

The Center for Community Studies
at Jefferson Community College

Presentation of Results:

Twenty-First Annual



JEFFERSON COUNTY

Survey of the Community

21

October 2020



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The Twenty-First Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Section 1 – Introduction and Methodology

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

The annual survey of the community in Jefferson County is one activity conducted each year by *The Center* to gauge current attitudes and opinions of Jefferson County adult citizens. This activity results in a yearly updated inventory of the attitudes and opinions of adult citizens of Jefferson County. This survey has been completed annually in each of twenty years from 2000 to 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the annual survey was completed in October of 2020. Similar annual studies are conducted in Jefferson County in June and Lewis County in October.

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

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

Section 1.1 – Methodology – How This Data Was Collected

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

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

This study included completing interviews of 587 Jefferson County adult residents. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 274 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology and 313 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode.

In accordance with the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative pledge, the following details and disclosure for the **telephone-interviewing and online surveying** employed in this study, including the following characteristics and facts should be considered by any reader:

1. **(T) Dates of Data Collection:** October 26 – October 31, 2020.
2. **(R) Recruitment:**
 - Telephone: All telephone participants were recruited to participate via random selection from a list of all available valid active residential and cellular telephone lines in Jefferson County, New York, USA.
 - Online: All online participants were recruited to participate via an email invitation with a link to the survey embedded.
3. **(A) Population Under Study:** All adult residents of Jefferson County, New York, USA. There are approximately 120,000 residents in the county, among which approximately 25,000 are active military and their dependents stationed at Fort Drum. Approximately 90,000 of the 120,000 results are adults (20,000 military affiliated, 70,000 non-military affiliated)..
4. **(N) List Source:**
 - Telephone: Electronic Voice Services, Inc., www.voice-boards.com
 - Online: Bulk Email Superstore, www.contactai.com, and InfoUSA
5. **(S) Sampling Design:**
 - Telephone: The entire phone list described in #2 was randomized, and approximately 4,000 valid residential and cellular phone numbers were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
 - Online: The entire email address list described in #4 was randomized, and approximately 10,000 email addresses of residents of Jefferson County, NY were selected to contact to invite to participate in the survey.
6. **(P) Population Sampling Frame:**
 - Telephone: As described in #2, the sampling frame includes all available residential listed phone numbers, for adults in Jefferson County, NY, both landlines and cellular phones included.
 - Intercept: As described in #5, the sampling frame includes all available email addresses of residents of Jefferson County, NY.
7. **(A) Administration:**
 - Telephone: Survey administered via telephone from a virtual remote call center, only in English, using SurveyMonkey as the CATI system.
 - Online: Survey administered online from an email invitation, only in English, using SurveyMonkey.
8. **(R) Researchers:** The study is an annual survey completed by the Center for Community Studies at Jefferson Community College, with funding provided by the College and two community sponsors: the Northern New York Community Foundation, Inc., and the Development Authority of the North Country, Inc., Watertown, New York, USA
9. **(E) Exact Wording of Survey:** Survey instrument is attached as an appendix
10. **(N) Sample Sizes:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: n=587 overall for the study, with an overall average margin of error of $\pm 4.4\%$, including the design effect for weighting.
11. **(C) Calculation of Weights:** As is discussed in much greater detail for this study later in this report: results are weighted by gender, age, educational attainment, military affiliation and sampling modality with calibration of the online results toward telephone results to address potential social desirability bias and weights trimmed to decrease design effect. Target weighting parameters are obtained from the U.S. Census for gender, age, and educational attainment and the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization for military affiliation.
12. **(Y) Contact Information:** Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Director, contact information on page 4.

Further details of study methodology and sampling include that a total of 587 interviews of Jefferson County adult residents were completed. A mixed-mode sampling methodology was employed in this study with two blended samples: 274 interviews/surveys completed using telephone-interview methodology, and 313 additional surveys completed via an online survey after email invitation mode. Approximately 50% of the total sample selected (289 of the 572 interviews who provided their phone ownership information) indicated that they are “cell-only”. After weighting, these cell-only participants account for 57% of this Upstate New York sample. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. on the evenings of October 26 – October 30, 2020 from a virtual remote call center that was supervised synchronously online from Watertown, New York. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the telephone interviews had completed training in both human subject research methodology and effective interviewing techniques. Professional staff from the Center supervised all interviewing at all times. The online sampling was supervised by the professional staff at the Center, with two reminder follow-up emails sent to any non-responders over the six-day sampling time spanning October 26 – October 31, 2020. No rewards, neither pre-incentives nor post-incentives, were used in either of the two sampling modalities to encourage participation.

