.4%$_a$	29.7%$_b$	23.4%$_a$	28.5%$_a$	19.2%$_a$	28.0%$_a$	24.2%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	472	187	276	44	104	100	73	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	82.5%$_a$	72.3%$_{a,b}$	69.8%$_b$	76.9%$_a$	77.2%$_a$	61.1%$_b$	91.5%$_a$	76.7%$_b$	19.9%$_c$
	No Preference	0.0%[1]	3.3%$_a$	1.8%$_a$	2.6%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	1.7%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	2.8%$_a$
	Pro Gun Control	17.5%$_a$	24.4%$_a$	28.4%$_a$	20.5%$_a$	22.5%$_{a,b}$	37.2%$_b$	6.2%$_a$	22.0%$_b$	77.4%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	154	255	148	196	121	149	246	63

Table 27 – Of the following five issues, which do you believe is the most important issue facing the nation right now?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	38	8.3%
	Coronavirus	231	42.0%
	Jobs and the Economy	136	34.5%
	Violent Crime	41	10.9%
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	23	4.4%
	Totals	469	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

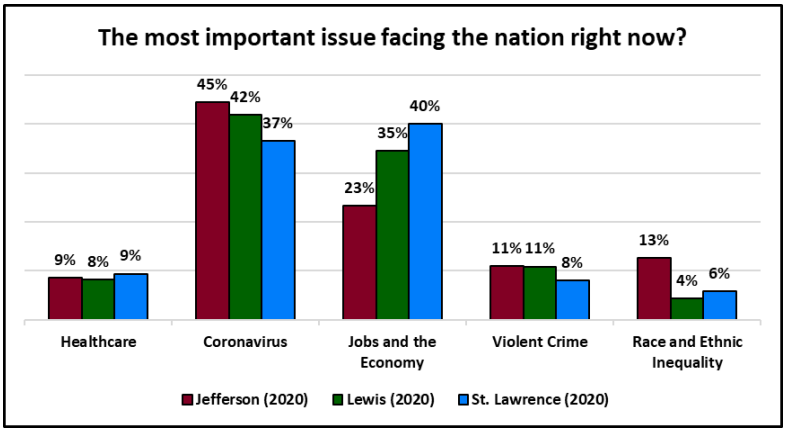
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Healthcare	8.5%a	8.3%a	9.4%a
	Coronavirus	44.5%a	42.0%a,b	36.6%b
	Jobs and the Economy	23.3%a	34.5%b	40.0%b
	Violent Crime	11.1%a	10.9%a	8.1%a
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	12.6%a	4.4%b	5.9%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	584	469	426



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	8.3%	7.6%$_a$	8.7%$_a$	5.2%$_a$	5.7%$_a$	11.1%$_a$	9.8%$_a$	6.6%$_a$
	Coronavirus	42.0%	38.4%$_a$	45.4%$_a$	57.2%$_a$	51.0%$_a$	43.0%$_a$	45.4%$_a$	39.7%$_a$
	Jobs and the Economy	34.5%	38.3%$_a$	31.5%$_a$	24.3%$_a$	29.5%$_a$	32.7%$_a$	27.4%$_a$	34.3%$_a$
	Violent Crime	10.9%	11.2%$_a$	10.0%$_a$	7.7%$_a$	6.2%$_a$	12.2%$_a$	10.3%$_a$	14.2%$_a$
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	4.4%	4.4%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	5.6%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	7.1%$_a$	5.2%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	469	184	276	44	103	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	9.4%$_a$	6.3%$_a$	9.2%$_a$	6.8%$_a$	11.1%$_a$	7.0%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	8.9%$_a$	11.7%$_a$
	Coronavirus	33.2%$_a$	40.9%$_{a,b}$	52.3%$_b$	39.8%$_a$	42.2%$_a$	51.4%$_a$	30.5%$_a$	46.9%$_b$	56.4%$_b$
	Jobs and the Economy	47.2%$_a$	31.6%$_b$	26.1%$_b$	36.5%$_a$	32.0%$_a$	32.3%$_a$	46.9%$_a$	30.2%$_b$	18.0%$_b$
	Violent Crime	7.6%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	7.9%$_a$	12.6%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	1.8%$_b$	16.6%$_a$	9.2%$_b$	0.0%[1]
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	2.7%$_a$	5.8%$_a$	4.5%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	3.1%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	4.8%$_b$	13.9%$_c$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	55	155	252	144	197	121	147	245	63

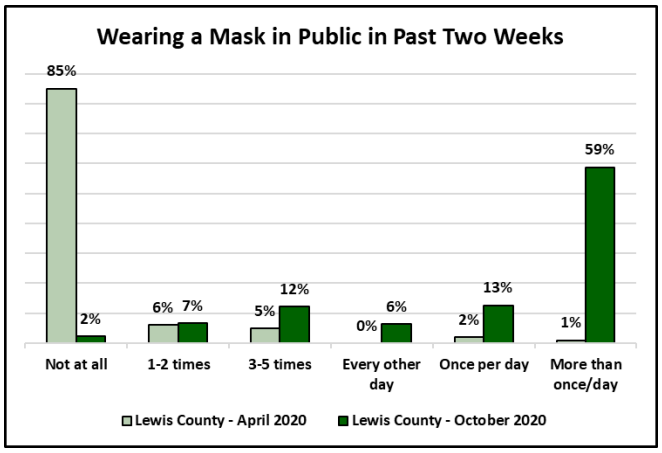
Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – *Residents' Opinions and Behaviors*

Table 28 – In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	9	2.3%
	1-2 times	22	6.7%
	3-5 times	57	12.2%
	Every other day	28	6.4%
	Once per day	69	12.6%
	More than once/day	281	58.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4	1.0%
	Totals	470	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:



Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Not at all	85.1%	2.3%
1-2 times	6.2%	6.7%
3-5 times	4.8%	12.2%
Every other day	0.2%	6.4%
Once per day	2.0%	12.6%
More than once/day	1.3%	58.8%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%	1.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	1.4%a	2.3%a	3.2%a
	1-2 times	4.3%a	6.7%a	5.7%a
	3-5 times	10.6%a	12.2%a	12.7%a
	Every other day	7.2%a	6.4%a	4.2%a
	Once per day	14.3%a	12.6%a	14.0%a
	More than once/day	61.6%a	58.8%a	57.3%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6%a	1.0%a,b	2.9%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	578	470	420

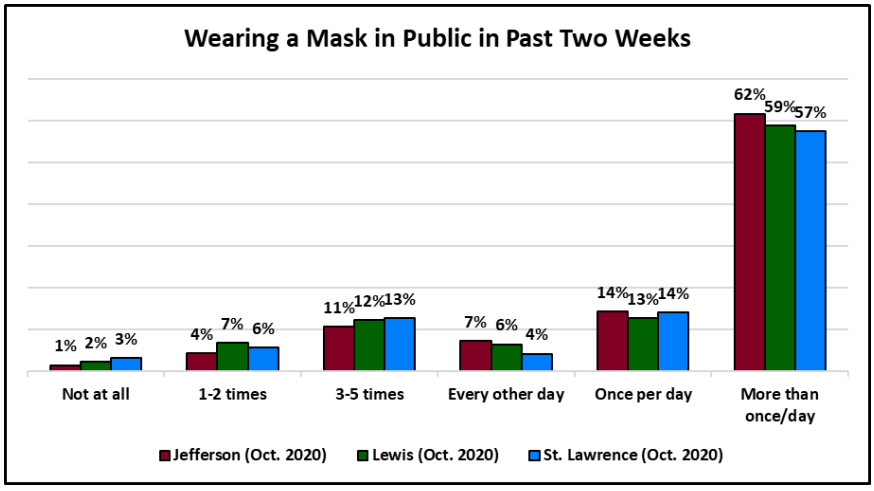


Table 28 (cont.) – In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	2.3%	3.5%$_{a}$	1.2%$_{a}$	1.6%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.7%$_{a}$	2.9%$_{a}$	7.6%$_{a}$
	1-2 times	6.7%	6.6%$_{a}$	7.0%$_{a}$	6.9%$_{a}$	4.7%$_{a}$	9.6%$_{a}$	1.4%$_{a}$	0.0%[2]
	3-5 times	12.2%	11.7%$_{a}$	12.0%$_{a}$	18.8%$_{a}$	15.5%$_{a}$	13.0%$_{a}$	9.0%$_{a}$	8.2%$_{a}$
	Every other day	6.4%	6.0%$_{a}$	7.1%$_{a}$	19.5%$_{a}$	3.0%$_{b}$	3.4%$_{b}$	4.2%$_{a,b}$	7.9%$_{a,b}$
	Once per day	12.6%	10.5%$_{a}$	15.0%$_{a}$	11.0%$_{a}$	17.7%$_{a}$	9.5%$_{a}$	11.1%$_{a}$	13.0%$_{a}$
	More than once/day	58.8%	60.7%$_{a}$	56.7%$_{a}$	42.3%$_{a}$	58.7%$_{a,b}$	61.4%$_{a,b}$	71.4%$_{b}$	60.3%$_{a,b}$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.0%	1.0%$_{a}$	1.0%$_{a}$	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	2.4%$_{a}$	0.0%[2]	2.9%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	470	187	276	44	104	100	74	64

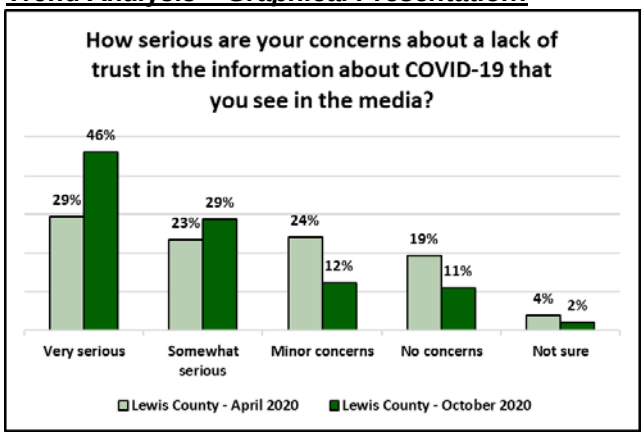
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	5.0%$_{a}$	0.7%$_{a}$	1.7%$_{a}$	2.8%$_{a}$	1.3%$_{a}$	2.5%$_{a}$	5.0%$_{a}$	1.2%$_{b}$	0.0%[1]
	1-2 times	8.1%$_{a}$	5.3%$_{a}$	7.2%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{a}$	6.4%$_{a}$	5.8%$_{a}$	10.6%$_{a}$	5.0%$_{a}$	4.4%$_{a}$
	3-5 times	8.6%$_{a}$	11.4%$_{a}$	14.5%$_{a}$	11.6%$_{a}$	12.6%$_{a}$	10.4%$_{a}$	15.0%$_{a}$	11.6%$_{a}$	5.2%$_{a}$
	Every other day	5.0%$_{a}$	7.1%$_{a}$	7.2%$_{a}$	7.4%$_{a}$	5.5%$_{a}$	5.5%$_{a}$	5.9%$_{a}$	6.5%$_{a}$	8.8%$_{a}$
	Once per day	10.9%$_{a}$	11.2%$_{a}$	16.2%$_{a}$	11.4%$_{a}$	14.1%$_{a}$	14.7%$_{a}$	12.2%$_{a}$	13.2%$_{a}$	10.8%$_{a}$
	More than once/day	61.5%$_{a}$	62.4%$_{a}$	53.0%$_{a}$	58.5%$_{a}$	59.0%$_{a}$	60.3%$_{a}$	49.6%$_{a}$	62.0%$_{b}$	69.7%$_{b}$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9%$_{a}$	1.8%$_{a}$	0.2%$_{a}$	1.0%$_{a}$	1.2%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	1.7%$_{a}$	0.5%$_{a}$	1.1%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	253	148	196	121	149	247	63

Table 29 – How serious are your concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	203	46.0%
	Somewhat serious concerns	129	28.7%
	Minor concerns	71	12.2%
	No concerns at all	52	10.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12	2.2%
	Totals	467	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

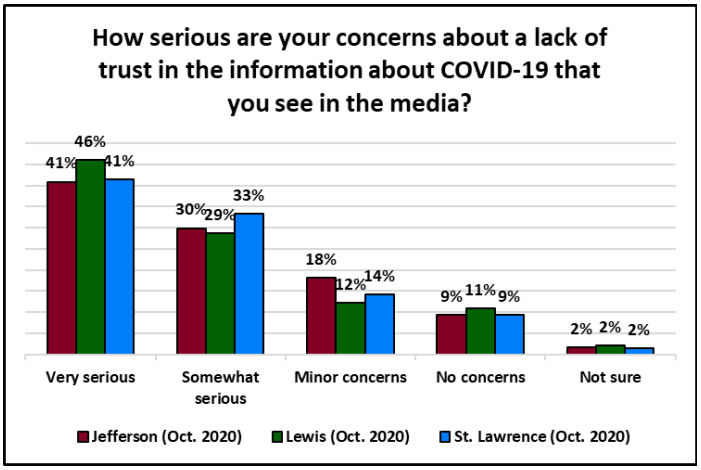


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Very serious concerns	29.4%	46.0%
Somewhat serious concerns	23.4%	28.7%
Minor concerns	24.1%	12.2%
No concerns at all	19.3%	10.9%
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9%	2.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
How serious are your concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	40.9%a	46.0%a	41.5%a
	Somewhat serious concerns	29.9%a	28.7%a	33.4%a
	Minor concerns	18.1%a	12.2%b	14.2%a,b
	No concerns at all	9.4%a	10.9%a	9.4%a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.7%a	2.2%a	1.5%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	576	467	421



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	46.0%	49.8%$_a$	42.7%$_a$	59.3%$_a$	38.9%$_a$	47.7%$_a$	54.5%$_a$	54.0%$_a$
	Somewhat serious concerns	28.7%	19.5%$_a$	36.7%$_b$	23.2%$_{a,b}$	38.1%$_a$	28.0%$_{a,b}$	25.6%$_{a,b}$	12.4%$_b$
	Minor concerns	12.2%	12.7%$_a$	12.0%$_a$	5.1%$_a$	8.8%$_a$	14.9%$_a$	18.8%$_a$	20.7%$_a$
	No concerns at all	10.9%	15.3%$_a$	6.9%$_b$	10.1%$_a$	13.7%$_a$	5.7%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	13.0%$_a$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2.2%	2.7%$_a$	1.7%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	467	187	273	44	104	99	73	64

