

*The Center for Community Studies
at Jefferson Community College*

Presentation of Results:

Twenty-Second Annual



Survey of the Community

April 2021

22



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The Twenty-Second Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Section 1 – Introduction and Methodology

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 survey of the community in Jefferson County is one activity conducted each year by *The Center* to gauge current attitudes and opinions of Jefferson County adult citizens. This activity results in a yearly updated inventory of the attitudes and opinions of adult citizens of Jefferson County. This survey has been completed annually in each year from 2000 to 2021. The survey is completed in April typically, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the annual survey was completed in October in the year 2020. Similar annual studies are conducted in St. Lawrence County in June and Lewis County in October.

This document is a summary of the results of the Twenty-Second Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with results from its first twenty-one years. Additionally, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income Level, Military Affiliation with Fort Drum, and Political Ideology are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the current 2021 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. The most recent results in each of the neighboring counties of Lewis and St. Lawrence are presented when possible to add perspective to the current Jefferson County results. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens. Over time this will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well.

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How These Data Were Collected

The original survey instrument used in the annual survey of the community was constructed in Spring 2000 by a team of Jefferson Community College faculty. The instrument is modified each year by the Center for Community Studies, with input from its staff and Advisory Board, community leaders, and students employed at the *Center* throughout the current academic year, to include new questions of relevance to local organizations, agencies, and residents. Each year the survey includes approximately 50 questions including a core group of about 20-25 questions asked regularly to determine potential trends in attitude over time. Most of these core questions are worded in the same way in each of the three counties to help allow for regional comparison. Several survey questions are asked on an every-other-year or every-third-year basis. Newly developed questions regarding current county topics are typically introduced into the survey instrument each year.

The primary goal of the Annual Survey of the Jefferson County 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 survey question review and editing, to data collection (interviewing), to data entry and cleansing, to data analysis. The students analyze the data collected in this study as assignments in statistics classes. All final responsibility for question-phrasing, question-inclusion versus omission, final data analysis, interpretation, and reporting of findings lies exclusively with the professional staff of the *Center*. Data analysis of the information collected through the annual survey will transpire with faculty and students in the classrooms at Jefferson; 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 included completing interviews of 503 Jefferson County adult residents. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with three blended samples: 188 interviews/surveys completed using live interviewer telephone-interview methodology, 64 interviews were completed using face-to-face intercept interviewing methodology on post at Fort Drum, and 251 additional surveys were completed via an online survey after 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, intercept surveying, 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:** April 5 – April 13, 2021.
2. **(R) Recruitment:**
 - Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in Jefferson County, New York, USA.
 - Intercept: All face-to-face participants were recruited as they entered or exited the PX and the Commissary on post at Fort Drum, Jefferson 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 Jefferson County, New York, USA. There are approximately 120,000 residents in the county, among which approximately 25,000 are active military and their dependents stationed at Fort Drum. Approximately 90,000 of the 120,000 residents are adults (20,000 military affiliated, 70,000 non-military affiliated).
4. **(N) List Source:**
 - Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
 - Intercept: No list utilized
 - 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.
 - Intercept: Every adult who attended either the PX or Commissary the evening of April 13, 2021, was invited to participate.
 - Online: The entire email address list described in #4 was randomized, and approximately 9,400 email addresses of residents of Jefferson 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 Jefferson County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.
 - Intercept: All military-affiliated adult residents of Jefferson County, New York, USA.
 - Online: As described in #5, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of Jefferson 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.
 - Intercept: Survey administered face-to-face on post at Fort Drum, Jefferson County, New York, USA, only in English.
 - 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 two community sponsors: 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:** 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=503 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of $\pm 4.6\%$, including the design effect (DEFF=1.76) for 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, military affiliation and sampling modality with calibration of the online results toward telephone results to address potential social desirability bias and weights trimmed to decrease design effect. Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census for gender, age, and educational attainment and the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization for military affiliation.
12. **(Y) Contact Information:** Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director, contact information on page 3.

Further details of study methodology and sampling include that a total of 503 interviews of Jefferson County adult residents were completed. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with three blended samples: 188 interviews/surveys completed using live interviewer telephone-interview methodology, 64 completed by intercept face-to-face surveys on post at Fort Drum, NY, and finally, 251 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode. Approximately 64% of the total sample selected indicated that they are “cell-only”. 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. from a call center in Watertown, New York on the evenings of April 5-7, 2021. The intercept interviews on Fort Drum were completed the evening of April 13, 2021 at the entrance of the PX and Commissary, with prior approval obtained from the Office of the Garrison Commander. The Jefferson Community College students who completed both the telephone and face-to-face 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 an eight day sampling time spanning April 5-13, 2021. No rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in any of the three 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 Jefferson 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. A 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 22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Methodology Utilized	Number Completed (unweighted)	Number Completed (weighted)	Percent of Total Sample (weighted)	Number who are “Cell only” (weighted)	Percent of Sample who are “Cell only”
Telephone interviews on Landline	99	64	13%	0	0%
Telephone interviews on Cell Phones	89	86	17%	67	14%
Online Surveys	251	251	50%	153	32%
Intercept Surveys - Fort Drum	64	102	20%	84	18%
Total Interviews	503	503	100%		

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
% of Valid Numbers	9%	20%	71%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	32%	68%	-	100%

Response rates for ONLINE SURVEYS attempted in this study:	Complete Survey	Did Not Complete Survey	TOTALS
Count	251	9174	9426
Percent	2.7%	97.3%	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 9% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and over 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. Response rates of approximately 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. 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 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 size, educational profile, and household income level in Jefferson 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 quality of life in Jefferson 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 Jefferson County to analyze the representative nature 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 of the demographic questions in the survey are summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

The following is the distribution of town, village or city of residence of the participating respondents in the Twenty-Second Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community, and after application of post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education, Military Affiliation, and Sampling Modality, and calibration of the online results. These self-reported residences closely parallel that which is true for the distribution of all Jefferson County adults; the entire county was proportionally represented accurately in this study.

Table 2 – Geographic Distribution of Participants of the 22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Town of Residence:	22nd Annual Survey Sample (April 2021) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Military Affiliation, Race, Sampling Modality)		U.S. Census Estimates
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%
Adams	34	6%	5%
Alexandria	17	3%	4%
Antwerp	4	1%	1%
Brownville	42	8%	5%
Cape Vincent	15	3%	3%
Champion	20	4%	4%
Clayton	23	3%	4%
Ellisburg	22	4%	3%
Henderson	14	3%	1%
Hounsfield	12	2%	3%
LeRay	76	23%	19%
Lorraine	1	0%	1%
Lyme	9	1%	2%
Orleans	11	3%	2%
Pamela	8	4%	3%
Philadelphia	13	3%	2%
Rodman	5	1%	1%
Rutland	12	2%	3%
Theresa	6	1%	3%
Watertown (City)	99	17%	23%
Watertown (Town)	18	3%	4%
Wilna	17	3%	5%
Worth	2	0%	0%
Not Sure/Refused	23	2%	–
TOTAL	n = 503	100%	100%

The results of the other demographics questions recorded as part of this study can be found in Table 3. The table contains the unweighted (raw) sample size for each demographic group along with the percentage of the overall sample represented by each group after weighting has been applied. The unweighted sample sizes should be used when determining confidence interval estimates for any of the subsample statistics in this report.

Table 3 – Demographics of the April 2021 Jefferson County Sample

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size (n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)	Weighted Percent
Gender: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 52% Male)		
Male	201	52.6%
Female	275	47.4%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Age: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 29% under 30, 11% are 70 and older)		
18-29 years of age	62	25.4%
30-49 years of age	111	31.1%
50-69 years of age	203	31.2%
70 years of age or older	108	12.3%
Education: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County among those 25+ 21% have at least a 4 yr. degree)		
Less than high school graduate	9	3.9%
High school graduate (including GED)	101	39.8%
Some College, no degree	114	19.1%
Associate's Degree	105	16.9%
Bachelor's Degree	81	11.6%
Graduate Degree	72	8.7%
Household Income: (U.S. Census St. Lawrence County 27% < \$25,000 and 29% > \$75,000)		
Less than \$25,000	42	16.9%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	86	26.1%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	86	20.2%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	83	17.6%
More than \$100,000	85	19.1%
Military Affiliation: (According to the FDRLO the current number of soldiers and dependents accounts for 20%-30% of the population in Jefferson County)		
Active Military in the Household	85	25.1%
Employment is Related to Fort Drum (no AM in HH)	27	6.8%
No Connection to Fort Drum	362	68.1%
Political Ideology:		
Very Conservative	36	5.3%
Conservative	132	25.4%
Middle of the Road	181	41.8%
Liberal	65	11.4%
Very Liberal	9	1.0%
Not Sure	41	15.1%
Race/Ethnicity: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 85% of residents report race as White)		
Black/African American	18	7.7%
White	415	82.0%
Hispanic	17	7.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.1%
Native American	3	1.0%
Multiracial	2	0.7%

In general, Tables 2 and Table 3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Military Affiliation, and Sampling Modality, the responses to the demographic questions for the Jefferson 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 Jefferson County. Gender, Age, Education, were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, as the data collected in this Twenty-Second Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in telephone methodology: women were more likely than men to answer the telephone and/or agree to a survey; older residents are more likely to participate in the survey than younger adult residents; those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews are more likely to participate than residents of rural regions. Additionally, as a result of past studies that under-represented the military persons stationed at Fort Drum, weights have also been applied since 2015 to the Jefferson County Annual Survey data to more accurately reflect their proportion of the entire Jefferson County adult population. The target for this final weighting step was provided by the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization. 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, the highly educated, and the non-military affiliated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation, 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 Jefferson 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 will vary for each question in a survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups, though in this survey most questions were designed to be answered by all participants. Additionally, sample sizes differ for each question 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 503 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Jefferson County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 4.6 percentage points. For question results that are presented for subgroups the resulting smaller sample sizes in these instances 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 females to all Jefferson County adult females) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than approximately ± 4.6 percentage points. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the Technical Comments in Section 3.0 of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

In order to maximize comparability among over twenty-two annual surveys that have been completed in Jefferson County, the procedures used to collect information and the wording of the core questions asked has remained virtually identical. All past studies were conducted in the month of April each year (only exception was in 2020 due to the pandemic, when the sample was selected in October) to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 340 to 581, 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 Twenty-second Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous twenty-one. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level have also been applied to all results from the first thirteen years of surveying, with phone ownership (landline only vs. cell only vs. both) added as an additional weighting factor in 2013, and military affiliation added as an additional weighting factor in 2015 as parts of the continuous improvement methods applied at the *Center* in an attempt to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. Finally, online surveying was blended into the overall sample for the first time in 2019. This maintenance of consistent methodology from year to year allows for valid comparisons for trends over the twenty-two-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation with Fort Drum, 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. For more specific detail regarding margin of error and tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to Section 3.0- “Technical Comments to Assist Interpretation of the Data” 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 2.1 – Quality of Life in Jefferson County

Figure 1 – 2021 Results of Positively Rated Tracked Community Indicators

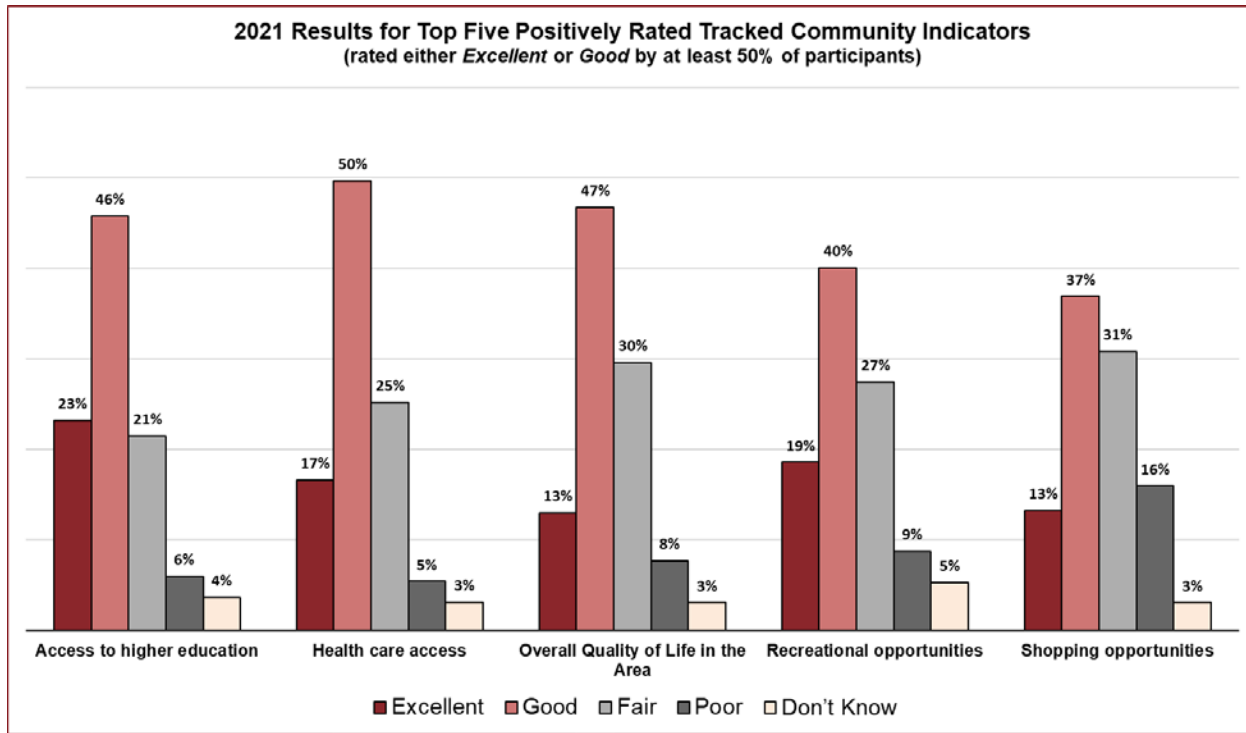
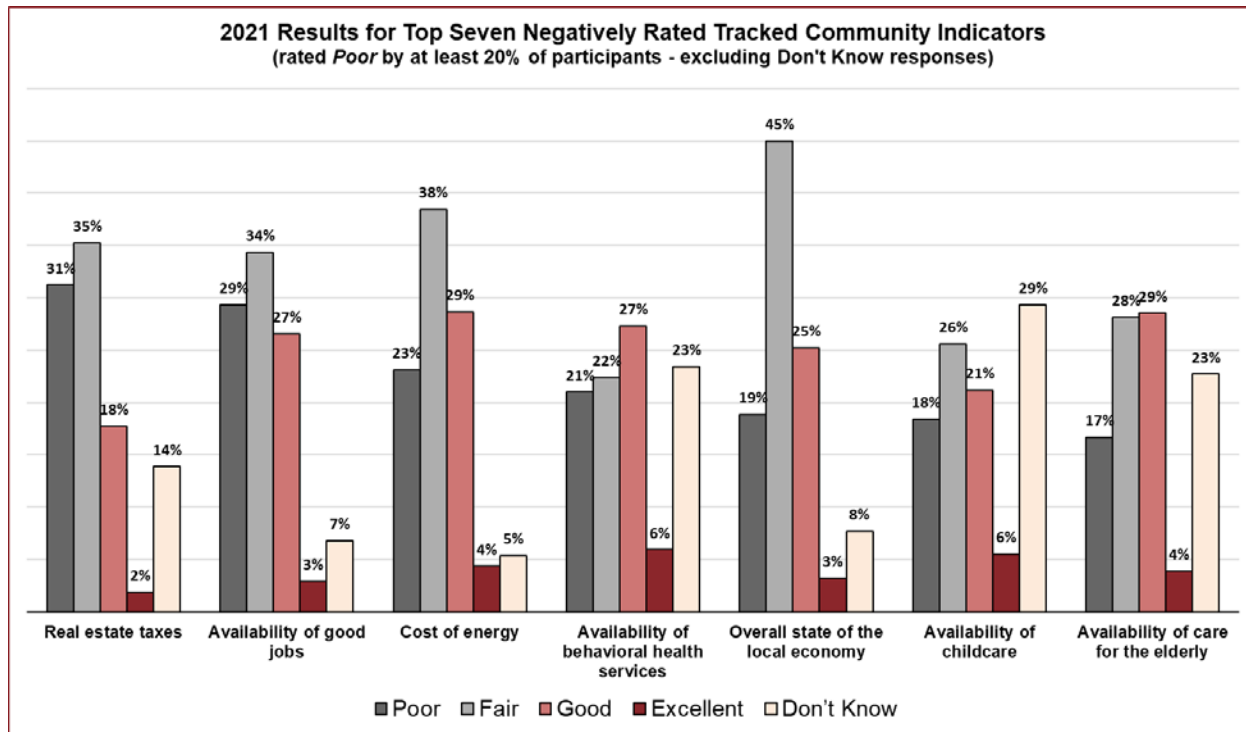


Figure 2 – 2021 Results of Negatively Rated Tracked Community Indicators



2.1 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 7-22)

Current Levels:

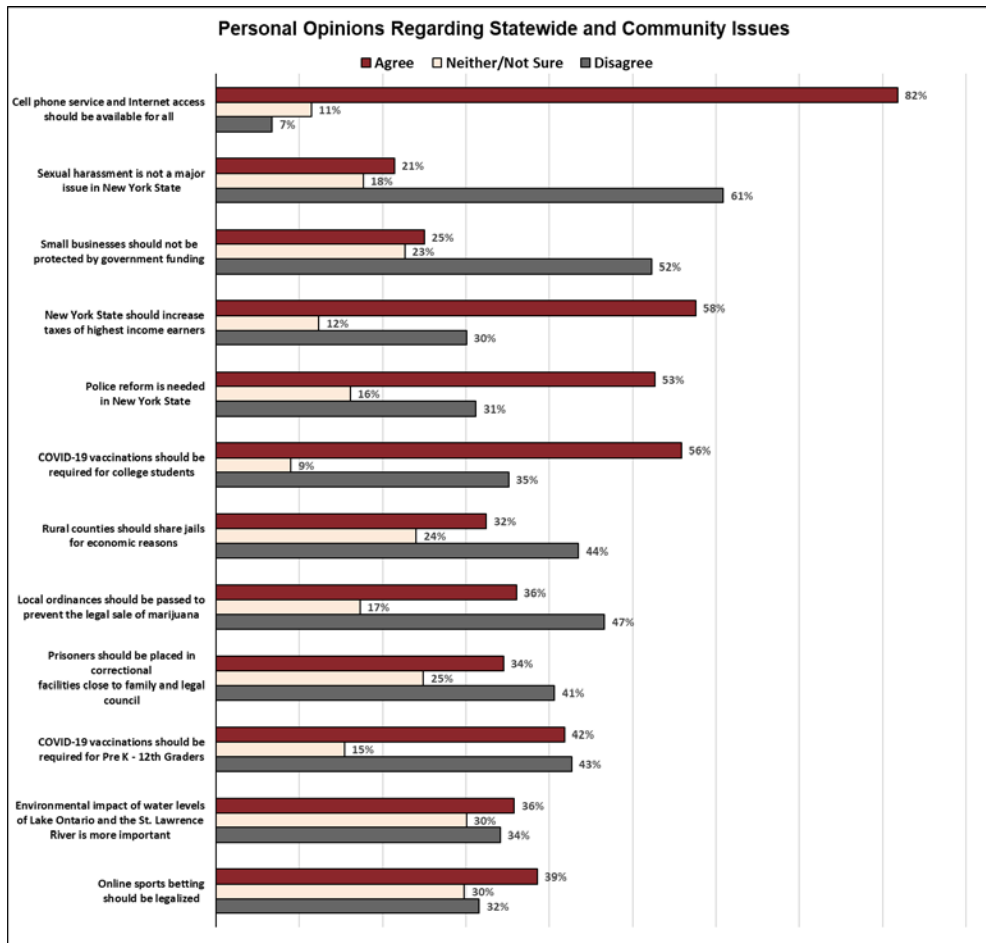
Thirteen community characteristics that have been trended over the past 21 years were studied again in 2021. Current results for these thirteen community indicators include that Jefferson County adult residents are most satisfied with the *Access to Higher Education* (69% respond with “Excellent or Good”), *Health Care Access* (66%), and the *Overall Quality of Life in the Area* (60%) with at least three-fifths of respondents indicating each of these indicators to be “*Excellent or Good.*” The two characteristics of most concern that were studied in 2021 are *Real Estate Taxes* (31% respond with “Poor”) and the *Availability of Good Jobs* (29%) with the highest two rates of “*Poor.*”

Trends:

Many of the thirteen community indicators studied in 2021 many display current levels of satisfaction similar to those seen in past years. However, four of these thirteen indicators resulted with their most positive or most negative results ever measured. *Health Care Access* has been studied in Jefferson County since the inception of this annual community survey in 2000 and the 2021 rate of 66% responding “Excellent or Good” is the highest ever found by a rather large margin (rate was 59% when last studied in 2018, and has been as low as 40% in 2009). The three community attributes that resulted with their most negative assessment to date are: *County Government* (17% respond with “Poor” in 2021, was as low as 12% in 2017), *Availability of Childcare* (18% respond with “Poor” in 2021, was as low as less than one-half that rate – only 8% in 2017), and *Availability of Behavioral Health Services* (21% respond with “Poor” in 2021, was as low as 17% in 2016).

Section 2.2 – Statewide and Community Issues

Figure 3 – Comparing Dominance of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues



2.2 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 23-35)

Current Levels:

A section of twelve survey items that relate to personal opinions of North Country residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of local communities was included in this annual survey in 2021. The issues studied in 2021 are far-ranging and include many topics that are currently being debated, and potentially soon will result with government decisions, on the state and local levels (rather than federal). The twelve items include role of government, access to technology, the environment, the workplace, legalized gambling, legalized recreational marijuana use and sales, corrections policy, COVID-19 vaccination, police reform, state income taxation, and economic development – all issues about which state and local leaders must make decisions. Hopefully the objective results measured in this Jefferson County survey will inform these decision-makers regarding public opinion. The goal has been to learn what the overall predominate opinions are among the Jefferson County adult community. **The results in 2021 are summarized in the graph above.** Among the twelve studied issues some dominant themes emerge that may typically be considered as a conservative stance and others that are typically considered as more moderate stances at times being dominant among county adult residents. The issues that result with the *most* dominant or singular opinion include: 82% *agree* that legislation should be passed to ensure good cell phone service and Internet access for rural New York State residents much like the way they provided electricity in rural areas in the 1930's; 61% *disagree* that with required sexual harassment training for all workers in New York State sexual harassment is not a major issue; 58% *agree* that New York State should raise the taxes of the state's highest income earners to maintain current state services rather than cutting some of the current services; 56% *agree* that COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for college students taking courses in person on college campuses in New York State; and 53% *agree* that police reform in New York State is needed to reduce unnecessary use of lethal force and race-based bias and to track patterns of profiling based on race and ethnicity.

Trends:

None of these twelve current issues have been studied in the past in any of Jefferson, Lewis, or St. Lawrence Counties.

Section 2.3 – Other Locally Tracked Community Characteristics

Figure 4 – Residents' Personal Financial Situation

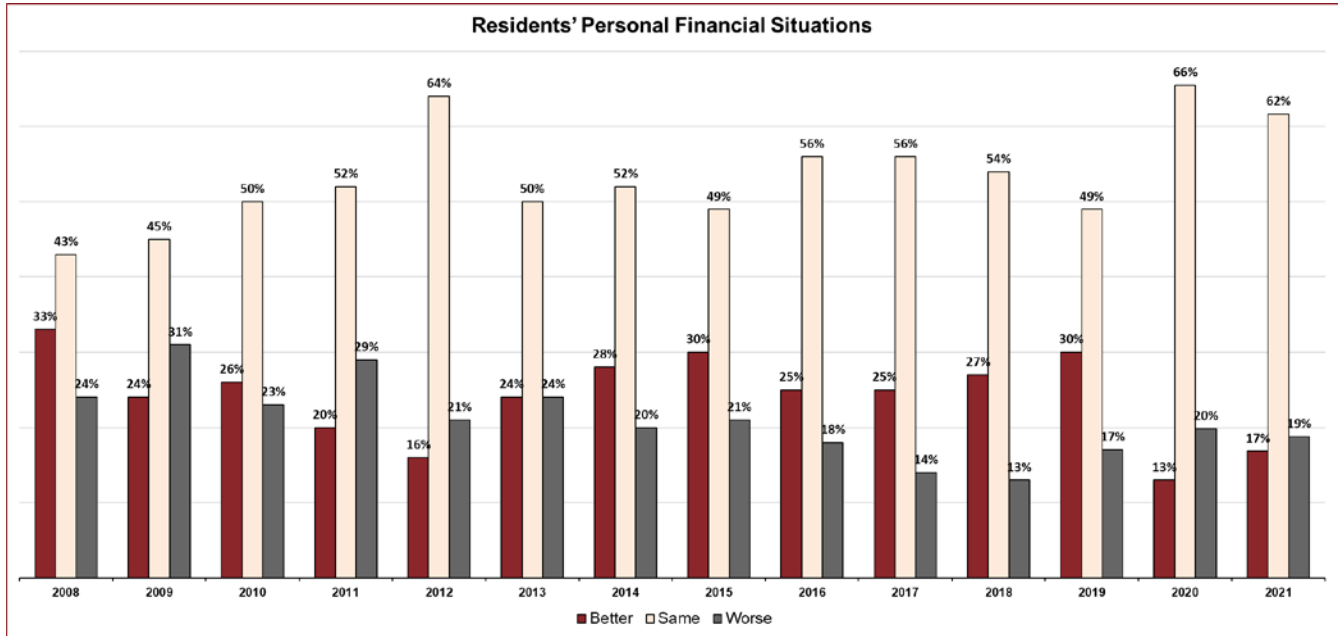
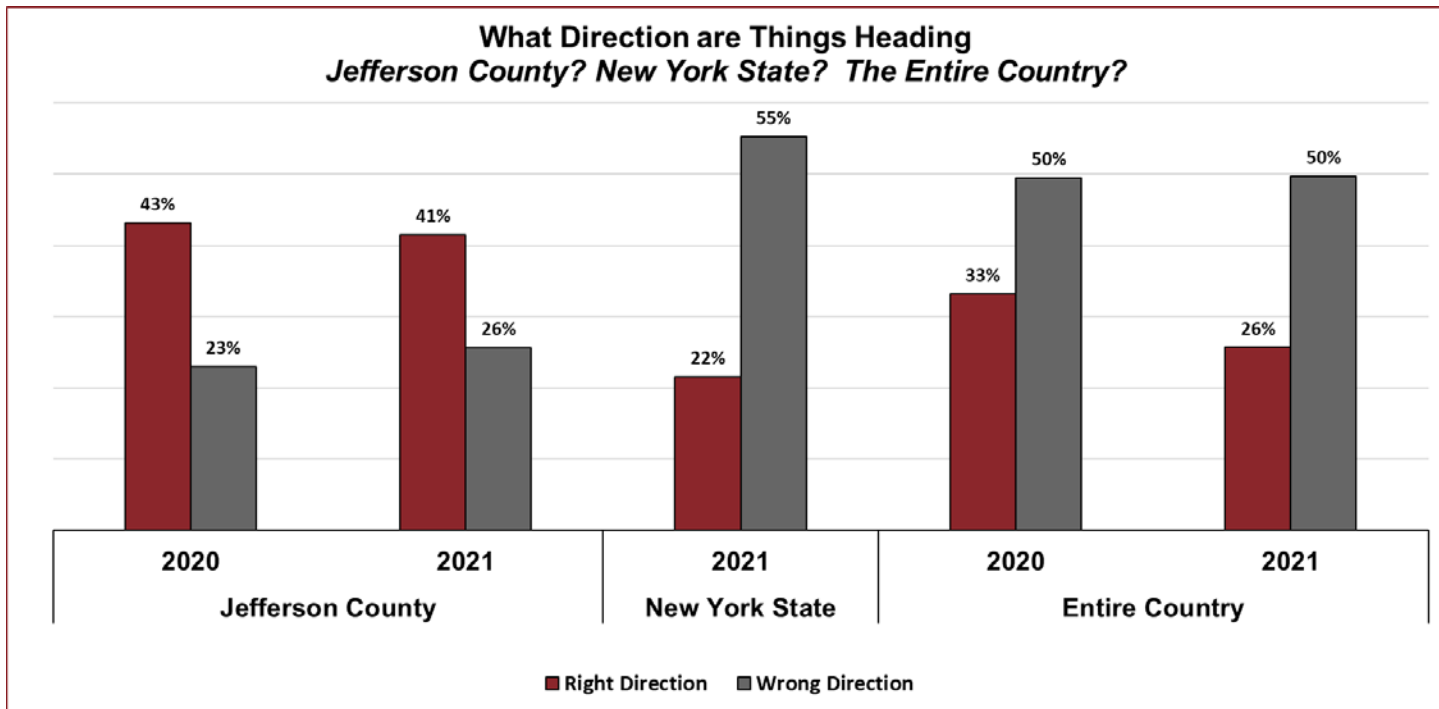


Figure 5 – Direction of Jefferson County, New York State, and the Country



2.3 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 36-42)

Current Levels:

When asked the *largest* issue facing our *nation* at this time the most common response in April 2021 is “jobs and the economy” (39%), almost twice the rate of the second most common response of “coronavirus” (21%).

Jefferson County adult residents in 2021 most commonly describe their personal financial situation as unchanged in the past 12 month (62%, almost two-thirds); however, among those who have experienced a change, residents are more likely to respond things have “gotten worse” (19%) than they are to express things have “gotten better” (17%).

In 2021, Jefferson County adult residents remain much more positive in their assessment that things in Jefferson County are headed in the right (41%), rather than wrong (26%), direction. However, residents are not as optimistic with the direction of either the entire state (where “right direction” is only 22% and “wrong direction” is 55%), or the entire country (where “right direction” is only 26% and “wrong direction” is 50%).

Trends:

A dramatic change in opinion among Jefferson County adults regarding the largest issue facing the nation has been found over the past six months (between October 2020 and April 2021) – in October 2020 residents responded most commonly with “coronavirus” (45%), almost twice the rate of the second most common at that time “jobs and the economy” (23%), and these results almost perfectly reversed six months later - in April 2021 residents responded most commonly with “jobs and the economy” (39%), almost twice the rate of the second most common response currently of “coronavirus” (21%).

Regarding one’s personal financial situation, the rate of expressing “gotten better” in 2021 (17%) is the third lowest ever recorded in the County since first being measured in 2008, not unexpectedly given the 2020-2021 pandemic. County residents’ rate of responding “gotten worse” in 2021 (19%) is the second highest observed since 2015 (rate was 20% in October 2020). It should be noted that prior to 2016 the rate responding “gotten worse” had never been lower than 20%.

Quality of local K-12 education has been studied for several years since 2013 in this survey by posing the question: “Do you agree or disagree that Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future?” In 2021 residents are more likely to agree (45%) than disagree (36%) with this statement, and this current agreement rate of 45% is significantly lower than found in earlier years (for example, this rate was 60% in 2016). However, the agreement rate was also only 47% in 2015, therefore the interpretation of the level of positivity with this education-related item in 2021 is subject to debate, and as a result will certainly be monitored further in the future.

Finally, when assessing the direction that things are going, the results for both assessing Jefferson County and the entire nation have remained almost identical between 2020 and 2021 (the perceived direction of the state has only been studied in 2021).