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

Table 1 – Response Rates for the 21st Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Methodology Utilized	Number Completed (unweighted)	Number Completed (weighted)	Percent of Total Sample (weighted)	Number who are “Cell only” (weighted)	Percent of Sample who are “Cell only”
Telephone interviews on Landline	128	109	18%	0	0%
Telephone interviews on Cell Phones	146	184	31%	132	23%
Online Surveys	313	294	50%	200	34%
Total Interviews	587	587	100%		

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
% of Valid Numbers	7%	17%	76%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	27%	73%	-	100%

Response rates for ONLINE SURVEYS attempted in this study:	Complete Survey	Did Not Complete Survey	TOTALS
Count	313	9488	9801
Percent	3.2%	96.8%	100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid design including both cell phone and landline telephone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 7% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and between 25% - 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. Response rates of over 2% when email invitations are sent to opt-in email accounts with an invitation to complete a survey online with no incentives or rewards are typical. The methodology employed in this annual survey continues to meet industry standards.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2 – Geographic Distribution of Participants of the 21st Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Town of Residence:	21 st Annual Survey Sample (October 2020) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Military Affiliation, Phone Ownership)		U.S. Census Estimates
	Count (raw)	% (weighted)	%
Adams	41	7%	5%
Alexandria	29	3%	4%
Antwerp	4	1%	1%
Brownville	37	5%	5%
Cape Vincent	15	2%	3%
Champion	22	4%	4%
Clayton	26	4%	4%
Ellisburg	23	4%	3%
Henderson	10	1%	1%
Hounsfield	23	3%	3%
LeRay	46	11%	19%
Lorraine	3	0%	1%
Lyme	20	2%	2%
Orleans	14	4%	2%
Pamelia	15	4%	3%
Philadelphia	16	2%	2%
Rodman	5	1%	1%
Rutland	17	3%	3%
Theresa	6	1%	3%
Watertown (City)	147	27%	23%
Watertown (Town)	27	3%	4%
Wilna	24	5%	5%
Worth	1	0%	0%
Not Sure/Refused	16	3%	–
TOTAL	n=587	100%	100%

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

Table 3 – Demographics of the October 2020 Jefferson County Sample

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size (n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)	Weighted Percent
Gender: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 52% Male)		
Male	232	52.6%
Female	340	47.4%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Age: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 29% under 30, 11% are 70 and older)		
18-29 years of age	67	21.1%
30-49 years of age	159	33.5%
50-69 years of age	217	30.3%
70 years of age or older	131	15.0%
Education: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County among those 25+ 21% have at least a 4 yr. degree)		
Less than high school graduate	12	5.7%
High school graduate (including GED)	89	36.1%
Some College, no degree	145	22.8%
Associate's Degree	112	14.5%
Bachelor's Degree	117	12.2%
Graduate Degree	98	8.7%
Household Income: (U.S. Census St. Lawrence County 27% < \$25,000 and 29% > \$75,000)		
Less than \$25,000	52	16.8%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	102	24.7%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	110	21.5%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	87	17.5%
More than \$100,000	116	19.6%
Military Affiliation: (According to the FDRLO the current number of soldiers and dependents accounts for 20%-30% of the population in Jefferson County)		
Active Military in the Household	55	19.3%
Employment is Related to Fort Drum (no AM in HH)	37	6.3%
No Connection to Fort Drum	464	74.4%
Political Ideology:		
Very Conservative	41	6.8%
Conservative	144	25.3%
Middle of the Road	243	42.7%
Liberal	88	12.5%
Very Liberal	18	4.1%
Not Sure	31	8.6%
Race/Ethnicity: (U.S. Census: Jefferson County 85% of residents report race as White)		
Black/African American	9	3.9%
White	532	83.4%
Hispanic	13	6.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6	2.6%
Native American	2	0.6%
Multiracial	7	3.4%

In general, Tables 2 and Table 3 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Military Affiliation, and Sampling Modality, the responses to the demographic questions for the Jefferson County residents who are included in the survey (those who actually answered the telephone and completed the survey, and those who completed the survey online) appear to closely parallel that which is true for the entire adult population of the county. The targets for demographic characteristics were drawn from the U.S. Census updates for Jefferson County. Gender, Age, Education, were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, as the data collected in this Twenty-Frist Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in telephone methodology: women were more likely than men to answer the telephone and/or agree to a survey; older residents are more likely to participate in the survey than younger adult residents; those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews are more likely to participate than residents of rural regions. Additionally, as a result of past studies that under-represented the military persons stationed at Fort Drum, weights have also been applied since 2015 to the Jefferson County Annual Survey data to more accurately reflect their proportion of the entire Jefferson County adult population. The target for this final weighting step was provided by the Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are four expected sources of sampling error. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, the highly educated, and the non-military affiliated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation, and Sampling Modality have been applied in any further analysis of the data analyzed in this report.