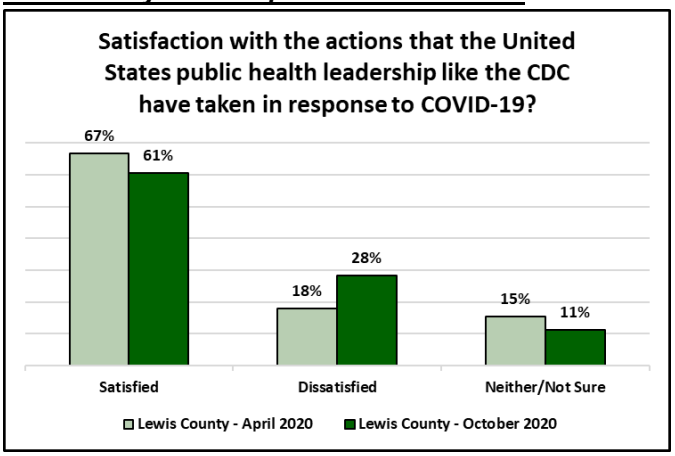
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	35.3%$_a$	56.3%$_b$	45.7%$_{a,b}$	53.3%$_a$	39.3%$_b$	36.6%$_b$	52.8%$_a$	46.2%$_a$	28.3%$_b$
	Somewhat serious concerns	36.5%$_a$	23.1%$_b$	26.3%$_{a,b}$	24.1%$_a$	32.5%$_a$	34.1%$_a$	27.4%$_a$	26.7%$_a$	39.0%$_a$
	Minor concerns	14.6%$_a$	8.0%$_a$	14.9%$_a$	7.1%$_a$	18.6%$_b$	18.1%$_b$	8.5%$_a$	13.5%$_a$	18.7%$_a$
	No concerns at all	13.7%$_a$	10.5%$_a$	8.8%$_a$	12.4%$_a$	8.6%$_a$	10.0%$_a$	10.7%$_a$	10.4%$_a$	12.1%$_a$
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%[1]	2.1%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	3.1%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	0.7%$_a$	3.3%$_a$	1.8%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	251	148	194	120	149	247	61

Table 30 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *the United States public health leadership like the CDC* have taken in response to COVID-19?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Our United States public health leadership like the CDC	Very satisfied	64	10.8%
	Somewhat satisfied	244	49.8%
	Neither	33	8.7%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	75	18.4%
	Very dissatisfied	41	9.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	13	2.5%
	Totals	470	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

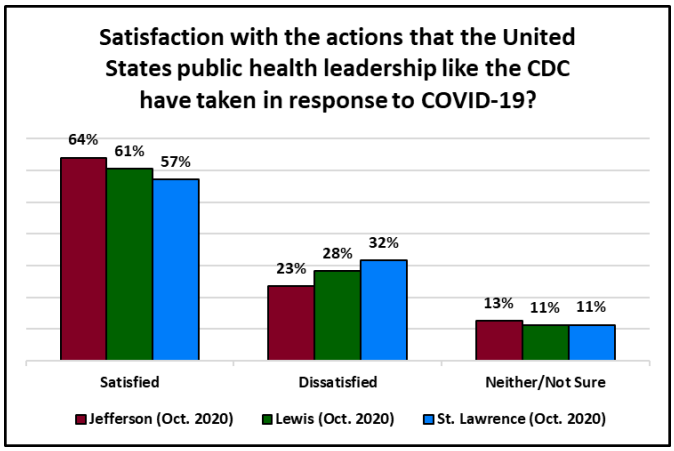


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Very satisfied	21.4%	10.8%
Somewhat satisfied	45.3%	49.8%
Neither	12.4%	8.7%
Somewhat dissatisfied	12.0%	18.4%
Very dissatisfied	6.0%	9.9%
Don't know/Not Sure	2.9%	2.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Satisfaction with the actions that the United States public health leadership like the CDC have taken in response to COVID-19?	Satisfied	64.0%a	60.6%a	57.1%a
	Dissatisfied	23.5%a	28.2%a,b	31.6%b
	Neither/Not Sure	12.5%a	11.2%a	11.3%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	576	470	421



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Our United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	60.6%	55.6%$_a$	65.5%$_b$	72.7%$_{a,b}$	72.9%$_a$	51.0%$_b$	56.9%$_{a,b}$	47.4%$_{b,c}$
	Dissatisfied	28.2%	33.6%$_a$	24.1%$_b$	12.3%$_a$	19.7%$_{a,c}$	41.4%$_b$	27.7%$_{a,b}$	36.5%$_{b,c}$
	Neither/Not Sure	11.2%	10.8%$_a$	10.4%$_a$	15.0%$_a$	7.4%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	16.2%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	470	187	276	44	104	100	74	64

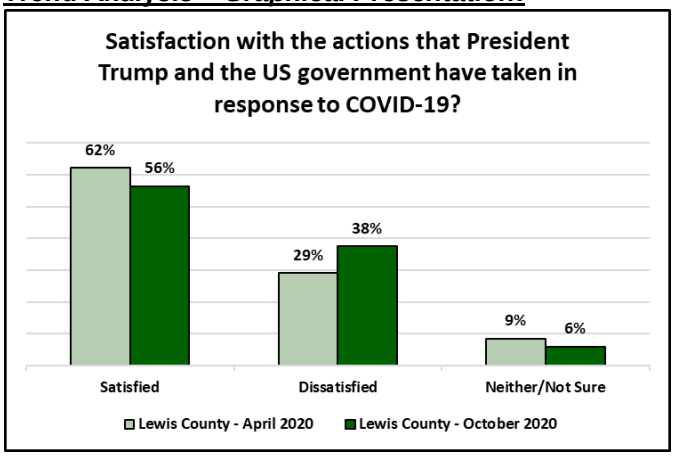
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Our United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	50.0%$_a$	63.4%$_{a,b}$	66.0%$_b$	61.5%$_a$	56.6%$_a$	63.5%$_a$	50.3%$_a$	63.7%$_b$	74.6%$_b$
	Dissatisfied	32.0%$_a$	30.4%$_a$	23.4%$_a$	28.0%$_a$	29.8%$_a$	27.6%$_a$	38.3%$_a$	24.9%$_b$	17.5%$_b$
	Neither/Not Sure	18.0%$_a$	6.2%$_b$	10.6%$_{a,b}$	10.5%$_a$	13.6%$_a$	8.9%$_a$	11.4%$_a$	11.4%$_a$	7.9%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	253	148	196	121	149	247	63

Table 31 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *President Trump and the US government* have taken in response to COVID-19?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump and the US government	Very satisfied	104	26.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	129	30.4%
	Neither	20	5.2%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	46	7.0%
	Very dissatisfied	167	30.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3	0.8%
	Totals	469	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

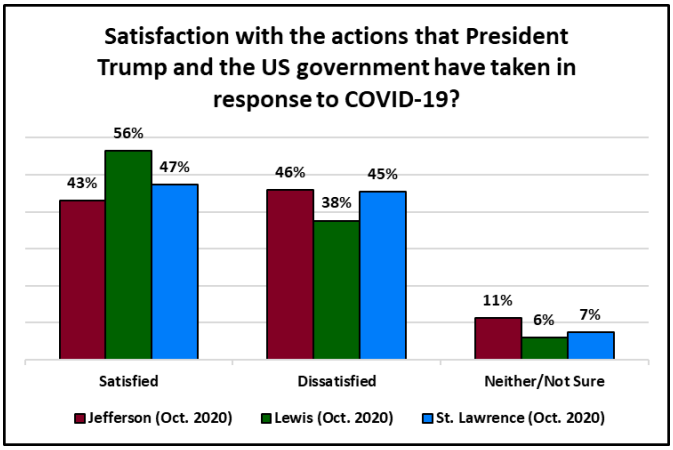


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Very satisfied	29.2%	26.0%
Somewhat satisfied	33.1%	30.4%
Neither	4.6%	5.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	13.3%	7.0%
Very dissatisfied	15.9%	30.5%
Don't know/Not Sure	3.9%	0.8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Satisfaction with the actions that President Trump and the US government have taken in response to COVID-19?	Satisfied	43.0%a	56.4%b	47.3%a
	Dissatisfied	45.8%a	37.6%b	45.3%a,b
	Neither/Not Sure	11.2%a	6.0%b	7.4%a,b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	575	469	421



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	56.4%	64.0%$_a$	49.8%$_b$	45.5%$_a$	47.0%$_a$	61.3%$_a$	47.5%$_a$	59.5%$_a$
	Dissatisfied	37.6%	30.2%$_a$	43.9%$_b$	49.3%$_a$	45.6%$_a$	33.2%$_a$	45.1%$_a$	35.0%$_a$
	Neither/Not Sure	6.0%	5.8%$_a$	6.2%$_a$	5.2%$_a$	7.3%$_a$	5.6%$_a$	7.4%$_a$	5.4%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	469	187	275	44	103	100	74	64

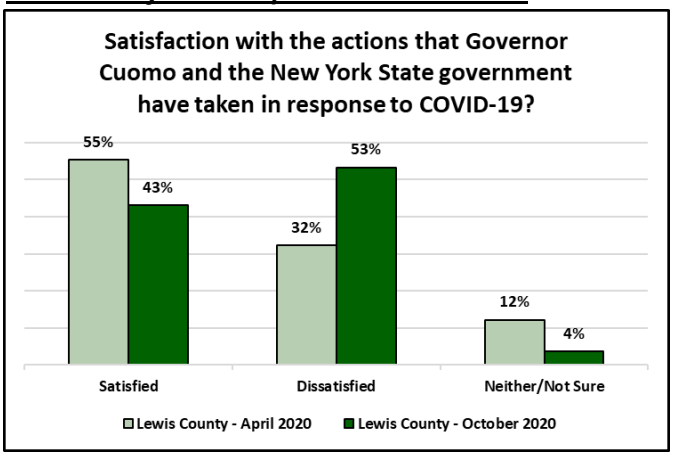
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	55.8%$_a$	59.9%$_a$	52.3%$_a$	62.7%$_a$	55.0%$_a$	36.4%$_b$	82.6%$_a$	48.2%$_b$	16.5%$_c$
	Dissatisfied	33.3%$_a$	35.3%$_a$	44.5%$_a$	33.7%$_a$	34.2%$_a$	58.1%$_b$	11.2%$_a$	44.3%$_b$	83.5%$_c$
	Neither/Not Sure	10.9%$_a$	4.7%$_{a,b}$	3.3%$_b$	3.6%$_a$	10.8%$_b$	5.5%$_{a,b}$	6.2%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	0.0%[1]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	252	148	196	120	149	246	63

Table 32 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *Governor Cuomo and the New York State government* have taken in response to COVID-19?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Very satisfied	125	19.6%
	Somewhat satisfied	117	23.4%
	Neither	13	2.3%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	58	13.5%
	Very dissatisfied	147	39.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	1.4%
	Totals	466	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

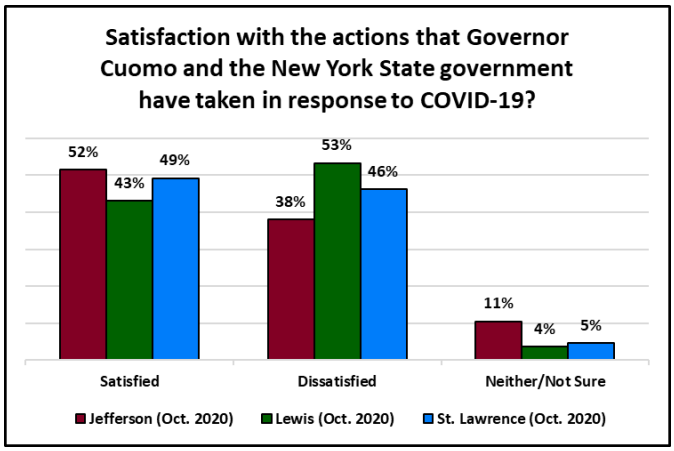


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Very satisfied	23.2%	19.6%
Somewhat satisfied	32.2%	23.4%
Neither	10.9%	2.3%
Somewhat dissatisfied	15.1%	13.5%
Very dissatisfied	17.2%	39.8%
Don't know/Not Sure	1.3%	1.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Satisfaction with the actions that Governor Cuomo and the New York State government have taken in response to COVID-19?	Satisfied	51.5%a	43.0%b	49.2%a,b
	Dissatisfied	38.0%a	53.3%b	46.2%b
	Neither/Not Sure	10.5%a	3.7%b	4.6%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	576	466	418



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	43.0%	34.8%$_a$	51.0%$_b$	53.2%$_a$	51.2%$_a$	41.1%$_a$	44.5%$_a$	33.0%$_a$
	Dissatisfied	53.3%	60.9%$_a$	46.2%$_b$	44.5%$_a$	44.4%$_a$	56.5%$_a$	50.4%$_a$	66.0%$_a$
	Neither/Not Sure	3.7%	4.3%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	2.4%$_a$	5.1%$_a$	1.0%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	466	186	273	44	102	100	73	63