Section 2.4 – COVID-19 Impact on the Food Industry

Figure 6 – Anticipated Changes in Eating Habits Resulting from COVID-19

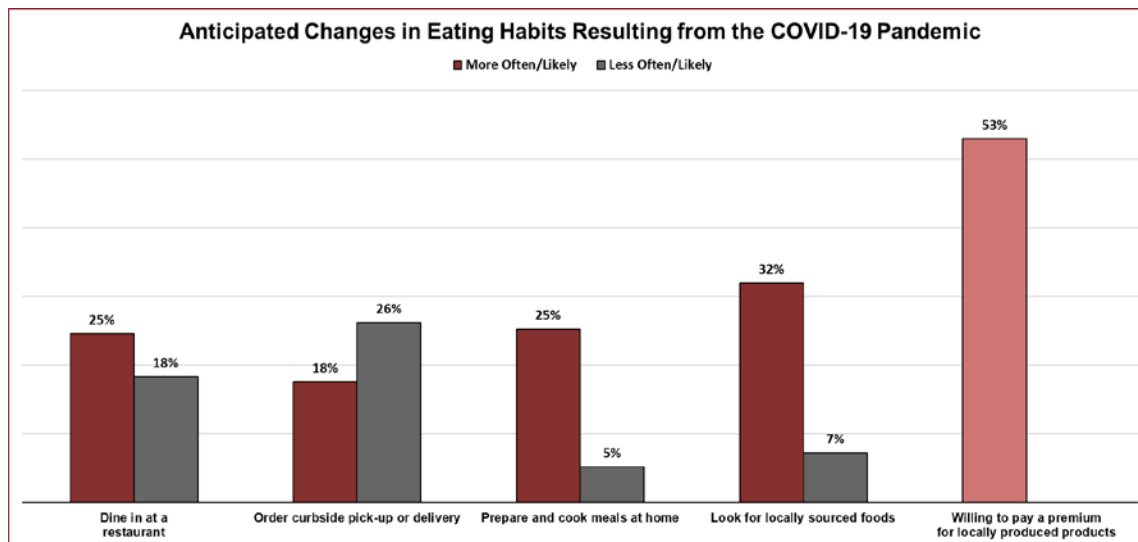
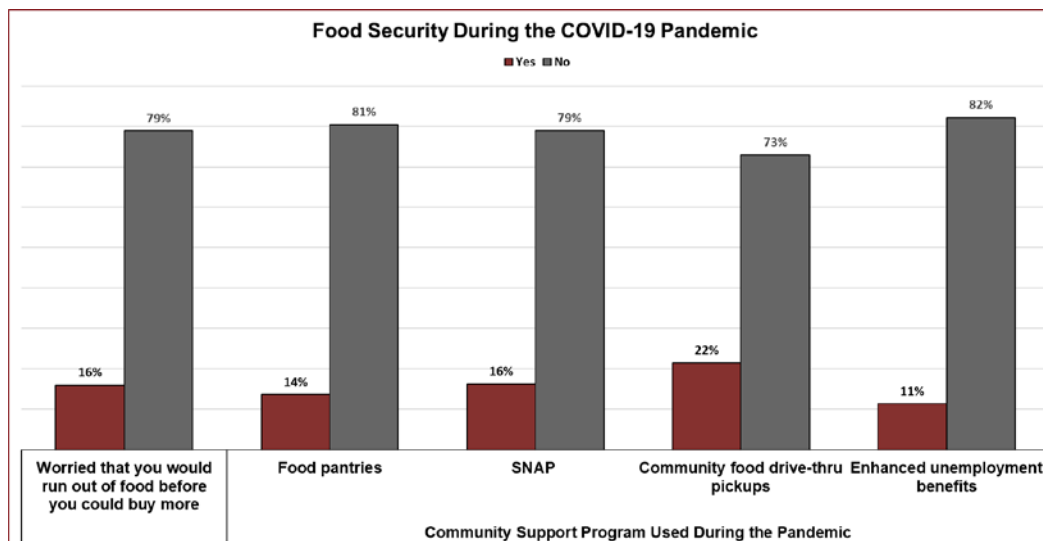


Figure 7 – Food Security During the COVID-19 Pandemic



2.4 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 43-48)

Current Levels:

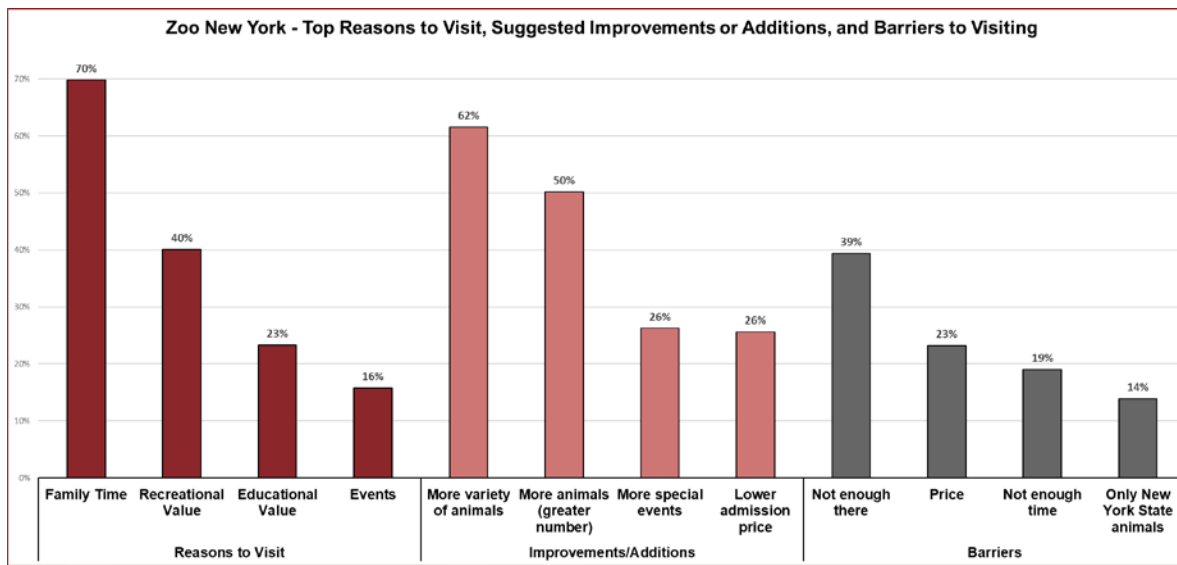
Jefferson County adult residents were surveyed in 2021 regarding the potential impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on their (1) Eating habits, and (2) Food security. Key findings in April 2021 include that residents are far more likely to indicate that they will cook at home more (rather than less) once restaurants are permitted to run at 100% capacity. Additionally, residents are more likely look for locally sourced foods as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Further, after the pandemic the majority of residents (53%) report that they are willing to pay a premium, in other words slightly higher prices, for locally produced agricultural products (only 25% indicate that they would not pay this premium). Key findings in April 2021 related to food security include that approximately one-in-six residents (16%) report that during the pandemic they were worried that they would run out of food before they got money to buy more, and about one-in-four residents used community support food programs during the pandemic (most commonly, 22% used community food drive-through pickups).

Trends:

None of these eating habits or food security survey items have been researched in Jefferson County in the past.

Section 2.5 – Zoo New York

Figure 8 – Zoo New York – Reasons to Visit, Suggested Improvements, Barriers to Visiting



2.5 – Key Findings/Observations (Tables 55-60)

A series of questions in the 22nd Annual Survey of the Jefferson County Community related to residents' potential use of Zoo New York in Watertown and opinions about the future of the zoo. These questions were included in the survey on behalf of the leadership and Board of the Zoo New York. Their goal is to use this data to assist in their strategic planning over the next five years. Every year an invitation is extended by the *Center for Community Studies* to community-based organizations in the county to include a limited number of survey questions in this annual study, and in 2021 the City of Watertown and the leadership of Zoo New York took advantage of this free community service provided by Jefferson Community College. Zoo New York also participated in the 2014 and 2019 Annual Surveys of the Jefferson County Community by including a similar series of questions to those that have been included in 2021.

Current 2021 Levels, and Trends:

There continue to be a high level of familiarity with the zoo among local adults – with 85% indicating that they are aware that the zoo exists at Thompson Park (was 96% when studied in 2014, and 89% in 2019). Visitation is also quite high but decreasing over the past seven years, with 36% of local adults in 2021 indicating that they have visited the zoo at least once in the past three years (however, it was 65% in 2014, and 43% in 2019), and 68% indicating that they have visited the zoo at least once ever (was 89% in 2014, and 72% in 2019). Common reasons for visiting Zoo New York (among those who have visited the zoo) are “Family time” (cited by 70% of the visitors in 2021, was 72% in 2014, and 66% of the visitors in 2019), “Recreational value” the second most commonly-cited reason (cited by 40% of the visitors in 2021, was 27% in 2014, and 45% of the visitors in 2019), and “Educational value” the third most commonly-cited reason (cited by 23% of the visitors in 2021, was 11% in 2014, and 25% of the visitors in 2019). Improvements or additions residents would like to see at Zoo New York are mainly more animals with common responses of: “More variety of animals” (cited by 62% of the visitors in 2021, was only 30% in 2014, and 39% of the visitors in 2019), “More, a greater number of, animals” (cited by 50% of the visitors in 2021, was only 37% in 2014, and 30% of the visitors in 2019), “More special events” (cited by 26% of the visitors in 2021, was only 5% in 2014, and 14% of the visitors in 2019), “Lower admission price” (cited by 26% of the visitors in 2021, was only 4% in 2014, and 14% of the visitors in 2019), and finally, “No improvements or additions are necessary” (cited by only 10% of the visitors in 2021, was 32% in 2014, and 22% of the visitors in 2019). Jefferson County adults continue to value the addition to the local quality of life in Jefferson County contributed by Zoo New York, with more than four in every five participants (86%) in this 2021 study responding with important (37% “Very important”, 35% “Somewhat important”, 14% “A little important”), while only 9% of participants reply with “Not at all important”. Note that these respective rates were – 93% “important”, and 6% “not at all important” in 2014, and 87% “important”, and 9% “not at all important” in 2019. Perceived barriers to visiting Zoo New York most commonly include “Not enough there” (cited by 39% of the visitors in 2021, was only 17% in 2019), and “Price” (cited by 23% of the visitors in 2021, was only 17% in 2019). Responding “there are no barriers” decreased from 33% to 22% between 2019 and 2021. Finally, when asked “Would you be in support of or opposed to an annual increase in your property taxes in the amount of \$30 per every \$100,000 assessed value, if it were to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents, more animals, and more activities?”, residents are more likely to support (42%) than oppose (33%), with the remainder (25%) undecided.

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

This section of the Report of Findings 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, when possible using **four** reporting-out processes:

- (1) The **current 2021 Jefferson County county-wide results** for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the sampled frequency (unweighted) and sample proportion (weighted) for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the % results are weighted for Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation, and Sampling Modality).

A further detailed explanation of the statistical concept of “Margin of Error is included in Section 3.0 “Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results.” However, in short, one may interpret any statistics presented in the *2021 county-wide results* in this Section 3 of this report as having a margin of error of $\pm 4.6\%$.

- (2) A **regional comparison analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in more than one of the three counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and/or St. Lawrence in the years 2019-2020. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a stacked bar graph.

Again, a further detailed explanation of the statistical concept of “Statistical Significance,” to assist the reader in best interpreting and utilizing the presented information can be found in Section 3.0. However, in short, one may interpret any differences observed in *regional comparison* results tables, and those observed in *correlational cross-tabulation* results tables, presented in this Section 3 of this report according to the following process.

1. Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing demographic subgroups) **not sharing** the same subscript **are** significantly different at $p < 0.05$.
2. Sample percentages in the same row and subtable (comparing demographic subgroups) **sharing** the same subscript **are not** significantly different at $p < 0.05$.

- (3) The **2021 Jefferson County results for each survey question have been cross-tabulated** by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation, Political Ideology, and Household Income Level (there are a total of over 250 cross-tabulation tables included in this report). These tables show all weighted percentage response distributions within each demographic subgroup to be compared, with all statistically significant differences highlighted as described above.

- (4) Finally, a **trend analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in Jefferson County in at least two of the twenty-two years 2000-2021. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs and bar graphs.

A further detailed explanation of the statistical concepts of “Trend Analysis” and “Statistical Significance,” to assist the reader in best interpreting and utilizing the presented information is also found in Section 3.0. However, in short, one may interpret any differences observed in trend analysis results tables presented in this Section 3 of this report according to the following process:

1. Construct a confidence interval around the statistic found in each year to compare.
2. If the constructed confidence intervals overlap then the two years do not differ significantly, if the two confidence intervals do not overlap then a statistically significant difference (trend) has been found.

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

- Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Jefferson County (Tables 7-22)**
- Section 3.2 – Personal Opinions – Statewide and Community Issues (Tables 23-35)**
- Section 3.3 – Other Locally Tracked Community Characteristics (Tables 36-42)**
- Section 3.4 – COVID-19 Impact of the Food Industry (Tables 43-54)**
- Section 3.5 – Zoo New York – Residents’ Opinions About the Future (Tables 55-60)**

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the twenty-two years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following table. Note that the current Jefferson County results will be compared to Lewis and St. Lawrence County results when possible throughout this report, and the most recent sample sizes (# interviews) used in those two studies are $n=474$ in Lewis County in October 2020, and $n=435$ in St. Lawrence County in October 2020.

Table 4 – Sample Sizes for each of the Twenty-Two Years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey

Year of Study	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Sample Size	340	342	413	341	348	355	354	382	421	382	414	406	380	400	422	400	416	441	575	581	587	503

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, political ideology, military affiliation, and household 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 summarized in Table 5. 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 5 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2021

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size <small>(n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)</small>	Approximate Margin of Error
Gender:		
Male	201	±7.3%
Female	275	±6.3%
Age:		
18-39 years of age	112	±9.8%
40-59 years of age	156	±8.3%
60 years of age or older	216	±7.1%
Education:		
High school graduate or less	110	±9.9%
Some College (less than 4 year degree)	219	±7.0%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	153	±8.4%
Household Income:		
Less than \$25,000	42	±16.0%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	86	±11.2%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	86	±11.2%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	83	±11.4%
More than \$100,000	85	±11.3%
Military Affiliation:		
Active Military in the Household	85	±11.3%
Employment is Related to Fort Drum (no AM in HH)	27	±20.0%
No Connection to Fort Drum	362	±5.5%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	168	±8.0%
Neither	222	±7.0%
Liberal	74	±12.1%

“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 richer perspective to the value of some reported statistic. For example, when Jefferson 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 results in the current 2021 community study indicate that 18.8% of the participants indicated that things have gotten worse (reported later in Table 37. So what does this 18.8% 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? “Twenty times more likely to respond with “increased” than “decreased”?)
- **Trend Across Time**
(Has it increased? Decreased?)
- **Compare to Target/Benchmark**
(Compare to an agency or community's goal or target?)
- **Compare to some regional average/partner?**
(Compare to a larger regional average or regional partner - Lewis or St. Lawrence County?)
- **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**
(Do different political ideological people differ in opinion or behavior? Age-dependent? Gender-dependent? Education-dependent? Income-dependent? Political Ideology-dependent? Military Affiliated-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 previously, if one has further questions about “framing a statistic” please contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

Section 3.0 – Technical Comments to Assist Interpretation of the Data

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 Twenty-Second Annual Survey of the Community in Jefferson County.

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 that the result for this entire population investigated 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 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 the Methodology section in this report as approximately ± 4.6 percentage points when a survey question is answered by all 503 participants. 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 Jefferson County adult residents were surveyed (rather than just the 503 who were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 4.6 percentage points of the sample percentage that we surveyed, calculated, and reported in this study. For example, in Table 22, it can be observed that 46.7% of the sample of 500 adults in Jefferson County reported that they believe the *Overall Quality of Life in the Area* is “Good”. With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence that if all Jefferson County adults were asked – somewhere between 42.1% and 51.3% of the population of the nearly 90,000 adults in Jefferson County would report that they think the quality of life in the area is “Good” (generated by starting with the 46.7% that was found in the sample and adding-and-subtracting the margin of error of $\pm 4.6\%$). This resulting interval (42.1%-51.3%) 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, or almost all, of the 503 participants in this study* to the entire adult population of Jefferson County. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (investigating demographic subgroups such as only females, examining results from a study in a previous year, or comparing to results in another county), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ± 4.6 percentage points.

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

The preceding introductory example used a margin of error of $\pm 4.6\%$, as a result of an illustration that used nearly all of the 503 participants in this study. Again, the margin of error when using the sample results in this study to construct a confidence interval to estimate a population percentage will not always be $\pm 4.6\%$. 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 just been mentioned:

1. The **sample size** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will vary from question to question due to the use of multiple versions of the survey instrument, some questions only being posed after screening questions, and since all individuals have the right to omit any question. Additionally, the sample sizes differ in previous years and in the other counties. 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 (e.g. responded “Agree” or “Good”). 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. Conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger is the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 118 out of 502 sampled residents rate a particular characteristic of the county as *Excellent*, then the sample proportion would be $118 \div 502 = 0.235 = 23.5\%$.
3. The **confidence level** is 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 estimates in this study is 1.76.

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

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

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 where

$$DEFF = \frac{n \cdot \sum w_i^2}{(\sum w_i)^2}, w_i = \text{post-stratification weight associated with the } i^{\text{th}} \text{ individual sampled}$$

An example of using this Margin of Error formula would be that if 500 residents are sampled and validly answer some survey question, and 170 of those 500 residents report that they believe a particular issue to be a *Major* concern in the area, then the sample proportion is $p = (170/500) = 0.34 = 34\%$. Therefore, the margin of error for this sample (whose n is only 500) that has a sample proportion that deviates quite largely from 50%, is found by:

$$ME = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{34(100 - 34)}{500}} \cdot \sqrt{1.76} = 5.5\%$$

Since the sample size varies (in fact, is conceivably different for each question on the survey) and the sample percentage varies (also, conceivably different for each question on the survey) the Table 6, found on the following page, 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 6 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Varying Sample %'s	Varying Sample Sizes																
	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	400	450	500
2%	6.6%	5.1%	4.2%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%
4%	9.3%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
6%	11.3%	8.7%	7.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%
8%	12.9%	10.0%	8.1%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%
10%	14.2%	11.0%	9.0%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%
12%	15.4%	11.9%	9.8%	8.4%	7.6%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%
14%	16.5%	12.8%	10.4%	9.0%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%
16%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%
18%	18.2%	14.1%	11.5%	10.0%	8.9%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%
20%	19.0%	14.7%	12.0%	10.4%	9.3%	8.5%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%
22%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%
24%	20.3%	15.7%	12.8%	11.1%	9.9%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%
26%	20.8%	16.1%	13.2%	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%
28%	21.3%	16.5%	13.5%	11.7%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%
30%	21.8%	16.8%	13.8%	11.9%	10.7%	9.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%
32%	22.1%	17.2%	14.0%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.2%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%
34%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%
36%	22.8%	17.6%	14.4%	12.5%	11.2%	10.2%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%
38%	23.0%	17.8%	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%	5.9%	5.6%
40%	23.3%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%
42%	23.4%	18.1%	14.8%	12.8%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%
44%	23.6%	18.3%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%
46%	23.7%	18.3%	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.2%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%
48%	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%	5.8%
50%	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%	5.8%
52%	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%	5.8%
54%	23.7%	18.3%	15.0%	13.0%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.2%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%
56%	23.6%	18.3%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%
58%	23.4%	18.1%	14.8%	12.8%	11.5%	10.5%	9.7%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%
60%	23.3%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%
62%	23.0%	17.8%	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%	5.9%	5.6%
64%	22.8%	17.6%	14.4%	12.5%	11.2%	10.2%	9.4%	8.8%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%
66%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%
68%	22.1%	17.2%	14.0%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.2%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%
70%	21.8%	16.8%	13.8%	11.9%	10.7%	9.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%
72%	21.3%	16.5%	13.5%	11.7%	10.4%	9.5%	8.8%	8.3%	7.8%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%
74%	20.8%	16.1%	13.2%	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%
76%	20.3%	15.7%	12.8%	11.1%	9.9%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%
78%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%
80%	19.0%	14.7%	12.0%	10.4%	9.3%	8.5%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%
82%	18.2%	14.1%	11.5%	10.0%	8.9%	8.2%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%
84%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%
86%	16.5%	12.8%	10.4%	9.0%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%
88%	15.4%	11.9%	9.8%	8.4%	7.6%	6.9%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%
90%	14.2%	11.0%	9.0%	7.8%	7.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%
92%	12.9%	10.0%	8.1%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%
94%	11.3%	8.7%	7.1%	6.2%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%
96%	9.3%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%
98%	6.6%	5.1%	4.2%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%

Illustration of how to use Table 6: To estimate the percentage in the population of Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 who believe the County is headed in the *right direction*, one must first refer to Table 39 to determine the sample size and percentage of sampled adults who responded believe this to be the case. From Table 39, it is found that 30.9% of the sampled adults aged 18-39 in 2021 indicated that Jefferson County is headed in the right direction and the total number of respondents in this age group for this question is n=109. Reference to Table 6 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 11.9\%$ (used n=100 and used p=30%). Note that this margin of error is much larger than $\pm 4.6\%$ due to the small subgroup sample size of only n=109. Finally, we can be 95% confident that if all Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 were asked, the resulting percentage who would indicate that the County is headed in the right direction would be within $\pm 11.9\%$ of the 30.9% found in this sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 the percentage who believe Jefferson County is headed in the right direction would be somewhere between 19.0% and 42.8%.

It should be noted that the margin of error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling; however, in survey research, 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 employed in this Jefferson County study, to minimize these other sources of error are: maximum effort to select the sample randomly, piloting and testing of utilized survey questions, extensive training of all data collectors (interviewers), and application of post-stratification algorithms. Hence, when using this study data to make estimates to the entire Jefferson County adult population, 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 Relationships (Differences)

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 Tables 5-6. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time within Jefferson County, tests for differences between Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence Counties, tests to compare response distributions for similarly scaled variables/questions, and for significantly associated/correlated factors with measured quality of life-related variables within Jefferson County are presented as well.

A comment or two regarding “statistical significance” could help readers of varying quantitative backgrounds most appropriately interpret the results of what has been statistically analyzed. Again, because the data for this Annual Survey of the Jefferson County Community is based on a *sample* of 503 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in Jefferson 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 in the region 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 believe that healthcare access locally is “Excellent” than are female residents (23.4% of men believe healthcare access is “Excellent” vs. only 9.4% of women, Table 11), the researcher would want to know if this higher rate among male residents would still be present if they interviewed *every* Jefferson County adult rather than just the sample of 503 adults who were actually interviewed and provided this information. 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=503 randomly selected local adults from the approximately 90,000 adults in Jefferson County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are more likely to believe healthcare access is “Excellent” 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 rating of healthcare access is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, the difference found between the two genders in the one actually-selected sample of size n=503 local 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, the results of these samples would consistently show that males are more likely to believe healthcare access is “Excellent” than female

adults; and further, if every Jefferson County adult were interviewed, we are confident that the “Excellent” rate among male adults in the entire population of Jefferson would be higher than the rate among female adults. One can never be 100% certain (or confident) that the result of a sample will indicate appropriately whether the population percentages are, in fact, different from one another or not. 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% ($p < 0.05$).

Trend Analysis – How does one decide if Jefferson County has “statistically significantly” changed over time?

Whenever possible in this report, comparisons are made between the current results and the results from the previous studies. 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 Jefferson County between 2000 and 2021?”

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. *The Center for Community Studies* also completed the earlier Jefferson County studies. The earlier studies used sampling methodology that was very similar to that which was utilized in the present 2021 Jefferson 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 2021. 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. It should be noted one more time that the data was collected in October in 2020 opposed to the typical data collection in April when making comparisons to previous years.

How does one determine if the observed difference in rates (or, percentages) from different years of this study is large enough to be statistically significant, or so small that it is not statistically significant? The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant trend has occurred in Jefferson 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 a response of *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 (Table 4 of this report), one may refer to Table 6 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 earlier in this section) 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 *Availability of Good Jobs* variable. Reference to Table 16 of this report shows that:

In 2000: in Jefferson County: $n=340$ participants (found in Table 4 earlier in this report), and in Table 16 $p=51\%$ responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 6 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 7.2\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2000 is: $51\% \pm 7.2\%$, or **(44%, 58%)**.

In 2021: in Jefferson County: $n=501$ participants, and in Table 16 $p=29.4\%$ responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 6 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.3\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2020 is: $29.4\% \pm 5.3\%$, or **(24%, 35%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between 2000 and 2021 in Jefferson County (the twenty-two-year trend) is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the rate of evaluating the *Availability of Good Jobs* in Jefferson County as *Poor* has changed significantly between 2000 and 2021. The 29% rate of responding *Poor* in 2021 is far enough away from (below) the 51% rate found in

2000 to be a statistically significant change, this 22% 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.

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

Throughout this report, county comparison tables have been provided. These tables have been included to investigate the similarities and differences between Jefferson County and the two other counties in the North Country Region. 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 populations in each of these counties are equal – found to be not a statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$). Conversely, a very large difference between these proportions could be large enough to be quite *unlikely* to occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real populations in the counties 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 sub-table (comparing counties) not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at $p<0.05$.**
2. **Sample percentages in the same row and sub-table (comparing counties) sharing the same subscript are not significantly different at $p<0.05$.**

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 county comparison table for the quality-of-life indicator *County Government* is shown below, included as part of Table 14 in the report.

		County		
		Jefferson	Lewis (2018)	St. Lawrence (2019)
County government	Excellent	4.5%	6.3%	3.2%
	Good	31.6%	37.3%	31.1%
	"Excellent or Good"	36.1% _{a,b}	43.6% _a	34.3% _b
	Fair	35.2% _a	35.7% _a	45.2% _b
	Poor	17.4% _a	13.7% _a	12.4% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.3% _a	7.0% _a	8.1% _a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		500	425	499

This cross-tabulation table shows that in 36.1% of Jefferson County participants rate *County Government* as either *Excellent* or *Good* in 2021, while the most recent rates in Lewis County and St. Lawrence County are 43.6% and 34.3% respectively. The subscripts for *Excellent* or *Good* for Jefferson County include both (a) and (b), and since Lewis County is (a) and St. Lawrence County is (b), Jefferson County shares a subscript with each and therefore is not significantly different from either county. Note that since Lewis and St. Lawrence do not share a subscript for *Excellent* or *Good*, those two counties do differ from one another. The process is appropriate whenever comparing counties within this report.

Associated Explanatory Variables – How does one decide if there is a “statistically significant” relationship?

The same process described above to determine a significant differences between counties is used to compare different demographic subgroups, with the same tests applied, and the same decision rule applied. The rule that should be applied to determine statistical significance is:

1. **Sample percentages in the same row and sub-table (comparing counties) not sharing the same subscript are significantly different at $p<0.05$.**
2. **Sample percentages in the same row and sub-table (comparing counties) sharing the same subscript are not significantly different at $p<0.05$.**

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for the quality-of-life indicator *Healthcare Access* is shown below, included as part of Table 11 in the report.

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001- \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Healthcare access	Excellent	23.4% _{oa}	9.4% _{ob}	23.0% _{oa}	11.4% _{ob}	14.4% _{oa,b}	15.4% _{oa}	13.4% _{oa}	18.4% _{oa}	11.9% _{oa}	12.2% _{oa}
	Good	45.8% _{oa}	52.8% _{oa}	44.4% _{oa}	50.8% _{oa}	57.6% _{oa}	41.7% _{oa}	58.2% _{oa}	58.5% _{oa}	52.6% _{oa}	44.7% _{oa}
	Fair	22.7% _{oa}	28.0% _{oa}	22.4% _{oa}	29.6% _{oa}	20.9% _{oa}	31.0% _{oa,b}	19.3% _{oa}	20.6% _{oa,b}	25.5% _{oa,b}	39.0% _{ob}
	Poor	4.5% _{oa}	7.0% _{oa}	4.6% _{oa}	7.2% _{oa}	5.0% _{oa}	5.5% _{oa}	2.7% _{oa}	2.1% _{oa}	6.3% _{oa}	4.1% _{oa}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.6% _{oa}	2.7% _{oa}	5.6% _{oa}	1.0% _b	2.1% _{oa,b}	6.4% _{oa}	6.4% _{oa}	0.4% _{oa}	3.7% _{oa}	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	201	275	110	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

As one example, there is a statistically significant difference in the *Excellent* ratings among the different educational attainment levels. Those with no college (subscript of a) have a higher *Excellent* rating (23.0%) than those with at least some college (subscripts of b, and 11.4% *Excellent* rate). This process is appropriate whenever comparing any of the different demographic subgroups for the same variable in the report.

Comparing Similarly-scaled Variables (Survey Items) in 2021

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 “Strongly Agree”, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of “Strongly Agree and Somewhat Agree” together into a response choice group that could be referred to as “Agree”? Then, one may refer to Table 6 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 earlier in Section 3.0) 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 post-pandemic food access survey items among participants in 2021 – “Once restaurants are permitted to run at 100% capacity, do you think you will **order curbside pick-up or delivery** more often, less often, or about the same amount as you did before the pandemic?” (Table 45) and “Once restaurants are permitted to run at 100% capacity, do you think you will **prepare and cook meals at home** more often, less often, or about the same amount as you did before the pandemic?” (Table 46)

Curbside: In 2021 from Table 45, n=472 participants and p=17.6% responded *More often*; therefore, from Table 6 the approximate margin of error is ±4.7%. The resulting confidence interval for “Curbside More Often” in 2021 is: 17.6%±4.7%, or **(12.9%, 22.3%)**.

Prepare at home: In 2021 from Table 46, n=475 participants and p=25.3% responded *More often*; therefore, from Table 6 the approximate margin of error is ±5.2%. The resulting confidence interval for “Prepare at Home More Often” in 2021 is: 25.3%±5.2%, or **(20.1%, 30.5%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference in responding “Curbside More Often” (17.6%) and “Prepare at Home More Often” (25.3%) in 2021 among Jefferson County adults is not considered statistically significant.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups 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 ≈ 500 (or, even smaller, at times) if there is no difference in the entire sampled population? Could the result simply be due to chance?” Alternatively, 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*.

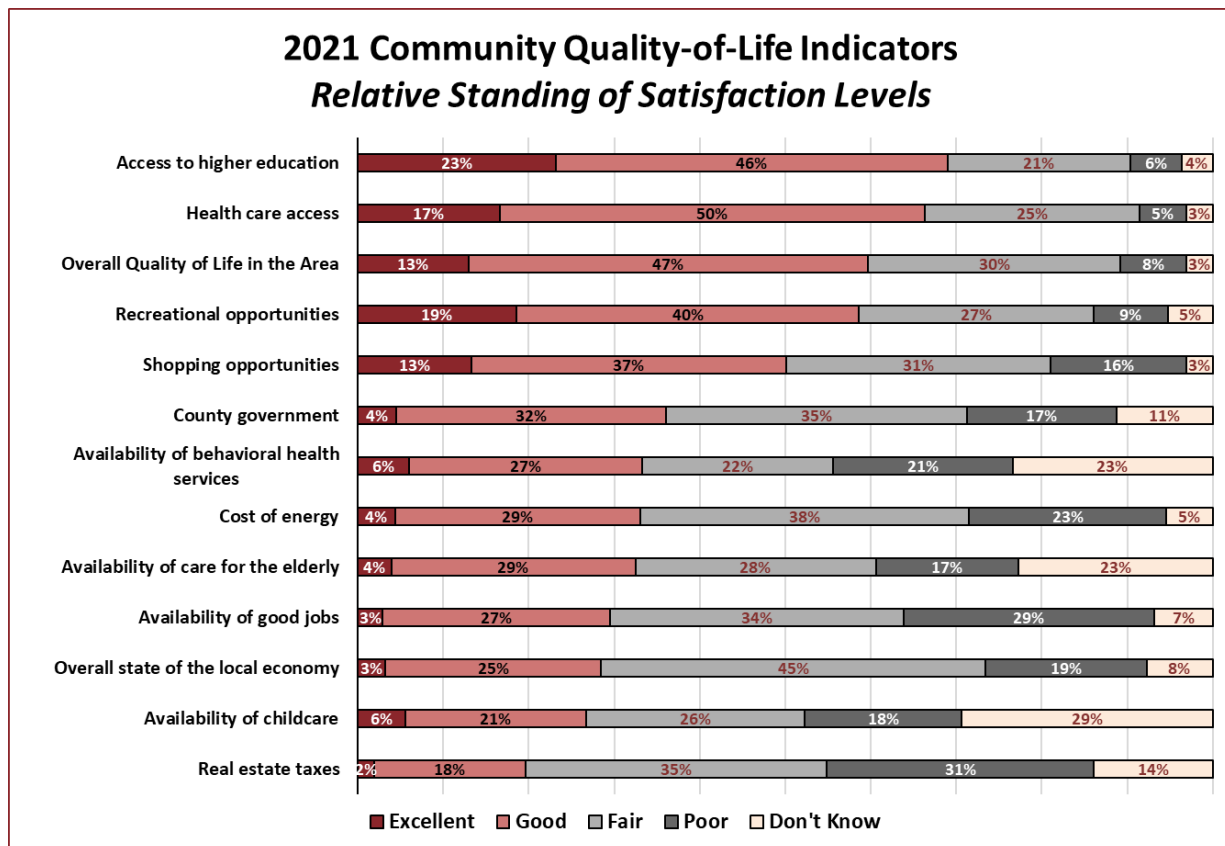
Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues in Jefferson County – Detailed Investigation of 2021 Results

Table 7 shows the detailed results for all thirteen quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2021. In total, more than 20 quality-of-life indicators are longitudinally tracked in the county with certain indicators studied every year and others only studied every-other year. The dark-gray-shaded 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 7 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issue in Jefferson County – Year 2021

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Recreational opportunities	18.6%	40.1%	27.4%	8.7%	5.2%
Health care access	16.6%	49.7%	25.2%	5.4%	3.1%
Access to higher education	23.2%	45.8%	21.4%	6.0%	3.6%
Cost of energy	4.4%	28.6%	38.5%	23.1%	5.4%
County government	4.5%	31.6%	35.2%	17.4%	11.3%
Real estate taxes	1.9%	17.7%	35.3%	31.3%	13.9%
Availability of good jobs	2.9%	26.6%	34.4%	29.4%	6.8%
Shopping opportunities	13.2%	36.9%	30.8%	15.9%	3.1%
Overall state of the local economy	3.2%	25.2%	45.0%	18.8%	7.7%
Availability of care for the elderly	3.9%	28.6%	28.1%	16.7%	22.7%
Availability of childcare	5.5%	21.2%	25.6%	18.4%	29.3%
Availability of behavioral health services	6.0%	27.3%	22.4%	21.0%	23.4%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	12.9%	46.7%	29.6%	7.7%	3.1%

The following graph highlights quality-of-life indicators studied in 2021, 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.



Next, each of these thirteen studied indicators is presented as a motion picture – how have attitudes changed over time in Jefferson County? The bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 8 is the largest percentage responding *Excellent or Good* found throughout the studied 22 years for each survey question. Similarly, the bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding *Poor* found throughout the twenty-two years of study.

