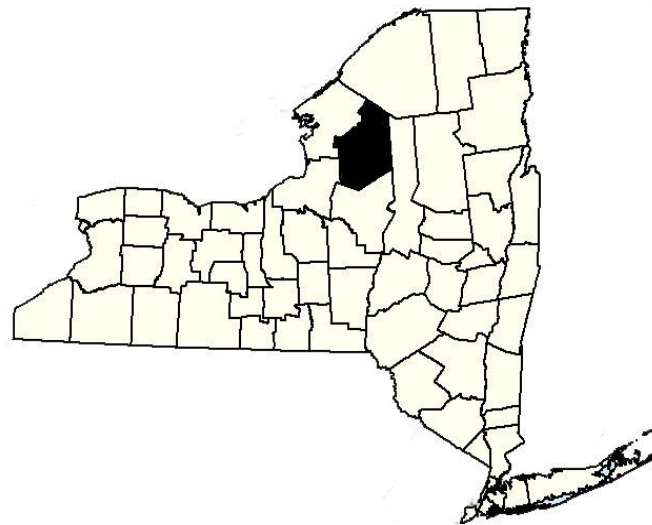


October
2021



15



15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

*Pandemic Fatigue in Lewis County
Viewed through the Lens of
1½ Decades of Surveying Residents' Attitudes*

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The Fifteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Based on 550 interviews of adult residents conducted October 26 – October 31, 2021

Section 1 - Introduction

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

The annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is one specific activity conducted each year by the *Center* to gauge the attitudes and opinions of a representative sample of Lewis County adult citizens. This activity results in a yearly updated inventory of the attitudes and opinions of adult citizens of Lewis County. This survey in Lewis County has been completed in October of each of the fifteen years, 2007 through 2021. The *Center* also completes a similar annual survey in each of Jefferson County (in April annually) and St. Lawrence County (in June annually).

This document is a summary of the results of the Fifteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with the results of the survey from its first fourteen years. Further, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income Level, COVID-19 Vaccination Status, and Political Ideology are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with or linked to quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the current 2021 survey results. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this more detailed information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the results for all subgroups within these key demographic variables. Additionally, the most recent results in each of the neighboring counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence are presented when possible to add perspective to the current Lewis County results.

The results of this annual study provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens; and, over time, will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well.

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How This Data Was Collected

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

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

This study in 2021 included completing a total of 550 interviews of Lewis County adult residents. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 385 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology (both landlines and cellular phones), and 165 additional surveys completed via an online survey using email invitation mode. In accordance with the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative pledge, the following details and disclosure for the **telephone-interviewing and online surveying** employed in this study, including the following characteristics and facts should be considered by any reader:

1. **(T) Dates of Data Collection:** October 26 – October 31, 2021.
2. **(R) Recruitment:**
 - Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via telephone by random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in Lewis County, New York, USA.
 - Online: All online participants were recruited to participate via an email invitation with a link to the survey embedded.
3. **(A) Population Under Study:** All adult residents of Lewis County, New York, USA. There are approximately 27,000 residents in the county. Approximately 21,000 of the 27,000 residents are adults, it is these adults who are the population of interest in this study.
4. **(N) List Source:**
 - Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
 - Online: Bulk Email Superstore, www.contactai.com, and InfoUSA,
5. **(S) Sampling Design:**
 - Telephone: The entire phone list described in #2 was randomized, and approximately 4,000 valid residential and cellular phone numbers were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
 - Online: The entire email address lists described in #4 were randomized, and approximately 9,000 email addresses of residents of Lewis County, NY were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
6. **(P) Population Sampling Frame:**
 - Telephone: As described in #2, the sampling frame includes all available residential listed phone numbers, for adults in Lewis County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.
 - Online: As described in #5, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of Lewis County, NY.
7. **(A) Administration:**
 - Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a virtual remote call center, only in English, using SurveyMonkey as the CATI system.
 - Online: Survey administered online from an email invitation, only in English, using SurveyMonkey.
8. **(R) Researchers:** The study is an annual survey completed by the *Center for Community Studies at Jefferson Community College*, with funding provided by the College and three community sponsors: the Lewis County, New York, Board of Legislature; the Northern New York Community Foundation, Inc.; and the Development Authority of the North Country, Inc., Watertown, New York, USA
9. **(E) Exact Wording of Survey:** The survey instrument is attached as an appendix.
10. **(N) Sample Sizes:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: n=550 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of $\pm 5.1\%$, including the design effect due to weighting.
11. **(C) Calculation of Weights:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: results are weighted by gender, age, educational attainment, geography (location of residence within Lewis County), and sampling modality, and weights have been trimmed to decrease design effect (the design effect in this study is approximately 2.3). Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census for gender, age, location of residence, and educational attainment. Weights have been slightly trimmed to reduce the design effect.
12. **(Y) Contact Information:** Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director, *Center for Community Studies*, contact information on page 3.

Further details of study methodology and sampling include that a total of 550 interviews of Lewis County adult residents were completed. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 385 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology, and 165 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode. Approximately 26% of the total sample selected (144 of the 550 interviews who provided their phone ownership information) indicated that they are “cell-only”. After weighting, these cell-only participants account for 39% of this rural Upstate New York sample. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. on the evenings of October 26 – October 31, 2021 using both a physical call center, and a virtual remote call center that was supervised synchronously online, each 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, 2021. No rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in either of the two sampling modalities to encourage participation.

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

Table 1 – Response Rates for the 15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Methodology Utilized	Number of Surveys Completed (unweighted contribution to the sample)	Number of Surveys Completed (weighted contribution to the sample)	% of Total Sample (weighted contribution to the sample)	Number who are "Cell-only" (weighted contribution to the sample)	% of Total Sample who are "Cell-only" (weighted contribution to the sample)
Telephone interviews on Landlines	289	193	35%	0	0%
Telephone interviews on Cell Phones	96	91	17%	61	11%
Online surveys	165	266	48%	155	28%
Totals	550	550	100%	216	39%

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

Response rates for ONLINE SURVEYS attempted in this study:	Complete Survey	Did Not Complete Survey	TOTALS
Count	165	4,550	4,715
Percentage	3.5%	96.5%	100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid design including both cell phone and landline telephone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 8% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and almost 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. Response rates of almost 3% when email invitations are sent to opt-in email accounts with an invitation to complete a survey online with no incentives or rewards are typical, and appear to be increasing over the past three years of experimentation at the *Center for Community Studies*. The methodology employed in this annual survey continues to meet industry standards.

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

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

1. Initially, this information adds to the knowledge and awareness about the true characteristics of the population of adult residents in the sampled county (e.g. What is the typical household composition, educational profile, and household income level in Lewis County?).
2. Secondly, this demographic information facilitates the ability for the data to be sorted or partitioned to investigate for significant relationships – relationships between demographic characteristics of residents and their attitudes and behaviors regarding the quality of life in Lewis County. Identification of significant relationships allows local citizens to use the data more effectively, to better understand the factors that are correlated with various aspects of life in the county.
3. Finally, the demographic information also serves an important purpose when compared to established facts about Lewis County to analyze the representativeness of the sample that was randomly selected in this study, and to determine the post-stratification weighting schematic to be applied to the data.

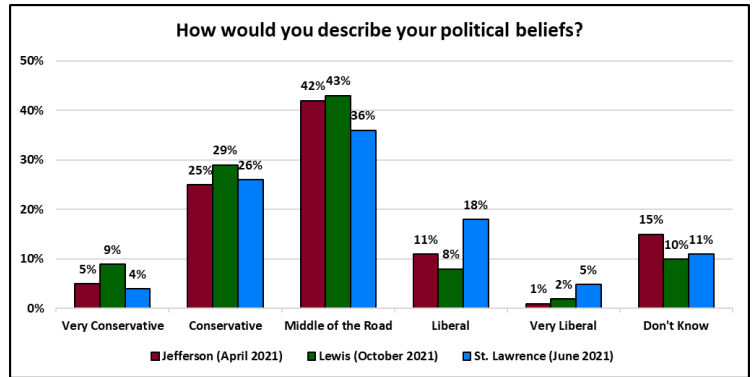
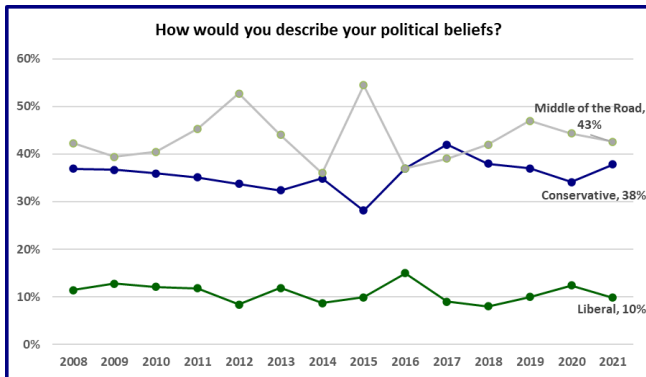
The results for the demographic questions in the survey are summarized in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2 – Demographics of the October 2021 Lewis County Sample – *The Nature of this Sample* (%’s weighted by Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Sampling Modality, and trimmed to reduce the design effect)

Demographic Characteristics:	Weighted % (contribution to this study sample)	Raw Sample Size
Gender: (US Census updates for Lewis County: 50% male)		
Male	49%	n=203
Female	51%	n=340
Non-binary	0%	n=0
Age: (US Census updates for Lewis County: among those 18+, 33% are age 18-39, 32% are age 60+)		
18-29 years of age	6%	n=16
30-39 years of age	25%	n=56
40-49 years of age	13%	n=71
50-59 years of age	23%	n=110
60-69 years of age	17%	n=154
70 years of age or older	16%	n=138
Education Level: (US Census for Lewis County: among those age 18+, 15% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
High school graduate (including GED) or less	55%	n=160
Some college, no 4+ year degree	29%	n=230
Bachelor’s degree or higher	16%	n=154
Annual Household Income: (US Census for Lewis County: median household income of \$54,524)		
Less than \$25,000	12%	n=52
\$25,001-\$50,000	29%	n=128
\$50,001-\$75,000	22%	n=111
\$75,001-\$100,000	14%	n=68
More than \$100,000	24%	n=106
Political Ideology: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Very Conservative	9%	n=50
Conservative	29%	n=169
Middle of the Road	43%	n=213
Liberal	8%	n=50
Very Liberal	2%	n=12
Not Sure	10%	n=41
COVID-19 Vaccination Status: (NYSDOH reported ≈65% adult vaccination rate with 1+ shot at time of survey)		
Fully vaccinated	72%	n=416
Partially vaccinated	0%	n=4
Plan to vaccinate	2%	n=9
Will not vaccinate	15%	n=57
Undecided	1%	n=10
Refused	10%	n=41

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

Many subsequent investigations in this report will be completed analyzing links between political beliefs and other attitudes, opinions, and behaviors of Northern New York adult residents. Further, many recent county comparisons will be shown contrasting the three Northern New York counties studied annually at the *Center for Community Studies*. Therefore, to add perspective to the survey results presented in this study, the political ideology distributions in the three Northern New York counties should be considered, and are shown below. Clearly residents within all three studied North Country counties are much more likely to self-identify as conservative rather than liberal, however, the most common self-portrayal is “middle of the road” (neither conservative nor liberal ... or both?).



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

Table 3 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the 15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

	15 th Annual Survey Sample (October 2021) <small>(weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Phone Ownership, and calibrated for social desirability)</small>		U.S. Census Estimates
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%
Town of Residence:			
Castorland (village)	9	2%	1%
Constableville (village)	12	2%	1%
Copenhagen (village)	16	4%	3%
Croghan (town)	60	11%	9%
Croghan (village)	15	4%	2%
Denmark (town)	27	5%	6%
Diana (town)	15	2%	4%
Greig (town)	31	5%	5%
Harrisburg (town)	5	1%	1%
Harrisville (village)	8	2%	2%
Lewis (town)	14	2%	3%
Leyden (town)	8	2%	4%
Lowville (village)	81	14%	13%
Lowville (town)	49	6%	4%
Lyons Falls (village)	17	4%	3%
Lyonsdale (town)	10	2%	5%
Martinsburg (town)	29	6%	5%
Montague (town)	1	0%	0%
New Bremen (town)	39	9%	10%
Osceola (town)	0	0%	1%
Pinckney (town)	1	0%	1%
Port Leyden (village)	15	3%	3%
Turin (town)	19	4%	2%
Turin (village)	6	1%	1%
Watson (town)	44	7%	8%
West Turin (town)	13	2%	3%
Not sure/No Answer	6	1%	—
TOTAL	n=550	100%	N=26,600

In general, Tables 2-3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Sampling Modality, the responses to the demographic questions for the Lewis County residents who are included in the survey (those who actually answered the telephone and completed the survey, and those who completed the survey online) appear to closely parallel that which is true for the entire adult population of the county. The targets for demographic characteristics were drawn from the U.S. Census updates for Lewis County. Gender, Age, Education, and Geography were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, since the data collected in this Fifteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in survey research methodology: women were more likely than men to agree to a survey; older residents are more likely to participate in the survey than younger adult residents; those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews; and residents of more urban regions (in Lewis County, this would be “villages”) are more likely to participate than residents of rural regions. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are four expected sources of sampling error. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, village residents, and the highly educated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Sampling Modality have been applied in any further analysis of the data analyzed in this report.

When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Lewis County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question-specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question, the resulting sample percentage for each question, the confidence level utilized, and the design effect. Sample sizes tend to vary for each question on the survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups, and/or as a result of persons refusing to answer questions. In general, the results of this survey for any questions that were answered by the entire sample of 550 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Lewis County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 5.1 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups the resulting smaller sample sizes allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (e.g. generalization of some specific characteristics of *sampled* Lewis County males to *all* males in Lewis County) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than ± 5.1 percentage points. Table 4 is provided below as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 550 interviewed adults. Note that the approximate margins of error provided in Table 4 are average margins of error, averaging across all possible sample proportions that might result between 0% and 100%, and please note that all are using a 95% confidence level, and all include the design effect of 2.3 for this study. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

Table 4 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes

Sample Size (n=...)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	$\pm 21.7\%$
50	$\pm 16.8\%$
75	$\pm 13.7\%$
100	$\pm 11.9\%$
125	$\pm 10.6\%$
150	$\pm 9.7\%$
175	$\pm 9.0\%$
200	$\pm 8.4\%$
225	$\pm 7.9\%$
250	$\pm 7.5\%$
275	$\pm 7.2\%$
300	$\pm 6.9\%$
325	$\pm 6.6\%$
350	$\pm 6.3\%$
400	$\pm 5.9\%$
450	$\pm 5.6\%$
475	$\pm 5.4\%$
500	$\pm 5.3\%$
550	$\pm 5.1\%$

In order to maximize comparability among the fifteen annual surveys that have been completed in Lewis County by the *Center for Community Studies* between 2007 and 2021, the procedures used to collect information and the *core* questions asked have remained virtually identical. All surveys were conducted in the month of October each year to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 328 to 550, 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 Fifteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous fourteen years. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level were applied to all results from the first three years of surveying, while geography was additionally incorporated as a slight weighting factor since the fourth year of the survey (since 2010). Finally, online surveying was blended into the overall sample for the first time in 2019 and has been continued in 2020 and 2021, as part of the continuous improvement methods applied at the *Center* in an attempt to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. This maintenance of consistent methodology from year to year allows for valid comparisons for trends over the fifteen-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Political Ideology, COVID-19 Vaccination Status, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with quality-of-life indicators and other community behavior and opinion variables for the county. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this further rich information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the cross-tabulated results for all subgroups within key demographic variables. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens and over time will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well. Further, the results for both Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties when surveyed in 2021 have also been presented when possible, and the methodology used in each of these other two Northern New York counties is identical to that which is used in Lewis County, allowing valid between-county comparisons of results. Again, for more specific detail regarding tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

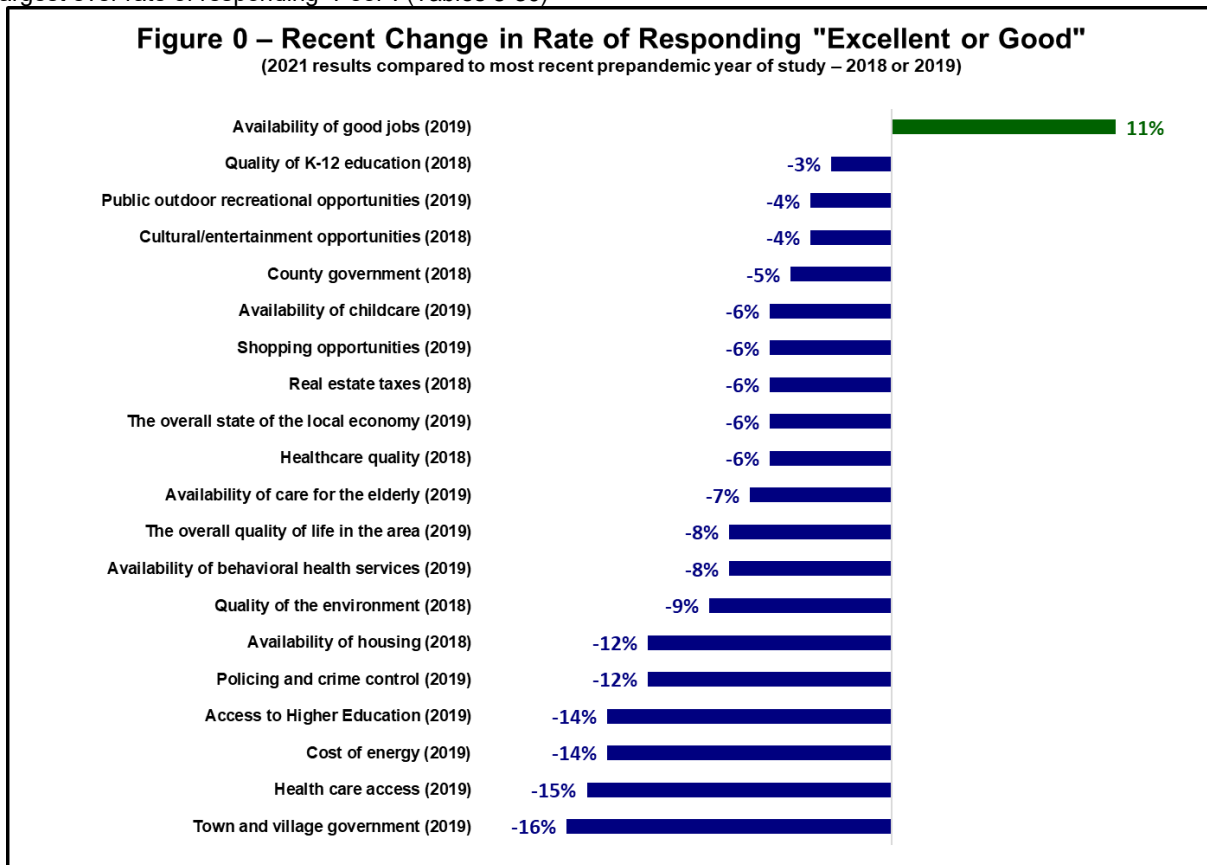
All data compilation and statistical analyses within this study have been completed using *SPSS, Release 28*, all geo-spatial mapping of results have been completed using *QGIS, Release 22*.

Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.0 – The Most Notable Study Findings in 2021 –

Pandemic Fatigue among Residents on all of National, Statewide, and Local Levels – and the Community Characteristics that Appear to be Perceived as Most and Least Impacted

1. Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County – There is strong evidence in 2021 in Lewis County that satisfaction with quality-of-life indicators has decreased to levels far below that which was measured in 2018 and 2019 preceding the global COVID-19 pandemic. As shown below in Figure 0, 19 of the 20 indicators had lower rates of responding “Excellent or Good” in 2021 than found in the most recent prepandemic study of the indicators, with only “Availability of Good Jobs” showing an increase of 11% in likelihood to respond “Excellent or Good” (increased from 25% in 2019 to 36% in 2021). Eight of the twenty indicators in 2021 had their largest ever rate of responding “Poor”. (Tables 8-30)



2. Largest Issue Facing Residents of Lewis County – Residents in 2021 continue the recent-year increases in the rate of responding “government, leadership, politics” as the largest issue facing the residents of Lewis County at this time (22% respond this issue to the open-ended question, a rate that was only 4% in 2019). The second most common response in 2021 is “jobs and the economy”, however, this rate is 18% in 2021 and it has been as high as 67% in 2010. Possibly equally as telling is the list of community issues that in the past have commonly emerged as responses to this open-ended survey question in Lewis County, but were not as commonly cited in 2021, including: “healthcare”, “drug abuse”, “poverty”, and “taxes”. (Table 31)

3. What direction are things heading – In the country? In New York State? In Lewis County? – Lewis County residents in 2021 have expressed clear and increasing concern that, in general, things in New York State and in the entire country are heading in the wrong direction. For example, in 2021 only 11% of participants believe that things in the *country* are headed in the right direction, while 79% believe that things in the country are headed in the wrong direction (these rates in Lewis County were 42% and 43%, respectively, in the October 2019 survey). Residents, however, are more optimistic with how things are going locally as 35% of participants in 2021 believe that things in the *county* are headed in the right direction, while only 31% believe that things in the county are headed in the wrong direction (but - these rates in Lewis County were 61% and 18%, respectively, in the October 2019 survey). (Tables 32-34)

4. Personal Financial and Employment Situations – Not unexpectedly, given the 2020-2021 global pandemic, the rate of expressing that one’s personal financial situation has “gotten better” in 2021 (12%) is the lowest measured since 2011 in Lewis County, and the second lowest ever measured in the county. Additionally, the rate of responding “gotten worse” in 2021 (34%)

is the highest observed since 2009. Of note is the tremendous change in responses to this survey question between 2019 and 2021 – comparing prepandemic to the current pandemic period. Responses of “gotten better” decreased from 31% to only 12% between 2019 and 2021, while responses of “gotten worse” increased from 14% to 34% since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it remains the case that the 2021 results are more positive than was found in the recession-related year of 2008 in Lewis County, when the rate of “gotten better” was only 12%, while the “gotten worse” was the all-time high of 40%. (Table 35)

5. K-12 Education in Lewis County – Ten of the past twelve years of this community survey have included the following survey question, on an agree-to-disagree scale: “Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.” In 2021 Lewis County adult residents are almost twice as likely to agree (49%) as to disagree (28%) with this educational satisfaction statement. However, the level of satisfaction with local K-12 education in 2021 among Lewis County adult residents has diminished from the satisfaction shown in earlier years of this community survey. For example, the 49% agreement rate found in 2021 can be put in some perspective by contrasting with 2010 results when first surveyed in Lewis County (agree rate was 78%), and more recently by comparing to 2019 in the county (agree rate was 63%). (Table 37)

6. Childcare Challenges in Lewis County – Adults in Lewis County in 2021 who have school-aged children in their home were asked “Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?” Parents are slightly more likely to respond that they do experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for their children (44%) than they are to indicate that they do not (40%). However, incidence of experiencing difficulty finding suitable childcare services for one’s children has increased statistically significantly and dramatically among parents in Lewis County since last studied in 2008, when the rate of responding “yes” was only 16% (a rate that has almost tripled to 44% in 2021). (Table 40)

A Glimpse into the Future of Data Visualization at the Center for Community Studies

The survey question “Generally speaking, would you say things in this *country* are heading in the right or wrong direction?” has been included in the survey instrument for all three county-specific community surveys completed in calendar year 2021 (April in Jefferson, June in St. Lawrence, and October in Lewis). Following are geospatial representations (choropleths) of results for the survey response “*Right Direction*” with the visualizations addressing the following:

1. Comparison of survey results county-to-county in the North Country in calendar year 2021.
2. Comparison of survey results across the 17 towns in Lewis County in October 2021.
3. Comparison of survey results across the 17 towns in Lewis County in 2019 – providing the ability to observe any town-specific two-year trends in opinion.

The underlying data for these maps is shown in tabular format below in Table 5.

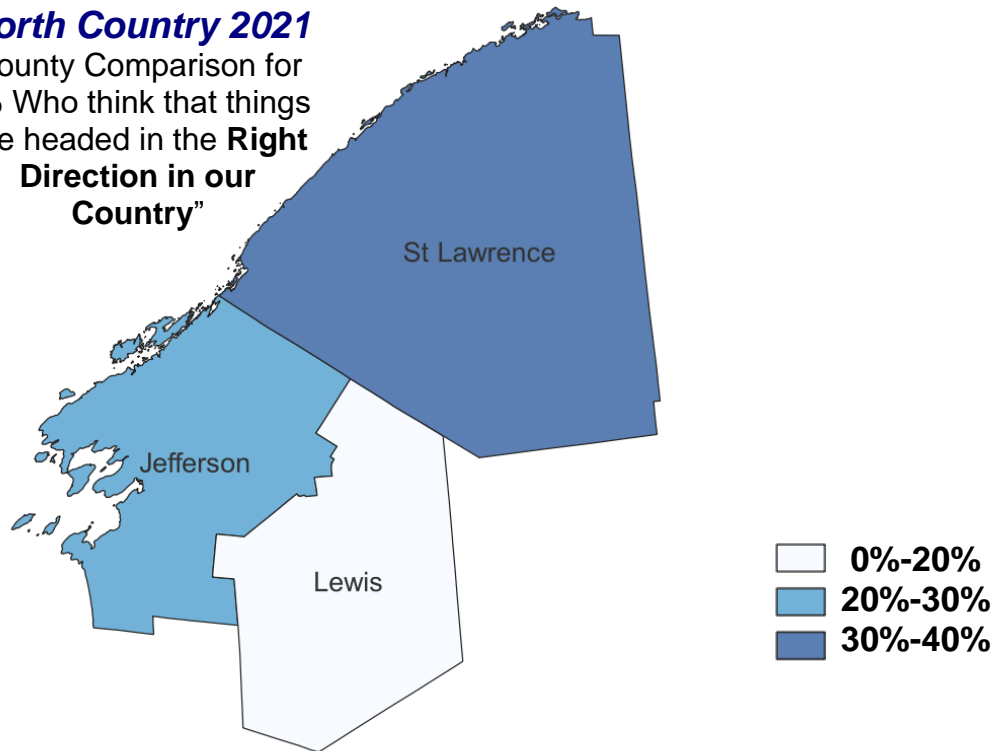
Table 5 – Geospatial Presentations of Survey Data – *Direction that Things are Going in the Entire Country*

	% of Participants Who Responded “Right Direction” (weighted %, with unweighted n in parentheses)	
	2019	2021
Town of Residence:		
Croghan	28.2% (n=65)	10.1% (n=75)
Denmark	43.5% (n=57)	10.9% (n=52)
Diana	67.2% (n=36)	20.2% (n=23)
Greig	61.2% (n=23)	10.2% (n=31)
Harrisburg	43.1% (n=10)	10.9% (n=5)
Lewis	53.1% (n=9)	3.5% (n=14)
Leyden	23.7% (n=13)	1.7% (n=23)
Lowville	31.4% (n=122)	14.1% (n=128)
Lyonsdale	55.1% (n=28)	5.2% (n=26)
Martinsburg	43.9% (n=30)	6.9% (n=29)
Montague	92.4% (n=2)	0.0% (n=1)
New Bremen	28.1% (n=46)	7.5% (n=39)
Osceola	10.8% (n=4)	0.0% (n=0)
Pinckney	63.0% (n=6)	0.0% (n=1)
Turin	55.1% (n=18)	9.8% (n=25)
Watson	63.5% (n=35)	12.6% (n=44)
West Turin	44.2% (n=14)	25.9% (n=25)
County of Residence:		
Jefferson	-	25.7% (n=503)
Lewis	42.0% (n=518)	10.8% (n=550)
St. Lawrence	-	32.6% (n=476)

The three maps (choropleths) are shown on the following page. Note that caution should be used in interpretation/overinterpretation of the geospatial visualizations due to unequal sample sizes in various towns. At times a town that has a very small population size, of course, will have a proportionally very small, but representative, sample size in an overall county sample for a specific year. For example, one would not expect to have an equal number of participants from the Town of Lowville versus the Town of Osceola in a representative county-wide sample in Lewis County.

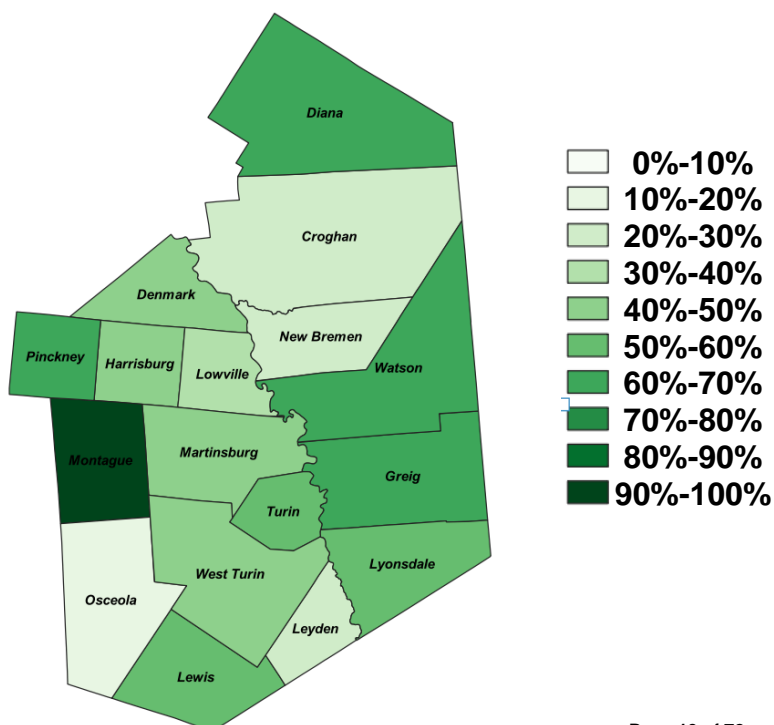
North Country 2021

County Comparison for
“% Who think that things
are headed in the **Right
Direction in our
Country**”



Lewis County 2019

“% Who think that things are headed in
the **Right Direction in our Country**”

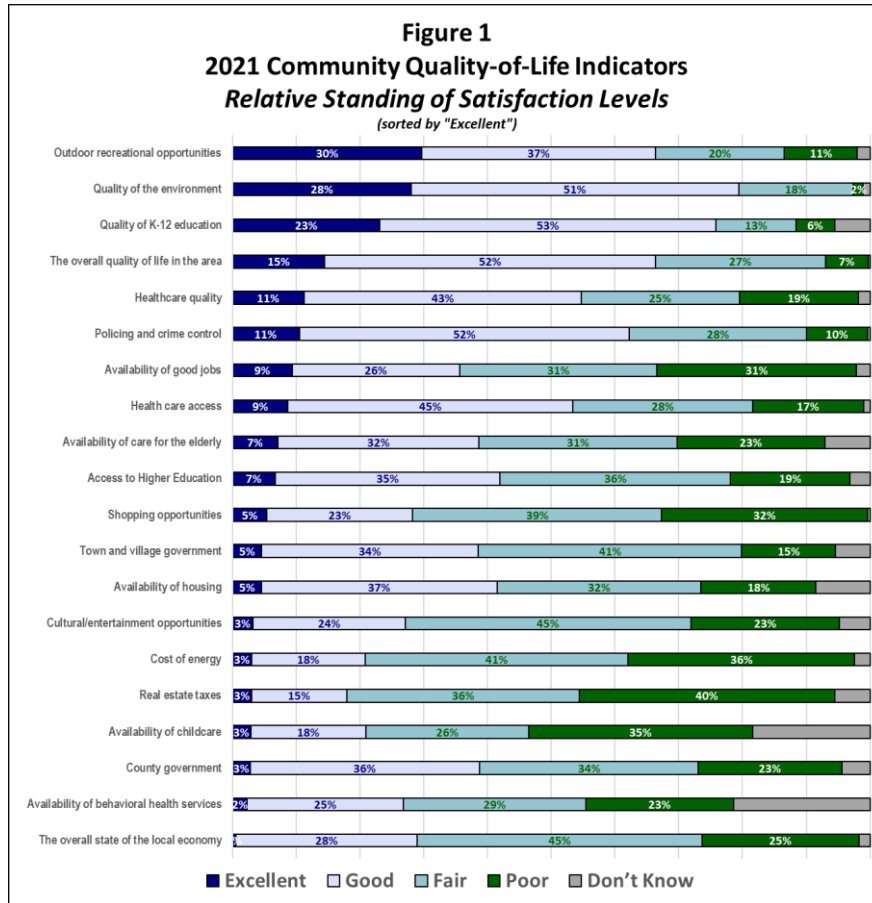


Lewis County 2021

“% Who think that things are headed in
the **Right Direction in our Country**”



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



Current Levels in Lewis County:

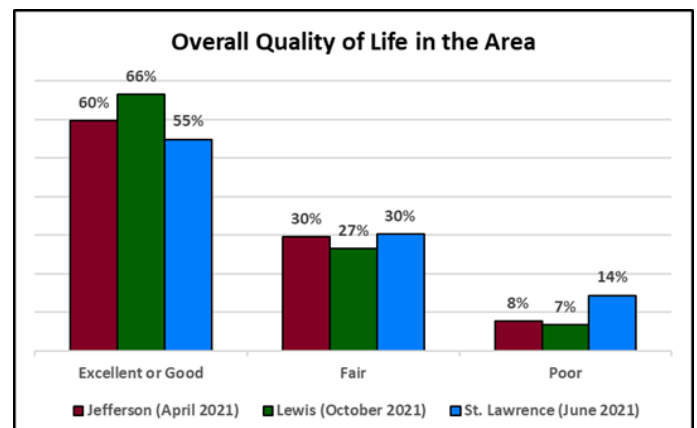
Twenty community characteristics that have been trended over the past 15 years were studied in 2021. Current results for these twenty community indicators include that Lewis County adult residents continue to be most satisfied with the rurality of their communities, with most positive results (highest satisfaction) reported for “outdoor recreational opportunities”, “quality of the environment”, “quality of the K-12 education”, and “the overall quality of life in the area.” More concern continues to be expressed with local economic and government related characteristics in the county with the most negative ratings reported for “the overall state of the local economy”.

