

*The Center for Community Studies
at Jefferson Community College*

Presentation of Results:

Sixth Annual



Survey of the Community

October 2020

6



Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director
Mr. Larry Danforth, Research Coordinator

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Student Associates who worked on this study:

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

Faculty Supervisors

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

The Advisory Board of the *Center for Community Studies*

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

For more information, please contact

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

The Sixth Annual St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County is one activity conducted each year by the *Center* to gauge current attitudes and opinions of St. Lawrence County adult citizens. This activity results in a yearly updated inventory of the attitudes and opinions of adult citizens of St. Lawrence County. This survey has been completed annually in each of five years from 2015 to 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the annual survey was completed in October of 2020. Similar annual studies are conducted in Jefferson County in April and Lewis County in October.

This document is a summary of the results of the Sixth Annual St. Lawrence County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with results from its first five years. Additionally, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income Level, and Political Ideology are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the current 2020 survey results. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this more detailed information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the results for all subgroups within these key demographic variables. The most recent results in each of the neighboring counties of Jefferson and Lewis are presented when possible to add perspective to the current St. Lawrence 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.

Note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020, the sampling in St. Lawrence County was postponed from the customary June sampling mentioned above; data for all three surveys was collected in October in 2020. Therefore, any county-level regional comparisons illustrated in this report are not only comparisons of studies that were completed in the same calendar year, but in 2020 the sampling actually occurred simultaneously in the three counties.

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How This Data Was 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 St. Lawrence 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 435 St. Lawrence County adult residents. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 226 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology and 209 additional surveys 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 and online surveying* employed in this study, including the following characteristics and facts should be considered by any reader:

1. **(T) Dates of Data Collection:** October 26 – October 31, 2020.
2. **(R) Recruitment:**
 - Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County, New York, USA. There are approximately 110,000 residents in the county. Approximately 90,000 of the 110,000 results are adults.
4. **(N) List Source:**
 - Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
 - Online: Bulk Email Superstore, www.contactai.com, and InfoUSA
5. **(S) Sampling Design:**
 - Telephone: The entire phone list described in #2 was randomized, and approximately 4,000 valid residential and cellular phone numbers were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
 - Online: The entire email address list described in #4 was randomized, and approximately 10,000 email addresses of residents of St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.
 - Intercept: As described in #5, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of St. Lawrence County, NY.
7. **(A) Administration:**
 - Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a remote call center, only in English, using SurveyMonkey as the CATI system.
 - Online: Survey administered online from an email invitation, only in English, using SurveyMonkey.
8. **(R) Researchers:** The study is an annual survey completed by the Center for Community Studies at Jefferson Community College, with funding provided by the College and 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=435 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of $\pm 5.2\%$, including the design effect 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, 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.
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 435 interviews of St. Lawrence County adult residents were completed. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 226 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology, and 209 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode. One-third of the total sample selected (141 of the 423 interviews who provided their phone ownership information) indicated that they are “cell-only”. After weighting, these cell-only participants account for 46% of this Upstate New York sample. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. on the evenings of October 26 – October 30, 2020 from a virtual remote call center that was supervised synchronously online from Watertown, New York. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the telephone interviews had completed training in both human subject research methodology and effective interviewing techniques. Professional staff from the Center supervised all interviewing at all times. The online sampling was supervised by the professional staff at the Center, with two reminder follow-up emails sent to any non-responders over the six-day sampling time spanning October 26 – October 31, 2020. No rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in either of the two sampling modalities to encourage participation.

When each of the telephone numbers in the random telephone sampling portion of this study was attempted, one of four results occurred: Completion of an interview; a Decline to be interviewed; No Answer/Busy; or an Invalid Number (including both disconnected numbers, as well as numbers for individuals who do not currently reside in St. Lawrence 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 two 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 6th Annual St. Lawrence 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	156	129	29%	0	0%
Telephone interviews on Cell Phones	70	97	21%	68	16%
Online Surveys	209	218	50%	126	30%
Total Interviews	435	435	100%	194	

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
% of Valid Numbers	7%	18%	75%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	23%	77%	-	100%

Response rates for ONLINE SURVEYS attempted in this study:	Complete Survey	Did Not Complete Survey	TOTALS
Count	209	9246	9455
Percent	2.2%	97.8%	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 7% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and approximately 25% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. Response rates of over 2% 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 St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence 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 Sixth Annual St. Lawrence County Survey of the Community, and after application of post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education, and Sampling Modality, and calibration of the online results. These self-reported residences closely parallel that which is true for the distribution of all St. Lawrence County adults; the entire county was proportionally represented accurately in this study.

Table 2 – Geographic Distribution of Participants of the 6th Annual St. Lawrence County Survey of the Community

Town of Residence:	6 th Annual Survey Sample (October 2020) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Phone Ownership)		U.S. Census Estimates	Town of Residence:	6 th Annual Survey Sample (October 2020) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Phone Ownership)		U.S. Census Estimates
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%		Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%
Brasher	11	2%	2%	Madrid	11	2%	1%
Canton	45	7%	11%	Massena (Town)	23	6%	9%
Clare	0	0%	0%	Massena (Village)	27	6%	2%
Clifton	5	2%	1%	Morristown	4	1%	2%
Colton	7	1%	2%	Norfolk	23	6%	4%
De Kalb	6	2%	2%	Ogdensburg	53	13%	10%
De Peyster	2	1%	1%	Oswegatchie	14	3%	4%
Edwards	6	2%	1%	Parishville	8	2%	2%
Fine	6	1%	1%	Piercefield	0	0%	0%
Fowler	8	2%	2%	Pierrepont	6	3%	2%
Gouverneur	38	12%	6%	Pitcairn	1	0%	1%
Hammond	6	1%	1%	Potsdam	41	8%	16%
Hermon	3	1%	1%	Rossie	1	0%	1%
Hopkinton	5	1%	1%	Russell	6	1%	2%
Lawrence	2	0%	1%	Stockholm	14	3%	3%
Lisbon	19	3%	4%	Waddington	11	4%	2%
Louisville	12	2%	3%	Not sure/Refused	11	3%	-
Macomb	0	2%	1%	TOTAL:	n=435	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 October 2020 St. Lawrence County Sample

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size (n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)	Weighted Percent
Gender: (U.S. Census: St. Lawrence County 51% Male)		
Male	170	49.9%
Female	253	50.1%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Age: (U.S. Census: St. Lawrence County 25% under 35, 22% are 65 and older)		
18-39 years of age	45	33.6%
40-59 years of age	135	34.3%
60 years of age or older	243	32.1%
Education: (U.S. Census: St. Lawrence County among those 25+ 23% have at least a 4 yr. degree)		
Less than high school graduate	3	2.2%
High school graduate (including GED)	106	41.0%
Some College, no degree	102	23.5%
Associate's Degree	66	12.5%
Bachelor's Degree	62	10.4%
Graduate Degree	85	10.3%
Household Income: (U.S. Census St. Lawrence County 26% < \$25,000 and 36% > \$75,000)		
\$25,000 or Less	42	16.8%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	79	23.9%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	85	26.0%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	61	15.0%
More than \$100,000	68	18.3%
Political Ideology:		
Very Conservative	25	7.7%
Conservative	98	25.4%
Middle of the Road	171	43.4%
Liberal	67	9.9%
Very Liberal	19	4.9%
Not Sure	18	8.6%

In general, Tables 2 and Table 3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, and Sampling Modality, the responses to the demographic questions for the St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County. Gender, Age, Education, were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, as the data collected in this Sixth Annual St. Lawrence 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. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, and the highly educated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, 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 St. Lawrence 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 435 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in St. Lawrence County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ±5.2 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 St. Lawrence County adult females) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than approximately ± 5.2 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 the six annual surveys that have been completed in St. Lawrence County, the procedures used to collect information and the wording of the core questions asked have remained virtually identical. All past studies were conducted in the months of either June or July each year (recall that this year's study was conducted in October) to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 354 to 832, 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 Sixth Annual St. Lawrence County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous five years (the lone exception being that the data for 2020 was collected in October). Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, education level, and phone ownership have also been applied to all results from the first five years of surveying to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. 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-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Political Ideology, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with quality-of-life indicators and other community behavior and opinion variables for the county. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this further rich information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the cross-tabulated results for all subgroups within key demographic variables. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens and over time will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well. 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 – The Most Notable Study Finding in 2020 – The Presidential Election – Who says polling is broken?

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

So how are we doing? How close are our estimates? Is our polling at the *Center* broken? How would one even know if there is a severe problem?

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

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

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

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

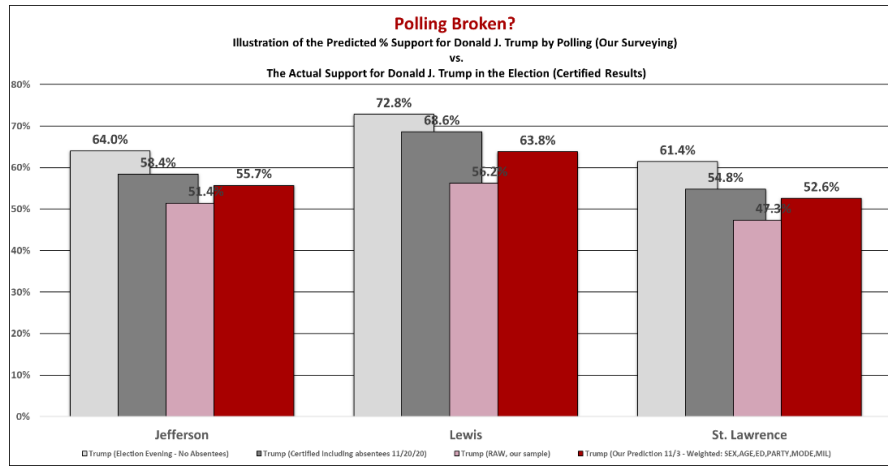
So, given these potential sources of error and our processes used to minimize these errors, how are we doing?

Here’s the key – once every four years pollsters are afforded the opportunity to test their methodology, or determine how they are doing, since every four years there is an election where both a sample poll may be completed, and after the election the true population voting result is known! Therefore, as part of this 6th Annual Survey of the Community, we at the *Center* took the opportunity to test ourselves, see how well our polling estimates the 2020 Presidential Election results in the county. In fact, since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a postponement in annual surveys in St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties, we at the *Center* had the opportunity to test ourselves three times – poll regarding the election in St. Lawrence, Lewis, and Jefferson County in late October 2020, then after all votes are certified, check to see – is our polling broken? Note that with a sample size of n=384 *Likely Voters* in St. Lawrence County participating in this October 2020 study, the county-specific Margin of Error is $\pm 6.1\%$. Therefore, if our prediction of the results of the November 3, 2020 Presidential Election for St. Lawrence County were to fall within $\pm 6.1\%$ of the actual certified vote count, there would be no evidence at all that our polling at the *Center* is broken. Similarly, a sample size of n=440 *Likely Voters* in Lewis County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of $\pm 6.0\%$, and a sample size of n=513 *Likely Voters* in Jefferson County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of $\pm 5.7\%$.

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

To best interpret the results on Page 12 the reader should focus on the transition from lighter shaded **gray bars** to the darker **gray bars** in each county (this reflects the change from “day-of” reported votes to “all valid votes including early, absentee, and day-of”). Clearly in each county the absentee votes when counter reduced the level of support for Trump in the election in the total group of votes cast. Similarly, to best interpret the results below the reader should focus on the transition from lighter shaded **maroon bars** to the darker **maroon bars** in each county (this reflects the change from raw survey results collected to our predictions after weighting the sample for gender, age, education, party affiliation, sampling modality, and military affiliation toward the targets that we at the Center predicted would be the actual turn-out rates in the 2020 Presidential Election. Clearly in each county after weighting, our estimates of Trump support increased after weighting and calibrating the sample results.

Figure 1 – 2020 Presidential Election Polling Prediction versus Actual Election Outcome



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

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

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

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

Table 4 – St. Lawrence County 2020 Presidential Election Poll Cross-Tabulations

	All St. Lawrence County	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
% Vote for Trump	52.6%	59.8%	45.0%	62.1%	53.7%	51.7%	37.8%	51.1%
Sample Size	384	156	225	34	72	82	59	67

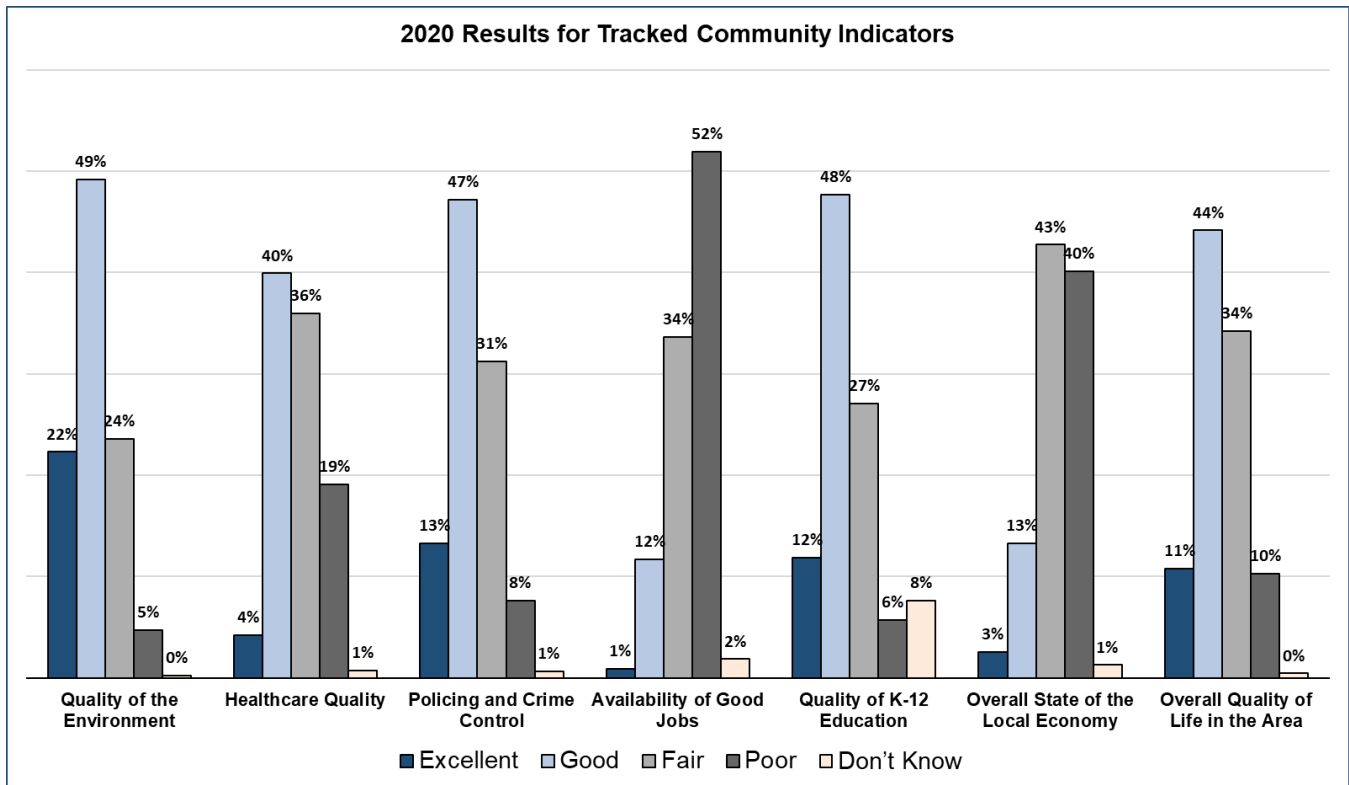
	Age Groups				Education			Party		
	18-39	40-59	60-69	70+	HSG or Less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Rep	Dem.	Ind.
% Vote for Trump	58.4%	54.9%	51.0%	45.9%	63.2%	55.5%	29.0%	83.2%	17.1%	48.1%
Sample Size	36	123	116	106	83	156	142	152	139	61

SUMMARY:

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

Section 2.2 – Quality of Life in St. Lawrence County

Figure 2 – 2020 Results of Tracked Community Indicators



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

Current Levels:

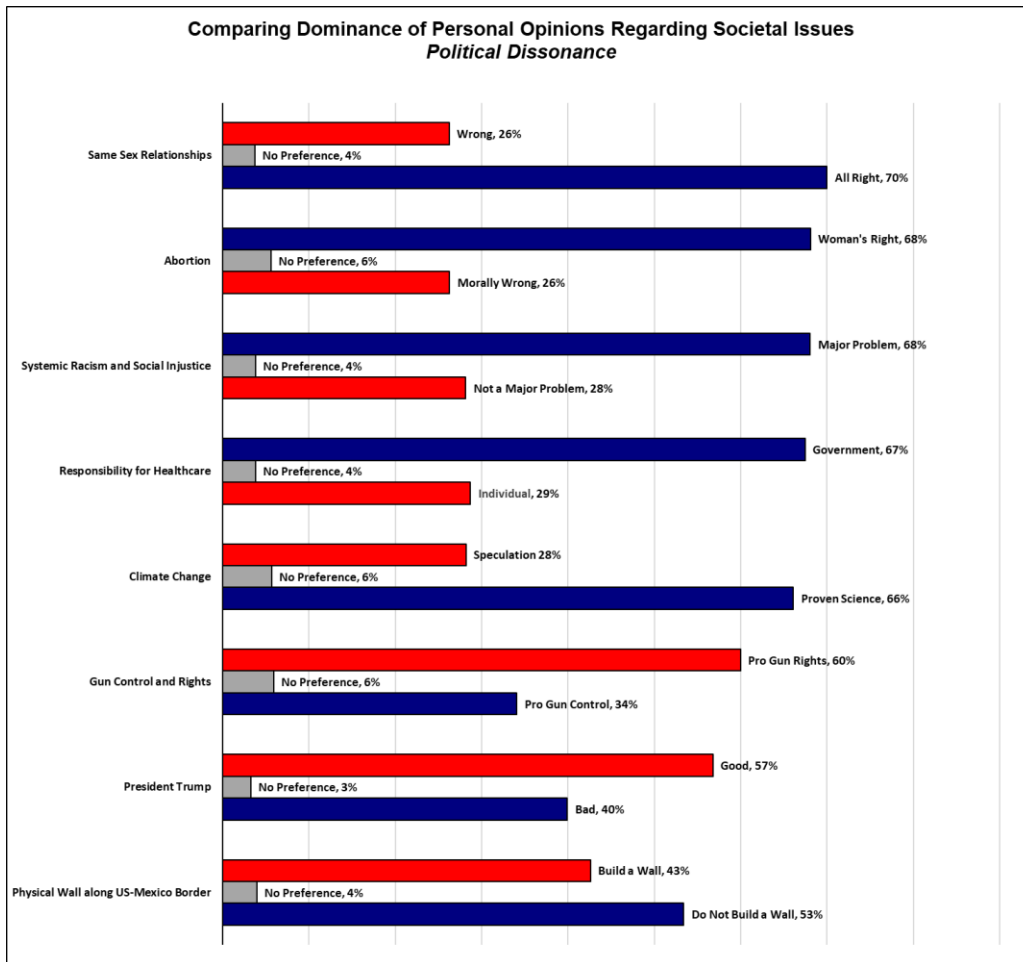
Seven community characteristics that have been studied since the first survey in 2015 have been included again as part of the 2020 survey. Current results for these seven community indicators include that St. Lawrence County adult residents are most satisfied with the *Quality of the environment* (71%), *Quality of K-12 education* (60%), and *Policing and crime control* (60%), with at least three out of every five respondents indicating each to be *Excellent or Good*. The two characteristics of most concern are the *Availability of good jobs* (52%) and the *Overall state of the local economy* (40%) with the highest *Poor* rates, both of which are at least twice as high as the third highest rate.

Trends:

Although four of the seven community indicators studied in 2020 display current levels of satisfaction similar to those seen in past years but the *Excellent or Good* rates of *Healthcare quality* (44%), *Quality of K-12 education*, and the *Overall quality of life in the area* (55%) are the lowest reported since 2015. On the other hand, only one of the recorded *Poor* ratings is higher than recorded in previous years; the 10% of participants reporting *Poor* for the *Overall quality of life in the area* is only one percent higher than rates reported in previous years that ranged from 7% to 9%.

Section 2.3 – Personal Opinions – Issues in Our Society and Communities

Figure 3 – Comparing Dominance of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues



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

Current Levels:

A section of eight survey items that relate to personal opinions of residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of any community and society was included in this annual for the second consecutive year in 2020. The issues studied in 2020 include healthcare funding, the role of government, Presidential approval, gun control and rights, abortion, same-sex relationships, social injustice, and the building of a physical wall on the U.S.-Mexico border. The goal has been to learn what the overall predominate opinions are among the St. Lawrence County adult community. The results in 2020 are summarized in the graph above, with some themes that may typically be considered as a conservative stance and others that are typically considered as a liberal stance being dominant among county adult residents at times.

Among the eight studied issues, a majority of residents favor the moderate (blue) stance for six of the eight issues, while a majority of residents favor the conservative (red) stance for two of the eight issues. The issues that result with the most dominant or singular opinion include (at least twice the support of the opposing viewpoint): 70% believe same-sex relationships are all right, 68% believe that abortion is a woman's right, 68% agree that systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country, 67% believe social security is the responsibility of the government, and 66% believe that climate change is proven science.

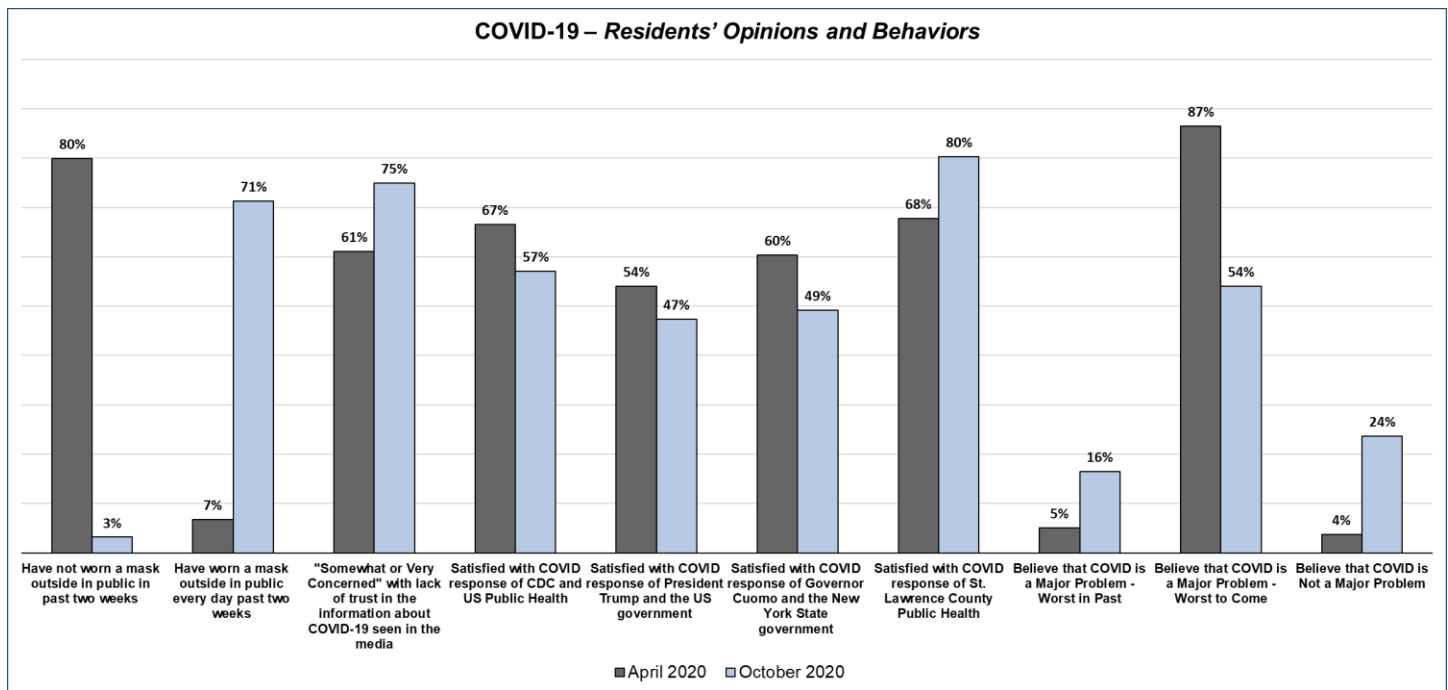
When asked the *largest* issue facing our *nation* at the current time, the most common response is "jobs and the economy" (40%), followed closely by the "coronavirus" (37%).

Trends:

Among the eight personal opinion issues studied in 2020 seven were also studied in 2019; the current levels of support for varying views have remained very consistent for six of the seven issues but a significant change can be seen in the approval for President Trump. The rate reporting that the President is good for the county increased from 43% in 2019 to 57% in 2020.

Section 2.4 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors

Figure 4 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors



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

Current Levels:

St. Lawrence County adult residents were surveyed by the *Center for Community Studies* in collaboration with local Public Health Departments in an extensive COVID-19 impact study in March-April of 2020. This original study included approximately 50 survey questions related to behaviors, fears, satisfactions, impacts, and expectations. To observe and act upon change, seven of these survey questions were included for a second round of study seven months later in this October 2020 annual survey. In October 2020 it has been found that a large majority of St. Lawrence County residents wear masks outside in public regularly and that three-quarters express concern in trusting the COVID-19 information that they see in the media. Satisfaction with the COVID-19 response by the four different organizations or agencies varies greatly from a low of 47% to a high of 80% with a much higher satisfaction rating with St. Lawrence County Public Health. Finally, a majority (70%) believe that COVID-19 is a major problem, with the largest portion of these individuals (54%) believing that the worst is yet to come, while 24% believing that COVID-19 is not a major problem.