Table 8 – Trends in Quality-of-Life Issues in Jefferson County (2000-2021) - % Indicating *Excellent or Good*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Recreational opportunities	65%	61%	61%	63%	61%	62%	62%	64%	64%	61%	56%	60%	62%	61%	64%	69%	64%	68%	67%	-	-	59%
Health care access	51%	45%	47%	47%	45%	48%	47%	49%	49%	40%	43%	44%	46%	47%	44%	49%	54%	56%	59%	-	-	66%
Access to higher education	68%	63%	64%	63%	63%	61%	60%	63%	65%	60%	62%	59%	62%	60%	65%	58%	67%	71%	74%	66%	-	69%
Cost of energy	8%	7%	9%	7%	9%	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%	9%	12%	7%	21%	27%	34%	30%	-	-	33%
County government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45%	41%	41%	36%	-	36%
Real estate taxes	15%	11%	10%	10%	11%	12%	10%	8%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	13%	9%	11%	11%	20%	22%	17%	-	20%
Availability of good jobs	16%	7%	10%	11%	11%	14%	20%	25%	20%	9%	13%	11%	15%	15%	13%	18%	17%	23%	28%	24%	32%	29%
Shopping opportunities	56%	51%	46%	49%	52%	57%	70%	71%	71%	57%	59%	62%	64%	64%	62%	67%	64%	61%	61%	-	-	50%
Overall state of the local economy	28%	16%	19%	18%	20%	24%	29%	31%	24%	15%	20%	19%	23%	23%	22%	32%	23%	36%	36%	33%	35%	28%
Availability of care for the elderly	-	-	-	-	34%	35%	41%	36%	39%	32%	31%	37%	43%	46%	45%	42%	42%	39%	39%	-	-	32%
Availability of childcare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44%	41%	39%	-	-	27%
Availability of behavioral health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38%	42%	36%	-	-	33%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	64%	50%	56%	56%	53%	57%	60%	65%	63%	53%	57%	55%	59%	59%	55%	62%	67%	68%	66%	62%	67%	60%

Table 9 – Trends in Quality-of-Life Issues in Jefferson County (2000-2021) - % Indicating *Poor*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Recreational opportunities	12%	14%	14%	12%	12%	11%	13%	12%	12%	13%	16%	14%	12%	14%	11%	9%	12%	8%	7%	-	-	9%
Health care access	17%	22%	19%	20%	18%	15%	20%	18%	20%	23%	22%	22%	21%	20%	22%	15%	13%	14%	11%	-	-	5%
Access to higher education	7%	11%	9%	10%	9%	10%	12%	10%	9%	11%	11%	13%	10%	11%	9%	9%	4%	6%	6%	5%	-	6%
Cost of energy	62%	66%	56%	61%	56%	63%	69%	62%	66%	61%	56%	66%	58%	51%	65%	39%	27%	20%	26%	-	-	23%
County government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	12%	13%	15%	-	17%
Real estate taxes	36%	45%	42%	44%	40%	35%	47%	49%	48%	49%	39%	49%	43%	40%	50%	43%	37%	30%	30%	31%	-	31%
Availability of good jobs	51%	66%	60%	60%	57%	52%	45%	39%	47%	61%	54%	59%	51%	52%	55%	43%	43%	32%	29%	32%	28%	29%
Shopping opportunities	14%	18%	21%	21%	15%	12%	7%	6%	6%	14%	13%	11%	9%	9%	10%	10%	6%	8%	11%	-	-	16%
Overall state of the local economy	30%	47%	43%	43%	38%	32%	30%	26%	35%	48%	40%	42%	36%	37%	37%	21%	21%	17%	17%	21%	18%	19%
Availability of care for the elderly	-	-	-	-	13%	14%	14%	16%	15%	20%	20%	19%	15%	13%	17%	15%	17%	17%	13%	-	-	17%
Availability of childcare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	8%	11%	-	-	18%
Availability of behavioral health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17%	18%	19%	-	-	21%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	7%	15%	10%	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%	8%	12%	10%	12%	9%	9%	12%	9%	5%	8%	7%	9%	9%	8%

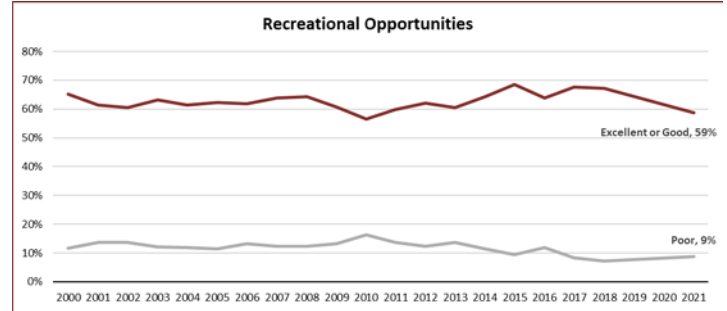
Tables 10-22, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results in 2021 for the thirteen investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these thirteen tables (pages), the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question in 2021. 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 recently in each of Lewis County and St. Lawrence County are also shown for recent regional comparison. Finally, cross-tabulations by six key demographic factors (Gender, Age, Education, Political Ideology, Affiliation with Fort Drum, and Annual Household Income) have been completed using the 2021 Jefferson County data for each survey question. Inspection of the results after cross-tabbing by any of these six 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 10 – Recreational Opportunities

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Recreational opportunities	Excellent	101	18.6%
	Good	211	40.1%
	Fair	129	27.4%
	Poor	40	8.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	21	5.2%
	Totals	502	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

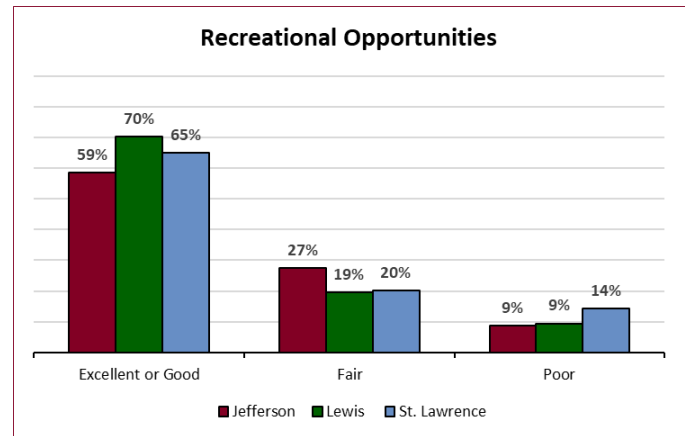


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	17%	15%	15%	15%	13%	14%	16%	16%	17%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	16%	16%	24%	27%	27%	-	-	19%
Good	48%	46%	46%	48%	48%	48%	46%	47%	47%	47%	42%	46%	48%	46%	48%	53%	40%	41%	40%	-	-	40%
Fair	22%	24%	24%	23%	25%	24%	23%	22%	21%	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	22%	21%	22%	23%	23%	-	-	27%
Poor	12%	14%	14%	12%	12%	11%	13%	12%	12%	13%	16%	14%	12%	14%	11%	9%	12%	8%	7%	-	-	9%
Don't Know	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	-	-	5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	18.6%	31.6%	29.6%
Good	40.1%	38.7%	35.5%
"Excellent or Good"	58.6% _a	70.3% _b	65.1% _{a,b}
Fair	27.4% _a	19.4% _b	20.1% _b
Poor	8.7% _a	9.4% _{a,b}	14.2% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.2% _a	0.9% _b	0.6% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	502	539	466



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	18.6%	16.3% _a	14.7% _a	27.4% _b	21.9% _a	17.3% _a	17.6% _a	26.6% _a	15.5% _b	14.7% _{a,b}
Good	40.1%	35.7% _a	41.8% _a	45.6% _a	37.5% _a	38.0% _a	40.4% _a	33.3% _a	42.9% _a	42.9% _a
Fair	27.4%	32.6% _a	31.0% _a	16.0% _b	26.9% _a	33.4% _a	28.0% _a	26.7% _a	26.6% _a	32.5% _a
Poor	8.7%	7.2% _a	11.4% _a	6.4% _a	0.8% _a	11.3% _b	10.9% _b	11.5% _a	7.7% _a	5.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.2%	8.3% _a	1.1% _b	4.5% _{a,b}	12.9% _a	0.0% ²	3.1% _b	2.0% _a	7.2% _a	4.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	502	112	156	215	85	27	361	168	221	74

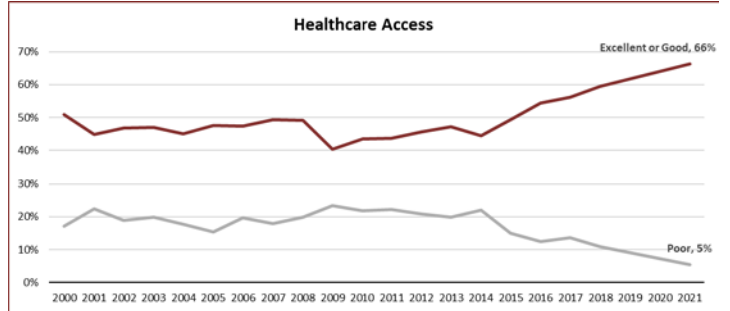
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	22.1% _a	14.3% _b	22.1% _a	15.0% _a	18.0% _a	13.2% _a	17.8% _a	28.2% _a	25.0% _a	17.7% _a
Good	39.1% _a	41.0% _a	39.4% _{a,b}	34.6% _a	51.7% _b	41.1% _a	35.4% _a	42.0% _a	37.4% _a	44.2% _a
Fair	26.0% _a	30.9% _a	21.9% _a	35.6% _b	25.9% _{a,b}	24.1% _a	29.5% _a	25.3% _a	27.9% _a	27.1% _a
Poor	7.7% _a	8.8% _a	7.5% _{a,b}	12.2% _a	2.8% _b	17.2% _a	9.1% _{a,b}	3.1% _b	8.7% _{a,b}	11.0% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.1% _a	5.0% _a	9.2% _a	2.6% _b	1.6% _b	4.4% _a	8.3% _a	1.4% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	275	110	218	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 11 – Healthcare Access

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare access	Excellent	75	16.6%
	Good	265	49.7%
	Fair	122	25.2%
	Poor	30	5.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11	3.1%
	Totals	503	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

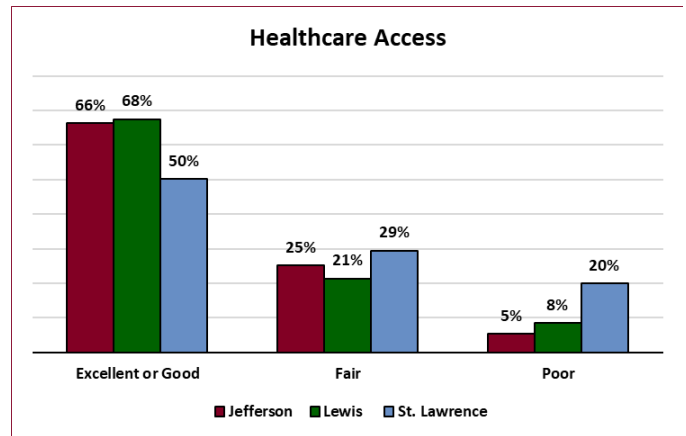


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	11%	13%	17%	-	-	17%
Good	43%	38%	40%	40%	38%	40%	41%	42%	42%	35%	37%	37%	39%	40%	38%	43%	43%	43%	42%	-	-	50%
Fair	29%	30%	30%	29%	30%	31%	29%	28%	28%	31%	30%	30%	31%	29%	29%	34%	32%	26%	25%	-	-	25%
Poor	17%	22%	19%	20%	18%	15%	20%	18%	20%	23%	22%	22%	21%	20%	22%	15%	13%	14%	11%	-	-	5%
Don't Know	3%	3%	4%	4%	8%	6%	4%	5%	3%	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%	2%	2%	4%	5%	-	-	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	16.6%	12.7%	13.7%
Good	49.7%	54.8%	36.5%
"Excellent or Good"	66.3% _a	67.5% _a	50.1% _b
Fair	25.2% _{a,b}	21.3% _b	29.4% _a
Poor	5.4% _a	8.5% _a	19.9% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1% _a	2.7% _a	0.6% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	503	539	466



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	16.6%	19.6% _a	13.9% _a	16.0% _a	20.1% _a	11.7% _a	16.9% _a	22.1% _a	16.3% _a	9.1% _a
Good	49.7%	48.2% _{a,b}	39.9% _a	61.2% _b	42.2% _a	56.8% _a	49.8% _a	47.6% _a	49.7% _a	45.0% _a
Fair	25.2%	22.6% _a	35.3% _b	17.5% _a	24.4% _a	31.5% _a	25.1% _a	22.8% _a	24.5% _a	34.1% _a
Poor	5.4%	4.3% _a	8.4% _a	4.8% _a	3.6% _a	0.0% ²	7.0% _a	5.4% _a	5.9% _a	7.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	5.2% _a	2.5% _a	0.5% _a	9.7% _a	0.0% ²	1.2% _b	2.0% _a	3.5% _a	4.8% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	503	112	156	216	85	27	362	168	222	74

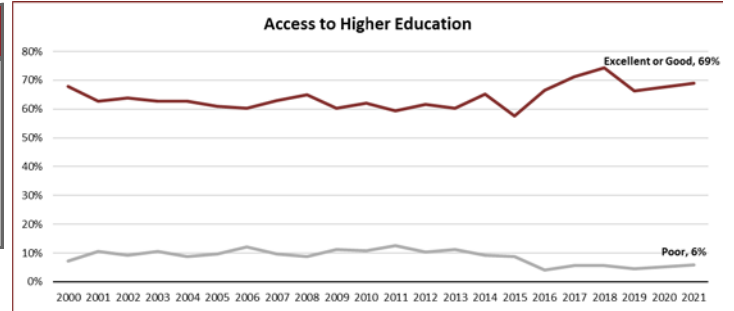
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	23.4% _a	9.4% _b	23.0% _a	11.4% _b	14.4% _{a,b}	15.4% _a	13.4% _a	18.4% _a	11.9% _a	12.2% _a
Good	45.8% _a	52.8% _a	44.4% _a	50.8% _a	57.6% _a	41.7% _a	58.2% _a	58.5% _a	52.6% _a	44.7% _a
Fair	22.7% _a	28.0% _a	22.4% _a	29.6% _a	20.9% _a	31.0% _{a,b}	19.3% _a	20.6% _{a,b}	25.5% _{a,b}	39.0% _b
Poor	4.5% _a	7.0% _a	4.6% _a	7.2% _a	5.0% _a	5.5% _a	2.7% _a	2.1% _a	6.3% _a	4.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.6% _a	2.7% _a	5.6% _a	1.0% _b	2.1% _{a,b}	6.4% _a	6.4% _a	0.4% _a	3.7% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	201	275	110	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 12 – Access to Higher Education

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Access to higher education	Excellent	105	23.2%
	Good	250	45.8%
	Fair	105	21.4%
	Poor	26	6.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	16	3.6%
	Totals	502	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

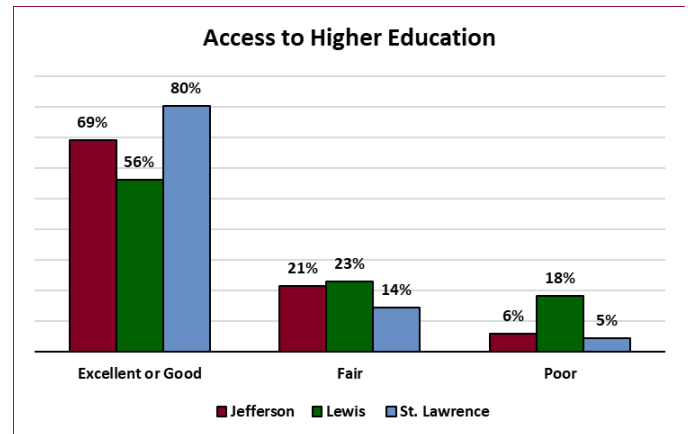


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	19%	17%	17%	17%	16%	15%	16%	17%	18%	16%	17%	15%	16%	16%	18%	17%	19%	23%	24%	21%	-	23%
Good	49%	46%	47%	46%	47%	46%	44%	46%	47%	45%	46%	44%	45%	44%	47%	41%	48%	48%	51%	46%	-	46%
Fair	22%	24%	23%	23%	25%	26%	24%	23%	22%	25%	23%	25%	24%	24%	22%	29%	27%	21%	16%	25%	-	21%
Poor	7%	11%	9%	10%	9%	10%	12%	10%	9%	11%	11%	13%	10%	11%	9%	9%	4%	6%	6%	5%	-	6%
Don't Know	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	-	4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2019)
Excellent	23.2%	10.2%	33.4%
Good	45.8%	45.9%	46.9%
"Excellent or Good"	69.0% _a	56.0% _c	80.3% _b
Fair	21.4% _a	23.1% _a	14.5% _b
Poor	6.0% _a	18.3% _b	4.5% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.6% _a	2.5% _{a,b}	0.7% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	502	538	505



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	23.2%	24.7% _a	23.0% _a	22.6% _a	25.9% _a	10.4% _a	24.8% _a	23.3% _a	26.5% _a	15.6% _a
Good	45.8%	42.0% _a	43.4% _a	53.4% _a	39.3% _a	49.8% _a	46.5% _a	46.3% _a	42.5% _a	50.9% _a
Fair	21.4%	17.1% _a	29.2% _b	18.8% _{a,b}	14.7% _a	33.2% _a	21.9% _a	25.9% _a	18.1% _a	26.7% _a
Poor	6.0%	9.4% _a	4.4% _a	2.6% _a	7.8% _a	5.4% _a	5.8% _a	1.9% _a	8.3% _b	6.9% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.6%	6.9% _a	0.0% ²	2.6% _a	12.3% _a	1.2% _{a,b}	1.0% _b	2.6% _a	4.5% _a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	502	112	156	215	85	27	361	168	221	74

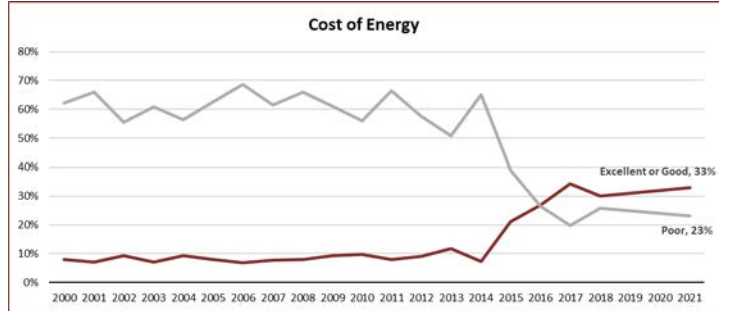
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	27.3% _a	18.5% _b	32.1% _a	17.9% _b	15.8% _b	30.2% _a	30.5% _a	20.6% _{a,b}	24.1% _{a,b}	10.7% _b
Good	40.7% _a	51.7% _b	36.4% _a	50.5% _b	56.4% _b	50.5% _a	43.2% _a	53.8% _a	48.4% _a	47.1% _a
Fair	21.7% _a	20.7% _a	20.8% _a	22.9% _a	18.7% _a	14.2% _{a,b}	13.6% _a	19.9% _{a,b}	19.8% _{a,b}	35.2% _b
Poor	5.6% _a	6.8% _a	5.5% _a	6.5% _a	5.7% _a	2.7% _a	6.3% _a	4.1% _a	5.7% _a	7.0% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.8% _a	2.3% _a	5.3% _a	2.2% _a	3.4% _a	2.3% _a	6.4% _a	1.6% _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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	275	110	219	152	42	85	86	83	85

Table 13 – Cost of Energy

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cost of energy	Excellent	21	4.4%
	Good	142	28.6%
	Fair	198	38.5%
	Poor	122	23.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	20	5.4%
	Totals	503	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

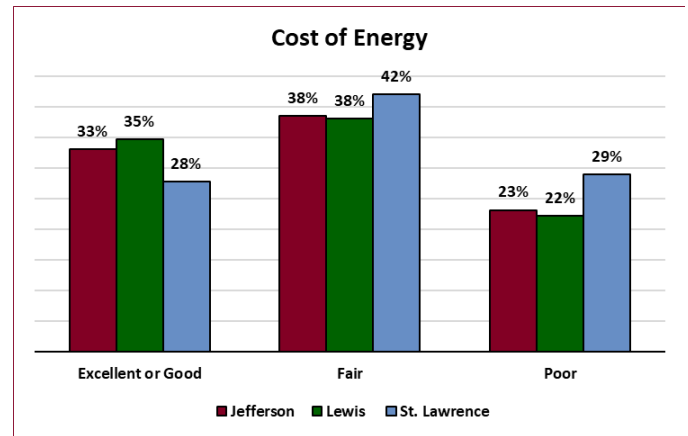


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	5%	6%	-	-	4%	
Good	7%	6%	8%	6%	8%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	11%	6%	18%	26%	30%	24%	-	-	29%
Fair	25%	22%	28%	24%	28%	24%	21%	24%	23%	26%	28%	23%	26%	33%	23%	37%	38%	39%	36%	-	-	38%
Poor	62%	66%	56%	61%	56%	63%	69%	62%	66%	61%	56%	66%	58%	51%	65%	39%	27%	20%	26%	-	-	23%
Don't Know	5%	5%	7%	8%	7%	5%	4%	7%	3%	3%	6%	2%	5%	5%	5%	3%	9%	7%	8%	-	-	5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	4.4%	2.4%	2.8%
Good	28.6%	32.3%	24.9%
"Excellent or Good"	33.0% _a	34.7% _a	27.7% _a
Fair	38.5% _a	38.1% _a	42.0% _a
Poor	23.1% _{a,b}	22.2% _b	28.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.4% _a	5.1% _a	1.4% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	503	538	466



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	4.4%	7.4% _a	1.2% _b	3.4% _{a,b}	14.1% _a	0.0% ²	1.6% _b	3.0% _a	5.1% _a	5.0% _a
Good	28.6%	30.6% _a	24.7% _a	28.4% _a	33.0% _a	15.8% _a	27.2% _a	25.0% _a	29.3% _a	27.7% _a
Fair	38.5%	33.8% _a	44.7% _a	39.0% _a	26.9% _a	67.6% _b	39.5% _c	37.9% _a	39.6% _a	38.9% _a
Poor	23.1%	17.2% _a	28.9% _b	27.4% _{a,b}	9.9% _a	16.6% _{a,b}	29.3% _b	32.1% _a	20.0% _b	22.4% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.4%	11.0% _a	0.4% _b	1.8% _b	16.0% _a	0.0% ²	2.5% _b	2.1% _a	6.0% _a	6.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	503	112	156	216	85	27	362	168	222	74

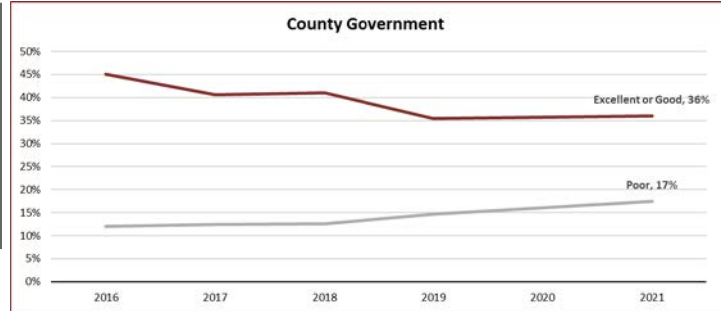
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	4.5% _a	4.2% _a	6.1% _a	3.4% _a	3.5% _a	8.3% _a	5.8% _a	3.1% _a	0.0% ¹	2.8% _a
Good	26.9% _a	30.8% _a	29.4% _a	23.6% _a	32.9% _a	38.0% _a	28.8% _a	27.6% _a	38.0% _a	29.5% _a
Fair	41.1% _a	36.0% _a	35.4% _a	43.7% _a	35.7% _a	21.2% _a	34.0% _{a,b}	46.0% _b	37.4% _{a,b}	47.6% _{b,c}
Poor	21.7% _a	24.3% _a	20.6% _a	26.9% _a	22.8% _a	29.3% _a	22.2% _a	21.4% _a	23.0% _a	20.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	5.8% _a	4.7% _a	8.5% _a	2.4% _b	5.1% _{a,b}	3.2% _a	9.2% _a	1.8% _a	1.5% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	201	275	110	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 14 – County Government

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County government	Excellent	23	4.5%
	Good	183	31.6%
	Fair	178	35.2%
	Poor	69	17.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	47	11.3%
	Totals	500	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

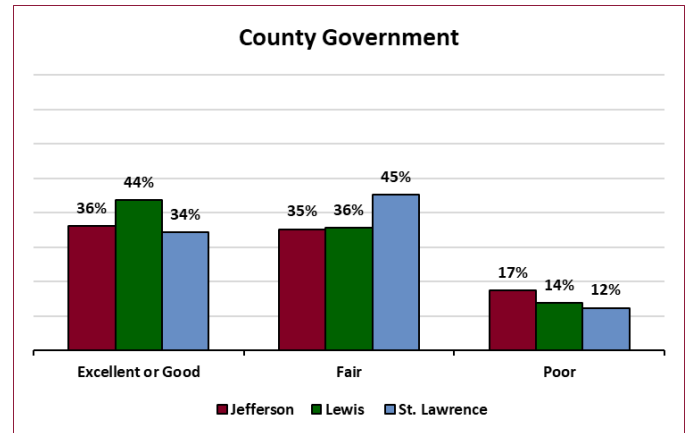


Trend Analysis:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	2%	7%	6%	3%	-	4%
Good	43%	34%	35%	32%	-	32%
Fair	33%	36%	35%	36%	-	35%
Poor	12%	12%	13%	15%	-	17%
Don't Know	10%	11%	11%	14%	-	11%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County			
	Jefferson	Lewis (2018)	St. Lawrence (2019)	
County government	Excellent	4.5%	6.3%	3.2%
	Good	31.6%	37.3%	31.1%
	"Excellent or Good"	36.1% ^{a,b}	43.6% ^a	34.3% ^b
	Fair	35.2% ^a	35.7% ^a	45.2% ^b
	Poor	17.4% ^a	13.7% ^a	12.4% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.3% ^a	7.0% ^a	8.1% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n:	500	425	499



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
County government	Excellent	4.5%	5.2% ^a	3.7% ^a	4.7% ^a	8.3% ^a	4.4% ^a	3.4% ^a	4.8% ^a	5.4% ^a	2.8% ^a
	Good	31.6%	25.2% ^a	30.9% ^{a,b}	44.5% ^b	27.5% ^a	16.5% ^a	35.0% ^a	30.9% ^a	32.2% ^a	36.4% ^a
	Fair	35.2%	32.2% ^a	42.4% ^a	30.9% ^a	24.9% ^a	58.6% ^b	35.6% ^a	41.5% ^a	30.7% ^a	39.0% ^a
	Poor	17.4%	18.6% ^a	18.4% ^a	12.9% ^a	12.5% ^a	19.3% ^a	18.8% ^a	14.6% ^a	17.9% ^a	17.5% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.3%	18.8% ^a	4.7% ^b	7.1% ^b	26.7% ^a	1.2% ^b	7.2% ^b	8.2% ^a	13.9% ^a	4.3% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	500	112	154	215	85	27	359	168	220	73

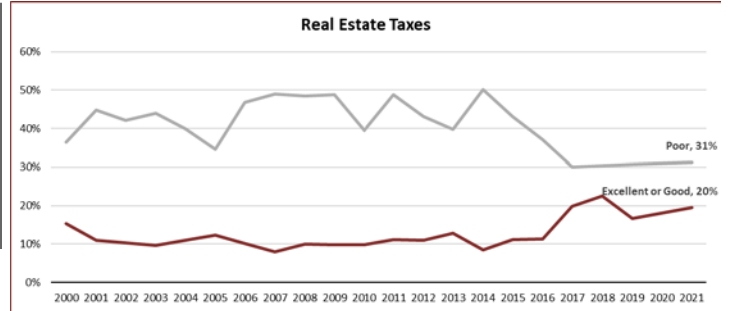
	Gender	Education Level			Annual Household Income						
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
County government	Excellent	7.1% ^a	2.0% ^b	6.3% ^a	3.3% ^a	3.5% ^a	4.7% ^{a,b}	6.9% ^{a,b}	13.1% ^a	0.2% ^b	0.0% ¹
	Good	30.3% ^a	33.5% ^a	25.6% ^a	33.8% ^{a,b}	42.1% ^b	34.7% ^a	29.7% ^a	27.2% ^a	44.3% ^a	35.2% ^a
	Fair	30.1% ^a	39.7% ^b	29.1% ^a	38.0% ^a	40.0% ^a	37.1% ^a	33.2% ^a	39.7% ^a	32.4% ^a	44.5% ^a
	Poor	20.8% ^a	13.2% ^b	23.0% ^a	14.3% ^{a,b}	9.7% ^b	15.3% ^a	18.0% ^a	15.2% ^a	14.8% ^a	17.1% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.7% ^a	11.5% ^a	16.1% ^a	10.6% ^{a,b}	4.6% ^b	8.2% ^a	12.3% ^a	4.7% ^a	8.4% ^a	3.2% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	200	273	109	218	152	41	86	85	82	85

Table 15 – Real Estate Taxes

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Real estate taxes	Excellent	12	1.9%
	Good	95	17.7%
	Fair	175	35.3%
	Poor	168	31.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	50	13.9%
	Totals	500	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

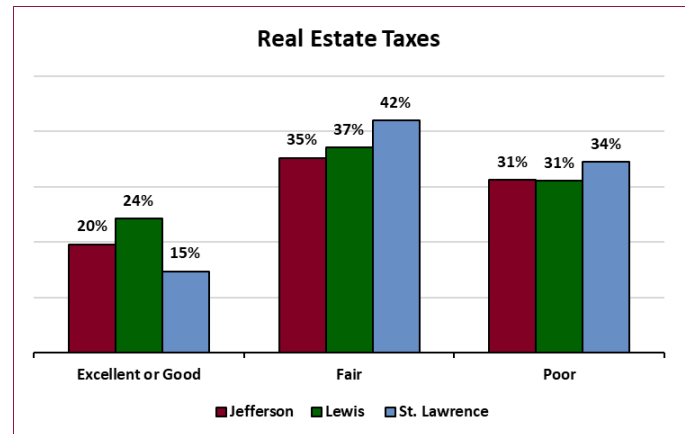


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	5%	3%	-	2%
Good	13%	10%	9%	8%	10%	11%	9%	7%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%	8%	11%	11%	17%	18%	14%	-	18%
Fair	35%	32%	32%	30%	32%	34%	31%	29%	31%	31%	31%	31%	34%	35%	31%	37%	34%	33%	32%	36%	-	35%
Poor	36%	45%	42%	44%	40%	35%	47%	49%	48%	49%	39%	49%	43%	40%	50%	43%	37%	30%	30%	31%	-	31%
Don't Know	13%	12%	16%	17%	17%	19%	12%	14%	11%	10%	19%	9%	12%	12%	11%	9%	17%	17%	15%	17%	-	14%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2018)	St. Lawrence (2019)
Excellent	1.9%	1.7%	2.6%
Good	17.7%	22.6%	12.1%
"Excellent or Good"	19.6% _{a,b}	24.2% _a	14.7% _b
Fair	35.3% _a	37.1% _a	42.0% _a
Poor	31.3% _a	31.0% _a	34.5% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	13.9% _a	7.6% _b	8.8% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	500	425	507



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	1.9%	2.5% _a	0.9% _a	2.3% _a	4.8% _a	4.4% _{a,b}	0.7% _b	1.8% _a	2.5% _a	0.5% _a
Good	17.7%	18.4% _a	15.3% _a	20.3% _a	25.0% _a	25.5% _{a,b}	14.2% _b	17.4% _a	18.8% _a	16.9% _a
Fair	35.3%	31.4% _a	39.6% _a	38.6% _a	20.8% _a	21.6% _{a,b}	42.5% _b	39.6% _a	33.9% _a	40.5% _a
Poor	31.3%	24.3% _a	37.6% _b	35.5% _{a,b}	16.8% _a	48.5% _b	34.8% _b	34.5% _a	29.6% _a	26.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	13.9%	23.5% _a	6.6% _b	3.3% _b	32.6% _a	0.0% ²	7.8% _b	6.7% _a	15.2% _b	15.1% _{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	500	110	155	216	83	27	361	167	221	73

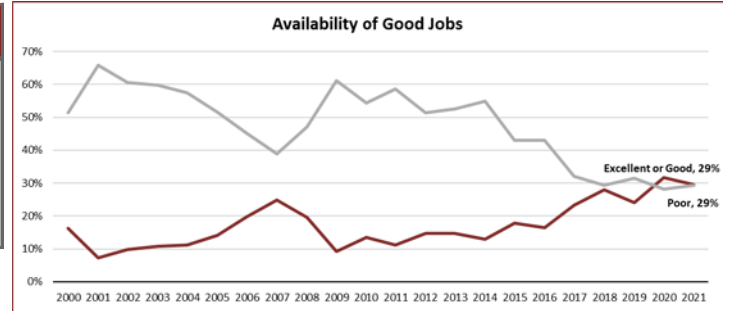
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	2.3% _a	1.6% _a	2.5% _a	1.3% _a	1.9% _a	5.0% _a	3.5% _a	1.7% _a	0.0% ¹	2.2% _a
Good	19.5% _a	17.0% _a	17.1% _a	20.6% _a	15.5% _a	23.4% _a	19.3% _a	20.7% _a	16.8% _a	12.4% _a
Fair	33.4% _a	38.8% _a	34.5% _a	32.4% _a	42.8% _a	45.5% _{a,b}	24.8% _a	44.8% _{a,b}	48.2% _b	39.3% _{a,b}
Poor	31.3% _a	29.8% _a	26.0% _a	36.9% _a	32.4% _a	21.7% _a	28.4% _a	27.1% _a	26.7% _a	39.0% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	13.5% _a	12.8% _a	19.9% _a	8.9% _b	7.5% _b	4.4% _a	23.9% _b	5.7% _a	8.3% _{a,b}	7.0% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	273	110	217	152	42	85	84	83	85

Table 16 – Availability of Good Jobs

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	12	2.9%
	Good	115	26.6%
	Fair	190	34.4%
	Poor	156	29.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	28	6.8%
	Totals	501	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

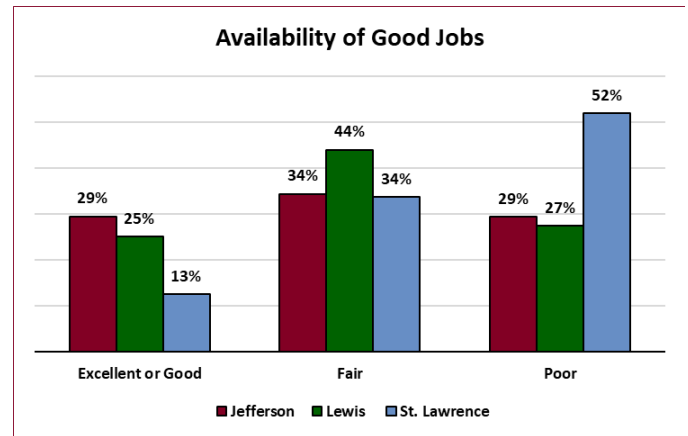


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	5%	5%	5%	9%	3%
Good	16%	7%	9%	10%	11%	14%	19%	24%	19%	9%	13%	11%	14%	14%	12%	17%	13%	18%	23%	20%	23%	27%
Fair	30%	25%	27%	27%	28%	31%	31%	32%	30%	27%	28%	28%	29%	30%	28%	35%	38%	38%	35%	36%	35%	34%
Poor	51%	66%	60%	60%	57%	52%	45%	39%	47%	61%	54%	59%	51%	52%	55%	43%	43%	32%	29%	32%	28%	29%
Don't Know	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%	8%	8%	5%	7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Excellent	2.9%	3.0%	0.9%
Good	26.6%	22.2%	11.7%
"Excellent or Good"	29.5% _a	25.1% _a	12.6% _b
Fair	34.4% _a	44.0% _b	33.6% _a
Poor	29.4% _a	27.4% _a	51.9% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.8% _a	3.5% _{a,b}	1.9% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	501	474	433