Trends in Lewis County:

Clearly there is evidence of an overall decrease in satisfaction with community indicators in Lewis County in 2021. When compared to the most recent survey results that are pre-pandemic (either 2018 or 2019, depending upon indicator) nineteen of the twenty indicators have shown a decrease in the rate of responding “Excellent or Good” during this period. The only exception is “Availability of Good Jobs”, which had an increase of responding this positive outcome from 25% in 2019 to the current 2021 rate of 36%. In most instances, opinions for these nineteen indicators that showed negative trending responses include a common shift from evaluating as “Good” to evaluating as only “Fair”. Further, eight of the twenty community indicators in 2021 had their highest level ever recorded of responding “Poor” in 15 years of county surveying.

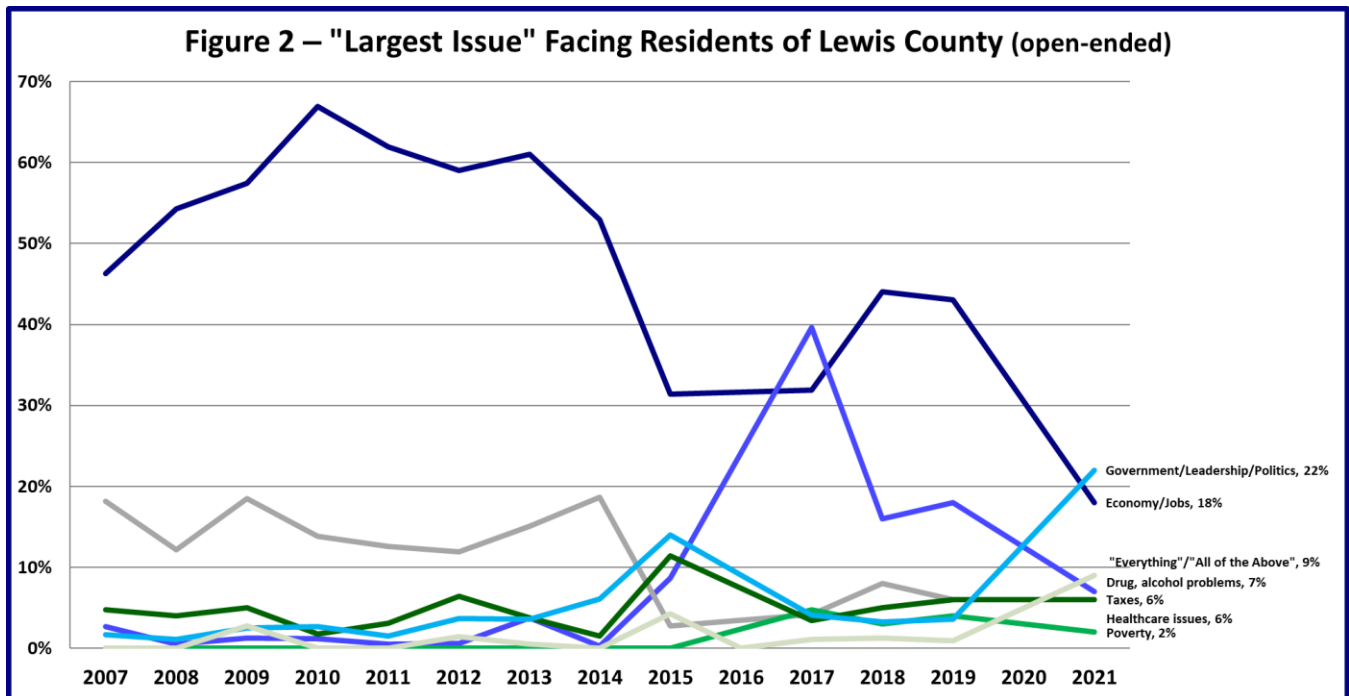
North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

When the one overall community quality-of-life indicator of “Overall Quality of Life in the Area” is compared among the three North Country counties, adult residents in Lewis County in 2021 report the highest level of satisfaction (shown in the graph to the right for all three counties in 2021, excerpted from Table 30).



NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of community quality-of-life indicators results, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.2 – Largest Issue Facing Residents of Lewis County (Table 31)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

When posed the singular open-ended question “What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?” the most common responses are: (1) some variation of “government, leadership, politics” (22%), and (2) “economy/jobs” (18%).

Trends in Lewis County:

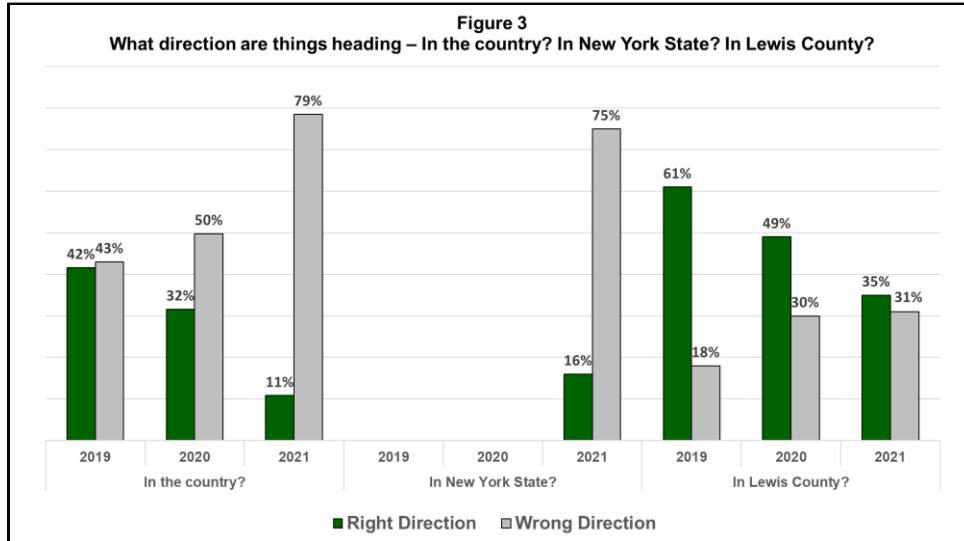
Without question the three most noticeable recent trends (changes) in response among Lewis County residents regarding the largest issue facing them are: (1) the significant increase in responding some variation of “government, leadership, politics” (from 4% in 2019 to the current rate of 22%), (2) the significant decrease in responding “jobs and the economy” (as high as 67% in 2010, decreased to the current rate of only 18%), and (3) the significant decrease in responding “drugs and alcohol problems” (from 40% in 2017 to the current rate of only 7%).

North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

This “largest issue facing residents” question has not recently been studied in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of the “largest issue” results, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.3 – What direction are things heading – *In the country? In New York State? In Lewis County?* (Tables 32-34)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

In 2021, Lewis County adult residents are slightly more positive than negative in their assessment of the direction that things are going in their county – 35% believe that things are headed in the right direction, while 31% believe that things are headed in the wrong direction. On national and statewide bases, however, Lewis County adults tell a very different story. Regarding New York State, only 16% of participants believe that things are headed in the right direction, and when assessing the entire country, only 11% believe that things are headed in the right direction (while a very large 79% believe that things are in the country are headed in the wrong direction). One further interesting current observation in Lewis County in 2021 (excerpted from Table 34 and shown below) is that over 90% of those participants who self-identify their political beliefs as “conservative” respond that they believe that things in the country are going in the wrong direction.

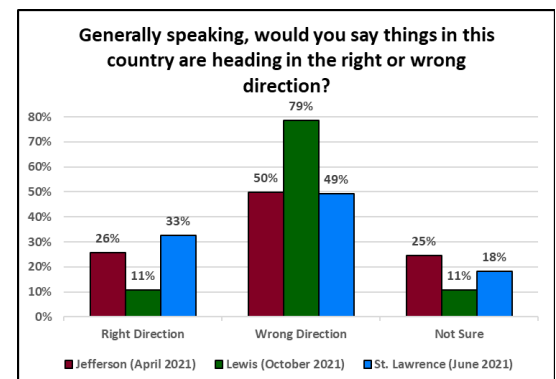
		Political Beliefs		
		Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Generally speaking, would you say that things in this country are heading in the ...?	Right direction	3.5% ^a	9.6% ^b	46.8% ^c
	Wrong direction	90.5% ^a	77.7% ^b	36.4% ^c
	Don't Know/Not sure	6.0% ^a	12.7% ^b	16.7% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		219	254	62

Trends in Lewis County:

Opinions about “the direction that things are going” have been recorded in Lewis County for assessing both the county and the entire country since 2019. The levels of pessimism expressed in 2021 among Lewis County adult residents constitute a significant and dramatic change from a more optimistic outlook found in the county in October 2019. The rate of responding “things are going in the right direction” in the county decreased from 61% to 35% between 2019 and 2021, while the rate of responding “things are going in the right direction” in the entire country decreased from 42% to 11% between 2019 and 2021.

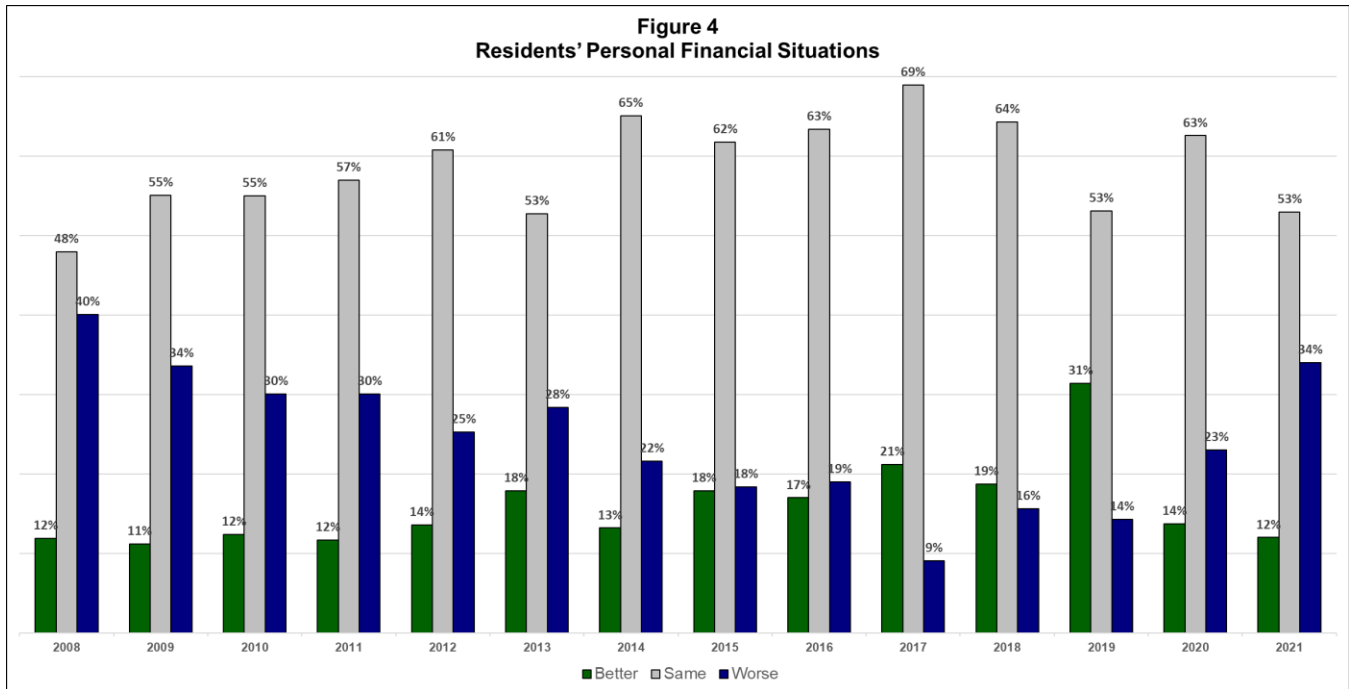
North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

When opinions regarding the direction that things are going are compared among the three North Country counties, adult residents in Lewis County in 2021 report the lowest level of satisfaction, for all three regions of assessment (county, state, country). For example, county comparisons of opinions regarding the direction that things are going in the entire country are shown in the graph to the right for all three counties in 2021, excerpted from Table 34).



NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of “direction that things are going” in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 35-36)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

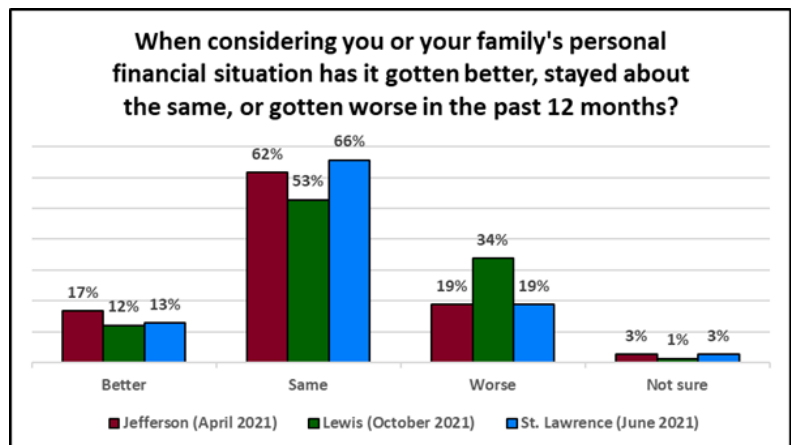
Lewis County adult residents in 2021 most commonly describe their personal financial situation as “unchanged in the past 12 months” (53%), however, among those who have experienced a recent change in personal financial situation, residents are much more likely to respond “things have gotten worse” (34%) than they are to express “things have gotten better” (12%).

Trends in Lewis County:

Not unexpectedly, given the 2020-2021 global pandemic, the rate of expressing “gotten better” in 2021 (12%) is the lowest measured since 2011 in the county and the second lowest ever measured. Additionally, the rate of responding “gotten worse” in 2021 (34%) is the highest observed since 2009. Of note is the tremendous change in responses to this survey question between 2019 and 2021 – prepandemic to the current pandemic period. Responses of “gotten better” decreased from 31% to only 12% between 2019 and 2021, while responses of “gotten worse” increased from 14% to 34% since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. With all of these trend analyses described – it remains the case that the 2021 results are more positive than were found in the recession-related year of 2008 in Lewis County, when the rate of “gotten better” was only 12%, while the “gotten worse” was the all-time high of 40%.

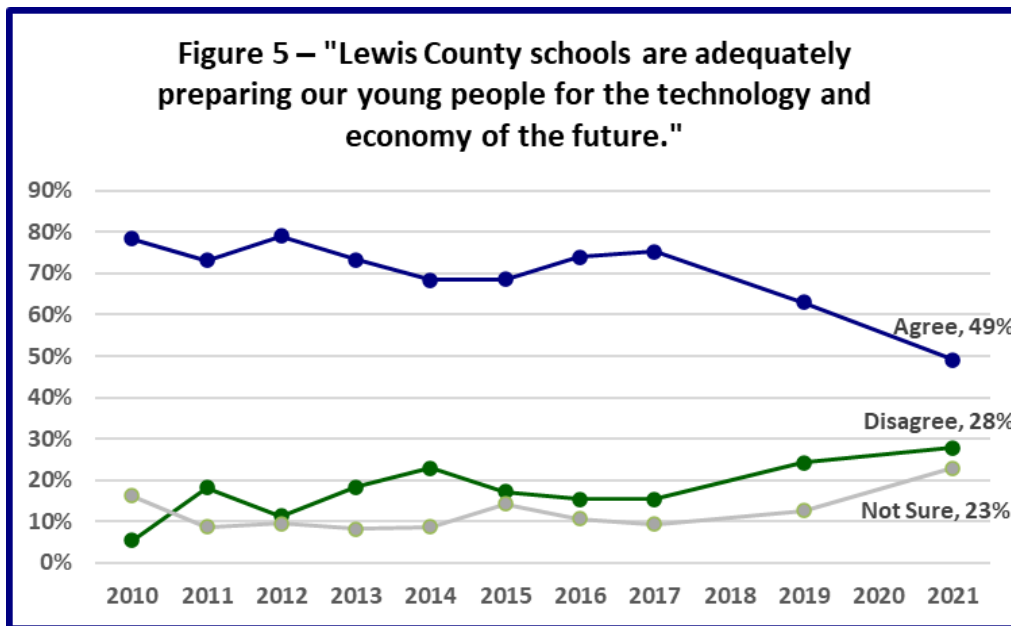
North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

When changes in personal financial situations of residents are compared among the three North Country counties, adult residents in Lewis County in 2021 report the highest rate of “gotten worse” (shown in the graph to the right for all three counties in 2021, excerpted from Table 35).



NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of recent changes in residents' personal financial situations in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.5 – Lewis County K-12 Schools – *Satisfaction?* (Table 37)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

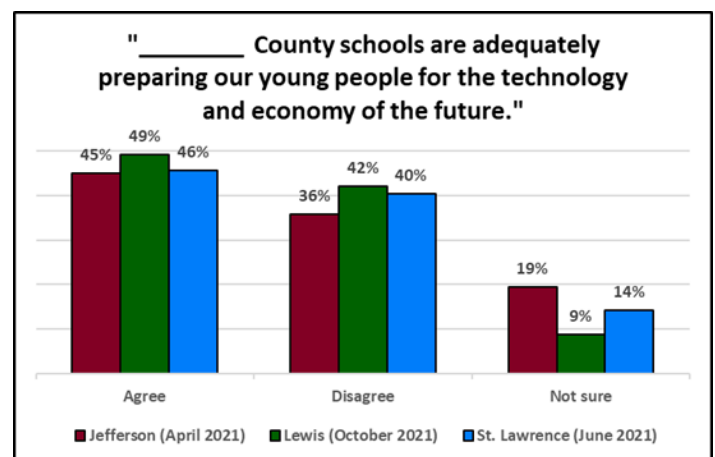
Ten of the past twelve years of this community survey have included the following survey question, on an agree-to-disagree scale: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future." In 2021 Lewis County adult residents are almost twice as likely to agree (49%) as to disagree (28%) with this educational satisfaction statement.

Trends in Lewis County:

The level of satisfaction with local K-12 education in 2021 among Lewis County adult residents has diminished from the satisfaction shown in earlier years of this community survey. For example, the 49% agreement rate found in 2021 can be placed in some perspective by contrasting with 2010 results when first surveyed in Lewis County (agree rate was 78%), and more recently by comparing to 2019 in the county (agree rate was 63%).

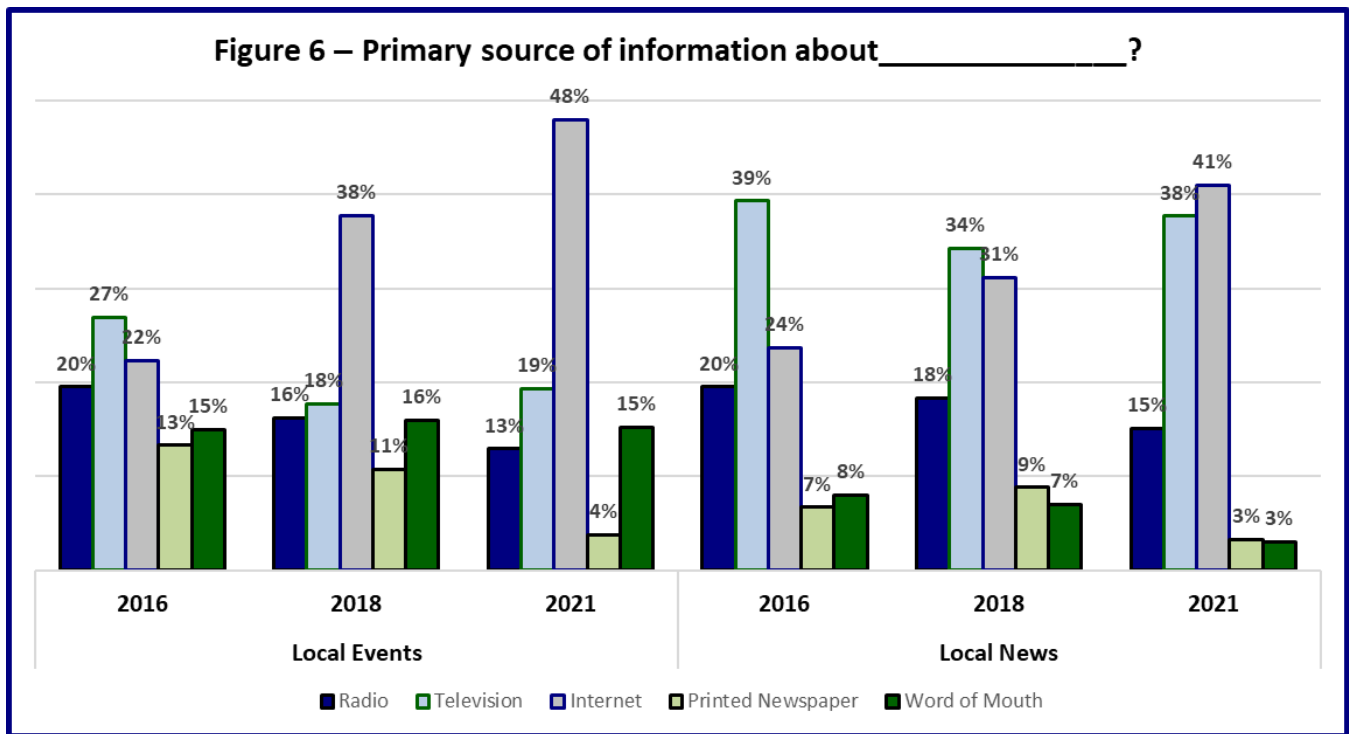
North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

When levels of satisfaction with local K-12 education are compared among the three North Country counties, adult residents in Lewis County in 2021 report the highest level of satisfaction (shown in the graph to the right for all three counties in 2021, excerpted from Table 37).



NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of satisfaction with K-12 education in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.6 – Information Access in Lewis County – *Local Events and Local News* (Tables 38-39)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

Among the posed choices for primary source that one uses for access to information about local news and local events, the Internet is the most common source cited for each type of information in Lewis County. Television is a close second as the most common source for local news, while television, radio, and word-of-mouth closely parallel one another as the next most common source for information about local events (all trailing the Internet).

Trends in Lewis County:

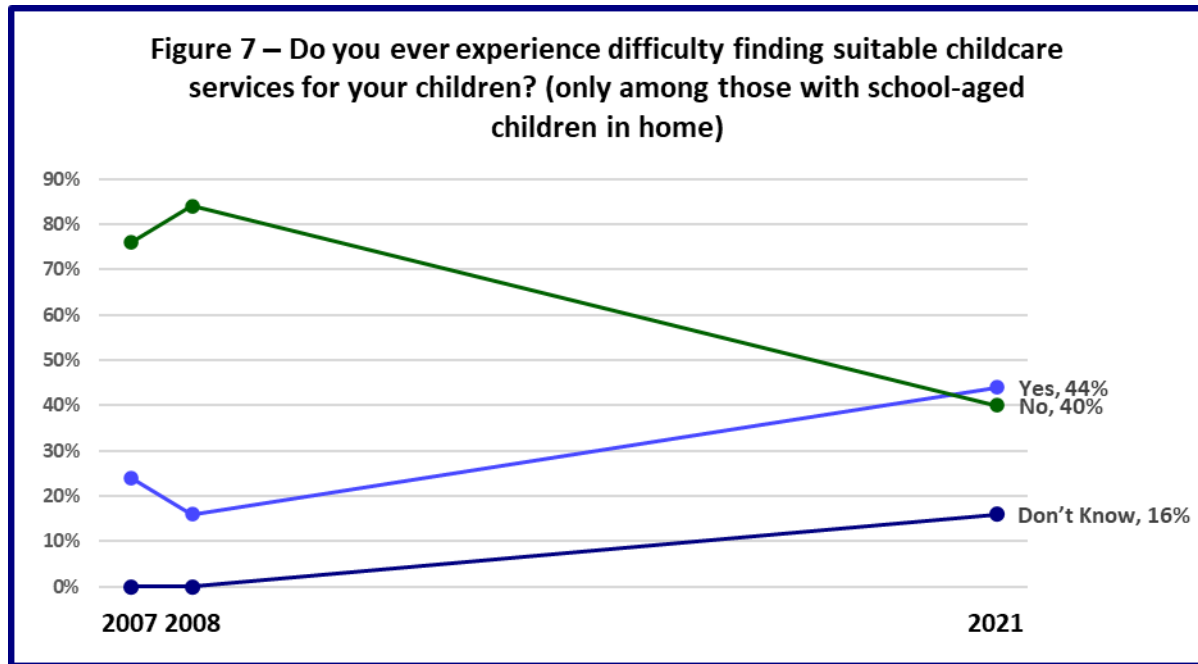
These information sources were last studied in Lewis County in 2018, and the largest changes that have occurred in information access among adults in the county over this three-year period include: increases in the use of the Internet as one's primary source for information about each of local events and local news, and decreases in the use of printed newspaper as one's primary source for these two types of information.

North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

These primary sources of information about local news and local events have not recently been studied in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of information access in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.7 – Childcare Challenges in Lewis County (Table 40)



Current Levels in Lewis County:

Adults in Lewis County in 2021 who have school-aged children in their home were asked “Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?” Parents are slightly more likely to respond that they do experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for their children (44%) than they are to indicate that they do not (40%).

Trends in Lewis County:

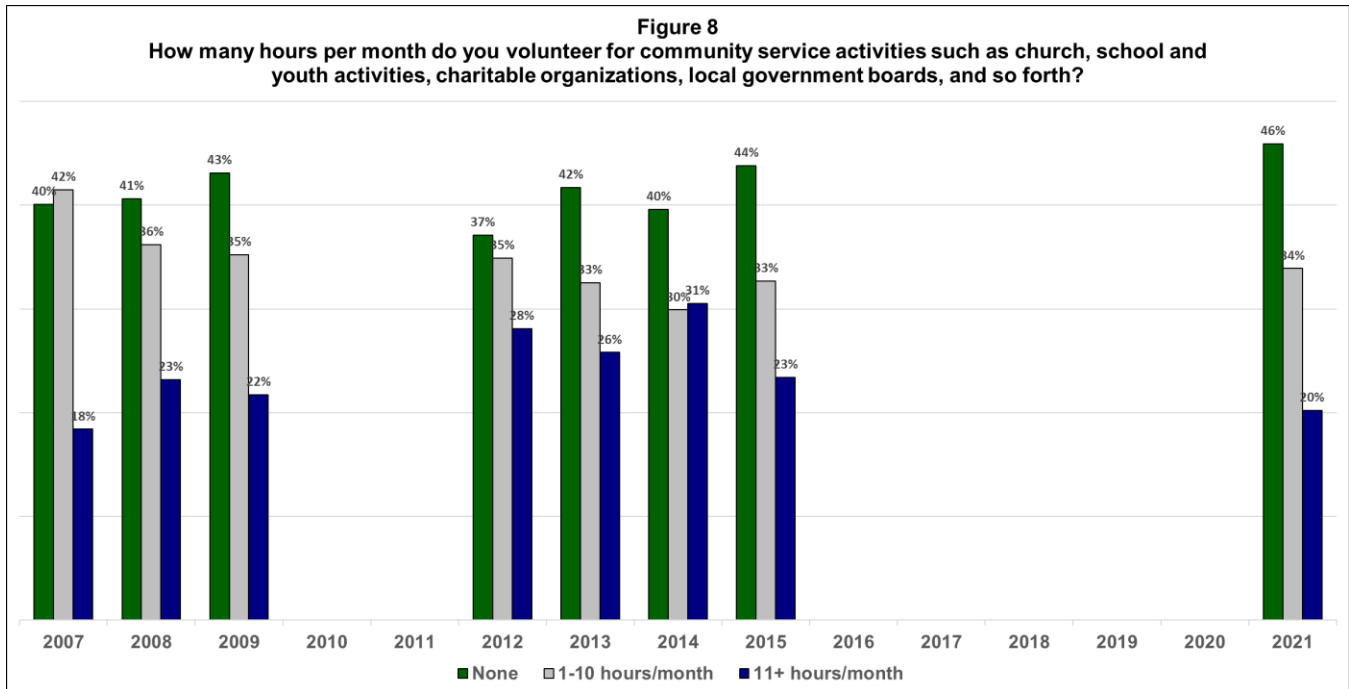
Incidence of experiencing difficulty finding suitable childcare services for one’s children has increased statistically significantly and dramatically among parents in Lewis County since last studied in 2008, when the rate of responding “yes” was only 16% (a rate that has almost tripled to 44% in 2021).

North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

This specific aspect of childcare has not recently been studied in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of childcare issues in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 2.8 – Volunteerism in Lewis County



Current Levels in Lewis County:

A majority of Lewis County adult residents (54%) report that they volunteer at least some time monthly for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth. Approximately one-third of residents (34%) report to volunteer 1-10 hours per month, and about one-in-five residents (20%) volunteer more than 10 hours per month. Among the n=533 participants who reported their volunteerism the minimum is 0 hours/month, the maximum is 100 hours/month, the median is 3.0 hours/month, and the mean is 7.3 hours/month. With a total adult population size of 21,000 residents in Lewis County the mean would extrapolate to an *annual* volunteerism of approximately 1,840,000 hours in the county.

Trends in Lewis County:

Volunteerism was last measured in Lewis County in 2015, and the 2021 results very closely parallel that which was found in the county in 2015 (as well as earlier results found between 2007-2014).

North Country County-Specific Comparisons:

Volunteerism has not recently been studied in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

NOTE: For deeper-dive investigations of volunteerism in Lewis County, demographic cross-tabulations of Lewis County 2021 results for every survey question are included in the tables in Section 3 of this report. These cross-tabulations allow the differences in survey responses among varying subgroups of Lewis County adults.

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

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

- (1) The **current 2021 Lewis County county-wide results** for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the unweighted sample frequency (count) and weighted sample proportion for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the weighted results are weighted for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Sampling Modality).
- (2) A **trend analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in Lewis County in at least two of the fifteen years 2007-2021. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs. *Statistically significant* trends may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.
- (3) A **Northern New York regional comparison analysis** is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in more than one of the three counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and/or St. Lawrence in the year 2021. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a bar graph. *Statistically significant* differences between counties may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.
- (4) Finally, the **2021 Lewis County results for each survey question have been cross-tabulated** by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, Political Ideology, COVID-19 Vaccination Status, and Household Income Level (there are a total of over 200 cross-tabulation tables included in this report). *Statistically significant* relationships between variables, or differences between demographic subgroups, may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

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

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

- Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County (Tables 8-30)
- Section 3.2 – Largest Issue Facing Residents of Lewis County (Table 31)
- Section 3.3 – What Direction are Things Heading? – Entire Country? NYS? Lewis County? (Tables 32-34)
- Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 35-36)
- Section 3.5 – Lewis County K-12 Schools – *Satisfaction?* (Table 37)
- Section 3.6 – Information Access in Lewis County – *Local Events and Local News* (Tables 38-39)
- Section 3.7 – Childcare Challenges in Lewis County (Table 40)
- Section 3.8 – Volunteerism in Lewis County (Table 41)

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the fifteen years of the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following Table 6. Note that the current Lewis County results will be compared to Jefferson and St. Lawrence County results when possible throughout this report, and the most recent sample sizes (# interviews) used in those two studies are n=503 in Jefferson County in April 2021, and n=476 in St. Lawrence County in June 2021.

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

Year of Study:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total Sample Size (# interviews completed)	409	393	404	400	409	421	381	328	396	398	447	426	539	474	550

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, political ideology, COVID-19 vaccination status, and annual 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. These unweighted within-subgroup sample sizes are summarized in the following Table 7. Again, all study findings should be considered with sample sizes in mind. Statistical tests of significance take into consideration and reflect these varying sample sizes. The typical sample size within each

demographic subgroup is shown, along with the appropriate *approximate* margin of error for each of these subgroup sample sizes, in the following table.