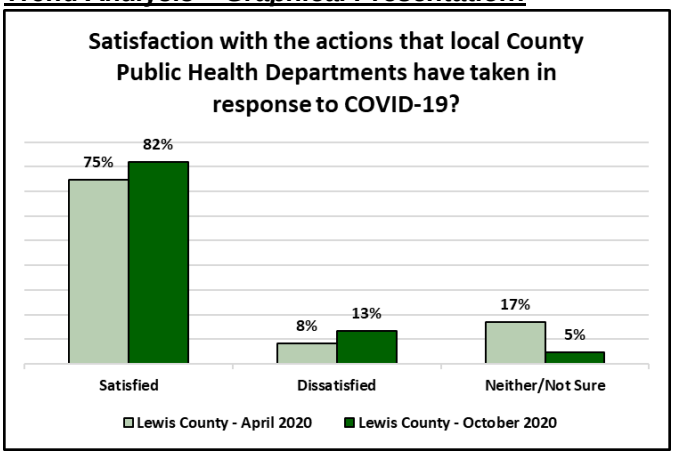
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	32.8%$_a$	44.2%$_{a,b}$	50.9%$_b$	40.7%$_a$	41.0%$_a$	54.7%$_a$	19.9%$_a$	48.1%$_b$	84.1%$_c$
	Dissatisfied	67.2%$_a$	50.4%$_b$	44.5%$_b$	55.0%$_a$	56.9%$_a$	42.1%$_a$	78.8%$_a$	47.0%$_b$	12.0%$_c$
	Neither/Not Sure	0.0%[1]	5.3%$_a$	4.5%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	2.1%$_a$	3.2%$_a$	1.3%$_a$	4.8%$_a$	3.9%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	250	148	195	119	148	244	63

Table 33 – How satisfied are you with the actions that *the local County Public Health Department* has taken in response to COVID-19?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Our local County Public Health Department	Very satisfied	204	39.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	195	42.9%
	Neither	14	2.2%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	26	9.4%
	Very dissatisfied	15	4.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12	2.5%
	Totals	466	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

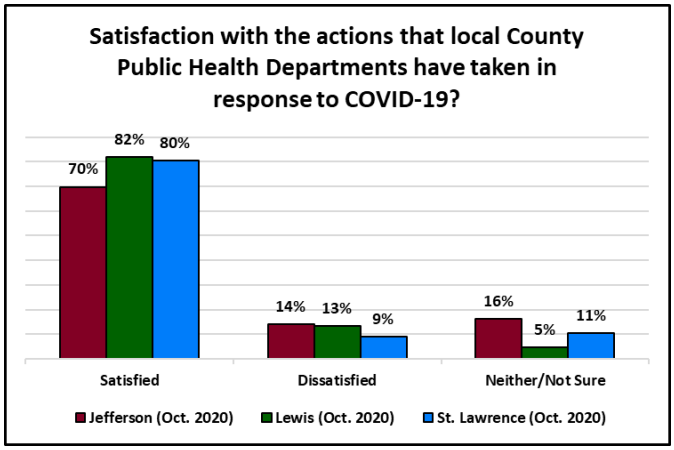


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Very satisfied	35.4%	39.0%
Somewhat satisfied	39.3%	42.9%
Neither	11.0%	2.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4.7%	9.4%
Very dissatisfied	3.7%	4.1%
Don't know/Not Sure	5.9%	2.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Satisfaction with the actions that local County Public Health Departments have taken in response to COVID-19?	Satisfied	69.8%a	81.9%b	80.4%b
	Dissatisfied	14.1%a	13.4%a	9.1%a
	Neither/Not Sure	16.2%a	4.7%b	10.6%c
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	574	466	418



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Our local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	81.9%	80.8%$_a$	82.3%$_a$	88.8%$_{a,b}$	91.3%$_a$	74.6%$_b$	82.5%$_{a,b}$	72.9%$_{b,c}$
	Dissatisfied	13.4%	15.2%$_a$	12.2%$_a$	11.2%$_{a,b}$	4.0%$_a$	22.5%$_b$	10.7%$_{a,b}$	24.1%$_{b,c}$
	Neither/Not Sure	4.7%	4.0%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	0.0%[2]	4.7%$_a$	2.9%$_a$	6.8%$_a$	3.0%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	466	186	274	44	104	98	73	64

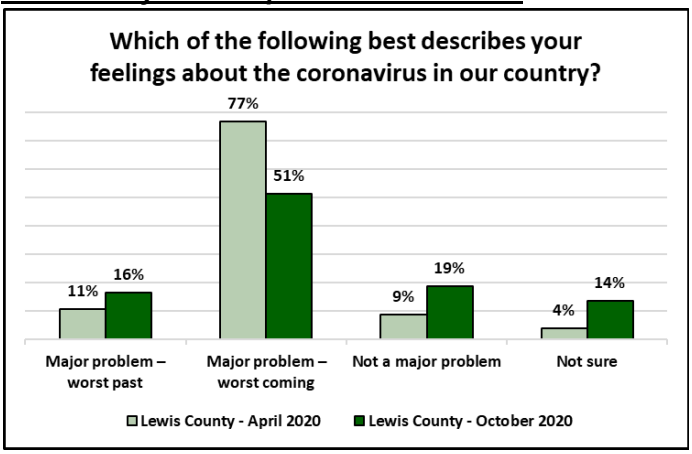
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Our local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	72.5%$_a$	84.5%$_b$	86.7%$_b$	85.6%$_a$	77.6%$_a$	76.4%$_a$	79.5%$_a$	81.9%$_a$	87.1%$_a$
	Dissatisfied	24.7%$_a$	11.2%$_b$	6.2%$_b$	10.0%$_a$	17.2%$_a$	18.6%$_a$	17.0%$_a$	12.5%$_a$	9.8%$_a$
	Neither/Not Sure	2.8%$_a$	4.2%$_a$	7.1%$_a$	4.4%$_a$	5.2%$_a$	5.0%$_a$	3.5%$_a$	5.6%$_a$	3.1%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	251	147	195	120	147	246	63

Table 34 – Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	The Coronavirus is a major problem but the worst is behind us.	74	16.4%
	The Coronavirus is a major problem and the worst is yet to come.	276	51.3%
	The Coronavirus is not that major of a problem.	64	18.8%
	Not sure	52	13.5%
	Totals	466	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

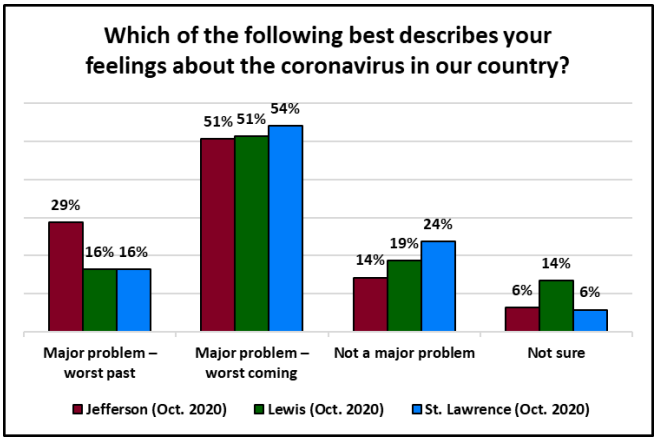


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	April 2020	October 2020
Major problem – worst past	10.6%	16.4%
Major problem – worst coming	76.7%	51.3%
Not a major problem	8.7%	18.8%
Not sure	4.0%	13.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major problem – worst past	28.7%a	16.4%b	16.5%b
	Major problem – worst coming	50.7%a	51.3%a	54.1%a
	Not a major problem	14.3%a	18.8%a,b	23.6%b
	Not sure	6.4%a	13.5%b	5.8%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	575	466	418



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	The Coronavirus is a major problem but the worst is behind us.	16.4%	18.6%$_a$	14.5%$_a$	12.9%$_a$	9.2%$_a$	20.7%$_a$	21.4%$_a$	17.8%$_a$
	The Coronavirus is a major problem and the worst is yet to come.	51.3%	42.8%$_a$	59.7%$_b$	58.5%$_{a,b}$	69.2%$_a$	45.6%$_b$	47.6%$_{a,b}$	37.8%$_{b,c}$
	The Coronavirus is not that major of a problem.	18.8%	24.0%$_a$	14.7%$_b$	12.3%$_{a,b}$	5.5%$_a$	22.0%$_b$	16.5%$_{a,b}$	33.0%$_{b,c}$
	Not sure	13.5%	14.7%$_a$	11.2%$_a$	16.2%$_a$	16.1%$_a$	11.8%$_a$	14.4%$_a$	11.5%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	466	184	275	44	102	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	The Coronavirus is a major problem but the worst is behind us.	18.4%$_a$	15.5%$_a$	14.7%$_a$	12.8%$_a$	21.9%$_a$	17.2%$_a$	22.0%$_a$	15.7%$_{a,b}$	4.6%$_b$
	The Coronavirus is a major problem and the worst is yet to come.	34.1%$_a$	53.1%$_b$	64.8%$_b$	53.8%$_a$	44.5%$_a$	55.8%$_a$	32.0%$_a$	57.5%$_b$	78.5%$_c$
	The Coronavirus is not that major of a problem.	27.3%$_a$	20.5%$_a$	10.2%$_b$	19.8%$_a$	19.4%$_a$	15.6%$_a$	36.2%$_a$	10.5%$_b$	4.7%$_b$
	Not sure	20.2%$_a$	10.9%$_a$	10.3%$_a$	13.6%$_a$	14.2%$_a$	11.4%$_a$	9.8%$_a$	16.3%$_a$	12.2%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	55	154	252	147	193	121	149	244	63

Table 35 – "The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Strongly agree	137	31.6%
	Agree	243	46.4%
	Neither/Not sure	58	13.5%
	Disagree	19	5.6%
	Strongly disagree	10	2.9%
	Totals	467	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

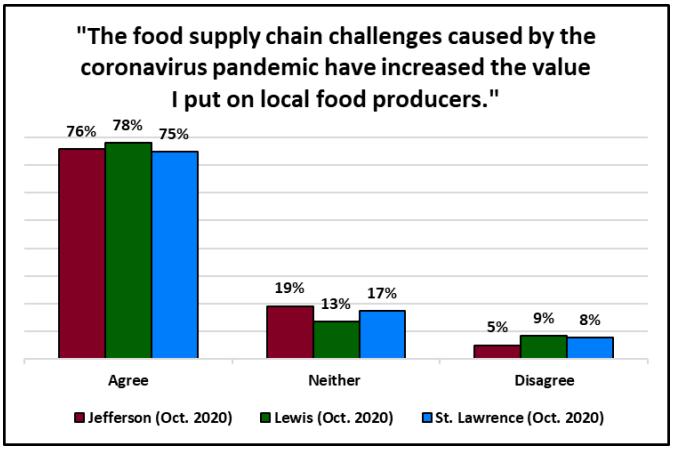
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	75.8%a	78.0%a	74.7%a
	Neither	19.1%a	13.5%b	17.5%a,b
	Disagree	5.1%a	8.5%a	7.9%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	575	467	418



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	78.0%	72.5%a	83.9%b	75.2%a	77.8%a	87.8%a	83.6%a	84.7%a
	Neither	13.5%	13.5%a	12.3%a	15.8%a	20.4%a	9.9%a	8.4%a	5.5%a
	Disagree	8.5%	14.1%a	3.7%b	9.0%a	1.8%a	2.3%a	8.0%a	9.8%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	467	185	275	44	104	100	74	62

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	74.1%a	80.3%a	79.0%a	72.5%a	85.2%b	83.4%a,b	80.2%a	77.4%a	74.3%a
	Neither	11.8%a	16.2%a	11.7%a	15.2%a	11.7%a	10.1%a	9.6%a	16.7%a	9.0%a
	Disagree	14.1%a	3.6%b	9.4%a,b	12.3%a	3.1%b	6.5%a,b	10.3%a,b	5.8%a	16.7%b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	251	147	195	120	148	247	63

Table 36 – In March 2020 the New York State Legislature voted and approved to grant emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19. Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion about whether or not it is time to rescind these powers?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	"Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all	205	35.9%
	"Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."	200	48.7%
	Neither	38	8.7%
	Not sure	24	6.6%
	Totals	467	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

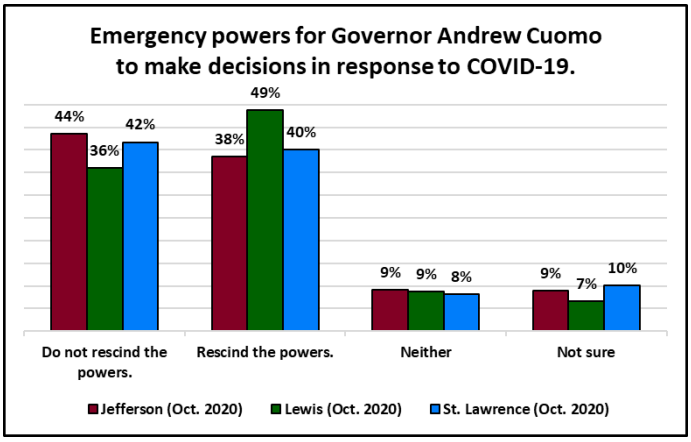
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	Do not rescind the powers.	43.5%a	35.9%b	41.7%a,b
	Rescind the powers.	38.4%a	48.7%b	40.1%a
	Neither	9.2%a	8.7%a	8.2%a
	Not sure	8.9%a	6.6%a	10.0%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	573	467	417



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	"Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all	35.9%	29.2%$_a$	42.8%$_b$	53.3%$_a$	47.6%$_a$	28.5%$_b$	33.0%$_{a,b}$	22.6%$_b$
	"Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."	48.7%	54.4%$_a$	43.3%$_b$	28.2%$_a$	35.0%$_{a,c}$	57.5%$_b$	55.9%$_{b,c}$	62.3%$_b$
	Neither	8.7%	8.6%$_a$	8.7%$_a$	14.8%$_a$	5.1%$_a$	9.4%$_a$	8.8%$_a$	9.9%$_a$
	Not sure	6.6%	7.8%$_a$	5.3%$_a$	3.7%$_a$	12.3%$_a$	4.7%$_a$	2.2%$_a$	5.2%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	467	185	275	44	104	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	"Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all	20.9%$_a$	41.4%$_b$	43.6%$_b$	37.7%$_a$	31.7%$_a$	39.0%$_a$	13.7%$_a$	41.5%$_b$	74.9%$_c$
	"Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."	61.8%$_a$	42.5%$_b$	44.4%$_b$	48.0%$_a$	53.1%$_a$	43.8%$_a$	76.2%$_a$	40.6%$_b$	7.8%$_c$
	Neither	11.8%$_a$	8.6%$_a$	5.8%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	11.8%$_a$	12.9%$_a$	7.2%$_a$	7.9%$_a$	15.8%$_a$
	Not sure	5.4%$_a$	7.5%$_a$	6.2%$_a$	8.8%$_a$	3.4%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	2.9%$_a$	10.0%$_b$	1.5%$_{a,b}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	55	155	252	148	194	120	149	246	63