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	2.9%	2.9% _a	4.6% _a	1.5% _a	3.3% _a	8.5% _a	2.5% _a	4.3% _a	3.0% _a	0.0% ²
Good	26.6%	37.2% _a	14.8% _b	21.0% _b	35.2% _a	33.0% _{a,b}	22.7% _b	16.9% _a	33.5% _b	14.1% _a
Fair	34.4%	25.6% _a	44.3% _b	35.8% _{a,b}	23.9% _a	30.7% _{a,b}	37.2% _b	41.7% _a	27.8% _b	47.9% _a
Poor	29.4%	22.5% _a	36.0% _b	35.4% _b	14.6% _a	27.8% _{a,b}	35.6% _b	33.9% _a	27.5% _a	32.6% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	6.8%	11.7% _a	0.4% _b	6.3% _a	23.1% _a	0.0% ²	2.0% _b	3.2% _a	8.2% _a	5.4% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	501	111	155	216	84	27	361	167	222	74

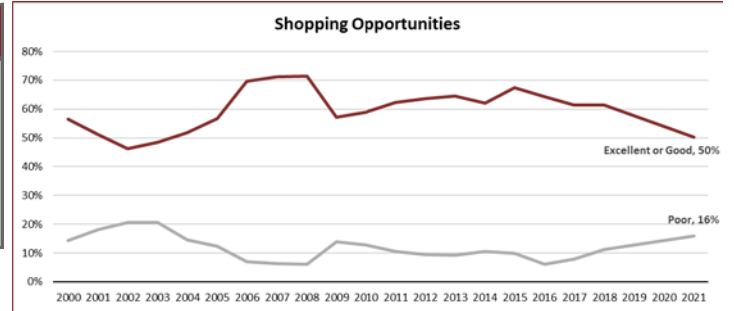
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	5.2% _a	0.8% _b	4.4% _a	1.8% _a	2.5% _a	3.0% _a	0.0% ¹	8.4% _a	3.0% _a	1.3% _a
Good	25.3% _a	28.0% _a	34.1% _a	20.8% _b	20.9% _{a,b}	43.4% _a	25.4% _{a,b}	16.7% _b	22.9% _{a,b}	13.7% _{b,c}
Fair	31.2% _a	35.8% _a	25.4% _a	38.8% _b	42.7% _b	23.5% _a	34.3% _a	41.7% _a	43.5% _a	41.6% _a
Poor	30.1% _a	29.9% _a	24.2% _a	34.8% _a	31.2% _a	24.5% _{a,b}	19.3% _a	29.8% _{a,b}	30.6% _{a,b}	43.4% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	8.2% _a	5.5% _a	11.9% _a	3.8% _b	2.8% _b	5.7% _a	21.1% _b	3.4% _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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	199	275	109	218	153	42	86	85	83	85

Table 17 – Shopping Opportunities

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Shopping opportunities	Excellent	58	13.2%
	Good	184	36.9%
	Fair	167	30.8%
	Poor	83	15.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9	3.1%
	Totals	501	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

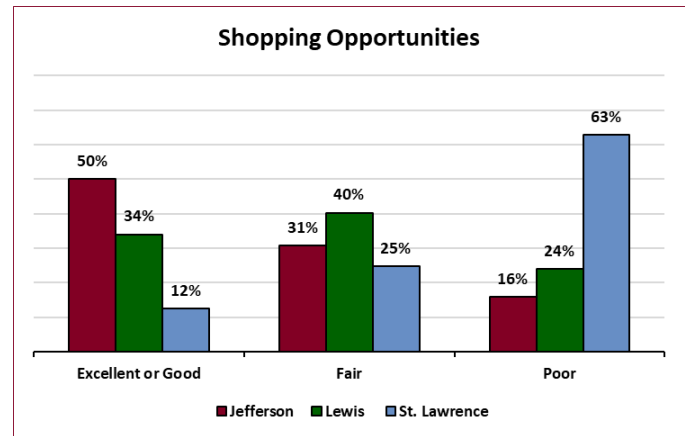


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	15%	13%	10%	12%	12%	14%	22%	23%	23%	15%	17%	17%	18%	19%	19%	25%	16%	19%	15%	-	-	13%
Good	41%	38%	36%	36%	40%	43%	47%	48%	48%	42%	42%	45%	46%	45%	44%	42%	48%	43%	47%	-	-	37%
Fair	28%	30%	32%	30%	29%	28%	22%	21%	21%	28%	26%	27%	26%	24%	24%	21%	29%	29%	26%	-	-	31%
Poor	14%	18%	21%	21%	15%	12%	7%	6%	6%	14%	13%	11%	9%	9%	10%	10%	6%	8%	11%	-	-	16%
Don't Know	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-	-	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	13.2%	6.7%	4.2%
Good	36.9%	27.4%	8.2%
"Excellent or Good"	50.2% _a	34.0% _c	12.4% _b
Fair	30.8% _a	40.3% _b	24.7% _a
Poor	15.9% _a	23.9% _c	62.8% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1% _a	1.7% _a	0.1% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	501	537	465



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	13.2%	16.2% _a	11.3% _a	12.3% _a	15.2% _a	3.5% _a	14.6% _a	13.2% _a	14.5% _a	14.8% _a
Good	36.9%	37.7% _a	36.2% _a	37.9% _a	36.5% _a	43.6% _a	36.2% _a	29.4% _a	40.3% _a	36.6% _a
Fair	30.8%	26.2% _a	35.9% _a	31.6% _a	20.9% _a	34.4% _{a,b}	33.6% _b	39.1% _a	25.5% _b	32.3% _{a,b}
Poor	15.9%	13.7% _a	16.6% _a	16.7% _a	15.9% _a	18.6% _a	15.0% _a	18.3% _a	14.8% _a	12.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	6.2% _a	0.0% ²	1.5% _b	11.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.6% _b	0.0% ²	4.9% _a	3.6% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	501	111	156	215	84	27	361	168	220	74

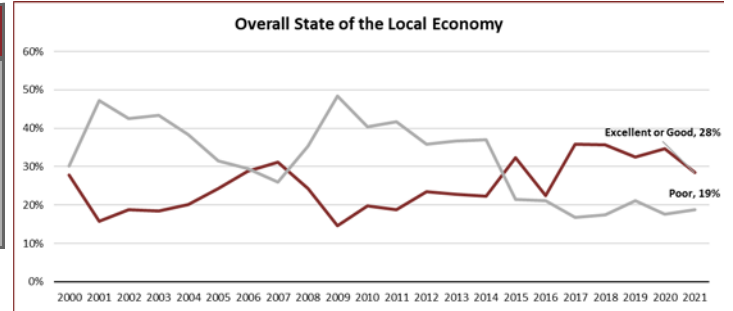
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	19.1% _a	8.2% _b	17.0% _a	13.0% _a	8.2% _a	12.8% _a	15.1% _a	12.2% _a	12.1% _a	13.5% _a
Good	35.6% _a	40.2% _a	36.2% _a	39.1% _a	37.4% _a	35.4% _{a,b}	39.3% _{a,b}	55.5% _a	32.6% _{a,b}	22.8% _b
Fair	29.3% _a	30.7% _a	25.6% _a	33.2% _a	36.4% _a	28.4% _a	26.1% _a	25.2% _a	40.0% _a	40.8% _a
Poor	12.3% _a	18.5% _a	14.5% _a	14.4% _a	17.3% _a	18.3% _a	10.0% _a	6.6% _a	15.3% _a	22.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.7% _a	2.4% _a	6.7% _a	0.4% _b	0.8% _{a,b}	5.2% _{a,b}	9.4% _a	0.5% _b	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	201	273	109	218	153	40	86	86	83	85

Table 18 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	20	3.2%
	Good	123	25.2%
	Fair	235	45.0%
	Poor	103	18.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	21	7.7%
	Totals	502	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

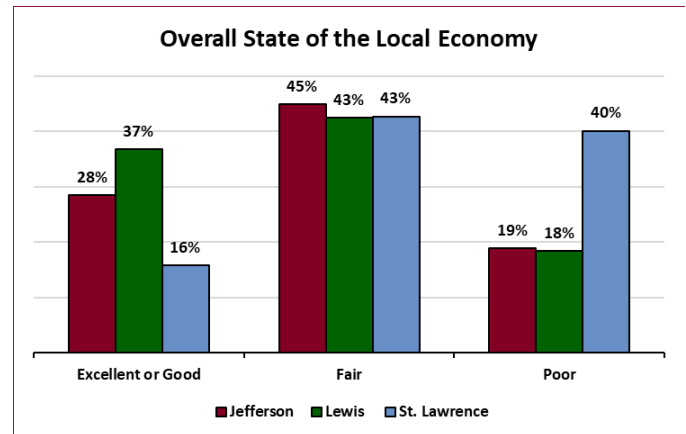


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%	3%
Good	25%	14%	16%	16%	18%	22%	25%	27%	21%	13%	17%	17%	21%	20%	20%	29%	20%	32%	32%	29%	29%	25%
Fair	40%	36%	37%	37%	39%	41%	40%	41%	38%	36%	38%	38%	39%	39%	39%	45%	54%	41%	40%	39%	43%	45%
Poor	30%	47%	43%	43%	38%	32%	30%	26%	35%	48%	40%	42%	36%	37%	37%	21%	21%	17%	17%	21%	18%	19%
Don't Know	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	6%	7%	7%	5%	8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Excellent	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%
Good	25.2%	34.1%	13.3%
"Excellent or Good"	28.5% _a	36.7% _b	15.8% _c
Fair	45.0% _a	42.6% _a	42.8% _a
Poor	18.8% _a	18.4% _a	40.1% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	7.7% _a	2.3% _b	1.3% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	502	474	434



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	3.2%	4.7% _a	1.2% _a	3.4% _a	4.7% _a	0.0% ²	3.3% _a	5.9% _a	2.6% _a	2.2% _a
Good	25.2%	28.0% _a	18.4% _a	29.5% _a	33.8% _a	37.8% _{a,b}	20.7% _b	22.2% _a	26.6% _a	24.6% _a
Fair	45.0%	40.8% _a	53.4% _a	44.1% _a	33.0% _a	49.4% _{a,b}	49.5% _b	48.9% _a	42.3% _a	47.2% _a
Poor	18.8%	11.2% _a	26.5% _b	19.3% _{a,b}	13.1% _a	12.8% _a	20.2% _a	20.6% _a	18.2% _a	15.3% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	7.7%	15.3% _a	0.5% _b	3.7% _b	15.5% _a	0.0% ²	6.3% _b	2.4% _a	10.3% _b	10.8% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	502	111	156	216	84	27	362	168	222	74

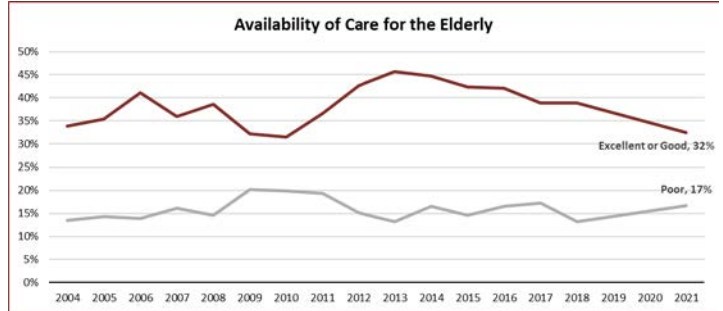
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	5.2% _a	1.5% _b	1.8% _a	3.8% _a	5.6% _a	8.4% _a	0.0% ¹	5.1% _a	2.9% _a	5.8% _a
Good	27.7% _a	21.9% _a	28.4% _a	21.7% _a	27.1% _a	21.3% _{a,b}	36.2% _a	27.7% _{a,b}	27.4% _{a,b}	14.2% _b
Fair	41.5% _a	50.4% _a	37.7% _a	51.0% _b	50.4% _{a,b}	39.7% _a	42.8% _a	55.6% _a	45.8% _a	57.8% _a
Poor	17.4% _a	18.4% _a	19.3% _a	18.3% _a	13.7% _a	16.5% _a	11.7% _a	9.2% _a	22.4% _a	22.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	8.2% _a	7.8% _a	12.7% _a	5.1% _b	3.3% _b	14.1% _a	9.3% _{a,b}	2.5% _{a,b}	1.5% _b	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	275	109	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 19 – Availability of Care for the Elderly

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of care for the elderly	Excellent	24	3.9%
	Good	138	28.6%
	Fair	167	28.1%
	Poor	79	16.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	92	22.7%
	Totals	500	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

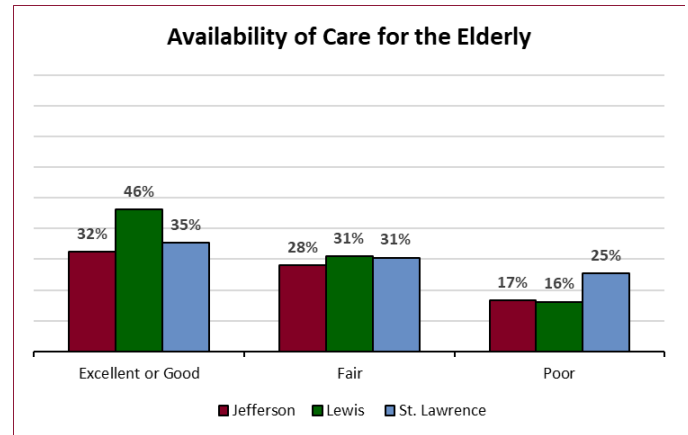


Trend Analysis:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7%	6%	10%	-	-	4%
Good	30%	32%	35%	32%	33%	29%	28%	32%	37%	39%	38%	34%	36%	33%	29%	-	-	29%
Fair	24%	26%	25%	26%	25%	29%	28%	30%	28%	26%	27%	26%	26%	27%	31%	-	-	28%
Poor	13%	14%	14%	16%	15%	20%	20%	19%	15%	13%	17%	15%	17%	17%	13%	-	-	17%
Don't Know	28%	24%	20%	22%	22%	19%	21%	14%	14%	15%	12%	17%	15%	17%	17%	-	-	23%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	3.9%	8.1%	4.7%
Good	28.6%	38.0%	30.7%
"Excellent or Good"	32.5% _a	46.1% _b	35.4% _a
Fair	28.1% _a	31.0% _a	30.5% _a
Poor	16.7% _a	16.1% _a	25.4% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	22.7% _a	6.7% _b	8.7% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	500	539	464



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	3.9%	4.3% _{a,b}	0.7% _a	7.4% _b	3.6% _a	8.5% _a	3.9% _a	8.9% _a	1.3% _b	2.3% _{a,b}
Good	28.6%	28.3% _a	22.8% _a	34.2% _a	21.4% _a	35.8% _a	29.1% _a	29.0% _a	29.7% _a	18.5% _a
Fair	28.1%	20.3% _a	36.5% _b	34.5% _b	17.4% _a	20.1% _{a,b}	33.6% _b	27.7% _a	27.7% _a	40.1% _a
Poor	16.7%	12.2% _a	24.6% _b	14.4% _{a,b}	12.3% _a	11.9% _a	18.3% _a	15.1% _a	17.4% _a	15.4% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	22.7%	34.9% _a	15.5% _b	9.5% _b	45.3% _a	23.6% _{a,b}	15.1% _b	19.3% _a	23.9% _a	23.7% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	500	111	154	216	84	27	360	167	221	74

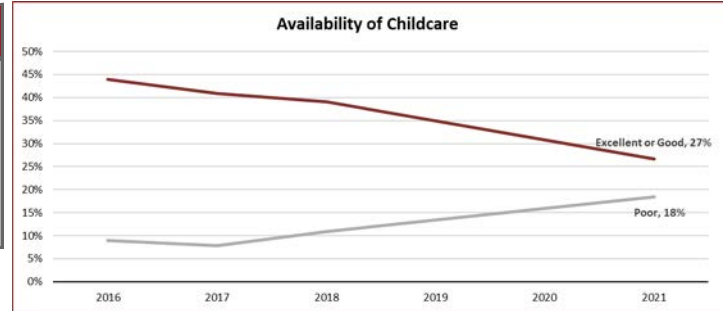
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	5.4% _a	1.5% _b	3.7% _a	4.7% _a	3.9% _a	6.3% _a	1.6% _a	3.0% _a	1.9% _a	3.5% _a
Good	32.7% _a	23.4% _b	31.9% _a	23.8% _a	28.6% _a	26.4% _a	33.9% _a	28.7% _a	29.9% _a	18.0% _a
Fair	23.3% _a	34.7% _b	22.6% _a	32.2% _{a,b}	36.0% _b	15.0% _a	21.6% _a	33.2% _a	35.9% _a	33.6% _a
Poor	14.5% _a	18.8% _a	21.0% _a	13.1% _a	10.5% _a	28.9% _a	13.6% _a	15.3% _a	13.0% _a	20.0% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	24.0% _a	21.6% _a	20.9% _a	26.3% _a	21.0% _a	23.4% _a	29.3% _a	19.8% _a	19.2% _a	24.8% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	273	109	217	153	42	84	86	83	85

Table 20 – Availability of Childcare

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of childcare	Excellent	22	5.5%
	Good	93	21.2%
	Fair	143	25.6%
	Poor	91	18.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	153	29.3%
	Totals	502	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

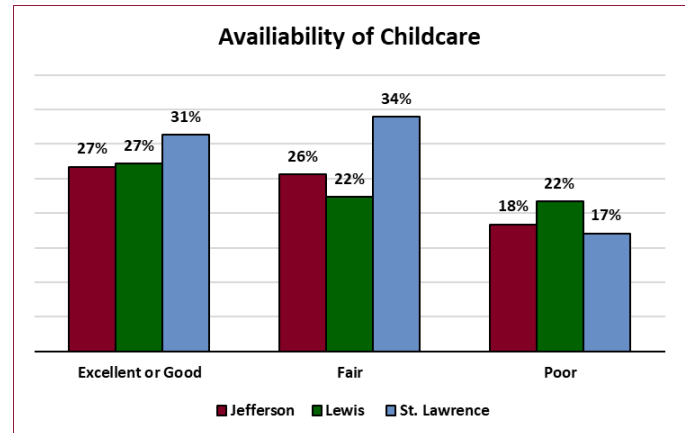


Trend Analysis:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	5%	8%	8%	-	-	6%
Good	39%	33%	31%	-	-	21%
Fair	23%	30%	21%	-	-	26%
Poor	9%	8%	11%	-	-	18%
Don't Know	24%	21%	29%	-	-	29%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	5.5%	3.2%	3.4%
Good	21.2%	24.0%	28.0%
"Excellent or Good"	26.7% _a	27.2% _a	31.4% _a
Fair	25.6% _a	22.4% _a	34.0% _b
Poor	18.4% _a	21.7% _a	17.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	29.3% _a	28.7% _a	17.6% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	502	538	466



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	5.5%	9.4% _a	2.3% _b	3.3% _{a,b}	9.6% _a	0.0% ²	5.1% _a	6.2% _a	5.1% _a	4.6% _a
Good	21.2%	27.3% _a	15.5% _b	15.9% _b	33.5% _a	20.3% _{a,b}	16.5% _b	18.4% _{a,b}	25.2% _a	9.5% _b
Fair	25.6%	22.2% _a	34.3% _b	21.6% _{a,b}	21.4% _a	40.2% _a	25.3% _a	31.9% _a	21.7% _a	27.7% _a
Poor	18.4%	13.8% _a	22.1% _a	19.4% _a	10.9% _a	11.3% _{a,b}	20.9% _b	15.6% _a	17.7% _a	28.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	29.3%	27.2% _a	25.8% _a	39.8% _b	24.7% _a	28.2% _a	32.1% _a	27.8% _a	30.3% _a	30.0% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	502	111	156	216	84	27	362	168	222	74

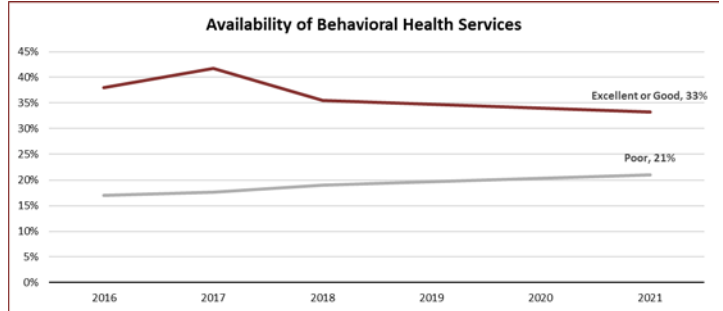
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	7.4% _a	2.2% _b	8.9% _a	2.8% _b	4.5% _{a,b}	15.0% _a	2.2% _b	1.6% _b	4.7% _{a,b}	2.1% _{a,b}
Good	23.1% _a	19.0% _a	25.8% _a	18.1% _a	15.7% _a	19.5% _a	30.2% _a	26.2% _a	17.1% _a	14.8% _a
Fair	21.9% _a	29.9% _b	17.3% _a	29.9% _b	34.1% _b	25.0% _a	14.4% _a	30.3% _a	32.5% _a	32.4% _a
Poor	15.1% _a	21.1% _a	19.0% _a	18.6% _a	13.4% _a	23.6% _a	20.5% _a	16.1% _a	14.3% _a	17.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	32.4% _a	27.9% _a	29.0% _a	30.6% _a	32.2% _a	16.9% _a	32.7% _a	25.9% _a	31.4% _a	32.9% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	275	109	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 21 – Availability of Behavioral Health Services

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of behavioral health services	Excellent	25	6.0%
	Good	124	27.3%
	Fair	130	22.4%
	Poor	109	21.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	112	23.4%
	Totals	500	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

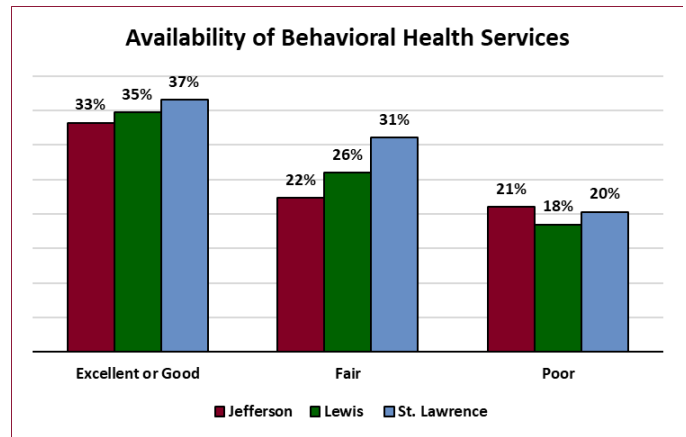


Trend Analysis:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	4%	8%	7%	-	-	6%
Good	34%	34%	28%	-	-	27%
Fair	28%	26%	27%	-	-	22%
Poor	17%	18%	19%	-	-	21%
Don't Know	17%	14%	18%	-	-	23%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)
Excellent	6.0%	4.0%	5.0%
Good	27.3%	30.7%	31.6%
"Excellent or Good"	33.2% _a	34.7% _a	36.5% _a
Fair	22.4% _a	26.0% _{a,b}	31.1% _b
Poor	21.0% _a	18.5% _a	20.3% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	23.4% _a	20.8% _a	12.0% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	500	537	465



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	6.0%	10.7% _a	2.4% _b	1.7% _b	11.0% _a	8.5% _{a,b}	4.0% _b	8.3% _a	4.9% _a	4.6% _a
Good	27.3%	31.2% _a	23.6% _a	25.9% _a	33.6% _a	34.9% _a	24.5% _a	20.6% _a	33.8% _b	15.7% _a
Fair	22.4%	14.6% _a	28.7% _b	26.3% _b	14.9% _a	26.3% _a	23.5% _a	27.8% _a	17.3% _b	29.0% _{a,b}
Poor	21.0%	16.6% _a	30.6% _b	17.7% _a	7.8% _a	15.2% _{a,b}	26.1% _b	18.7% _a	20.5% _a	29.3% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	23.4%	27.0% _a	14.7% _b	28.4% _a	32.7% _a	15.1% _a	21.9% _a	24.6% _a	23.4% _a	21.4% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	500	111	156	216	84	27	362	168	222	74

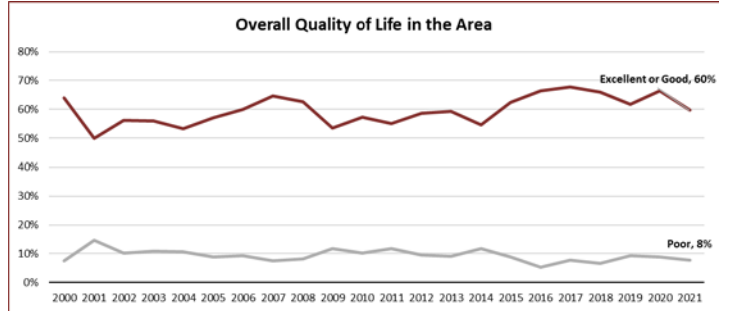
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	5.4% _a	5.0% _a	6.8% _a	4.6% _a	6.6% _a	14.2% _a	4.1% _a	4.1% _a	7.2% _a	4.2% _a
Good	31.2% _a	24.1% _a	32.1% _a	24.4% _a	24.5% _a	30.6% _a	38.5% _a	25.9% _a	28.0% _a	18.7% _a
Fair	19.9% _a	24.2% _a	16.9% _a	28.9% _b	19.5% _{a,b}	19.8% _a	16.1% _a	25.8% _a	24.4% _a	20.6% _a
Poor	15.4% _a	27.6% _b	17.3% _a	23.9% _a	22.0% _a	28.8% _a	10.9% _b	19.7% _{a,b}	18.9% _{a,b}	31.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	28.1% _a	19.1% _b	27.0% _a	18.3% _a	27.4% _a	6.6% _a	30.4% _b	24.5% _b	21.5% _{a,b}	24.7% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	275	109	219	153	42	86	86	83	85

Table 22 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	67	12.9%
	Good	243	46.7%
	Fair	150	29.6%
	Poor	33	7.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7	3.1%
	Totals	500	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

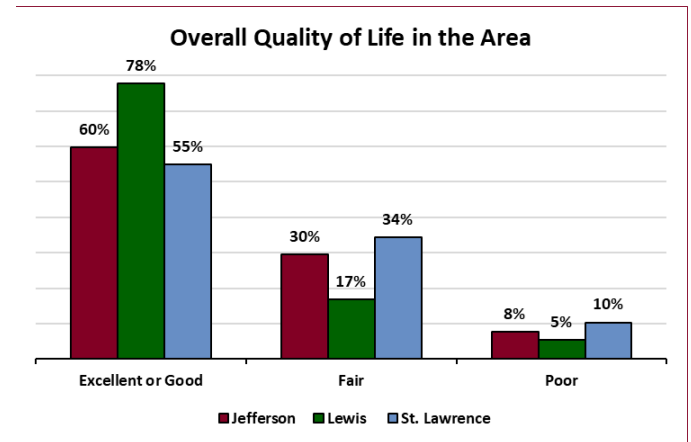


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	9%	6%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%	10%	9%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%	12%	13%	11%	18%	13%
Good	55%	44%	49%	49%	47%	50%	52%	55%	53%	47%	50%	48%	51%	52%	47%	56%	58%	55%	53%	51%	48%	47%
Fair	28%	33%	32%	32%	34%	32%	29%	26%	27%	32%	31%	32%	31%	31%	31%	27%	28%	22%	26%	27%	24%	30%
Poor	7%	15%	10%	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%	8%	12%	10%	12%	9%	9%	12%	9%	5%	8%	7%	9%	9%	8%
Don't Know	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Excellent	12.9%	22.9%	10.8%
Good	46.7%	55.0%	44.2%
"Excellent or Good"	59.7% _a	77.9% _b	55.0% _a
Fair	29.6% _a	16.8% _b	34.3% _a
Poor	7.7% _{a,b}	5.4% _a	10.3% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.5% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	500	473	433



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	12.9%	16.6% _a	4.2% _b	18.4% _a	12.1% _a	4.4% _a	15.2% _a	15.8% _a	12.5% _a	10.8% _a
Good	46.7%	44.4% _a	44.2% _a	54.4% _a	50.8% _a	54.7% _a	44.1% _a	45.6% _a	48.6% _a	47.0% _a
Fair	29.6%	23.7% _a	42.9% _b	23.0% _a	18.7% _a	38.5% _{a,b}	31.9% _b	32.1% _a	28.1% _a	30.6% _a
Poor	7.7%	8.3% _a	8.6% _a	4.3% _a	6.9% _a	2.4% _a	8.2% _a	6.5% _a	8.0% _a	8.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	7.0% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	11.6% _a	0.0% ²	0.5% _b	0.0% ²	2.8% _a	3.6% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	500	111	156	214	84	27	360	167	221	74

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	17.4% _a	8.2% _b	15.3% _a	12.5% _a	11.5% _a	18.1% _a	12.3% _a	10.4% _a	11.1% _a	10.6% _a
Good	46.8% _a	47.5% _a	46.9% _a	44.2% _a	52.7% _a	41.8% _{a,b}	58.5% _a	58.7% _a	53.5% _{a,b}	35.4% _b
Fair	23.6% _a	35.8% _b	23.6% _a	36.1% _b	28.6% _{a,b}	31.6% _{a,b}	16.3% _a	24.0% _a	28.3% _{a,b}	49.9% _b
Poor	8.9% _a	5.7% _a	8.4% _a	6.9% _a	6.1% _a	2.5% _a	2.7% _a	6.8% _a	5.6% _a	4.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.4% _a	2.8% _a	5.7% _a	0.4% _b	1.0% _{a,b}	5.9% _a	10.2% _a	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	200	273	109	218	152	42	86	86	82	85

Section 3.2 – Statewide and Community Issues

Below are the twelve statements presented about statewide and community issues to survey respondents in the interview, in the exact phrasing that they were included in the interview script. The order of the issues were randomized for each participant. The introductory script for this group of questions is provided below.

Introductory Script: “Next, we are interested in learning more about the opinions of residents of the county. I am going to read you a series of statements about issues currently being faced in New York State. For each statement please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.”

Statement A. Local zoning boards should pass zoning ordinances to prevent the legal sale of marijuana in my town, city, or village.

Statement B. New York State should raise the taxes of the state's highest income earners to maintain current state services rather than cutting some of the current services.

Statement C. With required sexual harassment training for all workers in New York State, sexual harassment is not a major issue.

Statement D. The state currently allows sports betting at commercial casinos but not online and should broaden the sports betting law to allow for online sports betting.

Statement E. The positive environmental impact of varying the water levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River is more important than the negative impact recreational activities and potential property damage from flooding.

Statement F. Small businesses should be subject to market conditions and should not be protected by government funding.

Statement G. Legislation should be passed to ensure good cell phone service and Internet access for rural New York State residents much like the way they provided electricity in rural areas in the 1930's.

Statement H. Police reform in New York State is needed to reduce unnecessary use of lethal force and race-based bias and to track patterns of profiling based on race and ethnicity.

Statement I. Currently each county in New York State has its own jail; for economic reasons it would be a good idea for rural counties to share a single jail.

Statement J. COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for Pre K - 12th graders in New York State.

Statement K. COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for college students taking courses in person on college campuses in New York State.

Statement L. Placing prisoners in correctional facilities that are within a reasonable distance of their family and legal counsel is more important than the economic benefit provided to a community by having a prison.

Table 23 – SUMMARY – Personal Opinions of Statewide and Community Issues

2021 Jefferson County Results:

The following figure shows the distribution of responses for each of the twelve studied statewide and community issues. The exact phrasing of each statement are listed on the preceding page.