Table 7 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2021

Demographic Characteristic:	Number of Participants Sampled (unweighted)	Approximate Margin of Error (when analyzing only this subgroup)
Gender:		
Male	n=203	±8.3%
Female	n=340	±6.4%
Annual Household Income:		
Less than \$25,000	n=52	±16.5%
\$25,001-\$50,000	n=128	±10.5%
\$50,001-\$75,000	n=111	±11.3%
\$75,001-\$100,000	n=68	±14.4%
More than \$100,000	n=106	±11.5%
Age:		
18-39 years of age	n=72	±14.0%
40-59 years of age	n=181	±8.8%
60+ years of age or older	n=292	±6.9%
Education Level:		
High school graduate (or less)	n=160	±9.4%
Some college (less than 4-year degree)	n=230	±7.8%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	n=154	±9.6%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	n=219	±8.0%
Neither	n=254	±7.5%
Liberal	n=62	±15.1%
COVID-19 Vaccination Status:		
Fully vaccinated (did <i>not</i> require booster at time of survey)	n=416	±5.8%
Not fully vaccinated	n=121	±10.8%

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

The rationale behind providing so many analyses (statistics) for every survey question included in this study is that one never fully understands the information contained in a reported statistic without “framing” that statistic. Framing involves adding a more rich perspective to the value of some reported statistic. For example, when Lewis County residents were asked the survey question: “**When considering you or your family’s personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?**”, the result in the current 2021 community study is that 12.1% of the participants responded with *gotten better* (reported later in Table 35). So what does this 12.1% really mean? Often-times community-based researchers will describe the process of “framing” a statistic as completing as many as possible of the six following comparisons (frames) to better understand a reported statistic from a sample:

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

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

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Indicators in Lewis County

Table 8 shows the detailed results for all twenty quality-of-life indicators studied in Lewis County in 2021. There are a total of 20 quality-of-life indicators that are longitudinally tracked in the county, and at times in the past certain indicators have only been studied every-other year. In 2021 all 20 indicators were studied. The larger font, dark-gray-shaded, and bolded number in each row is the *largest* result found for each survey question, providing an easy method to determine whether a quality-of-life indicator is most commonly perceived currently as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

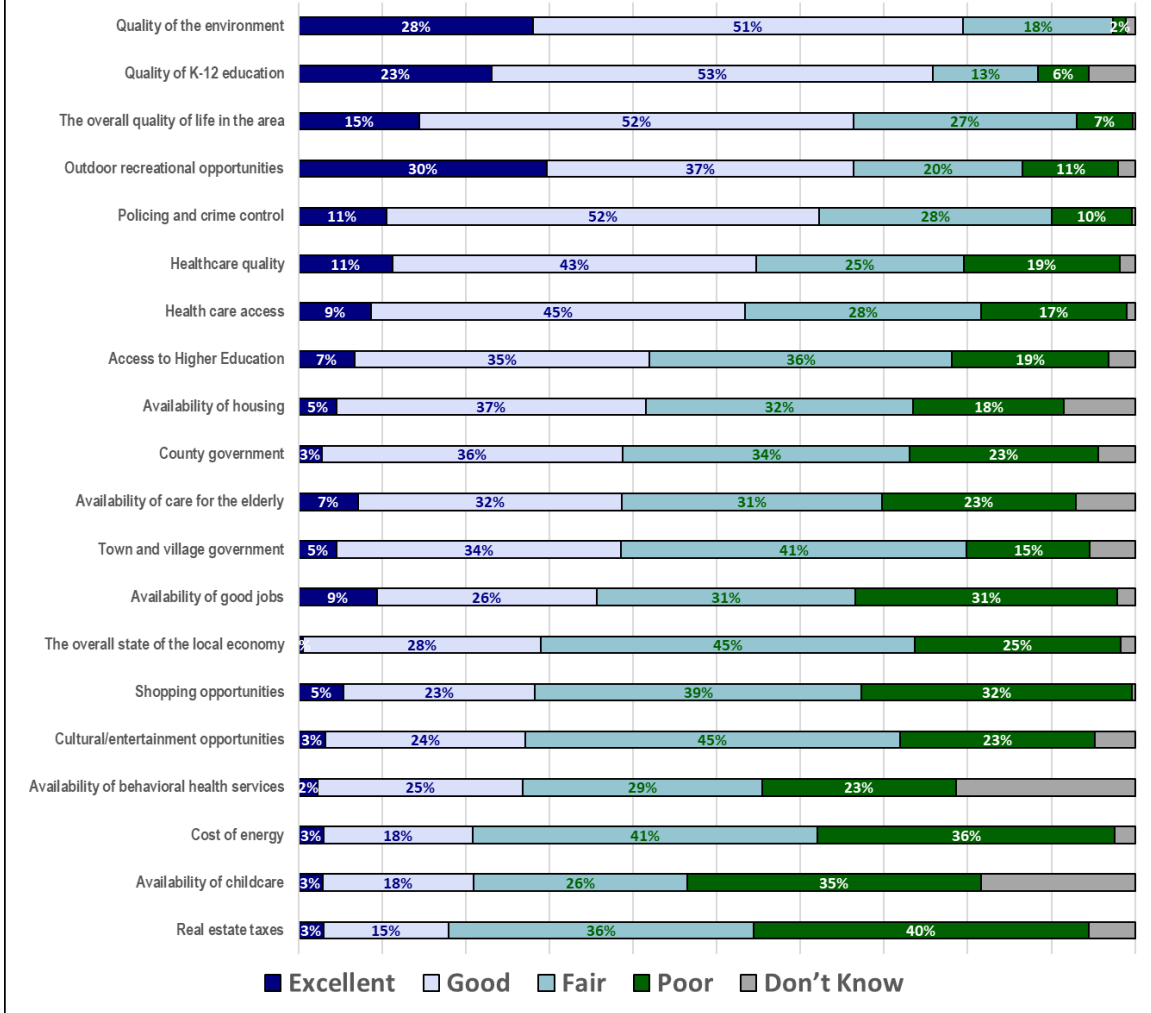
Table 8 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in Lewis County – Year 2021

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

Quality of Life Indicator:	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	3.2%	23.9%	44.8%	23.3%	4.8%
2. Cost of energy	3.0%	17.9%	41.2%	35.6%	2.4%
3. Health care access	8.7%	44.6%	28.2%	17.4%	1.0%
4. Healthcare quality	11.3%	43.4%	24.8%	18.7%	1.8%
5. Access to Higher Education	6.7%	35.3%	36.1%	18.7%	3.2%
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	29.7%	36.6%	20.2%	11.4%	2.0%
7. Quality of the environment	28.1%	51.3%	18.0%	1.5%	1.1%
8. County government	2.8%	36.0%	34.3%	22.5%	4.4%
9. Town and village government	4.6%	34.0%	41.3%	14.7%	5.4%
10. Real estate taxes	3.0%	15.0%	36.4%	40.1%	5.5%
11. Policing and crime control	10.5%	51.7%	27.8%	9.5%	0.4%
12. Availability of good jobs	9.4%	26.3%	30.9%	31.3%	2.1%
13. Shopping opportunities	5.4%	22.9%	39.0%	32.3%	0.4%
14. Quality of K-12 education	23.1%	52.7%	12.5%	6.1%	5.5%
15. The overall state of the local economy	0.6%	28.3%	44.7%	24.6%	1.7%
16. Availability of care for the elderly	7.1%	31.6%	31.1%	23.1%	7.1%
17. Availability of housing	4.6%	36.9%	32.0%	18.0%	8.5%
18. Availability of childcare	2.9%	18.0%	25.6%	35.1%	18.4%
19. Availability of behavioral health services	2.3%	24.5%	28.6%	23.2%	21.4%
20. The overall quality of life in the area	14.5%	51.9%	26.6%	6.7%	0.3%

The following graph highlights all twenty studied quality-of-life indicators in 2021, providing the ability for one to observe the most positively and most negatively perceived community aspects – to take a current snapshot of opinions/satisfactions. The community indicators are sorted from top to bottom of Figure 9, from the most to the least positively perceived by residents.

Figure 9
2021 Community Quality-of-Life Indicators
Relative Standing of Satisfaction Levels
 (sorted by "Excellent + Good")



Next, each of these studied indicators is presented as a motion picture – showing how attitudes have changed over time in Lewis County. The larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding “Excellent or Good” found throughout the studied fifteen years for each survey question. Similarly, the larger font, bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 10 is the largest percentage responding “Poor” found throughout the fifteen years of study. For quick reference, considering the sample sizes collected each year in the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community, a difference of 5% or larger between any two years (between any two numbers located in the same row) may be considered a statistically significant trend, or change over time. (For more detail regarding statistical significance, please refer to the appendix of this report: “Technical Comments – Assistance in Interpretation of the Statistical Results.”)

Table 9 – Trends in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2021– % Indicating “Excellent or Good”

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	27	34	26	29	31	35	29	30	27	29	41	31	–	–	27
2. Cost of energy	22	22	26	22	31	30	30	26	31	38	43	–	35	–	21
3. Health care access	63	64	63	66	61	72	58	55	66	61	72	–	68	–	53
4. Healthcare quality	74	75	71	70	64	79	68	71	69	63	70	61	–	65	55
5. Access to Higher Education	–	–	38	42	36	46	41	37	45	49	47	46	56	–	42
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	78	80	78	70	74	83	73	75	72	72	74	–	70	–	66
7. Quality of the environment	83	89	90	90	86	91	84	86	90	83	85	88	–	86	79
8. County government	43	46	33	32	41	39	35	40	45	44	45	44	–	–	39
9. Town and village government	48	53	45	44	51	52	42	43	45	54	49	–	55	–	39
10. Real estate taxes	25	22	18	19	20	27	22	16	21	21	28	24	–	–	18
11. Policing and crime control	70	77	69	78	74	75	68	73	66	72	64	–	74	76	62
12. Availability of good jobs	17	13	11	13	10	13	16	16	15	16	24	26	25	25	36
13. Shopping opportunities	35	40	35	33	28	38	31	36	34	36	39	–	34	–	28
14. Quality of K-12 education	82	84	85	84	80	87	75	73	83	85	80	79	–	78	76
15. The overall state of the local economy	35	21	21	23	19	30	19	24	31	30	36	45	35	37	29
16. Availability of care for the elderly	55	64	62	65	61	70	54	65	57	57	54	–	46	–	39
17. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	60	61	54	–	–	42
18. Availability of childcare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	42	42	–	27	–	21
19. Availability of behavioral health services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	37	41	–	35	–	27
20. The overall quality of life in the area	74	82	73	78	73	77	71	75	77	81	77	79	74	78	66

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

Table 10 – Trends in Issues in Lewis County – Years 2007-2021 – % Indicating “Poor”

Quality of Life Indicator:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	26	24	28	25	23	22	23	30	29	24	13	29	–	–	23
2. Cost of energy	44	48	38	40	36	36	25	29	29	21	14	–	22	–	36
3. Health care access	9	11	11	7	12	10	11	12	8	14	7	–	9	–	17
4. Healthcare quality	4	7	8	7	11	6	8	10	6	8	7	11	–	13	19
5. Access to Higher Education	–	–	31	27	37	25	28	32	25	21	22	24	18	–	19
6. Public outdoor recreational opportunities	5	6	8	7	7	7	9	12	9	6	7	–	9	–	11
7. Quality of the environment	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	3	2	2	–	1	2
8. County government	13	15	24	18	15	17	20	19	20	13	11	14	–	–	23
9. Town and village government	14	11	19	13	13	15	14	10	14	10	9	–	10	–	15
10. Real estate taxes	33	36	42	41	37	34	38	40	33	35	24	31	–	–	40
11. Policing and crime control	6	7	10	4	7	7	4	6	12	7	7	–	8	5	10
12. Availability of good jobs	41	45	56	55	57	44	53	53	48	43	34	32	29	27	31
13. Shopping opportunities	31	26	26	32	29	24	22	27	28	26	21	–	24	–	32
14. Quality of K-12 education	3	1	2	1	4	1	5	3	5	3	3	6	–	3	6
15. The overall state of the local economy	19	34	44	41	43	30	30	26	29	24	20	20	15	18	25
16. Availability of care for the elderly	8	12	9	8	6	7	10	6	10	9	10	–	16	–	23
17. Availability of housing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	10	9	–	–	18
18. Availability of childcare	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	11	–	22	–	35
19. Availability of behavioral health services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	18	17	–	19	–	23
20. The overall quality of life in the area	5	4	6	3	7	3	4	8	2	2	6	3	3	5	7

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

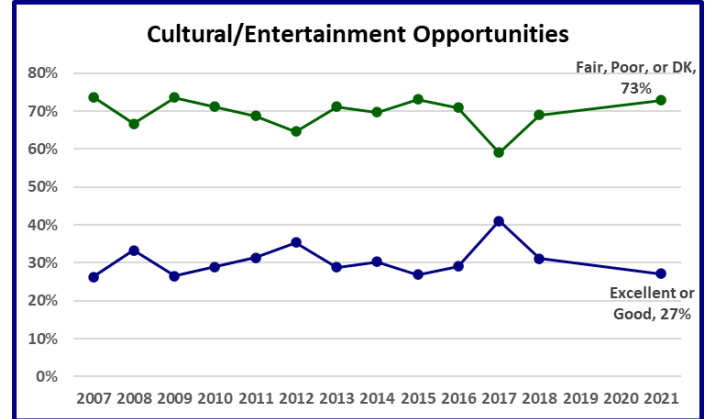
Tables 11-30, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results in 2021 for the twenty investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these twenty tables (pages), the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question in 2021. A trend analysis is also completed for each of the quality-of-life indicators, comparing to results from earlier years of study in the county. Additionally, results for similar studies completed in 2021 in each of Jefferson County and St. Lawrence County are also shown for regional comparison. Finally, cross-tabulations by six key demographic factors (Gender, Age, Education, Political Ideology, COVID-19 Vaccination Status, and Annual Household Income) have been completed using the 2021 Lewis County data for each survey question. Inspection of the results after cross-tabbing by any of these six demographic factors allows the reader to better understand factors that may be significantly associated with perceptions of quality-of-life characteristics of the county. A similar reporting design, or approach, will be utilized throughout the remainder of this report for every individual survey question included in the survey instrument.

Table 11 – Cultural and Entertainment Opportunities

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cultural/ Entertainment Opportunities	Excellent	12	3.2%
	Good	144	23.9%
	Fair	244	44.8%
	Poor	130	23.3%
	Don't Know	20	4.8%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

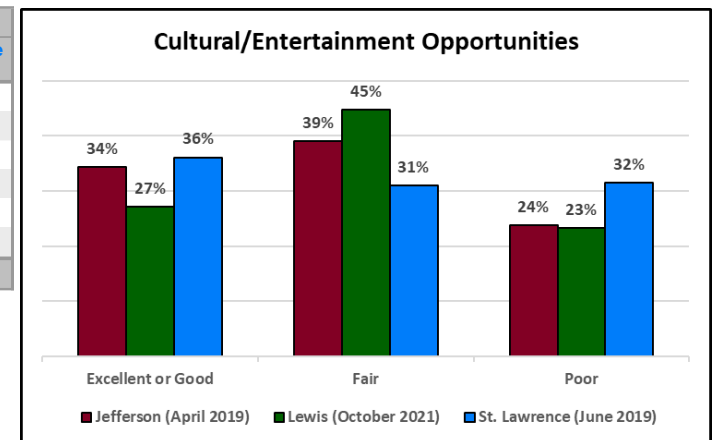


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%	2.6%	3.6%	3.7%	2.3%	3.3%	2.6%	3.2%	3.0%	4.3%	–	–	3.2%
Good	21.6%	27.8%	22.1%	26.3%	27.7%	31.6%	26.5%	27.0%	24.3%	25.8%	38.0%	26.8%	–	–	23.9%
Fair	45.8%	39.7%	43.4%	42.8%	40.6%	41.9%	45.8%	37.8%	43.0%	43.3%	43.9%	36.4%	–	–	44.8%
Poor	26.0%	24.4%	27.6%	25.3%	22.9%	22.3%	23.3%	29.6%	28.7%	24.4%	12.8%	29.2%	–	–	23.3%
Don't know	1.9%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	5.2%	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	3.2%	2.3%	3.4%	–	–	4.8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2019)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2019)
Cultural/ Entertainment Opportunities	Excellent	7.8%	3.2%	7.3%
	Good	26.6%	23.9%	28.8%
	Fair	39.0%	44.8%	31.0%
	Poor	23.8%	23.3%	31.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2.8%	4.8%	1.5%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		576	550	506



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Excellent	3.2%	4.3% _a	2.4% _a	5.6% _a	2.5% _a	1.9% _a	4.4% _a	2.7% _a	0.4% _a	
Good	23.9%	24.4% _a	23.8% _a	20.9% _a	21.4% _a	29.7% _a	23.5% _a	25.9% _a	22.6% _a	
Fair	44.8%	45.1% _a	44.8% _a	41.2% _a	50.9% _a	42.7% _a	45.5% _a	44.9% _a	45.1% _a	
Poor	23.3%	18.3% _a	27.1% _b	25.8% _a	23.7% _a	18.8% _a	19.3% _a	23.7% _{a,b}	31.9% _b	
Don't Know	4.8%	7.9% _a	1.9% _b	6.5% _a	1.6% _b	6.9% _a	7.3% _a	2.8% _b	0.0% ²	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

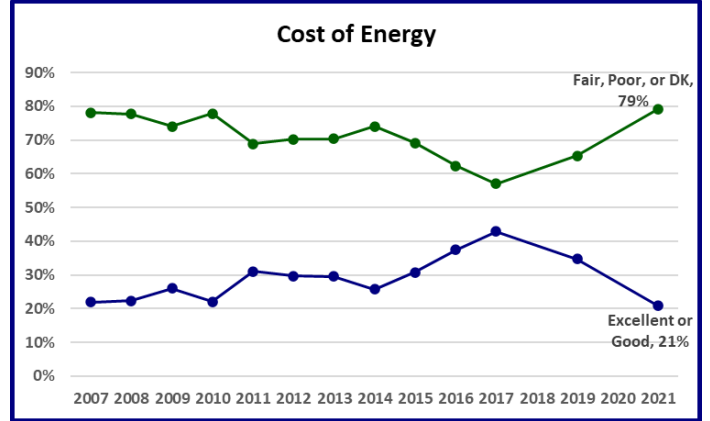
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Excellent	2.5% _{a,b}	8.1% _a	0.2% _b	0.5% _{a,b}	1.2% _{a,b}	1.2% _a	4.2% _a	2.0% _a	3.6% _a	2.0% _a	
Good	31.4% _a	23.3% _a	20.1% _a	19.5% _a	24.0% _a	28.9% _a	22.3% _a	17.2% _a	25.8% _a	20.3% _a	
Fair	40.7% _{a,c,d}	41.0% _{a,b}	62.6% _c	45.0% _{a,c,d}	42.3% _{b,d}	45.9% _a	45.6% _a	43.0% _a	43.6% _a	49.9% _a	
Poor	19.1% _{a,b}	25.3% _{a,b}	13.0% _a	33.1% _b	25.3% _{a,b}	20.0% _a	21.5% _a	37.8% _b	21.1% _a	26.0% _a	
Don't Know	6.4% _a	2.3% _a	4.0% _a	2.0% _a	7.2% _a	3.9% _a	6.4% _a	0.0% ¹	6.0% _a	1.9% _b	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 12 – Cost of Energy

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Cost of Energy	Excellent	16	3.0%
	Good	113	17.9%
	Fair	224	41.2%
	Poor	185	35.6%
	Don't Know	12	2.4%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

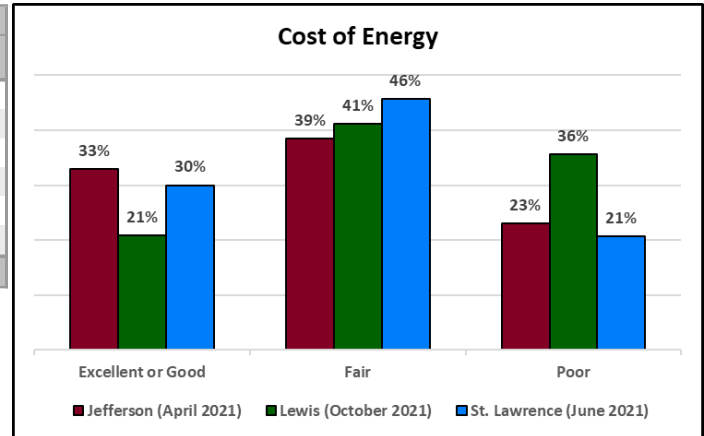


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	1.7%	3.0%	1.9%	3.1%	3.5%	2.7%	3.1%	0.6%	3.5%	3.7%	5.2%	–	2.4%	–	3.0%
Good	20.2%	19.4%	24.1%	19.0%	27.5%	27.0%	26.5%	25.1%	27.3%	33.8%	37.7%	–	32.3%	–	17.9%
Fair	31.0%	29.8%	32.3%	32.5%	29.3%	31.5%	42.8%	44.0%	38.8%	37.9%	38.4%	–	38.1%	–	41.2%
Poor	43.8%	47.7%	38.4%	39.9%	36.0%	35.6%	25.0%	29.3%	28.6%	21.3%	13.6%	–	22.2%	–	35.6%
Don't know	3.3%	0.2%	3.3%	5.5%	3.6%	3.2%	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%	3.2%	5.0%	–	5.1%	–	2.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Cost of Energy	Excellent	4.4%	3.0%	6.7%
	Good	28.6%	17.9%	23.3%
	Fair	38.5%	41.2%	45.7%
	Poor	23.1%	35.6%	20.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5.4%	2.4%	3.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		503	550	476



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Cost of Energy	Excellent	3.0%	3.3% _a	2.8% _a	4.6% _a	1.4% _a	3.2% _a	3.7% _a	2.3% _a	2.0% _a
	Good	17.9%	21.9% _a	14.6% _b	23.6% _a	11.6% _b	20.0% _{a,b}	15.2% _a	18.0% _{a,b}	27.1% _b
	Fair	41.2%	29.8% _a	51.0% _b	40.8% _a	45.0% _a	36.1% _a	35.8% _a	46.9% _a	47.2% _a
	Poor	35.6%	41.5% _a	30.3% _b	27.0% _a	40.9% _b	38.1% _{a,b}	42.3% _a	30.3% _b	23.4% _b
	Don't Know	2.4%	3.4% _a	1.4% _a	3.9% _a	1.0% _a	2.9% _a	2.5% _a	0.2% _a	0.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

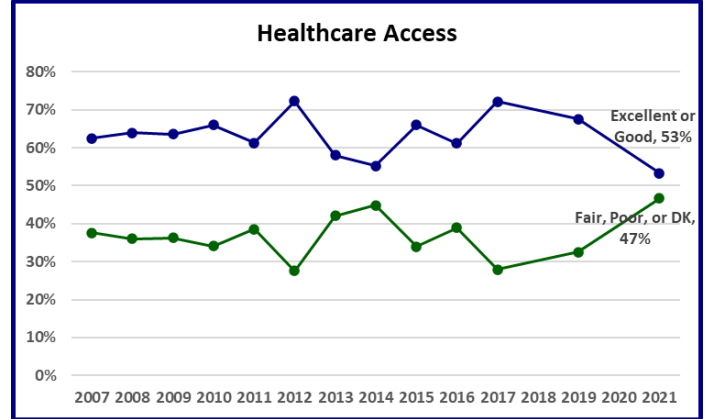
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Cost of Energy	Excellent	7.1% _{a,b}	3.6% _{a,b}	0.5% _a	10.8% _b	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	4.3% _a	2.3% _a	3.7% _a	1.4% _a
	Good	9.7% _a	17.2% _a	15.7% _a	16.2% _a	29.1% _a	19.3% _{a,b}	15.3% _a	29.3% _b	20.3% _a	12.6% _b
	Fair	55.8% _a	31.8% _b	50.3% _a	34.0% _{a,b}	47.2% _{a,b}	35.1% _a	45.2% _a	37.4% _a	40.8% _a	40.7% _a
	Poor	26.7% _{a,b}	47.4% _a	28.9% _b	36.4% _{a,b}	23.7% _{b,c}	41.0% _a	33.7% _a	29.0% _a	33.0% _a	43.0% _b
	Don't Know	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	4.7% _a	2.5% _a	0.0% ¹	3.2% _a	1.5% _a	2.0% _a	2.1% _a	2.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 13 – Healthcare Access

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare Access	Excellent	62	8.7%
	Good	264	44.6%
	Fair	139	28.2%
	Poor	77	17.4%
	Don't Know	5	1.0%
	Totals	547	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

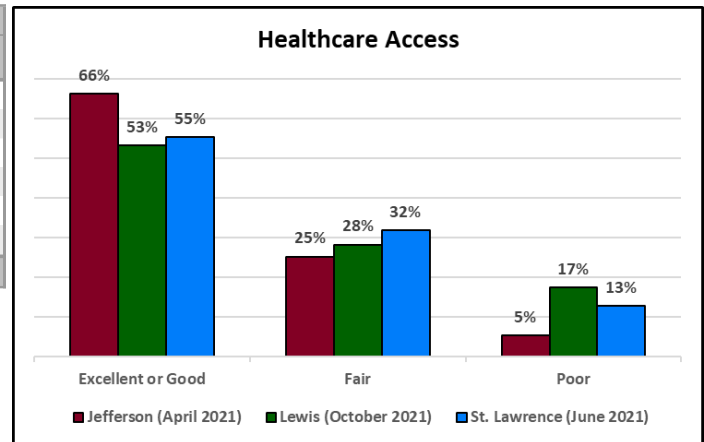


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	14.7%	16.1%	12.2%	20.1%	15.6%	17.5%	14.2%	10.6%	13.6%	13.9%	19.0%	–	12.7%	–	8.7%
Good	47.8%	47.8%	51.4%	45.9%	45.7%	54.8%	43.8%	44.6%	52.4%	47.2%	53.2%	–	54.8%	–	44.6%
Fair	27.1%	23.6%	23.7%	25.8%	24.7%	17.4%	27.7%	32.1%	24.2%	22.7%	19.8%	–	21.3%	–	28.2%
Poor	9.1%	10.7%	11.0%	7.1%	11.6%	9.9%	11.4%	12.3%	8.0%	14.0%	7.0%	–	8.5%	–	17.4%
Don't know	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	2.3%	0.3%	3.0%	0.4%	1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	–	2.7%	–	1.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Healthcare Access	Excellent	16.6%	8.7%	10.7%
	Good	49.7%	44.6%	44.7%
	Fair	25.2%	28.2%	31.8%
	Poor	5.4%	17.4%	12.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		503	547	476



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

Healthcare Access	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Excellent	8.7%	10.3% _a	7.5% _a	10.1% _a	6.9% _a	9.7% _a	7.2% _a	12.5% _a	7.9% _a	
Good	44.6%	45.2% _a	44.3% _a	33.2% _a	43.8% _a	56.3% _b	46.2% _a	39.0% _a	50.4% _a	
Fair	28.2%	21.4% _a	35.1% _b	30.3% _a	31.4% _a	23.0% _a	27.6% _a	29.7% _a	27.3% _a	
Poor	17.4%	21.0% _a	13.1% _b	23.9% _a	17.9% _{a,b}	10.2% _b	17.9% _a	17.4% _a	14.4% _a	
Don't Know	1.0%	2.0% _a	0.1% _b	2.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.8% _b	1.1% _a	1.5% _a	0.0% ²	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		547	202	338	71	181	290	159	228	154

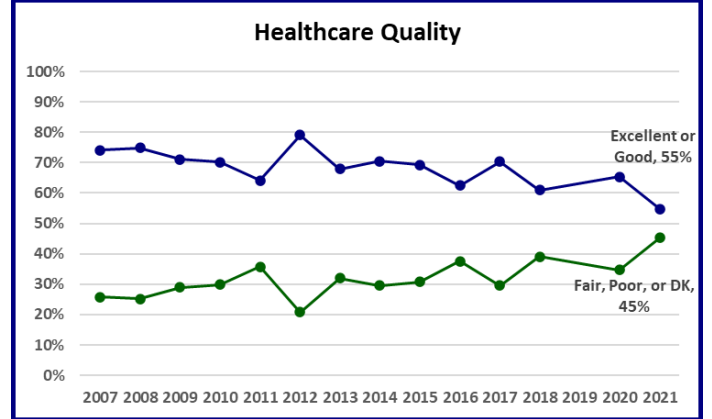
Healthcare Access	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Excellent	9.8% _a	5.3% _a	7.6% _a	3.9% _a	15.1% _a	10.0% _{a,b}	6.0% _a	19.1% _b	9.5% _a	7.5% _a	
Good	48.2% _a	43.9% _a	37.0% _a	58.9% _a	43.2% _a	47.4% _a	43.6% _a	39.5% _a	49.1% _a	32.8% _b	
Fair	38.0% _a	34.2% _a	29.8% _a	17.1% _a	18.9% _a	21.8% _a	33.7% _b	24.9% _{a,b}	25.6% _a	34.8% _b	
Poor	3.3% _a	16.4% _{a,b}	21.8% _b	20.2% _{a,b}	22.0% _{b,c}	19.2% _a	15.8% _a	16.6% _a	14.7% _a	24.0% _b	
Don't Know	0.7% _a	0.2% _a	3.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	1.5% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	1.1% _a	0.9% _a	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		52	126	111	68	106	219	252	62	415	120

Table 14 – Healthcare Quality

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare Quality	Excellent	78	11.3%
	Good	281	43.4%
	Fair	117	24.8%
	Poor	68	18.7%
	Don't Know	6	1.8%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

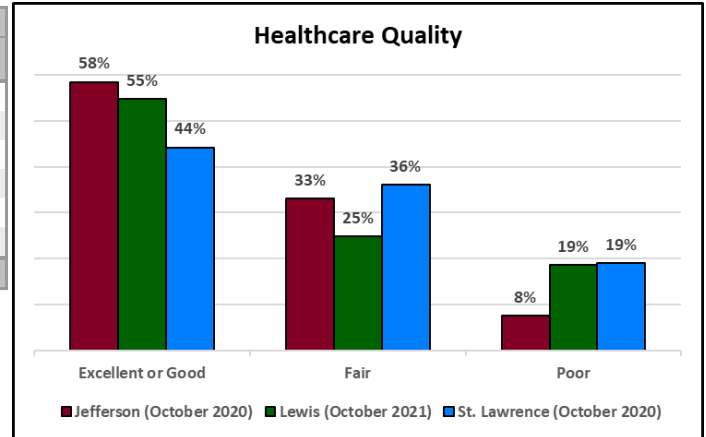


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	23.7%	22.5%	18.8%	19.7%	18.9%	17.2%	20.2%	13.3%	17.9%	16.0%	16.5%	10.9%	–	12.6%	11.3%
Good	50.4%	52.3%	52.3%	50.5%	45.2%	61.9%	47.7%	57.2%	51.3%	46.5%	53.9%	50.1%	–	52.7%	43.4%
Fair	19.9%	14.6%	19.0%	22.0%	22.5%	14.9%	22.4%	19.8%	22.6%	29.1%	22.0%	26.7%	–	22.4%	24.8%
Poor	4.4%	6.8%	7.6%	6.6%	10.5%	5.8%	7.7%	9.6%	6.1%	7.6%	6.6%	10.9%	–	10.7%	18.7%
Don't know	1.5%	3.8%	2.3%	1.2%	2.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	–	1.6%	1.8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (October 2020)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (October 2020)
Healthcare Quality	Excellent	15.0%	11.3%	4.3%
	Good	43.4%	43.4%	39.9%
	Fair	33.0%	24.8%	36.0%
	Poor	7.7%	18.7%	19.1%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		584	550	435



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

Healthcare Quality	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	11.3%	13.2% _a	9.8% _a	10.7% _a	9.6% _a	14.1% _a	10.6% _a	13.9% _a	9.7% _a
Good	43.4%	42.7% _a	43.7% _a	26.4% _a	42.8% _b	60.0% _c	42.6% _a	41.6% _a	50.7% _a
Fair	24.8%	16.9% _a	32.1% _b	27.8% _a	29.1% _a	16.8% _b	24.2% _a	24.3% _a	25.7% _a
Poor	18.7%	23.7% _a	14.1% _b	33.2% _a	15.4% _b	8.8% _b	19.7% _a	19.7% _a	13.2% _b
Don't Know	1.8%	3.4% _a	0.3% _b	1.9% _a	3.1% _a	0.3% _a	2.8% _a	0.5% _a	0.6% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

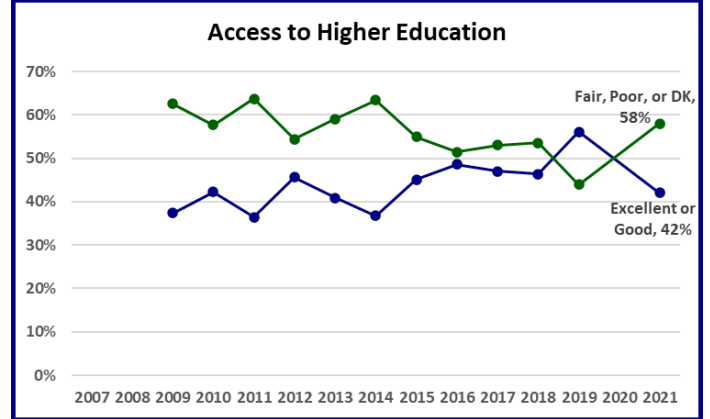
Healthcare Quality	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	12.4% _a	9.9% _a	9.6% _a	8.0% _a	15.9% _a	14.7% _a	8.1% _a	18.2% _a	12.7% _a	8.7% _a
Good	47.3% _a	42.9% _a	40.9% _a	48.4% _a	37.8% _a	44.2% _a	43.5% _a	43.5% _a	49.6% _a	28.9% _b
Fair	34.6% _a	28.3% _a	25.6% _a	24.0% _a	20.0% _a	22.2% _a	28.0% _a	16.5% _a	21.6% _a	32.2% _b
Poor	5.1% _a	18.6% _a	20.8% _a	19.6% _a	21.1% _a	17.2% _a	18.1% _a	21.8% _a	13.8% _a	29.6% _b
Don't Know	0.7% _a	0.4% _a	3.0% _a	0.0% ¹	5.1% _a	1.7% _a	2.3% _a	0.0% ¹	2.3% _a	0.6% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 15 – Access to Higher Education

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	37	6.7%
	Good	213	35.3%
	Fair	177	36.1%
	Poor	104	18.7%
	Don't Know	19	3.2%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