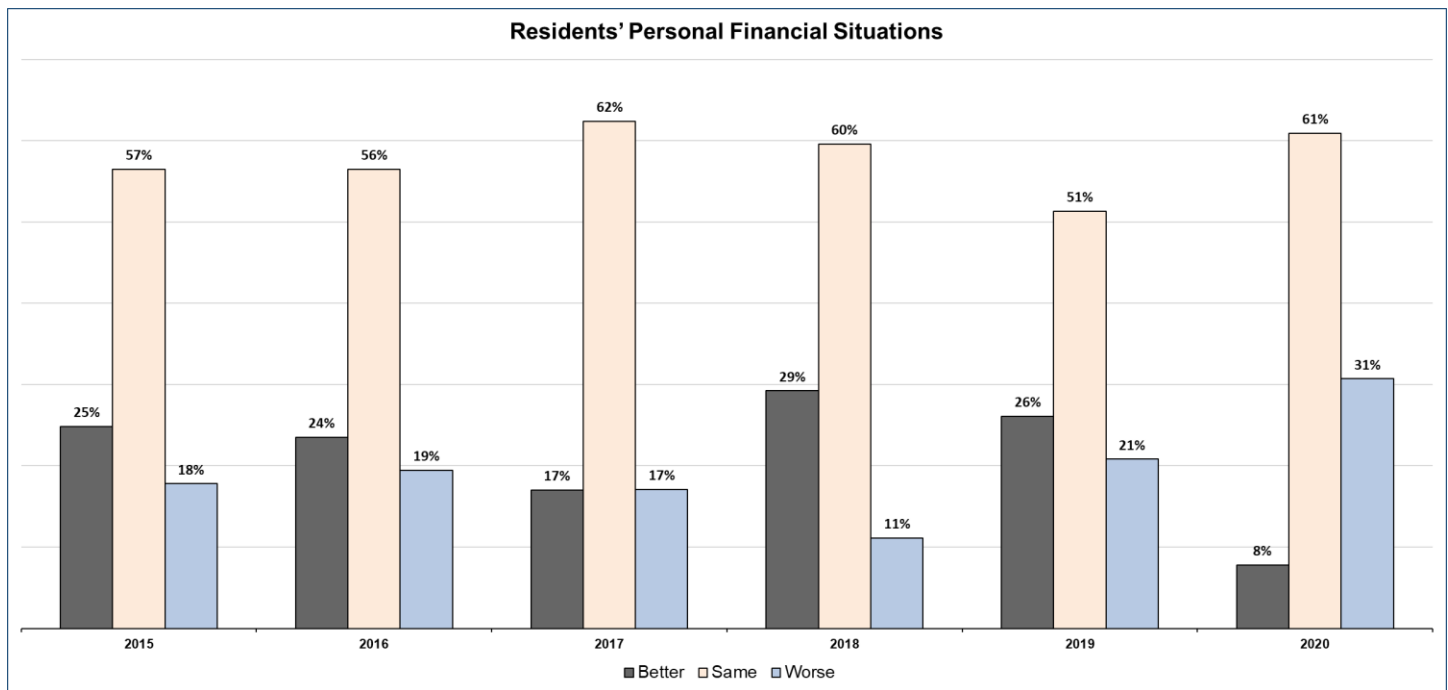
Trends:

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

1. Have not worn a mask outside in public in past two weeks *decreased* tremendously from 80% to 3%
2. Have worn a mask outside in public daily in past two weeks *increased* tremendously from 7% to 71%
3. "Somewhat or Very Concerned" with lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that they see in the media *increased* from 61% to 75%
4. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the CDC and the US Public Health *decreased* from 67% to 57%
5. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by President Trump and the US Government *decreased* from 54% to 47%
6. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by Governor Cuomo and the NY Government *decreased* from 60% to 49%
7. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the local Public Health Department *increased* from 68% to 80%
8. Believe that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is behind us: *increased* from 5% to 16%
9. Believe that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is yet to come: *decreased* by a very large margin from 87% to 54%
10. Believe that COVID-19 is *not* a major problem: *increased* tremendously from 4% to 24%

Section 2.5 – Personal Financial Situation

Figure 5 – Residents' Personal Financial Situation



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

Current Levels:

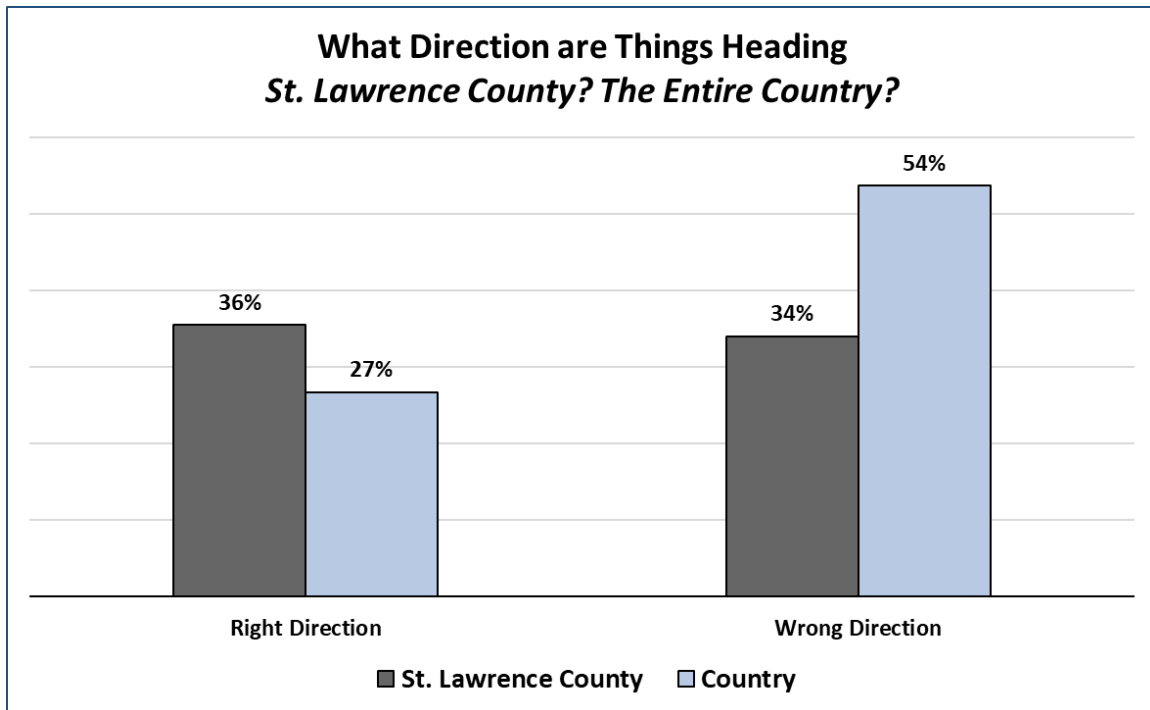
St. Lawrence County adult residents in 2020 most commonly describe their personal financial situation as “unchanged in the past 12 month”; however, among those who have experienced a change, residents are almost four times more likely to respond “things have gotten worse” (31%) than they are to express “things have gotten better” (8%).

Trends:

The rate of expressing “gotten better” in 2020 (8%) is the lowest ever recorded in the County while the rate responding “gotten worse” is the highest ever recorded. This result may be expected as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 8% “gotten better” rating is almost 10% lower than the previously reported lowest rate of 17% in 2017 while the “gotten worse” rate is 10% higher than the previous highest rate of 21% in 2019.

Section 2.6 – What Direction are Things Heading? St. Lawrence County & the Country

Figure 6 – Direction of St. Lawrence County and the Country



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

Current Levels:

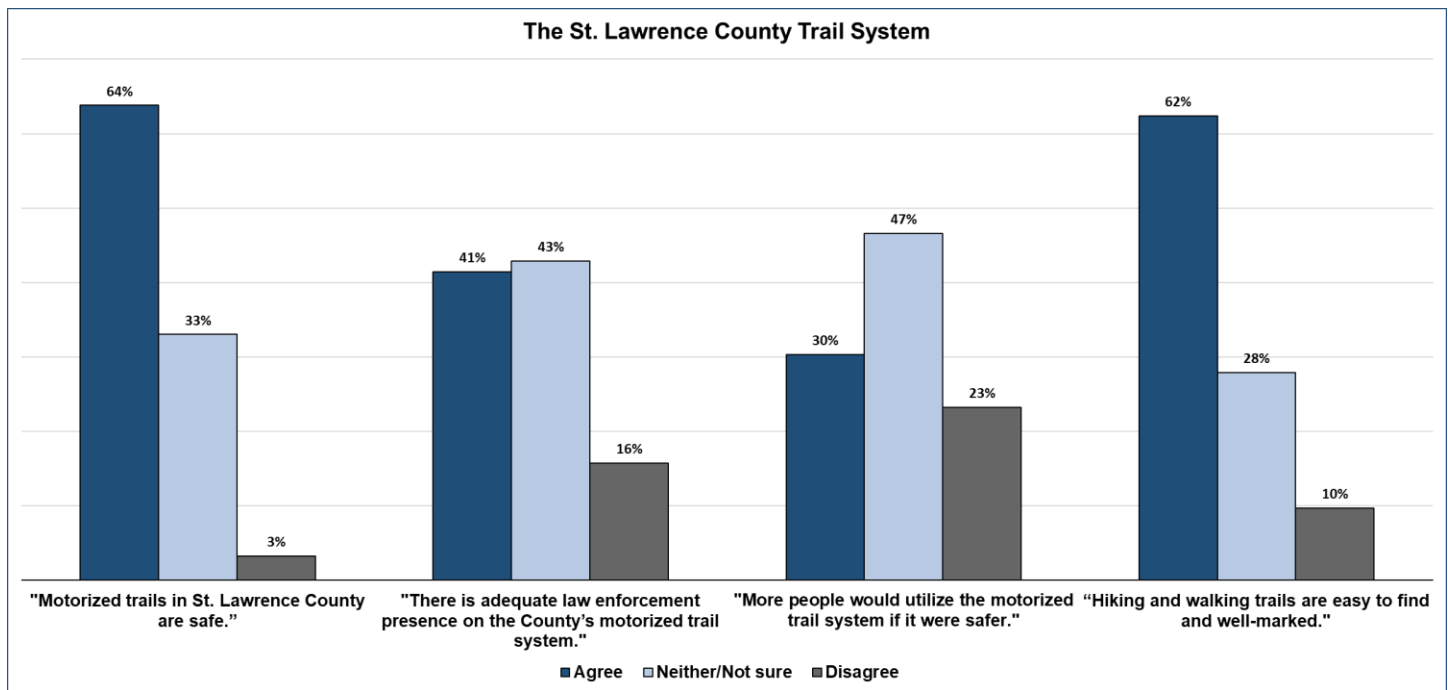
In 2020, St. Lawrence County adult residents seem to be very equally split about the opinions of the County's direction with 36% of respondents indicating things are headed in the right direction and 34% stating that things are headed in the wrong direction. Residents are not as optimistic with the direction of the entire country with only 27% believing the country is headed in the right direction and 54% believing the country is headed in the wrong direction.

Trends:

St. Lawrence County residents' attitude about the direction of the country was studied for the second time in 2020, first being studied in 2019. The 2020 rate of those who believe the country is heading in the right direction is significantly lower than the 39% reported in 2019 while the rate who believe the country is headed in the right direction increased from 48% in 2019.

Section 2.7 – St. Lawrence County Trail System

Figure 7 – St. Lawrence County Trail System



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

Current Levels:

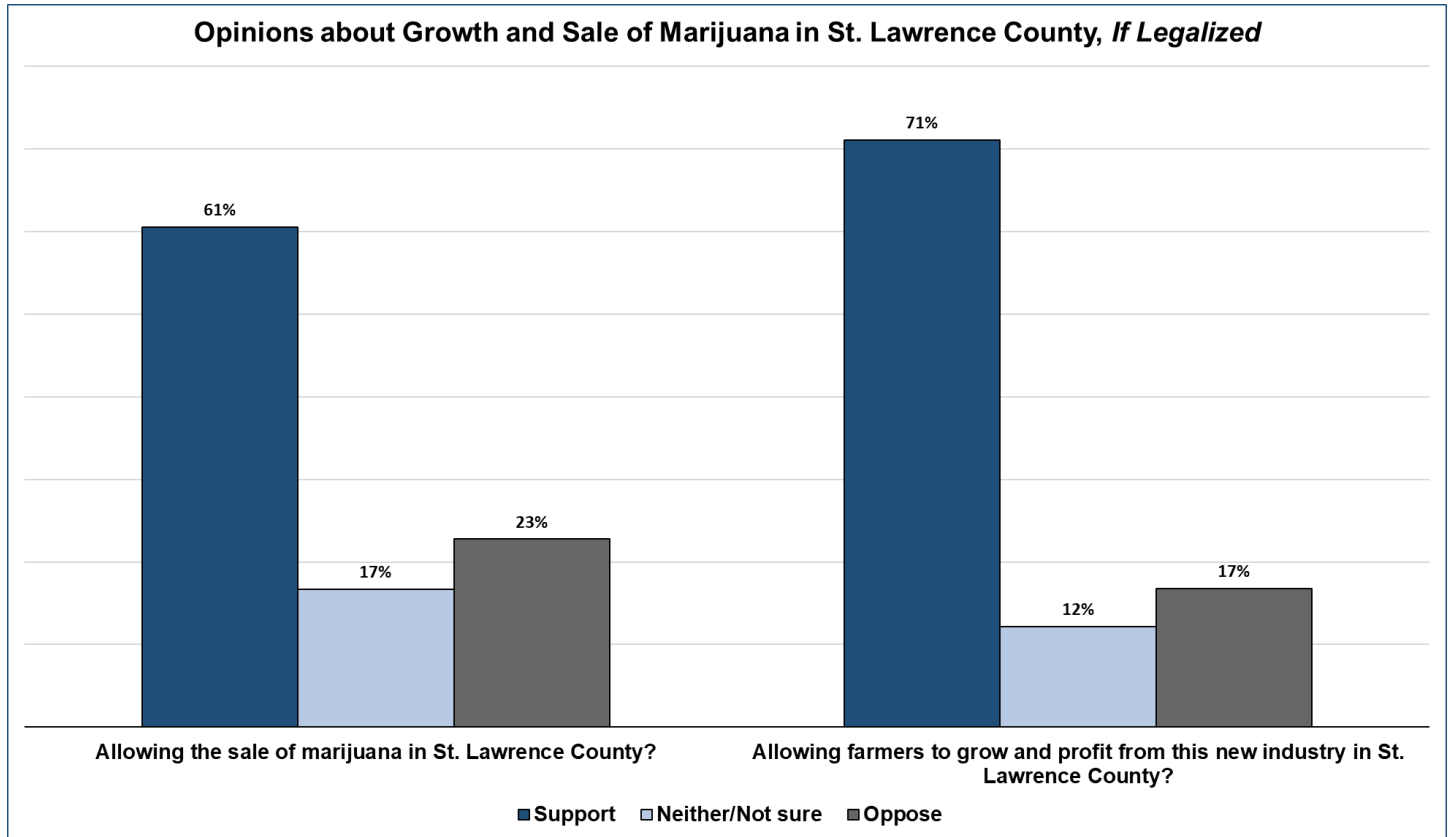
Significantly more St. Lawrence County adult residents agree than disagree that motorized trails in the county are safe, these trails have adequate law enforcement presence, and non-motorized hiking and walking trails in the county. Although more adults believe that more people would use motorized trails if they were even safer, only a slightly smaller portion believe this not to be the case. It should also be noted that at least a quarter of survey participants (and in two cases most participants) neither agreed or disagreed with these statements about trails.

Trends:

These trail-related survey items have not been included in past St. Lawrence County surveys.

Section 2.8 – Legalization of Recreational Use in New York State – Opinions About Growth and Sale in St. Lawrence County

Figure 8 – Opinions About the Growth and Sale of Marijuana in St. Lawrence County – *If Legalized*



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

Current Levels:

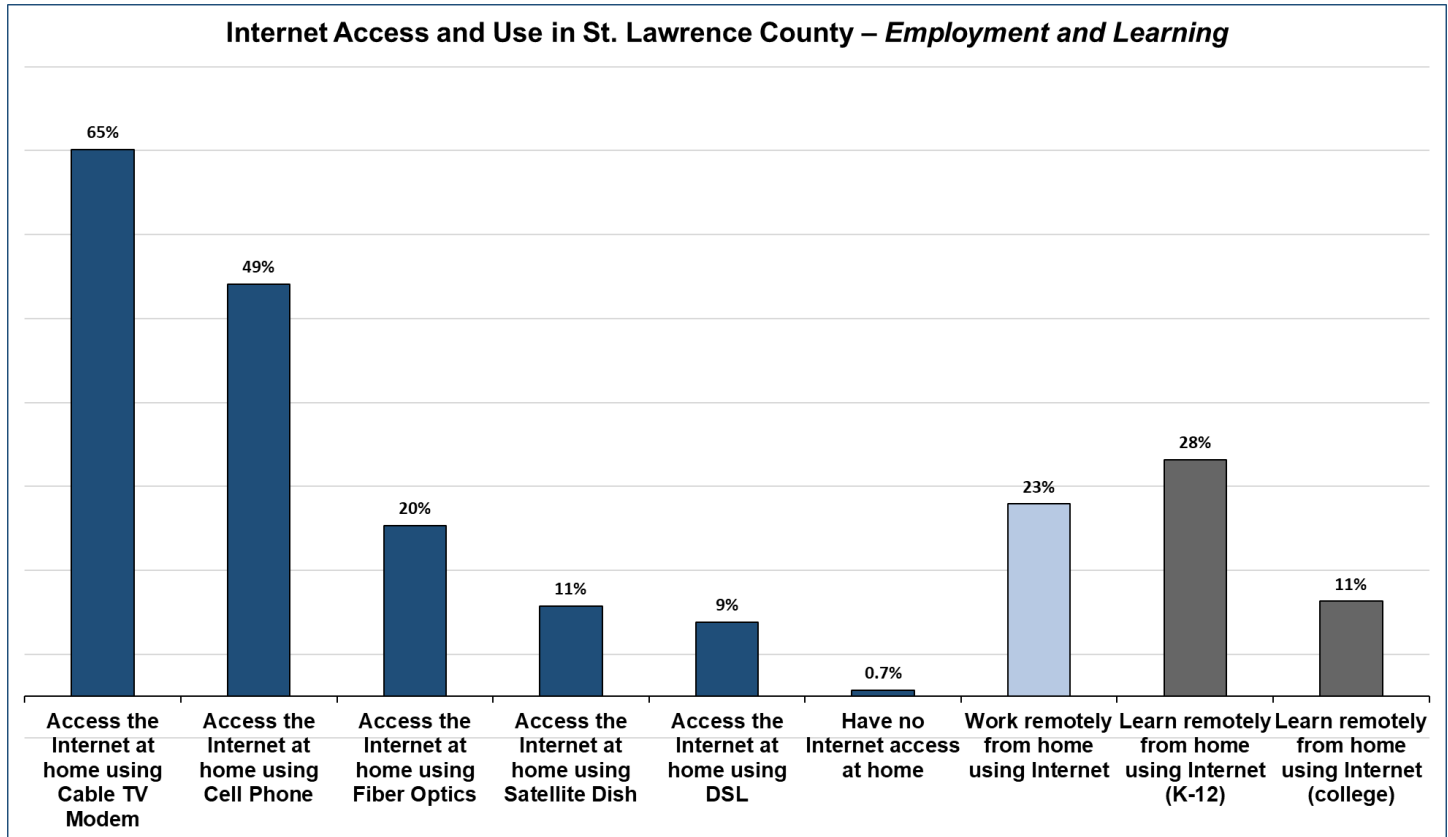
If the industry of marijuana growth was to become legalized in New York State, St. Lawrence County adult residents strongly support both allowing farmers to grow and profit from the industry (71% support, 17% oppose) and the sale of marijuana in the county (61% support, 23% oppose).

Trends:

These legalized-marijuana survey items have not been included in past St. Lawrence County surveys.

Section 2.9 – Internet Access and Use in St. Lawrence County–Employment and Learning

Figure 9 Internet Access and Use in St. Lawrence County – Employment and Learning



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

Current Levels:

Almost all St. Lawrence County adult residents report that they access the Internet from home (less than 1% report no access at home). The most common ways that residents access the Internet at home are via cable TV modem access and via using their cellular phone. Nearly a quarter of county residents report that an individual in their household is working from home while nearly thirty percent report that someone is learning remotely from home using the Internet at the K-12 level and nearly 10% taking college coursework at home using the Internet:

- 23% of households include someone who is working at least part of their job remotely from home
- 28% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the K-12 education level
- 11% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the college education level

Trends:

These Internet-access survey items have not been included in past St. Lawrence County surveys.

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

This section of the Final Report of Study Findings provides a detailed presentation of the results for each of the questions in the survey. There are nine separate sections of detailed statistical results to follow (Sections 3.0-3.8). The first of these sections (Section 3.0) includes technical comments and is provided to explain the details of how to best interpret the included statistics. Descriptions of the correct margin of error to use for any provided statistic and how to determine statistical significance are explained in detail within these technical comments. Following the technical comments in Section 3.0 are eight sections of detailed presentation of statistical results for each of the questions included in this study. The survey questions included in this study and analyzed in this report have been organized into the following sections:

- Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in St. Lawrence County (Tables 8-17)**
- Section 3.2 – Personal Opinions – Issues in Our Society and Communities (Tables 18-27)**
- Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors (Tables 28-36)**
- Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 37-38)**
- Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – St. Lawrence County and the Entire Country (Tables 39-40)**
- Section 3.6 – The St. Lawrence County Trail System (Tables 41-44)**
- Section 3.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – Opinions about Growth and Sale in St. Lawrence County (Tables 45-46)**
- Section 3.8 – Internet Access and Use in St. Lawrence County – Employment and Learning (Tables 47-49)**

The organization of the tabular presentation of statistical results in each of these eight sections is as follows.

- (1) The current 2020 St. Lawrence County 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 by Gender, Age, Education Level, and Sampling Modality).
- (2) A trend analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in St. Lawrence County at least twice since surveying began in 2015. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs and bar graphs.
- (3) A Northern New York regional comparison analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was also measured in either Jefferson or Lewis County in the year 2020. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a clustered bar graph.
- (4) The results for each 2020 St. Lawrence County survey question have been cross-tabulated by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income, and Political Ideology.

Statistically significant trends, county comparisons, and relationships between variables may be identified by using the descriptions and examples in the “Technical Comments” section in this report, Section 3.0.

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the six years of the St. Lawrence County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following Table 5. It should be noted that although the sample size in 2019 was 832 most survey questions were answered by approximately 500 county residents.

Table 5 – Sample Sizes for each of the Twenty-One Years of the St. Lawrence County Annual Survey

Year of Study	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Sample Size	442	354	374	466	832*	435

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, political ideology, 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 6. 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 6 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2020

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size (n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)	Approximate Margin of Error
Gender:		
Male	170	±8.3%
Female	253	±6.8%
Age:		
18-39 years of age	45	±16.0%
40-59 years of age	135	±9.3%
60 years of age or older	243	±6.9%
Education:		
High school graduate or less	109	±10.3%
Some College (less than 4 year degree)	168	±8.3%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	147	±8.9%
Household Income:		
Less than \$25,000	42	±16.6%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	79	±12.1%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	85	±11.7%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	61	±13.8%
More than \$100,000	68	±13.1%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	123	±9.7%
Neither	189	±7.8%
Liberal	86	±11.6%

“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 St. Lawrence 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 2020 community study indicate that 30.7% of the participants indicated that things have gotten worse (reported later in Table 37). So what does this 30.7% really mean? Often-times community-based researchers will describe the process of “framing” a statistic as completing as many as possible of the six following comparisons (frames) to better understand a reported statistic from a sample:

- **Within Response Distribution**
(Is it a majority? 4:1 ratio? “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 Jefferson 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?)

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 Sixth Annual Survey of the Community in St. Lawrence 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 ± 5.2 percentage points when a survey question is answered by all 435 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 St. Lawrence County adult residents were surveyed (rather than just the 435 who were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 5.2 percentage points of the sample percentage that we surveyed, calculated, and reported in this study.

For example, in Table 17, it can be observed that 44.2% of the sample of 433 adults in St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County adults were asked – somewhere between 39.0% and 49.4% of the population of the nearly 90,000 adults in St. Lawrence County would report that they think the quality of life in the area is good (generated by starting with the 44.2% that was found in the sample and adding-and-subtracting the margin of error of $\pm 5.2\%$). This resulting interval (39.0%-49.4%) 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, 435 participants in this study* to the entire adult population of St. Lawrence 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 ± 5.2 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 $\pm 5.2\%$, as a result of an illustration that used nearly all of the 435 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 $\pm 5.2\%$. 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 1.89.

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:

$$ME = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{34(100 - 34)}{500}} \cdot \sqrt{1.89} = 5.7\%$$

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 7, 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 7 – 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	300	350	400	435
2%	6.9%	5.3%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
4%	9.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
6%	11.7%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%
8%	13.3%	10.3%	8.4%	7.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%
10%	14.8%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%
12%	16.0%	12.4%	10.1%	8.8%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%
14%	17.1%	13.2%	10.8%	9.3%	8.4%	7.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%
16%	18.0%	14.0%	11.4%	9.9%	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%
18%	18.9%	14.6%	12.0%	10.4%	9.3%	8.5%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%
20%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%
22%	20.4%	15.8%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.4%
24%	21.0%	16.3%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%
26%	21.6%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.6%	9.7%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.7%
28%	22.1%	17.1%	14.0%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.8%
30%	22.5%	17.5%	14.3%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%
32%	22.9%	17.8%	14.5%	12.6%	11.2%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%
34%	23.3%	18.1%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%
36%	23.6%	18.3%	14.9%	12.9%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%
38%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.5%	6.3%
40%	24.1%	18.7%	15.2%	13.2%	11.8%	10.8%	10.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%
42%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%
44%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.4%	12.0%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%
46%	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.4%
48%	24.6%	19.0%	15.5%	13.5%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%
50%	24.6%	19.1%	15.6%	13.5%	12.1%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%
52%	24.6%	19.0%	15.5%	13.5%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.5%
54%	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.4%
56%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.4%	12.0%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%
58%	24.3%	18.8%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.4%
60%	24.1%	18.7%	15.2%	13.2%	11.8%	10.8%	10.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%
62%	23.9%	18.5%	15.1%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.5%	6.3%
64%	23.6%	18.3%	14.9%	12.9%	11.6%	10.6%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.5%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%
66%	23.3%	18.1%	14.7%	12.8%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%
68%	22.9%	17.8%	14.5%	12.6%	11.2%	10.3%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%
70%	22.5%	17.5%	14.3%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%
72%	22.1%	17.1%	14.0%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.8%
74%	21.6%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.6%	9.7%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.7%
76%	21.0%	16.3%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%
78%	20.4%	15.8%	12.9%	11.2%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.4%
80%	19.7%	15.2%	12.4%	10.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%
82%	18.9%	14.6%	12.0%	10.4%	9.3%	8.5%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%
84%	18.0%	14.0%	11.4%	9.9%	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.7%
86%	17.1%	13.2%	10.8%	9.3%	8.4%	7.6%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%
88%	16.0%	12.4%	10.1%	8.8%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%
90%	14.8%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%
92%	13.3%	10.3%	8.4%	7.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%
94%	11.7%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%
96%	9.6%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%
98%	6.9%	5.3%	4.4%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%

Illustration of how to use Table 7: To estimate the percentage in the population of St. Lawrence 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 32.6% of the sampled adults aged 40-59 in 2020 indicated that St. Lawrence County is headed in the right direction and the total number of respondents in this age group for this question is $n = 127$. Reference to Table 7 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 11.2\%$ (used $n=125$ and used $p=32\%$). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if all St. Lawrence County adults aged 40-59 were asked, the resulting percentage who would indicate that the County is headed in the right direction would be within $\pm 11.2\%$ of the 32.6% found in this sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all St. Lawrence County adults aged 40-59 the percentage who believe St. Lawrence County is headed in the right direction would be somewhere between 21.4% and 43.8%.