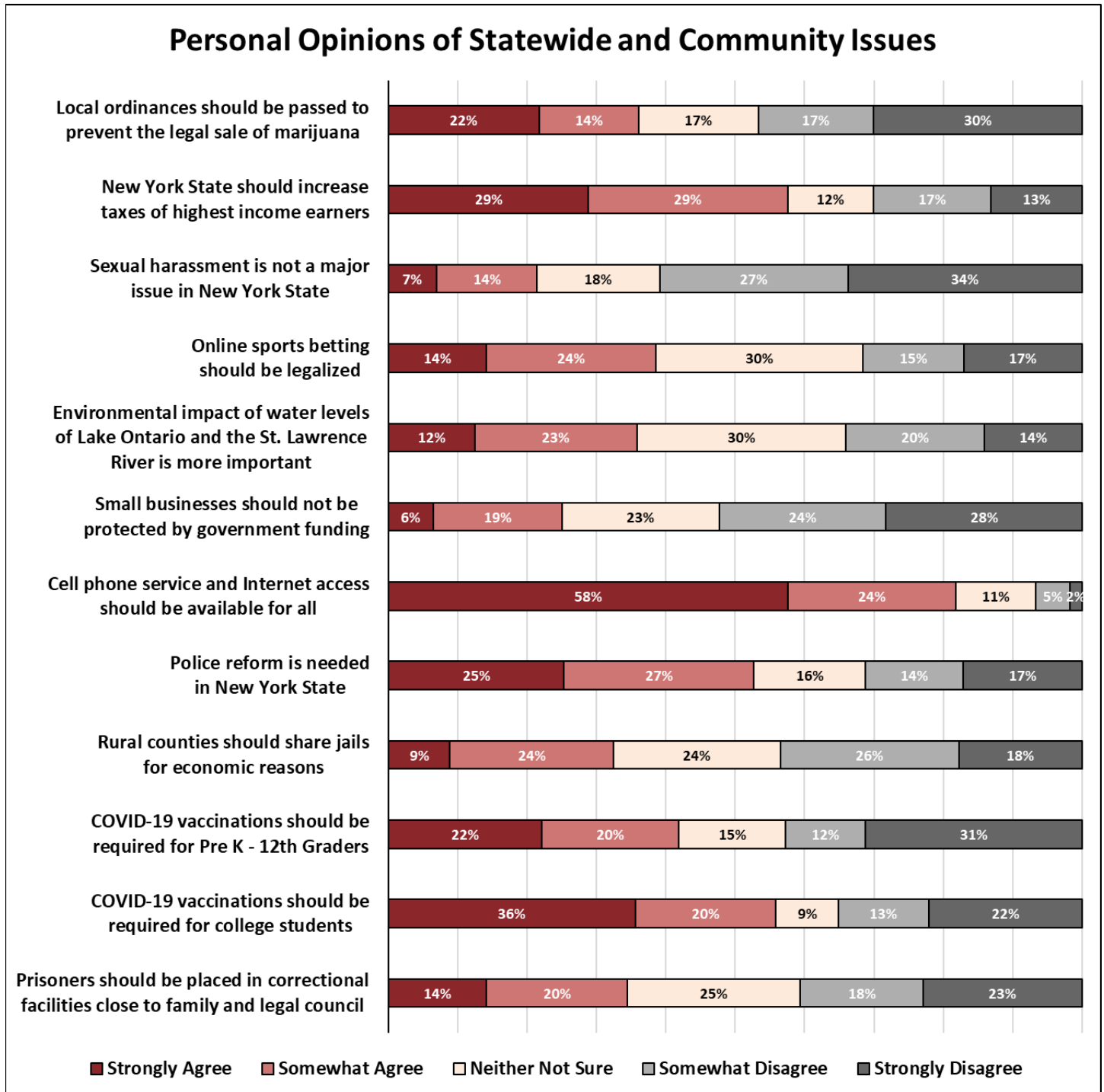


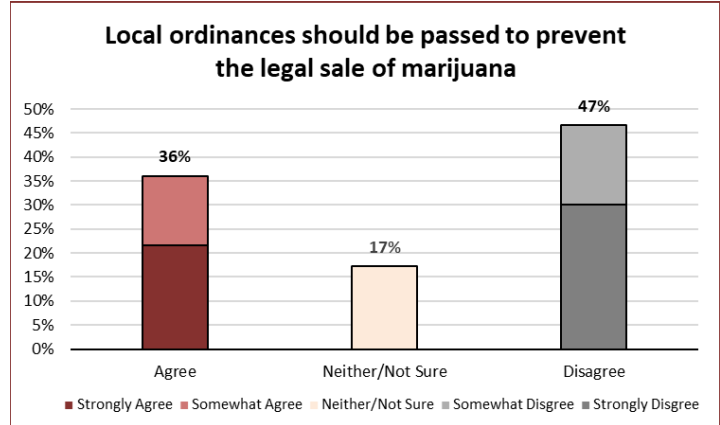
Table 24 – Legal Sale of Marijuana

Statement: Local zoning boards should pass zoning ordinances to prevent the legal sale of marijuana in my town, city, or village.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Prevention of the Legal Sale of Marijuana	Strongly Agree	106	21.7%
	Somewhat Agree	83	14.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	78	17.3%
	Somewhat Disagree	89	16.5%
	Strongly Disagree	130	30.1%
	Totals	486	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Prevention of the Legal Sale of Marijuana	Agree	189	36.1%
	Neither	78	17.3%
	Disagree	219	46.6%
	Totals	486	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Legal Sale of Marijuana	Agree	36.1%	32.5% ^a	36.2% ^a	44.0% ^a	35.4% ^a	43.7% ^a	36.2% ^a	50.7% ^a	33.5% ^b	23.7% ^b
	Neither	17.3%	21.3% ^a	11.2% ^b	15.9% ^{a,b}	31.6% ^a	7.1% ^b	13.0% ^b	7.0% ^a	23.3% ^b	10.6% ^{a,b}
	Disagree	46.6%	46.1% ^a	52.5% ^a	40.1% ^a	32.9% ^a	49.2% ^{a,b}	50.8% ^b	42.3% ^a	43.2% ^a	65.7% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		486	109	156	212	82	27	359	167	219	73

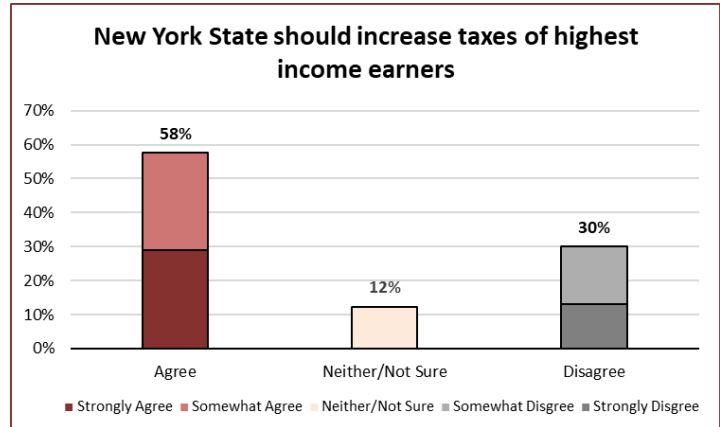
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Legal Sale of Marijuana	Agree	31.9% ^a	42.0% ^b	37.3% ^a	37.3% ^a	34.1% ^a	43.5% ^{a,b}	25.6% ^a	37.7% ^{a,b}	51.3% ^b	31.9% ^{a,b}
	Neither	18.5% ^a	15.1% ^a	23.0% ^a	11.8% ^b	12.3% ^{a,b}	18.3% ^a	15.9% ^a	8.4% ^a	12.9% ^a	15.1% ^a
	Disagree	49.7% ^a	43.0% ^a	39.8% ^a	50.9% ^a	53.6% ^a	38.3% ^{a,b}	58.4% ^a	53.9% ^{a,b}	35.7% ^b	53.0% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		198	271	107	218	150	42	85	85	82	84

Table 25 – Increasing Taxes of Highest Income Earners

Statement: New York State should raise the taxes of the state's highest income earners to maintain current state services rather than cutting some of the current services.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Increasing Taxes of Highest Income Earners	Strongly Agree	157	28.8%
	Somewhat Agree	143	28.7%
	Neither/Not Sure	47	12.3%
	Somewhat Disagree	74	16.9%
	Strongly Disagree	70	13.2%
Totals		491	100.0%



		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Increasing Taxes of Highest Income Earners	Agree	300	57.6%
	Neither	47	12.3%
	Disagree	144	30.1%
	Totals	491	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Increasing Taxes of Highest Income Earners	Agree	57.6%	52.7% ^a	63.3% ^a	59.1% ^a	58.0% ^a	48.4% ^a	57.8% ^a	37.9% ^a	61.1% ^b	93.4% ^c
	Neither	12.3%	19.6% ^a	6.0% ^b	6.0% ^b	23.1% ^a	9.6% ^{a,b}	8.7% ^b	4.8% ^a	17.2% ^b	1.2% ^a
	Disagree	30.1%	27.7% ^a	30.8% ^a	34.9% ^a	18.9% ^a	42.0% ^b	33.6% ^b	57.3% ^a	21.7% ^b	5.3% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		491	111	156	215	84	27	362	168	222	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Increasing Taxes of Highest Income Earners	Agree	50.7% ^a	65.3% ^b	51.5% ^a	63.7% ^b	58.1% ^{a,b}	59.5% ^{a,b}	58.9% ^{a,b}	73.2% ^a	50.6% ^{a,b}	48.4% ^b
	Neither	15.3% ^a	8.9% ^b	14.8% ^a	11.2% ^a	8.6% ^a	18.6% ^a	12.4% ^a	5.7% ^a	9.7% ^a	15.1% ^a
	Disagree	34.0% ^a	25.9% ^a	33.8% ^a	25.1% ^a	33.3% ^a	22.0% ^a	28.7% ^a	21.1% ^a	39.7% ^a	36.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		200	274	109	219	152	42	85	86	83	85

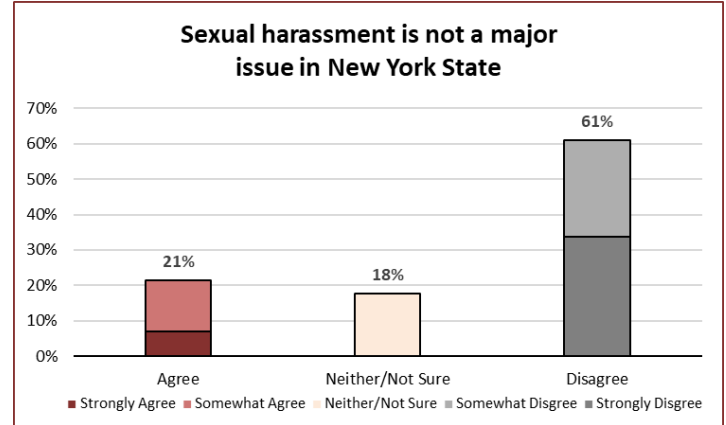
Table 26 – Sexual Harassment

Statement: With required sexual harassment training for all workers in New York State, sexual harassment is not a major issue.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Sexual Harassment	Strongly Agree	30	6.9%
	Somewhat Agree	75	14.5%
	Neither/Not Sure	82	17.7%
	Somewhat Disagree	144	27.2%
	Strongly Disagree	157	33.7%
	Totals	488	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Sexual Harassment	Agree	105	21.4%
	Neither	82	17.7%
	Disagree	301	60.9%
	Totals	488	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Sexual Harassment	Agree	21.4%	18.8% ^a	23.5% ^a	24.5% ^a	26.1% ^a	23.3% ^a	19.6% ^a	30.9% ^a	17.3% ^b	18.7% ^{a,b}
	Neither	17.7%	21.1% ^a	10.8% ^b	18.4% ^{a,b}	24.3% ^a	19.3% ^a	14.8% ^a	14.4% ^a	21.0% ^a	9.8% ^a
	Disagree	60.9%	60.1% ^a	65.7% ^a	57.1% ^a	49.6% ^a	57.4% ^{a,b}	65.5% ^b	54.7% ^a	61.7% ^a	71.4% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		488	111	156	212	84	27	359	167	222	71

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Sexual Harassment	Agree	27.3% ^a	15.0% ^b	22.1% ^a	21.6% ^a	20.9% ^a	35.5% ^a	21.1% ^a	22.7% ^a	18.4% ^a	20.5% ^a
	Neither	19.7% ^a	15.2% ^a	17.0% ^a	19.4% ^a	14.8% ^a	10.6% ^a	17.4% ^a	27.0% ^a	15.4% ^a	19.3% ^a
	Disagree	53.0% ^a	69.8% ^b	60.9% ^a	59.0% ^a	64.2% ^a	53.8% ^a	61.5% ^a	50.4% ^a	66.3% ^a	60.1% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		197	274	108	219	150	41	85	86	83	83

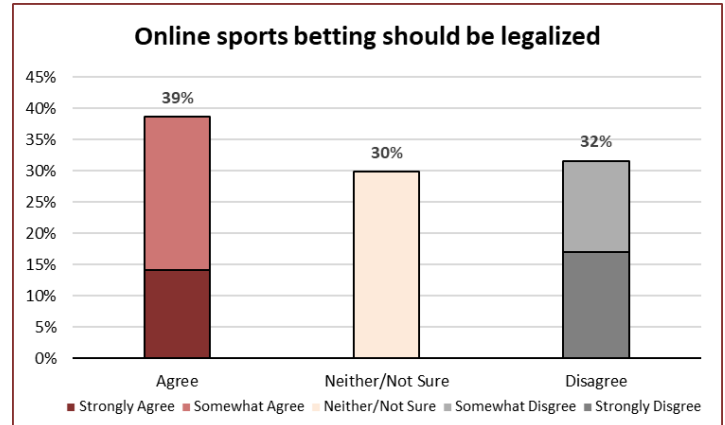
Table 27 – Online Sports Betting

Statement: The state currently allows sports betting at commercial casinos but not online and should broaden the sports betting law to allow for online sports betting.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Online Sports Betting	Strongly Agree	48	14.1%
	Somewhat Agree	98	24.5%
	Neither/Not Sure	133	29.8%
	Somewhat Disagree	89	14.6%
	Strongly Disagree	122	17.0%
	Totals	490	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Online Sports Betting	Agree	146	38.6%
	Neither	133	29.8%
	Disagree	211	31.6%
	Totals	490	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Online Sports Betting	Agree	38.6%	50.2% ^a	38.5% ^a	18.3% ^b	52.3% ^a	44.2% ^{a,b}	32.7% ^b	31.3% ^a	42.6% ^a	34.6% ^a
	Neither	29.8%	36.3% ^a	24.2% ^b	22.8% ^b	38.6% ^a	16.7% ^a	27.6% ^a	20.6% ^a	34.0% ^b	27.9% ^{a,b}
	Disagree	31.6%	13.5% ^a	37.4% ^b	58.9% ^c	9.1% ^a	39.1% ^b	39.7% ^b	48.0% ^a	23.4% ^b	37.6% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		490	111	155	215	84	27	361	168	222	73

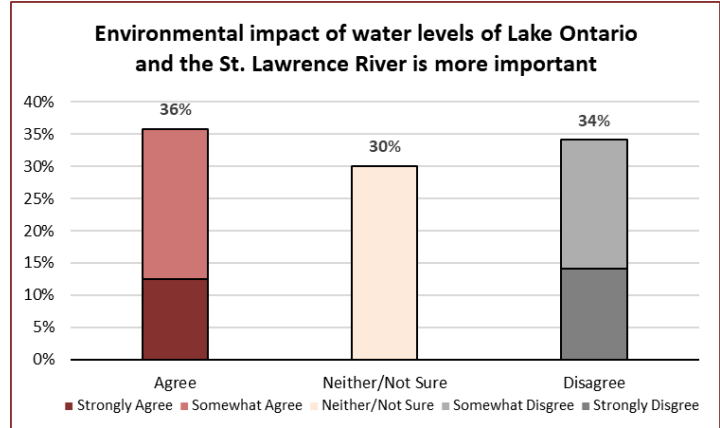
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Online Sports Betting	Agree	49.0% ^a	28.0% ^b	42.8% ^a	38.6% ^a	30.5% ^a	44.6% ^a	45.9% ^a	36.5% ^a	30.9% ^a	35.9% ^a
	Neither	26.5% ^a	32.8% ^a	29.6% ^a	31.4% ^a	25.5% ^a	28.2% ^a	32.1% ^a	26.5% ^a	27.9% ^a	25.8% ^a
	Disagree	24.5% ^a	39.1% ^b	27.6% ^a	29.9% ^{a,b}	44.0% ^b	27.2% ^a	22.0% ^a	37.1% ^a	41.3% ^a	38.4% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		199	274	109	218	152	42	85	86	83	85

Table 28 – Water Levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River

Statement: The positive environmental impact of varying the water levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River is more important than the negative impact recreational activities and potential property damage from flooding.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Water Levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River	Strongly Agree	58	12.5%
	Somewhat Agree	118	23.3%
	Neither/Not Sure	119	30.1%
	Somewhat Disagree	116	20.0%
	Strongly Disagree	77	14.1%
	Totals	488	100.0%



		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Water Levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River	Agree	176	35.8%
	Neither	119	30.1%
	Disagree	193	34.1%
	Totals	488	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Water Levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River	Agree	35.8%	38.3% _a	35.8% _a	33.2% _a	38.1% _a	35.3% _a	35.8% _a	36.6% _a	33.7% _a	42.0% _a
	Neither	30.1%	42.3% _a	16.6% _b	23.1% _b	45.9% _a	20.7% _b	25.4% _b	19.0% _a	37.0% _b	25.8% _{a,b}
	Disagree	34.1%	19.4% _a	47.6% _b	43.8% _b	16.0% _a	44.0% _b	38.8% _b	44.4% _a	29.3% _b	32.2% _{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	488	111	153	215	84	27	359	166	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Water Levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River	Agree	38.3% _a	34.4% _a	36.3% _a	33.2% _a	42.2% _a	46.2% _{a,b}	37.9% _{a,b}	57.0% _a	29.4% _b	30.9% _{b,c}
	Neither	31.6% _a	28.8% _a	36.0% _a	25.3% _a	24.5% _a	32.0% _a	29.8% _a	21.7% _a	33.1% _a	17.3% _a
	Disagree	30.1% _a	36.9% _a	27.7% _a	41.5% _b	33.2% _{a,b}	21.8% _a	32.2% _{a,b}	21.3% _a	37.5% _{a,b}	51.8% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	199	272	108	218	151	42	84	86	83	84

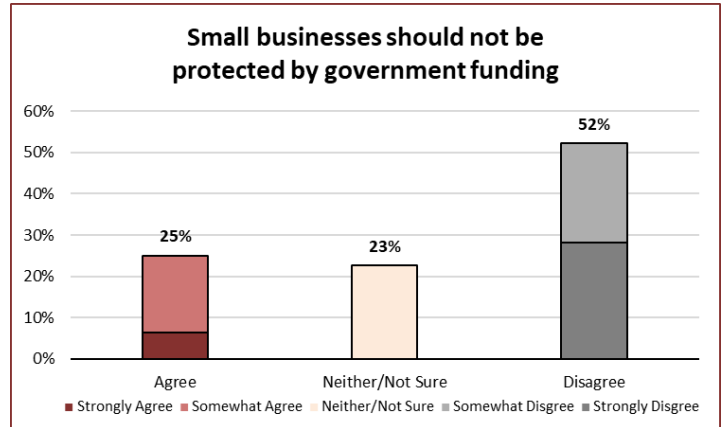
Table 29 – Assistance for Small Businesses

Statement: Small businesses should be subject to market conditions and should not be protected by government funding.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Assistance for Small Businesses	Strongly Agree	34	6.4%
	Somewhat Agree	98	18.6%
	Neither/Not Sure	103	22.7%
	Somewhat Disagree	133	24.0%
	Strongly Disagree	120	28.3%
	Totals	488	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Assistance for Small Businesses	Agree	132	25.0%
	Neither	103	22.7%
	Disagree	253	52.3%
	Totals	488	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Assistance for Small Businesses	Agree	25.0%	20.2% ^a	24.7% ^{a,b}	34.7% ^b	28.0% ^a	37.5% ^a	23.0% ^a	34.4% ^a	20.6% ^b	27.0% ^{a,b}
	Neither	22.7%	26.8% ^a	16.4% ^a	21.8% ^a	35.5% ^a	21.1% ^{a,b}	18.2% ^b	14.9% ^a	26.6% ^b	20.1% ^{a,b}
	Disagree	52.3%	52.9% ^{a,b}	58.9% ^a	43.5% ^b	36.5% ^a	41.4% ^{a,b}	58.8% ^b	50.7% ^a	52.8% ^a	52.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		488	109	155	215	83	27	360	166	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Assistance for Small Businesses	Agree	31.2% ^a	18.3% ^b	25.6% ^a	22.1% ^a	30.8% ^a	21.8% ^a	29.7% ^a	23.2% ^a	31.1% ^a	19.7% ^a
	Neither	24.0% ^a	20.8% ^a	26.8% ^a	19.3% ^a	17.6% ^a	33.8% ^a	17.7% ^a	18.9% ^a	14.5% ^a	28.8% ^a
	Disagree	44.8% ^a	60.9% ^b	47.6% ^a	58.6% ^a	51.5% ^a	44.4% ^a	52.6% ^a	57.8% ^a	54.4% ^a	51.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		198	274	107	219	151	40	85	86	83	84

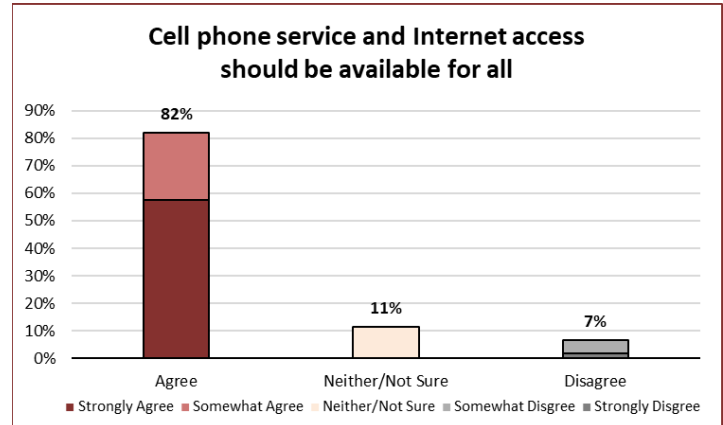
Table 30 – Cell Phone Service and Internet Access

Statement: Legislation should be passed to ensure good cell phone service and Internet access for rural New York State residents much like the way they provided electricity in rural areas in the 1930's.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cell Phone Service and Internet Access	Strongly Agree	286	57.6%
	Somewhat Agree	136	24.3%
	Neither/Not Sure	37	11.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	23	5.0%
	Strongly Disagree	7	1.8%
	Totals	489	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cell Phone Service and Internet Access	Agree	422	81.8%
	Neither	37	11.5%
	Disagree	30	6.7%
	Totals	489	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Cell Phone Service and Internet Access	Agree	81.8%	74.8% ^a	85.6% ^b	90.3% ^b	62.7% ^a	94.1% ^b	87.2% ^b	86.8% ^a	80.2% ^a	83.3% ^a
	Neither	11.5%	16.9% ^a	8.0% ^b	5.7% ^b	24.7% ^a	5.9% ^{a,b}	7.5% ^b	3.6% ^a	14.6% ^b	14.8% ^b
	Disagree	6.7%	8.3% ^a	6.4% ^a	3.9% ^a	12.6% ^a	0.0% ²	5.3% ^b	9.5% ^a	5.2% ^a	1.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		489	110	155	215	83	27	361	167	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Cell Phone Service and Internet Access	Agree	75.6% ^a	88.6% ^b	72.3% ^a	90.3% ^b	87.1% ^b	75.1% ^a	79.1% ^{a,b}	82.7% ^{a,b}	92.3% ^{a,b}	93.7% ^b
	Neither	14.2% ^a	8.5% ^a	19.8% ^a	4.7% ^b	6.0% ^b	17.2% ^a	11.0% ^{a,b}	10.4% ^{a,b}	1.2% ^b	2.3% ^{b,c}
	Disagree	10.2% ^a	2.9% ^b	7.9% ^a	5.0% ^a	6.9% ^a	7.7% ^a	9.9% ^a	6.8% ^a	6.6% ^a	4.0% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		199	273	108	219	151	42	84	86	83	84

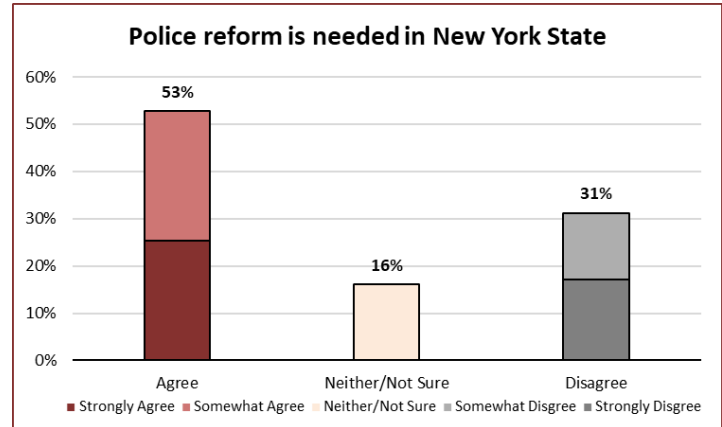
Table 31 – Police Reform

Statement: Police reform in New York State is needed to reduce unnecessary use of lethal force and race-based bias and to track patterns of profiling based on race and ethnicity.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Police Reform	Strongly Agree	125	25.3%
	Somewhat Agree	145	27.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	63	16.1%
	Somewhat Disagree	75	14.1%
	Strongly Disagree	80	17.1%
	Totals	488	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Police Reform	Agree	270	52.7%
	Neither	63	16.1%
	Disagree	155	31.2%
	Totals	488	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Police Reform	Agree	52.7%	52.7% ^a	48.1% ^a	57.8% ^a	66.2% ^a	29.1% ^b	50.0% ^b	39.0% ^a	51.4% ^a	93.3% ^b
	Neither	16.1%	22.0% ^a	11.4% ^b	10.6% ^b	19.1% ^a	8.1% ^a	15.9% ^a	9.0% ^a	22.0% ^b	3.5% ^a
	Disagree	31.2%	25.4% ^a	40.5% ^b	31.6% ^{a,b}	14.7% ^a	62.8% ^b	34.1% ^c	52.0% ^a	26.6% ^b	3.2% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	488	110	155	214	83	27	360	168	220	72

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Police Reform	Agree	48.1% ^a	58.6% ^b	52.5% ^a	49.3% ^a	59.9% ^a	53.6% ^a	55.9% ^a	61.1% ^a	46.4% ^a	52.6% ^a
	Neither	18.8% ^a	12.6% ^a	19.6% ^a	13.5% ^a	11.2% ^a	28.1% ^a	8.8% ^b	13.4% ^{a,b}	14.9% ^{a,b}	13.4% ^{a,b}
	Disagree	33.1% ^a	28.8% ^a	27.9% ^a	37.2% ^a	28.9% ^a	18.3% ^a	35.3% ^a	25.5% ^a	38.7% ^a	34.0% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	199	272	108	219	150	42	84	86	83	83

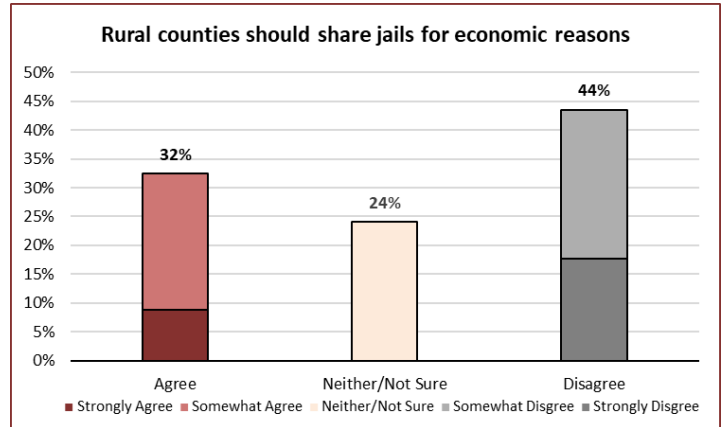
Table 32 – County Jails

Statement: Currently each county in New York State has its own jail; for economic reasons it would be a good idea for rural counties to share a single jail.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County Jails	Strongly Agree	49	8.8%
	Somewhat Agree	128	23.6%
	Neither/Not Sure	106	24.0%
	Somewhat Disagree	116	25.8%
	Strongly Disagree	89	17.8%
	Totals	488	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County Jails	Agree	177	32.5%
	Neither	106	24.0%
	Disagree	205	43.5%
	Totals	488	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

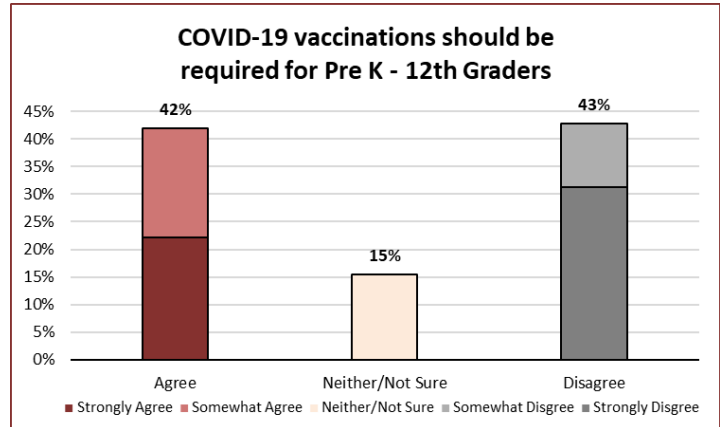
		Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
County Jails	Agree	32.5%	25.3% ^a	39.7% ^b	38.3% ^b	34.5% ^a	19.8% ^a	33.4% ^a	35.4% ^a	32.8% ^a	26.4% ^a
	Neither	24.0%	31.6% ^a	16.1% ^b	19.2% ^b	41.3% ^a	22.9% ^{a,b}	18.0% ^b	20.1% ^a	25.6% ^a	28.6% ^a
	Disagree	43.5%	43.2% ^a	44.2% ^a	42.5% ^a	24.2% ^a	57.3% ^b	48.6% ^b	44.4% ^a	41.6% ^a	45.0% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		488	109	155	215	82	27	361	167	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
County Jails	Agree	37.4% ^a	28.4% ^b	28.6% ^a	35.0% ^a	38.3% ^a	35.0% ^a	29.2% ^a	40.4% ^a	32.7% ^a	33.9% ^a
	Neither	26.0% ^a	21.7% ^a	24.0% ^a	25.6% ^a	21.0% ^a	31.2% ^a	24.0% ^a	25.9% ^a	23.0% ^a	25.4% ^a
	Disagree	36.6% ^a	49.8% ^b	47.5% ^a	39.3% ^a	40.7% ^a	33.9% ^a	46.7% ^a	33.7% ^a	44.3% ^a	40.7% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		199	272	107	218	152	42	83	86	82	85

Table 33 – COVID-19 Vaccinations for Pre K – 12th Graders

Statement: COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for Pre K - 12th graders in New York State.
 2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
COVID-19 Vaccinations for Pre K - 12th Graders	Strongly Agree	111	22.1%
	Somewhat Agree	117	19.8%
	Neither/Not Sure	62	15.4%
	Somewhat Disagree	64	11.5%
	Strongly Disagree	133	31.2%
Totals		487	100.0%



		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
COVID-19 Vaccinations for Pre K - 12th Graders	Agree	228	41.9%
	Neither	62	15.4%
	Disagree	197	42.7%
	Totals	487	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
COVID-19 Vaccinations for Pre K - 12th Graders	Agree	41.9%	33.4% ^a	39.9% ^a	60.5% ^b	26.7% ^a	16.3% ^a	49.9% ^b	29.2% ^a	43.4% ^b	68.9% ^c
	Neither	15.4%	19.9% ^a	7.7% ^b	14.9% ^{a,b}	30.3% ^a	24.0% ^a	9.0% ^b	11.0% ^{a,b}	19.2% ^a	5.6% ^b
	Disagree	42.7%	46.7% ^a	52.4% ^a	24.6% ^b	43.0% ^a	59.8% ^a	41.0% ^a	59.9% ^a	37.4% ^b	25.5% ^b
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		487	110	154	214	83	27	359	167	220	73

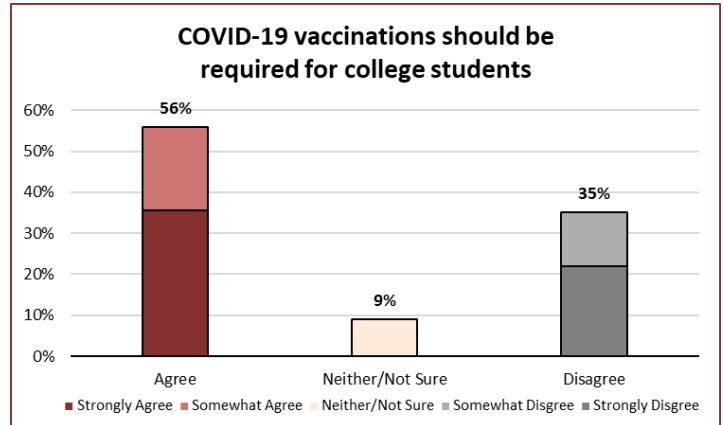
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
COVID-19 Vaccinations for Pre K - 12th Graders	Agree	41.1% ^a	44.4% ^a	41.2% ^a	41.4% ^a	45.0% ^a	43.5% ^a	32.8% ^a	42.2% ^a	49.3% ^a	44.7% ^a
	Neither	19.9% ^a	9.9% ^b	20.0% ^a	10.9% ^b	12.1% ^{a,b}	14.2% ^a	20.9% ^a	14.7% ^a	5.8% ^a	13.3% ^a
	Disagree	39.0% ^a	45.7% ^a	38.9% ^a	47.6% ^a	42.9% ^a	42.3% ^a	46.4% ^a	43.1% ^a	44.9% ^a	42.0% ^a
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		197	273	108	218	150	42	83	86	82	84

Table 34 – COVID-19 Vaccinations for College Students

Statement: COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for college students taking courses in person on college campuses in New York State.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
COVID-19 Vaccinations for College Students	Strongly Agree	195	35.6%
	Somewhat Agree	111	20.3%
	Neither/Not Sure	30	9.0%
	Somewhat Disagree	59	13.1%
	Strongly Disagree	94	22.1%
Totals		489	100.0%



		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
COVID-19 Vaccinations for College Students	Agree	306	55.9%
	Neither	30	9.0%
	Disagree	153	35.1%
	Totals	489	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
COVID-19 Vaccinations for College Students	Agree	55.9%	42.0% ^a	62.7% ^b	73.5% ^b	33.8% ^a	48.3% ^{a,b}	64.5% ^b	44.6% ^a	58.0% ^b	83.9% ^c
	Neither	9.0%	12.6% ^a	6.0% ^a	5.0% ^a	23.6% ^a	7.5% ^{a,b}	3.7% ^b	4.5% ^a	12.0% ^b	0.0% ²
	Disagree	35.1%	45.4% ^a	31.3% ^b	21.6% ^b	42.7% ^a	44.3% ^a	31.8% ^a	50.9% ^a	30.0% ^b	16.1% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		489	110	155	215	83	27	361	167	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
COVID-19 Vaccinations for College Students	Agree	54.1% ^a	60.0% ^a	49.5% ^a	58.6% ^{a,b}	64.8% ^b	49.2% ^a	47.4% ^a	62.3% ^a	60.2% ^a	65.8% ^a
	Neither	13.4% ^a	3.3% ^b	15.6% ^a	4.2% ^b	2.3% ^b	11.6% ^a	11.1% ^a	8.8% ^a	3.7% ^a	1.4% ^a
	Disagree	32.5% ^a	36.7% ^a	34.8% ^a	37.2% ^a	33.0% ^a	39.1% ^a	41.5% ^a	28.8% ^a	36.1% ^a	32.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		199	273	108	219	151	42	84	86	83	84

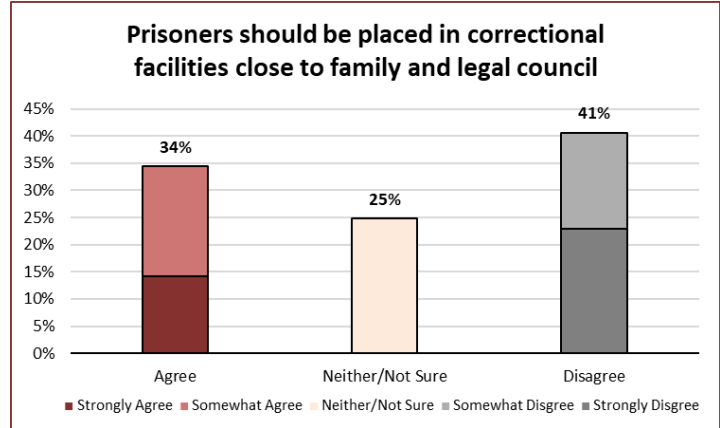
Table 35 – Correctional Facilities

Statement: Placing prisoners in correctional facilities that are within a reasonable distance of their family and legal counsel is more important than the economic benefit provided to a community by having a prison.