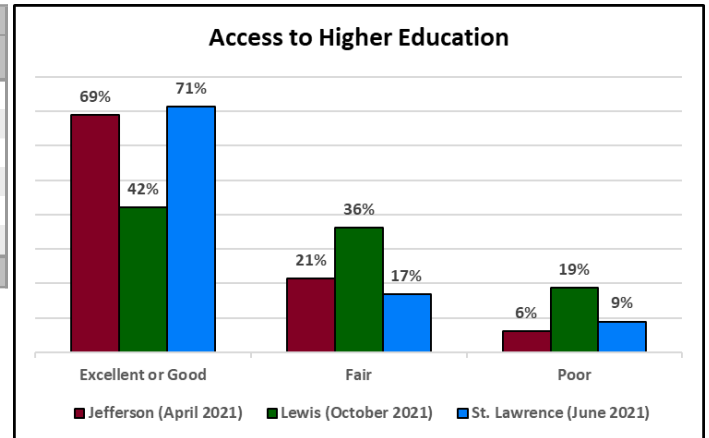


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	–	–	7.6%	8.9%	5.7%	12.9%	7.9%	7.7%	7.0%	9.0%	11.3%	6.1%	10.2%	–	6.7%
Good	–	–	29.8%	33.4%	30.7%	32.7%	33.0%	29.0%	38.1%	39.6%	35.7%	40.3%	45.9%	–	35.3%
Fair	–	–	26.9%	27.7%	21.3%	27.5%	28.2%	28.1%	28.3%	28.2%	27.4%	26.4%	23.1%	–	36.1%
Poor	–	–	31.1%	26.7%	37.1%	24.7%	27.6%	31.9%	24.7%	21.1%	21.7%	24.0%	18.3%	–	18.7%
Don't know	–	–	4.5%	3.3%	5.3%	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.5%	–	3.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	23.2%	6.7%	32.1%
	Good	45.8%	35.3%	39.2%
	Fair	21.4%	36.1%	16.9%
	Poor	6.0%	18.7%	8.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		502	550	475



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	6.7%	9.9% _a	3.9% _b	9.2% _a	6.7% _a	4.7% _a	6.5% _a	7.3% _a	7.0% _a
	Good	35.3%	32.7% _a	38.2% _a	21.5% _a	37.2% _b	47.0% _b	36.2% _a	34.3% _a	36.9% _a
	Fair	36.1%	39.0% _a	34.1% _a	42.1% _a	37.9% _{a,b}	29.5% _b	40.8% _a	32.8% _a	28.2% _a
	Poor	18.7%	14.1% _a	21.8% _b	25.3% _a	17.8% _{a,b}	11.4% _b	12.5% _a	23.3% _b	26.0% _b
	Don't Know	3.2%	4.4% _a	2.1% _a	1.9% _a	0.4% _a	7.4% _b	4.1% _a	2.4% _a	1.8% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

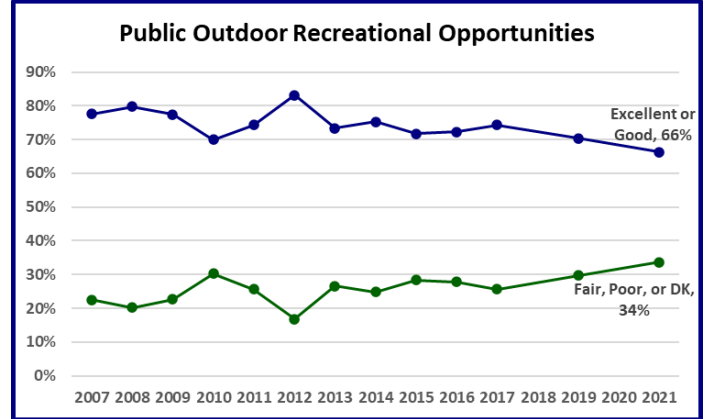
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Access to Higher Education	Excellent	4.6% _a	12.6% _a	4.4% _a	5.8% _a	4.4% _a	3.0% _a	8.3% _b	13.7% _b	7.9% _a	4.2% _a
	Good	42.9% _a	29.6% _a	34.2% _a	32.4% _a	37.6% _a	39.6% _a	32.4% _a	40.1% _a	37.1% _a	32.1% _a
	Fair	28.8% _a	35.1% _a	44.4% _a	44.1% _a	33.6% _a	42.2% _a	36.4% _a	14.3% _b	33.1% _a	44.5% _b
	Poor	14.0% _a	19.5% _a	15.7% _a	14.3% _a	24.4% _a	11.1% _a	20.4% _b	31.6% _b	18.6% _a	17.1% _a
	Don't Know	9.7% _a	3.2% _a	1.3% _a	3.5% _a	0.0% ¹	4.1% _a	2.5% _a	0.3% _a	3.3% _a	2.0% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 16 – Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities	Excellent	186	29.7%
	Good	206	36.6%
	Fair	104	20.2%
	Poor	41	11.4%
	Don't Know	12	2.0%
	Totals	549	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

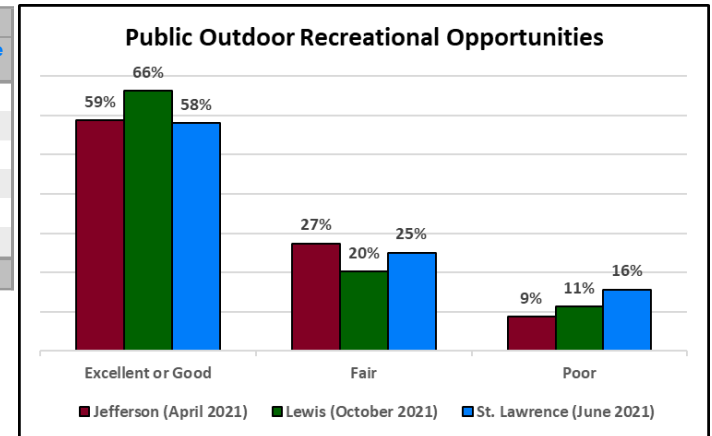


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	45.9%	41.6%	40.9%	34.2%	27.7%	30.1%	35.9%	35.5%	35.4%	36.2%	38.2%	–	31.6%	–	29.7%
Good	31.6%	38.2%	36.5%	35.7%	46.6%	53.0%	37.5%	39.7%	36.3%	36.0%	36.2%	–	38.7%	–	36.6%
Fair	17.4%	11.7%	13.6%	21.6%	16.2%	8.9%	16.4%	11.1%	18.1%	19.7%	17.3%	–	19.4%	–	20.2%
Poor	4.7%	6.0%	8.2%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%	8.6%	12.4%	9.3%	6.1%	7.2%	–	9.4%	–	11.4%
Don't know	0.4%	2.5%	0.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.2%	–	0.9%	–	2.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities	Excellent	18.6%	29.7%	18.8%
	Good	40.1%	36.6%	39.2%
	Fair	27.4%	20.2%	25.1%
	Poor	8.7%	11.4%	15.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	5.2%	2.0%	1.2%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		502	549	476



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities	Excellent	29.7%	36.8% _a	23.5% _b	30.1% _a	32.4% _a	26.8% _a	23.2% _a	32.6% _{a,b}	47.0% _b
	Good	36.6%	35.8% _a	37.5% _a	34.6% _a	34.0% _a	41.9% _a	34.0% _a	42.2% _a	37.0% _a
	Fair	20.2%	16.1% _a	23.6% _b	20.4% _a	19.3% _a	20.4% _a	24.3% _a	16.9% _{a,b}	11.2% _b
	Poor	11.4%	8.5% _a	14.4% _b	14.8% _a	12.7% _a	7.1% _a	15.5% _a	7.7% _b	4.6% _b
	Don't Know	2.0%	2.8% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ²	1.6% _a	3.9% _a	3.0% _a	0.6% _a	0.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	549	202	340	72	180	292	160	230	153

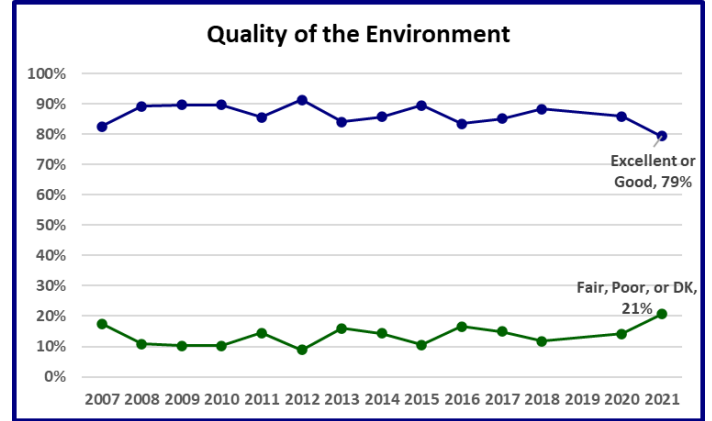
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Public Outdoor Recreational Opportunities	Excellent	25.2% _{a,b}	22.3% _a	29.7% _{a,b}	29.7% _{a,b}	47.0% _b	35.0% _a	23.8% _b	42.7% _a	30.1% _a	29.2% _a
	Good	28.0% _a	42.4% _a	33.8% _a	46.9% _a	30.7% _a	38.4% _a	36.1% _a	37.7% _a	40.5% _a	28.8% _b
	Fair	23.0% _a	21.1% _a	21.9% _a	15.7% _a	11.9% _a	23.5% _a	18.6% _a	10.7% _a	17.9% _a	24.4% _a
	Poor	19.3% _a	13.2% _a	14.6% _a	5.7% _a	10.4% _a	2.1% _a	19.4% _b	6.9% _{a,b}	9.4% _a	17.3% _b
	Don't Know	4.5% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹	2.0% _a	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	2.0% _a	2.0% _a	2.2% _a	0.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	67	106	218	254	62	416	120

Table 17 – Quality of the Environment

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of the Environment	Excellent	190	28.1%
	Good	274	51.3%
	Fair	69	18.0%
	Poor	10	1.5%
	Don't Know	7	1.1%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

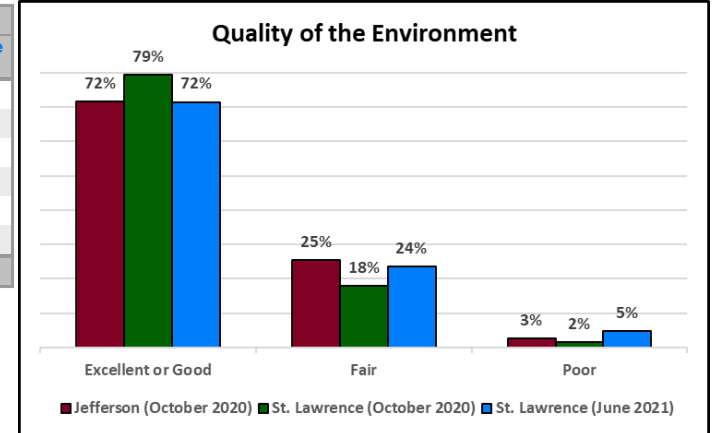


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	36.7%	38.8%	34.8%	34.3%	29.7%	36.5%	35.4%	37.3%	36.3%	31.8%	33.0%	27.2%	–	39.8%	28.1%
Good	45.8%	50.4%	54.9%	55.4%	55.9%	54.8%	48.6%	48.4%	53.2%	51.6%	52.1%	61.1%	–	46.0%	51.3%
Fair	14.6%	7.4%	9.0%	7.7%	11.8%	8.0%	13.6%	9.2%	8.9%	12.6%	13.2%	9.5%	–	12.5%	18.0%
Poor	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%	1.8%	4.2%	0.9%	2.9%	1.6%	2.1%	–	0.9%	1.5%
Don't know	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%	–	0.7%	1.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (October 2020)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (October 2020)
Quality of the Environment	Excellent	24.3%	28.1%	22.3%
	Good	47.4%	51.3%	49.2%
	Fair	25.4%	18.0%	23.6%
	Poor	2.6%	1.5%	4.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%
Totals:		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		585	550	435



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

Quality of the Environment	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Excellent	28.1%	33.6% _a	23.4% _b	31.2% _a	26.3% _a	27.6% _a	18.8% _a	35.4% _b	46.5% _b	
Good	51.3%	52.0% _a	50.0% _a	49.3% _a	49.6% _a	54.6% _a	53.9% _a	52.5% _a	39.9% _a	
Fair	18.0%	10.7% _a	25.0% _b	19.6% _{a,b}	21.7% _a	12.4% _b	23.6% _a	11.1% _b	11.4% _b	
Poor	1.5%	2.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	2.2% _a	2.1% _b	1.8% _b	0.5% _a	2.2% _a	
Don't Know	1.1%	1.6% _a	0.7% _a	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	3.2% _b	1.8% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

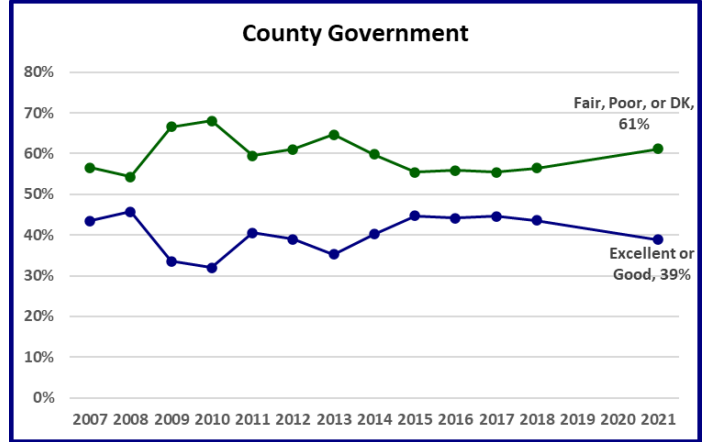
Quality of the Environment	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Excellent	23.2% _{a,b}	24.3% _a	23.9% _{a,b}	32.4% _{a,b}	41.7% _b	35.5% _a	21.6% _b	37.2% _a	28.2% _a	28.7% _a	
Good	37.1% _a	48.6% _a	50.0% _a	62.1% _a	49.2% _a	52.1% _a	51.6% _a	48.2% _a	54.1% _a	45.3% _a	
Fair	39.1% _a	24.6% _a	24.5% _a	3.8% _b	8.7% _b	10.4% _a	25.0% _b	6.5% _a	15.6% _a	22.8% _b	
Poor	0.0% ¹	1.3% _a	1.6% _a	1.7% _a	0.4% _a	1.0% _a	1.0% _a	6.3% _b	1.3% _a	2.2% _a	
Don't Know	0.7% _a	1.2% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	0.7% _a	1.7% _a	0.8% _a	1.1% _a	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 18 – County Government

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
County Government	Excellent	26	2.8%
	Good	230	36.0%
	Fair	181	34.3%
	Poor	83	22.5%
	Don't Know	30	4.4%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

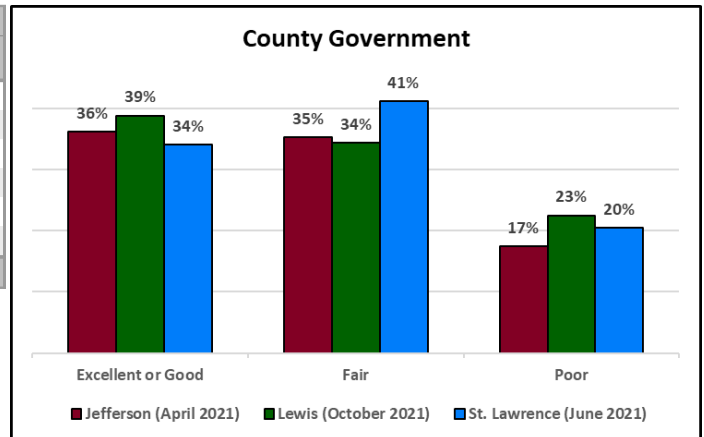


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%	2.2%	4.1%	3.1%	6.6%	1.7%	7.5%	4.2%	3.1%	6.3%	–	–	2.8%
Good	40.3%	43.2%	30.2%	29.8%	36.4%	35.9%	28.7%	38.5%	37.2%	40.0%	41.5%	37.3%	–	–	36.0%
Fair	38.3%	34.4%	38.1%	38.6%	39.9%	38.7%	36.0%	35.1%	31.5%	34.7%	36.9%	35.7%	–	–	34.3%
Poor	13.3%	15.2%	24.4%	17.9%	15.4%	17.3%	20.0%	19.2%	19.5%	13.2%	10.6%	13.7%	–	–	22.5%
Don't know	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%	11.5%	4.2%	5.1%	8.7%	5.5%	4.4%	8.0%	7.9%	7.0%	–	–	4.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
County Government	Excellent	4.5%	2.8%	3.9%
	Good	31.6%	36.0%	30.1%
	Fair	35.2%	34.3%	41.1%
	Poor	17.4%	22.5%	20.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.3%	4.4%	4.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		500	550	474



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
County Government	Excellent	2.8%	2.3% _a	3.3% _a	2.0% _a	3.5% _a	2.8% _a	1.5% _a	3.2% _{a,b}	6.8% _b
	Good	36.0%	36.2% _a	35.9% _a	39.9% _a	24.7% _b	44.5% _a	31.3% _a	38.9% _{a,b}	45.5% _b
	Fair	34.3%	28.7% _a	38.9% _b	31.8% _a	34.9% _a	35.7% _a	33.0% _a	38.7% _a	30.4% _a
	Poor	22.5%	29.7% _a	15.9% _b	20.9% _a	33.0% _b	12.6% _a	30.7% _a	15.1% _b	8.4% _b
	Don't Know	4.4%	3.0% _a	6.0% _a	5.4% _a	3.9% _a	4.4% _a	3.5% _a	4.1% _a	8.9% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

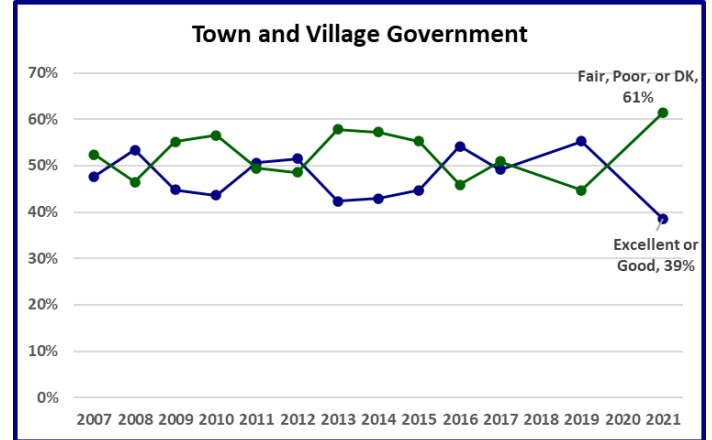
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
County Government	Excellent	2.5% _a	3.0% _a	1.6% _a	0.4% _a	5.6% _a	2.4% _a	3.3% _a	2.3% _a	3.0% _a	2.4% _a
	Good	30.1% _a	43.6% _a	31.7% _a	25.5% _a	42.4% _a	40.1% _a	34.9% _a	28.0% _a	37.4% _a	33.0% _a
	Fair	37.2% _a	29.4% _a	30.5% _a	48.3% _a	31.9% _a	34.0% _a	33.8% _a	36.8% _a	37.4% _a	26.3% _b
	Poor	18.1% _a	22.8% _a	29.7% _a	21.9% _a	16.7% _a	20.1% _a	23.8% _a	23.6% _a	16.5% _a	36.8% _b
	Don't Know	12.1% _a	1.2% _b	6.5% _{a,b}	3.8% _{a,b}	3.4% _{a,b}	3.4% _a	9.4% _a	5.6% _a	1.5% _b	
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 19 – Town and Village Government

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
City, Town, or Village Government	Excellent	34	4.6%
	Good	225	34.0%
	Fair	189	41.3%
	Poor	68	14.7%
	Don't Know	34	5.4%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

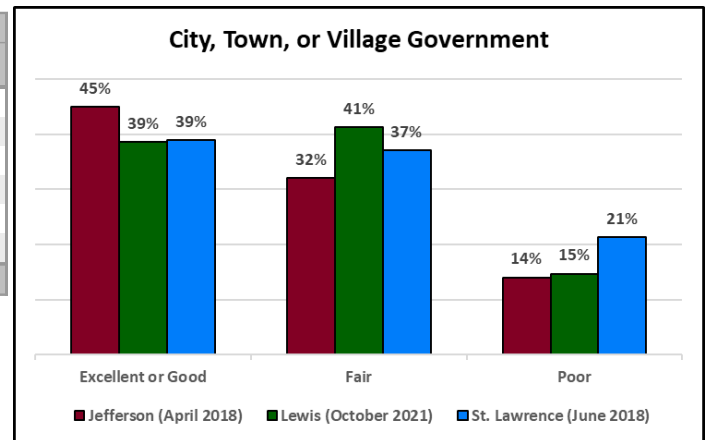


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	3.6%	7.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	2.7%	7.9%	2.1%	6.6%	5.7%	6.5%	–	4.2%	–	4.6%
Good	44.1%	46.0%	39.9%	39.1%	46.6%	48.8%	34.4%	40.8%	38.1%	48.5%	42.6%	–	51.1%	–	34.0%
Fair	34.2%	30.6%	32.4%	36.3%	32.2%	29.9%	35.4%	41.7%	36.5%	28.8%	37.2%	–	29.3%	–	41.3%
Poor	14.0%	11.3%	19.1%	13.3%	13.3%	14.6%	13.7%	10.4%	13.8%	9.8%	8.7%	–	9.9%	–	14.7%
Don't know	4.2%	4.6%	3.7%	6.9%	3.9%	4.0%	8.7%	5.1%	5.0%	7.3%	5.0%	–	5.5%	–	5.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2018)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2018)
City, Town, or Village Government	Excellent	8.2%	4.6%	4.9%
	Good	36.8%	34.0%	34.0%
	Fair	32.2%	41.3%	37.1%
	Poor	13.5%	14.7%	21.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	9.3%	5.4%	2.8%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		574	550	466



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
City, Town, or Village Government	Excellent	4.6%	5.9% _a	3.5% _a	5.9% _a	5.1% _a	3.1% _a	2.5% _a	6.9% _a	8.0% _a
	Good	34.0%	33.6% _a	34.8% _a	29.7% _a	26.3% _a	46.7% _b	31.6% _a	34.4% _a	42.5% _a
	Fair	41.3%	43.0% _a	38.9% _a	41.5% _{a,b}	48.5% _a	32.9% _b	43.7% _{a,b}	42.3% _{a,b}	29.1% _b
	Poor	14.7%	13.5% _a	15.8% _a	17.6% _a	16.0% _a	10.4% _a	17.1% _a	12.0% _a	11.1% _a
	Don't Know	5.4%	4.0% _a	6.9% _a	5.4% _a	4.2% _a	6.9% _a	5.0% _a	4.4% _a	9.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

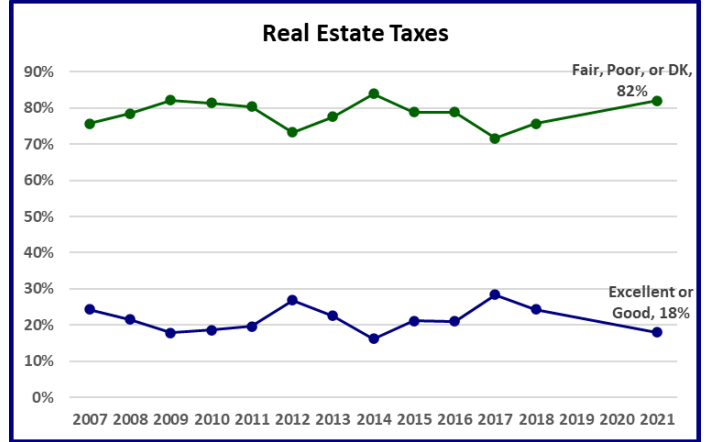
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
City, Town, or Village Government	Excellent	3.6% _a	3.3% _a	6.0% _a	1.3% _a	7.2% _a	5.1% _a	4.6% _a	4.1% _a	4.9% _a	4.4% _a
	Good	23.8% _a	35.1% _a	34.9% _a	23.4% _a	41.0% _a	37.5% _a	32.3% _a	31.8% _a	35.6% _a	30.6% _a
	Fair	51.8% _a	42.5% _a	41.1% _a	46.2% _a	36.7% _a	39.4% _a	42.1% _a	44.2% _a	44.4% _a	34.1% _b
	Poor	10.0% _a	15.7% _a	11.8% _a	25.0% _a	11.3% _a	13.1% _a	16.8% _a	8.0% _a	8.9% _a	28.6% _b
	Don't Know	10.8% _a	3.4% _a	6.3% _a	4.0% _a	3.8% _a	4.9% _a	4.2% _a	11.9% _a	6.3% _a	2.4% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 20 – Real Estate Taxes

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Real Estate Taxes	Excellent	10	3.0%
	Good	112	15.0%
	Fair	211	36.4%
	Poor	180	40.1%
	Don't Know	35	5.5%
	Totals	548	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

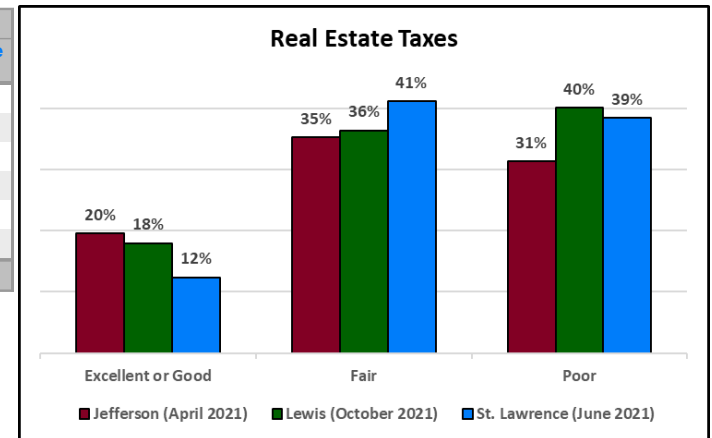


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	1.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	2.0%	3.3%	1.7%	–	–	3.0%
Good	22.8%	18.9%	16.8%	16.9%	18.2%	26.4%	21.0%	15.6%	18.7%	19.0%	25.1%	22.6%	–	–	15.0%
Fair	37.1%	35.8%	35.6%	33.1%	36.6%	31.7%	31.8%	37.8%	38.3%	38.5%	38.3%	37.1%	–	–	36.4%
Poor	33.4%	36.5%	41.7%	40.7%	36.5%	34.3%	38.2%	39.8%	32.8%	35.1%	23.8%	31.0%	–	–	40.1%
Don't know	5.2%	6.2%	4.9%	7.6%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	6.3%	7.8%	5.3%	9.5%	7.6%	–	–	5.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Real Estate Taxes	Excellent	1.9%	3.0%	1.8%
	Good	17.7%	15.0%	10.6%
	Fair	35.3%	36.4%	41.2%
	Poor	31.3%	40.1%	38.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	13.9%	5.5%	7.8%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		500	548	474



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Real Estate Taxes	Excellent	3.0%	5.0% _a	1.2% _b	6.9% _a	1.6% _b	1.0% _b	3.9% _a	0.8% _a	2.9% _a
	Good	15.0%	15.9% _a	13.7% _a	16.9% _a	8.2% _b	20.7% _a	9.8% _a	20.9% _b	22.1% _b
	Fair	36.4%	33.2% _a	39.2% _a	22.3% _a	49.6% _b	34.3% _c	34.6% _a	38.4% _a	37.9% _a
	Poor	40.1%	42.5% _a	38.6% _a	46.8% _a	36.5% _a	39.0% _a	47.1% _a	33.5% _b	30.9% _b
	Don't Know	5.5%	3.4% _a	7.3% _b	7.1% _b	4.2% _a	5.1% _a	4.6% _a	6.4% _a	6.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	548	202	339	72	181	290	159	229	154

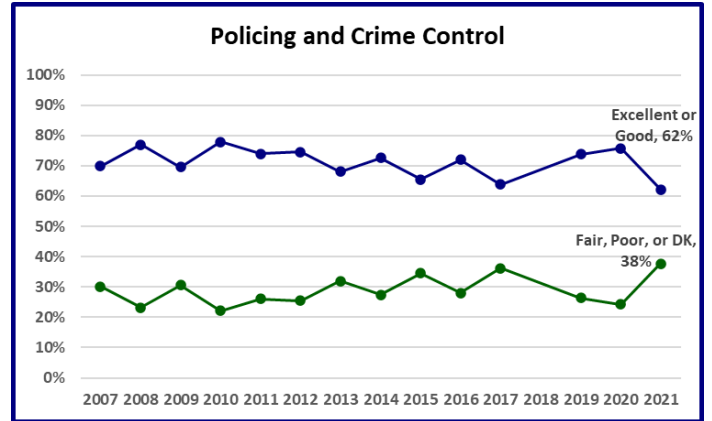
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Real Estate Taxes	Excellent	0.0% ¹	1.4% _a	1.0% _a	17.7% _b	1.8% _a	3.2% _a	2.2% _a	7.0% _a	2.7% _a	4.0% _a
	Good	12.7% _a	10.7% _a	14.1% _a	12.6% _a	21.8% _a	16.5% _a	12.6% _a	22.1% _a	16.4% _a	11.3% _a
	Fair	38.1% _a	36.2% _a	44.3% _a	28.4% _a	37.3% _a	33.9% _a	37.7% _a	35.0% _a	38.9% _a	28.4% _b
	Poor	36.2% _{a,b}	50.2% _a	29.7% _b	38.8% _{a,b}	35.7% _{a,b}	41.3% _a	41.4% _a	32.9% _a	35.7% _a	53.2% _b
	Don't Know	13.0% _a	1.5% _b	10.9% _a	2.5% _{a,b}	3.4% _{a,b}	5.0% _a	6.1% _a	3.0% _a	6.3% _a	3.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	127	111	68	106	219	253	62	415	121

Table 21 – Policing and Crime Control

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policing and Crime Control	Excellent	69	10.5%
	Good	298	51.7%
	Fair	125	27.8%
	Poor	53	9.5%
	Don't Know	5	0.4%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

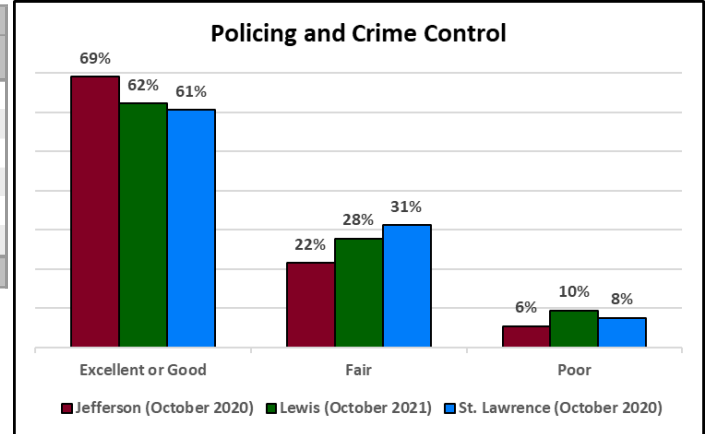


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	19.3%	22.8%	16.3%	18.3%	13.6%	19.6%	15.0%	13.7%	13.8%	20.0%	17.7%	–	14.9%	23.4%	10.5%
Good	50.6%	54.1%	53.2%	59.6%	60.4%	55.0%	53.1%	58.9%	51.7%	52.0%	46.1%	–	58.9%	52.4%	51.7%
Fair	23.0%	15.5%	20.5%	16.0%	18.4%	17.4%	25.6%	21.3%	22.6%	19.9%	27.3%	–	16.5%	17.9%	27.8%
Poor	6.2%	6.8%	9.7%	4.2%	6.9%	7.4%	3.7%	5.9%	11.8%	7.2%	6.7%	–	7.8%	5.2%	9.5%
Don't know	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	2.1%	–	2.0%	1.2%	0.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (October 2020)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (October 2020)
Policing and Crime Control	Excellent	26.3%	10.5%	13.3%
	Good	42.8%	51.7%	47.2%
	Fair	21.5%	27.8%	31.3%
	Poor	5.5%	9.5%	7.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9%	0.4%	0.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		584	550	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	10.5%	13.2% _a	7.5% _b	9.4% _a	10.1% _a	11.2% _a	9.0% _a	13.7% _a	8.1% _a
Good	51.7%	50.4% _a	53.6% _a	57.0% _a	45.2% _a	55.5% _a	49.3% _a	52.3% _a	61.7% _a
Fair	27.8%	25.6% _a	30.3% _a	24.3% _a	37.6% _b	20.7% _a	30.6% _a	25.2% _a	23.9% _a
Poor	9.5%	10.4% _a	8.2% _a	9.3% _a	7.2% _a	11.3% _a	10.6% _a	8.6% _a	5.4% _a
Don't Know	0.4%	0.5% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.3% _a	0.4% _a	0.2% _a	0.9% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

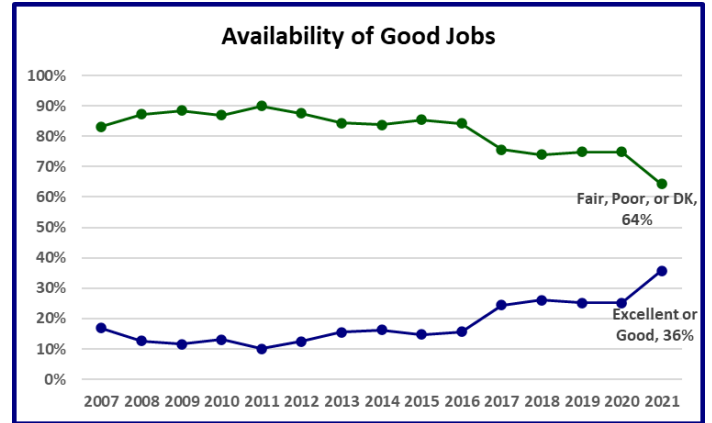
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	12.2% _a	8.4% _a	7.8% _a	18.3% _a	11.3% _a	16.8% _a	5.5% _b	8.2% _{a,b}	7.5% _a	16.2% _b
Good	42.0% _a	39.4% _a	55.4% _{a,b}	50.1% _{a,b}	66.0% _a	56.1% _a	49.5% _a	58.6% _a	54.3% _a	49.0% _a
Fair	25.6% _a	30.7% _a	33.3% _a	30.3% _a	18.7% _a	19.5% _a	33.3% _b	25.2% _{a,b}	30.0% _a	21.1% _b
Poor	17.1% _a	21.1% _a	3.3% _b	1.3% _b	4.0% _b	7.5% _a	11.4% _a	5.6% _a	7.6% _a	13.7% _b
Don't Know	3.2% _a	0.3% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.3% _a	2.5% _a	0.6% _a	0.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 22 – Availability of Good Jobs