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, and undercoverage are common sources of other-than-random error. Methods that should be, and have been employed in this St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence 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 Table 7. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time within St. Lawrence County, tests for differences between St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis Counties, and for significantly correlated factors with measured quality of life-related variables within St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County Community is based on a *sample* of 435 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in St. Lawrence 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 less likely to believe that healthcare is societal responsibility than female residents (64.6% of men believe healthcare is a societal responsibility and that government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people vs. 69.9% of women, Table 20), the researcher would want to know if this lower rate among male residents would still be present if they interviewed *every* St. Lawrence County adult rather than just the sample of 434 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 $n=435$ randomly selected local adults from the approximately 90,000 adults in St. Lawrence County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are less likely to believe healthcare is a societal responsibility than female residents. Some samples would have males lower and some would have females lower. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male rating of societal responsibility for healthcare is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, the difference found between the two genders in the one actually-selected sample of size $n=435$ 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, then the results of these samples would consistently show that males are less likely to believe healthcare is a societal responsibility than female adults; and further, if *every* St. Lawrence County adult were interviewed, we are confident that the rate among male adults in the entire population of St. Lawrence would be lower 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 St. Lawrence 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 St. Lawrence County between 2015 and 2020?”

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. The Center for Community Studies also completed the earlier St. Lawrence County studies. The earlier studies used sampling methodology that was very similar to that which was utilized in the present 2020 St. Lawrence County study, as well as similar post-stratification weighting procedures. However, the earlier survey instruments that were used are not exactly the same instrument that has been used in 2020. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in earlier studies are available for trend analysis to compare with the current results. With the similar methodologies and weighting procedures that have been applied, it is valid to make comparisons between the studies – observe changes or trends. It should be noted one more time that the data was collected in October in 2020 opposed to the typical data collection in June 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 St. Lawrence 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 5 of this report), one may refer to Table 7 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 14 of this report shows that:

In 2015: in St. Lawrence County: n=442 participants (found in Table 5 earlier in this report), and in Table 14 p=56% responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.4\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2015 is: $56\% \pm 6.4\%$, or **(50%, 62%)**.

In 2020: in St. Lawrence County: n=433 participants, and in Table 14 p=51.9% responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.5\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2020 is: $51.9\% \pm 6.5\%$, or **(45%, 58%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between 2015 and 2020 in St. Lawrence County (the six trend) is not 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 St. Lawrence County as *Poor* has not changed significantly between 2015 and 2020. The 52% rate of responding *Poor* in 2020 is not far enough away from (below) the 56% rate found in 2015 to be a statistically significant change, this difference is very likely 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 St. Lawrence County is “statistically significantly” different from Jefferson 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 St. Lawrence 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 *Policing and Crime Control* is shown below, included as part of Table 13 in the report.

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

This cross-tabulation table shows that in 60.5% of St. Lawrence County participants rate *Policing and Crime Control* as either *Excellent or Good* in 2020, while the rates in Jefferson County and Lewis County are 69.1% and 75.7% respectively. The subscripts for each of the *Excellent or Good* ratings for St. Lawrence County (b) differs from those for both Jefferson and Lewis County (both a). This indicates that the *Excellent or Good* rate of 60.5% in St. Lawrence County is statistically significantly different than the 69.1% in Jefferson County and the 75.7% in Lewis County. Note that the rates for Jefferson and Lewis County are not statistically significantly different. 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 Quality* is shown below, included as part of Table 12 in the report.

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Health care quality	Excellent	4.3%	4.6% _a	3.6% _a	6.1% _a	4.2% _a	3.0% _a	3.2% _a	1.3% _a
	Good	39.9%	41.5% _a	37.3% _a	31.9% _a	32.0% _a	47.6% _a	36.7% _a	47.9% _a
	Fair	36.0%	31.5% _a	41.5% _b	34.9% _a	35.0% _a	32.6% _a	47.0% _a	42.3% _a
	Poor	19.1%	21.4% _a	17.0% _a	23.2% _{a,b}	28.8% _a	16.9% _{a,b}	13.1% _{a,b}	8.5% _b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.8%	1.0% _a	0.6% _a	3.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		435	170	253	42	79	85	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Health care quality	Excellent	0.0% ¹	2.0% _a	10.7% _b	6.3% _a	1.6% _a	4.1% _a	3.6% _a	3.7% _a	3.8% _a
	Good	35.7% _a	35.5% _a	47.5% _a	33.9% _a	44.9% _a	41.9% _a	46.2% _a	35.5% _a	35.3% _a
	Fair	37.0% _a	40.9% _a	31.3% _a	32.5% _a	39.8% _a	38.9% _a	35.1% _a	37.9% _a	36.3% _a
	Poor	27.3% _a	20.2% _a	9.6% _b	25.8% _a	13.5% _b	15.2% _{a,b}	15.1% _a	21.9% _a	23.9% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	0.9% _a	1.6% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	0.7% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	135	243	109	168	147	123	189	86

As one example, there is a statistically significant difference in the *Poor* ratings among the different educational attainment levels. Those with no college (subscript of a) have a higher *Poor* rating than those with some college (subscripts of b). The *Poor* rating for those with at least a 4-year degree does not significantly differ from either of the other two educational attainment groups. 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 2020](#)

Finally, to determine whether or not a difference observed between two similarly-measured items is statistically significant, the same significant testing method as that which was shown for trend analyses has been applied in this study. The focus now becomes the comparison of the level of satisfaction, or support, or whatever is measured for various similarly-scaled survey items ... for example, is there statistically significantly more (or less) satisfaction for one item versus another? Again, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating “Every day”, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of “Every day and Most days” together into a response choice group that could be referred to as “At Least Most Days”? Then, one may refer to Table 7 in this study to identify the correct approximate margins of error if estimating proportions (or, “percentages” or “rates”) for differing survey questions that are measured on the same scale. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each issue, and the overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended above by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between the survey items should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

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

Sell: In 2020 from Table 45, n=399 participants and p=60.6% responded *Support*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.6\%$. The resulting confidence interval for *Support for Sales* in 2020 is: $60.6\% \pm 6.6\%$, or **(54.0%, 67.2%)**.

Grow: In 2020 from Table 46, n=396 participants and p=71.1% responded *Support*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.0\%$. The resulting confidence interval for “Support for Growing” in 2020 is: $71.1\% \pm 6.0\%$, or **(65.1%, 77.1%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference in support for “the sale of legalized marijuana in St. Lawrence County” (60.6%) and “the sale of legalized marijuana in St. Lawrence County” (71.1%) in 2020 among St. Lawrence County adults is not considered statistically significant. The 60.6% rate found for the sale of marijuana is not far enough away from (below) the 71.1% rate found for the growing of marijuana to be a statistically significant difference, this

10.5% difference in support is not tremendously unlikely to occur by random chance if the support rates in the entire St. Lawrence County adult population are truly the same for these two compared similarly-scaled types of potential marijuana policies.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups 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 $n \approx 500$ (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.

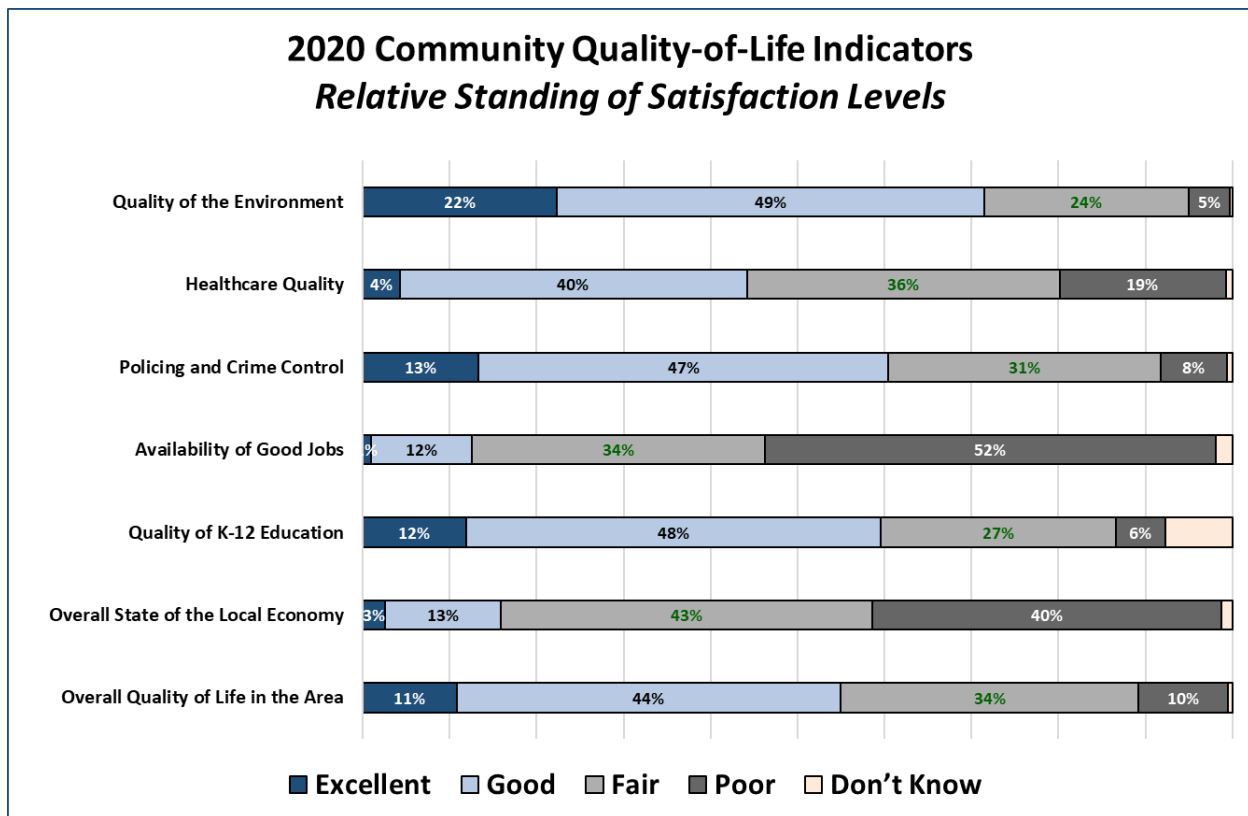
Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues in St. Lawrence County – Detailed Investigation of 2020 Results

Table 8 shows the detailed results for all seven quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2020. There are a total of 21 quality-of-life indicators that are longitudinally tracked in the county with certain indicators studied every year and others only studied every-other year. The dark-blue-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 8 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in St. Lawrence County – Year 2020

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Quality of the Environment	22%	49%	24%	5%	0%
Healthcare Quality	4%	40%	36%	19%	1%
Policing and Crime Control	13%	47%	31%	8%	1%
Availability of Good Jobs	1%	12%	34%	52%	2%
Quality of K-12 Education	12%	48%	27%	6%	8%
Overall State of the Local Economy	3%	13%	43%	40%	1%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	11%	44%	34%	10%	0%

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



Next, each of these seven studied indicators is presented as a motion picture – how have attitudes changed over time in St. Lawrence County? The bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding *Excellent or Good* found throughout the studied six years for each survey question. Similarly, the bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 10 is the largest percentage responding *Poor* found throughout the twenty-one years of study.

Table 9 – Trends in Quality-of-Life Issues in St. Lawrence County (2000-2020) - % Indicating *Excellent or Good*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quality of the Environment	73%	67%	70%	71%	76%	71%
Healthcare Quality	58%	56%	49%	50%	55%	44%
Policing and Crime Control	66%	53%	65%	65%	-	60%
Availability of Good Jobs	10%	12%	15%	14%	16%	13%
Quality of K-12 Education	65%	67%	72%	69%	71%	60%
Overall State of the Local Economy	19%	20%	21%	16%	22%	16%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	61%	59%	60%	63%	70%	55%

Table 10 – Trends in Quality-of-Life Issues in St. Lawrence County (2000-2020) - % Indicating *Poor*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quality of the Environment	6%	7%	9%	7%	8%	5%
Healthcare Quality	11%	12%	15%	19%	13%	19%
Policing and Crime Control	6%	14%	10%	13%	-	8%
Availability of Good Jobs	56%	62%	58%	52%	42%	52%
Quality of K-12 Education	4%	6%	8%	6%	7%	6%
Overall State of the Local Economy	39%	42%	35%	42%	39%	40%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	9%	8%	9%	7%	8%	10%

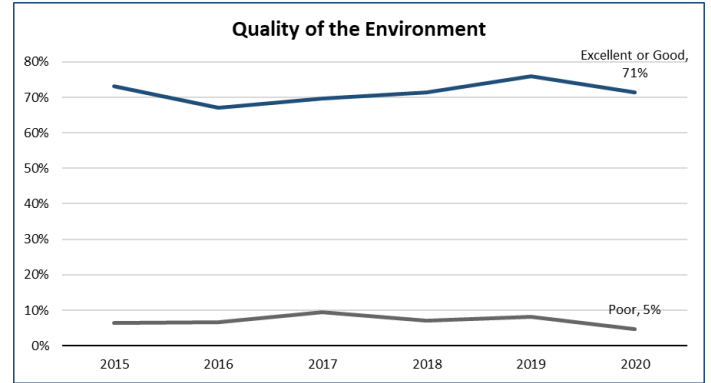
Tables 11-17, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results in 2020 for the seven investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these seven tables (pages), the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question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

Table 11 – Quality of the Environment

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Excellent	104	22.3%
Good	229	49.2%
Fair	89	23.6%
Poor	12	4.7%
Don't Know/Not Sure	1	0.2%
Totals	435	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

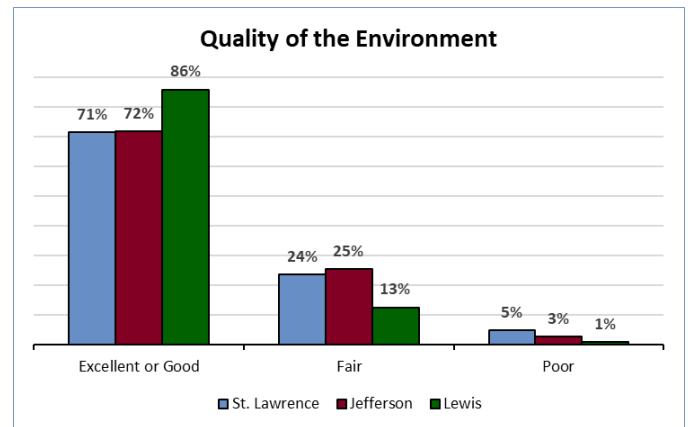


Trend Analysis:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	27%	20%	19%	21%	20%	22%
Good	46%	47%	51%	50%	56%	49%
Fair	20%	26%	20%	22%	15%	24%
Poor	6%	7%	9%	7%	8%	5%
Don't Know	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	22.3%	24.3%	39.8%
Good	49.2%	47.4%	46.0%
"Excellent or Good"	71.5% _a	71.7% _a	85.9% _b
Fair	23.6% _a	25.4% _a	12.5% _b
Poor	4.7% _b	2.6% _{a,b}	0.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.2% _a	0.3% _a	0.7% _a
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	435	585	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	22.3%	24.8% _a	19.6% _a	18.0% _a	14.9% _a	31.8% _a	20.8% _a	28.5% _a
Good	49.2%	51.9% _a	47.8% _a	40.3% _a	51.4% _a	48.9% _a	53.9% _a	51.6% _a
Fair	23.6%	15.6% _a	30.5% _b	38.1% _a	24.7% _{a,b}	19.3% _{a,b}	24.1% _{a,b}	14.2% _b
Poor	4.7%	7.2% _a	2.0% _b	1.6% _a	9.0% _a	0.0% ²	1.3% _a	5.7% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.2%	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	2.0% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	435	170	253	42	79	85	61	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	21.7% _a	18.9% _a	26.2% _a	24.9% _a	15.6% _a	27.8% _a	28.6% _a	19.1% _a	16.5% _a
Good	41.5% _a	57.0% _b	50.9% _{a,b}	40.8% _a	57.8% _b	54.4% _{a,b}	49.9% _a	48.2% _a	51.9% _a
Fair	26.0% _a	23.0% _a	20.0% _a	27.7% _a	22.8% _a	14.7% _a	15.7% _a	30.2% _b	19.2% _{a,b}
Poor	10.8% _a	1.1% _b	2.0% _b	5.9% _a	3.9% _a	3.1% _a	5.8% _{a,b}	1.9% _a	12.3% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.5% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	135	243	109	168	147	123	189	86

Table 12 – Healthcare Quality

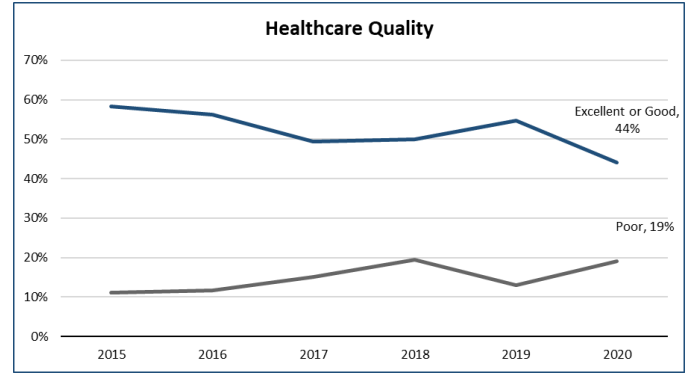
2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare quality	Excellent	28	4.3%
	Good	191	39.9%
	Fair	152	36.0%
	Poor	61	19.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3	0.8%
Totals		435	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

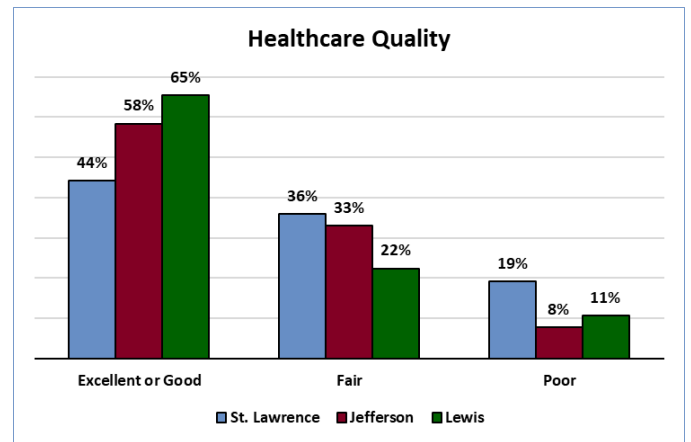
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	14%	11%	8%	13%	8%	4%
Good	45%	46%	41%	37%	46%	40%
Fair	29%	31%	35%	30%	30%	36%
Poor	11%	12%	15%	19%	13%	19%
Don't Know	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

Health care quality	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	4.3%	4.6% ^a	3.6% ^a	6.1% ^a	4.2% ^a	3.0% ^a	3.2% ^a	1.3% ^a
Good	39.9%	41.5% ^a	37.3% ^a	31.9% ^a	32.0% ^a	47.6% ^a	36.7% ^a	47.9% ^a
Fair	36.0%	31.5% ^a	41.5% ^b	34.9% ^a	35.0% ^a	32.6% ^a	47.0% ^a	42.3% ^a
Poor	19.1%	21.4% ^a	17.0% ^a	23.2% ^{a,b}	28.8% ^a	16.9% ^{a,b}	13.1% ^{a,b}	8.5% ^b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.8%	1.0% ^a	0.6% ^a	3.9% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	435	170	253	42	79	85	61	68

Health care quality	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	0.0% ¹	2.0% ^a	10.7% ^b	6.3% ^a	1.6% ^a	4.1% ^a	3.6% ^a	3.7% ^a	3.8% ^a
Good	35.7% ^a	35.5% ^a	47.5% ^a	33.9% ^a	44.9% ^a	41.9% ^a	46.2% ^a	35.5% ^a	35.3% ^a
Fair	37.0% ^a	40.9% ^a	31.3% ^a	32.5% ^a	39.8% ^a	38.9% ^a	35.1% ^a	37.9% ^a	36.3% ^a
Poor	27.3% ^a	20.2% ^a	9.6% ^b	25.8% ^a	13.5% ^b	15.2% ^{a,b}	15.1% ^a	21.9% ^a	23.9% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.5% ^a	0.9% ^a	1.6% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.0% ^a	0.7% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	135	243	109	168	147	123	189	86

Table 13 – Policing and Crime Control

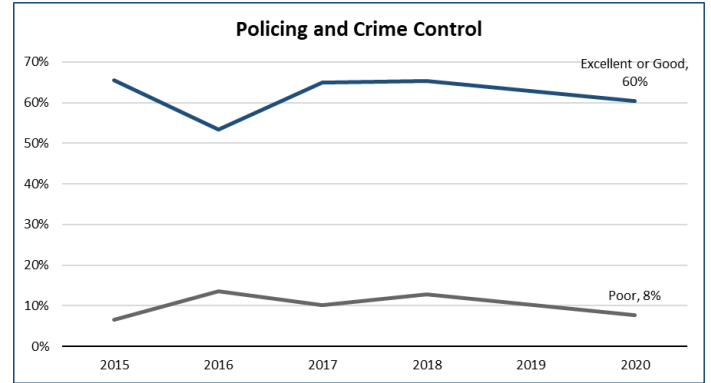
2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policing and crime control	Excellent	69	13.3%
	Good	232	47.2%
	Fair	105	31.3%
	Poor	23	7.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5	0.6%
	Totals	434	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

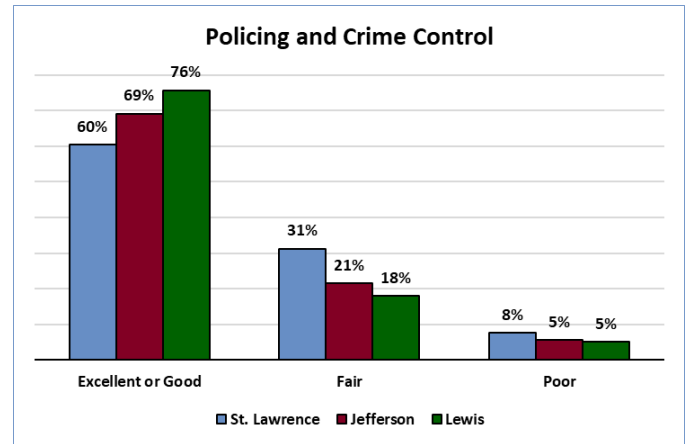
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	16%	11%	18%	19%	-	13%
Good	50%	43%	46%	46%	-	47%
Fair	28%	33%	24%	22%	-	31%
Poor	6%	14%	10%	13%	-	8%
Don't Know	0%	0%	1%	0%	-	1%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	13.3%	26.3%	23.4%
Good	47.2%	42.8%	52.4%
"Excellent or Good"	60.5% _b	69.1% _a	75.7% _a
Fair	31.3% _b	21.5% _a	17.9% _a
Poor	7.6% _a	5.5% _a	5.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6% _b	3.9% _a	1.2% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	434	584	472



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	13.3%	14.6% _a	11.8% _a	10.0% _a	19.5% _a	15.0% _a	12.9% _a	11.8% _a
Good	47.2%	47.3% _a	46.9% _a	39.9% _a	43.1% _a	39.1% _a	50.4% _a	60.0% _a
Fair	31.3%	28.4% _a	35.0% _a	33.2% _a	32.7% _a	32.9% _a	34.8% _a	21.7% _a
Poor	7.6%	9.4% _a	5.3% _a	16.3% _a	3.3% _a	12.1% _a	1.9% _a	6.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6%	0.4% _a	1.0% _a	0.7% _a	1.3% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.4% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	434	170	252	42	78	85	61	68

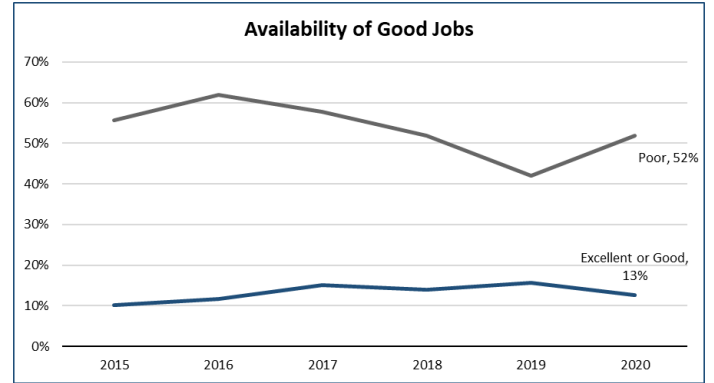
	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	11.1% _a	10.6% _a	18.1% _a	10.4% _a	15.0% _a	15.7% _a	18.9% _a	10.4% _a	8.4% _a
Good	31.3% _a	52.1% _b	58.3% _b	45.6% _a	45.3% _a	53.8% _a	49.9% _a	46.4% _a	43.5% _a
Fair	45.5% _a	30.9% _b	18.1% _c	34.5% _a	33.5% _a	22.4% _a	24.5% _a	34.0% _a	37.7% _a
Poor	12.1% _a	5.8% _{a,b}	4.1% _b	9.0% _a	5.6% _a	7.0% _a	5.8% _a	9.0% _a	8.7% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	0.5% _a	1.5% _a	0.5% _a	0.5% _a	1.1% _a	0.8% _a	0.2% _a	1.7% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	134	243	109	167	147	123	189	85

Table 14 – Availability of Good Jobs

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	4	0.9%
	Good	46	11.7%
	Fair	151	33.6%
	Poor	219	51.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	13	1.9%
	Totals	433	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