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Correctional Facilities	Strongly Agree	67	14.1%
	Somewhat Agree	104	20.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	97	24.9%
	Somewhat Disagree	105	17.8%
	Strongly Disagree	116	22.9%
	Totals	489	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Correctional Facilities	Agree	171	34.5%
	Neither	97	24.9%
	Disagree	221	40.6%
	Totals	489	100.0%



Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Correctional Facilities	Agree	34.5%	39.7% _a	25.0% _b	37.0% _{a,b}	35.2% _a	28.3% _a	35.1% _a	30.2% _a	33.5% _a	51.7% _b
	Neither	24.9%	35.1% _a	19.2% _b	13.5% _b	48.4% _a	14.9% _b	17.8% _b	13.7% _a	32.2% _b	18.0% _{a,b}
	Disagree	40.6%	25.3% _a	55.8% _b	49.5% _b	16.4% _a	56.8% _b	47.1% _b	56.1% _a	34.3% _b	30.3% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		489	110	155	215	83	27	361	167	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Correctional Facilities	Agree	31.4% _a	37.9% _a	32.6% _a	36.5% _a	34.6% _a	43.1% _a	35.6% _a	35.8% _a	31.1% _a	31.9% _a
	Neither	29.0% _a	20.4% _b	30.1% _a	22.5% _a	18.8% _a	38.9% _a	28.3% _{a,b}	28.5% _{a,b}	11.3% _b	15.5% _{b,c}
	Disagree	39.6% _a	41.7% _a	37.3% _a	41.0% _a	46.6% _a	18.1% _a	36.1% _{a,b}	35.7% _{a,b}	57.6% _b	52.6% _{b,c}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		199	273	108	218	152	42	84	86	83	85

Section 3.3 – Other Locally Tracked Community Characteristics

Table 36 – Largest Issue Facing the *Nation* Right Now

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

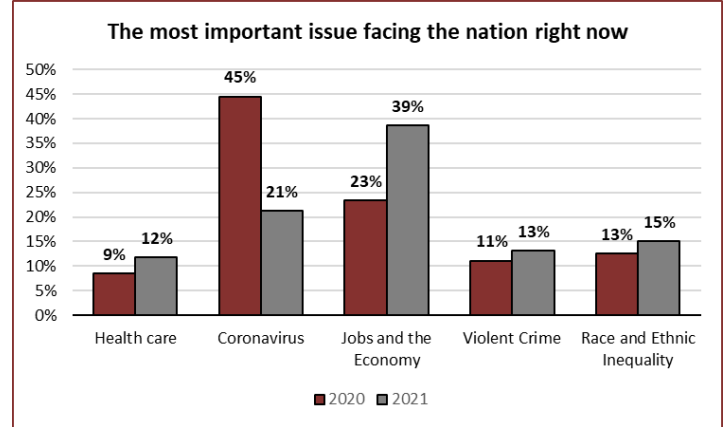
2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The most important issue facing the nation right now	Health care	59	11.8%
	Coronavirus	112	21.3%
	Jobs and the Economy	184	38.7%
	Violent Crime	70	13.2%
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	57	15.0%
Totals		482	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

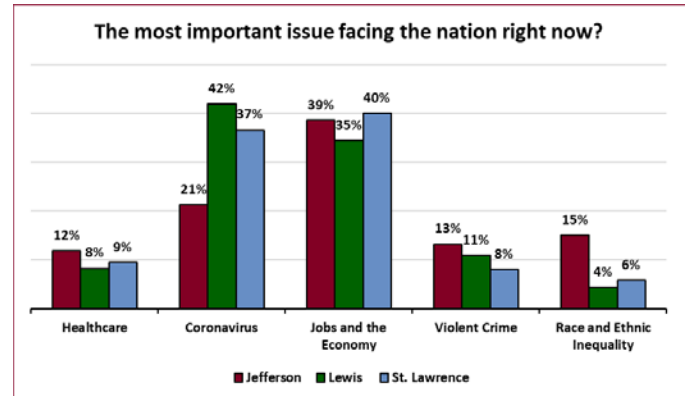
	2020	2021
Health care	9%	12%
Coronavirus	45%	21%
Jobs and the Economy	23%	39%
Violent Crime	11%	13%
Race and Ethnic Inequality	13%	15%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County			
	Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)	
The most important issue facing the nation right now	Health care	11.8% ^a	8.3% ^a	9.4% ^a
	Coronavirus	21.3% ^a	42.0% ^b	36.6% ^b
	Jobs and the Economy	38.7% ^a	34.5% ^a	40.0% ^a
	Violent Crime	13.2% ^a	10.9% ^{a,b}	8.1% ^b
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	15.0% ^a	4.4% ^b	5.9% ^b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted n:	482	469	426	



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
The most important issue facing the nation right now	Health care	11.8%	13.3% ^a	9.8% ^a	12.6% ^a	14.0% ^a	7.3% ^a	12.1% ^a	4.5% ^a	13.4% ^b	21.6% ^b
	Coronavirus	21.3%	16.9% ^a	22.6% ^a	26.1% ^a	10.3% ^a	27.7% ^b	22.9% ^b	15.7% ^a	22.1% ^{a,b}	34.0% ^b
	Jobs and the Economy	38.7%	36.2% ^a	42.2% ^a	38.4% ^a	34.4% ^a	40.3% ^a	40.2% ^a	54.8% ^a	34.5% ^b	16.1% ^c
	Violent Crime	13.2%	8.6% ^a	17.5% ^b	15.5% ^{a,b}	6.3% ^a	13.8% ^a	15.2% ^a	19.8% ^a	12.2% ^{a,b}	1.7% ^b
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	15.0%	25.0% ^a	7.9% ^b	7.4% ^b	35.0% ^a	10.9% ^b	9.6% ^b	5.2% ^a	17.9% ^b	26.6% ^b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	482	103	155	215	76	27	361	167	217	72	

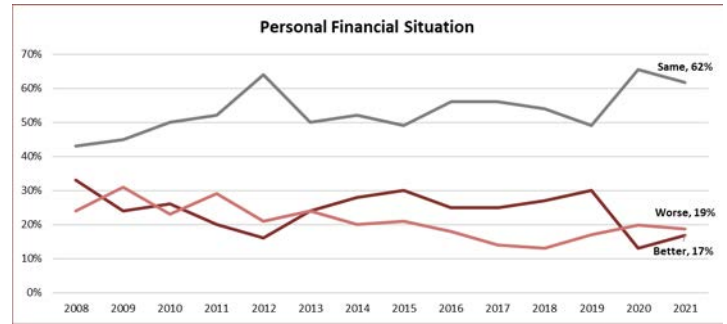
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	
The most important issue facing the nation right now	Health care	12.3% ^a	11.0% ^a	12.8% ^a	10.4% ^a	13.7% ^a	27.5% ^a	6.7% ^b	17.6% ^{a,b}	9.2% ^{a,b}	7.6% ^b
	Coronavirus	21.4% ^a	21.3% ^a	20.2% ^a	20.3% ^a	24.6% ^a	13.0% ^a	24.4% ^a	18.6% ^a	16.9% ^a	26.2% ^a
	Jobs and the Economy	41.5% ^a	35.8% ^a	38.5% ^a	39.1% ^a	38.3% ^a	31.5% ^a	43.4% ^a	45.1% ^a	41.5% ^a	40.3% ^a
	Violent Crime	10.7% ^a	14.8% ^a	11.2% ^a	17.1% ^a	9.8% ^a	11.7% ^a	10.8% ^a	9.5% ^a	23.0% ^a	8.5% ^a
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	14.1% ^a	17.1% ^a	17.3% ^a	13.1% ^a	13.6% ^a	16.3% ^a	14.8% ^a	9.2% ^a	9.3% ^a	17.4% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	195	271	105	216	150	41	84	83	83	84	

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?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months	Better	77	16.8%
	Same	306	61.6%
	Worse	80	18.8%
	Don't Know	10	2.7%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

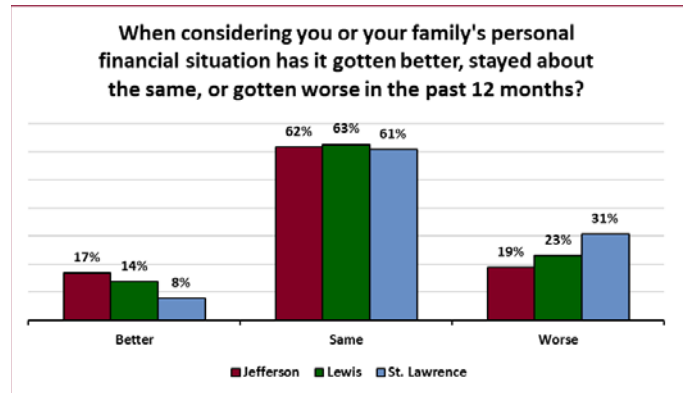


Trend Analysis:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Better	33%	24%	26%	20%	16%	24%	28%	30%	25%	25%	27%	30%	13%	17%
Same	43%	45%	50%	52%	64%	50%	52%	49%	56%	56%	54%	49%	66%	62%
Worse	24%	31%	23%	29%	21%	24%	20%	21%	18%	14%	13%	17%	20%	19%
Don't Know	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	6%	5%	1%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Better	16.8% ^a	13.7% ^a	7.8% ^b
Same	61.6% ^a	62.6% ^a	60.9% ^a
Worse	18.8% ^a	23.0% ^a	30.7% ^b
Don't Know	2.7% ^a	0.7% ^b	0.7% ^{a,b}
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	473	464	408



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Better	16.8%	17.8% ^a	18.6% ^a	14.0% ^a	15.5% ^a	8.2% ^a	18.6% ^a	21.2% ^{a,b}	13.0% ^a	26.1% ^b
Same	61.6%	59.2% ^a	59.4% ^a	69.0% ^a	62.1% ^a	67.1% ^a	61.1% ^a	61.4% ^a	65.0% ^a	61.1% ^a
Worse	18.8%	18.0% ^a	21.2% ^a	15.7% ^a	14.2% ^a	21.3% ^a	19.2% ^a	17.0% ^a	19.7% ^a	12.7% ^a
Don't Know	2.7%	5.0% ^a	0.8% ^a	1.3% ^a	8.2% ^a	3.5% ^{a,b}	1.0% ^b	0.3% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	473	100	155	213	72	27	360	165	215	72

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Better	20.6% ^a	12.2% ^b	13.9% ^a	17.7% ^a	22.5% ^a	11.9% ^a	10.5% ^a	26.6% ^a	16.2% ^a	25.5% ^a
Same	57.0% ^a	67.9% ^b	61.7% ^a	61.9% ^a	63.2% ^a	69.5% ^a	56.1% ^a	59.6% ^a	65.5% ^a	68.9% ^a
Worse	18.6% ^a	18.7% ^a	21.9% ^a	16.6% ^a	14.3% ^a	15.9% ^{a,b}	24.1% ^a	12.3% ^{a,b}	18.2% ^{a,b}	5.6% ^b
Don't Know	3.8% ^a	1.1% ^a	2.4% ^a	3.7% ^a	0.0% ¹	2.8% ^a	9.3% ^a	1.6% ^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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	193	268	105	212	150	41	84	80	83	85

Table 38 – What is your current occupation?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What is your current occupation?	Retired	177	22.7%
	Not currently employed	16	4.1%
	Disabled	13	4.5%
	Homemaker	21	6.0%
	Student	4	2.0%
	Military	51	18.9%
	Managerial	9	1.6%
	Medical	33	6.4%
	Professional/Technical	31	6.5%
	Sales	11	2.9%
	Clerical	27	5.7%
	Service	16	4.1%
	Blue-collar	17	4.7%
	Teacher/Education	26	4.3%
	Self-employed	20	3.6%
	Not Sure	6	2.1%
	Totals	478	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Retired	17%	18%	18%	19%	17%	21%	17%	17%	17%	22%	19%	18%	25%	23%
Unemployed	8%	11%	12%	8%	4%	8%	4%	2%	4%	1%	4%	3%	6%	4%
Homemaker	8%	6%	8%	6%	6%	5%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	6%
Student	3%	8%	5%	10%	5%	6%	15%	7%	7%	3%	3%	3%	9%	2%
Military	6%	7%	12%	3%	9%	5%	2%	16%	9%	20%	20%	18%	7%	19%
Managerial	7%	7%	2%	4%	4%	3%	4%	5%	7%	5%	5%	5%	4%	2%
Medical	7%	6%	6%	5%	3%	6%	9%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Professional/Technical	10%	7%	9%	9%	6%	11%	6%	4%	10%	4%	5%	4%	5%	7%
Sales	6%	5%	4%	4%	10%	9%	5%	4%	7%	7%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Clerical	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	6%
Service	10%	6%	9%	7%	10%	11%	9%	9%	11%	9%	5%	8%	3%	4%
Blue Collar	8%	12%	8%	12%	13%	6%	15%	15%	5%	6%	11%	10%	7%	5%
Teacher/Education	4%	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%
Self-employed	--	--	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	6%	4%
Disabled	--	--	--	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	5%
Not sure	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

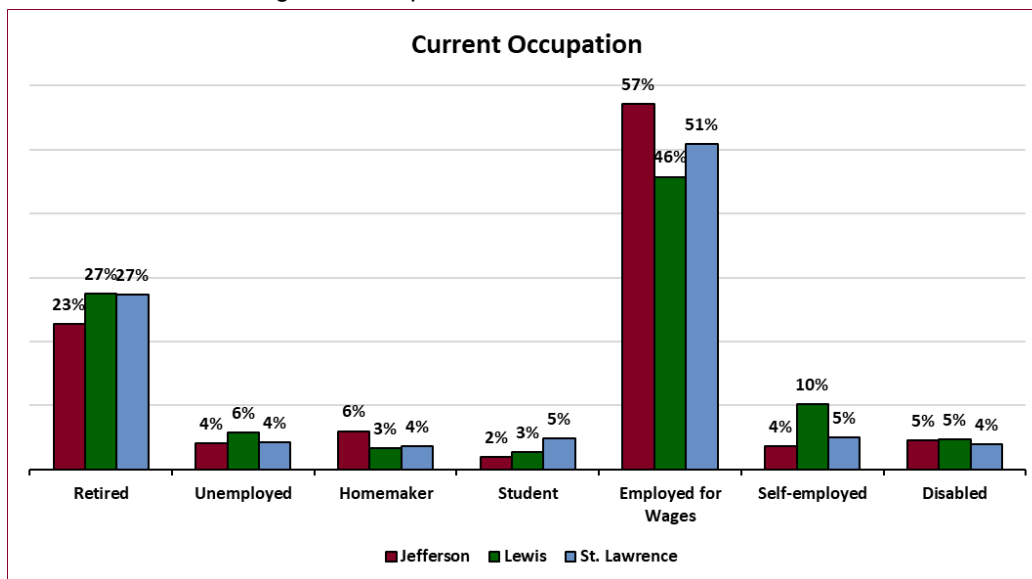


Table 38 – What is your current occupation? (cont.)

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
What is your current occupation?	Retired	22.7% ^a	0.0% ²	12.2% ^{6a}	74.4% ^{6b}	3.7% ^{6a}	24.3% ^{6b}	29.3% ^{6b}	31.0% ^{6a}	17.8% ^{6b}	28.3% ^{6a,b}
	Not currently employed	4.1%	4.7% ^{6a}	4.6% ^{6a}	2.4% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	7.2% ^{6a}	5.3% ^{6a}	1.5% ^{6a}	5.7% ^{6a}	4.2% ^{6a}
	Disabled	4.5%	7.0% ^{6a}	2.1% ^{6a}	2.8% ^{6a}	0.2% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	6.7% ^{6b}	1.1% ^{6a}	7.4% ^{6b}	1.0% ^{6a,b}
	Homemaker	6.0%	8.3% ^{6a}	6.5% ^{6a,b}	1.5% ^{6b}	9.2% ^{6a,b}	14.7% ^{6a}	4.0% ^{6b}	5.0% ^{6a}	7.2% ^{6a}	5.0% ^{6a}
	Student	2.0%	3.9% ^{6a}	0.6% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	4.3% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	1.3% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	3.6% ^{6a}	0.0% ²
	Military	18.9%	40.6% ^{6a}	0.9% ^{6b}	0.0% ²	73.7% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	0.5% ^{6b}	7.0% ^{6a}	21.8% ^{6b}	14.9% ^{6a,b}
	Managerial	1.6%	0.0% ²	5.1% ^{6a}	0.6% ^{6b}	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	2.4% ^{6a}	1.7% ^{6a}	2.0% ^{6a}	0.0% ²
	Medical	6.4%	6.4% ^{6a,b}	10.1% ^{6a}	2.2% ^{6b}	2.0% ^{6a}	8.3% ^{6a}	7.7% ^{6a}	8.0% ^{6a,b}	4.3% ^{6a}	13.6% ^{6b}
	Professional/Technical	6.5%	6.8% ^{6a,b}	10.9% ^{6a}	1.4% ^{6b}	0.0% ²	19.4% ^{6a}	7.4% ^{6b}	9.3% ^{6a}	4.6% ^{6a}	7.5% ^{6a}
	Sales	2.9%	4.1% ^{6a}	1.8% ^{6a}	1.8% ^{6a}	1.5% ^{6a}	8.5% ^{6a}	2.8% ^{6a}	1.1% ^{6a}	3.5% ^{6a}	5.0% ^{6a}
	Clerical	5.7%	5.6% ^{6a,b}	9.3% ^{6a}	1.9% ^{6b}	1.5% ^{6a}	4.1% ^{6a}	7.4% ^{6a}	6.3% ^{6a}	6.5% ^{6a}	2.1% ^{6a}
	Service	4.1%	3.2% ^{6a,b}	8.5% ^{6a}	0.8% ^{6b}	0.0% ²	2.5% ^{6a}	5.6% ^{6a}	7.5% ^{6a}	2.1% ^{6b}	6.3% ^{6a,b}
	Blue-collar	4.7%	1.8% ^{6a}	11.9% ^{6b}	2.0% ^{6a}	1.0% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	6.6% ^{6b}	8.7% ^{6a}	3.9% ^{6b}	0.0% ²
	Teacher/Education	4.3%	3.0% ^{6a}	10.2% ^{6b}	0.4% ^{6a}	1.7% ^{6a}	1.4% ^{6a}	5.7% ^{6a}	3.8% ^{6a}	3.9% ^{6a}	9.2% ^{6a}
	Self-employed	3.6%	1.8% ^{6a}	3.6% ^{6a,b}	7.0% ^{6b}	1.2% ^{6a}	3.5% ^{6a}	4.6% ^{6a}	7.9% ^{6a}	1.8% ^{6b}	2.7% ^{6a,b}
	Not Sure	2.1%	3.1% ^{6a}	1.8% ^{6a}	0.8% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	6.1% ^{6a}	2.6% ^{6a}	0.0% ²	3.9% ^{6a}	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size		478	111	152	215	85	27	359	167	221

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	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	26.3% ^{6a}	19.6% ^{6a}	21.1% ^{6a}	22.3% ^{6a}	27.4% ^{6a}	12.5% ^{6a}	18.6% ^{6a,b}	33.7% ^{6b}	22.3% ^{6a,b}	19.1% ^{6a,b}
	Not currently employed	4.2% ^{6a}	3.8% ^{6a}	4.1% ^{6a}	5.5% ^{6a}	1.5% ^{6a}	5.5% ^{6a}	2.6% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	2.8% ^{6a}	1.2% ^{6a}
	Disabled	6.5% ^{6a}	2.6% ^{6b}	7.8% ^{6a}	2.7% ^{6a,b}	0.6% ^{6b}	13.1% ^{6a}	2.1% ^{6b}	1.5% ^{6b}	0.8% ^{6b}	0.0% ¹
	Homemaker	0.0% ¹	12.6% ^{6a}	8.7% ^{6a}	5.4% ^{6a}	1.4% ^{6a}	2.2% ^{6a}	11.5% ^{6a}	8.5% ^{6a}	0.7% ^{6a}	6.1% ^{6a}
	Student	1.4% ^{6a}	2.6% ^{6a}	2.5% ^{6a}	2.0% ^{6a}	0.9% ^{6a}	5.4% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
	Military	28.2% ^{6a}	7.8% ^{6b}	33.1% ^{6a}	6.9% ^{6b}	8.1% ^{6b}	36.3% ^{6a}	30.2% ^{6a}	12.5% ^{6b}	4.6% ^{6b}	0.0% ¹
	Managerial	2.0% ^{6a}	1.2% ^{6a}	0.4% ^{6a}	1.6% ^{6a,b}	4.2% ^{6b}	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.1% ^{6a}	4.6% ^{6a}	5.2% ^{6a}
	Medical	2.3% ^{6a}	10.9% ^{6b}	0.7% ^{6a}	11.1% ^{6b}	10.1% ^{6b}	0.0% ¹	4.6% ^{6a}	5.1% ^{6a}	13.4% ^{6a}	14.9% ^{6a}
	Professional/Technical	6.8% ^{6a}	6.4% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	9.0% ^{6a}	16.5% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	3.2% ^{6a}	15.6% ^{6b}	6.7% ^{6a,b}	10.2% ^{6a,b}
	Sales	2.5% ^{6a}	3.4% ^{6a}	1.4% ^{6a}	5.2% ^{6a}	1.9% ^{6a}	6.1% ^{6a}	1.2% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	2.2% ^{6a}	6.5% ^{6a}
	Clerical	1.2% ^{6a}	10.7% ^{6b}	3.7% ^{6a}	8.7% ^{6a}	4.4% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	10.3% ^{6a}	2.1% ^{6a}	5.4% ^{6a}	12.8% ^{6a}
	Service	2.7% ^{6a}	4.5% ^{6a}	4.5% ^{6a}	5.6% ^{6a}	0.4% ^{6a}	13.8% ^{6a}	0.6% ^{6b}	2.6% ^{6a,b}	7.1% ^{6a,b}	3.0% ^{6a,b}
	Blue-collar	7.7% ^{6a}	1.6% ^{6b}	5.9% ^{6a}	5.1% ^{6a}	1.3% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹	7.6% ^{6a}	3.8% ^{6a}	9.1% ^{6a}	7.1% ^{6a}
	Teacher/Education	2.0% ^{6a}	7.0% ^{6b}	0.0% ¹	3.9% ^{6a}	14.7% ^{6b}	1.2% ^{6a}	1.8% ^{6a}	2.6% ^{6a}	9.1% ^{6a}	12.0% ^{6a}
	Self-employed	6.1% ^{6a}	0.8% ^{6b}	2.5% ^{6a}	3.8% ^{6a}	5.8% ^{6a}	3.1% ^{6a}	3.8% ^{6a}	8.1% ^{6a}	3.5% ^{6a}	1.9% ^{6a}
	Not Sure	0.0% ¹	4.5% ^{6a}	3.6% ^{6a}	1.1% ^{6a}	0.8% ^{6a}	0.7% ^{6a}	1.9% ^{6a}	2.7% ^{6a}	7.6% ^{6a}	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size		196	274	108	217	151	42	86	85	83

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

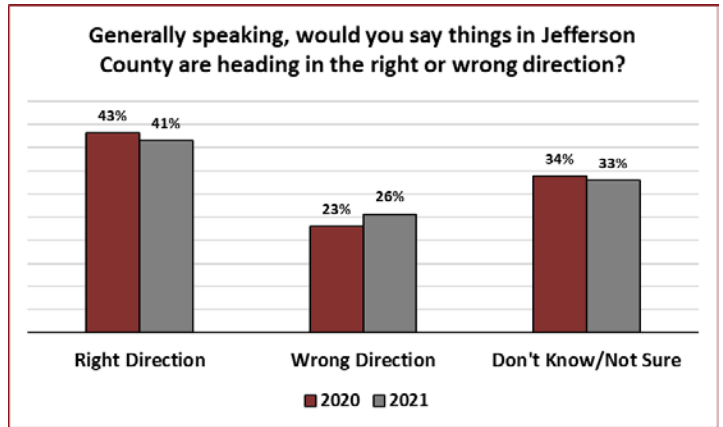
2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	221	41.5%
	Wrong direction	124	25.6%
	Don't Know/Not sure	135	32.9%
	Totals	480	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

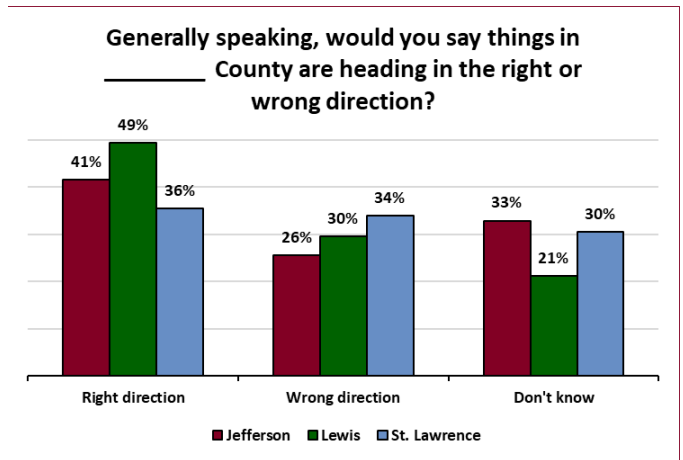
	2020	2021
Right Direction	43%	41%
Wrong Direction	23%	26%
Don't Know/Not Sure	34%	33%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Would you say that things in _____ County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	41.5% ^a	49.3% ^b	35.5% ^a
	Wrong direction	25.6% ^a	29.5% ^{a,b}	34.0% ^b
	Don't Know/Not sure	32.9% ^a	21.1% ^c	30.5% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		480	463	405



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	41.5%	30.9% ^a	43.7% ^b	59.1% ^c	24.2% ^a	49.7% ^b	47.6% ^b	53.6% ^a	36.9% ^b	48.1% ^{a,b}
	Wrong direction	25.6%	20.9% ^a	36.5% ^b	20.5% ^a	17.5% ^a	33.6% ^a	26.6% ^a	28.7% ^a	23.7% ^a	12.8% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	32.9%	48.3% ^a	19.7% ^b	20.4% ^b	58.3% ^a	16.8% ^b	25.8% ^b	17.8% ^a	39.4% ^b	39.0% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		480	109	153	212	81	27	358	164	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	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 Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	42.7% ^a	40.9% ^a	42.7% ^a	37.0% ^a	49.1% ^a	32.5% ^a	47.8% ^{a,b}	62.9% ^b	39.4% ^{a,b}	45.9% ^{a,b}
	Wrong direction	27.5% ^a	23.2% ^a	21.0% ^a	32.7% ^b	21.9% ^{a,b}	22.7% ^a	19.0% ^a	18.8% ^a	27.2% ^a	21.7% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	29.8% ^a	35.9% ^a	36.3% ^a	30.4% ^a	29.0% ^a	44.9% ^a	33.3% ^{a,b}	18.3% ^b	33.4% ^{a,b}	32.4% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		195	271	106	215	151	42	85	84	83	84

Table 40 – Generally speaking, would you say things in New York State are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in New York State are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	116	21.5%
	Wrong direction	280	55.3%
	Don't Know/Not sure	85	23.2%
	Totals	481	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Not measured in either Lewis or St. Lawrence Counties.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in New York State are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	21.5%	21.4% ^{a,b}	16.3% ^a	28.7% ^b	15.9% ^a	23.0% ^a	23.4% ^a	15.0% ^a	19.1% ^a	58.7% ^b
	Wrong direction	55.3%	42.8% ^a	71.3% ^b	57.8% ^b	39.1% ^a	58.3% ^{a,b}	60.2% ^b	78.2% ^a	50.8% ^b	12.7% ^c
	Don't Know/Not sure	23.2%	35.8% ^a	12.3% ^b	13.5% ^b	45.0% ^a	18.7% ^b	16.4% ^b	6.8% ^a	30.1% ^b	28.6% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		481	109	155	211	81	27	359	166	220	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	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 New York State are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	19.3% ^a	23.5% ^a	20.0% ^a	23.2% ^a	23.6% ^a	29.6% ^a	29.4% ^a	29.0% ^a	19.9% ^a	12.8% ^a
	Wrong direction	59.2% ^a	51.3% ^a	51.0% ^a	55.8% ^a	62.4% ^a	35.4% ^a	50.5% ^{a,b}	51.3% ^{a,b}	62.8% ^b	66.9% ^{b,c}
	Don't Know/Not sure	21.5% ^a	25.2% ^a	29.0% ^a	21.0% ^{a,b}	14.0% ^b	35.0% ^a	20.1% ^a	19.7% ^a	17.3% ^a	20.3% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		196	271	106	216	151	42	85	84	82	85

Table 41 – Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right or wrong direction?

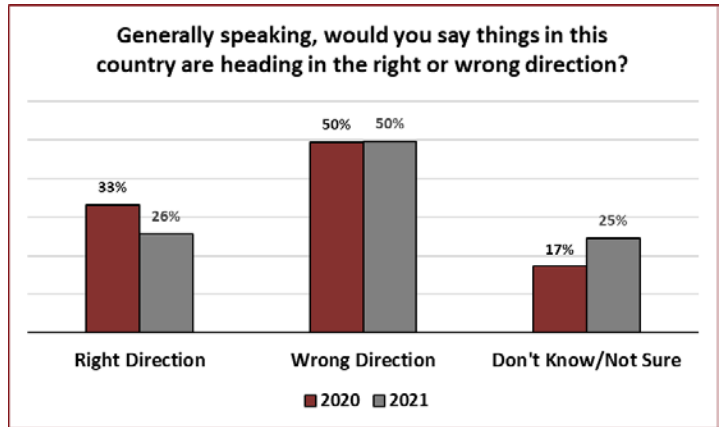
2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	144	25.7%
	Wrong direction	251	49.7%
	Don't Know/Not sure	87	24.6%
	Totals	482	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

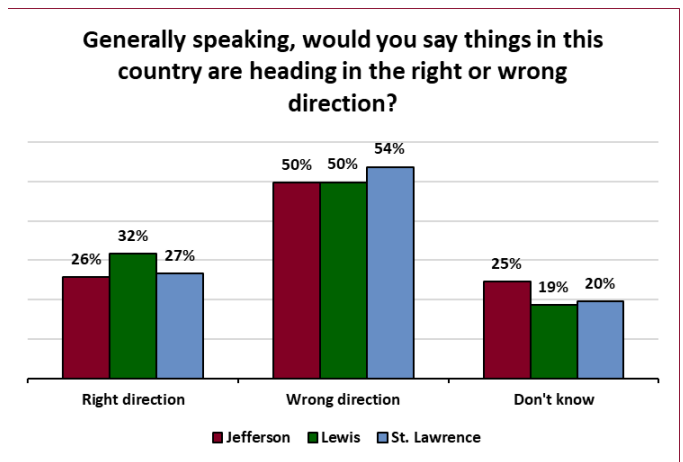
	2020	2021
Right Direction	33%	26%
Wrong Direction	50%	50%
Don't Know/Not Sure	17%	25%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		Jefferson	Lewis (2020)	St. Lawrence (2020)
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	25.7% ^a	31.6% ^a	26.7% ^a
	Wrong direction	49.7% ^a	49.8% ^a	53.7% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	24.6% ^a	18.6% ^a	19.6% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		482	462	406



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	25.7%	24.1% ^a	23.3% ^a	31.8% ^a	20.2% ^a	27.4% ^a	27.7% ^a	12.5% ^a	25.7% ^b	69.0% ^c
	Wrong direction	49.7%	40.9% ^a	59.4% ^b	54.2% ^{a,b}	45.0% ^a	47.7% ^a	51.3% ^a	73.2% ^a	43.1% ^b	14.4% ^c
	Don't Know/Not sure	24.6%	35.0% ^a	17.3% ^b	14.0% ^b	34.9% ^a	24.9% ^{a,b}	21.0% ^b	14.3% ^a	31.2% ^b	16.6% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		482	109	155	212	81	27	360	167	220	73

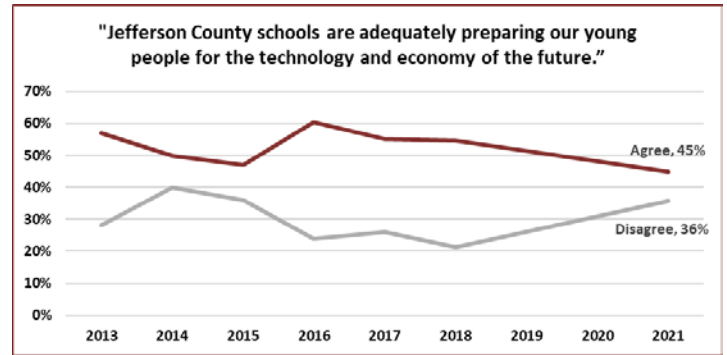
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	25.3% ^a	27.3% ^a	19.8% ^a	27.3% ^{a,b}	36.2% ^b	22.8% ^a	30.0% ^a	43.7% ^a	24.5% ^a	25.7% ^a
	Wrong direction	48.1% ^a	51.1% ^a	49.0% ^a	51.4% ^a	47.4% ^a	37.4% ^{a,b}	44.4% ^{a,b}	37.4% ^a	55.7% ^{a,b}	60.6% ^b
	Don't Know/Not sure	26.6% ^a	21.6% ^a	31.2% ^a	21.2% ^{a,b}	16.4% ^b	39.8% ^a	25.6% ^{a,b}	18.9% ^{a,b}	19.9% ^{a,b}	13.6% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		197	271	107	215	152	42	85	85	83	85

Table 42 – “Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.”