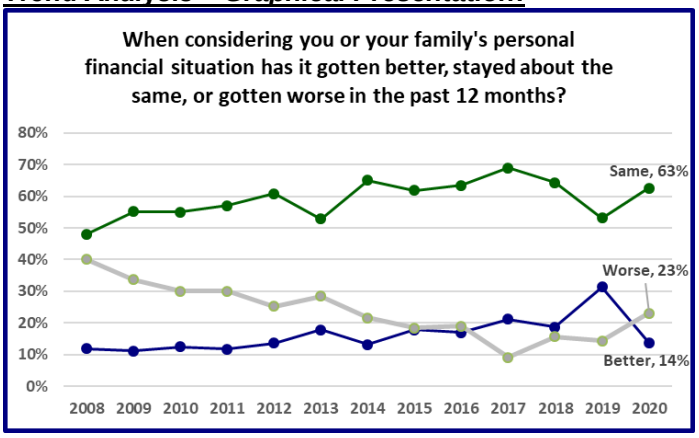
Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

Table 37 – 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?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	59	13.7%
	Same	316	62.6%
	Worse	86	23.0%
	Don't Know	3	0.7%
	Totals	464	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

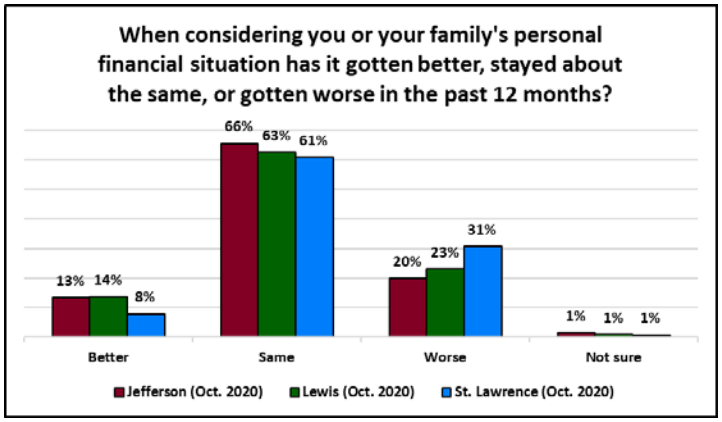


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Better	11.9%	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	13.6%	17.9%	13.2%	17.9%	17.0%	21.2%	18.7%	31.4%	13.7%
Same	48.0%	55.1%	55.0%	57.0%	60.8%	52.8%	65.1%	61.8%	63.4%	69.0%	64.3%	53.1%	62.6%
Worse	40.1%	33.6%	30.1%	30.1%	25.3%	28.4%	21.6%	18.4%	19.0%	9.1%	15.6%	14.3%	23.0%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
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	13.3%a	13.7%a	7.8%b
	Same	65.5%a	62.6%a	60.9%a
	Worse	19.8%a	23.0%a	30.7%b
	Not sure	1.4%a	0.7%a	0.7%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	570	464	408



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	13.7%	15.4%$_a$	12.5%$_a$	10.1%$_{a,b}$	9.7%$_a$	24.5%$_b$	11.2%$_{a,b}$	12.3%$_{a,b}$
	Same	62.6%	57.6%$_a$	66.4%$_a$	59.9%$_a$	52.4%$_a$	62.3%$_a$	71.3%$_{a,b}$	84.6%$_b$
	Worse	23.0%	25.7%$_a$	21.0%$_a$	29.3%$_{a,b}$	38.0%$_a$	12.6%$_{b,c}$	17.4%$_{a,b,c}$	3.0%$_c$
	Don't Know	0.7%	1.3%$_a$	0.1%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.5%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	464	185	274	44	104	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	16.6%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	13.7%$_a$	11.3%$_a$	15.1%$_a$	19.9%$_a$	18.3%$_a$	12.8%$_a$	6.4%$_a$
	Same	54.1%$_a$	62.0%$_{a,b}$	70.6%$_b$	61.4%$_a$	67.5%$_a$	55.9%$_a$	70.1%$_a$	60.7%$_{a,b}$	48.6%$_b$
	Worse	29.3%$_a$	24.6%$_{a,b}$	15.4%$_b$	26.3%$_a$	16.8%$_a$	24.2%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	25.2%$_b$	45.0%$_c$
	Don't Know	0.0%^{1}	1.7%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	1.0%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	1.3%$_a$	0.0%^{1}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	250	146	194	121	148	246	63

Table 38 – What is your current occupation?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What is your current occupation?	Retired	202	27.4%
	Not currently employed	17	5.7%
	Homemaker	9	3.3%
	Student	6	2.7%
	Military	0	0.0%
	Managerial	16	2.9%
	Medical	34	7.0%
	Professional/Technical	27	5.3%
	Sales	9	2.4%
	Clerical	16	3.4%
	Service	11	3.7%
	Blue-collar	30	14.7%
	Teacher/Education	36	6.3%
	Self-employed	33	10.2%
	Not Sure	1	0.2%
	Disabled	14	4.7%
	Totals	461	100.0%

Lewis County Trend Analysis:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Retired	21.3%	21.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.7%	23.6%	23.1%	25.4%	24.1%	24.3%	33.4%	29.4%	27.4%
Not employed	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.6%	2.7%	7.9%	6.3%	2.1%	2.7%	8.5%	8.4%	3.0%	5.7%
Homemaker	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.5%	2.8%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Student	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.6%	6.6%	4.1%	2.9%	4.7%	2.7%
Military	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%
Managerial	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	3.1%	4.1%	1.3%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.9%	4.4%	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%	5.3%	7.0%
Professional/Technical	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.3%	2.6%	3.3%	4.8%	5.3%
Sales	3.6%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	4.4%	7.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	5.9%	2.4%
Clerical	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	4.5%	3.2%	3.4%
Service	5.7%	6.1%	3.3%	3.9%	5.6%	3.7%	2.1%	5.7%	3.3%	4.9%	4.1%	3.1%	3.7%
Blue Collar	14.2%	12.9%	10.6%	20.9%	17.0%	19.8%	24.5%	19.2%	18.9%	17.2%	8.2%	12.8%	14.7%
Teacher/Education	6.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%	8.0%	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%	8.4%	6.4%	6.3%
Self-employed	11.6%	13.6%	10.6%	2.4%	10.7%	8.9%	7.1%	4.7%	6.5%	7.7%	4.2%	9.6%	10.2%
Not sure	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Disabled	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.9%	3.7%	4.6%	3.4%	4.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

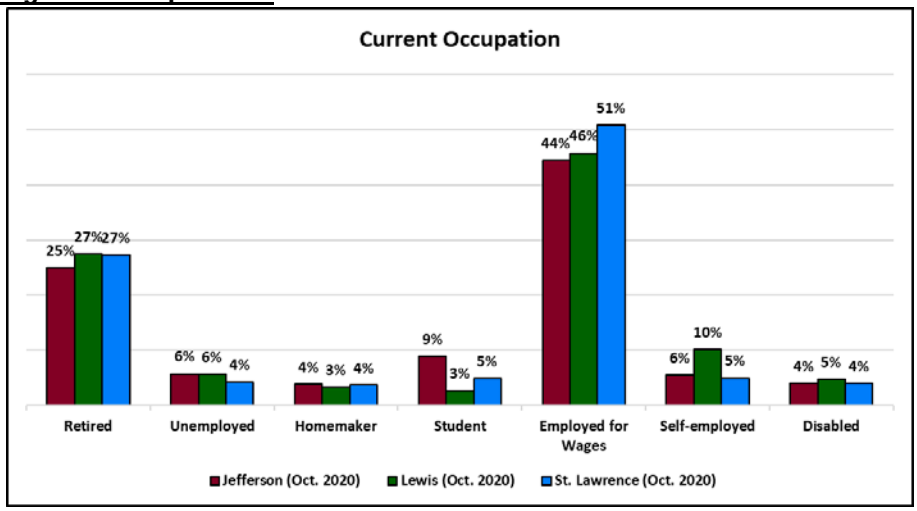


Table 38 (cont.) – What is your current occupation?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
What is your current occupation?	Retired	27.4%	22.9%$_{a}$	31.7%$_{b}$	37.4%$_{a}$	38.1%$_{a}$	28.7%$_{a}$	20.8%$_{a,b}$	6.2%$_{b}$
	Not currently employed	5.7%	6.5%$_{a}$	5.1%$_{a}$	8.4%$_{a}$	12.2%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	3.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}
	Homemaker	3.3%	0.0%^{2}	6.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	8.4%$_{a}$	5.6%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Student	2.7%	2.0%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	2.5%$_{a}$	0.7%$_{a}$	7.1%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}
	Military	0.0%	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Managerial	2.9%	3.8%$_{a}$	2.2%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	2.1%$_{a}$	3.2%$_{a}$	7.0%$_{a}$
	Medical	7.0%	1.4%$_{a}$	12.1%$_{b}$	3.7%$_{a,b}$	2.2%$_{a}$	10.8%$_{a,b}$	9.0%$_{a,b}$	14.6%$_{b}$
	Professional/Technical	5.3%	5.6%$_{a}$	3.9%$_{a}$	0.6%$_{a}$	2.0%$_{a}$	6.5%$_{a}$	12.2%$_{a}$	12.4%$_{a}$
	Sales	2.4%	2.2%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	6.6%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	2.4%$_{a}$	2.4%$_{a}$	4.7%$_{a}$
	Clerical	3.4%	1.1%$_{a}$	5.5%$_{b}$	0.0%^{2}	1.4%$_{a}$	3.2%$_{a}$	9.1%$_{a}$	0.2%$_{a}$
	Service	3.7%	4.4%$_{a}$	3.2%$_{a}$	5.4%$_{a}$	1.1%$_{a}$	0.7%$_{a}$	0.5%$_{a}$	4.6%$_{a}$
	Blue-collar	14.7%	29.0%$_{a}$	2.1%$_{b}$	2.3%$_{a}$	13.1%$_{a}$	15.7%$_{a}$	12.8%$_{a}$	34.9%$_{b}$
	Teacher/Education	6.3%	3.9%$_{a}$	8.5%$_{b}$	1.4%$_{a}$	2.9%$_{a}$	6.1%$_{a}$	13.7%$_{a}$	11.4%$_{a}$
	Self-employed	10.2%	15.3%$_{a}$	5.7%$_{b}$	12.0%$_{a}$	5.6%$_{a}$	17.5%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	3.9%$_{a}$
	Not Sure	0.2%	0.0%^{2}	0.5%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Disabled	4.7%	1.9%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{b}$	22.1%$_{a}$	9.7%$_{a,b}$	0.0%^{2}	2.2%$_{b}$	0.0%^{2}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	461	184	274	44	103	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
What is your current occupation?	Retired	1.0%$_{a}$	6.9%$_{b}$	72.9%$_{c}$	35.9%$_{a}$	18.6%$_{b}$	14.9%$_{b}$	31.5%$_{a}$	24.2%$_{a}$	28.3%$_{a}$
	Not currently employed	3.4%$_{a,b}$	10.3%$_{a}$	2.8%$_{b}$	7.4%$_{a}$	5.8%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	2.7%$_{a}$	7.8%$_{a}$	5.3%$_{a}$
	Homemaker	3.8%$_{a}$	4.3%$_{a}$	1.8%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	4.3%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	2.9%$_{a}$	4.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}
	Student	8.6%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{b}$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	5.6%$_{a}$	6.2%$_{a}$	4.7%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	8.6%$_{a}$
	Military	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}
	Managerial	3.2%$_{a}$	4.4%$_{a}$	1.1%$_{a}$	0.6%$_{a}$	4.1%$_{b}$	8.7%$_{b}$	4.0%$_{a}$	2.1%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$
	Medical	10.7%$_{a}$	8.0%$_{a,b}$	2.1%$_{b}$	1.9%$_{a}$	13.6%$_{b}$	12.0%$_{b}$	6.8%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{a}$	6.0%$_{a}$
	Professional/Technical	8.0%$_{a}$	6.7%$_{a,b}$	1.4%$_{b}$	2.3%$_{a}$	7.5%$_{b}$	11.1%$_{b}$	5.0%$_{a}$	5.1%$_{a}$	7.0%$_{a}$
	Sales	1.9%$_{a}$	4.0%$_{a}$	1.3%$_{a}$	2.5%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	0.3%$_{a}$	2.2%$_{a}$	3.2%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}
	Clerical	2.9%$_{a}$	5.3%$_{a}$	1.9%$_{a}$	2.2%$_{a}$	5.9%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	3.3%$_{a}$	4.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}
	Service	8.4%$_{a}$	2.4%$_{a,b}$	1.1%$_{b}$	3.4%$_{a}$	4.6%$_{a}$	3.1%$_{a}$	3.6%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	8.7%$_{a}$
	Blue-collar	27.4%$_{a}$	14.2%$_{b}$	4.4%$_{c}$	19.8%$_{a}$	13.5%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	14.6%$_{a}$	17.2%$_{a}$	5.4%$_{a}$
	Teacher/Education	10.5%$_{a}$	7.1%$_{a,b}$	1.8%$_{b}$	0.4%$_{a}$	2.7%$_{a}$	32.3%$_{b}$	2.5%$_{a}$	5.9%$_{a}$	18.5%$_{b}$
	Self-employed	10.3%$_{a}$	13.3%$_{a}$	6.7%$_{a}$	12.8%$_{a}$	7.7%$_{a}$	6.1%$_{a}$	12.1%$_{a}$	11.1%$_{a}$	1.6%$_{a}$
	Not Sure	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.7%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.7%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}
	Disabled	0.0%^{1}	12.8%$_{a}$	0.1%$_{b}$	6.9%$_{a}$	2.5%$_{a}$	1.7%$_{a}$	3.5%$_{a}$	4.9%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	54	154	252	145	194	121	148	247	63