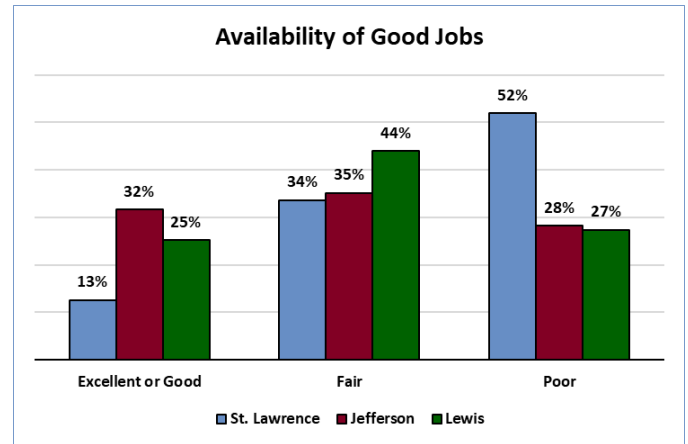


Trend Analysis:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	1%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Good	9%	8%	12%	13%	14%	12%
Fair	32%	26%	27%	33%	41%	34%
Poor	56%	62%	58%	52%	42%	52%
Don't Know	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	0.9%	8.9%	3.0%
Good	11.7%	22.8%	22.2%
"Excellent or Good"	12.6% _b	31.7% _a	25.1% _a
Fair	33.6% _a	35.2% _a	44.0% _b
Poor	51.9% _b	28.2% _a	27.4% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.9% _b	4.9% _a	3.5% _{a,b}
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	433	583	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	0.9%	1.7% _a	0.2% _a	2.6% _a	0.0% ²	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Good	11.7%	11.4% _a	12.6% _a	5.5% _a	10.3% _a	5.5% _a	9.9% _a	15.3% _a
Fair	33.6%	30.9% _a	34.9% _a	29.4% _a	37.4% _a	36.7% _a	28.0% _a	35.4% _a
Poor	51.9%	54.4% _a	50.1% _a	61.2% _a	48.6% _a	57.6% _a	59.2% _a	49.3% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.9%	1.6% _a	2.2% _a	1.2% _a	3.6% _a	0.0% ²	2.9% _a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	433	169	252	41	79	85	61	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	1.3% _a	1.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.5% _a	1.8% _a	0.6% _a	0.4% _a
Good	17.8% _a	6.2% _b	12.3% _{a,b}	9.3% _a	15.3% _a	12.0% _a	19.6% _a	8.2% _b	8.8% _{a,b}
Fair	31.5% _a	34.1% _a	33.0% _a	30.6% _a	31.9% _a	40.1% _a	29.6% _a	31.5% _a	44.1% _a
Poor	50.6% _a	57.3% _a	48.5% _a	55.9% _a	51.5% _a	45.3% _a	45.3% _a	59.2% _b	45.4% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	4.9% _b	2.3% _a	1.4% _a	2.0% _a	3.7% _a	0.3% _a	1.3% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	44	135	242	109	167	146	123	189	84

Table 15 – Quality of K-12 Education

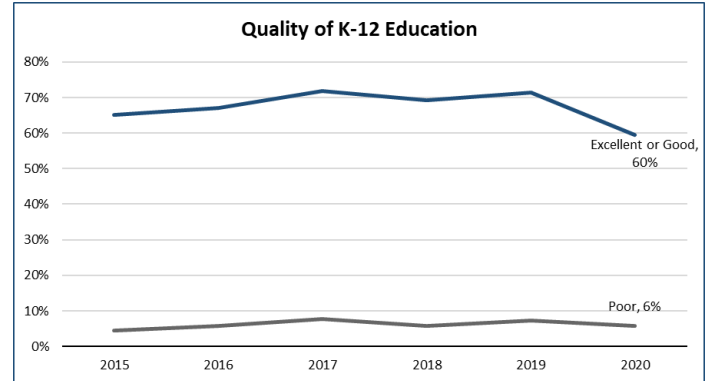
2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of K-12 education	Excellent	56	11.9%
	Good	222	47.7%
	Fair	99	27.1%
	Poor	27	5.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	30	7.7%
	Totals	434	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

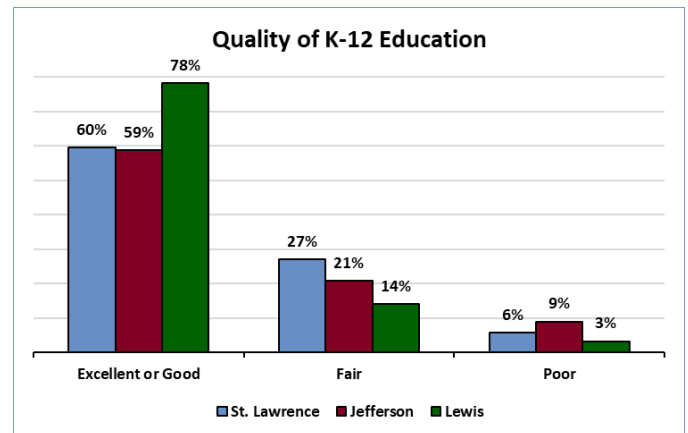
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	13%	18%	20%	18%	13%	12%
Good	52%	49%	52%	51%	59%	48%
Fair	24%	21%	18%	19%	17%	27%
Poor	4%	6%	8%	6%	7%	6%
Don't Know	6%	6%	2%	6%	5%	8%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	11.9%	18.1%	31.9%
Good	47.7%	40.6%	46.4%
"Excellent or Good"	59.5% _a	58.7% _a	78.3% _b
Fair	27.1% _a	20.9% _a	14.1% _b
Poor	5.7% _{a,b}	9.0% _a	3.3% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	7.7% _{a,b}	11.5% _a	4.4% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	434	586	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	11.9%	15.0% _a	8.9% _a	9.9% _a	5.2% _a	17.7% _a	17.7% _a	13.3% _a
Good	47.7%	45.8% _a	49.9% _a	46.8% _a	47.7% _a	41.5% _a	55.3% _a	41.2% _a
Fair	27.1%	27.2% _a	26.1% _a	33.3% _a	29.6% _a	32.1% _a	18.4% _a	31.5% _a
Poor	5.7%	4.5% _a	6.9% _a	10.0% _a	3.6% _a	6.4% _a	3.2% _a	1.2% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	7.7%	7.5% _a	8.2% _a	0.0% ²	13.8% _a	2.3% _b	5.4% _{a,b}	12.8% _{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	434	170	252	42	78	85	61	68

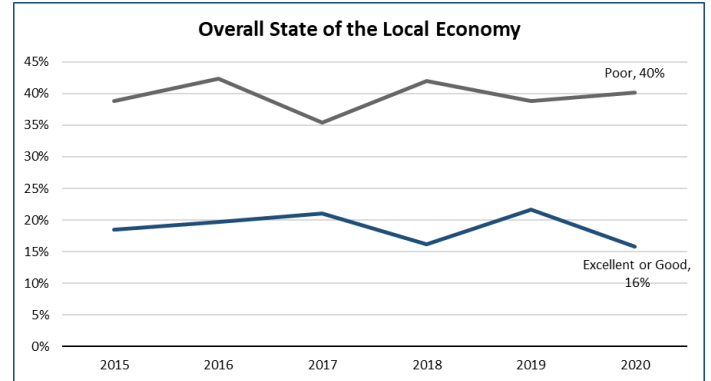
	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	13.2% _a	12.1% _a	10.5% _a	9.4% _a	11.1% _a	18.6% _a	16.7% _a	10.5% _a	8.7% _a
Good	46.0% _a	42.9% _a	55.0% _a	46.7% _a	50.3% _a	45.4% _a	42.2% _a	49.1% _a	49.7% _a
Fair	27.8% _a	31.3% _a	20.5% _a	30.4% _a	23.6% _a	24.0% _a	17.9% _a	31.3% _b	33.0% _{a,b}
Poor	4.9% _a	6.2% _a	5.9% _a	3.6% _a	7.7% _a	7.3% _a	8.5% _a	4.6% _a	5.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	8.1% _a	7.4% _a	8.2% _a	9.9% _a	7.2% _a	4.8% _a	14.8% _a	4.5% _b	2.8% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	135	242	109	167	147	123	188	86

Table 16 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	7	2.5%
	Good	64	13.3%
	Fair	189	42.8%
	Poor	168	40.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	1.3%
	Totals	434	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

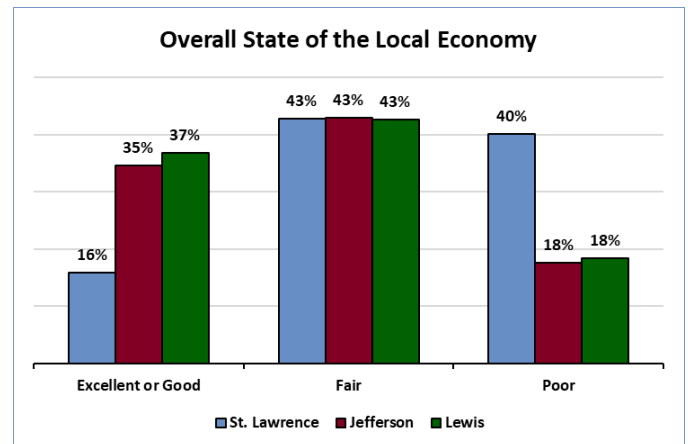


Trend Analysis:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Good	17%	18%	18%	14%	20%	13%
Fair	41%	37%	42%	41%	36%	43%
Poor	39%	42%	35%	42%	39%	40%
Don't Know	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	2.5%	5.5%	2.7%
Good	13.3%	29.1%	34.1%
"Excellent or Good"	15.8% _b	34.6% _a	36.7% _a
Fair	42.8% _a	43.0% _a	42.6% _a
Poor	40.1% _b	17.6% _a	18.4% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.3% _b	4.9% _a	2.3% _{a,b}
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	434	582	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	2.5%	4.5% _a	0.7% _b	0.0% ²	1.6% _a	0.0% ²	4.7% _a	0.8% _a
Good	13.3%	10.9% _a	15.5% _a	3.8% _a	20.3% _a	14.5% _a	5.2% _a	5.4% _a
Fair	42.8%	44.7% _a	39.4% _a	34.6% _a	39.1% _{a,b}	35.7% _a	62.9% _b	50.1% _{a,b}
Poor	40.1%	39.9% _a	41.8% _a	59.2% _a	39.0% _{a,b}	49.9% _{a,b}	26.2% _b	37.7% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.3%	0.0% ²	2.6% _a	2.4% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.0% _a	6.0% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	434	170	252	42	79	85	61	68

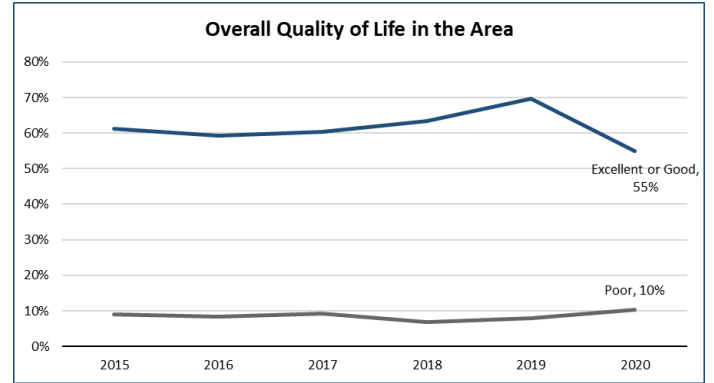
	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	5.0% _a	1.8% _a	1.1% _a	4.3% _a	0.0% ¹	3.6% _a	7.9% _a	0.3% _b	0.0% ¹
Good	11.2% _a	10.8% _a	17.8% _a	11.2% _a	15.2% _a	13.7% _a	13.1% _{a,b}	8.9% _a	22.5% _b
Fair	36.7% _a	46.9% _a	42.5% _a	42.1% _a	37.9% _a	49.8% _a	45.9% _a	42.0% _a	38.6% _a
Poor	45.0% _a	40.2% _a	37.1% _a	42.0% _a	44.2% _a	32.0% _a	29.4% _a	48.8% _b	38.1% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.2% _a	0.3% _a	1.5% _a	0.4% _a	2.7% _a	0.8% _a	3.7% _a	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	135	242	109	168	146	123	188	86

Table 17 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	49	10.8%
	Good	214	44.2%
	Fair	135	34.3%
	Poor	33	10.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2	0.5%
	Totals	433	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

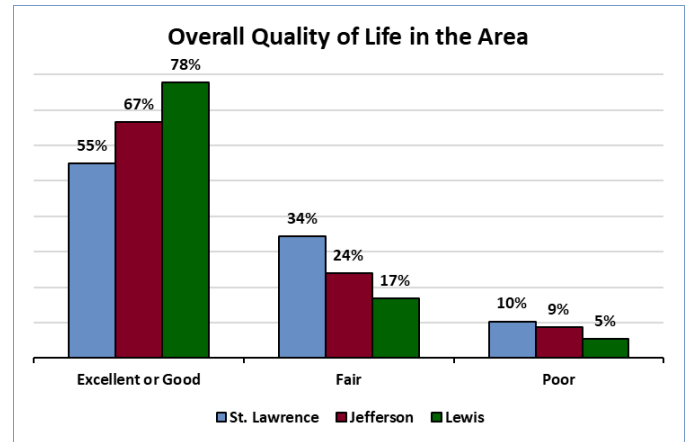


Trend Analysis:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	15%	13%	12%	16%	12%	11%
Good	46%	46%	48%	48%	57%	44%
Fair	29%	32%	30%	27%	22%	34%
Poor	9%	8%	9%	7%	8%	10%
Don't Know	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	10.8%	18.3%	22.9%
Good	44.2%	48.2%	55.0%
"Excellent or Good"	55.0% ^c	66.6% ^a	77.9% ^b
Fair	34.3% ^c	24.0% ^a	16.8% ^b
Poor	10.3% ^b	8.8% ^{a,b}	5.4% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.5% ^a	0.7% ^a	0.0% ¹
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	433	584	473



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	10.8%	14.2% ^a	7.0% ^b	5.5% ^a	6.8% ^a	8.2% ^a	9.5% ^a	9.6% ^a
Good	44.2%	41.4% ^a	48.1% ^a	30.3% ^a	46.6% ^a	39.2% ^a	51.6% ^a	56.2% ^a
Fair	34.3%	33.7% ^a	34.4% ^a	33.4% ^a	34.7% ^a	48.0% ^a	37.0% ^a	29.4% ^a
Poor	10.3%	10.7% ^a	9.6% ^a	30.9% ^a	11.9% ^{a,b}	4.2% ^b	1.9% ^{b,c}	4.8% ^{b,d}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.5%	0.0% ²	0.9% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.5% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	433	170	251	42	79	85	61	67

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	7.2% ^a	12.0% ^a	12.8% ^a	13.2% ^a	8.6% ^a	8.6% ^a	17.0% ^a	6.7% ^b	10.0% ^{a,b}
Good	43.2% ^{a,b}	37.1% ^a	54.3% ^b	40.5% ^a	46.1% ^a	50.5% ^a	47.0% ^a	41.9% ^a	45.5% ^a
Fair	36.9% ^a	37.5% ^a	27.4% ^a	31.5% ^a	34.9% ^a	38.7% ^a	30.9% ^a	37.9% ^a	37.4% ^a
Poor	12.7% ^a	12.2% ^a	5.2% ^a	13.9% ^a	10.1% ^{a,b}	2.2% ^b	4.7% ^a	13.4% ^b	7.1% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.1% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	134	242	109	167	146	122	188	86

Section 3.2 – Personal Opinions – Issues in Our Society and Communities

Below are the eight “personal opinion” pairs of statements A and B that were provided in the interview, in the exact phrasing that they were included in the interview script. The order of the issues 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. For several issues I am going to read you two statements, I’ll call them Statement A and Statement B, and for each I am interested in which statement you agree with, A or B, which is your personal opinion?”

Climate Change

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

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

Responsibility for Healthcare

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

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

Presidential Approval

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

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

Building a Physical Wall on the US-Mexico Border

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

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

Same-sex Relationships

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

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

Abortion

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

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

Systemic Racism and Social Injustice

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

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

Gun Control and Rights

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

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

Table 18 – SUMMARY – Comparing Dominance of Opinions Regarding Various Societal Issues

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

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

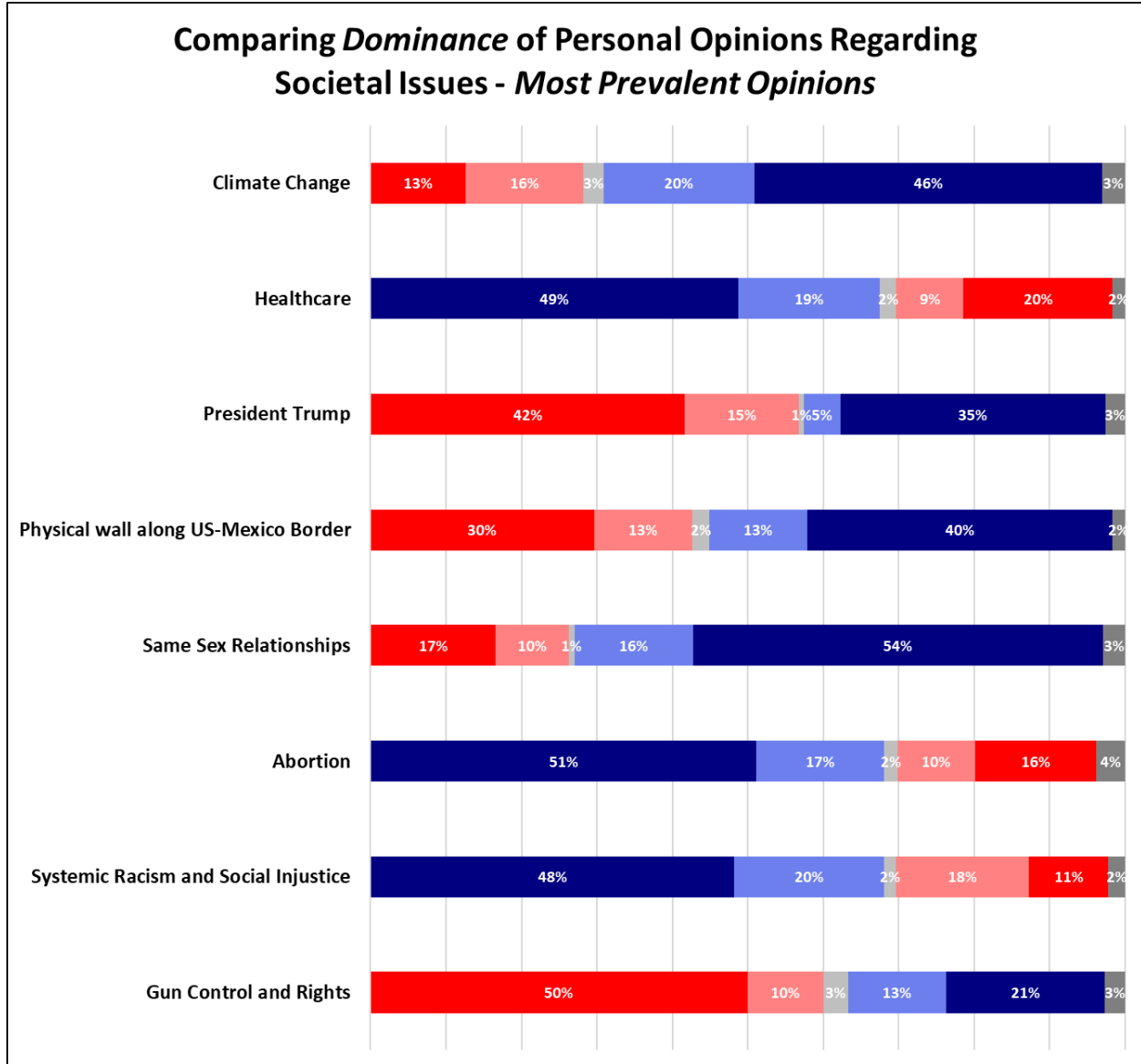


Table 19 – Climate Change

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

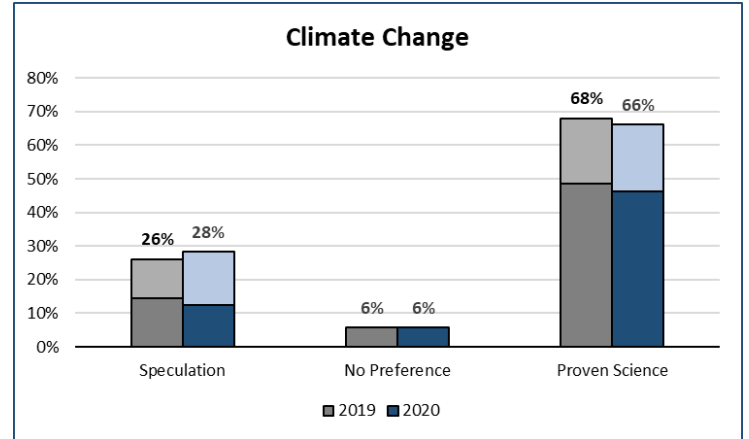
B: Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Climate Change	Strongly A	51	12.5%
	Somewhat A	62	15.7%
	Both	7	2.7%
	Somewhat B	81	20.0%
	Strongly B	221	46.2%
	Neither/Not Sure	12	3.0%
	Totals	434	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Climate Change	Speculation	113	28.2%
	No Preference	19	5.7%
	Proven Science	302	66.1%
	Totals	434	100.0%

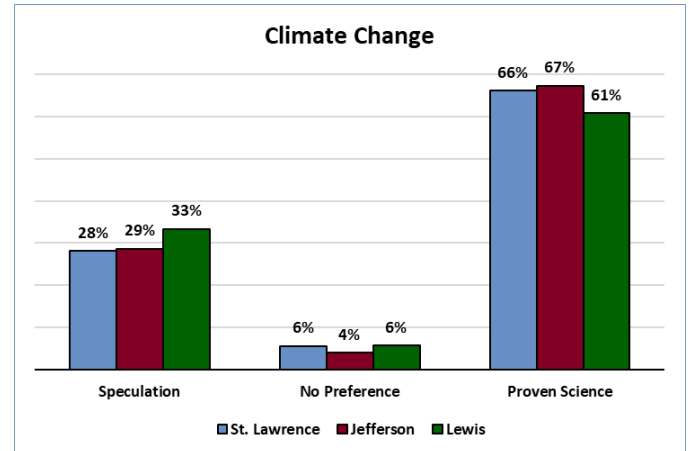
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	14%	13%
Somewhat A	12%	16%
Both	4%	3%
Somewhat B	20%	20%
Strongly B	48%	46%
Not Sure/Neither	2%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County			
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis	
Climate Change	Speculation	28.2% _a	28.7% _a	33.4% _a
	No Preference	5.7% _a	4.1% _a	5.8% _a
	Proven Science	66.1% _a	67.2% _a	60.8% _a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	434	586	473	



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income					
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
Climate Change	Speculation	28.2%	32.6% _a	23.5% _b	21.1% _a	36.6% _a	33.7% _a	22.3% _a	27.6% _a
	No Preference	5.7%	9.0% _a	2.7% _b	0.0% ²	1.0% _a	6.3% _a	2.3% _a	2.7% _a
	Proven Science	66.1%	58.4% _a	73.8% _b	78.9% _a	62.4% _a	60.0% _a	75.5% _a	69.7% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		434	169	253	42	79	85	60	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs			
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Climate Change	Speculation	23.3% _a	32.9% _a	27.9% _a	28.6% _a	31.0% _a	21.7% _a	46.2% _a	23.8% _b	4.9% _c
	No Preference	5.9% _a	5.0% _a	6.6% _a	9.5% _a	4.5% _{a,b}	0.5% _b	5.0% _a	4.1% _a	0.0% ¹
	Proven Science	70.9% _a	62.1% _a	65.5% _a	62.0% _a	64.5% _{a,b}	77.8% _b	48.8% _a	72.0% _b	95.1% _c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	135	242	109	167	147	123	188	86

Table 20 – Responsibility for Healthcare

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

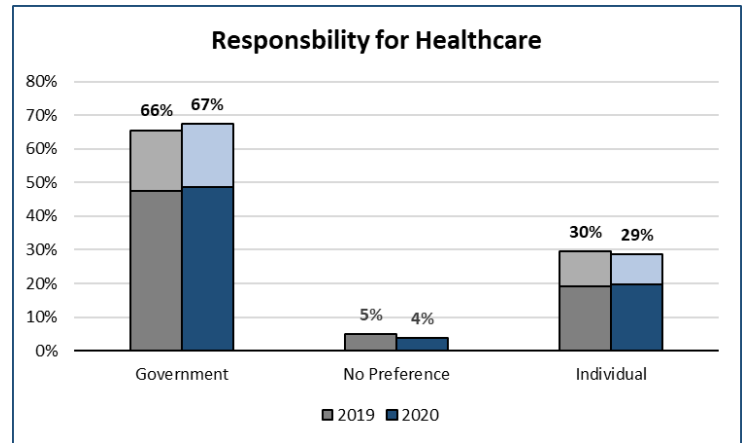
B: Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare	Strongly A	217	48.7%
	Somewhat A	79	18.8%
	Both	14	2.2%
	Somewhat B	38	8.9%
	Strongly B	79	19.8%
	Neither/Not Sure	7	1.6%
Totals		434	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare	Government	296	67.5%
	No Preference	21	3.8%
	Individual	117	28.7%
	Totals	434	100.0%