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of Good Jobs	Excellent	39	9.4%
	Good	152	26.3%
	Fair	192	30.9%
	Poor	153	31.3%
	Don't Know	14	2.1%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

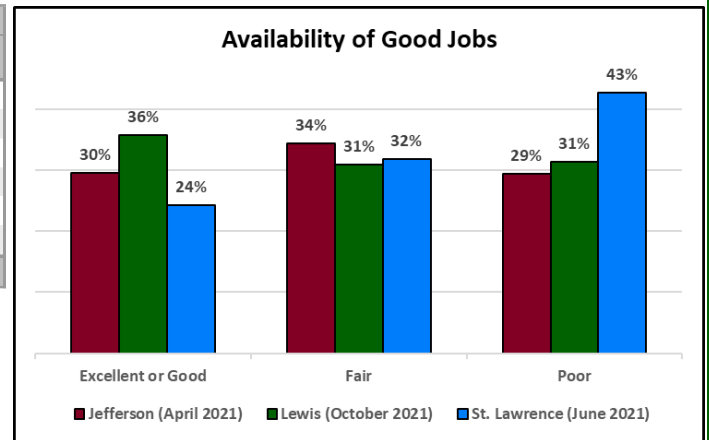


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	2.0%	0.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.2%	1.7%	1.6%	2.1%	1.0%	3.6%	3.0%	9.4%
Good	14.9%	12.1%	9.2%	10.5%	10.1%	12.5%	12.4%	16.1%	13.0%	14.1%	22.3%	25.1%	21.5%	22.2%	26.3%
Fair	40.6%	40.0%	31.2%	27.8%	29.0%	42.6%	29.4%	30.2%	36.2%	40.5%	39.0%	39.5%	43.1%	44.0%	30.9%
Poor	41.0%	44.8%	55.6%	55.0%	57.2%	44.2%	53.0%	52.7%	48.2%	42.9%	34.2%	32.2%	28.7%	27.4%	31.3%
Don't know	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%	4.2%	3.7%	0.7%	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	2.4%	2.3%	3.1%	3.5%	2.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Availability of Good Jobs	Excellent	2.9%	9.4%	6.6%
	Good	26.6%	26.3%	17.6%
	Fair	34.4%	30.9%	31.8%
	Poor	29.4%	31.3%	42.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6.8%	2.1%	1.4%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		501	550	474



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	9.4%	14.3% _a	4.9% _b	10.3% _a	10.7% _a	7.3% _a	11.5% _a	9.7% _{a,b}	2.1% _b
Good	26.3%	23.9% _a	29.2% _a	19.9% _a	28.9% _a	30.0% _a	28.0% _a	25.6% _a	23.2% _a
Fair	30.9%	26.1% _a	34.7% _b	20.5% _a	39.2% _b	31.2% _{a,b}	24.5% _a	36.1% _b	41.9% _b
Poor	31.3%	33.1% _a	29.4% _a	48.3% _a	20.2% _b	27.0% _b	33.4% _a	26.3% _a	32.1% _a
Don't Know	2.1%	2.6% _a	1.8% _a	1.0% _a	1.0% _a	4.5% _a	2.5% _a	2.3% _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	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

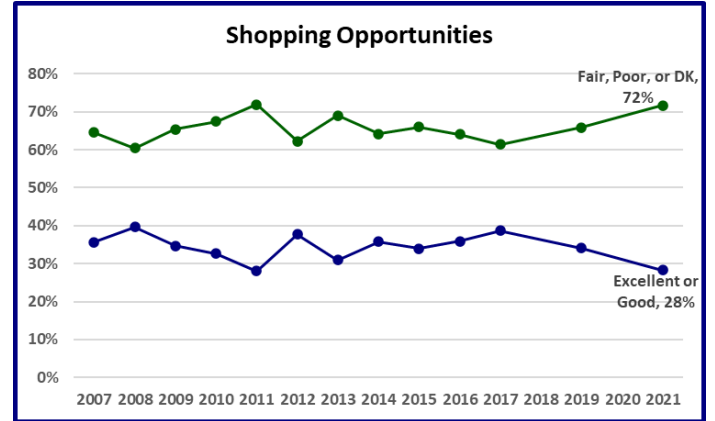
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	6.2% _a	11.1% _a	2.9% _a	5.7% _a	10.6% _a	7.8% _a	11.2% _a	3.1% _a	9.6% _a	7.8% _a
Good	12.5% _a	28.1% _a	31.4% _a	25.5% _a	29.3% _a	30.1% _a	23.3% _a	27.6% _a	29.6% _a	18.9% _b
Fair	46.3% _{a,c}	19.7% _b	47.3% _a	37.9% _{a,b}	28.3% _{b,c}	32.8% _a	30.3% _a	29.0% _a	31.3% _a	30.4% _a
Poor	31.9% _{a,b}	39.3% _a	17.0% _b	28.0% _{a,b}	31.8% _{a,b}	26.6% _a	33.5% _a	40.3% _a	27.4% _a	41.5% _b
Don't Know	3.2% _a	1.8% _a	1.3% _a	2.9% _a	0.0% ¹	2.7% _a	1.7% _a	0.0% ¹	2.1% _a	1.3% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 23 – Shopping Opportunities

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Shopping Opportunities	Excellent	16	5.4%
	Good	131	22.9%
	Fair	231	39.0%
	Poor	168	32.3%
	Don't Know	2	0.4%
	Totals	548	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

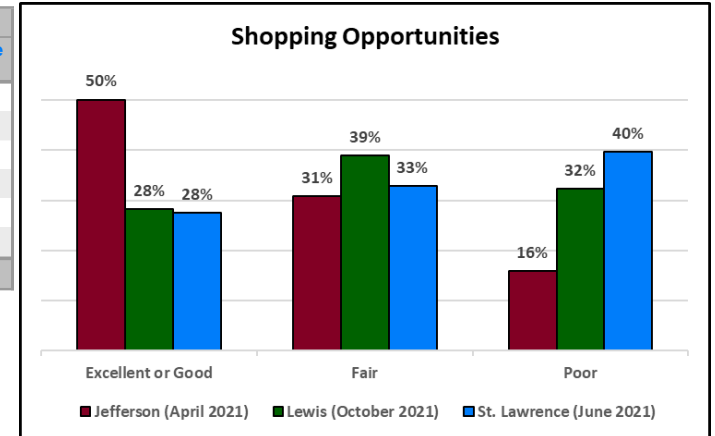


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	6.5%	11.8%	6.1%	3.2%	2.7%	4.7%	8.5%	4.8%	5.2%	8.2%	5.5%	–	6.7%	–	5.4%
Good	29.1%	27.9%	28.6%	29.4%	25.3%	33.0%	22.4%	31.0%	28.8%	27.7%	33.1%	–	27.4%	–	22.9%
Fair	32.8%	34.3%	37.7%	35.4%	42.2%	37.7%	46.4%	36.6%	38.2%	38.3%	39.7%	–	40.3%	–	39.0%
Poor	31.1%	25.6%	26.4%	31.7%	29.3%	23.5%	22.3%	27.4%	27.8%	25.8%	21.4%	–	23.9%	–	32.3%
Don't know	0.6%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	–	1.7%	–	0.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Shopping Opportunities	Excellent	13.2%	5.4%	11.0%
	Good	36.9%	22.9%	16.5%
	Fair	30.8%	39.0%	32.8%
	Poor	15.9%	32.3%	39.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		501	548	474



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Shopping Opportunities	Excellent	5.4%	8.7% _a	2.4% _b	10.3% _a	2.8% _b	3.8% _b	8.3% _a	2.5% _b	1.2% _{a,b}
	Good	22.9%	24.7% _a	21.5% _a	14.8% _a	25.1% _b	28.2% _b	23.8% _a	22.1% _a	21.9% _a
	Fair	39.0%	36.1% _a	42.2% _a	35.7% _a	43.0% _a	38.2% _a	34.9% _a	42.6% _a	46.8% _a
	Poor	32.3%	30.1% _a	33.6% _a	39.2% _a	29.1% _a	28.7% _a	32.4% _a	32.8% _a	30.1% _a
	Don't Know	0.4%	0.5% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.7% _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%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	548	203	338	72	181	290	159	229	154

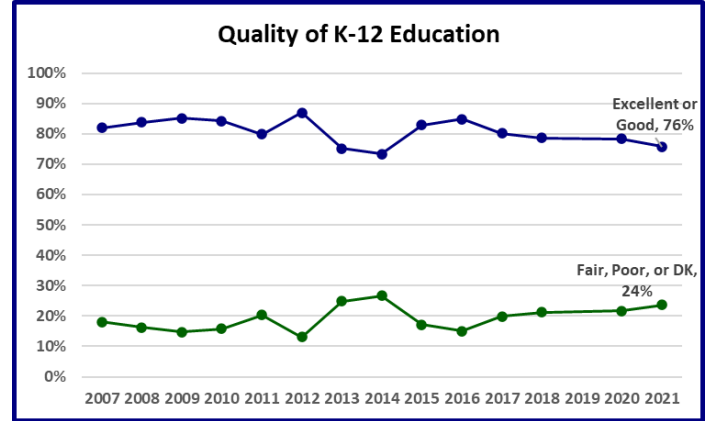
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Shopping Opportunities	Excellent	0.0% ¹	8.8% _a	0.9% _b	8.9% _{a,b}	3.1% _{a,b}	5.6% _a	6.0% _a	0.9% _a	4.7% _a	7.0% _a
	Good	26.0% _a	24.1% _a	20.8% _a	11.2% _a	20.4% _a	26.8% _a	21.0% _a	19.2% _a	24.1% _a	20.4% _a
	Fair	37.8% _a	38.8% _a	49.7% _a	33.6% _a	41.1% _a	39.8% _a	35.7% _a	52.8% _a	39.4% _a	38.3% _a
	Poor	32.5% _a	28.2% _a	28.5% _a	46.4% _a	35.4% _a	27.8% _a	36.5% _a	27.2% _a	31.4% _a	34.3% _a
	Don't Know	3.7% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.7% _a	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%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	127	110	68	106	218	253	62	415	120

Table 24 – Quality of K-12 Education

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of K-12 Education	Excellent	156	23.1%
	Good	279	52.7%
	Fair	63	12.5%
	Poor	22	6.1%
	Don't Know	29	5.5%
	Totals	549	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

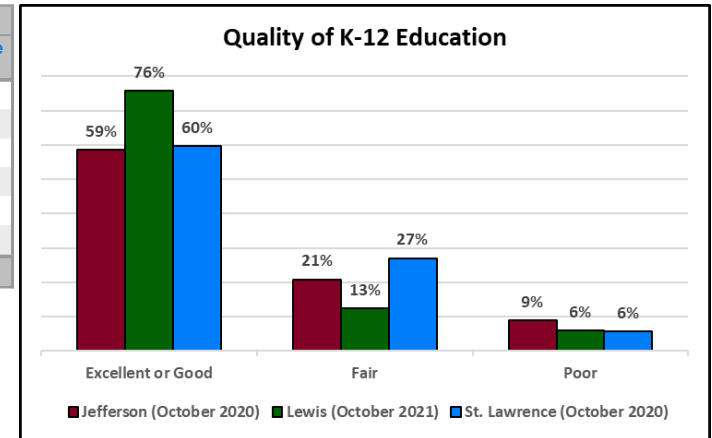


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	37.2%	33.0%	39.1%	35.5%	27.4%	24.0%	29.1%	25.8%	30.0%	33.9%	31.4%	27.1%	–	31.9%	23.1%
Good	44.7%	50.8%	46.1%	48.7%	52.5%	62.9%	46.0%	47.6%	52.8%	51.0%	48.8%	51.6%	–	46.4%	52.7%
Fair	12.0%	11.2%	5.9%	7.8%	10.2%	9.5%	12.7%	21.2%	9.9%	9.1%	11.7%	10.4%	–	14.1%	12.5%
Poor	2.9%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	3.9%	1.4%	5.2%	3.2%	4.5%	3.4%	3.2%	6.0%	–	3.3%	6.1%
Don't know	3.2%	3.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%	2.2%	6.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.6%	4.9%	4.9%	–	4.4%	5.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (October 2020)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (October 2020)
Quality of K-12 Education	Excellent	18.1%	23.1%	11.9%
	Good	40.6%	52.7%	47.7%
	Fair	20.9%	12.5%	27.1%
	Poor	9.0%	6.1%	5.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.5%	5.5%	7.7%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		586	549	434



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

Quality of K-12 Education	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	23.1%	22.5% _a	23.8% _a	28.1% _a	20.8% _a	21.7% _a	15.6% _a	30.9% _b	35.1% _b
Good	52.7%	48.8% _a	57.1% _a	45.9% _a	56.2% _a	55.7% _a	57.0% _a	48.9% _a	46.3% _a
Fair	12.5%	12.8% _a	11.2% _a	13.8% _a	10.5% _a	12.1% _a	13.2% _a	10.8% _a	10.5% _a
Poor	6.1%	9.1% _a	3.4% _b	11.3% _a	5.5% _{a,b}	2.1% _b	7.2% _a	5.2% _a	4.3% _a
Don't Know	5.5%	6.8% _a	4.5% _a	0.9% _a	7.1% _b	8.4% _b	6.9% _a	4.2% _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		549	202	340	72	181	159	230	154

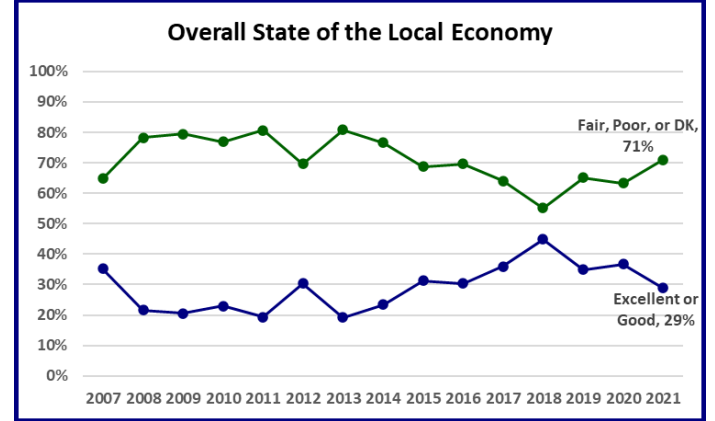
Quality of K-12 Education	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	12.0% _a	21.0% _{a,b}	24.7% _{a,b}	25.0% _{a,b}	36.3% _b	22.4% _a	22.5% _a	29.9% _a	26.9% _a	14.6% _b
Good	63.8% _a	57.7% _a	54.3% _a	42.1% _a	48.5% _a	49.7% _a	54.5% _a	62.3% _a	57.2% _a	43.6% _b
Fair	6.0% _a	11.7% _a	15.2% _a	12.0% _a	7.6% _a	13.5% _a	12.8% _a	2.0% _a	8.4% _a	21.0% _b
Poor	7.0% _{a,c,d}	8.1% _{a,c,d}	1.9% _{a,b}	14.9% _c	1.5% _{b,d}	11.7% _a	2.5% _b	1.8% _{a,b}	0.7% _a	19.2% _b
Don't Know	11.3% _a	1.5% _b	3.9% _{a,b}	6.0% _{a,b}	6.1% _{a,b}	2.7% _a	7.6% _a	3.9% _a	6.9% _a	1.6% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416

Table 25 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Overall State of Local Economy	Excellent	5	0.6%
	Good	175	28.3%
	Fair	236	44.7%
	Poor	123	24.6%
	Don't Know	11	1.7%
	Totals	550	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

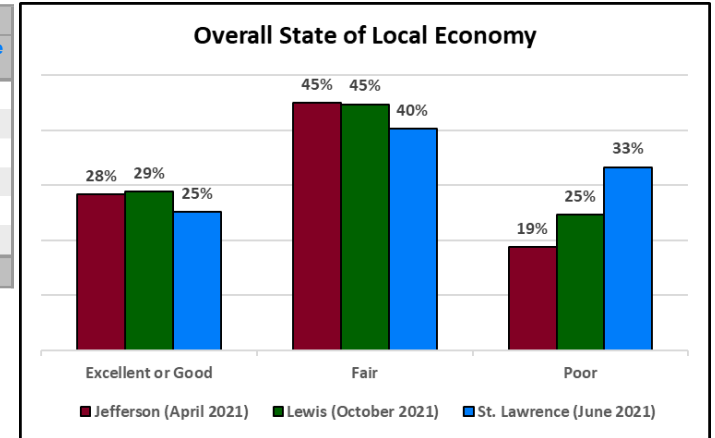


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	3.9%	1.5%	3.4%	3.8%	5.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.7%	0.6%
Good	32.8%	21.4%	20.1%	21.6%	18.0%	29.9%	15.3%	22.0%	27.9%	26.6%	30.6%	42.6%	32.7%	34.1%	28.3%
Fair	44.4%	42.0%	35.2%	34.5%	36.7%	38.3%	50.7%	47.8%	37.8%	43.6%	43.1%	34.3%	47.6%	42.6%	44.7%
Poor	18.5%	33.7%	43.6%	40.7%	43.2%	30.3%	29.6%	26.3%	29.2%	23.6%	20.1%	20.0%	15.2%	18.4%	24.6%
Don't know	1.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	2.5%	1.7%	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	2.3%	1.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Overall State of Local Economy	Excellent	3.2%	0.6%	4.0%
	Good	25.2%	28.3%	21.2%
	Fair	45.0%	44.7%	40.2%
	Poor	18.8%	24.6%	33.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7.7%	1.7%	1.3%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		502	550	474



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Overall State of Local Economy	Excellent	0.6%	0.9% _a	0.4% _a	0.5% _a	0.4% _a	1.0% _a	0.4% _a	0.7% _a	1.3% _a
	Good	28.3%	31.1% _a	25.9% _a	28.9% _a	24.8% _a	31.7% _a	24.2% _a	34.6% _a	30.1% _a
	Fair	44.7%	43.0% _a	46.4% _a	40.9% _a	49.8% _a	43.4% _a	45.5% _a	44.0% _a	45.5% _a
	Poor	24.6%	22.7% _a	26.0% _a	27.8% _a	24.6% _a	20.7% _a	27.1% _a	19.9% _a	22.8% _a
	Don't Know	1.7%	2.3% _a	1.3% _a	1.9% _a	0.4% _a	2.7% _a	0.8% _a	0.2% _a	0.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

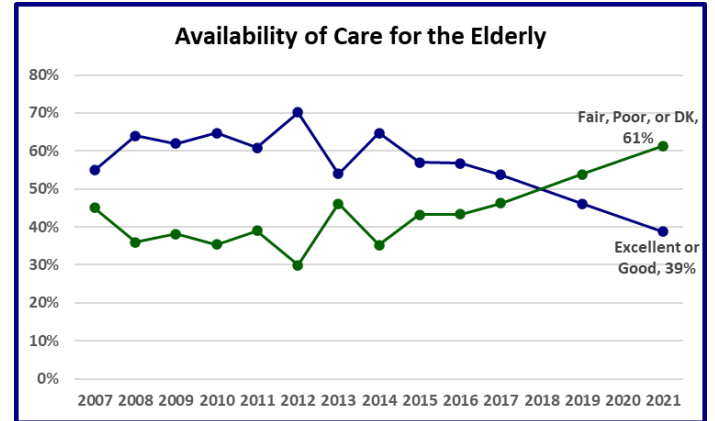
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Overall State of Local Economy	Excellent	0.0% ¹	1.2% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	0.6% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.7% _a	0.6% _a
	Good	6.7% _a	31.5% _a	30.7% _b	30.2% _b	33.2% _b	28.6% _a	25.6% _a	41.5% _a	32.1% _a	19.5% _b
	Fair	55.8% _a	43.6% _a	38.8% _a	46.1% _a	40.1% _a	36.1% _a	52.8% _b	36.5% _{a,b}	45.7% _a	42.6% _a
	Poor	33.6% _a	23.7% _a	27.5% _a	23.7% _a	25.1% _a	32.0% _a	19.4% _b	22.0% _{a,b}	19.7% _a	35.8% _b
	Don't Know	4.0% _a	0.0% ¹	3.0% _a	0.0% ¹	0.2% _a	2.8% _a	1.3% _a	0.0% ¹	1.8% _a	1.5% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 26 – Availability of Care for the Elderly

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of Care for the Elderly	Excellent	31	7.1%
	Good	185	31.6%
	Fair	177	31.1%
	Poor	118	23.1%
	Don't Know	36	7.1%
	Totals	547	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

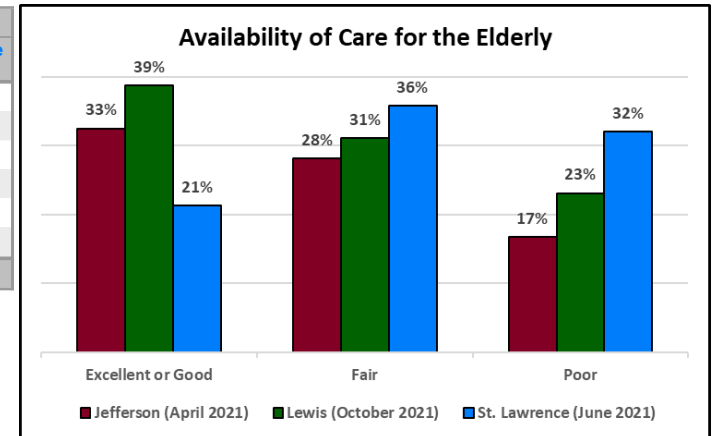


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	11.5%	18.1%	12.3%	16.2%	8.9%	18.2%	15.0%	14.1%	9.9%	10.9%	8.7%	–	8.1%	–	7.1%
Good	43.4%	45.9%	49.6%	48.5%	52.0%	51.9%	39.0%	50.6%	47.1%	45.9%	45.0%	–	38.0%	–	31.6%
Fair	26.2%	17.4%	22.3%	20.6%	19.9%	17.7%	28.1%	22.3%	30.5%	28.0%	30.4%	–	31.0%	–	31.1%
Poor	8.4%	12.0%	9.3%	7.6%	5.6%	6.9%	9.6%	6.3%	10.4%	8.9%	10.2%	–	16.1%	–	23.1%
Don't know	10.4%	6.6%	6.5%	7.1%	13.5%	5.3%	8.4%	6.6%	2.3%	6.4%	5.7%	–	6.7%	–	7.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Availability of Care for the Elderly	Excellent	3.9%	7.1%	2.9%
	Good	28.6%	31.6%	18.4%
	Fair	28.1%	31.1%	35.8%
	Poor	16.7%	23.1%	32.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	22.7%	7.1%	10.8%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		500	547	475



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Excellent	7.1%	12.0% _a	2.5% _b	10.3% _a	5.7% _a	5.9% _a	9.6% _a	4.4% _a	3.9% _a	
Good	31.6%	32.7% _a	30.9% _a	27.7% _a	28.1% _a	39.2% _a	34.3% _a	30.4% _a	25.4% _a	
Fair	31.1%	32.6% _a	28.2% _a	25.4% _a	33.4% _a	32.5% _a	28.5% _a	33.4% _a	32.2% _a	
Poor	23.1%	11.8% _a	34.5% _b	26.4% _a	25.2% _a	18.5% _a	24.4% _a	24.7% _a	17.5% _a	
Don't Know	7.1%	10.7% _a	3.8% _b	10.2% _a	7.6% _a	3.9% _a	3.3% _a	7.1% _a	21.0% _b	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		547	203	337	72	179	291	160	228	153

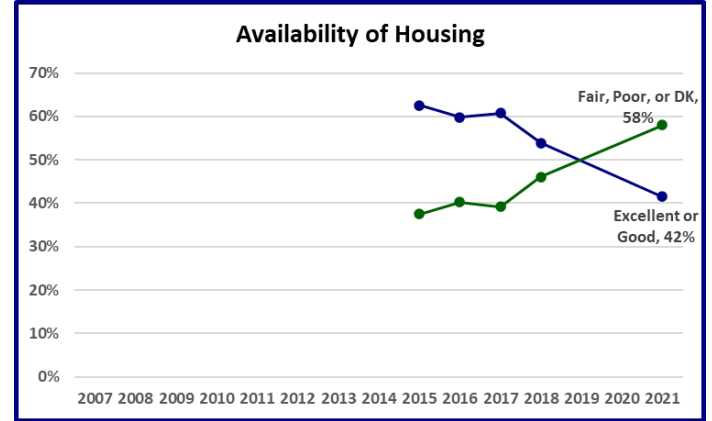
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Excellent	7.5% _a	7.7% _a	8.1% _a	15.0% _a	4.6% _a	7.2% _a	7.9% _a	4.0% _a	6.8% _a	8.3% _a	
Good	24.9% _a	34.8% _a	26.5% _a	28.1% _a	38.4% _a	33.5% _a	31.7% _a	22.2% _a	32.6% _a	29.5% _a	
Fair	29.6% _a	29.4% _a	34.9% _a	26.4% _a	18.9% _a	31.4% _a	30.8% _a	30.0% _a	30.3% _a	32.4% _a	
Poor	36.2% _a	24.6% _a	19.0% _a	24.2% _a	26.5% _a	20.5% _a	23.2% _a	34.9% _a	22.8% _a	24.2% _a	
Don't Know	1.8% _a	3.4% _a	11.4% _a	6.3% _a	11.7% _a	7.4% _a	6.4% _a	9.0% _a	7.6% _a	5.6% _a	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	110	67	106	219	252	62	414	121

Table 27 – Availability of Housing

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of Housing	Excellent	26	4.6%
	Good	204	36.9%
	Fair	188	32.0%
	Poor	87	18.0%
	Don't Know	44	8.5%
	Totals	549	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

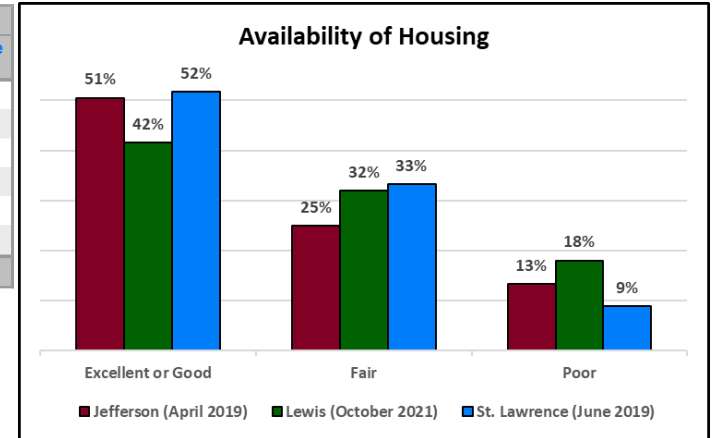


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6%	9.4%	7.9%	9.0%	-	-	4.6%
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.9%	50.4%	52.9%	44.9%	-	-	36.9%
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.5%	27.7%	19.8%	31.9%	-	-	32.0%
Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.6%	8.1%	9.9%	8.5%	-	-	18.0%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4%	4.4%	9.5%	5.7%	-	-	8.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2019)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2019)
Availability of Housing	Excellent	10.5%	4.6%	9.4%
	Good	40.0%	36.9%	42.3%
	Fair	24.9%	32.0%	33.3%
	Poor	13.3%	18.0%	8.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	11.4%	8.5%	6.1%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		579	549	500



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Excellent	4.6%	7.2% _a	2.3% _b	6.5% _a	4.3% _a	3.4% _a	3.8% _a	7.2% _a	2.9% _a	
Good	36.9%	41.7% _a	33.3% _b	38.3% _a	35.4% _a	38.3% _a	38.1% _a	36.4% _a	35.1% _a	
Fair	32.0%	29.8% _a	33.0% _a	23.2% _a	38.2% _b	32.5% _{a,b}	30.1% _a	33.7% _a	34.3% _a	
Poor	18.0%	12.3% _a	23.5% _b	22.3% _a	16.0% _a	16.0% _a	17.5% _a	18.5% _a	18.7% _a	
Don't Know	8.5%	9.0% _a	7.9% _a	9.6% _a	6.0% _a	9.8% _a	10.4% _a	4.2% _a	9.1% _a	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		549	203	339	72	181	291	160	229	154

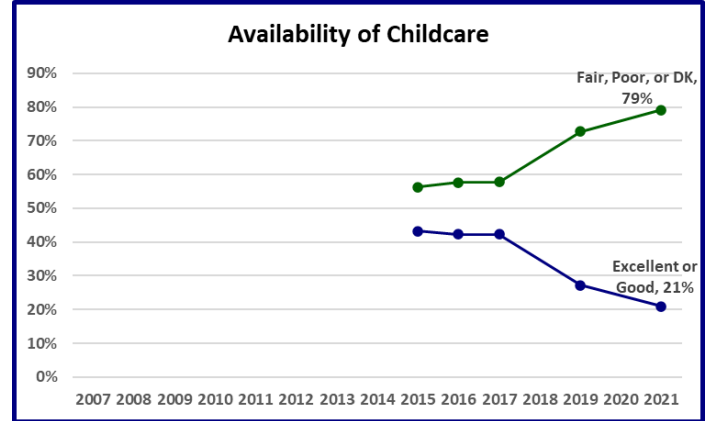
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	5.0% _a	4.0% _a	2.6% _a	12.5% _a	5.3% _a	7.3% _a	3.6% _a	0.7% _a	3.9% _a	6.9% _a
Good	25.3% _a	37.9% _a	36.2% _a	36.4% _a	44.8% _a	37.5% _a	39.3% _a	23.7% _a	36.2% _a	40.4% _a
Fair	29.3% _a	26.1% _a	37.1% _a	39.2% _a	23.2% _a	31.6% _a	27.2% _a	56.8% _b	34.2% _a	25.1% _b
Poor	35.0% _a	29.1% _a	12.7% _b	8.4% _b	13.9% _b	16.6% _a	20.6% _a	11.7% _a	15.6% _a	24.7% _b
Don't Know	5.4% _{a,b}	2.9% _a	11.4% _{a,b}	3.5% _{a,b}	12.9% _b	7.0% _a	9.3% _a	7.1% _a	10.2% _a	3.0% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	416	121

Table 28 – Availability of Childcare

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of Childcare	Excellent	13	2.9%
	Good	102	18.0%
	Fair	145	25.6%
	Poor	157	35.1%
	Don't Know	130	18.4%
	Totals	547	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

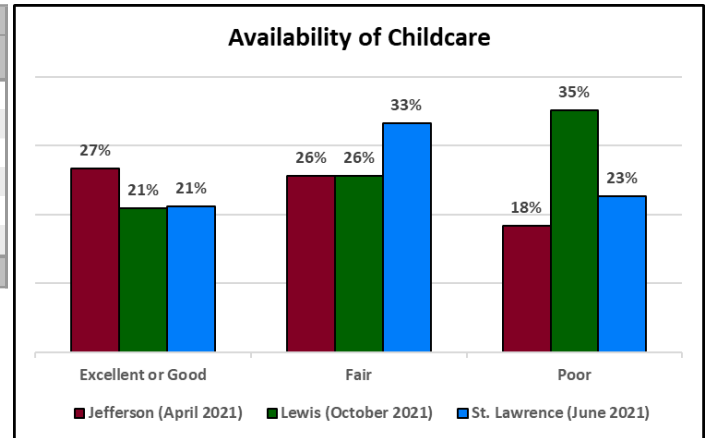


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	-	3.2%	-	2.9%
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.7%	37.8%	37.0%	-	24.0%	-	18.0%
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0%	29.3%	26.1%	-	22.4%	-	25.6%
Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.9%	7.9%	11.4%	-	21.7%	-	35.1%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.4%	20.5%	20.2%	-	28.7%	-	18.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Availability of Childcare	Excellent	5.5%	2.9%	3.2%
	Good	21.2%	18.0%	18.0%
	Fair	25.6%	25.6%	33.3%
	Poor	18.4%	35.1%	22.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	29.3%	18.4%	23.0%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		502	547	475



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	2.9%	5.0% _a	0.9% _b	4.5% _a	3.2% _a	1.1% _a	3.2% _a	2.7% _a	2.3% _a
Good	18.0%	22.3% _a	14.3% _b	12.8% _a	20.1% _a	20.9% _a	19.5% _a	19.6% _a	10.9% _a
Fair	25.6%	24.9% _a	25.7% _a	22.8% _a	24.0% _a	30.1% _a	25.3% _a	26.2% _a	26.2% _a
Poor	35.1%	26.2% _a	43.9% _b	50.9% _a	37.7% _b	17.6% _c	34.6% _a	32.2% _a	41.3% _a
Don't Know	18.4%	21.6% _a	15.2% _a	9.1% _a	14.9% _a	30.3% _b	17.4% _a	19.3% _a	19.3% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	547	203	337	72	180	290	159	229	153