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Strongly Agree	49	11.2%
	Agree	175	33.7%
	Disagree	116	21.6%
	Strongly Disagree	65	14.1%
	Neither/Not sure	78	19.4%
	Totals	483	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

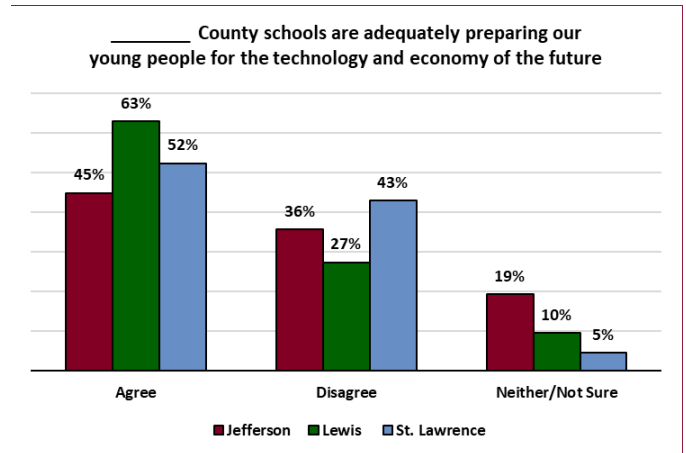


Trend Analysis:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Strongly Agree	21%	5%	5%	8%	7%	14%	-	-	11%
Agree	36%	45%	42%	52%	48%	40%	-	-	34%
Neutral/No Opinion	15%	11%	16%	16%	18%	24%	-	-	19%
Disagree	23%	24%	19%	20%	20%	17%	-	-	22%
Strongly Disagree	5%	16%	17%	4%	6%	4%	-	-	14%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County			
	Jefferson	Lewis (2019)	St. Lawrence (2018)	
County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Strongly Agree	11.2%	19.5%	10.0%
	Agree	33.7%	43.5%	42.4%
	"Agree"	44.9% _a	63.0% _b	52.4% _a
	Disagree	21.6%	12.7%	18.2%
	Strongly Disagree	14.1%	14.7%	24.7%
	"Disagree"	35.7% _a	27.4% _b	42.9% _a
	Neither/Not sure	19.4% _a	9.6% _c	4.7% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	483	522	464	



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Agree	44.9%	39.0% _a	52.2% _b	47.7% _{a,b}	32.8% _a	53.8% _{a,b}	48.3% _b	44.0% _a	46.5% _a	48.6% _a
	Neither	19.4%	29.5% _a	6.8% _b	16.0% _b	39.0% _a	16.7% _{a,b}	12.9% _b	11.7% _a	21.9% _b	24.4% _{a,b}
	Disagree	35.7%	31.5% _a	41.0% _a	36.4% _a	28.2% _a	29.5% _a	38.8% _a	44.4% _a	31.6% _b	27.0% _{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	483	109	155	213	81	27	361	167	221	73

	Gender	Education Level			Annual Household Income						
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Agree	45.8% _a	45.2% _a	44.6% _a	43.9% _a	48.7% _a	36.2% _a	56.3% _a	50.4% _a	50.0% _a	34.9% _a
	Neither	21.9% _a	16.8% _a	22.6% _a	19.7% _a	12.5% _a	23.8% _a	20.5% _a	15.5% _a	9.1% _a	14.3% _a
	Disagree	32.3% _a	38.0% _a	32.7% _a	36.3% _a	38.8% _a	40.0% _{a,b}	23.2% _a	34.0% _{a,b}	40.9% _{a,b}	50.8% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	197	272	107	216	152	42	85	85	83	85

Section 3.4 – COVID-19 Impact of the Food Industry

Table 43 – SUMMARY – COVID-19 Impact on Eating Habits at Restaurants and at Home

Once restaurants are permitted to run at 100% capacity, do you think you will _____ more often, less often, or about the same amount as you did before the pandemic.

Community Support Program	More Often	Less Often	About the Same	Don't Know Not Sure
Dine in at a restaurant	24.6%	18.3%	55.2%	1.9%
Order curbside pick-up or delivery	17.6%	26.2%	47.6%	8.6%
Prepare and cook meals at home	25.3%	5.2%	67.9%	1.6%

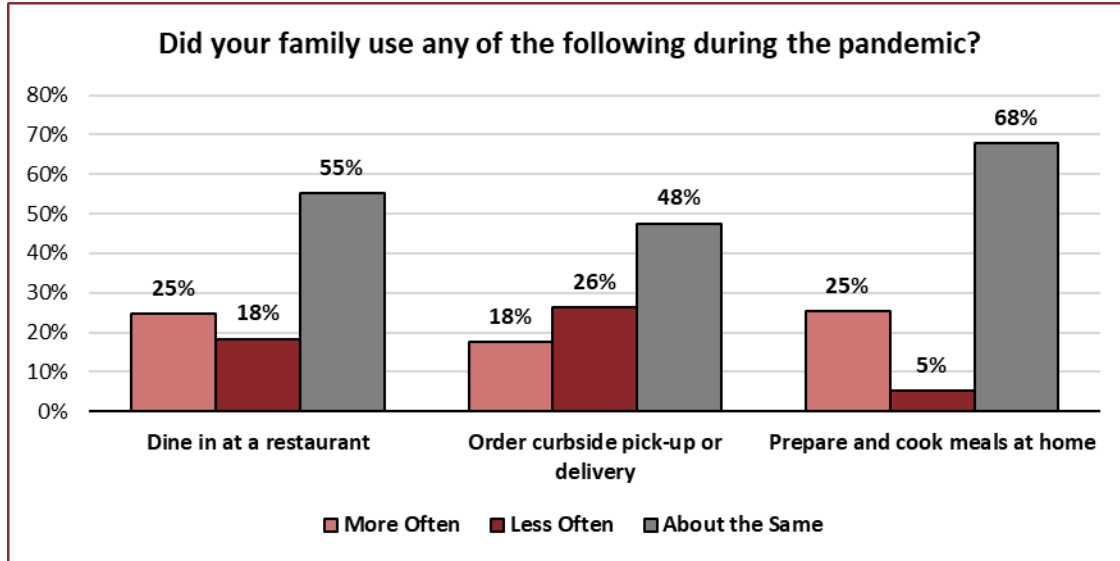


Table 44 – Dine in at a restaurant

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Dine in at a restaurant	More often	91	24.6%
	Less often	90	18.3%
	About the same	288	55.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9	1.9%
	Totals	478	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Dine in at a restaurant	More often	24.6%	33.9% ^{oa}	17.6% ^{ob}	16.9% ^{ob}	44.1% ^{oa}	12.0% ^{ob}	19.6% ^{ob}	28.2% ^{oa}	22.2% ^{oa}	18.5% ^{oa}
	Less often	18.3%	17.2% ^{oa}	18.7% ^{oa}	18.0% ^{oa}	15.0% ^{oa}	5.0% ^{oa}	19.7% ^{oa}	11.6% ^{oa}	19.9% ^{oa,b}	26.3% ^{ob}
	About the same	55.2%	46.7% ^{oa}	62.3% ^{ob}	63.2% ^{ob}	36.8% ^{oa}	83.1% ^{ob}	59.4% ^{oc}	59.2% ^{oa}	55.8% ^{oa}	51.5% ^{oa}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.9%	2.2% ^{oa}	1.4% ^{oa}	1.9% ^{oa}	4.1% ^{oa}	0.0% ²	1.3% ^{oa}	1.0% ^{oa}	2.1% ^{oa}	3.7% ^{oa}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		478	107	155	212	79	27	360	166	221	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Dine in at a restaurant	More often	33.5% ^{oa}	14.8% ^{ob}	35.7% ^{oa}	16.2% ^{ob}	15.5% ^{ob}	42.2% ^{oa}	26.1% ^{oa,b}	20.0% ^{ob}	18.0% ^{ob,c}	18.7% ^{ob,d}
	Less often	14.6% ^{oa}	21.4% ^{oa}	17.4% ^{oa}	14.3% ^{oa}	25.2% ^{oa}	5.6% ^{oa}	13.8% ^{oa}	21.9% ^{oa}	13.5% ^{oa}	14.4% ^{oa}
	About the same	50.5% ^{oa}	61.3% ^{ob}	43.6% ^{oa}	68.5% ^{ob}	58.9% ^{ob}	44.0% ^{oa}	60.1% ^{oa}	57.7% ^{oa}	68.5% ^{oa}	66.9% ^{oa}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.4% ^{oa}	2.4% ^{oa}	3.3% ^{oa}	1.0% ^{oa}	0.4% ^{oa}	8.1% ^{oa}	0.0% ¹	0.4% ^{ob}	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		195	271	106	215	151	42	85	84	83	85

Table 45 – Order curbside pick-up or delivery

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Order curbside pick-up or delivery	More often	87	17.6%
	Less often	119	26.2%
	About the same	227	47.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	39	8.6%
	Totals	472	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Order curbside pick-up or delivery	More often	17.6%	16.4% ^{oa}	22.7% ^{oa}	14.4% ^{oa}	19.0% ^{oa}	9.3% ^{oa}	17.6% ^{oa}	15.5% ^{oa}	16.6% ^{oa}	23.4% ^{oa}
	Less often	26.2%	25.8% ^{oa}	25.6% ^{oa}	25.9% ^{oa}	26.2% ^{oa}	15.5% ^{oa}	27.0% ^{oa}	32.4% ^{oa}	24.2% ^{oa}	19.6% ^{oa}
	About the same	47.6%	50.7% ^{oa}	45.9% ^{oa}	46.0% ^{oa}	40.2% ^{oa}	72.8% ^{ob}	48.5% ^{oa}	43.6% ^{oa}	50.3% ^{oa}	48.5% ^{oa}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	8.6%	7.1% ^{oa}	5.8% ^{oa}	13.7% ^{oa}	14.5% ^{oa}	2.4% ^{oa}	6.9% ^{oa}	8.4% ^{oa}	8.9% ^{oa}	8.5% ^{oa}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		472	102	155	211	74	27	359	165	217	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Order curbside pick-up or delivery	More often	16.7% ^{oa}	18.8% ^{oa}	16.0% ^{oa}	15.1% ^{oa}	24.7% ^{oa}	14.9% ^{oa}	12.6% ^{oa}	17.4% ^{oa}	14.2% ^{oa}	26.8% ^{oa}
	Less often	27.0% ^{oa}	24.4% ^{oa}	26.9% ^{oa}	23.2% ^{oa}	28.4% ^{oa}	15.0% ^{oa}	24.0% ^{oa}	35.3% ^{oa}	34.5% ^{oa}	22.9% ^{oa}
	About the same	47.1% ^{oa}	48.8% ^{oa}	43.5% ^{oa}	55.2% ^{oa}	45.5% ^{oa}	50.3% ^{oa}	58.2% ^{oa}	38.2% ^{oa}	50.1% ^{oa}	45.7% ^{oa}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9.2% ^{oa}	7.9% ^{oa}	13.6% ^{oa}	6.5% ^{oa,b}	1.4% ^{ob}	19.8% ^{oa}	5.2% ^{ob}	9.1% ^{oa,b}	1.2% ^{ob}	4.7% ^{oa,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		192	269	104	212	150	40	84	84	82	85

Table 46 – Prepare and cook meals at home

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Prepare and cook meals at home	More often	115	25.3%
	Less often	29	5.2%
	About the same	324	67.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7	1.6%
	Totals	475	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Prepare and cook meals at home	More often	25.3%	24.4% ^a	28.2% ^a	22.9% ^a	36.9% ^a	5.5% ^b	23.0% ^b	23.9% ^a	25.1% ^a	27.5% ^a
	Less often	5.2%	5.1% ^a	3.5% ^a	7.6% ^a	7.6% ^a	4.9% ^a	4.6% ^a	8.2% ^a	3.1% ^a	9.4% ^a
	About the same	67.9%	69.6% ^a	67.2% ^a	67.0% ^a	53.6% ^a	89.6% ^b	71.0% ^b	66.8% ^a	70.6% ^a	59.4% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.6%	1.0% ^a	1.1% ^a	2.5% ^a	1.8% ^a	0.0% ²	1.4% ^a	1.1% ^a	1.1% ^a	3.7% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		475	105	155	211	77	27	359	166	219	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Prepare and cook meals at home	More often	25.9% ^a	23.9% ^a	28.6% ^a	23.6% ^a	19.2% ^a	35.3% ^a	23.4% ^a	23.3% ^a	21.7% ^a	16.1% ^a
	Less often	5.4% ^a	4.7% ^a	4.6% ^{a,b}	2.8% ^a	10.9% ^b	2.5% ^a	2.9% ^a	6.7% ^a	5.0% ^a	8.0% ^a
	About the same	67.3% ^a	70.0% ^a	64.5% ^a	73.0% ^a	69.2% ^a	57.2% ^a	72.8% ^a	69.6% ^a	73.3% ^a	74.9% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.4% ^a	1.4% ^a	2.4% ^a	0.6% ^a	0.7% ^a	5.0% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.4% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		194	270	105	214	150	42	85	84	82	85

Table 47 – Are you more likely, less likely, or about as likely to look for more locally sourced foods now than you did before the pandemic began because of the risk of the shortages that we experienced during the pandemic?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Look for more locally sourced foods now than you did before the pandemic began	More likely	162	32.0%
	Less likely	27	7.2%
	About the same	254	51.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	30	9.4%
	Totals	473	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Look for more locally sourced foods now than you did before the pandemic began	More likely	32.0%	28.9% ^a	35.8% ^a	32.5% ^a	22.6% ^a	25.8% ^{a,b}	35.3% ^b	31.0% ^a	29.8% ^a	43.6% ^a
	Less likely	7.2%	7.7% ^a	7.9% ^a	5.6% ^a	11.9% ^a	1.4% ^a	6.4% ^a	9.0% ^a	7.1% ^a	4.3% ^a
	About the same	51.4%	48.4% ^a	55.4% ^a	53.0% ^a	46.2% ^a	69.3% ^a	52.0% ^a	53.7% ^a	51.1% ^a	51.1% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9.4%	15.1% ^a	0.9% ^b	8.9% ^a	19.4% ^a	3.5% ^{a,b}	6.4% ^b	6.4% ^{a,b}	11.9% ^a	1.0% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	473	102	155	212	74	27	360	167	220	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Look for more locally sourced foods now than you did before the pandemic began	More likely	26.1% ^a	38.8% ^b	26.5% ^a	38.3% ^b	32.0% ^{a,b}	38.8% ^a	34.6% ^a	29.6% ^a	35.5% ^a	42.0% ^a
	Less likely	8.1% ^a	6.5% ^a	13.1% ^a	2.1% ^b	4.3% ^{a,b}	19.2% ^a	5.7% ^{a,b}	7.0% ^{a,b}	4.7% ^{a,b}	2.5% ^b
	About the same	53.8% ^a	48.7% ^a	44.9% ^a	55.6% ^a	59.7% ^a	21.9% ^a	48.8% ^b	61.1% ^b	59.8% ^b	53.8% ^b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12.0% ^a	6.0% ^b	15.4% ^a	4.0% ^b	4.1% ^b	20.0% ^a	11.0% ^{a,b}	2.3% ^b	0.0% ¹	1.7% ^{b,c}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	193	271	103	212	152	42	84	85	83	85

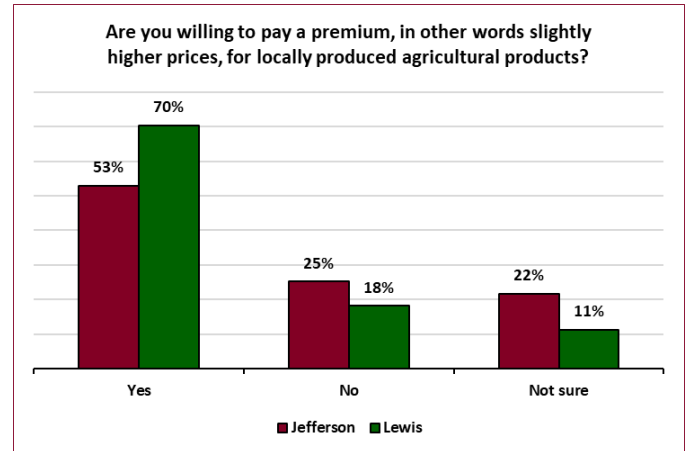
Table 48 – Are you willing to pay a premium, in other words slightly higher prices, for locally produced agricultural products?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Are you willing to pay a premium for locally produced agricultural products?	Yes	275	53.0%
	No	124	25.3%
	Not sure	72	21.7%
	Totals	471	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County	
		Jefferson	Lewis (2019)
Are you willing to pay a premium, in other words slightly higher prices, for locally produced agricultural products?	Yes	53.0% ^a	70.5% ^b
	No	25.3% ^a	18.2% ^b
	Not sure	21.7% ^a	11.3% ^b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		471	517



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Are you willing to pay a premium for locally produced agricultural products?	Yes	53.0%	47.3% ^a	59.7% ^a	55.2% ^a	39.3% ^a	47.8% ^{a,b}	57.5% ^b	55.9% ^a	50.6% ^a	61.1% ^a
	No	25.3%	20.7% ^a	25.4% ^a	32.2% ^a	30.4% ^a	21.8% ^a	23.9% ^a	33.1% ^a	21.2% ^b	22.2% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	21.7%	32.0% ^a	14.9% ^b	12.6% ^b	30.2% ^a	30.5% ^{a,b}	18.6% ^b	11.0% ^a	28.2% ^b	16.7% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		471	103	153	211	75	27	358	165	220	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Are you willing to pay a premium for locally produced agricultural products?	Yes	50.7% ^a	55.7% ^a	47.9% ^a	54.5% ^a	62.1% ^a	48.7% ^a	50.9% ^a	53.8% ^a	56.5% ^a	66.5% ^a
	No	24.1% ^a	25.6% ^a	25.7% ^a	25.1% ^a	24.0% ^a	18.3% ^a	30.2% ^a	26.0% ^a	26.5% ^a	17.9% ^a
	Not sure	25.2% ^a	18.7% ^a	26.4% ^a	20.5% ^{a,b}	13.9% ^b	33.0% ^a	18.9% ^a	20.2% ^a	17.0% ^a	15.6% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		193	269	103	211	151	41	85	85	83	85

Table 49 – During the pandemic were you ever worried that you would run out of food before you got money to buy more?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
During the pandemic were you ever worried that you would run out of food before you got money to buy more?	Yes	54	15.9%
	No	404	78.9%
	Not sure	13	5.1%
	Totals	471	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
During the pandemic were you ever worried that you would run out of food before you got money to buy more?	Yes	15.9%	21.9% ^a	14.4% ^{a,b}	7.4% ^b	23.3% ^a	0.0% ²	15.3% ^a	9.2% ^a	19.7% ^b	17.2% ^{a,b}
	No	78.9%	67.9% ^a	85.6% ^b	89.8% ^b	65.0% ^a	90.7% ^b	82.0% ^b	90.4% ^a	72.8% ^b	81.6% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	5.1%	10.1% ^a	0.0% ²	2.8% ^b	11.8% ^a	9.3% ^{a,b}	2.7% ^b	0.4% ^a	7.4% ^b	1.2% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	471	101	154	212	74	27	359	167	218	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
During the pandemic were you ever worried that you would run out of food before you got money to buy more?	Yes	16.8% ^a	14.5% ^a	21.1% ^a	14.4% ^{a,b}	7.7% ^b	37.7% ^a	14.7% ^b	15.8% ^b	6.1% ^b	3.6% ^b
	No	78.6% ^a	79.6% ^a	69.6% ^a	83.9% ^b	91.0% ^b	50.7% ^a	80.2% ^b	80.4% ^b	86.7% ^{b,c}	96.4% ^c
	Not sure	4.6% ^a	5.9% ^a	9.2% ^a	1.7% ^b	1.3% ^b	11.5% ^a	5.1% ^a	3.8% ^a	7.2% ^a	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	192	270	102	212	151	41	85	85	83	85

Table 50 – SUMMARY – Community Support Programs used by families during the pandemic

Of the many community support programs used by many families during the pandemic, we would like to know if your family used any of the following. Did you use...

Community Support Program	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total
Food pantries	13.6%	80.5%	5.9%	100.0%
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	16.2%	79.0%	4.8%	100.0%
Community food drive-thru pickups	21.5%	72.9%	5.6%	100.0%
Enhanced unemployment benefits to purchase food	11.3%	82.2%	6.5%	100.0%

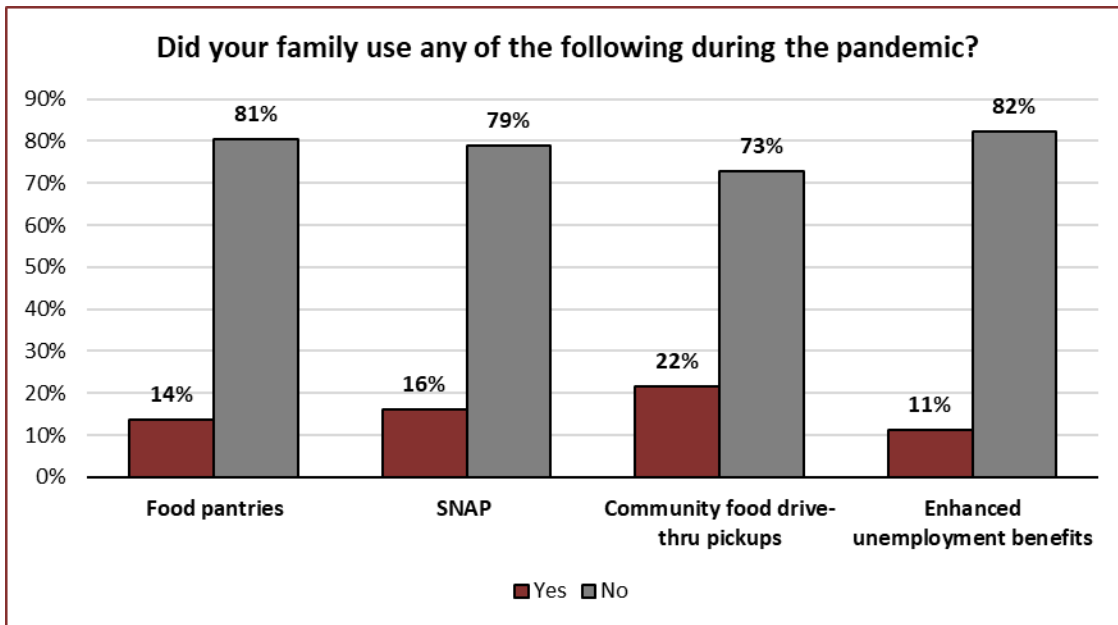


Table 51 – Food Pantries

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Food pantries	Yes	42	13.6%
	No	415	80.5%
	Not Sure	11	5.9%
	Totals	468	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Food pantries	Yes	13.6%	19.5% ^{ea}	10.6% ^{ea,b}	6.7% ^{eb}	17.6% ^{ea}	14.7% ^{ea}	12.2% ^{ea}	10.7% ^{ea}	15.3% ^{ea}	10.8% ^{ea}
	No	80.5%	68.2% ^{ea}	89.4% ^{eb}	91.5% ^{eb}	61.4% ^{ea}	85.3% ^{eb}	86.0% ^{eb}	89.3% ^{ea}	75.2% ^{eb}	84.2% ^{ea,b}
	Not Sure	5.9%	12.4% ^{ea}	0.0% ²	1.8% ^{eb}	21.0% ^{ea}	0.0% ²	1.8% ^{eb}	0.0% ²	9.6% ^{ea}	5.0% ^{ea}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		468	101	154	210	74	27	357	165	218	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Food pantries	Yes	14.8% ^{ea}	12.1% ^{ea}	22.0% ^{ea}	9.1% ^{eb}	3.8% ^{eb}	43.7% ^{ea}	13.2% ^{eb}	8.7% ^{eb}	3.1% ^{eb}	0.0% ¹
	No	75.7% ^{ea}	86.2% ^{eb}	67.1% ^{ea}	88.0% ^{eb}	94.8% ^{eb}	45.0% ^{ea}	77.5% ^{eb}	91.3% ^{eb,c}	96.9% ^{ec}	100.0% ¹
	Not Sure	9.5% ^{ea}	1.7% ^{eb}	10.9% ^{ea}	2.9% ^{eb}	1.3% ^{eb}	11.2% ^{ea}	9.2% ^{ea}	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		192	268	102	211	150	42	85	85	82	85

Table 52 – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	Yes	44	16.2%
	No	412	79.0%
	Not Sure	11	4.8%
	Totals	467	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
SNAP	Yes	16.2%	23.3% ^{ea}	12.0% ^{eb}	9.5% ^{eb}	12.6% ^{ea}	18.2% ^{ea}	17.6% ^{ea}	8.7% ^{ea}	21.5% ^{eb}	12.9% ^{ea,b}
	No	79.0%	67.3% ^{ea}	87.6% ^{eb}	88.3% ^{eb}	68.9% ^{ea}	81.8% ^{ea,b}	81.6% ^{eb}	90.9% ^{ea}	71.1% ^{eb}	82.1% ^{ea,b}
	Not Sure	4.8%	9.4% ^{ea}	0.4% ^{eb}	2.2% ^{eb}	18.6% ^{ea}	0.0% ²	0.8% ^{eb}	0.4% ^{ea}	7.4% ^{eb}	5.0% ^{ea,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		467	101	153	210	74	27	356	165	217	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
SNAP	Yes	16.2% ^{ea}	16.7% ^{ea}	24.7% ^{ea}	14.0% ^{eb}	3.6% ^{ec}	41.7% ^{ea}	21.7% ^{eb}	11.1% ^{eb,c}	5.9% ^{ec}	0.0% ¹
	No	75.6% ^{ea}	82.6% ^{ea}	65.8% ^{ea}	84.5% ^{eb}	95.0% ^{ec}	52.4% ^{ea}	68.5% ^{ea}	88.9% ^{eb}	94.1% ^{eb}	100.0% ¹
	Not Sure	8.3% ^{ea}	0.8% ^{eb}	9.6% ^{ea}	1.5% ^{eb}	1.3% ^{eb}	5.8% ^{ea}	9.8% ^{ea}	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		191	268	102	211	149	42	85	84	83	84

Table 53 – Community food drive-thru pickups

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Community food drive-thru pickups	Yes	83	21.5%
	No	376	72.9%
	Not Sure	12	5.6%
	Totals	471	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Community food drive-thru pickups	Yes	21.5%	24.7% ^{ea}	27.1% ^{ea}	9.5% ^{eb}	20.8% ^{ea}	12.4% ^{ea}	22.9% ^{ea}	17.2% ^{ea}	25.6% ^{ea}	12.4% ^{ea}
	No	72.9%	64.7% ^{ea}	72.2% ^{ea}	87.8% ^{eb}	58.7% ^{ea}	84.2% ^{eb}	76.1% ^{eb}	82.8% ^{ea}	65.8% ^{eb}	80.9% ^{ea,b}
	Not Sure	5.6%	10.6% ^{ea}	0.7% ^{eb}	2.8% ^{eb}	20.5% ^{ea}	3.5% ^{ea,b}	1.0% ^{eb}	0.0% ²	8.6% ^{ea}	6.7% ^{ea}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		471	102	154	212	75	27	359	167	219	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Community food drive-thru pickups	Yes	18.6% ^{ea}	24.7% ^{ea}	24.9% ^{ea}	24.8% ^{ea}	8.4% ^{eb}	34.8% ^{ea}	26.6% ^{ea}	17.7% ^{ea,b}	14.7% ^{ea,b}	6.4% ^{eb}
	No	72.5% ^{ea}	73.6% ^{ea}	63.8% ^{ea}	74.3% ^{ea}	89.3% ^{eb}	59.3% ^{ea}	63.0% ^{ea,b}	82.3% ^{eb,c}	85.3% ^{ec}	92.3% ^{ec,d}
	Not Sure	8.9% ^{ea}	1.6% ^{eb}	11.3% ^{ea}	0.9% ^{eb}	2.3% ^{eb}	5.8% ^{ea}	10.4% ^{ea}	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.3% ^{ea}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		193	270	103	212	151	42	85	85	83	85

Table 54 – Enhance unemployment benefits to purchase food

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Enhanced unemployment benefits to purchase food	Yes	36	11.3%
	No	418	82.2%
	Not Sure	15	6.5%
	Totals	469	100.0%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Enhanced unemployment benefits to purchase food	Yes	11.3%	14.6% ^{ea}	12.2% ^{ea,b}	4.1% ^{eb}	12.6% ^{ea}	1.4% ^{ea}	11.9% ^{ea}	8.6% ^{ea}	13.4% ^{ea}	7.8% ^{ea}
	No	82.2%	72.0% ^{ea}	87.8% ^{eb}	93.4% ^{eb}	61.1% ^{ea}	98.6% ^{eb}	87.3% ^{eb}	91.4% ^{ea}	76.0% ^{eb}	87.2% ^{ea,b}
	Not Sure	6.5%	13.3% ^{ea}	0.0% ²	2.4% ^{eb}	26.3% ^{ea}	0.0% ²	0.8% ^{eb}	0.0% ²	10.6% ^{ea}	5.0% ^{ea}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		469	101	153	212	74	27	358	166	218	74

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Enhanced unemployment benefits to purchase food	Yes	12.7% ^{ea}	9.5% ^{ea}	13.5% ^{ea}	13.1% ^{ea}	3.2% ^{eb}	20.7% ^{ea}	11.1% ^{ea,b}	11.6% ^{ea,b}	2.9% ^{eb}	5.2% ^{ea,b}
	No	78.9% ^{ea}	86.4% ^{eb}	73.2% ^{ea}	85.5% ^{eb}	95.5% ^{ec}	69.3% ^{ea}	74.3% ^{ea}	87.5% ^{ea,b}	97.1% ^{eb}	94.8% ^{eb,c}
	Not Sure	8.4% ^{ea}	4.1% ^{ea}	13.3% ^{ea}	1.4% ^{eb}	1.3% ^{eb}	10.0% ^{ea}	14.6% ^{ea}	0.9% ^{eb}	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		192	269	103	210	151	41	85	85	82	85

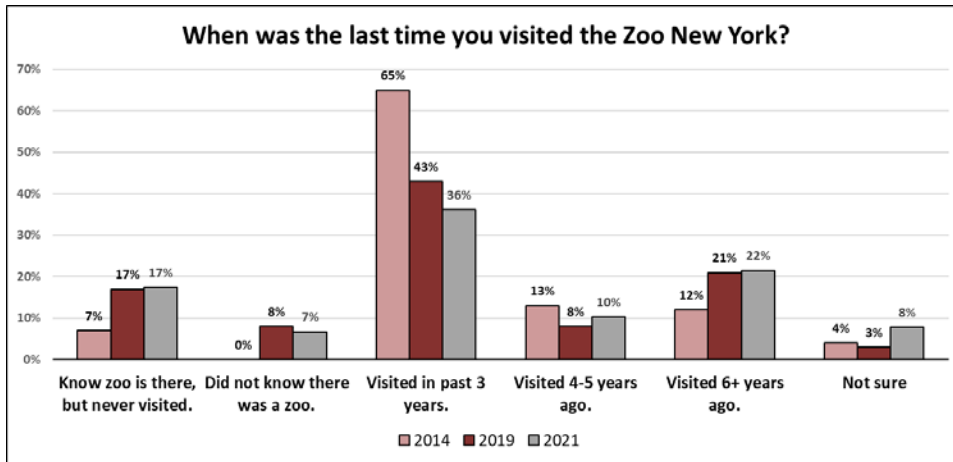
Section 3.5 – Zoo New York – Residents’ Opinions About the Future

Table 55 – When was the last time you visited Zoo New York?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"I know the zoo is there, but I have never visited the zoo."	67	17.4%
"I did not know there was a zoo."	20	6.8%
Visited in the past 3 years.	166	36.2%
Visited 4-5 years ago.	55	10.3%
Visited 6+ years ago.	121	21.5%
Not sure	40	7.9%
Totals	469	100.0%

Trend Analysis:



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Know zoo is there, but never visited.	7%	-	-	-	-	17%	-	17%
Did not know there was a zoo.	0%	-	-	-	-	8%	-	7%
Visited in past 3 years.	65%	-	-	-	-	43%	-	36%
Visited 4-5 years ago.	13%	-	-	-	-	8%	-	10%
Visited 6+ years ago.	12%	-	-	-	-	21%	-	22%
Not sure	4%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	8%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"I know the zoo is there, but I have never visited the zoo."	17.4%	24.1% _a	8.4% _b	17.0% _{a,b}	35.6% _a	9.6% _b	12.4% _b	12.6% _a	19.6% _a	16.1% _a
"I did not know there was a zoo."	6.8%	12.5% _a	3.6% _b	1.0% _b	25.8% _a	0.0% ²	1.6% _b	4.5% _a	9.1% _a	2.8% _a
Visited in the past 3 years.	36.2%	38.3% _a	44.7% _a	23.2% _b	21.3% _a	58.6% _b	38.8% _b	35.0% _a	35.9% _a	41.8% _a
Visited 4-5 years ago.	10.3%	7.6% _a	11.3% _a	12.9% _a	3.7% _a	15.2% _a	11.6% _a	7.1% _a	11.7% _a	11.9% _a
Visited 6+ years ago.	21.5%	12.5% _a	26.9% _b	30.9% _b	7.8% _a	11.0% _{a,b}	27.3% _b	31.3% _a	16.8% _b	21.6% _{a,b}
Not sure	7.9%	5.1% _a	5.2% _a	15.0% _b	5.7% _a	5.6% _a	8.3% _a	9.5% _a	6.9% _a	5.8% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	469	100	154	212	72	27	360	167	218	73