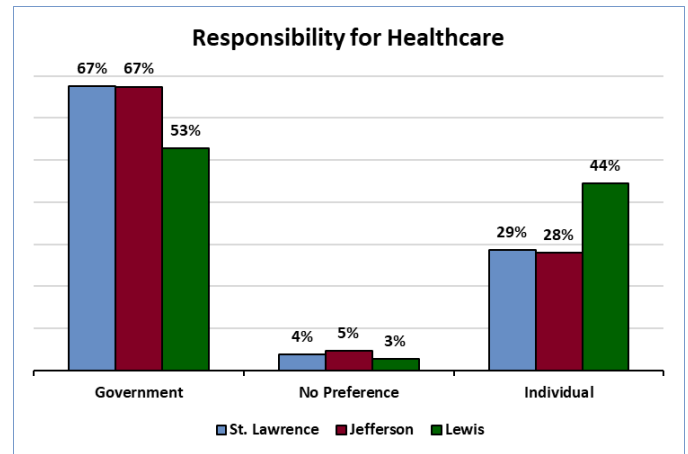
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	47%	49%
Somewhat A	18%	19%
Both	4%	2%
Somewhat B	11%	9%
Strongly B	19%	20%
Not Sure/Neither	1%	2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Healthcare			
Government	67.5% _a	67.5% _a	52.8% _b
No Preference	3.8% _a	4.6% _a	2.8% _a
Individual	28.7% _a	27.9% _a	44.5% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	434	585	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Healthcare	Government	67.5%	64.6% _a	69.9% _a	83.3% _a	64.5% _{a,b}	68.0% _{a,b}	64.5% _{a,b}	50.0% _b
	No Preference	3.8%	4.2% _a	3.6% _a	5.5% _a	2.2% _a	1.8% _a	0.0% ²	3.7% _a
	Individual	28.7%	31.2% _a	26.4% _a	11.3% _a	33.2% _b	30.2% _{a,b}	35.5% _b	46.3% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		434	170	252	42	79	85	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare	Government	65.8% _a	71.7% _a	64.2% _a	68.6% _a	63.4% _a	71.6% _a	42.6% _a	75.3% _b	95.1% _c
	No Preference	0.0% ¹	4.2% _a	7.8% _a	6.2% _a	2.5% _a	1.6% _a	6.9% _a	2.2% _a	2.1% _a
	Individual	34.2% _a	24.1% _a	28.1% _a	25.2% _a	34.0% _a	26.8% _a	50.5% _a	22.5% _b	2.8% _c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	135	242	109	167	147	123	188	86

Table 21 – Presidential Approval

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

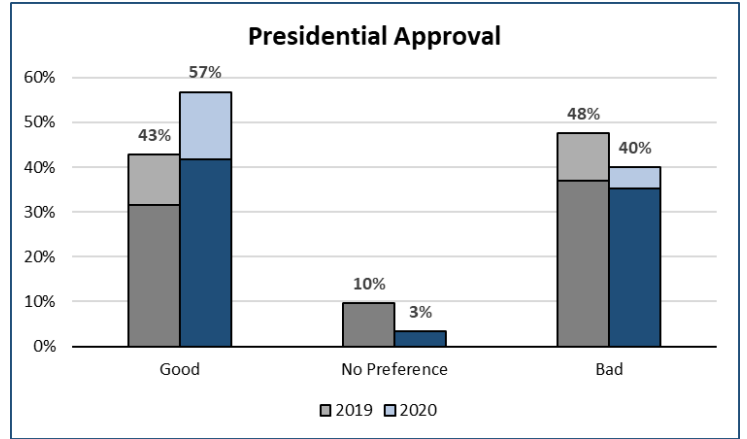
B: Overall, I think President Trump is bad for our country.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump	Strongly A	160	41.6%
	Somewhat A	50	15.1%
	Both	5	0.7%
	Somewhat B	23	4.8%
	Strongly B	182	35.1%
	Neither/Not Sure	9	2.6%
	Totals	429	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump	Good	210	56.8%
	No Preference	14	3.3%
	Bad	205	39.9%
	Totals	429	100.0%

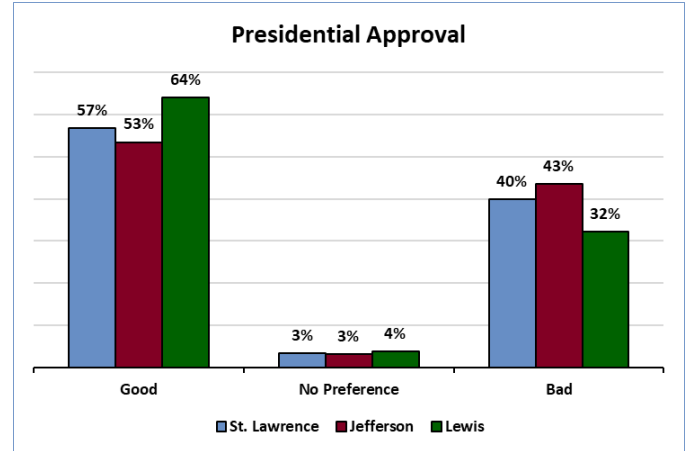
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	31%	42%
Somewhat A	11%	15%
Both	6%	1%
Somewhat B	11%	5%
Strongly B	37%	35%
Not Sure/Neither	3%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
President Trump			
Good	56.8% ^{a,b}	53.5% ^a	64.0% ^b
No Preference	3.3% ^a	3.1% ^a	3.8% ^a
Bad	39.9% ^a	43.4% ^a	32.2% ^b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	429	585	474



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
President Trump	Good	56.8%	58.7% ^a	54.2% ^a	57.1% ^a	61.4% ^a	49.0% ^a	42.4% ^a	65.1% ^a
	No Preference	3.3%	3.1% ^a	3.7% ^a	0.0% ²	3.6% ^a	5.0% ^a	5.8% ^a	1.1% ^a
	Bad	39.9%	38.3% ^a	42.0% ^a	42.9% ^a	35.1% ^a	46.0% ^a	51.8% ^a	33.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		429	168	249	42	78	84	61	66

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
President Trump	Good	62.5% ^a	54.0% ^a	52.8% ^a	63.7% ^a	57.2% ^a	39.6% ^b	85.6% ^a	49.6% ^b	7.9% ^c
	No Preference	3.5% ^a	3.3% ^a	3.3% ^a	2.8% ^a	4.3% ^a	3.1% ^a	2.0% ^a	5.0% ^a	0.0% ¹
	Bad	34.0% ^a	42.6% ^a	43.9% ^a	33.5% ^a	38.5% ^a	57.3% ^b	12.4% ^a	45.4% ^b	92.1% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		44	132	241	108	164	146	123	185	85

Table 22 – Building a Physical Wall on US-Mexico Border

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

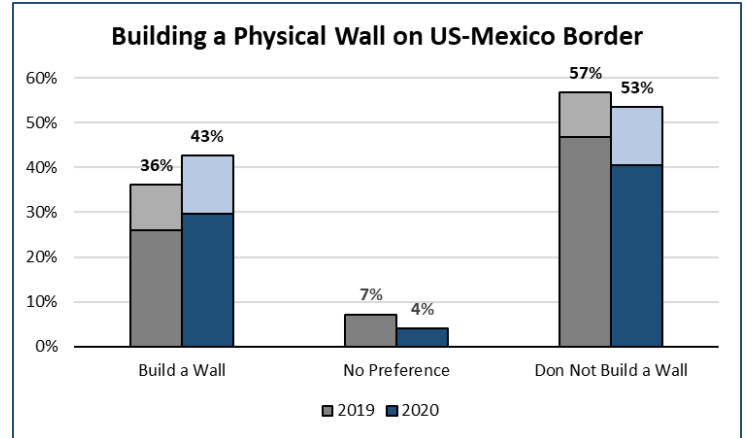
B: To maintain and improve border security – our country should use other available technological methods and not build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Strongly A	119	29.6%
	Somewhat A	47	13.0%
	Both	9	2.3%
	Somewhat B	52	13.0%
	Strongly B	192	40.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	8	1.7%
	Totals	427	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	166	42.6%
	No Preference	17	4.0%
	Do Not Build a Wall	244	53.4%
	Totals	427	100.0%

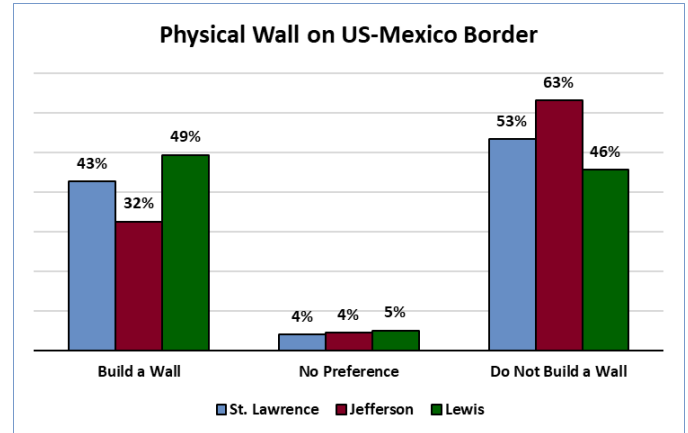
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	26%	30%
Somewhat A	10%	13%
Both	5%	2%
Somewhat B	10%	13%
Strongly B	47%	40%
Not Sure/Neither	2%	2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	42.6% _b	32.5% _a	49.4% _b
	No Preference	4.0% _a	4.4% _a	5.0% _a
	Do Not Build a Wall	53.4% _b	63.1% _a	45.6% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		427	582	473



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	42.6%	47.8% _a	36.1% _b	38.1% _a	41.9% _a	43.2% _a	22.7% _a	47.0% _a
	No Preference	4.0%	4.9% _a	3.2% _a	7.2% _a	2.1% _a	0.6% _a	6.7% _a	5.9% _a
	Do Not Build a Wall	53.4%	47.2% _a	60.7% _b	54.7% _a	56.1% _a	56.3% _a	70.6% _a	47.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		427	168	249	41	79	85	59	65

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	39.9% _a	43.1% _a	42.9% _a	45.9% _a	42.8% _a	32.4% _a	64.6% _a	34.1% _b	14.7% _c
	No Preference	6.5% _a	1.5% _a	4.2% _a	1.5% _a	8.2% _b	2.2% _{a,b}	3.9% _a	3.3% _a	5.8% _a
	Do Not Build a Wall	53.6% _a	55.4% _a	52.9% _a	52.6% _{a,b}	49.0% _a	65.4% _b	31.5% _a	62.6% _b	79.5% _c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	132	240	107	165	145	123	183	86

Table 23 – Same-Sex Relationships

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

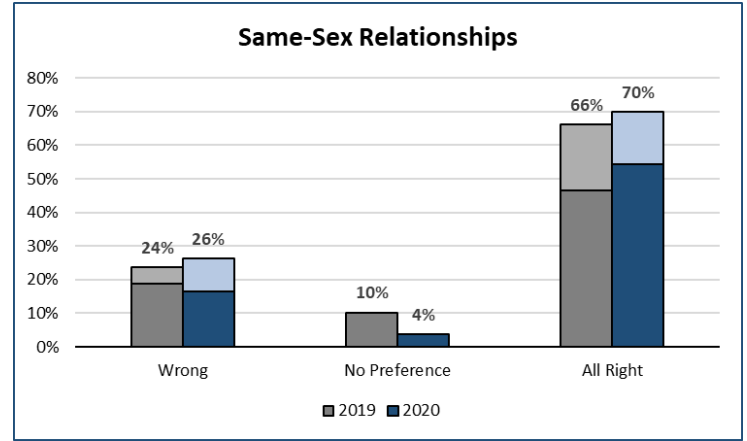
B: It is all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationship	Strongly A	63	16.6%
	Somewhat A	35	9.7%
	Both	3	0.8%
	Somewhat B	76	15.6%
	Strongly B	233	54.4%
	Neither/Not Sure	17	2.9%
Totals		427	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	98	26.3%
	No Preference	20	3.7%
	All Right	309	70.0%
	Totals	427	100.0%

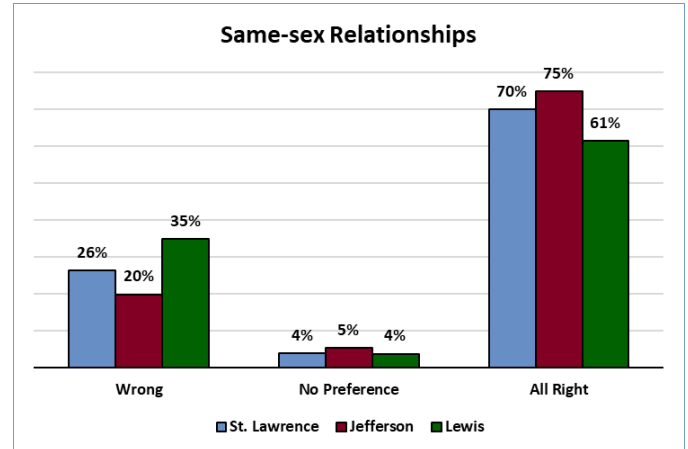
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	19%	17%
Somewhat A	5%	10%
Both	3%	1%
Somewhat B	19%	16%
Strongly B	47%	54%
Not Sure/Neither	7%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	26.3% _c	19.8% _a	34.8% _b
	No Preference	3.7% _a	5.2% _a	3.7% _a
	All Right	70.0% _a	74.9% _a	61.4% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		427	581	470



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	26.3%	32.0% _a	19.8% _b	20.2% _a	28.4% _a	27.7% _a	13.2% _a	21.8% _a
	No Preference	3.7%	4.2% _a	3.5% _a	1.3% _a	1.5% _a	0.6% _a	5.3% _a	0.9% _a
	All Right	70.0%	63.8% _a	76.7% _b	78.5% _a	70.1% _a	71.6% _a	81.5% _a	77.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		427	170	246	42	79	83	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	24.0% _a	27.1% _a	26.8% _a	32.1% _a	26.1% _{a,b}	13.0% _b	44.1% _a	19.2% _b	9.3% _b
	No Preference	1.8% _a	2.6% _a	7.4% _a	4.3% _a	4.7% _a	1.3% _a	4.0% _a	3.2% _a	0.7% _a
	All Right	74.2% _a	70.3% _a	65.8% _a	63.6% _a	69.2% _a	85.7% _b	51.9% _a	77.6% _b	90.0% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	133	238	106	164	147	122	188	86

Table 24 – Abortion

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

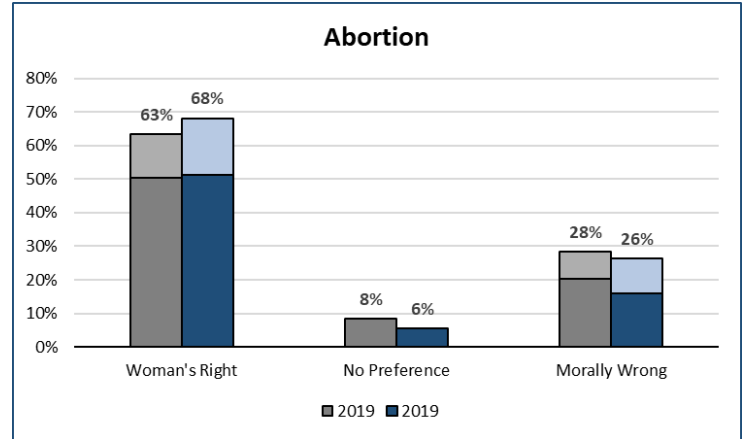
B: Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Strongly A	223	51.1%
	Somewhat A	76	17.0%
	Both	8	1.8%
	Somewhat B	39	10.3%
	Strongly B	65	16.0%
	Neither/Not Sure	15	3.9%
Totals		426	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Woman's Right	299	68.1%
	No Preference	23	5.6%
	Morally Wrong	104	26.3%
	Totals	426	100.0%

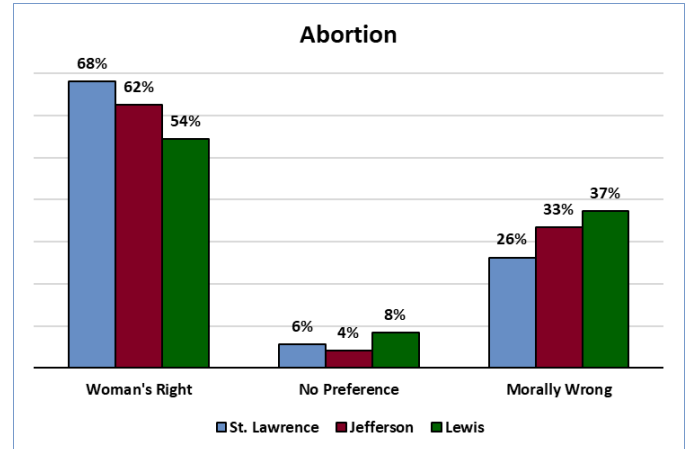
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	50%	51%
Somewhat A	13%	17%
Both	6%	2%
Somewhat B	8%	10%
Strongly B	20%	16%
Not Sure/Neither	2%	4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Abortion	Women's Right	68.1% ^a	62.5% ^a	54.3% ^b
	No Preference	5.6% ^{a,b}	4.2% ^a	8.4% ^b
	Morally Wrong	26.3% ^b	33.3% ^a	37.3% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		426	579	473



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income					
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Abortion	Woman's Right	68.1%	67.2% ^a	69.2% ^a	76.0% ^a	74.2% ^a	58.0% ^a	80.5% ^a	65.7% ^a
	No Preference	5.6%	5.8% ^a	5.7% ^a	1.5% ^a	2.3% ^a	2.1% ^a	3.3% ^a	9.4% ^a
	Morally Wrong	26.3%	26.9% ^a	25.0% ^a	22.5% ^{a,b}	23.5% ^{a,b}	39.9% ^a	16.2% ^b	24.8% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		426	170	245	42	78	85	60	68

	Countywide	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Abortion	Woman's Right	67.9% ^a	69.7% ^a	67.0% ^a	68.2% ^a	65.7% ^a	73.0% ^a	46.2% ^a	77.2% ^b	91.4% ^c
	No Preference	6.5% ^a	5.4% ^a	5.4% ^a	5.3% ^a	7.8% ^a	3.2% ^a	5.3% ^a	4.3% ^a	1.3% ^a
	Morally Wrong	25.6% ^a	24.9% ^a	27.6% ^a	26.5% ^a	26.5% ^a	23.8% ^a	48.5% ^a	18.5% ^b	7.3% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	133	237	107	165	144	123	186	86

Table 25 – Systemic Racism and Social Injustice

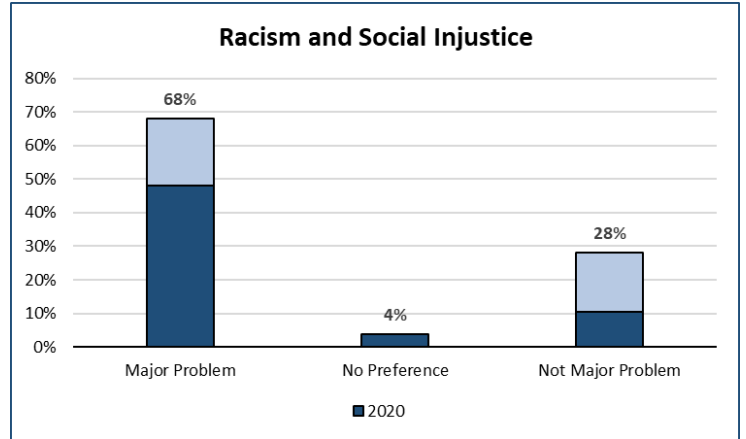
A: Systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country that need to be addressed.

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Racism and Social Injustice	Strongly A	224	48.2%
	Somewhat A	83	19.9%
	Both	7	1.6%
	Somewhat B	55	17.6%
	Strongly B	53	10.5%
	Neither/Not Sure	7	2.2%
	Totals	429	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	307	68.0%
	No Preference	14	3.8%
	Not Major Problem	108	28.1%
	Totals	429	100.0%

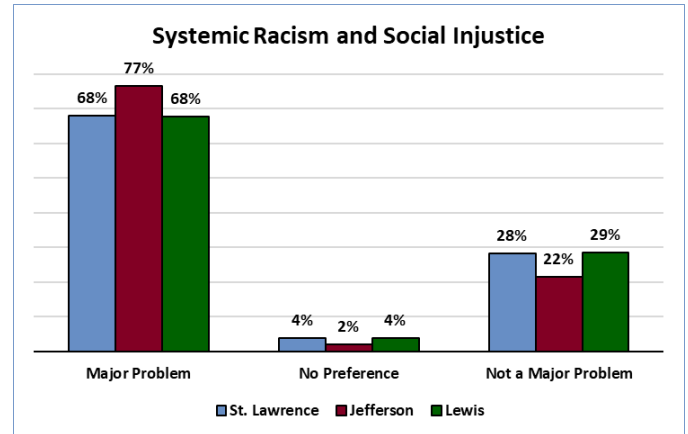


Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	68.0% _b	76.6% _a	67.8% _b
	No Preference	3.8% _a	1.9% _a	3.7% _a
	Not Major Problem	28.1% _b	21.5% _a	28.5% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		429	579	473



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	68.0%	62.9% _a	73.4% _b	66.2% _a	68.6% _a	76.1% _a	77.2% _a	53.7% _a
	No Preference	3.8%	5.2% _a	2.7% _a	1.5% _a	2.5% _a	0.0% ²	1.3% _a	2.7% _a
	Not Major Problem	28.1%	31.9% _a	23.9% _a	32.3% _a	29.0% _a	23.9% _a	21.5% _a	43.6% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		429	169	248	42	79	85	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	66.4% _a	67.8% _a	70.2% _a	65.8% _a	68.6% _a	72.2% _a	50.1% _a	75.8% _b	94.6% _c
	No Preference	4.2% _a	3.7% _a	4.0% _a	3.7% _a	5.5% _a	1.7% _a	4.5% _a	1.4% _a	1.9% _a
	Not Major Problem	29.4% _a	28.5% _a	25.8% _a	30.4% _a	25.9% _a	26.1% _a	45.4% _a	22.9% _b	3.5% _c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	134	238	105	167	146	123	189	86

Table 26 – Gun Control and Rights

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

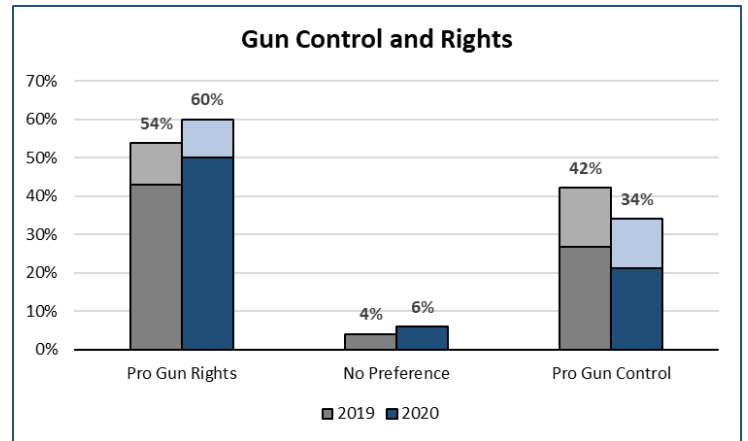
B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Gun Control and Rights	Strongly A	185	50.0%
	Somewhat A	39	10.0%
	Both	10	3.3%
	Somewhat B	63	13.0%
	Strongly B	123	21.1%
	Neither/Not Sure	9	2.7%
	Totals	429	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	224	60.0%
	No Preference	19	5.9%
	Pro Gun Control	186	34.1%
	Totals	429	100.0%

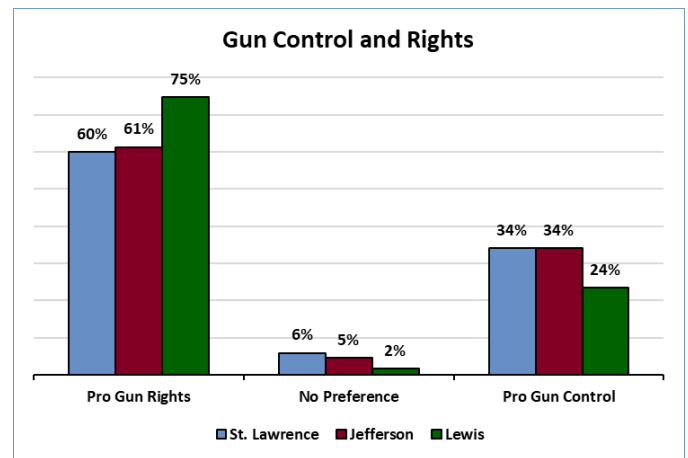
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	43%	50%
Somewhat A	11%	10%
Both	4%	3%
Somewhat B	15%	13%
Strongly B	27%	21%
Not Sure/Neither	0%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	60.0% _a	61.3% _a	74.7% _b
	No Preference	5.9% _a	4.7% _a	1.8% _b
	Pro Gun Control	34.1% _a	34.0% _a	23.5% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n:	429	583	472



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	60.0%	62.2% _a	57.3% _a	58.5% _{a,b}	76.0% _a	51.2% _b	53.1% _{a,b}	66.6% _{a,b}
	No Preference	5.9%	8.7% _a	3.6% _b	9.2% _a	2.1% _a	0.5% _a	2.2% _a	9.2% _a
	Pro Gun Control	34.1%	29.1% _a	39.2% _b	32.3% _{a,c,d}	21.8% _{a,b}	48.3% _c	44.7% _{a,c,d}	24.2% _{b,d}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	429	170	247	42	79	84	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	64.9% _a	60.1% _a	53.9% _a	65.9% _a	60.9% _a	44.6% _b	78.5% _a	59.1% _b	23.1% _c
	No Preference	9.1% _a	6.3% _a	2.7% _a	6.6% _a	7.1% _a	3.4% _a	4.2% _a	6.0% _a	0.4% _a
	Pro Gun Control	26.0% _a	33.6% _{a,b}	43.4% _b	27.6% _a	32.0% _a	52.0% _b	17.2% _a	34.9% _b	76.5% _c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	45	134	238	106	167	145	123	189	85

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

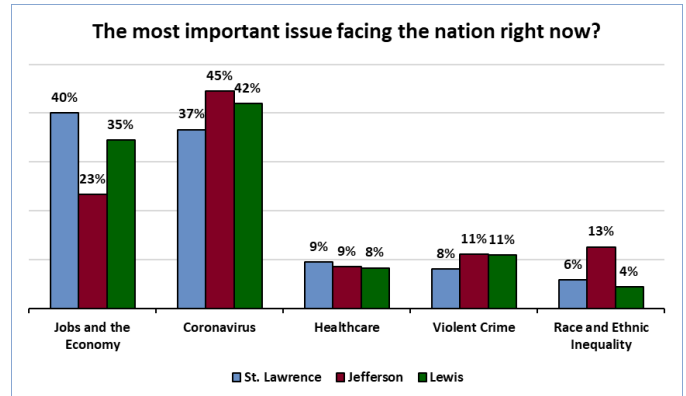
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	39	9.4%
	Coronavirus	192	36.6%
	Jobs and the Economy	140	40.0%
	Violent Crime	35	8.1%
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	20	5.9%
	Totals	426	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County			
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis	
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	9.4% _a	8.5% _a	8.3% _a
	Coronavirus	36.6% _b	44.5% _a	42.0% _{a,b}
	Jobs and the Economy	40.0% _b	23.3% _a	34.5% _b
	Violent Crime	8.1% _a	11.1% _a	10.9% _a
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	5.9% _b	12.6% _a	4.4% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	426	584	469	