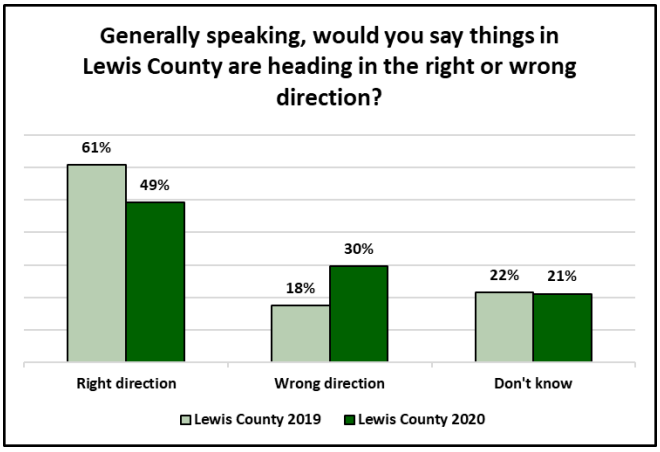
Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – *Lewis County and the Entire Country*

Table 39 – Generally speaking, would you say things in Lewis County are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	236	49.3%
	Wrong direction	115	29.5%
	Don't Know/Not sure	112	21.1%
	Totals	463	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

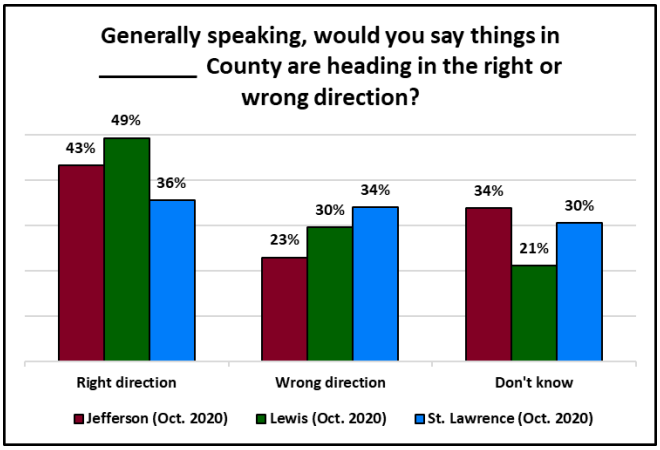


Trend Analysis – *Detailed Results for Lewis County*:

	2019	2020
Right direction	60.9%	49.3%
Wrong direction	17.5%	29.5%
Don't Know	21.6%	21.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Generally speaking, would you say things in _____ County are heading in the right or wrong direction?	Right direction	43.2%a	49.3%a	35.5%b
	Wrong direction	23.0%a	29.5%a,b	34.0%b
	Don't know	33.8%a	21.1%b	30.5%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	569	463	405



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	49.3%	54.8%a	44.8%b	34.1%a	49.0%a	52.5%a	42.2%a	56.9%a
	Wrong direction	29.5%	32.3%a	26.6%a	40.5%a	31.2%a	30.3%a	27.8%a	25.8%a
	Don't Know/Not sure	21.1%	12.9%a	28.6%b	25.4%a	19.8%a	17.2%a	30.0%a	17.3%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	463	185	273	44	104	100	74	64

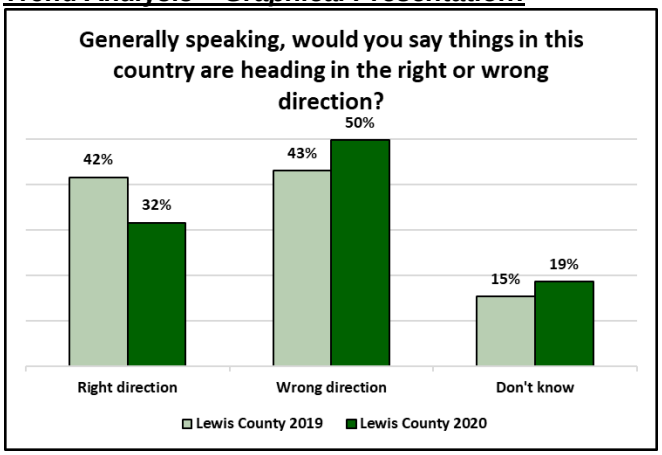
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	44.7%a	48.5%a	54.6%a	52.0%a	43.8%a	50.1%a	57.0%a	50.0%a	24.4%b
	Wrong direction	31.3%a	33.0%a	24.1%a	34.4%a	25.4%a	21.9%a	26.4%a	26.4%a	55.5%b
	Don't Know/Not sure	24.0%a	18.5%a	21.3%a	13.5%a	30.8%b	28.0%b	16.6%a	23.7%a	20.1%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	55	155	250	145	194	121	148	246	62

Table 40 – Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	123	31.6%
	Wrong direction	250	49.8%
	Don't Know/Not sure	89	18.6%
	Totals	462	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

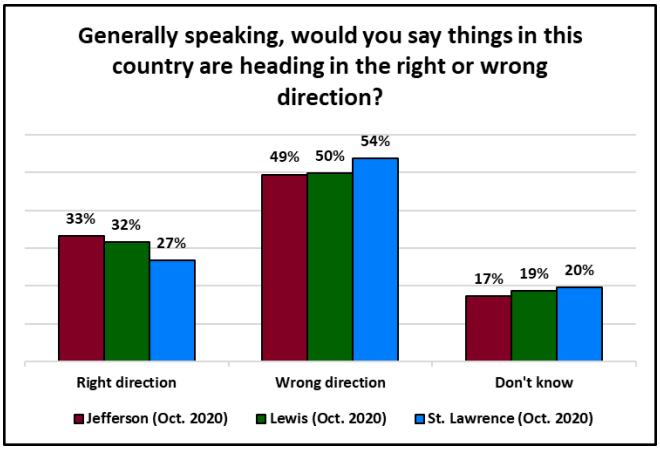


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2019	2020
Right direction	41.6%	31.6%
Wrong direction	43.0%	49.8%
Don't Know	15.4%	18.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right or wrong direction?	Right direction	33.2%a	31.6%a	26.7%a
	Wrong direction	49.5%a	49.8%a	53.7%a
	Don't know	17.3%a	18.6%a	19.6%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	570	462	406



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	31.6%	40.6%a	23.5%b	34.3%a,b	21.9%a	46.2%b	26.6%a,b	32.5%a,b
	Wrong direction	49.8%	45.6%a	53.2%a	46.4%a	56.1%a	42.5%a	52.3%a	50.6%a
	Don't Know/Not sure	18.6%	13.8%a	23.4%b	19.3%a	22.0%a	11.3%a	21.1%a	16.9%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	462	184	273	44	103	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	37.3%a	26.6%a	32.1%a	37.2%a	30.1%a	14.9%b	47.6%a	25.7%b	10.1%c
	Wrong direction	44.7%a	52.4%a	51.1%a	46.1%a	52.8%a	57.3%a	34.0%a	52.6%b	82.2%c
	Don't Know/Not sure	18.0%a	21.0%a	16.8%a	16.7%a	17.1%a	27.8%a	18.4%a,b	21.6%a	7.7%b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	55	155	249	146	194	119	148	245	63

Section 3.6 – The Lewis County Trail System

Table 41 – "Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."	Strongly agree	65	16.5%
	Agree	207	44.5%
	Neither/Not sure	112	23.2%
	Disagree	56	12.5%
	Strongly Disagree	23	3.3%
	Totals	463	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

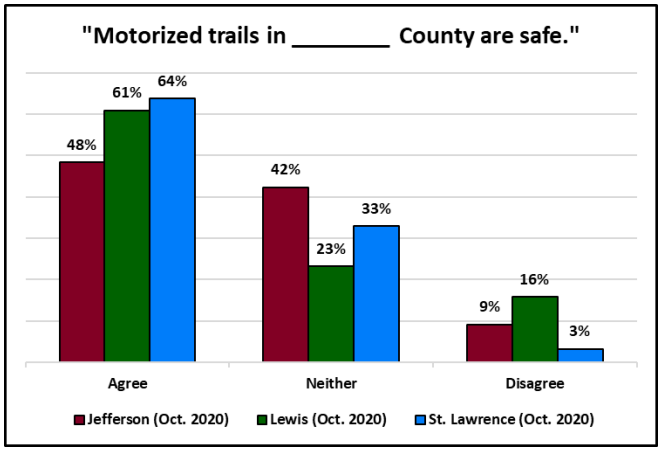
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
"Motorized trails in _____ County are safe."	Agree	48.5%a	61.0%b	63.8%b
	Neither	42.4%a	23.2%b	33.0%c
	Disagree	9.2%a	15.8%b	3.2%c
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	567	463	403



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
"Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."	Agree	61.0%	71.6%$_a$	52.0%$_b$	51.5%$_a$	65.1%$_{a,b}$	63.1%$_{a,b}$	53.7%$_a$	78.8%$_b$
	Neither	23.2%	14.1%$_a$	30.6%$_b$	33.1%$_a$	26.3%$_a$	18.5%$_{a,b}$	28.4%$_a$	8.3%$_b$
	Disagree	15.8%	14.3%$_a$	17.4%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	8.6%$_a$	18.4%$_a$	17.8%$_a$	12.9%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	463	186	272	44	104	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."	Agree	72.9%$_a$	53.7%$_b$	58.4%$_b$	60.8%$_a$	65.1%$_a$	54.8%$_a$	67.4%$_a$	60.8%$_{a,b}$	43.6%$_b$
	Neither	16.6%$_a$	24.8%$_a$	27.2%$_a$	23.3%$_a$	21.7%$_a$	24.7%$_a$	25.4%$_{a,b}$	18.5%$_a$	38.6%$_b$
	Disagree	10.5%$_a$	21.5%$_b$	14.4%$_{a,b}$	15.9%$_a$	13.2%$_a$	20.6%$_a$	7.2%$_a$	20.7%$_b$	17.9%$_{a,b}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	249	145	194	121	148	246	62

Table 42 – "There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Strongly agree	51	12.1%
	Agree	148	33.4%
	Neither/Not sure	138	30.8%
	Disagree	94	18.3%
	Strongly Disagree	31	5.4%
	Totals	462	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

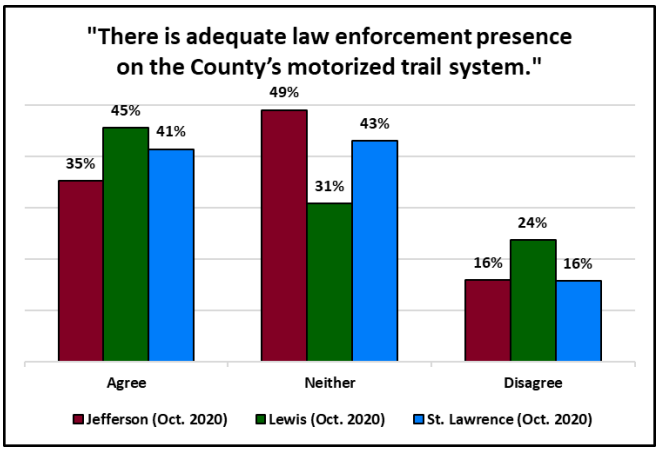
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	35.1%a	45.5%b	41.4%a,b
	Neither	49.0%a	30.8%b	42.9%a
	Disagree	15.9%a	23.7%b	15.7%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	567	462	403



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	45.5%	49.0%$_{a}$	42.8%$_{a}$	50.3%$_{a,b}$	38.2%$_{a}$	57.2%$_{a,b}$	37.4%$_{a,b}$	60.5%$_{b}$
	Neither	30.8%	24.4%$_{a}$	35.7%$_{b}$	38.2%$_{a}$	28.8%$_{a}$	21.2%$_{a}$	40.9%$_{a}$	20.5%$_{a}$
	Disagree	23.7%	26.6%$_{a}$	21.5%$_{a}$	11.6%$_{a}$	33.0%$_{a}$	21.6%$_{a}$	21.7%$_{a}$	19.0%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	462	186	271	44	104	98	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	54.1%$_{a}$	43.8%$_{a,b}$	39.2%$_{b}$	42.2%$_{a}$	51.0%$_{a}$	46.5%$_{a}$	49.5%$_{a}$	46.6%$_{a}$	32.1%$_{a}$
	Neither	31.6%$_{a}$	26.8%$_{a}$	34.4%$_{a}$	31.9%$_{a}$	29.1%$_{a}$	29.8%$_{a}$	31.1%$_{a,b}$	27.1%$_{a}$	45.2%$_{b}$
	Disagree	14.3%$_{a}$	29.4%$_{b}$	26.4%$_{b}$	25.9%$_{a}$	20.0%$_{a}$	23.7%$_{a}$	19.4%$_{a}$	26.4%$_{a}$	22.7%$_{a}$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	154	249	145	193	121	148	245	62

Table 43 – "More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Strongly agree	62	15.9%
	Agree	109	22.1%
	Neither/Not sure	179	35.6%
	Disagree	99	23.3%
	Strongly Disagree	14	3.1%
	Totals	463	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

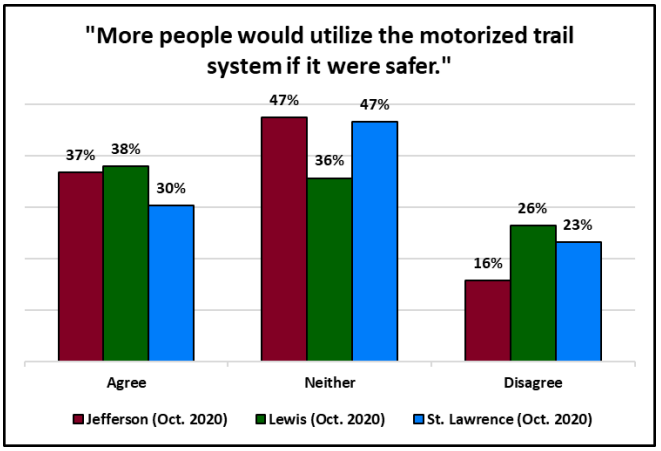
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	36.8%a	37.9%a	30.2%a
	Neither	47.4%a	35.6%b	46.6%a
	Disagree	15.8%a	26.4%b	23.2%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	567	463	400