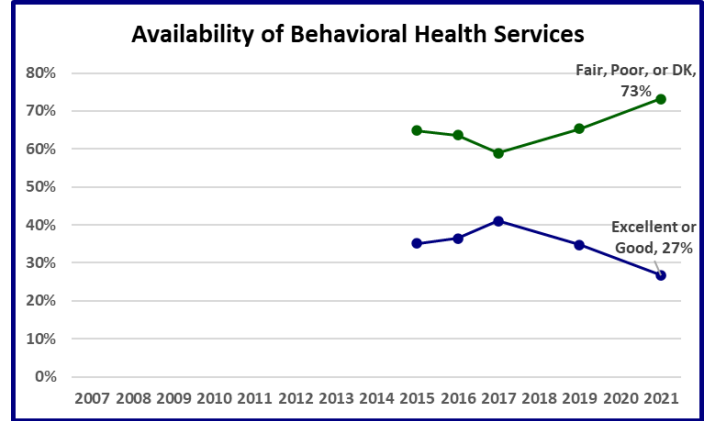
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Excellent	2.5% _{a,b}	1.0% _a	2.5% _{a,b}	10.3% _b	2.5% _{a,b}	4.7% _a	1.7% _a	0.9% _a	1.4% _a	6.1% _b
Good	11.9% _a	22.7% _a	11.7% _a	13.6% _a	17.7% _a	18.5% _a	19.4% _a	11.8% _a	18.4% _a	17.9% _a
Fair	33.3% _a	18.9% _a	26.6% _a	32.0% _a	24.3% _a	28.6% _a	24.8% _a	17.4% _a	26.5% _a	23.8% _a
Poor	33.5% _a	39.1% _a	40.9% _a	31.0% _a	39.9% _a	27.4% _a	38.0% _b	54.0% _b	32.9% _a	41.6% _a
Don't Know	18.8% _a	18.3% _a	18.3% _a	13.1% _a	15.7% _a	20.9% _a	16.1% _a	15.9% _a	20.8% _a	10.7% _b
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	110	68	106	218	254	62	416	120

Table 29 – Availability of Behavioral Health Services

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of Behavioral Health Services	Excellent	10	2.3%
	Good	131	24.5%
	Fair	161	28.6%
	Poor	128	23.2%
	Don't Know	116	21.4%
	Totals	546	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

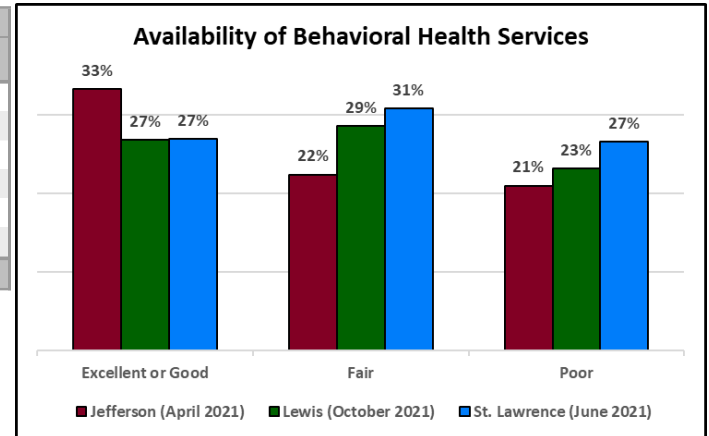


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2%	8.4%	6.5%	-	4.0%	-	2.3%
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.9%	28.1%	34.6%	-	30.7%	-	24.5%
Fair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.9%	29.0%	27.6%	-	26.0%	-	28.6%
Poor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4%	17.6%	16.6%	-	18.5%	-	23.2%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6%	17.0%	14.7%	-	20.8%	-	21.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Availability of Behavioral Health Services	Excellent	6.0%	2.3%	6.6%
	Good	27.3%	24.5%	20.3%
	Fair	22.4%	28.6%	30.8%
	Poor	21.0%	23.2%	26.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	23.4%	21.4%	15.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		500	546	475



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Availability of Behavioral Health Services	Excellent	2.3%	3.6% _a	1.2% _a	2.1% _a	3.1% _a	1.8% _a	2.6% _a	2.5% _a	1.2% _a
	Good	24.5%	25.1% _a	24.6% _a	24.6% _a	23.2% _a	26.4% _a	29.1% _a	20.4% _a	17.9% _a
	Fair	28.6%	26.1% _a	29.9% _a	19.3% _a	29.8% _{a,b}	35.0% _b	28.0% _a	30.3% _a	26.2% _a
	Poor	23.2%	20.2% _a	26.4% _a	29.5% _a	26.3% _a	14.2% _b	20.7% _a	23.6% _a	30.6% _a
	Don't Know	21.4%	25.1% _a	18.0% _b	24.5% _a	17.5% _a	22.6% _a	19.7% _a	23.1% _a	24.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		546	202	337	72	178	291	158	228	154

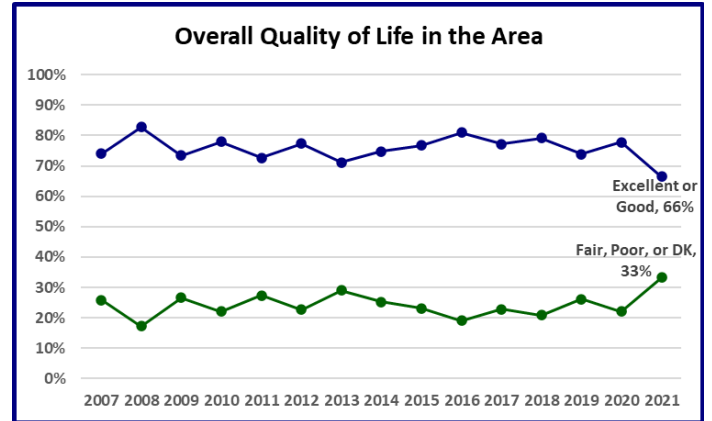
		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Availability of Behavioral Health Services	Excellent	0.0% ¹	1.9% _a	1.6% _a	0.0% ¹	1.8% _a	0.0% ¹	3.4% _a	5.6% _a	3.3% _a	0.0% ¹
	Good	25.5% _a	33.5% _a	25.9% _a	16.8% _a	17.7% _a	19.1% _a	30.9% _b	11.2% _a	22.0% _a	30.9% _b
	Fair	24.0% _a	23.6% _a	34.4% _a	42.4% _a	27.0% _a	34.8% _a	24.8% _a	21.5% _a	30.9% _a	21.1% _b
	Poor	25.8% _a	29.7% _a	22.5% _a	24.4% _a	20.6% _a	20.6% _a	20.1% _a	53.3% _b	23.9% _a	22.2% _a
	Don't Know	24.7% _{a,b}	11.3% _a	15.6% _a	16.5% _{a,b}	32.9% _b	25.5% _a	20.7% _{a,b}	8.4% _b	19.9% _a	25.7% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	127	110	68	106	217	254	62	415	120

Table 30 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Overall Quality of Life in Area	Excellent	100	14.5%
	Good	320	51.9%
	Fair	106	26.6%
	Poor	19	6.7%
	Don't Know	2	0.3%
	Totals	547	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

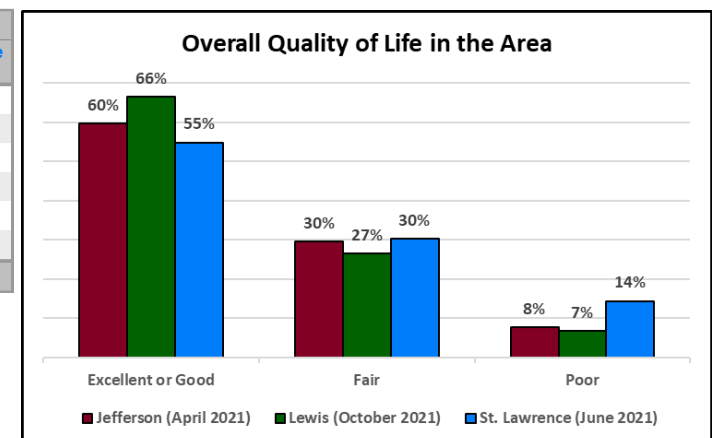


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Excellent	21.9%	21.4%	18.2%	17.5%	18.1%	13.5%	22.0%	21.5%	20.0%	19.7%	22.9%	19.0%	13.9%	22.9%	14.5%
Good	52.2%	61.4%	55.2%	60.5%	54.5%	63.8%	49.1%	53.3%	56.8%	61.3%	54.2%	60.2%	60.0%	55.0%	51.9%
Fair	21.0%	12.9%	20.2%	18.8%	19.5%	20.1%	25.3%	17.2%	21.2%	16.7%	16.6%	17.5%	22.2%	16.8%	26.6%
Poor	4.9%	4.1%	6.3%	3.2%	7.2%	2.5%	3.7%	7.7%	1.6%	1.7%	5.5%	3.3%	3.2%	5.4%	6.7%
Don't know	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	Excellent	12.9%	14.5%	12.3%
	Good	46.7%	51.9%	42.5%
	Fair	29.6%	26.6%	30.2%
	Poor	7.7%	6.7%	14.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1%	0.3%	0.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		500	547	476



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Overall Quality of Life in Area	Excellent	14.5%	16.0% _a	13.1% _a	9.2% _a	16.2% _a	17.4% _a	12.7% _a	14.0% _a
	Good	51.9%	55.1% _a	49.0% _a	42.4% _a	49.4% _a	64.4% _b	49.8% _a	60.4% _a
	Fair	26.6%	24.2% _a	28.4% _a	34.4% _a	28.9% _a	15.8% _b	28.1% _a	22.0% _a
	Poor	6.7%	4.2% _a	9.3% _b	13.3% _a	5.4% _b	2.3% _b	9.4% _a	2.3% _a
	Don't Know	0.3%	0.4% _a	0.1% _a	0.7% _a	0.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.4% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		547	203	337	72	180	290	159	153

	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Overall Quality of Life in Area	Excellent	12.0% _a	13.3% _a	10.1% _a	13.7% _a	19.2% _a	20.6% _a	11.4% _b	4.8% _b	15.4% _a
	Good	41.4% _a	48.8% _a	54.2% _a	60.1% _a	55.4% _a	54.1% _{a,b}	47.9% _a	70.6% _b	35.0% _b
	Fair	25.5% _a	28.1% _a	34.6% _a	22.0% _a	18.3% _a	23.4% _a	29.3% _a	22.3% _a	36.5% _b
	Poor	21.0% _a	9.8% _{a,b}	1.1% _b	2.4% _{b,c}	7.2% _{a,b}	1.8% _a	10.9% _b	2.4% _{a,b}	12.3% _b
	Don't Know	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.5% _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		52	128	111	67	106	219	254	61	121

Section 3.2 – Largest Issue Facing Residents of Lewis County

Table 31 – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

2021 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare	32	6.2%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	1	0.2%
Economy/Jobs	129	18.3%
Education	6	0.7%
Alternative Energy	2	0.3%
Debt/Spending/Budget	4	0.9%
Government/Leadership	30	9.8%
Taxes	29	5.5%
Environment	1	0.1%
Moral Issues	9	1.4%
War in Afghanistan	0	0.0%
Immigration	0	0.0%
War in General	0	0.0%
Agriculture	3	0.1%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	1	0.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	46	7.3%
Terrorism	0	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	20	3.7%
Crime	6	0.6%
Drugs	28	6.9%
Corporate Greed	1	0.1%
Joe Biden	20	5.5%
Gun Control Issues	0	0.0%
Poverty	9	1.7%
Income Inequality	4	0.9%
COVID	57	6.5%
Climate Change	0	0.0%
Donald Trump	7	2.4%
Water Issues	3	0.4%
Childcare	7	1.1%
Isolation	9	2.0%
Liberals	8	2.2%
Politically Polarized Society	17	2.5%
Housing	2	0.2%
Transportation	2	0.2%
COVID vaccine mandates	6	1.7%
People not wanting to work	9	1.6%
Misinformation	2	0.3%
All of the above	17	8.8%
Totals	527	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

This "largest issue" open-ended question has been phrased differently in both Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, it asked about the nation as a whole, not county-specific, in the two neighboring counties.

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

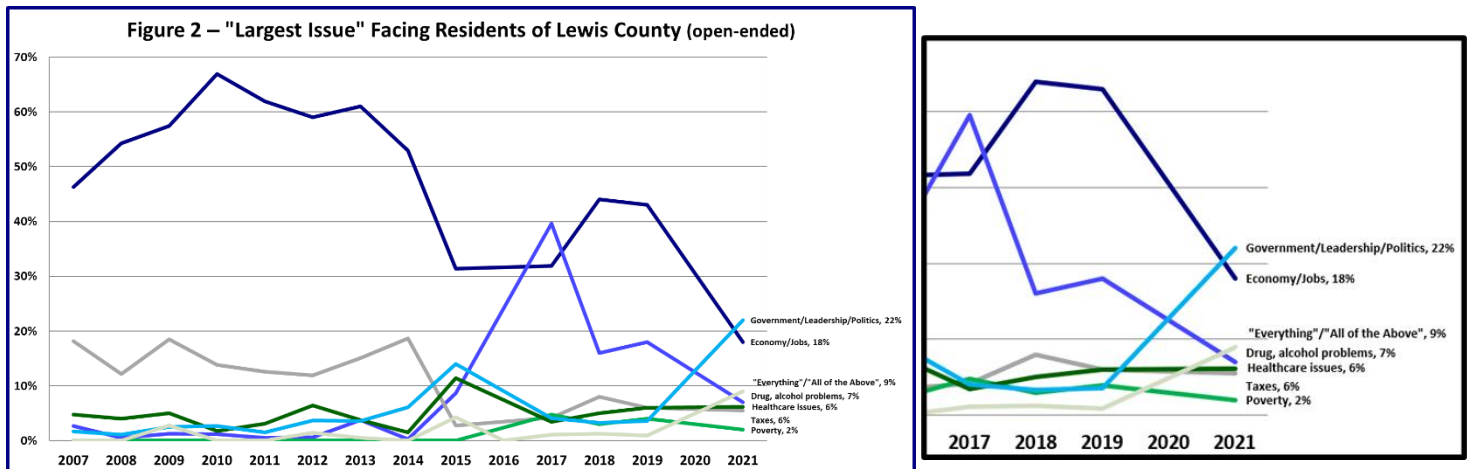


Table 31 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Healthcare issues	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	1.8%	3.1%	6.4%	3.8%	1.5%	11.4%	--	3.4%	4.6%	6.2%	--	6.2%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	46.3%	54.3%	57.4%	66.9%	61.9%	59.0%	61.0%	52.9%	31.4%	--	31.9%	44.1%	42.9%	--	18.3%
Education, problems with schools	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%	3.7%	--	1.9%	3.4%	1.4%	--	0.7%
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	--	0.3%
Debt, Budget, Spending, Mandates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.7%	0.6%	--	0.0%	3.6%	1.5%	--	0.9%
Inefficient, ineffective government	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.5%	3.7%	3.6%	6.1%	8.2%	--	3.6%	3.1%	3.3%	--	9.8%
Taxes	18.2%	12.2%	18.5%	13.8%	12.6%	11.9%	15.1%	18.7%	2.8%	--	4.2%	8.1%	6.2%	--	5.5%
Environmental issues	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.5%	--	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	--	0.1%
Moral Values and Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	--	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	--	1.4%
War in Mideast	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Immigration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	--	0.0%
War in General	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Agriculture, the price of milk	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.2%	3.8%	2.1%	--	0.1%
Too involved in other countries' affairs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	--	0.0%
Cost of living	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	4.5%	1.4%	3.9%	2.2%	--	0.0%	2.2%	2.9%	--	7.3%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	5.2%	20.2%	1.7%	1.2%	3.9%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	--	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	--	3.7%
Crime	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	--	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	--	0.6%
Drug, alcohol problems	2.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%	0.3%	8.7%	--	39.6%	15.9%	18.4%	--	6.9%
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.1%
Joe Biden	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5%
Gun Control, the NYS SAFE Act	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	3.5%	--	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	--	0.0%
Poverty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	4.8%	3.1%	4.4%	--	1.7%
Income Inequality	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.6%	1.9%	2.3%	--	0.9%
COVID	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5%
Global Warming/Climate Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	--	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.0%
Donald Trump	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8%	--	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	--	2.4%
Water Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	--	0.4%
Childcare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	--	1.1%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recreation/opps	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	5.0%	2.1%	0.1%	2.5%	0.6%	--	0.5%	1.9%	0.8%	--	2.0%
Liberals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2%
Politically Polarized Society	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5%
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2%
Transportation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.2%
COVID Vaccine Requirement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7%
People not wanting to work	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6%
Misinformation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.3%
"All of the above"	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	--	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	--	8.8%
Other issues	17.7%	4.1%	6.9%	7.5%	5.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.0%	5.4%	--	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	--	0.0%

Table 31 (cont.) – What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing residents of Lewis County right now?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Healthcare	6.20%	5.2% _a	6.6% _a	5.4% _a	7.1% _a	6.1% _a	5.4% _a	8.5% _a	4.7% _a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.20%	0.0% ²	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.5% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Economy/Jobs	18.30%	12.8% _a	23.9% _b	18.9% _a	17.0% _a	19.4% _a	14.3% _a	22.7% _a	24.6% _a
Education	0.70%	1.3% _a	0.1% _a	1.0% _a	0.7% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	1.3% _a	1.8% _a
Alternative Energy	0.30%	0.3% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.5% _a	0.3% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²
Debt/Spending/Budget	0.90%	1.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	2.4% _a	0.2% _a	0.8% _a	1.2% _a	0.7% _a
Government/Leadership	9.80%	17.2% _a	3.0% _b	13.9% _a	11.7% _a	4.0% _b	11.1% _a	8.9% _a	7.4% _a
Taxes	5.50%	5.7% _a	4.9% _a	1.7% _a	4.8% _{a,b}	9.3% _b	6.8% _a	5.0% _a	0.8% _a
Environment	0.10%	0.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.0% ²
Moral Issues	1.40%	1.7% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ²	0.8% _a	3.3% _a	1.4% _a	1.5% _a	1.0% _a
War in Afghanistan	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Immigration	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
War in General	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Agriculture	0.10%	0.1% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	0.6% _a
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.0% ²
High Cost of Living/Prices	7.30%	7.8% _a	6.9% _a	5.2% _a	5.6% _a	11.2% _a	5.0% _a	10.3% _a	10.0% _a
Terrorism	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Cost of Energy/Gas	3.70%	5.6% _a	1.9% _b	0.8% _a	3.7% _{a,b}	6.5% _b	3.9% _a	4.7% _a	1.0% _a
Crime	0.60%	0.3% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.3% _a	1.6% _a	0.6% _a	0.6% _a	0.7% _a
Drugs	6.90%	6.4% _a	7.4% _a	6.4% _a	9.1% _a	4.9% _a	8.9% _a	6.0% _a	1.6% _a
Corporate Greed	0.10%	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.0% ²
Joe Biden	5.50%	8.2% _a	2.3% _b	8.2% _a	2.3% _b	5.9% _{a,b}	5.7% _a	4.6% _a	5.6% _a
Gun Control Issues	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Poverty	1.70%	0.1% _a	3.2% _b	0.8% _a	2.6% _a	1.5% _a	1.9% _a	1.5% _a	1.5% _a
Income Inequality	0.90%	0.1% _a	1.7% _b	2.6% _a	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.0% ²	1.7% _a	2.5% _a
COVID	6.50%	4.9% _a	8.1% _a	5.9% _{a,b}	3.3% _a	10.6% _b	4.0% _a	7.8% _{a,b}	12.8% _b
Climate Change	0.00%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Donald Trump	2.40%	3.2% _a	1.6% _a	0.0% ²	5.6% _a	1.2% _b	3.1% _a	1.6% _a	1.3% _a
Water Issues	0.40%	0.8% _a	0.1% _a	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.8% _a	0.4% _a	0.7% _a	0.0% ²
Childcare	1.10%	0.2% _a	2.0% _b	1.5% _a	1.1% _a	0.8% _a	0.9% _a	0.8% _a	2.4% _a
Isolation	2.00%	3.2% _a	1.0% _a	4.8% _a	0.5% _b	1.1% _{a,b}	3.0% _a	0.2% _a	2.2% _a
Liberals	2.20%	3.8% _a	0.8% _b	0.0% ²	6.2% _a	0.1% _b	1.9% _a	3.2% _a	1.8% _a
Politically Polarized Society	2.50%	1.5% _a	3.4% _a	3.8% _a	1.3% _a	2.5% _a	0.7% _a	2.1% _a	9.4% _b
Housing	0.20%	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.7% _a	0.3% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ²
Transportation	0.20%	0.0% ²	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.2% _a	0.5% _a	0.3% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ²
COVID vaccine mandates	1.70%	2.2% _a	1.3% _a	3.9% _a	1.3% _{a,b}	0.1% _b	2.6% _a	0.5% _a	1.3% _a
People not wanting to work	1.60%	1.5% _a	1.7% _a	0.7% _a	2.9% _a	0.9% _a	1.7% _a	1.2% _a	1.9% _a
Misinformation	0.30%	0.2% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	0.8% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.5% _a
All of the above	8.80%	3.6% _a	13.9% _b	14.0% _b	8.0% _{a,b}	4.7% _b	14.7% _b	1.8% _a	1.9% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	527	194	329	72	172	281	151	221	152

	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Healthcare	0.9% _{a,b}	1.7% _a	11.1% _b	6.8% _{a,b}	5.0% _{a,b}	4.1% _a	7.9% _a	5.3% _a	6.5% _a	5.4% _a
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a
Economy/Jobs	11.4% _a	22.6% _b	12.9% _a	26.1% _b	18.6% _a	15.7% _a	20.7% _a	16.3% _a	18.3% _a	18.4% _a
Education	0.9% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.5% _a	1.5% _a	0.6% _a	0.7% _a	0.9% _a	0.6% _a	0.8% _a
Alternative Energy	0.0% ¹	0.7% _a	0.0% ¹	1.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.2% _a	0.6% _a
Debt/Spending/Budget	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	6.1% _a	0.5% _{a,b}	1.2% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.7% _a	1.6% _a
Government/Leadership	7.8% _a	9.9% _a	10.5% _a	10.3% _a	12.1% _a	10.5% _a	9.1% _a	12.1% _a	8.6% _a	13.1% _a
Taxes	15.4% _a	6.6% _{a,b}	2.4% _b	3.8% _{a,b}	3.3% _b	2.9% _a	7.4% _a	0.4% _a	5.5% _a	4.7% _a
Environment	0.7% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹
Moral Issues	0.0% ¹	3.5% _a	0.9% _a	0.9% _a	0.8% _a	2.5% _a	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	1.7% _a	0.6% _a
War in Afghanistan	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	0.0% ¹
Immigration	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	0.0% ¹
War in General	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	0.0% ¹
Agriculture	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.2% _a	0.1% _a	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.2% _a
High Cost of Living/Prices	7.9% _a	8.9% _a	6.9% _a	6.3% _a	6.5% _a	10.8% _a	4.7% _b	8.2% _{a,b}	9.0% _a	3.3% _b
Terrorism	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	0.0% ¹
Cost of Energy/Gas	5.0% _a	5.9% _a	2.9% _b	2.7% _b	3.1% _b	6.0% _a	2.3% _b	2.5% _b	5.2% _a	0.0% ¹
Crime	1.4% _a	1.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	1.2% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹
Drugs	2.6% _a	7.6% _b	8.7% _b	15.9% _b	4.1% _b	11.4% _a	3.7% _b	6.5% _{a,b}	7.3% _b	6.0% _a
Corporate Greed	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹
Joe Biden	0.0% ¹	1.3% _a	9.1% _b	4.7% _{a,b}	11.6% _b	8.4% _a	4.1% _a	0.0% ¹	5.0% _a	6.2% _a
Gun Control Issues	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	0.0% ¹
Poverty	4.4% _a	1.0% _a	1.2% _a	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	1.3% _a	2.2% _a	0.4% _a	1.9% _a	1.2% _a
Income Inequality	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	4.3% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	3.5% _a	0.6% _a	1.7% _a	0.0% ¹
COVID	8.3% _a	3.9% _a	6.1% _a	6.1% _a	9.7% _a	7.0% _a	5.6% _a	9.6% _a	6.5% _a	6.6% _a
Climate Change	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	0.0% ¹
Donald Trump	7.0% _a	0.0% ¹	1.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	6.6% _a	0.0% ¹	12.6% _b	3.3% _a	0.0% ¹
Water Issues	0.0% ¹	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.6% _a
Childcare	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	1.5% _a	0.0% ¹	3.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	0.2% _a
Isolation	0.3% _a	0.3% _a	1.0% _a	0.4% _a	0.6% _a	0.4% _a	3.7% _b	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	5.6% _b
Liberals	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	4.9% _b	0.0% ¹	0.8% _{a,b}	3.0% _a	2.2% _a	0.0% ¹	1.7% _a	3.7% _a
Politically Polarized Society	1.3% _a	1.0% _a	4.3% _a	1.6% _a	5.2% _a	2.5% _a	1.8% _a	6.3% _a	3.2% _a	0.8% _a
Housing	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.5% _a	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹
Transportation	1.7% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.1% _a	0.0% ¹	0.2% _a	0.3% _a
COVID vaccine mandates	0.9% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	1.2% _a	0.5% _a	5.2% _a	0.9% _a	11.4% _b	1.8% _a	1.6% _a
People not wanting to work	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	1.7% _a	4.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	2.5% _a	0.0% ¹	1.9% _a	0.8% _a
Misinformation	0.0% ¹	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.1% _a	2.2% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹
All of the above	22.1% _a	18.2% _{a,b}	7.7% _b	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	7.2% _a	11.5% _a	1.1% _a	6.2% _a	15.5% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	49	127	109	67	105					

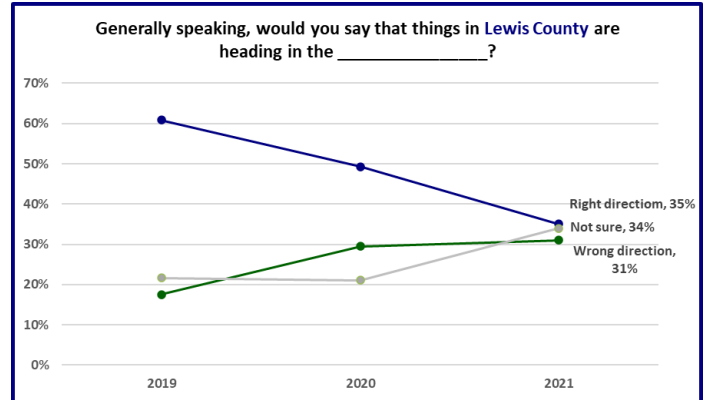
Section 3.3 – What direction are things heading – *In the country? In New York State? In Lewis County?*

Table 32 – Generally speaking, would you say things in Lewis County are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Generally speaking, would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the?	Right direction	249	35.0%
	Wrong direction	150	31.0%
	Don't Know/Not sure	144	34.0%
	Totals	543	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

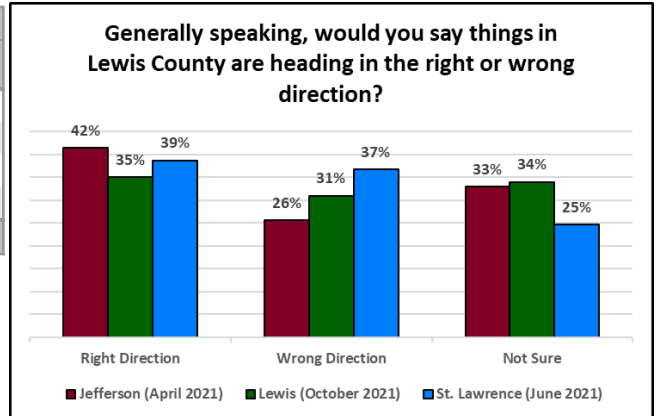


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2019	2020	2021
Right direction	60.9%	49.3%	35.0%
Wrong direction	17.5%	29.5%	31.0%
Don't Know	21.6%	21.1%	34.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
County Direction	Right Direction	41.5%	35.0%	38.7%
	Wrong Direction	25.6%	31.0%	36.7%
	Not Sure	32.9%	34.0%	24.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		480	543	465



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Generally speaking, would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the?	Right direction	35.0%	34.2% _a	36.2% _a	29.6% _a	29.6% _a	46.2% _a	30.7% _a	38.5% _a	43.3% _a
	Wrong direction	31.0%	29.5% _a	32.6% _a	28.7% _{a,b}	39.8% _a	23.3% _a	29.8% _a	33.5% _a	31.2% _a
	Don't Know/Not sure	34.0%	36.3% _a	31.2% _a	41.6% _a	30.6% _a	30.5% _a	39.8% _a	28.0% _b	25.6% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		543	202	337	72	179	290	157	229	154

		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Generally speaking, would you say that things in Lewis County are heading in the?	Right direction	29.3% _{a,b}	28.7% _a	32.9% _{a,b}	53.9% _b	42.2% _{a,b}	37.0% _a	33.1% _a	35.3% _a	38.7% _a	24.9% _b
	Wrong direction	37.7% _a	36.7% _a	38.5% _a	27.2% _a	21.9% _a	37.0% _a	25.6% _b	36.1% _{a,b}	26.0% _a	43.8% _b
	Don't Know/Not sure	33.0% _a	34.5% _a	28.5% _a	18.9% _a	35.9% _a	25.9% _a	41.3% _a	28.6% _{a,b}	35.3% _a	31.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 33 – Generally speaking, would you say things in New York State are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2021 Lewis County Results:

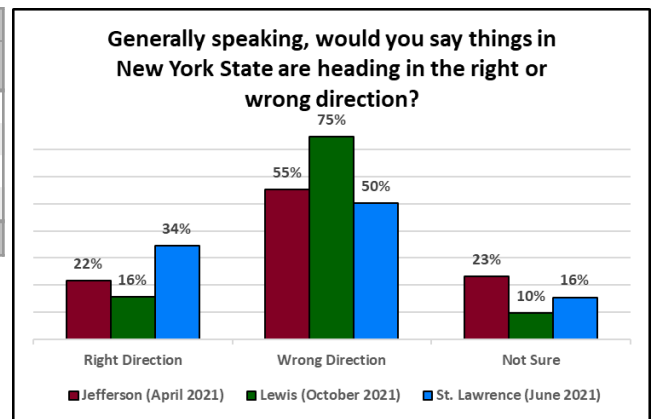
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Generally speaking, would you say that things in New York State are heading in the ?	Right direction	115	15.6%
	Wrong direction	366	74.8%
	Don't Know/Not sure	62	9.6%
	Totals	543	100.0%

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

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
State Direction	Right Direction	21.5%	15.6%	34.4%
	Wrong Direction	55.3%	74.8%	50.1%
	Not Sure	23.2%	9.6%	15.5%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size:	481	543	465



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Generally speaking, would you say that things in New York State are heading in the ?	Right direction	15.6%	10.4% _a	20.7% _b	13.1% _a	14.8% _a	18.8% _a	13.5% _a	14.6% _a	23.8% _a
	Wrong direction	74.8%	81.6% _a	67.9% _b	80.0% _a	77.5% _{a,b}	66.8% _b	75.2% _{a,b}	80.1% _a	63.8% _b
	Don't Know/Not sure	9.6%	8.0% _a	11.3% _a	6.9% _a	7.7% _a	14.4% _a	11.3% _a	5.3% _a	12.3% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		543	202	337	72	179	290	157	229	154

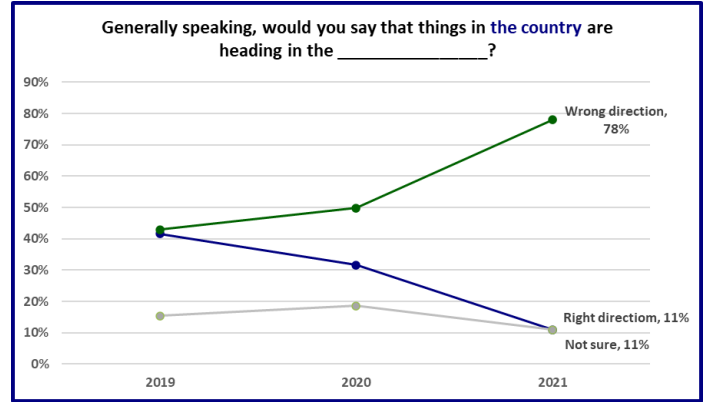
		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Generally speaking, would you say that things in New York State are heading in the ?	Right direction	26.5% _a	18.4% _a	13.7% _a	11.2% _a	13.7% _a	7.4% _a	15.0% _b	50.7% _c	18.0% _a	9.2% _b
	Wrong direction	56.0% _a	72.3% _{a,b}	77.5% _{a,b}	82.8% _b	78.0% _{b,c}	86.5% _b	72.6% _b	43.5% _c	71.5% _b	83.7% _b
	Don't Know/Not sure	17.5% _a	9.3% _a	8.8% _a	6.0% _a	8.2% _a	6.1% _a	12.5% _a	5.8% _a	10.4% _a	7.1% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 34 – Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right or wrong direction?