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income					
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	9.4%	11.8% _a	7.1% _a	6.1% _a	3.4% _a	6.3% _a	5.0% _a	7.7% _a
	Coronavirus	36.6%	34.2% _a	37.2% _a	22.3% _a	38.1% _{a,b}	49.0% _b	46.6% _{a,b}	28.0% _{a,b}
	Jobs and the Economy	40.0%	38.2% _a	43.3% _a	53.9% _{a,b}	48.9% _{a,b}	30.5% _a	29.6% _{a,b}	54.7% _b
	Violent Crime	8.1%	7.8% _a	8.3% _a	17.0% _a	4.4% _a	5.4% _a	16.0% _a	3.7% _a
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	5.9%	8.0% _a	4.0% _a	0.7% _a	5.2% _a	8.7% _a	2.8% _a	5.9% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	426	167	247	42	79	84	61	68	

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs			
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	13.6% _a	6.7% _a	7.8% _a	8.8% _a	7.5% _a	14.1% _a	7.0% _a	7.5% _a	8.1% _a
	Coronavirus	22.3% _a	35.0% _a	50.9% _b	34.6% _a	36.1% _a	38.2% _a	21.0% _a	43.1% _b	50.6% _b
	Jobs and the Economy	46.7% _a	48.2% _a	26.4% _b	38.8% _a	47.4% _a	32.7% _a	52.7% _a	40.7% _a	18.7% _b
	Violent Crime	4.9% _a	6.8% _a	12.8% _a	11.2% _a	6.5% _a	4.3% _a	14.7% _a	5.6% _b	1.3% _b
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	12.5% _a	3.3% _b	2.0% _b	6.6% _{a,b}	2.6% _a	10.8% _b	4.6% _a	3.1% _a	21.3% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	131	238	103	166	146	120	189	86	

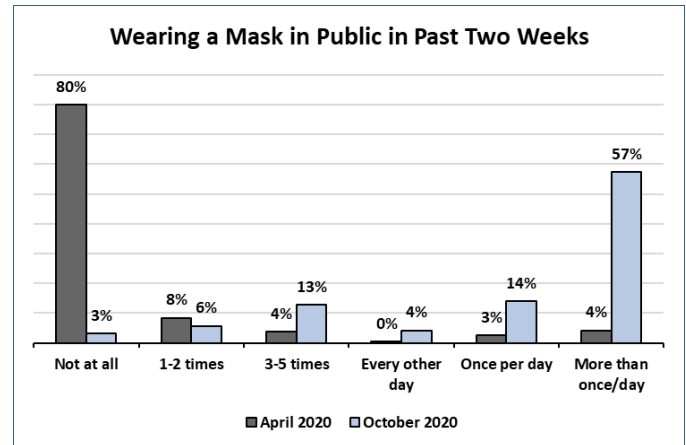
Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Not at all	15	3.2%
1-2 times	24	5.7%
3-5 times	48	12.7%
Every other day	20	4.2%
Once per day	48	14.0%
More than once/day	260	57.3%
Don't Know/Not Sure	5	2.9%
Totals	420	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Not at all	80%	3%
1-2 times	8%	6%
3-5 times	4%	13%
Every other day	0%	4%
Once per day	3%	14%
More than once/day	4%	57%
Don't Know/Not Sure	1%	3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Not at all	3.2% _a	1.4% _a	2.3% _a
1-2 times	5.7% _a	4.3% _a	6.7% _a
3-5 times	12.7% _a	10.6% _a	12.2% _a
Every other day	4.2% _a	7.2% _a	6.4% _a
Once per day	14.0% _a	14.3% _a	12.6% _a
More than once/day	57.3% _a	61.6% _a	58.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.9% _b	0.6% _a	1.0% _{a,b}
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	420	578	470

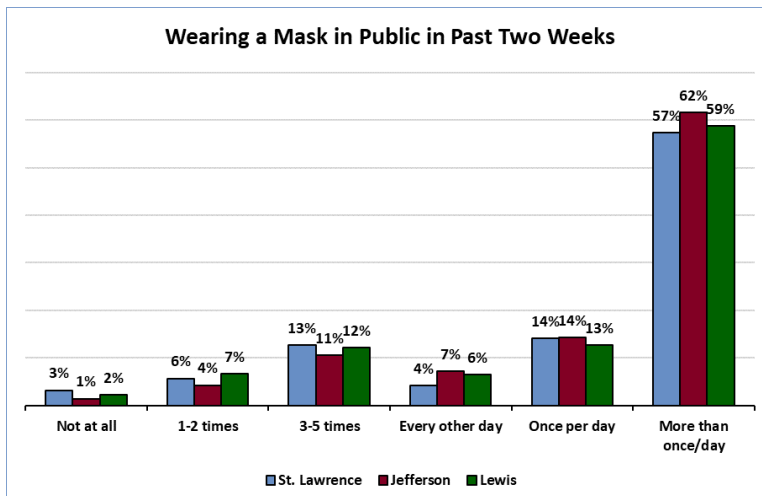


Table 28 – In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public? (cont.)

St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	3.2%	1.6% _a	4.5% _a	2.6% _a	3.8% _a	2.5% _a	0.0% ²	1.1% _a
	1-2 times	5.7%	6.9% _a	4.7% _a	9.2% _a	3.7% _a	6.0% _a	1.3% _a	2.6% _a
	3-5 times	12.7%	13.5% _a	12.3% _a	15.0% _a	18.7% _a	15.7% _a	7.0% _a	3.5% _a
	Every other day	4.2%	3.3% _a	5.2% _a	6.1% _a	4.8% _a	3.3% _a	1.4% _a	1.1% _a
	Once per day	14.0%	15.1% _a	13.5% _a	11.1% _a	12.7% _a	21.0% _a	11.0% _a	11.8% _a
	More than once/day	57.3%	55.7% _a	57.8% _a	56.1% _{a,b}	52.2% _a	51.5% _a	79.3% _b	79.9% _{b,c}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2.9%	4.0% _a	1.9% _a	0.0% ²	4.0% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		420	167	245	42	79	84	61	68

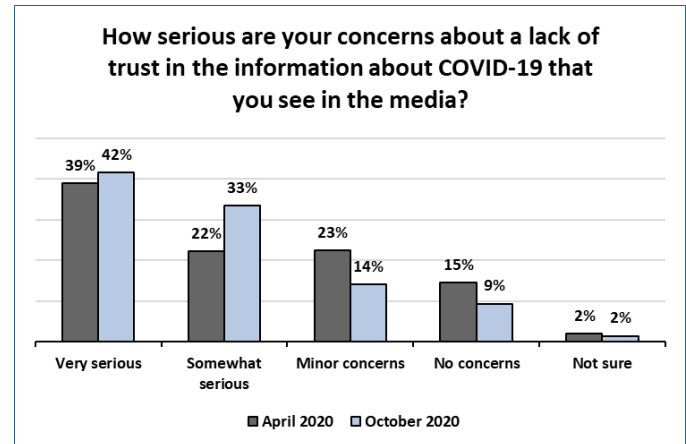
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	1.3% _a	2.6% _a	5.3% _a	3.3% _a	3.2% _a	2.2% _a	4.9% _a	2.8% _a	0.8% _a
	1-2 times	4.6% _a	3.5% _a	9.5% _a	9.1% _a	3.6% _a	3.1% _a	11.4% _a	2.3% _b	6.2% _{a,b}
	3-5 times	10.3% _a	17.1% _a	11.4% _a	17.1% _a	12.1% _{a,b}	5.9% _b	13.0% _a	14.0% _a	11.6% _a
	Every other day	3.5% _a	2.4% _a	7.0% _a	6.5% _a	3.1% _a	1.6% _a	6.1% _a	3.9% _a	1.9% _a
	Once per day	21.2% _a	11.6% _{a,b}	9.7% _b	12.0% _a	19.1% _a	10.5% _a	17.3% _a	13.5% _a	8.3% _a
	More than once/day	53.4% _a	61.3% _a	55.6% _a	46.9% _a	56.7% _a	76.8% _b	45.6% _a	61.1% _b	71.2% _b
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5.7% _a	1.5% _a	1.4% _a	5.2% _a	2.1% _a	0.0% ¹	1.6% _a	2.4% _a	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	129	238	102	164	147	121	189	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	171	41.5%
	Somewhat serious concerns	131	33.4%
	Minor concerns	68	14.2%
	No concerns at all	43	9.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	8	1.5%
	Totals	421	100.0%

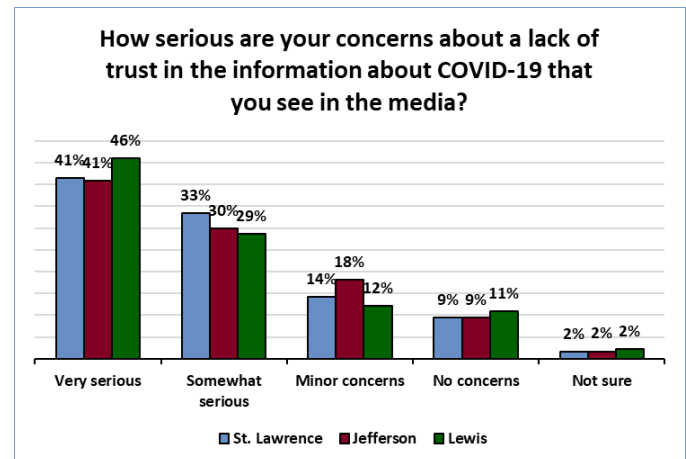
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Very serious	39%	42%
Somewhat serious	22%	33%
Minor concerns	23%	14%
No concerns	15%	9%
Not sure	2%	2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	St. Lawrence	County	
		Jefferson	Lewis
Very serious concerns	41.5% _a	40.9% _a	46.0% _a
Somewhat serious concerns	33.4% _a	29.9% _a	28.7% _a
Minor concerns	14.2% _{a,b}	18.1% _a	12.2% _b
No concerns at all	9.4% _a	9.4% _a	10.9% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.5% _a	1.7% _a	2.2% _a
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	421	576	467



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Very serious concerns	41.5%	40.8% _a	43.0% _a	57.3% _a	26.6% _b	51.3% _a	43.1% _{a,b}	36.3% _{a,b}
Somewhat serious concerns	33.4%	32.7% _a	34.0% _a	29.9% _{a,b}	52.9% _a	22.0% _b	19.3% _{b,c}	28.3% _{b,d}
Minor concerns	14.2%	14.3% _a	14.2% _a	8.0% _a	11.6% _a	20.7% _a	14.4% _a	26.9% _a
No concerns at all	9.4%	12.0% _a	6.3% _b	4.8% _{a,b}	7.8% _{a,b}	5.2% _a	22.3% _b	7.4% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.5%	0.2% _a	2.5% _b	0.0% ²	1.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.8% _a	1.2% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	421	167	245	42	79	84	61	68

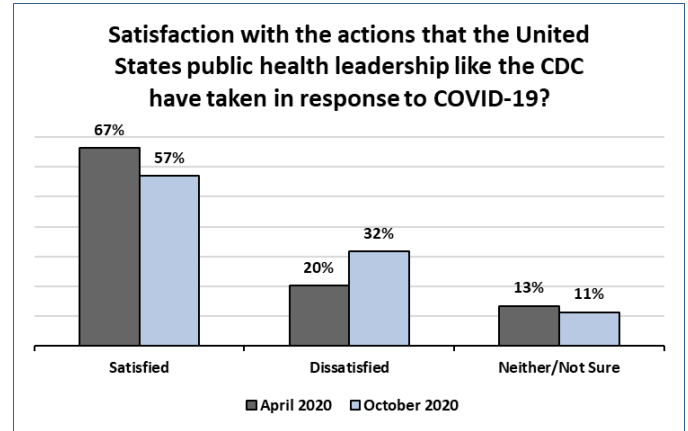
	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Very serious concerns	43.7% _a	38.4% _a	43.7% _a	48.6% _a	40.4% _{a,b}	30.9% _b	43.9% _a	37.1% _a	48.0% _a
Somewhat serious concerns	34.2% _a	37.4% _a	28.2% _a	32.4% _a	35.7% _a	30.9% _a	35.3% _a	35.5% _a	30.3% _a
Minor concerns	13.7% _a	13.1% _a	16.1% _a	10.8% _a	12.7% _{a,b}	23.8% _b	10.7% _a	17.1% _a	16.8% _a
No concerns at all	8.4% _a	9.1% _a	10.0% _a	6.2% _a	10.2% _a	14.1% _a	7.0% _a	9.6% _a	4.4% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.9% _a	2.1% _a	2.0% _a	1.0% _a	0.4% _a	3.1% _a	0.6% _a	0.5% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	45	130	237	102	165	146	122	189	85

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Very satisfied	70	12.2%
	Somewhat satisfied	188	44.9%
	Neither	30	8.4%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	67	17.8%
	Very dissatisfied	54	13.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12	2.9%
	Totals	421	100.0%

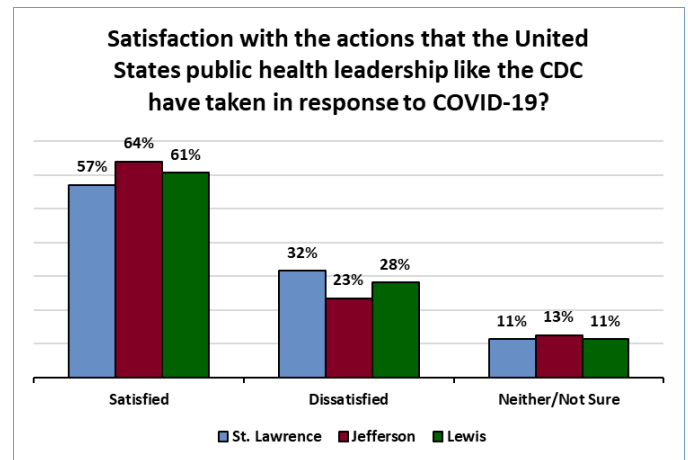
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	67%	57%
Dissatisfied	20%	32%
Neither/Not Sure	13%	11%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	57.1% ^a	64.0% ^a	60.6% ^a
	Dissatisfied	31.6% ^b	23.5% ^a	28.2% ^{a,b}
	Neither/Not Sure	11.3% ^a	12.5% ^a	11.2% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n:	421	576	470



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	57.1%	52.5% ^a	61.8% ^a	65.7% ^a	58.0% ^a	60.0% ^a	59.2% ^a	49.2% ^a
	Dissatisfied	31.6%	38.8% ^a	25.3% ^b	31.9% ^a	27.7% ^a	36.1% ^a	31.7% ^a	27.4% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	11.3%	8.7% ^a	12.9% ^a	2.4% ^a	14.2% ^{a,b}	3.9% ^a	9.1% ^{a,b}	23.4% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	421	167	245	42	79	85	60	68

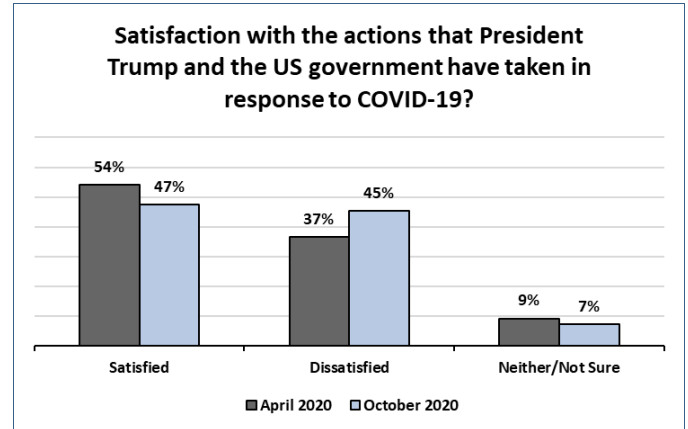
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	48.1% ^a	57.8% ^{a,b}	66.0% ^b	54.7% ^a	59.5% ^a	58.3% ^a	50.1% ^a	64.5% ^b	56.9% ^{a,b}
	Dissatisfied	39.2% ^a	31.9% ^{a,b}	24.7% ^b	35.7% ^a	28.7% ^a	30.1% ^a	33.3% ^a	26.1% ^a	41.1% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	12.7% ^a	10.3% ^a	9.3% ^a	9.5% ^a	11.8% ^a	11.5% ^a	16.6% ^a	9.4% ^{a,b}	2.0% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	44	130	238	102	165	146	121	189	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump and the US government	Very satisfied	93	26.6%
	Somewhat satisfied	89	20.8%
	Neither	16	4.6%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	34	11.9%
	Very dissatisfied	180	33.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9	2.8%
	Totals	421	100.0%

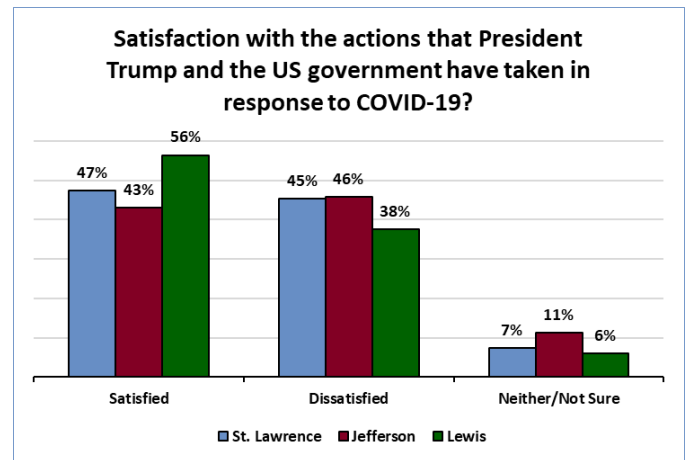
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	54%	47%
Dissatisfied	37%	45%
Neither/Not Sure	9%	7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	47.3% ^a	43.0% ^a	56.4% ^b
	Dissatisfied	45.3% ^{a,b}	45.8% ^a	37.6% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	7.4% ^{a,b}	11.2% ^a	6.0% ^b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		421	575	469



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	47.3%	54.0% ^a	40.2% ^b	45.3% ^{a,b}	58.2% ^a	43.2% ^{a,b}	30.4% ^b	46.7% ^{a,b}
	Dissatisfied	45.3%	42.4% ^a	48.8% ^a	53.3% ^{a,c,d}	34.7% ^{a,b}	51.0% ^{a,c,d}	65.2% ^c	36.3% ^{b,d}
	Neither/Not Sure	7.4%	3.6% ^a	10.9% ^b	1.4% ^a	7.1% ^{a,b}	5.9% ^{a,b}	4.4% ^{a,b}	17.0% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		421	167	245	42	79	85	61	68

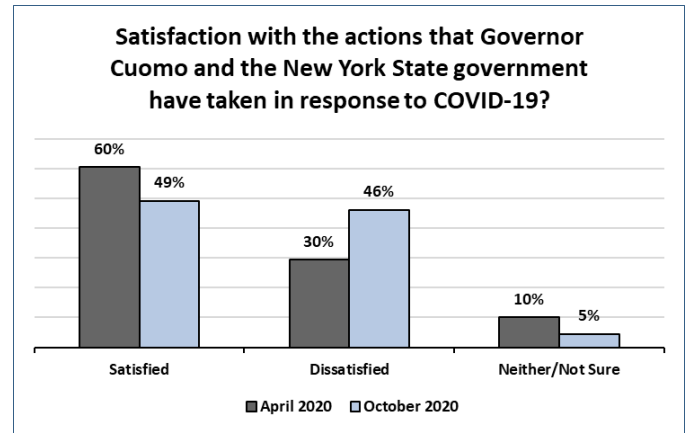
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	44.2% ^a	45.8% ^a	51.7% ^a	52.3% ^a	49.5% ^a	32.5% ^b	77.4% ^a	37.8% ^b	12.4% ^c
	Dissatisfied	46.4% ^a	46.0% ^a	44.3% ^a	40.4% ^a	42.4% ^a	61.9% ^b	15.4% ^a	52.7% ^b	87.1% ^c
	Neither/Not Sure	9.4% ^a	8.2% ^a	4.0% ^a	7.4% ^a	8.1% ^a	5.6% ^a	7.1% ^a	9.5% ^a	0.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	129	238	101	165	147	122	189	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Very satisfied	133	23.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	110	26.2%
	Neither	10	3.1%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	49	15.5%
	Very dissatisfied	110	30.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	1.4%
	Totals	418	100.0%

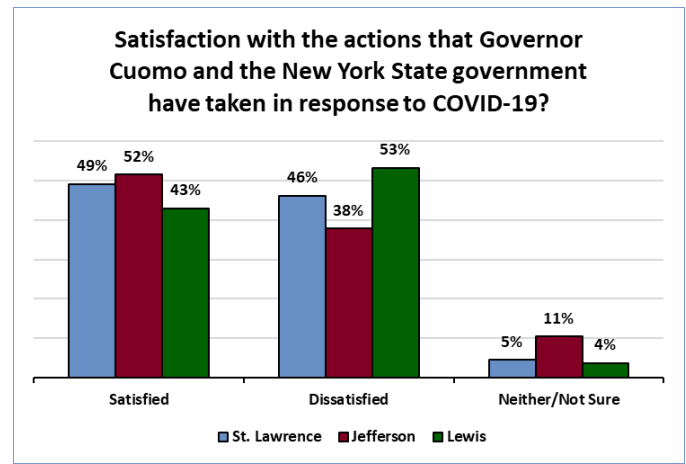
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	60%	49%
Dissatisfied	30%	46%
Neither/Not Sure	10%	5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	49.2% ^{oa,b}	51.5% ^{oa}	43.0% ^{ob}
	Dissatisfied	46.2% ^{ob}	38.0% ^{oa}	53.3% ^{ob}
	Neither/Not Sure	4.6% ^{ob}	10.5% ^{oa}	3.7% ^{ob}
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		418	576	466



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	49.2%	43.2% ^a	55.8% ^b	45.3% ^a	52.2% ^a	52.0% ^a	51.3% ^a	48.4% ^a
	Dissatisfied	46.2%	53.4% ^a	38.3% ^b	52.1% ^a	43.3% ^a	43.8% ^a	44.8% ^a	37.9% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	4.6%	3.3% ^a	6.0% ^a	2.6% ^a	4.5% ^a	4.2% ^a	3.9% ^a	13.7% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		418	167	243	42	79	85	60	68

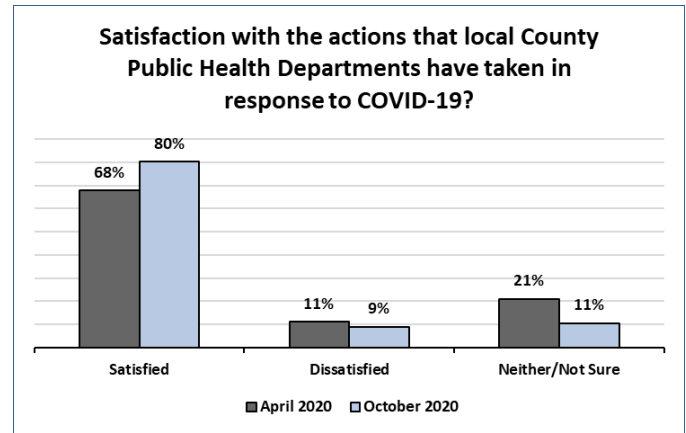
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	40.5% ^a	52.5% ^{a,b}	56.0% ^b	42.4% ^a	52.7% ^{a,b}	58.3% ^b	18.6% ^a	60.4% ^b	79.9% ^c
	Dissatisfied	53.2% ^a	43.7% ^a	40.3% ^a	52.6% ^a	44.4% ^{a,b}	34.9% ^b	76.3% ^a	35.2% ^b	15.3% ^c
	Neither/Not Sure	6.3% ^a	3.8% ^a	3.7% ^a	5.0% ^a	3.0% ^a	6.9% ^a	5.1% ^a	4.4% ^a	4.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	129	236	100	164	147	122	188	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Our local County Public Health Departments	Very satisfied	146	27.1%
	Somewhat satisfied	194	53.2%
	Neither	23	6.3%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	29	6.0%
	Very dissatisfied	13	3.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	13	4.3%
	Totals	418	100.0%

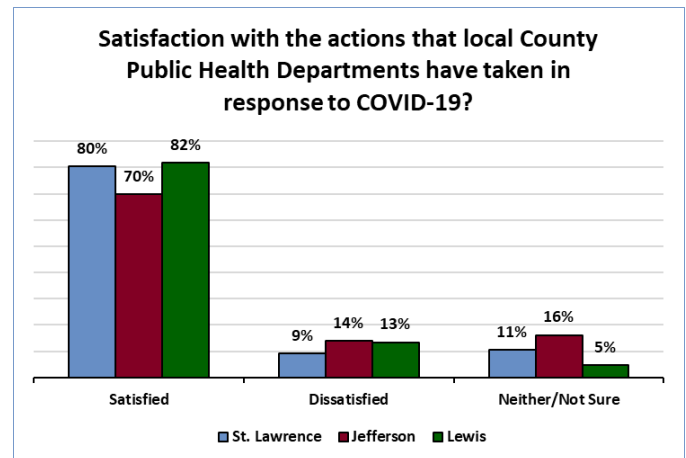
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	68%	80%
Dissatisfied	11%	9%
Neither/Not Sure	21%	11%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	80.4% ^b	69.8% ^a	81.9% ^b
	Dissatisfied	9.1% ^a	14.1% ^a	13.4% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	10.6% ^c	16.2% ^a	4.7% ^b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		418	574	466



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	80.4%	79.3% ^a	82.6% ^a	75.4% ^a	82.7% ^a	82.6% ^a	75.2% ^a	80.1% ^a
	Dissatisfied	9.1%	10.4% ^a	7.1% ^a	6.7% ^a	5.8% ^a	11.2% ^a	17.5% ^a	4.8% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	10.6%	10.3% ^a	10.3% ^a	17.9% ^a	11.5% ^a	6.2% ^a	7.3% ^a	15.1% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		418	166	243	42	79	85	60	67