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	37.9%	42.6%$_a$	34.5%$_a$	37.0%$_a$	42.6%$_a$	30.4%$_a$	34.3%$_a$	44.6%$_a$
	Neither	35.6%	27.8%$_a$	42.5%$_b$	34.8%$_a$	36.6%$_a$	33.7%$_a$	38.0%$_a$	26.9%$_a$
	Disagree	26.4%	29.6%$_a$	23.0%$_a$	28.2%$_a$	20.8%$_a$	35.9%$_a$	27.7%$_a$	28.5%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	463	186	272	44	104	99	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	44.0%$_a$	38.3%$_a$	32.9%$_a$	38.1%$_a$	41.1%$_a$	32.8%$_a$	33.9%$_a$	39.6%$_a$	44.0%$_a$
	Neither	26.9%$_a$	34.2%$_{a,b}$	44.3%$_b$	33.1%$_a$	35.6%$_a$	41.8%$_a$	37.1%$_a$	33.7%$_a$	37.3%$_a$
	Disagree	29.1%$_a$	27.5%$_a$	22.8%$_a$	28.8%$_a$	23.3%$_a$	25.4%$_a$	29.1%$_a$	26.7%$_a$	18.7%$_a$
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	249	145	194	121	148	246	62

Table 44 – "Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Strongly agree	44	11.7%
	Agree	198	44.5%
	Neither/Not sure	111	24.7%
	Disagree	85	15.5%
	Strongly disagree	21	3.6%
	Totals	459	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

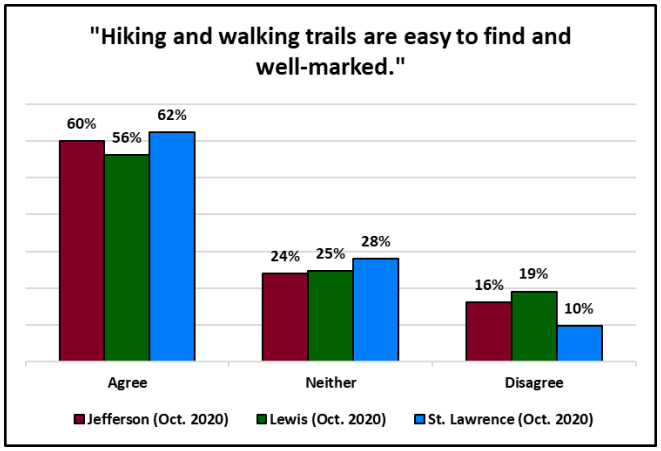
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	59.9%a	56.2%a	62.4%a
	Neither	24.0%a	24.7%a	27.9%a
	Disagree	16.1%a	19.1%a	9.7%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	566	459	401



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	56.2%	56.9%a	56.3%a	58.9%a	46.7%a	46.9%a	59.6%a	67.1%a
	Neither	24.7%	25.4%a	22.8%a	29.8%a	31.0%a	27.2%a	19.5%a	12.9%a
	Disagree	19.1%	17.6%a	20.9%a	11.2%a	22.2%a	25.9%a	20.9%a	20.1%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	459	184	270	44	103	99	73	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	69.7%a	54.3%b	45.9%b	56.6%a	57.1%a	54.0%a	59.4%a	53.6%a	59.5%a
	Neither	10.4%a	26.5%b	35.4%b	31.7%a	15.2%b	17.7%a,b	27.8%a	24.8%a	16.0%a
	Disagree	19.9%a	19.2%a	18.6%a	11.7%a	27.7%b	28.3%b	12.9%a	21.6%a	24.5%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	154	246	142	194	120	148	244	61

Section 3.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – *Opinions about Growth and Sale in Lewis County*

Table 45 – If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose the *sale of marijuana in Lewis County*?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Lewis County?	Support	185	42.9%
	Oppose	226	43.3%
	Neither	29	10.1%
	Not sure	23	3.7%
	Totals	463	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

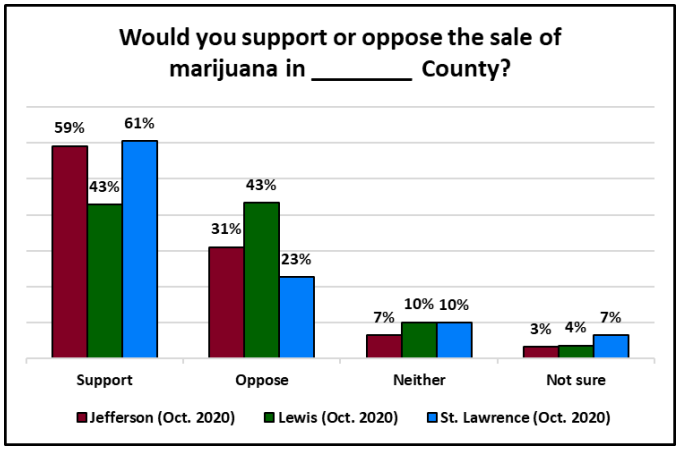
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in _____ County?	Support	59.1%a	42.9%b	60.6%a
	Oppose	31.0%a	43.3%b	22.8%c
	Neither	6.6%a	10.1%a	10.1%a
	Not sure	3.3%a	3.7%a,b	6.6%b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	569	463	399



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Lewis County?	Support	42.9%	39.5%a	45.8%a	46.4%a	41.4%a	45.3%a	58.0%a	42.2%a
	Oppose	43.3%	45.1%a	41.8%a	39.5%a	42.3%a	41.6%a	36.4%a	42.7%a
	Neither	10.1%	11.9%a	8.8%a	11.3%a	14.7%a	11.6%a	3.3%a	13.3%a
	Not sure	3.7%	3.6%a	3.6%a	2.8%a	1.6%a	1.5%a	2.2%a	1.8%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	463	184	274	44	104	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Lewis County?	Support	55.6%a	43.8%a	30.8%b	34.3%a	50.8%b	58.7%b	23.5%a	52.5%b	58.6%b
	Oppose	26.6%a	42.4%b	58.8%c	48.7%a	37.0%a	35.1%a	62.8%a	35.2%b	20.2%b
	Neither	12.7%a	12.1%a	5.7%a	13.5%a	7.9%a,b	3.4%b	10.9%a	9.8%a	10.2%a
	Not sure	5.1%a	1.7%a	4.7%a	3.6%a	4.3%a	2.8%a	2.8%a	2.6%a	10.9%b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	249	145	195	120	148	247	63

Table 46 – If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose allowing farmers to *grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County*?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County?	Support	243	53.7%
	Oppose	163	31.9%
	Neither	23	8.1%
	Not sure	33	6.3%
	Totals	462	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

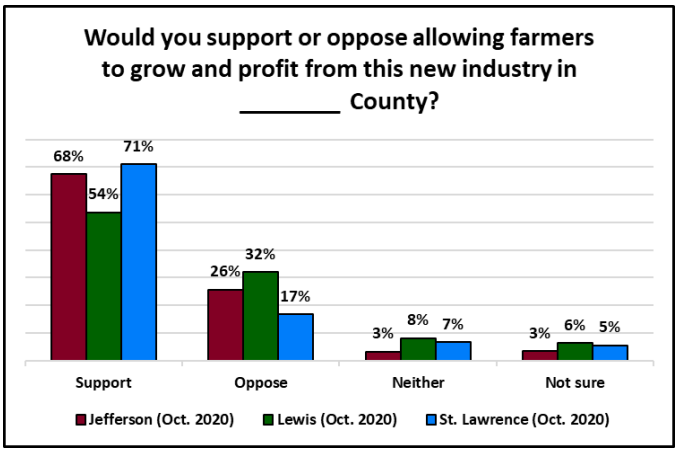
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in _____ County?	Support	67.6%a	53.7%b	71.1%a
	Oppose	25.7%a	31.9%a	16.8%b
	Neither	3.2%a	8.1%b	6.7%b
	Not sure	3.5%a	6.3%a	5.5%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	568	462	396



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County?	Support	53.7%	53.6%a	54.7%a	54.3%a	49.2%a	59.5%a	68.7%a	58.3%a
	Oppose	31.9%	33.5%a	30.3%a	31.6%a	28.1%a	32.2%a	18.8%a	31.7%a
	Neither	8.1%	7.9%a	7.4%a	11.3%a	15.1%a	4.2%a	6.6%a	7.3%a
	Not sure	6.3%	4.9%a	7.6%a	2.8%a	7.6%a	4.0%a	5.9%a	2.7%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	462	184	273	44	103	100	74	63

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County?	Support	63.3%a	55.1%a,b	43.9%b	45.2%a	62.4%b	67.7%b	36.8%a	62.8%b	65.9%b
	Oppose	20.7%a	28.9%a	44.8%b	37.3%a	25.1%b	25.0%a,b	52.7%a	21.7%b	14.9%b
	Neither	11.0%a	9.1%a	4.5%a	10.6%a	6.8%a	2.0%a	4.9%a	10.8%a	6.0%a
	Not sure	5.1%a	6.9%a	6.8%a	6.9%a	5.7%a	5.3%a	5.5%a	4.7%a	13.2%a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	248	144	195	120	148	246	63

Section 3.8 – Internet Access and Use in Lewis County – *Employment and Learning*

Table 47 – What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?

2020 Lewis County Results:

	% of Participants
Cell Phone	45.3%
Cable TV Modem	58.5%
DSL	15.2%
Fiber Optic	13.6%
Satellite Dish	14.4%
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.9%
No Internet Access	2.8%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

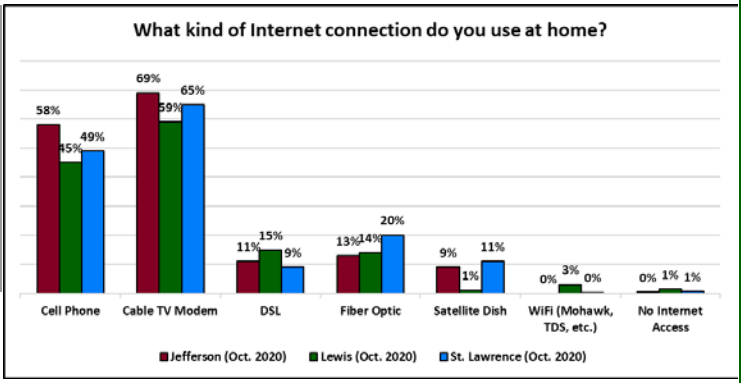
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?	Cell Phone	58.1%a	45.3%b	49.1%b
	Cable TV Modem	68.6%a	58.5%b	65.1%a,b
	DSL	10.5%a,b	15.2%a	8.8%b
	Fiber Optic	13.0%a	13.6%a	20.3%b
	Satellite Dish	8.8%a	14.4%b	10.7%a,b
	WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.0%1	0.9%a	0.3%a
	No Internet Access	0.4%a	2.8%b	0.7%a,b
	Sample Size:	570	464	404



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Cell Phone	45.3%	38.3%$_a$	51.0%$_b$	38.1%$_a$	40.5%$_a$	51.6%$_a$	47.0%$_a$	49.8%$_a$
Cable TV Modem	58.5%	56.4%$_a$	59.6%$_a$	67.3%$_a$	59.4%$_a$	57.6%$_a$	61.3%$_a$	53.7%$_a$
DSL	15.2%	20.1%$_a$	11.2%$_b$	12.7%$_a$	14.4%$_a$	18.0%$_a$	17.6%$_a$	14.9%$_a$
Fiber Optic	13.6%	16.5%$_a$	11.2%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	8.5%$_a$	15.6%$_{a,b}$	14.7%$_{a,b}$	28.9%$_b$
Satellite Dish	14.4%	10.2%$_a$	18.2%$_b$	8.1%$_a$	17.2%$_a$	12.7%$_a$	11.6%$_a$	14.5%$_a$
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.9%	1.9%$_a$	0.1%$_b$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.2%$_a$	1.9%$_a$	4.9%$_a$
No Internet Access	2.8%	3.3%$_a$	2.4%$_a$	4.9%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	1.1%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
Unweighted Sample Size	455	179	271	40	102	98	74	63

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Cell Phone	54.3%$_a$	43.4%$_{a,b}$	39.8%$_b$	44.1%$_a$	50.1%$_a$	40.4%$_a$	49.6%$_a$	44.1%$_a$	39.0%$_a$
Cable TV Modem	49.1%$_a$	60.8%$_{a,b}$	64.1%$_b$	63.4%$_a$	53.2%$_a$	51.9%$_a$	59.3%$_a$	57.5%$_a$	58.1%$_a$
DSL	14.5%$_a$	11.5%$_a$	20.6%$_a$	15.4%$_a$	13.5%$_a$	18.6%$_a$	20.0%$_a$	11.1%$_b$	21.9%$_{a,b}$
Fiber Optic	19.9%$_a$	10.3%$_a$	11.3%$_a$	12.2%$_a$	12.4%$_a$	20.2%$_a$	17.3%$_a$	12.9%$_a$	8.2%$_a$
Satellite Dish	9.1%$_a$	17.9%$_a$	15.2%$_a$	16.4%$_a$	15.2%$_a$	6.8%$_a$	11.1%$_a$	14.9%$_a$	21.4%$_a$
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	1.9%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	0.9%$_a$	0.5%$_a$	2.1%$_a$	0.3%$_a$	0.7%$_a$	1.2%$_a$	0.3%$_a$
No Internet Access	1.4%$_a$	2.8%$_a$	4.1%$_a$	4.3%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	2.5%$_a$	2.0%$_a$	3.0%$_a$	4.3%$_a$
Unweighted Sample Size	55	156	241	139	195	118	145	241	62

Table 48 – Is anyone living in your household currently *working r*emotely using the Internet?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	359	76.6%
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	72	15.5%
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	30	6.5%
	Not sure	3	1.4%
	Totals	464	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