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Generally speaking, would you say that things in this country are heading in the?	Right direction	86	10.8%
	Wrong direction	395	78.5%
	Don't Know/Not sure	63	10.7%
	Totals	544	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

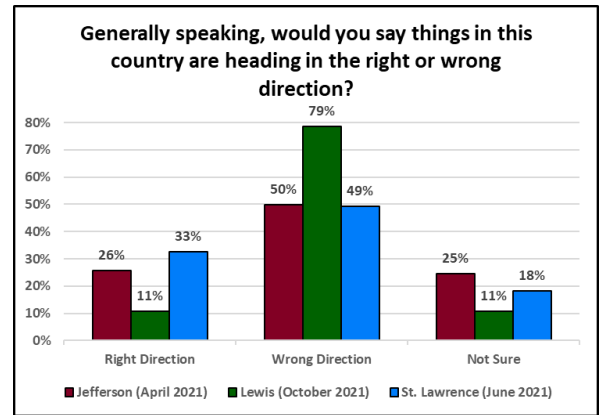


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2019	2020	2021
Right direction	41.6%	31.6%	10.8%
Wrong direction	43.0%	49.8%	78.5%
Don't Know	15.4%	18.6%	10.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Country Direction	Right Direction	25.7%	10.8%	32.6%
	Wrong Direction	49.7%	78.5%	49.2%
	Not Sure	24.6%	10.7%	18.2%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		482	544	465



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Generally speaking, would you say that things in this country are heading in the?	Right direction	10.8%	9.2% _{ab}	12.6% _a	6.7% _a	9.3% _{ab}	16.4% _{bc}	7.4% _a	11.7% _{ab}	20.1% _c
	Wrong direction	78.5%	81.1% _a	76.0% _{ab}	85.9% _a	76.2% _{ab}	74.4% _{bc}	79.8% _{ab}	82.4% _a	68.2% _{bc}
	Don't Know/Not sure	10.7%	9.7% _a	11.5% _{ab}	7.4% _a	14.5% _{ab}	9.2% _a	12.8% _{ab}	5.9% _a	11.7% _{ab}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		544	203	337	72	179	291	158	229	154

		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Generally speaking, would you say that things in this country are heading in the?	Right direction	21.4% _{ab}	6.3% _b	9.2% _{ab}	8.1% _{ab}	15.0% _{ab}	3.5% _{ab}	9.6% _{bc}	46.8% _c	14.6% _{ab}	1.5% _b
	Wrong direction	69.3% _a	78.2% _a	84.7% _a	83.8% _a	74.9% _a	90.5% _a	77.7% _{bc}	36.4% _c	74.6% _a	88.4% _{bc}
	Don't Know/Not sure	9.3% _a	15.6% _a	6.0% _a	8.2% _a	10.1% _a	6.0% _a	12.7% _{bc}	16.7% _b	10.8% _a	10.2% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

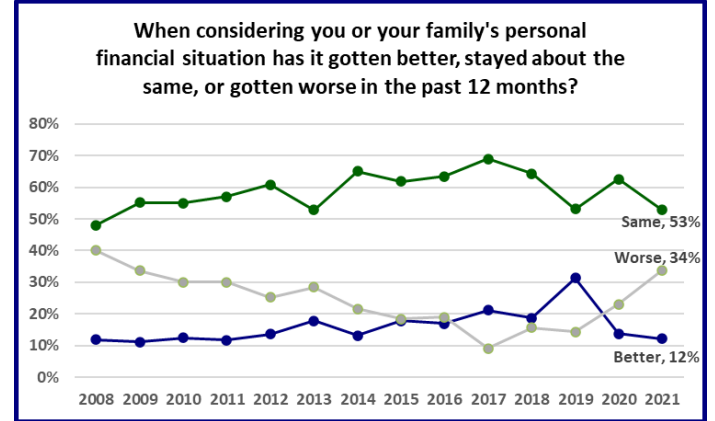
Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

Table 35 – When considering you or your family's personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Family's Personal Financial Situation - Change in Past 12 Months?	Better	76	12.1%
	Same	313	52.8%
	Worse	149	33.8%
	Don't Know	5	1.3%
	Totals	543	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

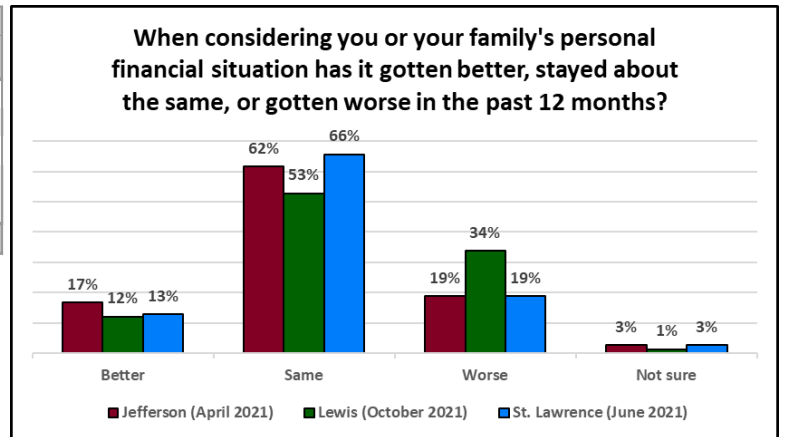


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Better	11.9%	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	13.6%	17.9%	13.2%	17.9%	17.0%	21.2%	18.7%	31.4%	13.7%	12.1%
Same	48.0%	55.1%	55.0%	57.0%	60.8%	52.8%	65.1%	61.8%	63.4%	69.0%	64.3%	53.1%	62.6%	52.8%
Worse	40.1%	33.6%	30.1%	30.1%	25.3%	28.4%	21.6%	18.4%	19.0%	9.1%	15.6%	14.3%	23.0%	33.8%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
Personal Financial Situation	Better	16.8%	12.1%	12.9%
	Same	61.6%	52.8%	65.7%
	Worse	18.8%	33.8%	18.8%
	Not sure	2.7%	1.3%	2.6%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		473	543	468



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County		Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Family's Personal Financial Situation - Change in Past 12 Months?	Better	12.1%	12.2% ^{oa}	11.7% ^{oa}	14.8% ^{oa}	9.9% ^{oa}	11.4% ^{oa}	8.2% ^{oa}	15.0% ^{oa,b}	17.9% ^{ob}	
	Same	52.8%	53.8% ^{oa}	52.0% ^{oa}	49.0% ^{oa}	53.5% ^{oa}	56.1% ^{oa}	51.1% ^{oa}	53.2% ^{oa}	59.5% ^{oa}	
	Worse	33.8%	33.0% ^{oa}	34.5% ^{oa}	36.1% ^{oa}	34.6% ^{oa}	30.7% ^{oa}	38.3% ^{oa}	31.6% ^{oa,b}	22.6% ^{ob}	
	Don't Know	1.3%	1.0% ^{oa}	1.7% ^{oa}	0.0% ²	2.0% ^{oa}	1.8% ^{oa}	2.4% ^{oa}	0.2% ^{oa}	0.0% ²	
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		543	202	337	72	179	290	157	229	154	

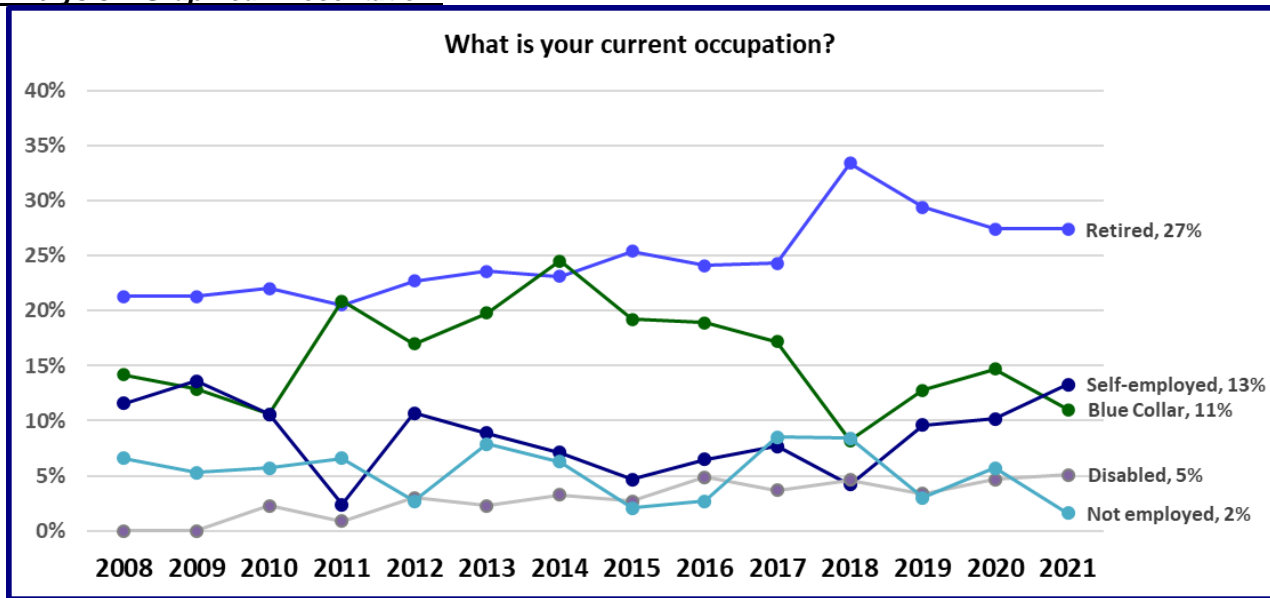
		Income				Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Family's Personal Financial Situation - Change in Past 12 Months?	Better	4.0% ^{oa}	7.8% ^{oa}	6.4% ^{oa}	17.2% ^{oa,b}	25.4% ^{ob}	13.2% ^{oa}	10.3% ^{oa}	14.8% ^{oa}	11.5% ^{oa}	12.5% ^{oa}
	Same	52.2% ^{oa}	49.0% ^{oa}	53.4% ^{oa}	61.1% ^{oa}	61.7% ^{oa}	52.4% ^{oa}	50.4% ^{oa}	72.5% ^{ob}	58.7% ^{oa}	39.2% ^{ob}
	Worse	43.8% ^{oa,b}	43.2% ^{oa}	40.2% ^{oa,b}	21.6% ^{ob,c}	12.9% ^{oc}	34.0% ^{oa}	37.4% ^{oa}	12.7% ^{ob}	28.4% ^{oa}	47.8% ^{ob}
	Don't Know	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.4% ^{oa}	1.9% ^{oa}	0.0% ¹	1.4% ^{oa}	0.5% ^{ob}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Table 36 – What is your current occupation?

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What is your current occupation?	Retired	231	27.4%
	Unemployed	6	1.6%
	Homemaker	17	4.8%
	Student	5	1.1%
	Military	2	0.2%
	Managerial	27	6.0%
	Medical	33	4.5%
	Professional/Technical	21	4.8%
	Sales	19	4.4%
	Clerical	22	3.2%
	Service	26	5.4%
	Blue Collar/Production	36	11.0%
	Teacher/Education	37	7.3%
	Self-employed	41	13.3%
	Not sure	0	0.0%
	Disabled	15	5.1%
Totals	538	100.0%	

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

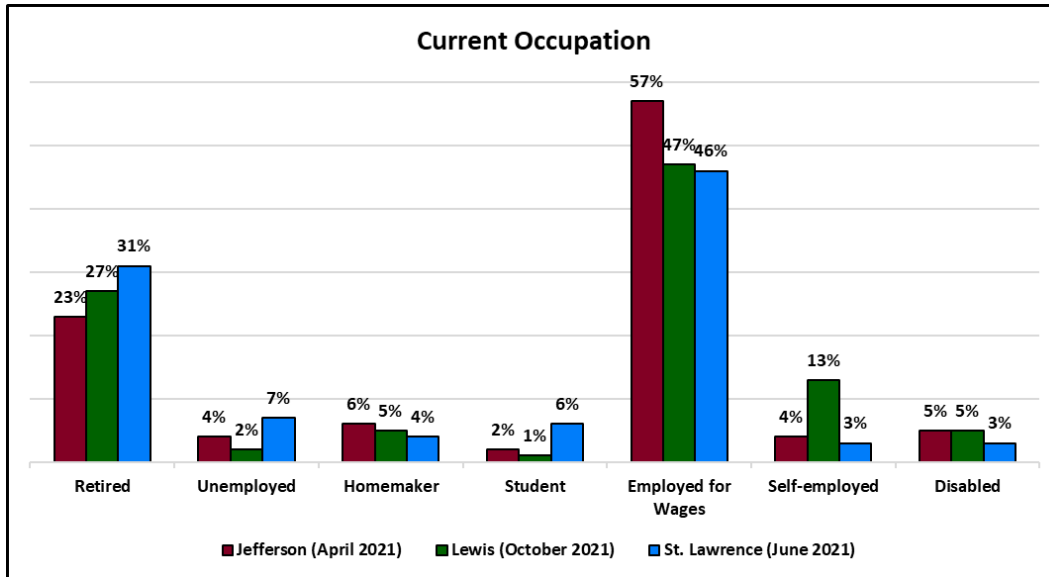


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Retired	21.3%	21.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.7%	23.6%	23.1%	25.4%	24.1%	24.3%	33.4%	29.4%	27.4%	27.4%
Not employed	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.6%	2.7%	7.9%	6.3%	2.1%	2.7%	8.5%	8.4%	3.0%	5.7%	1.6%
Homemaker	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.5%	2.8%	5.2%	3.5%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%	4.8%
Student	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.6%	6.6%	4.1%	2.9%	4.7%	2.7%	1.1%
Military	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Managerial	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	3.1%	4.1%	1.3%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%	2.9%	4.4%	2.9%	6.0%
Medical	5.4%	6.9%	7.2%	8.8%	4.0%	5.4%	6.2%	6.6%	8.4%	5.9%	8.3%	5.3%	7.0%	4.5%
Professional/Technical	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	3.5%	4.1%	2.4%	4.3%	2.6%	3.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.8%
Sales	3.6%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%	4.4%	7.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.2%	5.9%	2.4%	4.4%
Clerical	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	4.5%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%
Service	5.7%	6.1%	3.3%	3.9%	5.6%	3.7%	2.1%	5.7%	3.3%	4.9%	4.1%	3.1%	3.7%	5.4%
Blue Collar	14.2%	12.9%	10.6%	20.9%	17.0%	19.8%	24.5%	19.2%	18.9%	17.2%	8.2%	12.8%	14.7%	11.0%
Teacher/Education	6.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%	8.0%	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%	8.4%	6.4%	6.3%	7.3%
Self-employed	11.6%	13.6%	10.6%	2.4%	10.7%	8.9%	7.1%	4.7%	6.5%	7.7%	4.2%	9.6%	10.2%	13.3%
Not sure	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Disabled	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.9%	3.7%	4.6%	3.4%	4.7%	5.1%

Table 36 (cont.) – What is your current occupation?

Northern New York Regional Comparison:



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Retired	27.4%	23.5% ^o _a	31.3% ^o _b	0.5% _a	6.7% ^o _a	74.8% ^o _c	32.6% _a	21.6% _b	20.4% ^o _{a,b}
Unemployed	1.6%	1.4% _a	1.8% _a	0.0% ²	3.6% _a	0.9% _a	2.5% _a	0.7% _a	0.0% ²
Homemaker	4.8%	0.0% ²	9.4% _a	5.6% _a	6.3% _a	2.4% _a	6.9% _a	2.2% _a	2.2% _a
Student	1.1%	1.5% _a	0.7% _a	3.0% _a	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	2.2% _a	2.7% _a
Military	0.2%	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.4% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.7% _a
Managerial	6.0%	8.2% _a	4.0% ^o _b	2.4% _a	13.2% ^o _b	1.6% _a	4.5% _a	7.2% _a	9.3% _a
Medical	4.5%	0.3% _a	8.5% _b	6.8% _a	5.1% ^o _{a,b}	1.6% _b	0.0% ²	9.9% _a	9.8% _a
Professional/Technical	4.8%	6.4% _a	3.3% _a	6.4% _a	7.2% _a	0.7% _b	3.8% _a	2.3% _a	11.6% _b
Sales	4.4%	5.3% _a	3.6% _a	9.5% _a	1.7% _b	2.6% _b	2.0% _a	9.4% _b	3.4% ^o _{a,b}
Clerical	3.2%	0.0% ²	6.3% _a	1.9% _a	5.8% _a	1.6% _a	2.0% _a	6.7% _b	0.7% ^o _{a,b}
Service	5.4%	6.1% _a	4.8% _a	7.4% _a	7.1% _a	1.9% _b	6.3% _a	5.6% _a	2.3% _a
Blue Collar/Production	11.0%	22.0% _a	0.6% _b	22.8% _a	7.0% _b	4.4% _b	11.4% _a	13.2% _a	5.5% _a
Teacher/Education	7.3%	2.4% _a	11.5% _b	10.5% _a	10.6% _a	0.7% _b	4.5% _a	6.2% _a	19.1% _b
Self-employed	13.3%	17.3% _a	9.2% _b	18.5% _a	17.1% _a	4.1% _b	15.6% _b	9.6% _a	12.3% _a
Not sure	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²
Disabled	5.1%	5.1% _a	5.0% _a	4.3% _a	7.8% _a	2.7% _a	7.8% _a	2.7% _b	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	538	200	336	72	178	288	157	228	152

	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Retired	43.6% _a	37.4% _a	30.8% ^o _{a,b}	14.1% ^o _{b,c}	6.4% ^o _c	32.0% _a	24.8% _a	23.5% _a	33.4% _a	12.1% _b
Unemployed	12.2% _a	1.1% _b	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	2.3% _a	2.5% _a	2.0% _a	0.4% _a
Homemaker	9.2% _a	7.2% _a	2.8% _a	1.7% _a	2.5% _a	4.4% _a	5.2% _a	3.9% _a	2.4% _a	10.8% _b
Student	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	2.5% _a	1.8% _a	1.0% _a	0.8% ^o _{a,b}	0.4% _a	5.7% _b	1.2% _a	0.8% _a
Military	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.7% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.2% _a	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	0.0% ¹
Managerial	0.0% ¹	6.9% ^o _{a,b}	2.0% _a	10.9% ^o _{a,b}	11.7% _b	5.3% _a	4.5% _a	17.2% _b	8.0% _a	1.0% _b
Medical	0.0% ¹	3.6% _a	8.6% _a	2.6% _a	5.9% _a	2.8% _a	5.0% _a	8.1% _a	4.9% _a	3.4% _a
Professional/Technical	0.3% ^o _{a,b}	0.8% _a	6.4% ^o _{a,b}	11.4% _b	4.0% ^o _{a,b}	3.3% _a	5.9% _a	5.0% _a	6.3% _a	1.0% _b
Sales	5.1% _a	2.3% _a	0.3% _a	7.2% _a	7.5% _a	3.6% _a	5.0% _a	5.1% _a	3.9% _a	5.9% _a
Clerical	0.0% ¹	2.2% _a	4.1% _a	5.4% _a	3.4% _a	4.0% _a	3.1% _a	0.9% _a	2.6% _a	4.7% _a
Service	1.7% ^o _{a,b}	1.8% _a	9.1% ^o _{a,b}	3.4% ^o _{a,b}	10.6% _b	5.9% _a	5.6% _a	3.3% _a	4.9% _a	7.0% _a
Blue Collar/Production	2.2% _a	10.6% _a	9.0% _a	6.8% _a	25.1% _b	15.6% _a	7.7% _b	11.0% ^o _{a,b}	8.9% _a	16.3% _b
Teacher/Education	0.6% _a	9.9% _a	8.0% _a	9.5% _a	10.2% _a	4.2% _a	9.5% _a	5.8% _a	6.8% _a	8.8% _a
Self-employed	16.8% _a	11.3% _a	10.6% _a	15.5% _a	11.7% _a	11.6% _a	15.6% _a	8.1% _a	9.7% _a	22.6% _b
Not sure	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
Disabled	8.4% _a	4.2% _a	5.2% _a	8.9% _a	0.0% ¹	5.7% _a	5.1% _a	0.0% ¹	4.7% _a	5.1% _a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	52	128	111	68	105	218	254	62	415	119

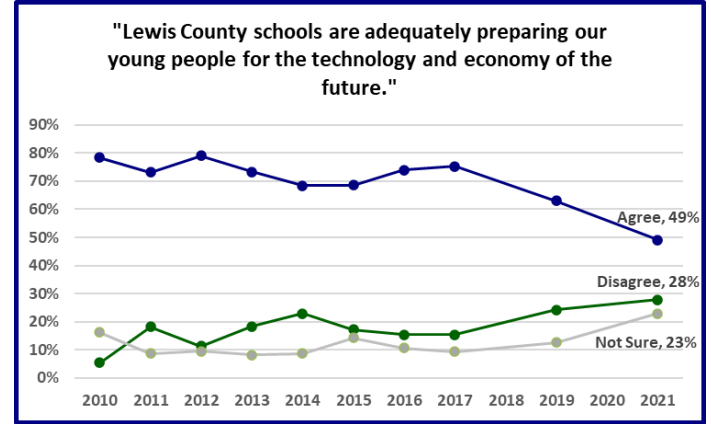
Section 3.5 – Lewis County K-12 Schools – Satisfaction?

Table 37 – "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Strongly Agree	66	6.7%
	Agree	243	42.4%
	Neutral/No Opinion	113	23.0%
	Disagree	78	19.0%
	Strongly Disagree	40	8.8%
	Totals	540	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:

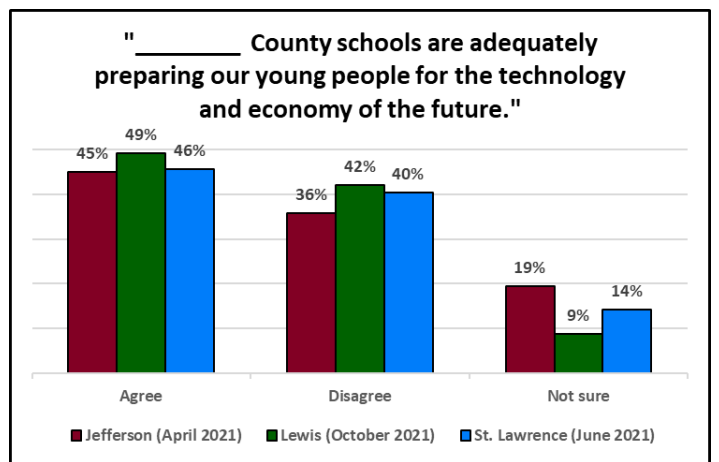


Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Strongly Agree	34.6%	26.5%	18.6%	13.2%	10.1%	14.5%	23.1%	20.0%	–	19.5%	–	6.7%
Agree	43.8%	46.7%	60.5%	60.1%	58.3%	54.1%	50.8%	55.2%	–	43.5%	–	42.4%
Neutral/No opinion	16.2%	8.7%	9.6%	8.3%	8.7%	14.2%	10.6%	9.3%	–	12.7%	–	23.0%
Disagree	4.4%	9.8%	8.5%	11.2%	19.7%	14.8%	14.7%	12.7%	–	14.7%	–	19.0%
Strongly Disagree	1.0%	8.4%	2.8%	7.2%	3.2%	2.4%	0.8%	2.8%	–	9.6%	–	8.8%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Regional Comparison Analysis		County of Residence		
		Jefferson (April 2021)	Lewis (October 2021)	St. Lawrence (June 2021)
K-12 Schools Preparing Youth	Strongly Agree	11.2%	6.7%	10.1%
	Agree	33.7%	42.4%	35.4%
	Disagree	21.6%	23.0%	25.3%
	Strongly Disagree	14.1%	19.0%	15.0%
	Neither/Not Sure	19.4%	8.8%	14.3%
	Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size:		483	540	467



Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Strongly Agree	6.7%	4.7% _a	8.8% _a	3.5% _a	6.5% _{a,b}	10.1% _a	4.8% _a	8.0% _a	11.2% _a
	Agree	42.4%	39.4% _a	45.4% _a	38.7% _a	42.5% _a	46.2% _a	38.5% _a	45.7% _a	49.7% _a
	Neutral/No Opinion	23.0%	20.1% _a	26.1% _a	22.0% _a	21.0% _a	26.4% _a	26.3% _a	19.9% _a	18.4% _a
	Disagree	19.0%	23.6% _a	14.2% _b	22.8% _a	21.0% _{a,b}	12.5% _b	21.1% _a	18.2% _a	11.6% _a
	Strongly Disagree	8.8%	12.2% _a	5.5% _b	13.0% _a	9.1% _{a,b}	4.8% _b	9.2% _a	8.2% _a	9.0% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		540	200	336	70	179	289	156	228	153

		Income				Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.	Strongly Agree	7.8% _a	5.1% _a	7.3% _a	3.5% _a	9.4% _a	6.3% _a	6.7% _a	9.4% _a	8.1% _a	3.5% _a
	Agree	37.4% _a	48.8% _a	47.1% _a	41.1% _a	42.6% _a	40.8% _a	42.5% _a	48.2% _a	45.5% _a	35.3% _a
	Neutral/No Opinion	36.8% _a	22.4% _{a,b}	16.9% _{a,b}	14.0% _b	20.7% _{a,b}	22.1% _a	26.0% _a	13.1% _a	21.6% _a	27.1% _a
	Disagree	15.1% _a	20.4% _a	17.1% _a	23.3% _a	16.3% _a	19.4% _a	17.6% _a	23.5% _a	18.4% _a	19.8% _a
	Strongly Disagree	2.9% _{a,b}	3.4% _a	11.6% _{a,b}	18.1% _b	11.1% _{a,b}	11.4% _a	7.2% _a	5.8% _a	6.3% _a	14.4% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	127	110	68	105	217	254	61	414	120

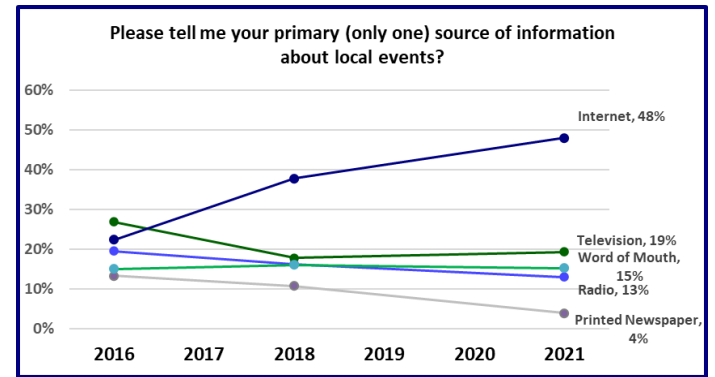
Section 3.6 – Information Access in Lewis County – Local Events and Local News

Table 38 – Your primary (only one) source of information about local events.

2021 Lewis County Results:

Primary source of information about local events.	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Radio	65	12.9%
Television	133	19.3%
Internet	235	48.0%
Printed newspaper	37	3.8%
Telephone call to organization	1	0.3%
Email organization	1	0.3%
Posters	2	0.3%
Word of mouth	68	15.2%
Other	0	0.0%
Totals	542	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio	19.5%	–	16.2%	–	–	12.9%
Television	26.9%	–	17.7%	–	–	19.3%
Internet	22.3%	–	37.8%	–	–	48.0%
Printed newspaper (monthly, weekly, or daily)	13.3%	–	10.7%	–	–	3.8%
Make a telephone call to an organization	0.9%	–	0.5%	–	–	0.3%
Email an organization	0.1%	–	0.2%	–	–	0.3%
Posters in the community	2.1%	–	1.3%	–	–	0.3%
Word of mouth	14.5%	–	15.5%	–	–	15.2%
Other	0.4%	–	0.0%	–	–	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Not measured recently in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education			
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Radio	12.9%	18.2% _a	7.7% _b	15.1% _a	8.6% _a	15.1% _a	14.7% _a	11.6% _a	8.4% _a	
Television	19.3%	20.7% _a	17.8% _a	5.4% _a	18.7% _b	33.1% _c	24.4% _a	12.0% _b	16.3% _{a,b}	
Internet	48.0%	38.6% _a	57.2% _b	58.7% _a	55.3% _a	30.2% _b	39.6% _a	58.9% _b	57.3% _b	
Printed newspaper	3.8%	3.9% _a	3.7% _a	0.7% _a	2.5% _a	8.1% _b	3.4% _a	2.7% _a	5.9% _a	
Telephone call to organization	0.3%	0.0% ²	0.5% ²	0.9% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.7% ²	
Email organization	0.3%	0.6% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.8% _a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	1.0% _a	0.0% ²	
Posters	0.3%	0.0% ²	0.5% _a	0.5% _a	0.0% ²	0.3% _a	0.0% ²	0.4% _a	0.9% _a	
Word of mouth	15.2%	18.1% _a	12.6% _a	18.7% _a	14.1% _a	13.2% _a	17.9% _a	13.5% _a	9.3% _a	
Other	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		542	202	336	72	178	290	157	228	154

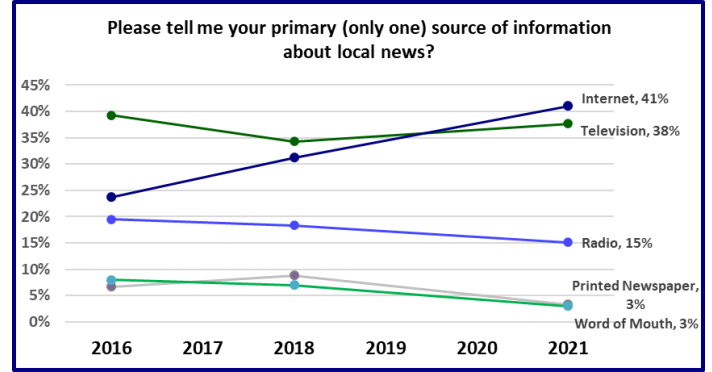
	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Radio	8.6% _a	10.7% _a	7.9% _a	12.6% _a	16.1% _a	14.3% _a	13.1% _b	3.7% _b	10.9% _a	16.9% _a	
Television	34.3% _a	20.4% _{a,b}	20.9% _{a,b}	13.1% _{a,b}	15.0% _b	21.2% _a	16.5% _b	28.9% _a	22.6% _a	11.2% _b	
Internet	47.1% _a	42.5% _a	54.0% _a	54.6% _a	56.8% _a	43.4% _a	53.1% _b	38.6% _a	47.8% _a	48.9% _a	
Printed newspaper	6.1% _a	4.8% _a	2.8% _a	1.3% _a	1.8% _a	3.5% _{a,b}	2.7% _a	10.9% _b	4.2% _a	2.7% _b	
Telephone call to organization	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.5% _a	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	
Email organization	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	2.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	
Posters	0.0% ¹	0.6% _a	0.6% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.3% _a	1.1% _b	0.4% _a	0.0% ¹	
Word of mouth	3.9% _a	21.0% _b	12.5% _{a,b}	16.0% _{a,b}	10.4% _{a,b}	17.6% _a	13.3% _b	16.9% _a	13.3% _a	20.4% _b	
Other	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	0.0% ¹	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		52	127	111	68	106	219	253	62	416	120

Table 39 – Your primary (only one) source of information about local news.

2021 Lewis County Results:

Primary source of information about local news.	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Radio	72	15.1%
Television	224	37.7%
Internet	194	40.9%
Printed newspaper	31	3.3%
Telephone call to organization	0	0.0%
Email organization	0	0.0%
Posters	0	0.0%
Word of mouth	19	3.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Totals	540	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Radio	19.5%	–	18.3%	–	–	15.1%
Television	39.3%	–	34.3%	–	–	37.7%
Internet	23.7%	–	31.2%	–	–	40.9%
Printed newspaper (monthly, weekly, or daily)	6.7%	–	8.8%	–	–	3.3%
Make a telephone call to an organization	0.4%	–	0.0%	–	–	0.0%
Email an organization	0.0%	–	0.1%	–	–	0.0%
Posters in the community	2.2%	–	0.6%	–	–	0.0%
Word of mouth	8.2%	–	6.7%	–	–	3.0%
Other	0.0%	–	0.0%	–	–	0.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Not measured recently in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

Primary source of information about local news.	Lewis County		Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	
Radio	15.1%	18.8% _a	11.9% _b	16.9% _a	13.0% _a	15.9% _a	16.8% _a	13.5% _a	12.9% _a	
Television	37.7%	37.1% _a	37.7% _a	19.8% _a	42.9% _b	48.7% _b	44.8% _a	30.1% _b	27.7% _b	
Internet	40.9%	38.1% _a	43.8% _a	59.4% _b	39.4% _b	25.1% _c	32.8% _a	50.7% _b	50.7% _b	
Printed newspaper	3.3%	3.8% _a	2.8% _a	0.0% ²	3.3% _a	6.3% _a	2.7% _a	3.7% _a	3.2% _a	
Telephone call to organization	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	
Email organization	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	
Posters	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	
Word of mouth	3.0%	2.2% _a	3.9% _a	3.9% _a	1.4% _a	4.0% _a	2.9% _a	2.0% _a	5.4% _a	
Other	0.0%	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		540	201	335	72	178	288	156	228	153

Primary source of information about local news.	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status		
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully	
Radio	22.1% _a	17.8% _a	8.3% _b	13.7% _a	11.7% _a	20.6% _a	13.3% _{a,b}	3.0% _b	9.8% _a	28.1% _b	
Television	36.1% _a	34.5% _a	48.4% _a	28.0% _a	33.8% _a	35.6% _a	37.8% _a	41.7% _a	45.4% _a	18.0% _b	
Internet	33.7% _a	42.9% _a	36.3% _a	55.1% _a	49.8% _a	36.1% _a	44.2% _b	44.8% _a	38.7% _a	47.1% _a	
Printed newspaper	4.4% _a	3.6% _a	2.5% _a	2.2% _a	0.8% _a	2.2% _a	3.2% _a	7.8% _a	3.3% _a	3.1% _a	
Telephone call to organization	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	0.0% ¹	
Email organization	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	0.0% ¹	
Posters	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	0.0% ¹	
Word of mouth	3.7% _a	1.1% _a	4.5% _a	1.0% _a	3.9% _a	5.5% _a	1.4% _b	2.6% _{a,b}	2.8% _a	3.7% _b	
Other	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	0.0% ¹	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Unweighted Sample Size		51	126	111	68	106	218	252	62	415	119

Section 3.7 – Childcare Challenges in Lewis County

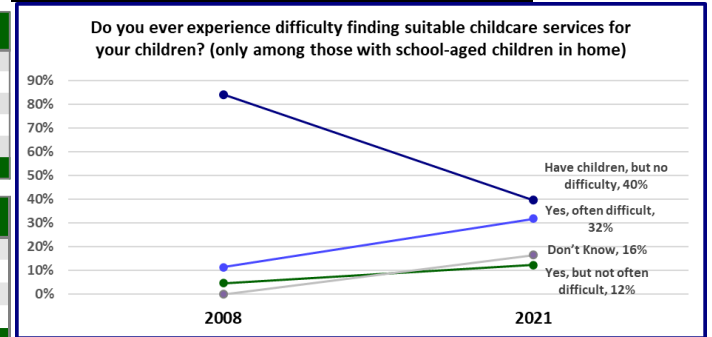
Table 40 – Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?