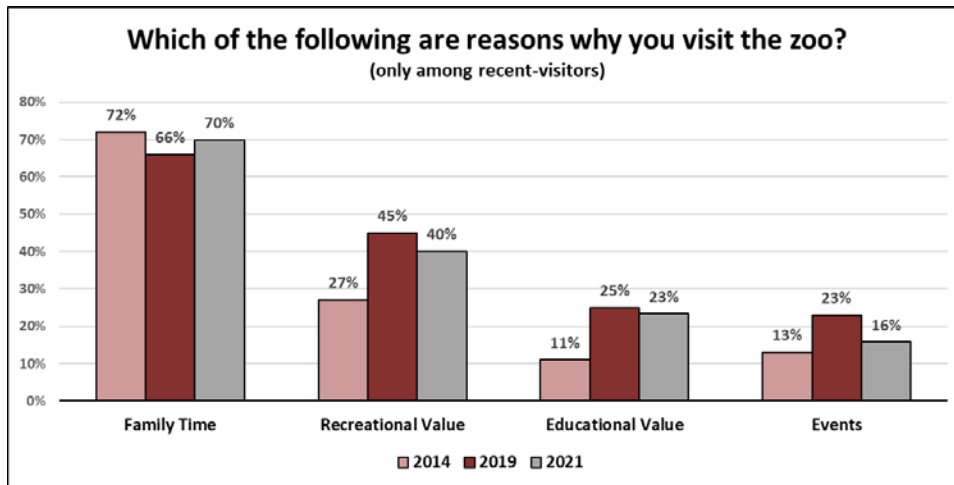
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
"I know the zoo is there, but I have never visited the zoo."	21.0% _a	14.4% _a	23.1% _a	14.1% _{a,b}	10.8% _b	24.9% _a	24.9% _a	15.6% _{a,b}	4.9% _b	12.5% _{a,b}
"I did not know there was a zoo."	11.4% _a	2.2% _b	11.7% _a	3.7% _b	1.9% _b	15.2% _a	6.1% _a	4.3% _a	2.4% _a	0.0% ¹
Visited in the past 3 years.	28.3% _a	45.1% _b	27.4% _a	45.3% _b	39.0% _{a,b}	22.4% _a	38.8% _{a,b}	37.9% _{a,b}	49.8% _b	38.7% _{a,b}
Visited 4-5 years ago.	9.7% _a	10.7% _a	5.3% _a	15.0% _b	11.4% _{a,b}	5.6% _a	13.6% _a	11.5% _a	10.7% _a	12.6% _a
Visited 6+ years ago.	21.7% _a	20.8% _a	21.1% _{a,b}	16.2% _a	32.7% _b	13.8% _{a,b}	12.7% _a	28.8% _{a,b}	26.3% _{a,b}	32.2% _b
Not sure	7.9% _a	6.9% _a	11.3% _a	5.7% _a	4.1% _a	18.0% _a	4.0% _b	2.0% _b	5.8% _{a,b}	4.0% _{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	191	270	102	211	151	40	84	85	83	85

Table 56 – Which of the following are reasons why you visit the zoo? Among Zoo Visitors

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Which of the following are reasons why you visit the zoo?	Family time	229	69.8%
	Recreational value	135	40.1%
	Educational value	73	23.3%
	Events	56	15.7%
	Other reason for the visit.	7	1.8%
	None of these reasons.	21	4.2%
	Totals	342	100.0%

Trend Analysis:



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Family Time	72%	-	-	-	-	66%	-	70%
Recreational Value	27%	-	-	-	-	45%	-	40%
Educational Value	11%	-	-	-	-	25%	-	23%
Events	13%	-	-	-	-	23%	-	16%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Family time	69.8%	81.9% ^a	60.8% ^b	64.0% ^b	66.8% ^a	70.3% ^a	69.8% ^a	62.3% ^a	74.2% ^a	69.9% ^a
Recreational value	40.1%	42.0% ^a	34.3% ^a	45.1% ^a	26.9% ^{a,b}	14.3% ^a	44.6% ^b	41.3% ^a	37.2% ^a	49.2% ^a
Educational value	23.3%	31.5% ^a	20.0% ^a	16.6% ^a	18.0% ^a	7.9% ^a	25.9% ^a	18.0% ^a	24.0% ^{a,b}	36.8% ^b
Events	15.7%	13.9% ^a	21.1% ^a	10.2% ^a	11.1% ^a	23.0% ^a	15.5% ^a	18.3% ^{a,b}	9.4% ^a	32.7% ^b
Other reason for the visit.	1.8%	0.0% ²	3.6% ^a	1.9% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	2.3% ^a	4.1% ^a	0.0% ²	3.4% ^a
None of these reasons.	4.2%	0.0% ²	5.9% ^a	8.1% ^a	5.5% ^a	3.0% ^a	4.3% ^a	5.6% ^a	4.1% ^a	1.9% ^a

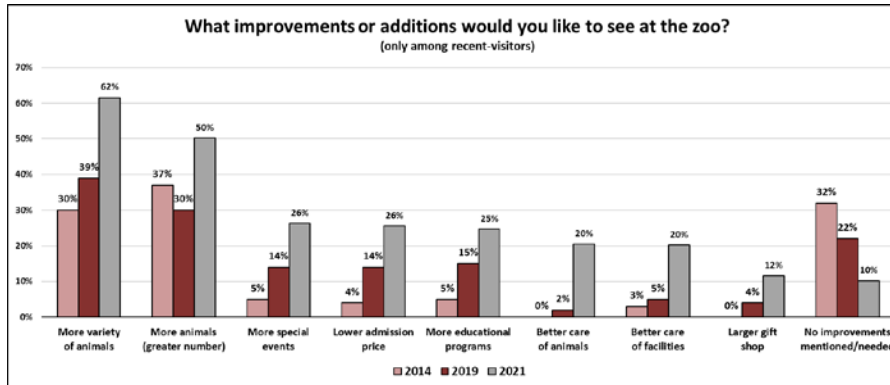
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Family time	60.4% ^a	76.8% ^b	67.9% ^a	75.5% ^a	62.2% ^a	76.6% ^a	72.5% ^a	65.1% ^a	68.8% ^a	62.6% ^a
Recreational value	46.4% ^a	35.7% ^a	28.1% ^a	42.3% ^{a,b}	52.1% ^b	54.6% ^a	48.8% ^a	41.9% ^a	37.2% ^a	40.7% ^a
Educational value	20.8% ^a	25.5% ^a	20.2% ^a	25.5% ^a	24.4% ^a	28.2% ^a	24.6% ^a	23.2% ^a	25.5% ^a	16.4% ^a
Events	12.4% ^a	18.4% ^a	10.1% ^a	16.0% ^a	21.8% ^a	17.9% ^{a,b}	9.3% ^a	9.3% ^{a,b}	19.7% ^{a,b}	29.5% ^b
Other reason for the visit.	0.7% ^a	2.8% ^a	3.2% ^a	0.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	4.7% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.0% ¹
None of these reasons.	4.3% ^a	4.3% ^a	4.8% ^a	4.0% ^a	3.9% ^a	0.0% ¹	2.7% ^a	2.6% ^a	9.1% ^a	6.8% ^a

Table 57 – What improvements or additions would you like to see at the zoo? Among Zoo Visitors

2021 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
More variety of animals	180	61.6%
More animals (greater number)	152	50.1%
More special events	87	26.2%
Lower admission price	77	25.6%
More educational programs	92	24.7%
Better care of animals	60	20.5%
Better care of facilities	59	20.2%
Larger gift shop	28	11.6%
Other desired improvements.	12	3.0%
None of these improvements	41	10.2%
Totals	330	100.0%

Trend Analysis:



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
More variety of animals	30%	-	-	-	-	39%	-	62%
More animals (greater number)	37%	-	-	-	-	30%	-	50%
More special events	5%	-	-	-	-	14%	-	26%
Lower admission price	4%	-	-	-	-	14%	-	26%
More educational programs	5%	-	-	-	-	15%	-	25%
Better care of animals	0%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	20%
Better care of facilities	3%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	20%
Larger gift shop	0%	-	-	-	-	4%	-	12%
No improvements mentioned/needed	32%	-	-	-	-	22%	-	10%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
More variety of animals	61.6%	76.9% _a	61.4% _b	40.6% _c	62.6% _a	74.3% _a	60.8% _a	61.1% _a	60.9% _a	65.4% _a
More animals (greater number)	50.1%	64.0% _a	47.8% _b	34.0% _b	66.3% _{a,b}	75.3% _a	46.5% _b	48.7% _a	51.2% _a	46.3% _a
More special events	26.2%	33.2% _a	22.0% _a	23.1% _a	37.7% _a	9.8% _a	26.9% _a	23.3% _a	22.9% _a	49.3% _b
Lower admission price	25.6%	34.5% _a	14.0% _b	28.9% _a	18.3% _a	26.5% _a	26.4% _a	21.4% _a	29.5% _a	21.6% _a
More educational programs	24.7%	27.8% _a	22.3% _a	23.1% _a	23.3% _a	22.6% _a	25.1% _a	20.9% _a	21.2% _a	47.6% _b
Better care of animals	20.5%	35.9% _a	8.7% _b	14.7% _b	29.1% _a	15.6% _a	19.7% _a	10.8% _a	24.0% _b	26.0% _{a,b}
Better care of facilities	20.2%	32.7% _a	7.8% _b	19.6% _a	25.8% _a	15.6% _a	19.8% _a	9.5% _a	23.5% _b	29.3% _b
Larger gift shop	11.6%	19.6% _a	8.1% _b	5.7% _b	20.3% _a	1.6% _a	11.8% _a	7.8% _a	15.4% _a	6.6% _a
Other desired improvements.	3.0%	1.5% _a	4.9% _a	2.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	3.7% _a	4.3% _a	1.9% _a	3.9% _a
None of these improvements	10.2%	0.0% ²	13.7% _a	19.8% _a	6.7% _a	1.6% _a	11.0% _a	14.2% _a	10.4% _a	0.9% _a

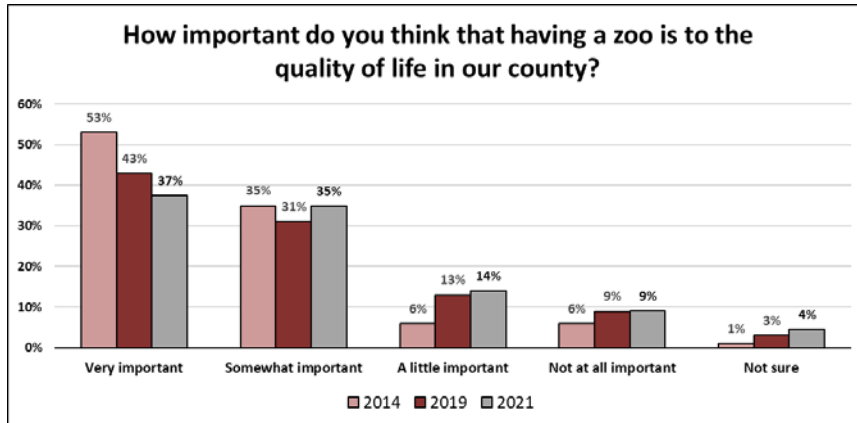
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001- \$100,000	Over \$100,000
More variety of animals	55.3% _a	66.0% _a	58.7% _a	67.8% _a	55.8% _a	77.8% _a	68.6% _a	54.1% _a	52.5% _a	69.1% _a
More animals (greater number)	42.0% _a	55.7% _b	41.9% _a	59.4% _b	46.3% _{a,b}	53.7% _{a,b}	64.8% _a	46.8% _{a,b}	36.5% _b	57.4% _{a,b}
More special events	16.9% _a	34.5% _b	18.4% _a	34.8% _b	23.6% _{a,b}	26.0% _a	38.5% _a	26.0% _a	24.4% _a	18.2% _a
Lower admission price	24.5% _a	26.7% _a	27.7% _a	28.0% _a	18.4% _a	37.1% _a	33.1% _a	19.3% _{a,b}	29.4% _a	4.8% _b
More educational programs	14.7% _a	32.4% _b	11.4% _a	37.2% _b	21.5% _{a,b}	19.4% _a	31.1% _a	34.5% _a	25.0% _a	17.4% _a
Better care of animals	13.4% _a	26.0% _b	18.8% _a	24.8% _a	15.0% _a	15.6% _a	25.4% _a	18.4% _a	26.4% _a	10.3% _a
Better care of facilities	16.1% _a	23.4% _b	21.8% _a	23.5% _a	12.4% _a	10.3% _a	29.6% _a	17.3% _a	24.9% _a	10.6% _a
Larger gift shop	7.6% _a	14.9% _b	15.7% _a	12.1% _a	5.9% _a	16.8% _a	14.8% _a	12.2% _a	13.8% _a	1.8% _a
Other desired improvements.	1.5% _a	4.3% _a	1.4% _a	1.7% _a	7.1% _a	0.0% ¹	1.7% _a	3.7% _a	3.0% _a	3.8% _a
None of these improvements	15.1% _a	6.5% _b	11.2% _a	8.1% _a	12.4% _a	3.3% _a	4.4% _a	7.6% _a	13.2% _a	12.1% _a

Table 58 – How important do you think that having a zoo is to the quality of life in our county?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
How important do you think that having a zoo is to the quality of life in our county?	Very important	176	37.4%
	Somewhat important	171	34.9%
	A little important	69	14.1%
	Not at all important	31	9.1%
	Not sure	19	4.5%
	Totals	466	100.0%

Trend Analysis:



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Very important	53%	-	-	-	-	43%	-	37%
Somewhat important	35%	-	-	-	-	31%	-	35%
A little important	6%	-	-	-	-	13%	-	14%
Not at all important	6%	-	-	-	-	9%	-	9%
Not sure	1%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	4%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
How important do you think that having a zoo is to the quality of life in our county?	Very important	37.4%	40.0% ^a	31.7% ^a	39.4% ^a	32.3% ^{a,b}	14.8% ^a	41.1% ^b	35.7% ^a	36.4% ^a	45.4% ^a
	Somewhat important	34.9%	27.3% ^a	42.7% ^b	39.5% ^{a,b}	25.1% ^a	48.8% ^b	36.9% ^{a,b}	44.8% ^a	29.6% ^b	35.5% ^{a,b}
	A little important	14.1%	14.6% ^a	15.1% ^a	11.3% ^a	19.6% ^{a,b}	27.7% ^a	10.7% ^b	13.1% ^a	14.7% ^a	13.5% ^a
	Not at all important	9.1%	11.9% ^a	8.2% ^a	5.7% ^a	10.4% ^a	4.1% ^a	9.3% ^a	4.7% ^a	12.6% ^b	3.8% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	4.5%	6.3% ^a	2.3% ^a	4.0% ^a	12.5% ^a	4.6% ^{a,b}	2.0% ^b	1.8% ^a	6.6% ^a	1.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		466	100	153	211	72	27	360	167	219	73

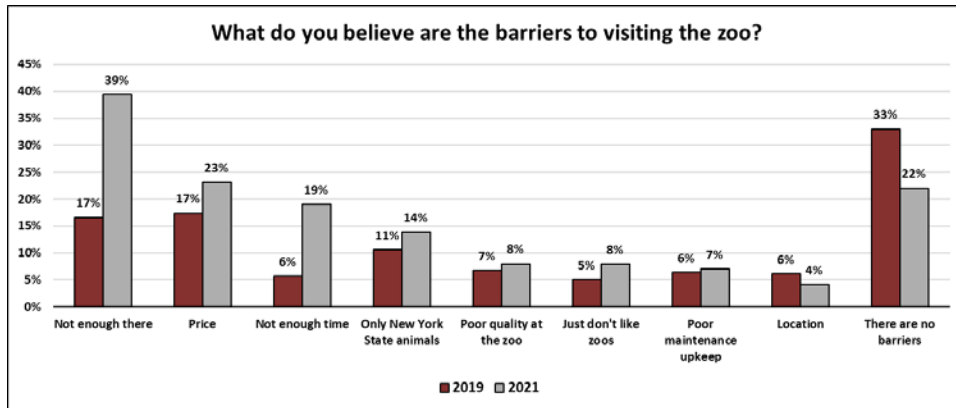
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
How important do you think that having a zoo is to the quality of life in our county?	Very important	35.7% ^a	39.2% ^a	38.0% ^a	38.2% ^a	35.6% ^a	40.1% ^a	32.0% ^a	38.7% ^a	40.4% ^a	30.4% ^a
	Somewhat important	33.7% ^a	37.1% ^a	31.4% ^a	36.7% ^a	38.4% ^a	18.2% ^a	45.1% ^b	34.4% ^{a,b}	36.2% ^{a,b}	39.0% ^{a,b}
	A little important	13.7% ^a	13.2% ^a	11.9% ^a	14.6% ^a	17.1% ^a	21.1% ^a	7.2% ^a	14.2% ^a	16.4% ^a	21.9% ^a
	Not at all important	9.7% ^a	8.8% ^a	13.0% ^a	7.0% ^a	5.3% ^a	18.8% ^a	7.3% ^a	11.4% ^a	5.5% ^a	7.2% ^a
	Not sure	7.2% ^a	1.7% ^b	5.8% ^a	3.5% ^a	3.7% ^a	1.8% ^a	8.3% ^a	1.4% ^a	1.5% ^a	1.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		193	267	102	209	151	41	84	85	83	84

Table 59 – What do you believe are the barriers to visiting the zoo?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Not enough there	169	39.4%
Price	116	23.2%
Not enough time	69	19.0%
Only New York State animals	52	13.9%
Poor quality at the zoo	30	8.0%
Just don't like zoos	27	8.0%
Poor maintenance/upkeep at the zoo	28	7.1%
Location	16	4.2%
Other barriers	24	3.7%
There are no barriers	111	22.0%
Totals	451	100.0%

Trend Analysis:



	2019	2020	2021
Not enough there	17%	-	39%
Price	17%	-	23%
Not enough time	6%	-	19%
Only New York State animals	11%	-	14%
Poor quality at the zoo	7%	-	8%
Just don't like zoos	5%	-	8%
Poor maintenance/upkeep at the zoo	6%	-	7%
Location	6%	-	4%
There are no barriers	33%	-	22%

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

	Countywide				Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Not enough there	39.4%	43.3% _a	41.9% _a	29.9% _a	30.0% _a	39.9% _a	42.5% _a	42.7% _a	37.8% _a	38.0% _a
Price	23.2%	20.5% _a	28.9% _a	20.4% _a	23.3% _a	6.9% _a	24.9% _a	27.7% _a	19.0% _a	31.7% _a
Not enough time	19.0%	24.9% _a	16.2% _{a,b}	12.9% _b	32.1% _a	8.5% _b	16.0% _b	16.5% _a	21.2% _a	18.4% _a
Only New York State animals	13.9%	16.8% _a	12.9% _a	10.4% _a	8.0% _a	30.9% _b	14.1% _a	11.8% _a	14.3% _a	18.8% _a
Poor quality at the zoo	8.0%	11.4% _a	3.9% _b	6.6% _{a,b}	12.8% _a	0.0% ²	7.2% _a	4.7% _a	8.5% _a	13.6% _a
Just don't like zoos	8.0%	11.0% _a	6.6% _a	5.0% _a	16.3% _a	1.2% _{a,b}	6.2% _b	6.3% _a	9.7% _a	4.6% _a
Poor maintenance/upkeep at the zoo	7.1%	10.5% _a	2.8% _b	5.6% _{a,b}	10.2% _a	4.1% _a	6.2% _a	4.7% _a	7.7% _a	9.2% _a
Location	4.2%	4.8% _a	1.9% _a	5.8% _a	9.7% _a	0.0% ²	3.0% _b	5.1% _a	2.6% _a	9.1% _a
Other barriers	3.7%	1.5% _a	4.2% _{a,b}	6.8% _b	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	5.0% _a	3.8% _a	2.4% _a	8.7% _a
There are no barriers	22.0%	15.7% _a	19.2% _a	35.9% _b	21.9% _a	38.7% _a	20.4% _a	26.8% _a	20.4% _a	16.1% _a

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Not enough there	34.0% _a	45.8% _b	32.5% _a	48.4% _b	37.6% _{a,b}	40.1% _a	40.8% _a	32.6% _a	43.5% _a	42.9% _a
Price	18.6% _a	27.2% _b	22.6% _a	22.3% _a	25.6% _a	35.8% _a	19.1% _a	26.1% _a	21.6% _a	14.6% _a
Not enough time	19.8% _a	18.8% _a	26.7% _a	15.4% _b	11.0% _b	19.4% _{a,b}	29.5% _a	10.2% _b	10.3% _{b,c}	14.6% _{a,b}
Only New York State animals	13.7% _a	14.2% _a	11.0% _a	14.9% _a	17.8% _a	18.0% _{a,c,d}	19.9% _{a,b}	4.1% _c	13.4% _{a,c,d}	23.4% _{b,d}
Poor quality at the zoo	9.9% _a	5.5% _a	10.1% _a	6.4% _a	6.0% _a	26.4% _a	4.8% _b	2.1% _b	4.4% _b	5.3% _b
Just don't like zoos	8.2% _a	8.0% _a	12.2% _a	5.8% _a	4.0% _a	13.0% _a	2.3% _a	7.0% _a	12.0% _a	9.4% _a
Poor maintenance/upkeep at the zoo	4.3% _a	9.5% _b	7.7% _a	7.1% _a	5.0% _a	10.6% _a	2.5% _a	5.5% _a	10.8% _a	7.8% _a
Location	4.9% _a	2.8% _a	7.7% _a	0.5% _b	3.6% _{a,b}	13.3% _a	1.7% _b	1.0% _b	0.5% _b	4.8% _{a,b}
Other barriers	2.7% _a	5.0% _a	2.1% _a	5.3% _a	4.4% _a	4.8% _a	0.6% _a	7.3% _a	2.5% _a	5.4% _a
There are no barriers	27.8% _a	16.3% _b	24.3% _a	16.8% _a	25.7% _a	22.3% _a	16.5% _a	29.7% _a	22.9% _a	21.8% _a

Table 60 – Would you be in support of or opposed to an annual increase in your property taxes in the amount of \$30 per every \$100,000 assessed value, if it were to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents, more animals, and more activities?

2021 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Support of or opposed to an annual increase in your property taxes to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents	Support	215	41.7%
	Opposed	148	33.4%
	Neutral/No opinion/Not sure	102	24.9%
	Totals	465	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2021):

		Countywide	Age Group			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Connection	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Annual increase in your property taxes to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents	Support	41.7%	34.0% ^{ea}	52.4% ^{eb}	42.3% ^{ea,b}	18.5% ^a	49.6% ^{eb}	48.3% ^{eb}	41.6% ^a	36.2% ^a	70.6% ^{eb}
	Opposed	33.4%	31.5% ^{ea}	34.4% ^{ea}	35.2% ^{ea}	29.1% ^a	39.7% ^a	34.1% ^a	44.4% ^a	30.2% ^{eb}	18.4% ^{eb}
	Neutral/No opinion/Not sure	24.9%	34.5% ^{ea}	13.2% ^{eb}	22.5% ^{ea,b}	52.3% ^a	10.7% ^b	17.7% ^b	14.0% ^a	33.6% ^b	10.9% ^{ea}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		465	100	153	210	71	27	360	167	218	73

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Annual increase in your property taxes to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents	Support	37.1% ^{ea}	46.6% ^{eb}	26.0% ^{ea}	56.7% ^{eb}	47.6% ^{eb}	25.0% ^{ea}	48.0% ^b	52.0% ^{eb}	41.3% ^{ea,b}	61.1% ^b
	Opposed	41.8% ^a	23.5% ^{eb}	41.2% ^a	24.5% ^b	33.7% ^{ea,b}	35.0% ^{ea,b}	17.7% ^a	35.9% ^{ea,b}	38.7% ^{eb}	29.7% ^{ea,b}
	Neutral/No opinion/Not sure	21.1% ^{ea}	29.8% ^{eb}	32.8% ^{ea}	18.8% ^b	18.7% ^{eb}	40.0% ^{ea}	34.3% ^a	12.1% ^b	20.0% ^{ea,b}	9.2% ^{eb}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		192	267	102	209	151	41	84	84	83	84

Appendix - The Survey Instrument

The Center for Community Studies
at Jefferson Community College
1220 Coffeen Street
Watertown, New York 13601
E-mail: jlalone@sunyjefferson.edu

Website: www.sunyjefferson.edu/community/community-studies/



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

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 22nd annual Jefferson County survey of the community; we do this survey every year; we are interested in your opinions about the quality of life and future direction of Jefferson 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 Jefferson 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
- Jefferson 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 June 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?"



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

Quality of Life Indicators

READ THIS:

Our first questions are about the characteristics of Jefferson 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. "Recreational opportunities ... do you feel that they are Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor in the county?" (Don't read the "Don't Know" choice aloud)

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q1. Recreational opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q2. Health care access	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q3. Access to higher education	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q4. Cost of energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q5. County government	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q6. Real estate taxes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q7. Availability of good jobs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q8. Shopping opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q9. The overall state of the local economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q10. Availability of care for the elderly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q11. Availability of childcare	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q12. Availability of behavioral health services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q13. The overall quality of life in the area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

Statewide Issues

READ THIS:

Next, we are interested in learning more about the opinions of residents of the county. I am going to read you a series of statements about issues currently being faced in New York State. For each statement please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

NOTE 1: Do not read "Don't Know/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 Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither/Not Sure	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Q14: Local zoning boards should pass zoning ordinances to prevent the legal sale of marijuana in my town, city, or village.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q15: New York State should raise the taxes of the state's highest income earners to maintain current state services rather than cutting some of the current services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q16: With required sexual harassment training for all workers in New York State, sexual harassment is not a major issue.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q17: The state currently allows sports betting at commercial casinos but not online and should broaden the sports betting law to allow for online sports betting.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q18: The positive environmental impact of varying the water levels of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River is more important than the negative impact recreational activities and potential property damage from flooding.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q19: Small businesses should be subject to market conditions and should not be protected by government funding.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q20: Legislation should be passed to ensure good cell phone service and Internet access for rural New York State residents much like the way they provided electricity in rural areas in the 1930's.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q21: Police reform in New York State is needed to reduce unnecessary use of lethal force and race-based bias and to track patterns of profiling based on race and ethnicity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q22: Currently each county in New York State has its own jail; for economic reasons it would be a good idea for rural counties to share a single jail.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q23: COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for Pre K - 12th graders in New York State.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q24: COVID-19 vaccinations should be required for college students taking courses in person on college campuses in New York State.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q25: Placing prisoners in correctional facilities that are within a reasonable distance of their family and legal counsel is more important than the economic benefit provided to a community by having a prison.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q26: 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



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

Local Tracked Community Issues and Characteristics

READ THIS:

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

Q27: 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

Q28: Generally speaking, would you say that things in this COUNTRY are heading in the_____?

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

Q29: Generally speaking, would you say that things in NEW YORK STATE are heading in the_____?

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

Q30: Generally speaking, would you say that things in JEFFERSON COUNTY are heading in the_____?

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

Q31: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Jefferson County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future." (Probe for "strongly")

- Strongly Agree
 Agree
 Disagree
 Strongly Disagree
 Neither/Not sure



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

COVID-19 Impact on Food Industry

READ THIS:

The COVID-19 pandemic changed so many aspects of our daily lives. We have a few questions about how the pandemic has impacted your eating habits.

Once restaurants are permitted to run at 100% capacity, do you think you will _____ more often, less often, or about the same amount as you did before the pandemic?

	More often	Less often	About the same	Don't Know/Not Sure
Q32: Dine in at a restaurant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q33: Order curbside pick-up or delivery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34: Prepare and cook meals at home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q35: Are you more likely, less likely, or about as likely to look for more locally sourced foods now than you did before the pandemic began because of the risk of the shortages that we experienced during the pandemic?

- More likely
 Less likely
 About the same
 Don't Know/Not Sure

Q36: Are you willing to pay a premium, in other words slightly higher prices, for locally produced agricultural products?

- Yes
 No
 Not sure

Q37: During the pandemic were you ever worried that you would run out of food before you got money to buy more?

- Yes
 No
 Not sure

Of the many community support programs used by many families during the pandemic, we would like to know if your family used any of the following. Did you use _____

	Yes	No	Not Sure
Q38: Food pantries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q39: SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q40: Community food drive-thru pickups	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41: Enhanced unemployment benefits to purchase food	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Zoo New York

One benefit of this annual survey is that we provide an opportunity for local community-based agencies to ask a limited number of questions each year to help them make data-driven decisions in their continuous improvement. The next few questions are asked on behalf of Zoo New York, formerly the New York State Zoo at Thompson Park in Watertown.

Q42: When was the last time you visited Zoo New York?

- "I know the zoo is there, but I have never visited the zoo."
- "I did not know there was a zoo."
- Visited in the past 3 years.
- Visited 4-5 years ago.
- Visited 6+ years ago.
- Not sure



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

Among Zoo Visitors:

Q43: Which of the following are reasons why you visit the zoo? (Check all that apply.)

- Educational value
- Recreational value
- Events
- Family time
- None of the Above (DO NOT READ, only click if none of the above are mentioned)
- Other (please specify)

Q44: What improvements or additions would you like to see at the zoo? (Check all that apply.)

- More animals (greater number)
- More variety of animals
- Larger gift shop
- Lower admission price
- More special events
- Other (please specify)
- More educational programs
- Better care of facilities
- Better care of animals
- None of the Above (DO NOT READ, only click if none of the above are mentioned)



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

Zoo Importance

Q45: How important do you think that having a zoo is to the quality of life in our county?

- Very important
- Somewhat important
- "A little" important
- Not at all important
- Not sure

Q46: What do you believe are the barriers to visiting the zoo? (Check all that apply.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Price | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor quality at the zoo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough there | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor maintenance/upkeep at the zoo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location | <input type="checkbox"/> Just don't like zoos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Only New York State animals | <input type="checkbox"/> There are no barriers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not enough time | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | |

Q47. Would you be in support of or opposed to an annual increase in your property taxes in the amount of \$30 per every \$100,000 assessed value, if it were to bring improvements to the zoo including free admission for all Jefferson County residents, more animals, and more activities?

IF ASKED: Animals could include bison and moose and activities could include a ropes course and zip lining.

- Support Opposed Neutral/No opinion/Not sure



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

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 Jefferson 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.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Teens | <input type="radio"/> Fifties |
| <input type="radio"/> Twenties | <input type="radio"/> Sixties |
| <input type="radio"/> Thirties | <input type="radio"/> Seventies |
| <input type="radio"/> Forties | <input type="radio"/> 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)

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

Other (please specify)

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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Adams (Adams Center) | <input type="radio"/> Henderson (Henderson Harbor) | <input type="radio"/> Rodman |
| <input type="radio"/> Alexandria (Alexandria Bay, Collins Landing, Plessis, Redwood, Wellesley Island) | <input type="radio"/> Hounsfield (Sackets Harbor, Sulfur Springs, Smithville) | <input type="radio"/> Rutland (Black River, Felts Mills) |
| <input type="radio"/> Antwerp (Oxbow) | <input type="radio"/> LeRay (Calcium, Evans Mills, Fort Drum) | <input type="radio"/> Theresa (Lakes) |
| <input type="radio"/> Brownville (Dexter, Glen Park) | <input type="radio"/> Lorraine | <input type="radio"/> Town of Watertown (Burrville) |
| <input type="radio"/> Cape Vincent | <input type="radio"/> Lyme (Three Mile Bay, Chaumont) | <input type="radio"/> City of Watetown |
| <input type="radio"/> Champion (Deferiet, Great Bend, West Carthage) | <input type="radio"/> Orleans (Fineview, Fishers Landing, LaFargeville, Thousand Island Park) | <input type="radio"/> Wilna (Carthage, Croghan, Natural Bridge) |
| <input type="radio"/> Clayton (Depauville, Gindston Island) | <input type="radio"/> Pamela | <input type="radio"/> Worth |
| <input type="radio"/> Ellisburg (Belleville, Mannsville, Pierrepont Manor, Woodville) | <input type="radio"/> Philadelphia | <input type="radio"/> Not Sure |
| <input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) | | |

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: Is there anyone under the age of 18 living in your household?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 0 | <input type="radio"/> 4 | <input type="radio"/> 8 |
| <input type="radio"/> 1 | <input type="radio"/> 5 | <input type="radio"/> 9 |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 | <input type="radio"/> 6 | <input type="radio"/> 10+ |
| <input type="radio"/> 3 | <input type="radio"/> 7 | |

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:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Refused | <input type="radio"/> \$50,001-\$75,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> Up to \$10,000 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,001-\$100,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,001-\$25,000 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,001-\$125,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,001-\$50,000 | <input type="radio"/> Over \$125,000 |

MILITARY AFFILIATION: Is anyone in your household active military, stationed at Fort Drum?

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes (you) | <input type="radio"/> Yes (somebody else) | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Not sure |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

FORT DRUM EMPLOYMENT: Is your residence in Jefferson County currently related to either civilian or military employment at Fort Drum, by either you or a family member?

- Yes No

*** RACE/ETHNICITY:** How would you describe yourself in regard to your race or ethnicity?

- Black/African American Asian/Pacific Islander
 White Native American
 Hispanic Multiracial
 Other (please specify)

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

- Male Female Transgender

- Other (please specify)

*** Landline vs Cell:**

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



22nd Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community - 2021

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



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BOOKKEEPING - After you hang up...

*** Phone number of participant:**

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

*** Name of Interviewer:**