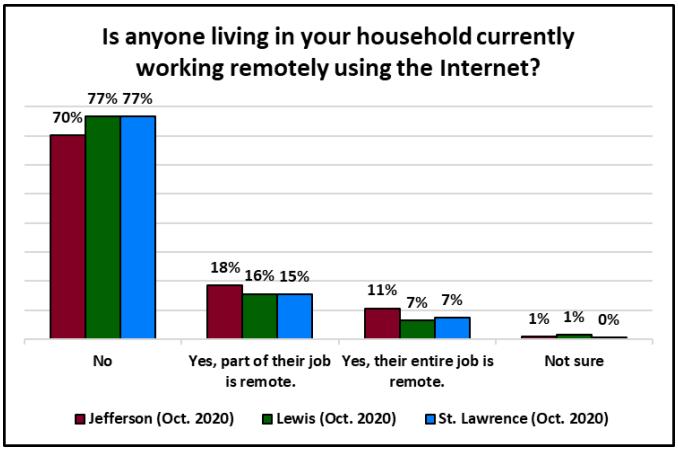
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Is anyone living in your household currently working remotely using the Internet?	No	70.1%a	76.6%a	76.6%a
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	18.4%a	15.5%a	15.5%a
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	10.6%a	6.5%a	7.4%a
	Not sure	0.9%a	1.4%a	0.5%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	570	464	404



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	76.6%	73.6%$_a$	78.8%$_a$	82.3%$_{a,b}$	88.5%$_a$	80.5%$_{a,b}$	68.5%$_{b,c}$	50.0%$_c$
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	15.5%	18.1%$_a$	13.6%$_a$	10.4%$_{a,b}$	10.8%$_a$	14.9%$_{a,b}$	23.6%$_{a,b}$	32.7%$_b$
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	6.5%	6.1%$_a$	7.1%$_a$	5.0%$_{a,b}$	0.5%$_a$	4.6%$_{a,b}$	7.9%$_{a,b}$	17.3%$_b$
	Not sure	1.4%	2.3%$_a$	0.6%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	0.2%$_a$	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]	0.0%[2]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	464	185	274	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	66.4%$_a$	73.4%$_a$	88.7%$_b$	83.8%$_a$	76.9%$_a$	51.0%$_b$	74.8%$_a$	77.3%$_a$	78.2%$_a$
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	23.0%$_a$	17.0%$_a$	7.6%$_b$	8.6%$_a$	17.2%$_b$	36.5%$_c$	16.1%$_a$	15.1%$_a$	17.6%$_a$
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	7.0%$_{a,b}$	9.6%$_a$	2.9%$_b$	5.2%$_a$	5.9%$_a$	12.2%$_a$	8.4%$_a$	5.5%$_a$	4.2%$_a$
	Not sure	3.6%$_a$	0.0%[1]	0.9%$_a$	2.4%$_a$	0.0%[1]	0.3%$_a$	0.7%$_a$	2.1%$_a$	0.0%[1]
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	250	145	195	121	148	247	63

Table 49 – Is anyone living in your household currently *learning r*emotely from home using the Internet?

2020 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?	Yes (only K-12)	77	18.8%
	Yes (only college coursework)	25	6.7%
	Yes (both K-12 and college)	19	6.1%
	No	342	68.3%
	Not sure	1	0.1%
	Totals	464	100.0%

Trend Analysis – *Graphical Presentation*:

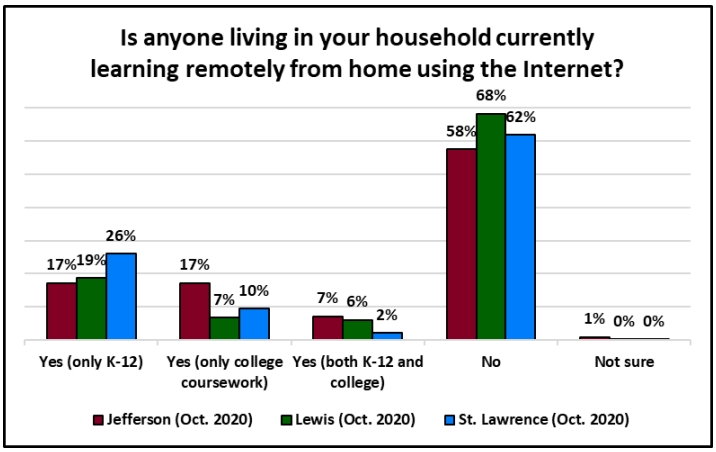
Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

Not measured in earlier Lewis County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Is anyone living in your household currently learning remotely from home using the Internet?	Yes (only K-12)	17.2%a	18.8%a	26.1%b
	Yes (only college coursework)	17.2%a	6.7%b	9.5%b
	Yes (both K-12 and college)	7.2%a	6.1%a	2.1%b
	No	57.5%a	68.3%b	62.0%a,b
	Not sure	0.9%a	0.1%a	0.3%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	568	464	404



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2020 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?	Yes (only K-12)	18.8%	19.8%$_a$	17.3%$_a$	5.2%$_a$	19.0%$_{a,b}$	20.3%$_{a,b}$	26.9%$_b$	31.0%$_{b,c}$
	Yes (only college coursework)	6.7%	3.5%$_a$	9.7%$_b$	14.4%$_a$	2.5%$_b$	3.4%$_{a,b}$	13.0%$_{a,b}$	3.1%$_{a,b}$
	Yes (both K-12 and college)	6.1%	5.7%$_a$	6.5%$_a$	2.3%$_a$	3.1%$_a$	7.7%$_a$	9.4%$_a$	14.3%$_a$
	No	68.3%	71.0%$_a$	66.3%$_a$	78.1%$_a$	75.4%$_a$	68.6%$_{a,b}$	50.7%$_b$	51.6%$_{b,c}$
	Not sure	0.1%	0.0%^{2}	0.3%$_a$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	464	185	274	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?	Yes (only K-12)	26.1%$_a$	26.2%$_a$	4.5%$_b$	15.8%$_a$	22.6%$_a$	22.4%$_a$	18.9%$_a$	19.0%$_a$	17.4%$_a$
	Yes (only college coursework)	14.5%$_a$	5.6%$_b$	0.5%$_c$	1.2%$_a$	12.5%$_b$	14.4%$_b$	8.2%$_{a,b}$	3.9%$_a$	15.0%$_b$
	Yes (both K-12 and college)	11.4%$_a$	6.7%$_a$	0.7%$_b$	4.6%$_a$	8.2%$_a$	7.0%$_a$	7.6%$_a$	5.9%$_a$	3.2%$_a$
	No	48.0%$_a$	61.2%$_a$	94.3%$_b$	78.3%$_a$	56.7%$_b$	55.4%$_b$	64.8%$_a$	71.3%$_a$	64.4%$_a$
	Not sure	0.0%^{1}	0.4%$_a$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}	0.9%$_a$	0.4%$_a$	0.0%^{1}	0.0%^{1}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	155	250	145	195	121	148	247	63

Section 4 - Final Comments

This report is a presentation of the information collected from 474 interviews of adult residents of Lewis County, New York conducted between October 26 - October 31, 2020 with comparisons to similar annual surveys completed in Lewis County in each of 2007 through 2019, and when possible, comparisons to recent (2020) 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 commstudies@sunyjefferson.edu
www.sunyjefferson.edu/community/community-studies/

The Fifteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is tentatively scheduled for October 2021.

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 14th 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 10) as approximately ±4.8 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 474 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ±4.8 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 85.8% of the sample of 474 adults (none of the 474 participants omitted this survey question) report that they believe that *the quality of the environment* in Lewis County is "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 81.0% and 90.6% of the population of approximately 21,000 adults in Lewis County believe that *the quality of the environment* in the county is "At Least Good" (started with the 85.8% that was found in the sample and added-and-subtracted a margin of error of ±4.8%). This resulting interval (81.0%–90.6%) 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 all ≈474 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 60), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ±4.8 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=474.

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

The introductory example above relating to *the quality of the environment* used a margin of error of ±4.8%, as a result of an illustration that used ≈474 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 ±4.8%. 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 three factors in addition to the sample-size factor that has been mentioned earlier in Table 4):

1. The ***sample size*** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will not always be n=474 since individuals have a right to omit any question. Additionally, some survey questions were only posed after screening questions. In general, the smaller the sample size then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size then the smaller the margin of error.
2. The ***sample proportion or percentage*** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest (i.e. responded "Agree"). This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50%, in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 160 out of 400 sampled residents "Agree" with some posed statement, then the sample proportion would be (160÷400=0.4=40%)
3. The ***confidence level*** used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions.
4. The ***design effect*** (DEFF) is a factor used in the calculation of the margin of error that compensates for the impact upon the size of the margin of error of having a sample whose demographic distributions do *not* well-parallel the distributions of the entire population that the sampling is attempting to represent. In general, the further that the sample demographic distributions deviate from the population distributions then the larger the design effect (margin of error), and conversely, the closer that the sample demographic distributions parallel the population distributions then the smaller the design effect (margin of error). Essentially the design effect reflects the magnitude of the impact that reliance upon weighting of sample results will have upon the reliability of population estimates. Note that the design effect for this study is approximately 1.8.

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

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

Where n=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
DEFF = the design effect

and $$DEFF = \frac{n \cdot \sum w_i^2}{\left(\sum w_i\right)^2}$$

with w_i=the post-stratification weight associated with i^{th} of the 474 sampled individuals

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 50 to verify)

$$ME = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF} = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(20)(100-20)}{300}} \cdot \sqrt{1.8} = 6.1\%$$

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 50) 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 50 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

	Varying Sample Sizes (n=…)																
Varying Sample %'s:	**30**	**50**	**75**	**100**	**125**	**150**	**175**	**200**	**225**	**250**	**275**	**300**	**325**	**350**	**400**	**450**	**474**
2%	6.7%	5.2%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
4%	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
6%	11.4%	8.8%	7.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
8%	13.0%	10.1%	8.2%	7.1%	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
10%	14.4%	11.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
12%	15.6%	12.1%	9.9%	8.5%	7.6%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%
14%	16.7%	12.9%	10.5%	9.1%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%
16%	17.6%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	8.6%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%
18%	18.4%	14.3%	11.7%	10.1%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%
20%	19.2%	14.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4%	8.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%
22%	19.9%	15.4%	12.6%	10.9%	9.7%	8.9%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
24%	20.5%	15.9%	13.0%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%
26%	21.1%	16.3%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%
28%	21.6%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.6%	9.6%	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%
30%	22.0%	17.0%	13.9%	12.1%	10.8%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
32%	22.4%	17.3%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.0%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%
34%	22.7%	17.6%	14.4%	12.5%	11.1%	10.2%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%
36%	23.0%	17.9%	14.6%	12.6%	11.3%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%
38%	23.3%	18.1%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.9%
40%	23.5%	18.2%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%
42%	23.7%	18.4%	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%
44%	23.8%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%
46%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
48%	24.0%	18.6%	15.2%	13.1%	11.8%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
50%	24.0%	18.6%	15.2%	13.1%	11.8%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
52%	24.0%	18.6%	15.2%	13.1%	11.8%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
54%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.3%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%
56%	23.8%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%
58%	23.7%	18.4%	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%
60%	23.5%	18.2%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%
62%	23.3%	18.1%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.9%
64%	23.0%	17.9%	14.6%	12.6%	11.3%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%
66%	22.7%	17.6%	14.4%	12.5%	11.1%	10.2%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.7%
68%	22.4%	17.3%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.0%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%
70%	22.0%	17.0%	13.9%	12.1%	10.8%	9.8%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
72%	21.6%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.6%	9.6%	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%
74%	21.1%	16.3%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%
76%	20.5%	15.9%	13.0%	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%
78%	19.9%	15.4%	12.6%	10.9%	9.7%	8.9%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
80%	19.2%	14.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4%	8.6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%
82%	18.4%	14.3%	11.7%	10.1%	9.0%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%
84%	17.6%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	8.6%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%
86%	16.7%	12.9%	10.5%	9.1%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%
88%	15.6%	12.1%	9.9%	8.5%	7.6%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%
90%	14.4%	11.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
92%	13.0%	10.1%	8.2%	7.1%	6.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
94%	11.4%	8.8%	7.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%
96%	9.4%	7.3%	6.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%
98%	6.7%	5.2%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Average	19.2%	14.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.4%	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%

Illustration of how to use Table 50 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 16 it is found that 43.7% of the 187 sampled males replied with *at least good* (4.1% indicated *Excellent*, while another 39.6% indicated *Good*). Reference to Table 50 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be ±9.9% (used p=44%, the closest to 43.7% that is shown in Table 50; and used n=175, the closest to 187 that is included in Table 50). 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 ±9.9% of the 43.7% 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 33.8% and 53.6%. Note that this margin of error of 9.9 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 4.8 percentage points as a result of there being only 187 males in this sample (n=187, not 474, 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 50, one may directly calculate the exact margin of error using p=43.7 and n=187 in the ME formula shown on page 70.

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, social desirability bias, acquiescence bias, satisficing, 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), thorough cleansing of data, calibration of data, 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, tests for significantly correlated factors with measured variables, and tests to compare response distributions for similarly-scaled variables within the Lewis County data in 2020 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 14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is based on a *sample* of 474 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 *the quality of the environment* is *Excellent* in Lewis County than female residents (46.5% vs. 33.6%, respectively, Table 11), the researcher would want to know if this higher satisfaction with *the quality of the environment* among male residents would still be present if they interviewed *every* Lewis County adult rather than just the sample of 474 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=474 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 *the quality of the environment* is *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=474 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 *the quality of the environment* is *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 "*quality of the environment*" scenario, one could observe in Table 11 that the "Excellent" rate *among males is 46.5%*, and compare this to the rate *among females (which is only 33.6%).* A very small difference between these within-subgroup rates (or, proportions) could be small enough to quite likely occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be not a statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$). Conversely, a very large difference between these within-subgroup proportions could be large enough to be quite *un*likely to occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$).