2021 Lewis County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?	I have no children who need childcare	363	55.1%
	Yes, often	43	14.3%
	Yes, but not often	17	5.5%
	I have no difficulty with my school-aged kids	87	17.8%
	Don't know	33	7.4%
Totals		543	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Among parents - ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services?	Yes, often	43	31.8%
	Yes, but not often	17	12.3%
	I have no difficulty with my school-aged kids	87	39.6%
	Don't know	33	16.4%
	Totals	180	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Have no children who need childcare	55.7%	63.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.1%
Yes, often difficult	10.5%	4.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3%
Yes, but not often difficult	0.0%	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5%
Have children, but no difficulty	33.8%	31.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.8%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4%
Unweighted Sample size	n=409	n=393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=543

Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County – Only Among those Who DO Have School-Aged Children:

	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Yes, often difficult	23.6%	11.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.8%
Yes, but not often difficult	0.0%	4.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3%
Have children, but no difficulty	76.4%	84.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.6%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4%
Unweighted Sample size	n=181	n=145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n=180

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Not measured recently in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

Table 40 (cont.) – Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?	I have no children who need childcare	55.1%	48.9% _a	61.7% _b	22.1% _a	56.9% _b	84.7% _c	56.8% _a	55.4% _a	49.5% _a
	Yes, often	14.3%	12.6% _a	15.2% _a	32.3% _a	11.2% _b	0.4% _c	14.4% _a	14.4% _a	13.1% _a
	Yes, but not often	5.5%	7.3% _a	3.9% _a	11.1% _a	4.8% _{a,b}	1.0% _b	5.5% _a	4.3% _a	8.1% _a
	No difficulty with my school-aged kids	17.8%	22.1% _a	13.9% _b	24.7% _a	20.3% _a	8.7% _b	16.8% _a	18.0% _a	21.2% _a
	Don't know	7.4%	9.2% _a	5.3% _b	9.7% _a	6.9% _a	5.2% _b	6.6% _a	7.9% _a	8.1% _a
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		543	201	338	72	179	290	156	230	154

		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?	I have no children who need childcare	81.3% _a	51.5% _b	54.5% _b	46.2% _b	40.3% _b	56.4% _a	53.4% _a	61.2% _a	61.2% _a	40.2% _b
	Yes, often	4.4% _{a,c}	28.6% _b	4.4% _a	12.7% _{a,b}	19.7% _{b,c}	13.2% _a	14.1% _a	16.3% _a	9.8% _a	25.4% _b
	Yes, but not often	0.0% ¹	2.1% _a	8.5% _{a,b}	0.9% _a	12.5% _b	3.7% _a	5.9% _a	11.0% _a	5.2% _a	6.5% _a
	No difficulty with my school-aged kids	8.8% _{a,b}	10.1% _a	26.5% _{b,c}	34.7% _c	17.8% _{a,b,c}	21.6% _a	17.2% _a	7.4% _a	15.9% _a	22.8% _a
	Don't know	5.5% _a	7.6% _a	6.1% _a	5.5% _a	9.7% _a	5.0% _a	9.4% _a	4.1% _a	8.0% _a	5.2% _a
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		52	128	111	68	106	219	254	62	416	121

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data) – Only Among those Who DO Have School-Aged Children:

		Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
		All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Among parents - ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services?	Yes, often	31.8%	24.6% _a	39.6% _b	41.5% _a	25.9% _a	2.4% _b	33.3% _a	32.2% _a	26.0% _a
	Yes, but not often	12.3%	14.3% _a	10.1% _a	14.3% _a	11.2% _a	6.8% _a	12.6% _a	9.7% _a	16.0% _a
	I have no difficulty with my school-aged kids	39.6%	43.1% _a	36.4% _a	31.7% _a	47.0% _{a,b}	57.0% _b	38.9% _a	40.4% _a	42.0% _a
	Don't know	16.4%	18.0% _a	13.9% _a	12.5% _a	15.9% _{a,b}	33.8% _b	15.2% _a	17.7% _a	16.0% _a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		180	78	99	53	72	53	43	80	55

		Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
		Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
Among parents - ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services?	Yes, often	23.5% _{a,b,d}	59.0% _a	9.6% _b	23.6% _{b,c,d}	33.1% _d	30.3% _a	30.3% _a	42.0% _a	25.1% _a	42.4% _b
	Yes, but not often	0.0% ¹	4.3% _a	18.7% _{a,b}	1.6% _a	21.0% _b	8.6% _a	12.6% _{a,b}	28.4% _b	13.3% _a	10.8% _a
	I have no difficulty with my school-aged kids	46.9% _{a,c,e}	20.9% _{a,b}	58.3% _c	64.5% _{c,d}	29.8% _{b,e}	49.6% _a	36.9% _{a,b}	19.1% _b	40.9% _a	38.1% _a
	Don't know	29.6% _a	15.8% _a	13.3% _a	10.3% _a	16.2% _a	11.5% _a	20.2% _a	10.5% _a	20.7% _a	8.6% _b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		14	33	39	25	49	78	82	16	120	57

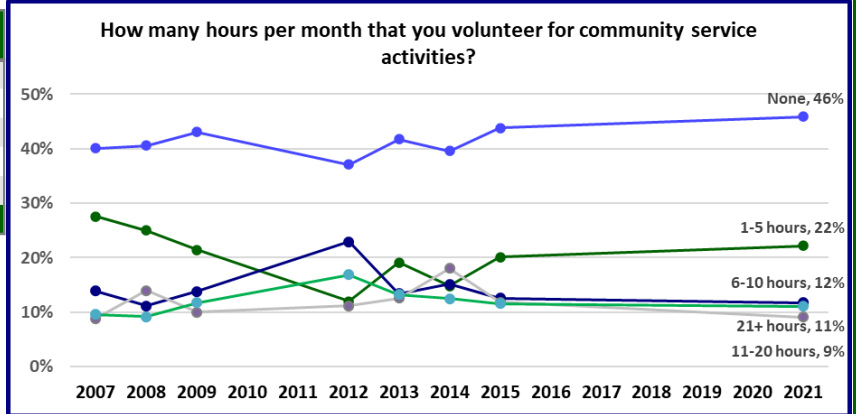
Section 3.7 – Volunteerism in Lewis County

Table 41 – How many hours per month do you volunteer for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth?

2021 Lewis County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
None	221	45.9%
1-5 hours	124	22.2%
6-10 hours	83	11.7%
11-20 hours	64	9.1%
21+ hours	41	11.1%
Totals	533	100.0%

Trend Analysis – Graphical Presentation:



Trend Analysis – Detailed Results for Lewis County:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
None	40.1%	40.6%	43.1%	-	-	37.1%	41.7%	39.6%	43.8%	-	-	-	-	-	45.9%
1-5 hours	27.6%	25.0%	21.4%	-	-	12.0%	19.1%	14.8%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	22.2%
6-10 hours	13.9%	11.2%	13.8%	-	-	22.9%	13.4%	15.1%	12.6%	-	-	-	-	-	11.7%
11-20 hours	8.8%	14.0%	10.0%	-	-	11.2%	12.6%	18.0%	11.8%	-	-	-	-	-	9.1%
21+ hours	9.6%	9.2%	11.7%	-	-	16.9%	13.2%	12.5%	11.6%	-	-	-	-	-	11.1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

Not measured recently in either of Jefferson or St. Lawrence Counties.

Lewis County Cross-tabulations (using 2021 data):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
None	45.9%	45.1% ^a	47.2% ^a	40.1% ^a	47.9% ^a	49.4% ^a	50.2% ^a	46.2% ^{a,b}	31.9% ^a
1-5 hours	22.2%	17.0% ^a	27.5% ^b	22.7% ^a	24.1% ^a	19.8% ^a	21.4% ^a	20.6% ^a	27.2% ^a
6-10 hours	11.7%	13.0% ^a	10.3% ^a	7.3% ^a	12.1% ^a	14.9% ^a	9.0% ^a	12.9% ^a	17.8% ^a
11-20 hours	9.1%	9.1% ^a	8.4% ^a	5.4% ^a	9.2% ^a	12.6% ^a	7.0% ^a	9.7% ^{a,b}	15.6% ^b
21+ hours	11.1%	15.9% ^a	6.6% ^b	24.5% ^a	6.7% ^b	3.4% ^b	12.4% ^a	10.6% ^a	7.4% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	533	198	332	69	178	285	154	224	153

	Income					Political Beliefs			COVID Vax Status	
	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	\$75,001 - \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	Fully vaxed	Not fully
None	72.3% ^a	37.5% ^b	40.1% ^b	32.3% ^b	50.0% ^{a,b}	41.6% ^a	48.3% ^a	48.3% ^a	47.5% ^a	41.3% ^a
1-5 hours	12.0% ^a	24.4% ^a	26.8% ^a	27.7% ^a	20.7% ^a	24.5% ^a	19.9% ^a	27.3% ^a	21.0% ^a	25.8% ^a
6-10 hours	8.3% ^a	16.1% ^a	11.9% ^a	7.9% ^a	11.1% ^a	13.3% ^a	8.7% ^a	19.2% ^a	12.0% ^a	10.5% ^a
11-20 hours	5.0% ^a	10.1% ^a	11.7% ^a	10.1% ^a	11.3% ^a	12.7% ^a	8.1% ^a	1.4% ^a	10.0% ^a	7.2% ^a
21+ hours	2.5% ^a	11.9% ^{a,b}	9.5% ^{a,b}	22.0% ^b	7.0% ^a	7.8% ^a	14.9% ^a	3.8% ^a	9.5% ^a	15.1% ^a
T total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	50	127	110	68	104	216	249	62	408	120

Section 4 - Final Comments

This report is a presentation of the information collected from 550 interviews of adult residents of Lewis County, New York conducted between October 26 - October 31, 2021 with comparisons to similar annual surveys completed in Lewis County in each of 2007 through 2020, and when possible, comparisons to recent (2021) results in each of the neighboring Northern New York Counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence. The *Center for Community Studies* exists to engage in a variety of community-based research activities, and to promote the productive discussion of ideas and issues of significance to our community. As such, the results of this survey are available for use by any citizen or organization in the community. If you use information from this survey, we simply ask that you acknowledge the source.

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

The *Center for Community Studies*
1220 Coffeen Street
Watertown, NY 13601
Telephone: (315) 786-2264

Joel LaLone, Research Director jlalone@sunyjefferson.edu
www.sunyjefferson.edu/community/community-studies/

The Sixteenth Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is tentatively scheduled for October 2022.

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

The results of this study will be disseminated to, and utilized in decision-making by, a very wide array of readers – who, no doubt, have a very wide array of statistical backgrounds. The following comments are provided to give guidance for interpretation of the presented findings so that readers with less-than-current statistical training might maximize the use of the information contained in the 15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community.

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

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

To illustrate the above-described concepts of margin of error and confidence intervals, recall that the margin of error for this survey has been earlier stated in Table 4 in the Methodology section in this report (on page 9) as approximately ± 5.1 percentage points. Therefore, when a percentage is observed in one of the included tables of statistics in this report, the appropriate interpretation is that we are 95% confident that if all Lewis County adult residents were surveyed (rather than only the 550 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 5.1 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 79.4% of the sample of 550 adults (none of the 550 participants omitted this survey question) report that they believe that *the quality of the environment* in Lewis County is “at least good” (Excellent or Good). With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence that if all Lewis County adults were asked – somewhere between 74.3% and 84.5% of the population of approximately 21,000 adults in Lewis County believe that *the quality of the environment* in the county is “At Least Good” (started with the 79.4% that was found in the sample and added-and-subtracted a margin of error of $\pm 5.1\%$). This resulting interval (74.3%–84.5%) 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 ≈ 550 participants in this study* to the entire adult population of Lewis County. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (the result of either screening questions, or participants refusing to answer certain questions, or investigating smaller demographic subgroups, such as only those over the age of 60), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ± 5.1 percentage points. Table 4 presented earlier in this report, provides *approximate* margin of error values that should be used with sample sizes of less than $n=550$.

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

The introductory example above relating to *the quality of the environment* used a margin of error of $\pm 5.1\%$, as a result of an illustration that used all 550 participants in this study. However, again, the margin of error when using the sample results in this study to construct a confidence interval to estimate a population percentage will not always be $\pm 5.1\%$. There is not one universal value of a margin of error that can be precisely calculated and used for the results for every

question included in this survey, or for that matter, any multiple-question survey. Calculation methods used in this study for generating the margin of error depend upon the following factors (which include three factors in addition to the sample-size factor that has been mentioned earlier in Table 4):

1. The **sample size** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will not always be n=550 since individuals have a right to omit any question. Additionally, some survey questions were only posed after screening questions. In general, the smaller the sample size then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size then the smaller the margin of error.
2. The **sample proportion or percentage** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest (i.e. responded "Agree"). This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50%, in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 160 out of 400 sampled residents "Agree" with some posed statement, then the sample proportion would be $(160 \div 400 = 0.4 = 40\%)$
3. The **confidence level** used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions.
4. The **design effect (DEFF)** is a factor used in the calculation of the margin of error that compensates for the impact upon the size of the margin of error of having a sample whose demographic distributions do *not* well-parallel the distributions of the entire population that the sampling is attempting to represent. In general, the further that the sample demographic distributions deviate from the population distributions then the larger the design effect (margin of error), and conversely, the closer that the sample demographic distributions parallel the population distributions then the smaller the design effect (margin of error). Essentially the design effect reflects the magnitude of the impact that reliance upon weighting of sample results will have upon the reliability of population estimates. Note that the design effect for this study is approximately 2.3.

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

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

Where n=sample size = # valid responses to the survey question

p=sample percentage for the survey question (between 0%-100%)

1.96 = the standard normal score associated with the 95% confidence level

DEFF = the design effect

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

with w_i =the post-stratification weight associated with i^{th} of the 550 sampled individuals

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

$$ME = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF} = 1.96 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{(20)(100 - 20)}{300}} \cdot \sqrt{2.3} = 6.9\%$$

Since the sample size varies (in fact, could conceivably be different for every question included in the survey) and the sample percentage varies (also, could conceivably be different for every question included in the survey) the following table (Table 42) 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 42 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Varying Sample %'s:	Varying Sample Sizes (n=...)																		
	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	400	450	475	500	550
2%	7.6%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
4%	10.6%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
6%	12.9%	10.0%	8.2%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
8%	14.7%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
10%	16.3%	12.6%	10.3%	8.9%	8.0%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%
12%	17.6%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	8.6%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
14%	18.8%	14.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%
16%	19.9%	15.4%	12.6%	10.9%	9.7%	8.9%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
18%	20.8%	16.2%	13.2%	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%
20%	21.7%	16.8%	13.7%	11.9%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%
22%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%
24%	23.2%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.8%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.4%
26%	23.8%	18.4%	15.1%	13.0%	11.7%	10.6%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%
28%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%
30%	24.9%	19.3%	15.7%	13.6%	12.2%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%
32%	25.3%	19.6%	16.0%	13.9%	12.4%	11.3%	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%
34%	25.7%	19.9%	16.3%	14.1%	12.6%	11.5%	10.6%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%
36%	26.0%	20.2%	16.5%	14.3%	12.8%	11.6%	10.8%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%
38%	26.3%	20.4%	16.7%	14.4%	12.9%	11.8%	10.9%	10.2%	9.6%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%
40%	26.6%	20.6%	16.8%	14.6%	13.0%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%
42%	26.8%	20.7%	16.9%	14.7%	13.1%	12.0%	11.1%	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	8.8%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%
44%	26.9%	20.9%	17.0%	14.8%	13.2%	12.0%	11.2%	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
46%	27.0%	21.0%	17.1%	14.8%	13.3%	12.1%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
48%	27.1%	21.0%	17.1%	14.9%	13.3%	12.1%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.4%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
50%	27.1%	21.0%	17.2%	14.9%	13.3%	12.1%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.4%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
52%	27.1%	21.0%	17.1%	14.9%	13.3%	12.1%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.4%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
54%	27.0%	21.0%	17.1%	14.8%	13.3%	12.1%	11.2%	10.5%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
56%	26.9%	20.9%	17.0%	14.8%	13.2%	12.0%	11.2%	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	8.9%	8.5%	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%
58%	26.8%	20.7%	16.9%	14.7%	13.1%	12.0%	11.1%	10.4%	9.8%	9.3%	8.8%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%
60%	26.6%	20.6%	16.8%	14.6%	13.0%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	9.7%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%
62%	26.3%	20.4%	16.7%	14.4%	12.9%	11.8%	10.9%	10.2%	9.6%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	7.2%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%
64%	26.0%	20.2%	16.5%	14.3%	12.8%	11.6%	10.8%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.1%	6.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.1%
66%	25.7%	19.9%	16.3%	14.1%	12.6%	11.5%	10.6%	10.0%	9.4%	8.9%	8.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%
68%	25.3%	19.6%	16.0%	13.9%	12.4%	11.3%	10.5%	9.8%	9.2%	8.8%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	5.9%
70%	24.9%	19.3%	15.7%	13.6%	12.2%	11.1%	10.3%	9.6%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.1%	5.8%
72%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.1%	6.0%	5.7%
74%	23.8%	18.4%	15.1%	13.0%	11.7%	10.6%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.6%
76%	23.2%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	6.8%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.7%	5.4%
78%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.1%	6.8%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%
80%	21.7%	16.8%	13.7%	11.9%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%
82%	20.8%	16.2%	13.2%	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.1%	4.9%
84%	19.9%	15.4%	12.6%	10.9%	9.7%	8.9%	8.2%	7.7%	7.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	4.9%	4.6%
86%	18.8%	14.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%
88%	17.6%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	8.6%	7.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%
90%	16.3%	12.6%	10.3%	8.9%	8.0%	7.3%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%
92%	14.7%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
94%	12.9%	10.0%	8.2%	7.1%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
96%	10.6%	8.2%	6.7%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
98%	7.6%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
Average	21.7%	16.8%	13.7%	11.9%	10.6%	9.7%	9.0%	8.4%	7.9%	7.5%	7.2%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%

Illustration of how to use Table 42 to determine the correct margin of error when investigating subgroups:

To estimate the percentage in the entire population of Lewis County adult **males** who believe that the *overall state of the local economy* is *at least good* (*Excellent or Good*) one must simply refer to Table 25 and it can be observed that 32.0% of the 203 sampled males replied with *at least good* (0.9% indicated *Excellent*, while another 31.1% indicated *Good*). Reference to Table 42 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 9.8\%$ (used $p=32\%$, the closest to 32.0% that is shown in Table 42; and used $n=200$, the closest to 203 that is included in Table 42). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if all Lewis County adult males were to evaluate the *state of the local economy* the resulting percentage who would indicate *at least good* among this population would be within $\pm 9.8\%$ of the 32.0% found in our sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all Lewis County adult males the percentage who believe that the *state of the local economy* is *at least good* would be somewhere between 22.2% and 41.8%. Note that this margin of error of 9.8 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 5.1 percentage points as a result of there being only 203 males in this sample ($n=203$, not 550, for this example). Also, please note that readers who desire a greater level of accuracy than this estimated margin of error that has been excerpted from Table 42, one may directly calculate the exact margin of error using $p=32.0$ and $n=203$ and $DEFF=2.3$ in the ME formula shown on page 65.

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

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

The technical discussion of statistical techniques above has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in the tables shown on preceding pages. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time within Lewis County, tests for differences between the three annually studied North Country counties, tests for significantly correlated factors with measured variables, and tests to compare response distributions for similarly-scaled variables within the Lewis County data in 2021 are presented as well.

A comment or two regarding “statistical significance” could help readers of varying quantitative backgrounds most appropriately interpret the results of what has been statistically analyzed. Again, because the data for the 15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is based on a *sample* of 550 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in Lewis County, there must be a method of determining whether an observed relationship or difference in the *sample* survey data is likely to continue to hold true if *every* adult resident of the county were, in fact, interviewed. To make this determination, **tests of statistical significance** are standard practice in evaluating sample survey data.

For example, if the *sample* data shows that male residents are more likely to report that *the quality of the environment* is *Excellent* in Lewis County than female residents (33.6% vs. 23.4%, respectively, Table 17), the researcher would want to know if this higher satisfaction with *the quality of the environment* among male residents would still be present if they interviewed *every* Lewis County adult rather than just the sample of 550 adults who were actually interviewed. To answer this question, the researcher uses a **test of statistical significance**. The outcome of a test of statistical significance will be that the result is either “not statistically significant” or the result is “statistically significant.”

The meaning of “not statistically significant” is that if the sample were repeated many more times (in this case that would mean many more different groups of $n=550$ randomly selected adults from the approximately 21,000 adults in Lewis County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are more likely to report that *the quality of the environment* is *Excellent* in Lewis County than female residents; some samples would have males higher and some would have females higher. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male satisfaction rate is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, in this case the difference found between males and females in the one actually selected sample of size $n=550$ Lewis County residents would be interpreted as small enough that it could be due simply to the random chance of sampling – not statistically significant. Again, the determination

of “how far apart is far enough apart to be statistically significant?” is calculated by using sampling distributions and the margins of error described earlier. These tools allow the measurement of how far apart sample subgroups must be to be interpreted as a very *unlikely* difference to occur simply by random chance (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal).

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

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

Throughout this report, cross-tabulation comparisons for “relationships between collected variables” have been completed. With investigations for *relationships between variables*, the focus is the identification of correlations *between* variables – is the result for some survey question different when looking at various subgroups (or, levels) of some other variable? Again, referring to the “*quality of the environment*” scenario, one could observe in Table 17 that the “Excellent” rate *among males* is 33.6%, and compare this to the rate *among females* (which is only 23.4%). A very small difference between these within-subgroup rates (or, proportions) could be small enough to quite likely occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be not a statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$). Conversely, a very large difference between these within-subgroup proportions could be large enough to be quite *unlikely* to occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real population values for all males and all females in the county are equal – found to be a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

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

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

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

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for satisfaction with “*quality of the environment*” for Lewis County in 2021 are shown below (and, also earlier in this report this is Table 17):

	Lewis County	Gender		Age Groups			Education		
	All Participants	Male	Female	18-39	40-59	60+	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Excellent	28.1%	33.6% _a	23.4% _b	31.2% _a	26.3% _a	27.6% _a	18.8% _a	35.4% _b	46.5% _b
Good	51.3%	52.0% _a	50.0% _a	49.3% _a	49.6% _a	54.6% _a	53.9% _a	52.5% _a	39.9% _a
Fair	18.0%	10.7% _a	25.0% _b	19.6% _{a,b}	21.7% _a	12.4% _b	23.6% _a	11.1% _b	11.4% _b
Poor	1.5%	2.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	2.2% _a	2.1% _a	1.8% _a	0.5% _a	2.2% _a
Don't Know	1.1%	1.6% _a	0.7% _b	0.0% ²	0.1% _a	3.2% _b	1.8% _a	0.4% _b	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	550	203	340	72	181	292	160	230	154

This cross-tabulation table shows that in 2021, 33.6% of male participants rate *the quality of the environment* in the county as “Excellent”, while only 23.4% of female participants do so, and since these two groups do not share a subscript (males are designated as “a”, while females are “b”), the two groups do differ statistically significantly. In 2021 in Lewis County, men are significantly more satisfied with *the quality of the environment* than are females (when “satisfaction” is

defined as a rating of “Excellent”). The above-described process is the appropriate process to use whenever comparing subgroups within the data set that has been collected and analyzed within this study.

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

The same concept of statistical significance that has described in the preceding pages regarding “Correlational Analyses” is also applied when a researcher attempts to complete a “Comparison among North Country Counties” in 2021. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2021 Lewis County result to results in each of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant difference is evident when comparing North Country counties is to apply the following method that has also been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The NYSDOH 2009 Expanded BRFSS (on page 12 of 151 in that report) cites the following:

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

In other words, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating use “Excellent”, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of “Excellent” and “Good” together into a response choice group that could be referred to as “At Least Good”? Then, after observing the sample sizes for the counties to be compared (at the bottom of every gray cross-tabulation Regional Comparison table included in this report), one may refer to Table 42 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 65). With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each county, 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 counties should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the “Overall State of the Local Economy” variable. Reference to Table 25 of this report shows that:

In Lewis: in Lewis County: n=550 participants, and in Table 25 p=24.6% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.4\%$. The resulting confidence interval for Lewis County is: $24.6\% \pm 5.4\%$, or **(19.2%,30.0%)**.

In St. Lawrence: in St. Lawrence County: n=474 participants, and in Table 25 p=33.3% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.5\%$. The resulting confidence interval for St. Lawrence is: $33.3\% \pm 6.5\%$, or **(26.8%,39.8%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties in 2021 is not considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in these surveys, the rate of evaluating the “Overall State of the Local Economy” in Lewis County as “Poor” is not significantly higher nor lower than that rate in St. Lawrence County. The 24.6% rate of responding *Poor* in Lewis is not far enough away from (below) the 33.3% rate found in St. Lawrence to be a statistically significant difference, this 8.7% difference is not tremendously unlikely to occur by random chance if the satisfaction rates in the entire adult populations in the two counties are truly the same. The above-described process is the appropriate process to use whenever comparing counties within the data set that has been collected and analyzed in this study.

When interpreting the county comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. The *Center for Community Studies* also completed the Jefferson and St. Lawrence County studies. All three county-specific studies used sampling methodology that is very similar to that which was utilized in the present 2021 Lewis County study, as well as similar post-stratification weighting procedures. However, the survey instruments that were used in the other two counties are not exactly the same instrument that has been used in 2021 in Lewis County. The sample sizes for each of the fifteen years of the Lewis County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized earlier in Table 6. Note that when the current Lewis County results are compared to Jefferson and St. Lawrence County results throughout this report, the most recent sample sizes (# interviews) used in those two studies are n=503 in Jefferson County in April 2021, and n=476 in St. Lawrence County in June 2021.

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

Whenever possible in this report, comparisons are made between the current results and the results in earlier community studies completed in Lewis County. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is, “Has there been any statistically significant change in attitudes or behaviors among the adult residents in Lewis County between 2007 and 2021?”

When interpreting the comparisons that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. The *Center for Community Studies* also completed the earlier Lewis County studies. The earlier studies used sampling methodology that was very similar to that which was utilized in the present 2021 Lewis County study, as well as similar post-stratification weighting procedures. However, the earlier survey instruments that were used are not exactly the same instrument that has been used in 2021. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in earlier studies are available for trend analysis to compare with the current results. With the similar methodologies and weighting procedures that have been applied, it is valid to make comparisons between the studies – observe changes or trends.

The same concept of statistical significance that has described in the preceding pages regarding “Comparison to Other North Country Counties” is also applied when a researcher attempts to investigate whether or not results in Lewis County have changed significantly over the past 15 years. The focus now becomes the comparison of the 2021 Lewis County result to earlier Lewis County results (rather than the comparison of Lewis County to each of Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, illustrated earlier). The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant trend has occurred in Lewis County is to again apply the following method that has also been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The NYSDOH 2009 Expanded BRFSS (on page 12 of 151 in that report) cites the following:

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

In other words, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating use “Excellent”, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of “Excellent” and “Good” together into a response choice group that could be referred to as “At Least Good”? Then, after observing the sample sizes for the years to be compared (in Table 6 of this report), one may refer to Table 42 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 65) 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 the observed sample difference between years should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the “*Overall State of the Local Economy*” variable. Reference to Table 25 of this report shows that:

In 2009: in Lewis County: n=404 participants (found in Table 6 earlier in this report), and in Table 25 p=43.6% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 7.4\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2009 is: $43.6\% \pm 7.4\%$, or **(36.2%,51.0%)**.

In 2021: in Lewis County: n=550 participants, and in Table 25 p=24.6% responded *Poor*; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.4\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2021 is: $24.6\% \pm 5.4\%$, or **(19.2%,30.0%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between 2009 and 2021 in Lewis County (the twelve-year trend) is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the rate of evaluating the “*Overall State of the Local Economy*” in Lewis County as “*Poor*” has changed significantly between 2009 and 2021. The 24.6% rate of responding *Poor* in 2021 is far enough away from (below) the 43.6% rate found in 2009 to be a statistically significant change, this 19.0% difference is very unlikely to occur by random chance if the satisfaction rates in the entire adult population in the county are truly the same in these two compared years.

Comparing Similarly-scaled Variables (Survey Items) in 2021:

Finally, to determine whether or not a difference observed between two similarly-measured items is statistically significant, the same significant testing method as that which was shown for trend analyses and county comparisons 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 42 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 65) 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 direction-of-_____ survey items among participants in 2021 – “*Generally speaking, would you say things in Lewis County are heading in the right or wrong direction?*” (Table 32) and “*Generally speaking, would you say things in the country are heading in the right or wrong direction?*” (Table 34)

County: in 2021 from Table 32, n=543 participants and p=35.0% responded “Right Direction”; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 6.1\%$. The resulting confidence interval for “County Right Direction” in 2021 is: $35.0\% \pm 6.1\%$, or **(28.9%, 41.1%)**.

Country: in 2021 from Table 34, n=544 participants and p=10.8% responded “Right Direction”; therefore from Table 42 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 3.8\%$. The resulting confidence interval for “Country Right Direction” in 2021 is: $10.8\% \pm 3.8\%$, or **(7.0%, 14.6%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference in rate of responding “*Generally speaking, things in Lewis County are heading in the right direction*” (35.0%) and the rate of responding “*Generally speaking, things in the country are heading in the right direction*” (10.8%) in 2021 among Lewis County adults is considered statistically significant. The 35.0% rate found for the *county* is far enough away from (above) the 10.8% rate found for the *country* to be a statistically significant difference, this 24.2% difference in responding “Right Direction” is very *unlikely* to occur by random chance if the rates in the entire Lewis County adult population are truly the same for these two compared similarly-scaled types of attitudes.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups, statistically significant differences between North Country Counties, statistically significant changes between study years, and statistically significant differences between like-scaled variables are comments addressing **statistical significance** ... which, of course, is not one-and-the-same as **practical significance**. The reader should be reminded that statistical significance addresses the concept of probability, as follows – “is this difference likely to occur in a sample of size n=550 if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations... could the result simply be due to chance?” However, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of usefulness, as follows – “is this result useful in the real world?” A difference identified in a sample may be statistically significant without being practically significant, however, a difference identified in a sample may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant.

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

The Survey Instrument



15th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community - 2021 - CALL CENTER

Introduction

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

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

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

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

BE PREPARED TO EXPLAIN:

- this call is NOT a call looking for a donation
- Lewis County Legislature uses this data in their planning and decision-making,
- the survey is paid for by JCC, with the help of some local sponsors
- results will be available to the public for free in March 2022, at www.sunyjefferson.edu
- your number has been randomly generated, we do not know who you are

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

READ THIS:

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

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

READ THIS:

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

**Q21: Generally speaking, would you say that things in this COUNTRY are heading in the
...._____?**

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

**Q22: Generally speaking, would you say that things in NEW YORK STATE are heading in the
...._____?**

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

**Q23: Generally speaking, would you say that things in LEWIS COUNTY are heading in the
...._____?**

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

Q24: When considering you or your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

- Better Same Worse Don't Know

Q25: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future." (Probe for "strongly")

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

Q26: I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me YOUR PRIMARY (only one) source of information about LOCAL EVENTS. (Be sure to read the entire list, except "Other")

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

Q27: I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me YOUR PRIMARY (only one) source of information about LOCAL NEWS. (Be sure to read the entire list, except "Other")

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

Q28: Do you ever experience difficulty finding suitable childcare services for your children?

- I HAVE NO CHILDREN WHO NEED CHILDCARE (have none at home who, or the one's at home are older)
- Yes, I often experience difficulty
- Yes, I do, but not too often
- No, I do not have difficulty for my children who are childcare aged
- Don't know

Q29: Please estimate how many HOURS PER MONTH that you volunteer for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth. (if "None", type in the 0)

Q30: What do you think is the single largest issue that is facing RESIDENTS OF LEWIS COUNTY right now? (do not read the choices unless the participant asks for clarification)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other (please specify)

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

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

*** ZIP CODE: What is the zip code at your permanent residence?**

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 13305 | <input type="radio"/> 13367 | <input type="radio"/> 13619 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13309 | <input type="radio"/> 13368 | <input type="radio"/> 13620 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13312 | <input type="radio"/> 13404 | <input type="radio"/> 13626 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13316 | <input type="radio"/> 13433 | <input type="radio"/> 13627 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13325 | <input type="radio"/> 13437 | <input type="radio"/> 13648 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13327 | <input type="radio"/> 13473 | <input type="radio"/> 13665 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13343 | <input type="radio"/> 13489 | <input type="radio"/> Not sure |
| <input type="radio"/> 13345 | <input type="radio"/> 13601 | |

Other (please specify)

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

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

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

- Male Female Transgender
- Other (please specify)

COVID VACCINATION STATUS: What is your COVID-19 vaccination status? (READ CHOICES)

- Fully vaccinated
- Partially vaccinated
- Plan to vaccinate
- DO NOT plan to vaccinate
- Undecided
- Refused to answer

*** Landline vs Cell:**

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

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

- Landline
- Cell phone

*** PHONE OWNERSHIP:**

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

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

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