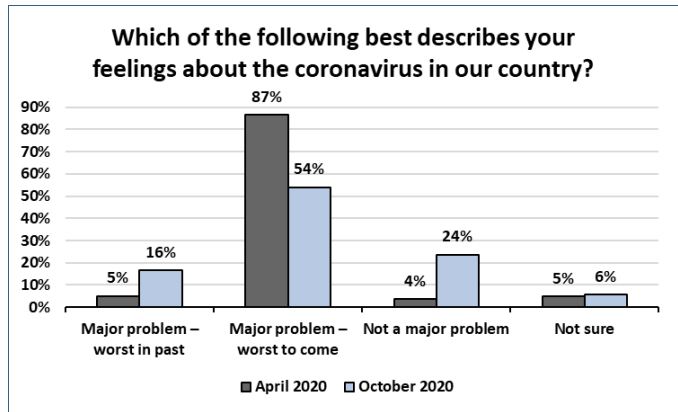
		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	82.8% ^a	76.1% ^a	84.0% ^a	79.8% ^a	82.4% ^a	80.8% ^a	72.2% ^a	82.4% ^{a,b}	91.1% ^b
	Dissatisfied	5.4% ^a	10.8% ^a	10.3% ^a	10.0% ^a	6.4% ^a	10.3% ^a	18.7% ^a	4.4% ^b	5.2% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	11.8% ^a	13.1% ^a	5.8% ^a	10.2% ^a	11.2% ^a	9.0% ^a	9.1% ^a	13.2% ^a	3.7% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		44	129	236	100	164	146	121	188	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	The Coronavirus is a major problem but the worst is behind us.	72	16.5%
	The Coronavirus is a major problem and the worst is yet to come.	251	54.1%
	The Coronavirus is not that major of a problem.	65	23.6%
	Not sure	30	5.8%
	Totals	418	100.0%

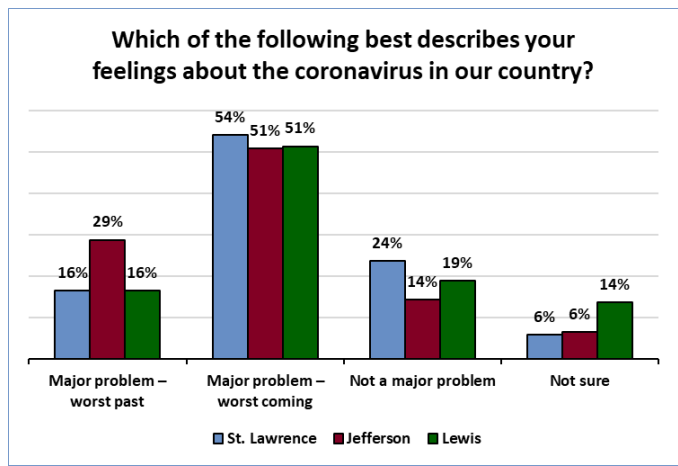
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Major problem – worst in past	5%	16%
Major problem – worst to come	87%	54%
Not a major problem	4%	24%
Not sure	5%	6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major problem - worst in past	16.5% _b	28.7% _a	16.4% _b
	Major problem - worst to come	54.1% _a	50.7% _a	51.3% _a
	Not a major problem	23.6% _b	14.3% _a	18.8% _{a,b}
	Not sure	5.8% _a	6.4% _a	13.5% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		418	575	466



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major Problem - worst in past	16.5%	17.9% _a	14.2% _a	9.9% _a	21.9% _a	8.1% _a	20.2% _a	15.8% _a
	Major Problem - worst to come	54.1%	47.7% _a	61.0% _b	57.7% _a	59.3% _a	56.6% _a	65.2% _a	43.8% _a
	Not a major problem	23.6%	27.6% _a	20.2% _a	20.8% _{a,b}	16.4% _{a,b}	31.3% _{a,b}	12.2% _a	37.0% _b
	Not sure	5.8%	6.8% _a	4.6% _a	11.5% _a	2.4% _a	4.0% _a	2.4% _a	3.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		418	166	243	42	79	85	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major Problem - worst in past	10.0% _a	17.9% _{a,b}	20.7% _b	18.9% _a	12.4% _a	16.7% _a	23.0% _a	14.1% _a	1.9% _b
	Major Problem - worst to come	50.5% _a	54.3% _a	58.4% _a	49.6% _a	51.8% _a	68.4% _b	36.0% _a	58.1% _b	88.8% _c
	Not a major problem	34.2% _a	24.6% _a	11.9% _b	26.7% _a	27.9% _a	11.5% _b	34.6% _a	22.9% _a	7.9% _b
	Not sure	5.3% _a	3.1% _a	8.9% _a	4.9% _a	7.9% _a	3.4% _a	6.4% _a	4.9% _a	1.5% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	128	236	99	165	146	121	189	86

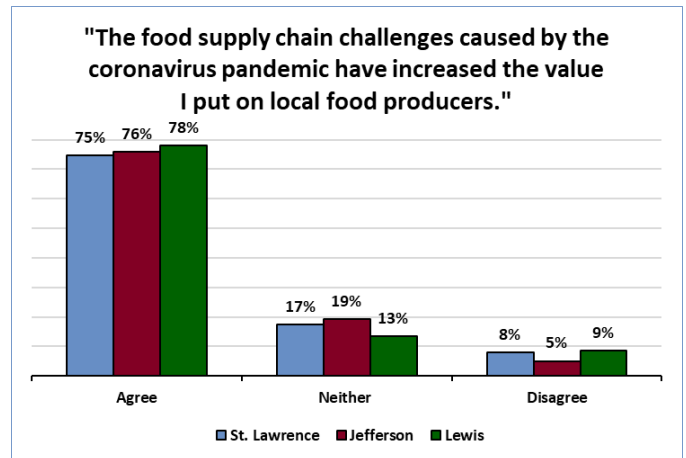
Table 35 – "The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Strongly agree	124	28.3%
	Agree	196	46.4%
	Neither/Not sure	71	17.5%
	Disagree	22	7.1%
	Strongly disagree	5	0.7%
Totals		418	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	74.7% _a	75.8% _a	78.0% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	17.5% _{a,b}	19.1% _a	13.5% _b
	Disagree	7.9% _a	5.1% _a	8.5% _a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n:	418	575	467



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	74.7%	72.5% _a	78.3% _a	71.2% _a	81.8% _a	81.6% _a	70.6% _a	68.0% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	17.5%	17.5% _a	15.7% _a	8.3% _a	15.3% _a	14.6% _a	24.1% _a	26.4% _a
	Disagree	7.9%	10.0% _a	6.1% _a	20.5% _a	2.9% _b	3.8% _b	5.3% _{a,b}	5.6% _{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		418	167	242	42	79	85	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	75.8% _a	72.0% _a	78.3% _a	70.8% _a	78.1% _a	78.7% _a	70.9% _a	73.8% _a	92.2% _b
	Neither/Not Sure	13.6% _a	21.8% _a	14.4% _a	16.2% _a	16.7% _a	18.1% _a	21.6% _a	18.4% _{a,b}	5.8% _b
	Disagree	10.6% _a	6.2% _a	7.2% _a	13.0% _a	5.2% _b	3.2% _b	7.5% _a	7.9% _a	2.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	129	235	98	165	147	121	189	86

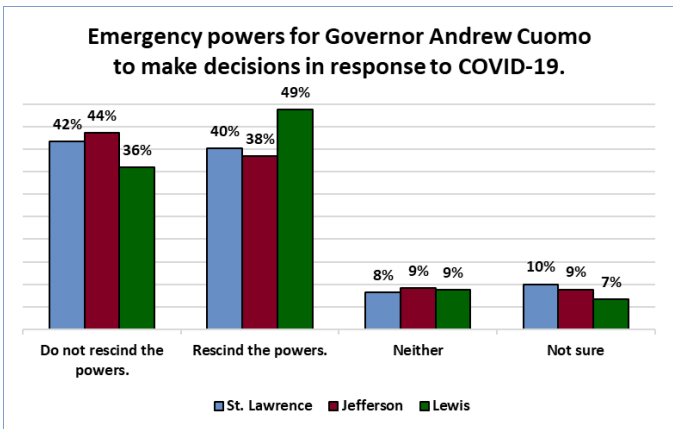
Table 36 – In March 2020, the New York State Legislature voted and approved to grant emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19. Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion about whether or not it is time to rescind these powers?

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	"Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all	211	41.7%
	"Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."	148	40.1%
	Neither	26	8.2%
	Not sure	32	10.0%
	Totals	417	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	Do not rescind the powers	41.7%	39.3% ^a	44.0% ^a	32.8% ^a	43.3% ^a	43.5% ^a	47.5% ^a	35.6% ^a
	Rescind the powers	40.1%	48.0% ^a	31.9% ^b	40.3% ^a	34.4% ^a	41.6% ^a	28.4% ^a	48.6% ^a
	Neither	8.2%	5.5% ^a	10.7% ^a	10.3% ^a	7.9% ^a	7.2% ^a	7.2% ^a	13.4% ^a
	Not sure	10.0%	7.1% ^a	13.4% ^b	16.5% ^a	14.4% ^a	7.8% ^a	16.9% ^a	2.3% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		417	166	242	42	79	85	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	Do not rescind the powers	32.2% ^a	44.2% ^{a,b}	49.4% ^b	38.4% ^a	37.5% ^a	55.6% ^b	20.6% ^a	43.1% ^b	85.2% ^c
	Rescind the powers	41.2% ^a	40.7% ^a	37.9% ^a	45.7% ^a	38.2% ^a	31.5% ^a	68.8% ^a	30.6% ^b	9.2% ^c
	Neither	12.4% ^a	6.9% ^a	4.7% ^a	6.3% ^a	9.3% ^a	9.6% ^a	3.4% ^a	11.1% ^b	5.6% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	14.2% ^a	8.2% ^a	8.1% ^a	9.6% ^{a,b}	15.0% ^a	3.3% ^b	7.2% ^a	15.2% ^b	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		45	129	234	97	165	147	121	189	86

Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

Table 37 – When considering you or your family's personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

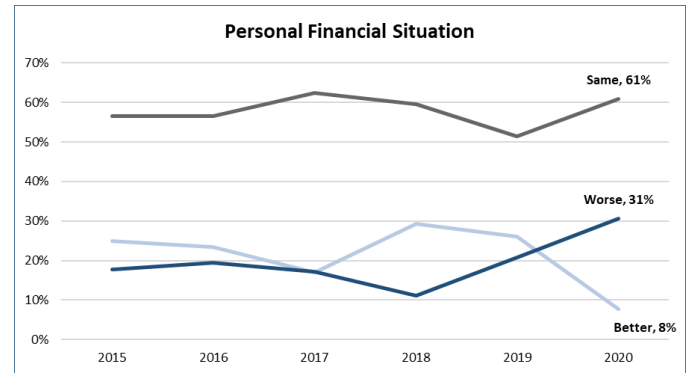
2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	31	7.8%
	Same	282	60.9%
	Worse	92	30.7%
	Don't Know	3	0.7%
	Totals	408	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

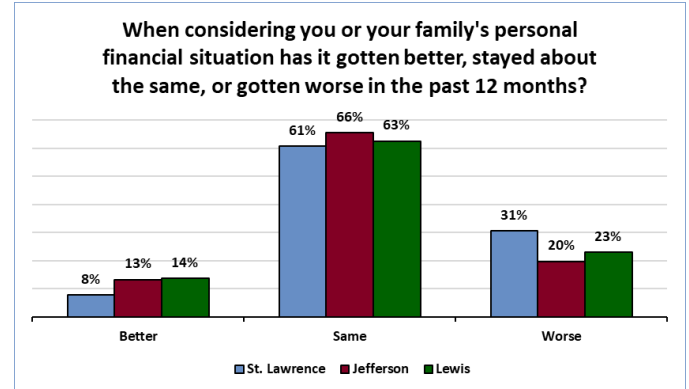
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Better	25%	24%	17%	29%	26%	8%
Same	57%	56%	62%	60%	51%	61%
Worse	18%	19%	17%	11%	21%	31%
Don't Know	1%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	7.8% ^o _b	13.3% ^a _a	13.7% ^a _a
	Same	60.9% ^a _a	65.5% ^a _a	62.6% ^a _a
	Worse	30.7% ^b _b	19.8% ^a _a	23.0% ^a _a
	Don't Know	0.7% ^a _a	1.4% ^a _a	0.7% ^a _a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		408	570	464



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income					
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	7.8%	10.6% ^a	5.2% ^b	2.9% ^a	5.7% ^a	10.0% ^a	9.2% ^a	13.9% ^a
	Same	60.9%	56.7% ^a	64.6% ^a	37.4% ^a	63.8% ^{b,c}	50.6% ^{a,b}	75.7% ^c	61.0% ^{a,b,c}
	Worse	30.7%	32.6% ^a	29.0% ^a	59.8% ^a	30.5% ^{b,c}	39.3% ^{a,b}	15.1% ^c	25.1% ^{b,c}
	Don't Know	0.7%	0.2% ^a	1.2% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		408	162	242	42	79	85	61	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs			
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	8.3% ^a	8.8% ^a	6.2% ^a	4.2% ^a	11.8% ^b	7.6% ^{a,b}	6.7% ^a	9.0% ^a	6.5% ^a
	Same	48.4% ^a	57.7% ^a	77.3% ^b	55.8% ^a	62.6% ^a	67.0% ^a	72.6% ^a	51.7% ^b	62.7% ^{a,b}
	Worse	42.2% ^a	33.4% ^a	15.6% ^b	39.5% ^a	25.6% ^b	23.2% ^b	20.1% ^a	38.5% ^b	30.3% ^{a,b}
	Don't Know	1.1% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.9% ^a	0.5% ^a	0.0% ¹	2.1% ^a	0.7% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		44	128	232	94	165	146	119	189	86

Table 38 – What is your current occupation?

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What is your current occupation?	Retired	180	30.3%
	Not currently employed	5	2.2%
	Disabled	14	4.4%
	Homemaker	9	4.0%
	Student	7	5.5%
	Military	0	0.0%
	Managerial	15	4.8%
	Medical	30	8.0%
	Professional/Technical	28	8.9%
	Sales	7	1.8%
	Clerical	15	5.2%
	Service	5	1.5%
	Blue-collar	20	11.8%
	Teacher/Education	24	5.9%
	Self-employed	17	5.5%
	Not Sure	1	0.1%
	Totals	377	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Retired	26%	23%	27%	30%
Unemployed	8%	2%	6%	2%
Disabled	2%	6%	2%	4%
Homemaker	3%	2%	3%	4%
Student	5%	5%	2%	5%
Military	3%	0%	0%	0%
Managerial	3%	4%	5%	5%
Medical	6%	6%	6%	8%
Professional/Technical	5%	10%	5%	9%
Sales	4%	7%	8%	2%
Clerical	4%	3%	4%	5%
Service	11%	11%	3%	1%
Blue Collar	10%	11%	12%	12%
Teacher/Education	6%	6%	7%	6%
Self-employed	5%	3%	6%	6%
Not sure	0%	1%	4%	0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

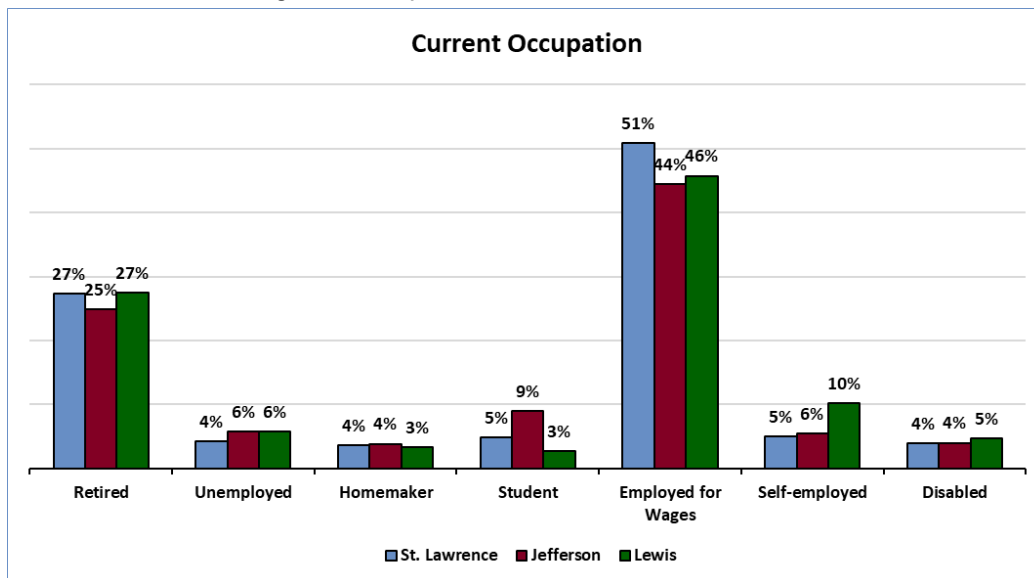


Table 38 – What is your current occupation? (cont.)

St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
What is your current occupation?	Retired	30.3%	30.3% _a	30.5% _a	36.6% _{a,b}	40.9% _a	26.4% _{a,b}	30.0% _{a,b}	14.8% _b
	Not currently employed	2.2%	2.2% _a	2.2% _a	0.0% ²	1.6% _a	4.8% _a	3.5% _a	0.0% ²
	Disabled	4.4%	3.0% _a	5.8% _a	22.2% _a	0.3% _b	3.8% _b	4.2% _{a,b}	1.6% _b
	Homemaker	4.0%	0.0% ²	7.9% _a	2.3% _a	6.2% _a	11.8% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Student	5.5%	7.5% _a	3.6% _a	16.3% _a	4.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	3.5% _a
	Military	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Managerial	4.8%	5.0% _a	4.1% _a	0.0% ²	1.0% _a	1.3% _a	7.4% _{a,b}	17.0% _b
	Medical	8.0%	3.8% _a	12.1% _b	0.0% ²	9.7% _a	4.4% _a	10.7% _a	16.5% _a
	Professional/Technical	8.9%	10.6% _a	7.3% _a	0.0% ²	3.9% _a	12.4% _a	14.3% _a	16.1% _a
	Sales	1.8%	2.4% _a	1.3% _a	9.6% _a	2.0% _a	1.0% _a	0.7% _a	0.7% _a
	Clerical	5.2%	3.7% _a	6.7% _a	0.0% ²	16.0% _a	3.1% _b	3.0% _{a,b}	0.0% ²
	Service	1.5%	0.0% ²	2.9% _a	6.4% _a	1.2% _a	2.8% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Blue-collar	11.8%	21.7% _a	2.4% _b	0.0% ²	5.6% _a	17.1% _a	11.6% _a	7.5% _a
	Teacher/Education	5.9%	3.5% _a	8.2% _a	0.0% ²	3.4% _a	5.6% _a	11.1% _a	7.0% _a
	Self-employed	5.5%	6.3% _a	4.8% _a	6.7% _a	3.8% _a	5.5% _a	3.5% _a	15.1% _a
	Not Sure	0.1%	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		377	150	226	37	74	77	56	66

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
What is your current occupation?	Retired	0.0% ¹	7.0% _a	81.1% _b	41.4% _a	26.4% _b	19.3% _b	33.9% _a	29.3% _a	26.5% _a
	Not currently employed	1.4% _a	5.3% _a	0.0% ¹	3.1% _a	1.6% _a	1.8% _a	0.8% _a	4.0% _a	0.0% ¹
	Disabled	1.7% _a	10.3% _b	1.4% _a	5.5% _a	3.2% _a	4.7% _a	3.3% _a	6.0% _a	2.5% _a
	Homemaker	7.1% _a	2.9% _a	2.3% _a	7.1% _a	3.6% _a	0.0% ¹	2.3% _a	5.6% _a	2.9% _a
	Student	16.4% _a	0.8% _b	0.0% ¹	3.8% _a	7.2% _a	5.4% _a	0.0% ¹	2.3% _a	27.9% _b
	Military	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
	Managerial	4.4% _{a,b}	8.3% _a	1.1% _b	5.4% _a	4.0% _a	5.1% _a	6.2% _a	5.5% _a	0.0% ¹
	Medical	13.9% _a	7.5% _{a,b}	3.1% _b	0.0% ¹	11.9% _a	14.2% _a	5.1% _a	7.9% _a	11.0% _a
	Professional/Technical	15.1% _a	10.9% _a	1.2% _b	0.0% ¹	8.1% _a	23.9% _b	9.8% _a	9.4% _a	4.9% _a
	Sales	0.0% ¹	4.6% _a	0.8% _a	1.9% _a	2.1% _a	1.1% _a	1.0% _a	1.7% _a	4.3% _a
	Clerical	9.9% _a	3.3% _a	2.8% _a	4.5% _a	7.7% _a	2.3% _a	7.7% _a	4.8% _a	1.0% _a
	Service	1.4% _a	2.8% _a	0.4% _a	1.2% _a	1.6% _a	1.8% _a	1.3% _a	1.4% _a	1.7% _a
	Blue-collar	19.5% _a	14.9% _a	1.7% _b	17.6% _a	12.0% _a	2.4% _b	24.3% _a	6.8% _b	1.1% _b
	Teacher/Education	8.0% _a	8.3% _a	1.7% _a	0.0% ¹	6.9% _a	13.4% _a	0.9% _a	7.6% _b	11.9% _b
	Self-employed	1.4% _a	13.0% _b	2.2% _a	8.5% _a	3.4% _a	4.4% _a	3.4% _a	7.6% _a	4.2% _a
	Not Sure	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.2% _a	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		39	114	223	85	153	139	112	174	82

Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – St. Lawrence County & the Entire Country

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

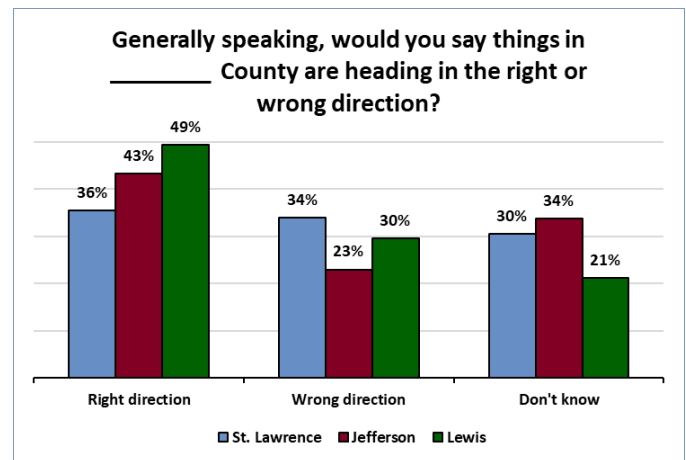
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in St. Lawrence County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	152	35.5%
	Wrong direction	134	34.0%
	Don't Know/Not sure	119	30.5%
	Totals	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Would you say that things in _____ County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	35.5% _b	43.2% _a	49.3% _a
	Wrong direction	34.0% _b	23.0% _a	29.5% _{a,b}
	Don't Know/Not sure	30.5% _a	33.8% _a	21.1% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		405	569	463



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you say that things in St. Lawrence County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	35.5%	35.2% _a	36.0% _a	41.1% _a	30.9% _a	36.1% _a	31.5% _a	31.0% _a
	Wrong direction	34.0%	33.4% _a	34.3% _a	23.2% _a	29.1% _a	39.7% _a	48.4% _a	39.9% _a
	Don't Know/Not sure	30.5%	31.4% _a	29.7% _a	35.7% _a	39.9% _a	24.2% _a	20.1% _a	29.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		405	162	239	41	79	84	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in St. Lawrence County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	31.1% _a	32.6% _a	43.8% _a	40.9% _a	30.9% _a	33.4% _a	44.1% _a	34.6% _{a,b}	18.9% _b
	Wrong direction	37.5% _a	35.6% _a	28.0% _a	31.9% _a	35.4% _a	35.6% _a	31.5% _a	34.8% _a	39.3% _a
	Don't Know/Not sure	31.4% _a	31.8% _a	28.2% _a	27.2% _a	33.7% _a	31.0% _a	24.5% _a	30.6% _a	41.8% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		44	127	230	95	164	143	118	189	85

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

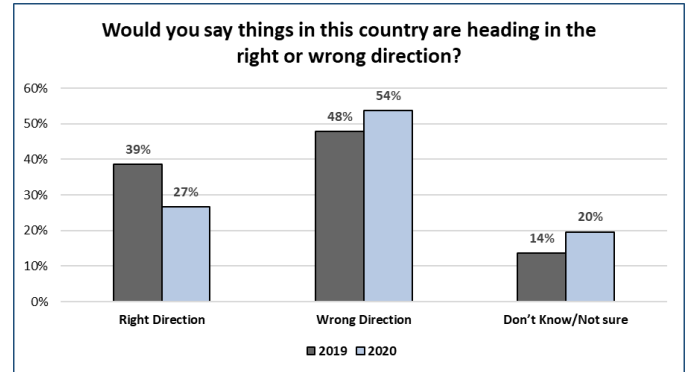
2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	105	26.7%
	Wrong direction	229	53.7%
	Don't Know/Not sure	72	19.6%
	Totals	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

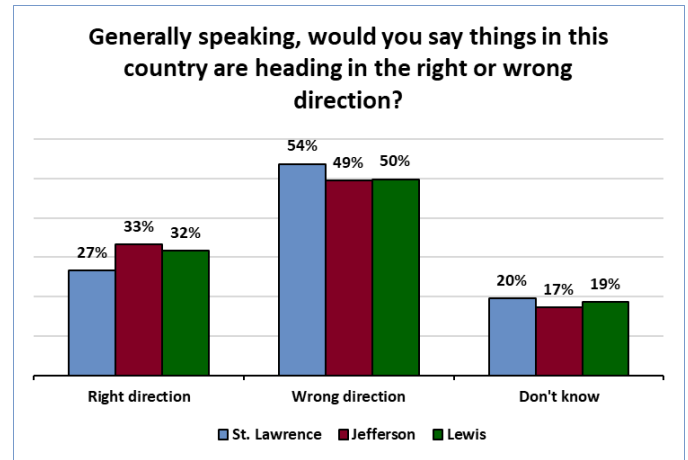
	2019	2020
Right Direction	39%	27%
Wrong Direction	48%	54%
Don't Know/Not sure	14%	20%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		St. Lawrence	County Jefferson	Lewis
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	26.7% ^a	33.2% ^a	31.6% ^a
	Wrong direction	53.7% ^a	49.5% ^a	49.8% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	19.6% ^a	17.3% ^a	18.6% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		406	570	462



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	26.7%	32.9% ^a	20.6% ^b	26.3% ^a	26.3% ^a	31.3% ^a	30.8% ^a	20.5% ^a
	Wrong direction	53.7%	49.9% ^a	57.5% ^a	50.9% ^a	41.3% ^a	59.5% ^a	55.9% ^a	58.0% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	19.6%	17.2% ^a	21.8% ^a	22.9% ^{a,b}	32.4% ^a	9.2% ^b	13.3% ^{a,b}	21.6% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		406	162	240	42	79	84	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	22.3% ^a	26.7% ^a	31.5% ^a	30.3% ^a	22.1% ^a	27.5% ^a	38.2% ^a	24.3% ^b	8.7% ^c
	Wrong direction	57.7% ^a	52.6% ^a	50.8% ^a	50.2% ^a	55.3% ^a	58.4% ^a	37.2% ^a	54.7% ^b	85.9% ^c
	Don't Know/Not sure	20.0% ^a	20.7% ^a	17.8% ^a	19.5% ^a	22.6% ^a	14.1% ^a	24.6% ^a	21.1% ^a	5.4% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		44	127	231	95	164	144	118	189	86

Section 3.6 – The St. Lawrence County Trail System

Table 41 – "Motorized trails in St. Lawrence County are safe."