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

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

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

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for satisfaction with *"quality of the environment"* for Lewis County in 2020 are shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 11):

		Lewis County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	$75,001-$100,000	Over $100,000
Quality of the environment	Excellent	39.8%	46.5%$_{a}$	33.6%$_{b}$	18.1%$_{a}$	37.7%$_{a,b}$	36.9%$_{a}$	42.3%$_{a,b}$	59.4%$_{b}$
	Good	46.0%	39.7%$_{a}$	51.5%$_{b}$	54.4%$_{a}$	52.1%$_{a}$	46.8%$_{a}$	55.1%$_{a}$	33.5%$_{a}$
	Fair	12.5%	11.9%$_{a}$	13.6%$_{a}$	25.2%$_{a}$	10.2%$_{a,b}$	15.5%$_{a,b}$	2.6%$_{b}$	7.0%$_{a,b}$
	Poor	0.9%	0.9%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	2.3%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.8%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.7%	1.1%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}	0.0%^{2}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	474	187	278	44	104	100	74	64

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Quality of the environment	Excellent	37.8%$_{a}$	37.9%$_{a}$	43.0%$_{a}$	38.8%$_{a}$	38.0%$_{a}$	44.4%$_{a}$	51.5%$_{a}$	32.8%$_{b}$	35.9%$_{a,b}$
	Good	45.1%$_{a}$	44.9%$_{a}$	48.2%$_{a}$	46.2%$_{a}$	48.6%$_{a}$	41.6%$_{a}$	37.5%$_{a}$	52.4%$_{b}$	41.0%$_{a,b}$
	Fair	14.0%$_{a,b}$	16.7%$_{a}$	7.3%$_{b}$	14.1%$_{a}$	12.8%$_{a}$	7.8%$_{a}$	8.0%$_{a}$	13.5%$_{a,b}$	23.2%$_{b}$
	Poor	1.3%$_{a}$	0.6%$_{a}$	0.9%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.6%$_{a}$	3.1%$_{a}$	1.5%$_{a}$	0.8%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.7%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	0.7%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}	3.1%$_{b}$	1.5%$_{a}$	0.4%$_{a}$	0.0%^{1}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	56	156	255	148	197	122	149	248	63

This cross-tabulation table shows that in 2020, 46.5% of male participants rate *the quality of the environment* in the county as "Excellent", while only 33.6% 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 2020 in Lewis County, men are significantly more satisfied with *the quality of the environment* 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 *the quality of the environment* for the three studied counties in 2020 is shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 11):

		County of Residence		
		Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Quality of the Environment	Excellent	24.3%	39.8%	22.3%
	Good	47.4%	46.0%	49.2%
	"Excellent or Good"	71.7%a	85.9%b	71.5%a
	Fair	25.4%	12.5%	23.6%
	"Fair"	25.4%a	12.5%b	23.6%a
	Poor	2.6%	0.9%	4.7%
	"Poor"	2.6%a,b	0.9%a	4.7%b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%a	0.7%a	0.2%a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	585	474	435

The cross-tabulation table above shows that 85.9% of Lewis County participants rate *the quality of the environment* in the county as "Excellent or Good", while the rates in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, respectively, are 71.7% and 71.5%. Since these three groups do not all share a single subscript there is at least one significant difference between the counties with respect to the rate of responding "Excellent or Good" (Lewis has a subscript of "b" and the other two counties both have a subscript of "a"). Therefore, Lewis County residents are more satisfied in 2020 with *the quality of the environment* than residents of the other two counties, and further, Jefferson and St. Lawrence residents do not differ significantly from one another regarding satisfaction with *the quality of the environment* (when "satisfaction" is defined as a rating of "Excellent or Good"). 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 2020?"

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 sampling methodology that was very similar to that which was utilized in the present 2020 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 2020. 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 14 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2020 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 22 of this report), one may refer to Table 50 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 70) 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. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the *"Overall State of the Local Economy"* variable. Reference to Table 16 of this report shows that:

In 2009: in Lewis County: n=404 participants (found in Table 6 earlier in this report), and in Table 16 p=43.6% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 50 the approximate margin of error is ±6.5%. The resulting confidence interval for 2009 is: 43.6%±6.5%, or **(37.1%,50.1%).**

In 2020: in Lewis County: n=474 participants, and in Table 16 p=18.4% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 50 the approximate margin of error is ±4.6%. The resulting confidence interval for 2020 is: 18.4%±4.6%, or **(13.8%,23.0%).**

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between 2009 and 2020 in Lewis County (the eleven-year trend) is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the rate of evaluating the *"Overall State of the Local Economy"* in Lewis County as "Poor" has changed significantly between 2009 and 2020. The 18.4% rate of responding *Poor* in 2020 is far enough away from (below) the 43.6% rate found in 2009 to be a statistically significant change, this 25.2% difference is very unlikely to occur by random chance if the satisfaction rates in the entire adult population in the county are truly the same in these two compared years.

Comparing Similarly-scaled Variables (Survey Items) in 2020:

Finally, to determine whether or not a difference observed between two similarly-measured items is statistically significant, the same significant testing method as that which was shown for trend analyses has been applied in this study. The focus now becomes the comparison of the level of satisfaction, or support, or whatever is measured for various similarly-scaled survey items … for example, is there statistically significantly more (or less) satisfaction for one item versus another? Again, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating "Every day", or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of "Every day and Most days" together into a response choice group that could be referred to as "At Least Most Days"? Then, one may refer to Table 50 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 70) if estimating proportions (or, "percentages" or "rates") for differing survey questions that are measured on the same scale. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each issue, 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 the survey items should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a comparison of strength of support for two separate survey items, please consider the following two trail-use survey items among participants in 2020 **–** *"If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Lewis County?"* (Table 45) and *"If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Lewis County?"* (Table 46)

Sell: in 2020 from Table 45, n=463 participants and p=42.9% responded "Support"; therefore from Table 50 the approximate margin of error is ±6.0%. The resulting confidence interval for "Support for Sales" in 2020 is: 42.9%±6.0%, or **(36.9%,48.9%).**

Grow: in 2020 from Table 46, n=462 participants and p=53.7% responded "Support"; therefore from Table 50 the approximate margin of error is ±6.2%. The resulting confidence interval for "Support for Growing" in 2020 is: 53.7%±6.2%, or **(47.5%,59.9%).**

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference in support for *"the sale of legalized marijuana in Lewis County"* (42.9%) and *"the sale of legalized marijuana in Lewis County*" (53.7%) in 2020 among Lewis County adults is not considered statistically significant. The 42.9% rate found for the *sale of marijuana* is not far enough away from (below) the 53.7% rate found for the *growing of marijuana* to be a statistically significant difference, this 10.8% difference in support is not tremendously *un*likely to occur by random chance if the support rates in the entire Lewis County adult population are truly the same for these two compared similarly-scaled types of potential marijuana policies.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups, statistically significant differences between North Country Counties, statistically significant changes between study years, and statistically significant differences between like-scaled variables 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=474 if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations… could the result simply be due to chance?" However, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of *usefulness*, as follows – "is this result useful in the real world?" A difference identified in a sample may be statistically significant without being practically significant, however, a difference identified in a sample may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant.

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

The Survey Instrument

Introduction

Good evening. My name is (first name), I am a student at Jefferson Community College, how are you doing this evening (afternoon)? This call is not to ask for money or donations, I am calling for the Center for Community Studies at JCC. We are conducting the fourteenth 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 2021, 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?"

14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2020

Quality of Life Indicators

READ THIS:

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. "Quality of the Environment ... do you feel that it is 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. Quality of the environment	○	○	○	○	○
Q2. Health care quality	○	○	○	○	○
Q3. Policing and crime control	○	○	○	○	○
Q4. Availability of good jobs	○	○	○	○	○
Q5. Quality of K-12 education	○	○	○	○	○
Q6. The overall state of the local economy	○	○	○	○	○
Q7. The overall quality of life in the area	○	○	○	○	○

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 not read "Both or Neither" to the participant
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
Q8. 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."	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q9. 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."	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q10-Q11:

	Strongly A	Somewhat A	Both	Somewhat B	Strongly B	Neither/Not Sure
Q10. A: "Overall I think President Trump is good for our country." B: "Overall I think President Trump is bad for our country."	○	○	○	○	○	○
Q11. A: "To maintain and improve border security - our country should build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border." B: "To maintain and improve border security - our country should use other available technological methods and not build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border."	○	○	○	○	○	○

Q12-Q13:

	Strongly A	Somewhat A	Both	Somewhat B	Strongly B	Neither/Not Sure
Q12. A: "It is wrong for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex." B: "It is all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q13. A: "Choosing abortion is a woman's right, and society should protect that right." B: "Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Q14-Q15:

	Strongly A	Somewhat A	Both	Somewhat B	Strongly B	Neither/Not Sure
Q14. A: "Systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country that need to be addressed." B: "Systemic racism and social injustice are not major problems in our country that need to be addressed."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q15. 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."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Q16: Of the following five issues, which do you believe is the most important issue facing the NATION right now?

- ◯ Health care
- ◯ Coronavirus
- ◯ Jobs and the Economy
- ◯ Violent Crime
- ◯ Race and Ethnic Inequality

COVID-19

READ THIS:

We completed a study about COVID-19 impacts in the county during April 2020. We next have a few questions from that survey that was completed six months ago that we are interested in measuring whether or not there have been any significant changes.

Q17: In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public?

- Not at all
- 1-2 times
- 3-5 times
- Every other day
- Once per day
- More than once/day
- Don't Know/Not Sure

Q18: How serious are your concerns about a Lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?

- Very serious concerns
- Somewhat serious concerns
- Minor concerns
- No concerns at all
- Don't Know/Not Sure

"How satisfied are you with the actions that _____ have taken in response to COVID-19?" (be sure to probe for "very" vs. "somewhat")

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q19: Our **United States public health leadership** like the CDC?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q20: **President Trump** and the US government?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q21: **Governor Cuomo** and the New York State government?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q22: Our **local County Public Health Departments**?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Q23: Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country? (READ FIRST THREE CHOICES)

- ◯ Coronavirus is a major problem - but the worst is behind us.
- ◯ Coronavirus is a major problem - and the worst is yet to come.
- ◯ Coronavirus is not that major of a problem
- ◯ Not sure

Q34: Do you agree or disagree with the statement: "The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers." Would you say you _____?

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither/Not sure ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

Q24: In March the New York State Legislature voted and approved to grant emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19. Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion about whether or not it is time to rescind these powesr?

- ◯ "Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all safe."
- ◯ "Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."
- ◯ Neither
- ◯ Not sure

READ THIS:

Our next few questions relate to the local community and resident characteristics, and some local issues. We track these items in Lewis County and look for changes over time.

Q25: 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

Q26: Generally speaking, would you say that things in this COUNTRY are heading in the ...._____?

◯ Right direction ◯ Wrong direction ◯ Don't Know/Not sure

Q27: Generally speaking, would you say that things in LEWIS COUNTY are heading in the ...._____?

◯ Right direction ◯ Wrong direction ◯ Don't Know/Not sure

Lewis County government officials are interested in trail and recreation safety, specifically Snowmobile and ATV trails. I am going to read you three statements about the local trail system and for each please tell me whether you agree or disagree, and whether it is "strongly".

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither/Not sure	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Q28: "Motorized trails in Lewis County are safe."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q29: "There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q30: "More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Our next statement is about non-motorized trails.

Q31: "Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."

◯ Strongly agree ◯ Agree ◯ Neither/Not sure ◯ Disagree ◯ Strongly disagree

READ THIS:

Next, Lewis County government officials are interested in local residents' opinions about the possibility of a statewide legalization of marijuana for recreational purposes. It is likely that each county would then be allowed to decide the specific local laws and licensing governing the sale and growth of marijuana in that county.

"If recreational marijuana were legalized by New York State, would you support or oppose_____ in Lewis County?"

	Support	Oppose	Neither	Not sure
Q32: "the sale of marijuana"	○	○	○	○
Q33: "allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry"	○	○	○	○

Next, we have some Internet-access-at-home related questions.

Q35: What kind of Internet connection do you use at home? (Read choices, choose all)

- ☐ Cell phone
- ☐ Cable TV modem
- ☐ DSL enabled phone line
- ☐ Fiber Optic (i.e. Verizon FIOS)
- ☐ Satellite dish
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Q36: Is anyone living in your household currently working remotely using the Internet?

○ No ○ Yes, part of their job is remote. ○ Yes, their entire job is remote. ○ Not sure

Q37: Is anyone living in your household currently learning remotely from home using the Internet? (choose all that apply)

- ☐ Yes, K-12 level
- ☐ Yes, college courses
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

2020 Presidential Election

READ THIS:

We finish our survey this year with one of the most important current topics in our society - the Presidential Election.

Q38: Are you a registered voter, and if yes, in which party?

- Yes registered, Republican
- Yes registered, Democrat
- Yes registered, Independent
- Yes registered, Other Party
- Yes registered, but not sure which party
- Not a registered voter
- Not sure

14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2020

Among Registered Voters

Q39: Do you plan to vote, or have you already voted, in the 2020 Presidential Election, and if yes, how?

- Yes, by mail/absentee ballot
- Yes, by early voting in person
- Yes, in person at the polling place on November 3rd
- No, I do not plan to vote
- Not sure

14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2020

Among Likely Voters

Q40: For whom do you plan to vote, or who have you voted for already, in the 2020 Presidential Election?
(probe for "definitely" versus "leaning")

- Definitely Donald Trump
- Leaning Donald Trump
- Definitely Joe Biden
- Leaning Joe Biden
- Will vote for a different candidate than Trump or Biden
- Undecided/Not sure

14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2020

2016 Voting

Q41: For whom did you vote in the 2016 Presidential Election when Donald Trump ran against Hillary Clinton?

- I did not vote in 2016.
- Donald Trump
- Hillary Clinton
- A different candidate
- Not sure

14th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2020

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.

*** 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

*** 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

POLITICAL BELIEFS. 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

OCCUPATION: What is your current occupation? (do not read all of the choices)

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

Other (please specify)

*** TOWN: In what Lewis County village or township do you reside?**

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

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: How many people under the age of 18 live in your household?

- ◯ 0
- ◯ 1
- ◯ 2
- ◯ 3
- ◯ 4
- ◯ 5
- ◯ 6
- ◯ 7
- ◯ 8
- ◯ 9
- ◯ 10+

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

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

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

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

*** <u>Landline vs Cell:</u>**
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

*** PHONE OWNERSHIP:**
Which of the following describes your phone ownership? You have....

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

Final Comments

Thank you very much for helping us out this evening. The results are planned to be released in March. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director at the Center for Community Studies, 315-786-2264, jlalone@sunyjefferson.edu. Have a great afternoon/evening.

BOOKKEEPING - After you hang up...

*** Phone number of participant:**

*** ID # from the Call Sheet:**

*** Name of Interviewer:**