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

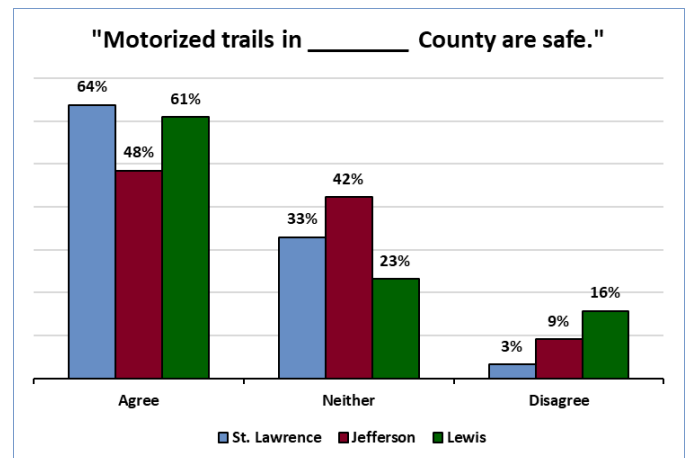
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Motorized trails in St. Lawrence County are safe."	Strongly agree	65	19.1%
	Agree	155	44.7%
	Neither/Not sure	164	33.0%
	Disagree	14	2.2%
	Strongly Disagree	5	1.0%
Totals		403	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
"Motorized trails in _____ County are safe."	Agree	63.8% _b	48.5% _a	61.0% _b
	Neither/Not Sure	33.0% _c	42.4% _a	23.2% _b
	Disagree	3.2% _c	9.2% _a	15.8% _b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		403	567	463



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"Motorized trails in St. Lawrence County are safe."	Agree	63.8%	71.8% _a	56.4% _b	72.6% _a	58.7% _a	61.3% _a	67.2% _a	63.7% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	33.0%	24.5% _a	40.7% _b	26.0% _a	39.7% _a	34.2% _a	30.7% _a	34.0% _a
	Disagree	3.2%	3.7% _a	2.9% _a	1.4% _a	1.5% _a	4.5% _a	2.1% _a	2.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		403	160	239	42	79	82	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Motorized trails in St. Lawrence County are safe."	Agree	76.6% _a	57.9% _b	56.7% _b	73.6% _a	63.3% _a	46.6% _b	69.2% _a	63.4% _{a,b}	49.8% _b
	Neither/Not Sure	23.4% _a	38.2% _b	37.2% _b	23.9% _a	32.4% _a	50.6% _b	25.9% _a	34.6% _{a,b}	45.6% _b
	Disagree	0.0% ¹	3.9% _a	6.1% _a	2.6% _a	4.3% _a	2.8% _a	4.9% _a	2.0% _a	4.6% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		43	126	230	92	163	145	117	187	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

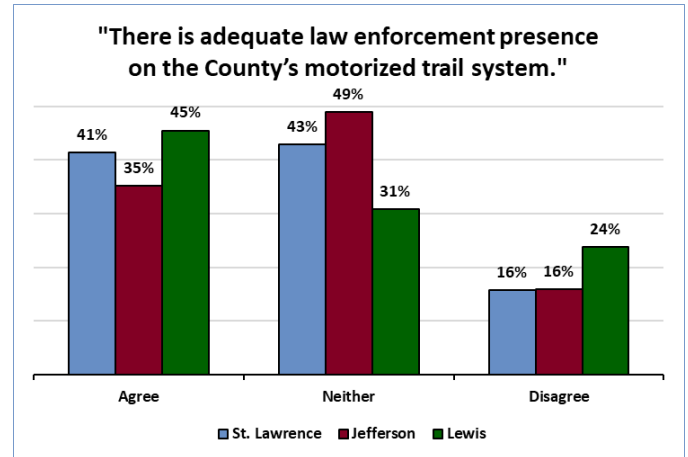
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Strongly agree	40	12.5%
	Agree	103	28.9%
	Neither/Not sure	202	42.9%
	Disagree	43	12.4%
	Strongly Disagree	15	3.3%
	Totals	403	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	41.4% ^{a,b}	35.1% ^a	45.5% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	42.9% ^a	49.0% ^a	30.8% ^b
	Disagree	15.7% ^a	15.9% ^a	23.7% ^b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted n:	403	567	462



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	41.4%	48.0% ^a	35.3% ^b	40.4% ^a	37.3% ^a	49.0% ^a	52.1% ^a	39.3% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	42.9%	34.3% ^a	50.5% ^b	28.1% ^a	54.9% ^b	36.8% ^{a,b}	36.3% ^{a,b}	50.3% ^{a,b}
	Disagree	15.7%	17.7% ^a	14.2% ^a	31.4% ^a	7.8% ^b	14.2% ^{a,b}	11.6% ^{a,b}	10.5% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		403	160	239	42	79	82	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	44.3% ^a	40.1% ^a	40.0% ^a	45.9% ^a	43.4% ^{a,b}	29.9% ^b	54.7% ^a	35.4% ^b	33.5% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	34.5% ^a	47.9% ^a	45.6% ^a	37.2% ^a	40.2% ^a	57.1% ^b	33.9% ^a	42.4% ^a	61.3% ^b
	Disagree	21.1% ^a	12.0% ^a	14.4% ^a	16.9% ^a	16.4% ^a	13.0% ^a	11.4% ^a	22.3% ^b	5.1% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		43	126	230	92	163	145	117	187	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

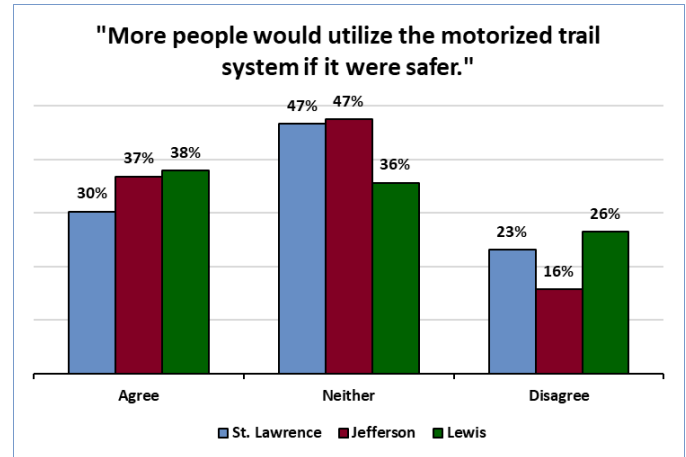
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Strongly agree	26	8.0%
	Agree	84	22.3%
	Neither/Not sure	213	46.6%
	Disagree	65	18.9%
	Strongly Disagree	12	4.3%
Totals		400	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	30.2% ^a	36.8% ^a	37.9% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	46.6% ^a	47.4% ^a	35.6% ^b
	Disagree	23.2% ^b	15.8% ^a	26.4% ^b
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		400	567	463



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	30.2%	27.4% ^a	33.1% ^a	30.0% ^a	14.1% ^a	28.5% ^a	29.4% ^a	33.8% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	46.6%	44.3% ^a	48.2% ^a	43.9% ^{a,b}	67.5% ^a	46.9% ^{a,b}	41.9% ^b	42.9% ^{b,c}
	Disagree	23.2%	28.3% ^a	18.7% ^b	26.1% ^a	18.3% ^a	24.6% ^a	28.6% ^a	23.3% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		400	159	237	42	79	82	59	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	39.4% ^a	24.3% ^b	26.9% ^{a,b}	32.8% ^a	25.1% ^a	34.2% ^a	32.4% ^{a,b}	25.4% ^a	41.6% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	36.8% ^a	48.5% ^{a,b}	54.2% ^b	41.3% ^a	49.0% ^a	51.6% ^a	43.4% ^a	49.7% ^a	40.5% ^a
	Disagree	23.8% ^a	27.1% ^a	19.0% ^a	26.0% ^a	25.9% ^a	14.3% ^a	24.2% ^a	24.9% ^a	17.9% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		43	126	227	91	162	144	116	186	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

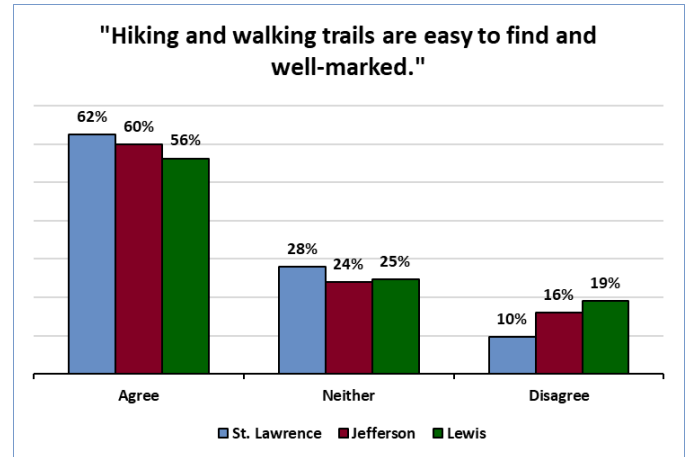
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Strongly agree	71	18.6%
	Agree	169	43.8%
	Neither/Not sure	118	27.9%
	Disagree	37	8.8%
	Strongly disagree	6	0.9%
Totals		401	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

		County		
		St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	62.4% _a	59.9% _a	56.2% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	27.9% _a	24.0% _a	24.7% _a
	Disagree	9.7% _b	16.1% _a	19.1% _a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		401	566	459



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	62.4%	66.4% _a	59.3% _a	65.4% _a	49.8% _a	58.1% _a	61.7% _a	72.8% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	27.9%	25.6% _a	29.2% _a	31.0% _{a,b}	46.2% _a	29.3% _{a,b}	19.1% _b	11.2% _{b,c}
	Disagree	9.7%	8.0% _a	11.5% _a	3.6% _a	4.0% _a	12.6% _a	19.2% _a	16.0% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		401	160	237	42	78	82	60	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	73.7% _a	59.7% _b	54.4% _b	65.6% _a	59.1% _a	63.1% _a	61.1% _a	62.7% _a	68.5% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	19.3% _a	26.9% _{a,b}	36.8% _b	28.9% _a	30.1% _a	20.9% _a	31.9% _a	26.3% _a	20.3% _a
	Disagree	7.0% _a	13.3% _a	8.9% _a	5.5% _a	10.7% _{a,b}	16.0% _b	7.0% _a	11.0% _a	11.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		43	126	228	92	162	144	117	185	86

Section 3.7 – Potential Legalization of Recreational Marijuana Use in New York State – Opinions about Growth and Sale in St. Lawrence County

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

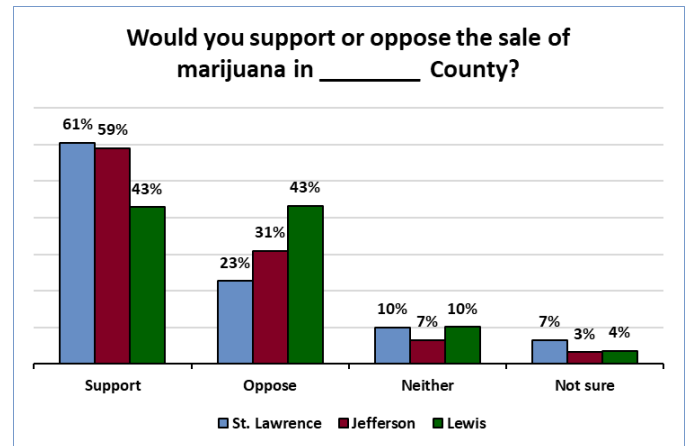
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in St. Lawrence County?	Support	211	60.6%
	Oppose	122	22.8%
	Neither	33	10.1%
	Not sure	33	6.6%
	Totals	399	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in St. Lawrence County?	Support	60.6%	66.9% ^a	54.6% ^b	73.8% ^a	59.5% ^a	59.6% ^a	63.7% ^a	61.8% ^a
	Oppose	22.8%	20.0% ^a	24.9% ^a	19.2% ^a	17.8% ^a	22.3% ^a	22.2% ^a	23.0% ^a
	Neither	10.1%	10.5% ^a	9.8% ^a	5.6% ^a	12.1% ^a	9.2% ^a	9.8% ^a	13.8% ^a
	Not sure	6.6%	2.5% ^a	10.7% ^b	1.5% ^a	10.6% ^a	9.0% ^a	4.3% ^a	1.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		399	160	235	42	79	84	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in St. Lawrence County?	Support	82.5% ^a	59.8% ^b	38.3% ^c	59.9% ^a	58.3% ^a	65.2% ^a	46.8% ^a	64.3% ^b	75.0% ^b
	Oppose	6.4% ^a	19.6% ^b	42.8% ^c	24.0% ^a	18.9% ^a	26.4% ^a	33.6% ^a	17.9% ^b	16.6% ^{a,b}
	Neither	8.7% ^a	12.4% ^a	9.3% ^a	8.9% ^a	14.7% ^a	4.9% ^a	7.8% ^a	13.3% ^a	4.8% ^a
	Not sure	2.4% ^a	8.3% ^{a,b}	9.6% ^b	7.1% ^a	8.1% ^a	3.5% ^a	11.8% ^a	4.5% ^b	3.6% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		42	127	226	91	161	144	118	187	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

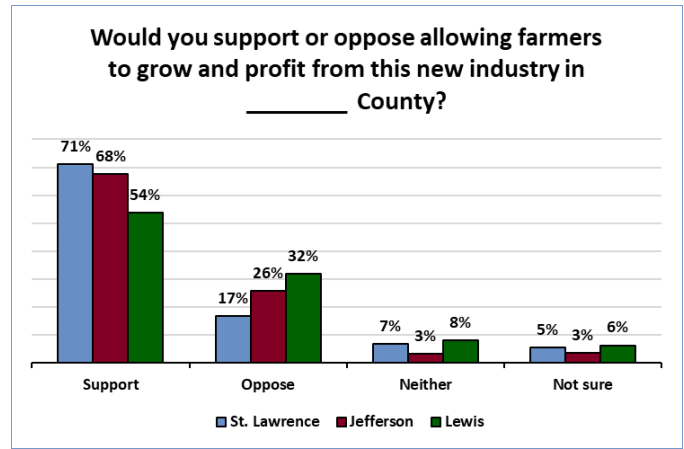
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in St. Lawrence County?	Support	257	71.1%
	Oppose	91	16.8%
	Neither	21	6.7%
	Not sure	27	5.5%
	Totals	396	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in St. Lawrence County?	Support	71.1%	76.5% ^a	66.2% ^b	85.4% ^a	69.5% ^a	73.8% ^a	77.2% ^a	81.2% ^a
	Oppose	16.8%	16.0% ^a	17.4% ^a	11.1% ^a	13.4% ^a	15.0% ^a	17.8% ^a	10.0% ^a
	Neither	6.7%	5.3% ^a	7.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	11.0% ^a	3.8% ^a	4.4% ^a	7.3% ^a
	Not sure	5.5%	2.2% ^a	8.8% ^b	1.5% ^a	6.1% ^a	7.4% ^a	0.6% ^a	1.5% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		396	159	233	41	78	84	61	68

		Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in St. Lawrence County?	Support	86.0% ^a	73.5% ^b	53.0% ^c	67.2% ^a	73.3% ^a	74.7% ^a	59.5% ^a	74.6% ^b	82.5% ^b
	Oppose	5.3% ^a	13.4% ^a	32.6% ^b	20.6% ^a	12.2% ^a	18.0% ^a	27.7% ^a	13.4% ^b	6.6% ^b
	Neither	6.2% ^a	6.7% ^a	6.5% ^a	6.4% ^a	7.9% ^a	4.0% ^a	6.9% ^a	8.0% ^a	0.7% ^a
	Not sure	2.4% ^a	6.4% ^a	8.0% ^a	5.7% ^a	6.6% ^a	3.4% ^a	5.9% ^a	3.9% ^a	10.3% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		41	127	224	90	160	143	117	185	86

Section 3.8 – Internet Access and Use in St. Lawrence County–Employment and Learning

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

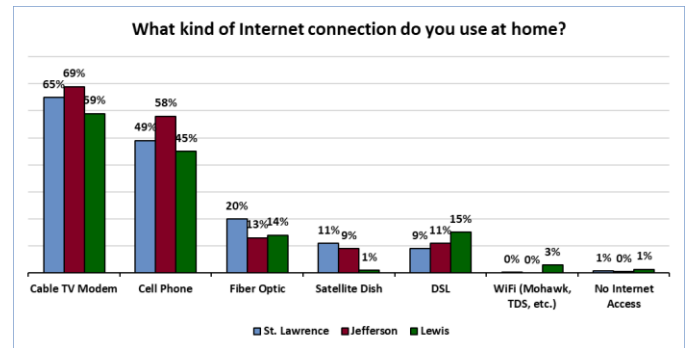
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cable TV Modem	265	65.1%
Cell Phone	186	49.1%
Fiber Optic	83	20.3%
Satellite Dish	47	10.7%
DSL	38	8.8%
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	1	0.3%
No Internet Access	3	0.7%
Totals	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Cell Phone	49.1% _b	58.1% _a	45.3% _b
Cable TV Modem	65.1% _{a,b}	68.6% _a	58.5% _b
DSL	8.8% _b	10.5% _{a,b}	15.2% _a
Fiber Optic	20.3% _b	13.0% _a	13.6% _a
Satellite Dish	10.7% _{a,b}	8.8% _a	14.4% _b
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.9% _a
No Internet Access	0.7% _{a,b}	0.4% _a	2.8% _b
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	401	568	455



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Cable TV Modem	65.1%	71.1% _a	59.6% _b	53.3% _a	55.9% _a	71.3% _a	69.7% _a	65.6% _a
Cell Phone	49.1%	45.7% _a	52.0% _a	50.9% _a	55.5% _a	46.8% _a	49.9% _a	44.1% _a
Fiber Optic	20.3%	16.2% _a	24.6% _b	27.2% _a	19.0% _a	19.2% _a	14.3% _a	30.2% _a
Satellite Dish	10.7%	10.2% _a	10.9% _a	18.3% _a	7.8% _{a,b}	5.9% _{a,b}	16.2% _{a,b}	1.9% _b
DSL	8.8%	7.2% _a	10.6% _a	10.3% _a	10.1% _a	5.0% _a	9.0% _a	3.8% _a
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.3%	0.0% ²	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	1.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
No Internet Access	0.7%	0.0% ²	0.8% _a	0.0% ²	2.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	401	161	236	42	79	84	60	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Cable TV Modem	63.5% _a	67.4% _a	64.9% _a	63.0% _a	64.6% _a	70.9% _a	62.2% _a	63.3% _a	79.8% _a
Cell Phone	57.3% _a	48.9% _{a,b}	39.8% _b	46.9% _{a,b}	58.7% _a	36.6% _b	50.2% _a	50.8% _a	40.8% _a
Fiber Optic	22.8% _a	21.5% _a	16.9% _a	19.1% _a	21.3% _a	21.5% _a	21.2% _a	22.6% _a	10.1% _a
Satellite Dish	9.0% _{a,b}	6.5% _a	16.6% _b	15.7% _a	7.2% _a	6.7% _a	12.2% _a	9.7% _a	10.9% _a
DSL	10.9% _a	6.2% _a	9.7% _a	10.5% _a	7.2% _a	8.7% _a	10.6% _a	9.2% _a	4.9% _a
WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
No Internet Access	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.3% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	43	128	226	90	162	146	117	187	85

Table 48 – Is anyone living in your household currently working remotely using the Internet?

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

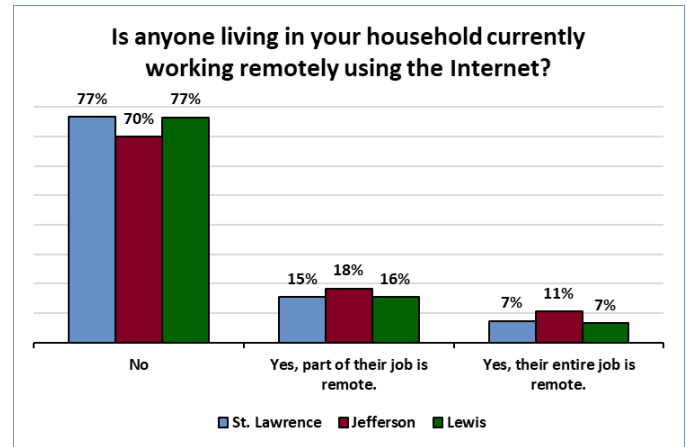
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	312	76.6%
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	62	15.5%
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	29	7.4%
	Not sure	1	0.5%
	Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	St. Lawrence	County		
		Jefferson	Lewis	
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	76.6% ^a	70.1% ^a	76.6% ^a
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	15.5% ^a	18.4% ^a	15.5% ^a
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	7.4% ^a	10.6% ^a	6.5% ^a
	Not sure	0.5% ^a	0.9% ^a	1.4% ^a
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:		404	570	464



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income					
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	76.6%	76.4% ^a	76.4% ^a	91.8% ^a	84.2% ^{a,b}	70.7% ^b	72.3% ^{a,b}	67.0% ^{b,c}
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	15.5%	15.3% ^a	16.0% ^a	4.7% ^a	10.5% ^{a,b}	24.3% ^b	22.0% ^{a,b}	23.5% ^{b,c}
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	7.4%	8.3% ^a	6.6% ^a	0.0% ²	5.3% ^a	5.0% ^a	5.7% ^a	9.5% ^a
	Not sure	0.5%	0.0% ²	1.0% ^a	3.6% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		404	161	239	42	78	84	61	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs			
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Working remotely using the Internet?	No	71.6% ^a	69.7% ^a	88.9% ^b	87.0% ^a	77.2% ^a	56.2% ^b	82.7% ^a	75.8% ^a	69.2% ^a
	Yes, part of their job is remote.	17.9% ^a	20.9% ^a	7.5% ^b	8.4% ^a	16.6% ^{a,b}	26.9% ^b	9.3% ^a	18.7% ^a	20.1% ^a
	Yes, their entire job is remote.	10.5% ^a	8.0% ^a	3.6% ^a	3.3% ^a	6.2% ^a	16.9% ^b	8.0% ^a	4.5% ^a	10.7% ^a
	Not sure	0.0% ¹	1.4% ^a	0.0% ¹	1.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.9% ^a	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		43	128	229	91	164	146	117	189	86

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

2020 St. Lawrence County Results:

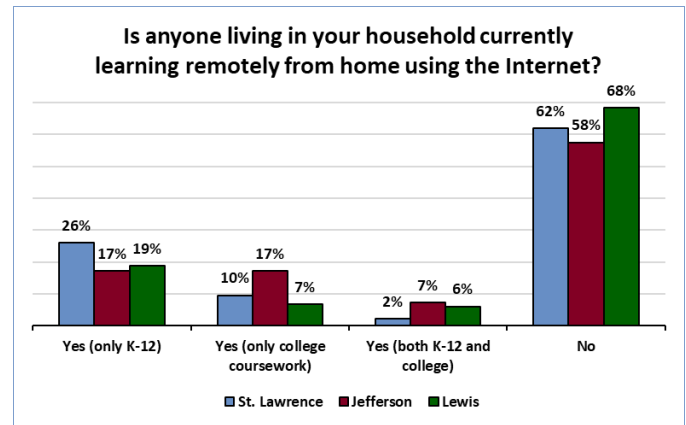
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?		
Yes (only K-12)	71	26.1%
Yes (only college coursework)	31	9.5%
Yes (both K-12 and college)	10	2.1%
No	291	62.0%
Not sure	1	0.3%
Totals	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier St. Lawrence County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	St. Lawrence	Jefferson	Lewis
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?			
Yes (only K-12)	26.1% _b	17.2% _a	18.8% _a
Yes (only college coursework)	9.5% _b	17.2% _a	6.7% _b
Yes (both K-12 and college)	2.1% _b	7.2% _a	6.1% _a
No	62.0% _{a,b}	57.5% _a	68.3% _b
Not sure	0.3% _a	0.9% _a	0.1% _a
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	404	568	464



St. Lawrence County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Gender		Annual Household Income				
	All Participants	Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?								
Yes (only K-12)	26.1%	19.3% _a	33.1% _b	32.9% _a	10.9% _b	36.0% _a	29.4% _{a,b}	28.1% _{a,b}
Yes (only college coursework)	9.5%	13.5% _a	5.9% _b	13.3% _a	2.9% _a	4.6% _a	2.2% _a	10.5% _a
Yes (both K-12 and college)	2.1%	0.3% _a	3.9% _b	0.0% ²	4.4% _a	3.0% _a	1.0% _a	3.5% _a
No	62.0%	66.2% _a	57.1% _a	53.8% _a	81.8% _b	54.9% _a	67.4% _{a,b}	58.0% _a
Not sure	0.3%	0.6% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	404	161	239	42	79	83	61	68

	Age Groups			Education Level			Political Beliefs		
	18-39	40-59	60+	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?									
Yes (only K-12)	44.9% _a	26.6% _b	6.3% _c	25.9% _a	25.3% _a	28.6% _a	13.4% _a	32.9% _b	22.7% _{a,b}
Yes (only college coursework)	16.5% _a	7.9% _{a,b}	4.1% _b	7.5% _a	9.4% _a	13.8% _a	10.0% _a	4.6% _a	27.6% _b
Yes (both K-12 and college)	2.3% _a	2.9% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹	4.1% _a	2.7% _a	1.1% _a	2.7% _a	2.4% _a
No	36.3% _a	61.7% _b	88.6% _c	66.6% _a	60.3% _a	54.9% _a	75.5% _a	59.2% _b	47.3% _b
Not sure	0.0% ¹	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	43	127	230	92	163	146	118	188	86

Appendix - The Survey Instrument

The Center for Community Studies
at Jefferson Community College
1220 Coffeen Street
Watertown, New York 13601

E-mail: commstudies@sunyjefferson.edu

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