When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Jefferson County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question, the resulting sample percentage for each question, the confidence level utilized, and the design effect. Sample sizes will vary for each question in a survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups, though in this survey most questions were designed to be answered by all participants. Additionally, sample sizes differ for each question as a result of persons refusing to answer questions. *In general*, the results of this survey for any questions that were answered by the entire sample of 587 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Jefferson County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 4.4 percentage points. For question results that are presented for subgroups the resulting smaller sample sizes in these instances allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (e.g. generalization of some specific characteristics of sampled females to all Jefferson County adult females) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than approximately ± 4.4 percentage points. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the Technical Comments in Section 3.0 of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

In order to maximize comparability among over twenty annual surveys that have been completed in Jefferson County, the procedures used to collect information and the wording of the core questions asked has remained virtually identical. All past studies were conducted in the month of April each year (recall that this year's study was conducted in October) to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 340 to 581, depending upon the year. All interviewers have been similarly and extensively trained preceding data collection each year. Data management, cleansing, and transformation techniques used have remained similar throughout. The survey methodology used to complete the Twenty-Frist Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous twenty years (the lone except being that the data for 2020 was collected in October). Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level have also been applied to all results from the first thirteen years of surveying, with phone ownership (landline only vs. cell only vs. both) added as an additional weighting factor in 2013, and military affiliation added as an additional weighting factor in 2015 as parts of the continuous improvement methods applied at the *Center* in an attempt to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. Finally, online surveying was blended into the overall sample for the first time in 2019. This maintenance of consistent methodology from year to year allows for valid comparisons for trends over the twenty-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation with Fort Drum, Political Ideology, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be associated with quality-of-life indicators and other community behavior and opinion variables for the county. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this further rich information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the cross-tabulated results for all subgroups within key demographic variables. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens and over time will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well. For more specific detail regarding margin of error and tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to Section 3.0- “Technical Comments to Assist Interpretation of the Data” and/or contact the professional staff at the *Center for Community Studies*.

All data compilation and statistical analyses within this study have been completed using *SPSS, Release 27*.

Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.1 – The Most Notable Study Finding in 2020 – The Presidential Election – Who says polling is broken?

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

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

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

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

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

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

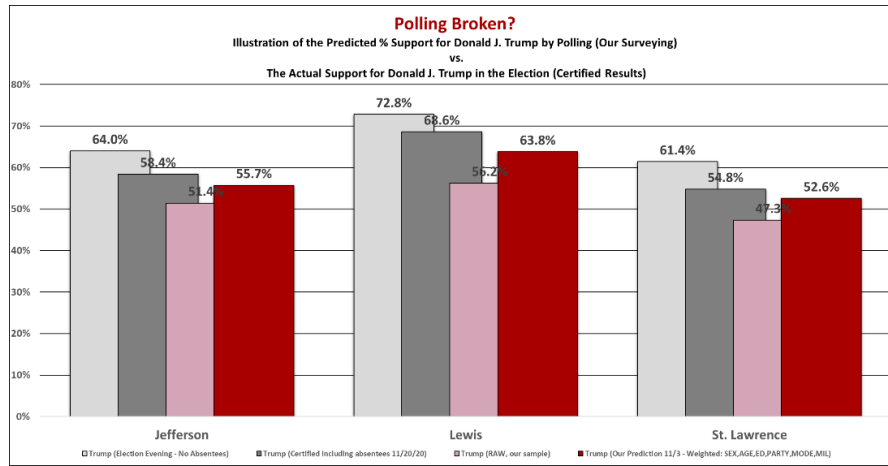
So, given these potential sources of error and our processes used to minimize these errors, how are we doing?

Here’s the key – once every four years pollsters are afforded the opportunity to test their methodology, or determine how they are doing, since every four years there is an election where both a sample poll may be completed, and after the election the true population voting result is known! Therefore, as portion of this 21st Annual Survey of the Community, we at the *Center* took the opportunity to test ourselves, see how well our polling estimates the 2020 Presidential Election results in the county. In fact, since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a postponement in annual surveys in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties, we at the *Center* had the opportunity to test ourselves three times – poll regarding the election in Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence County in late October 2020, then after all votes are certified, check to see – is our polling broken? Note that with a sample size of n=513 *Likely Voters* in Jefferson County participating in this October 2020 study, the county-specific Margin of Error is $\pm 5.7\%$. Therefore, if our prediction of the results of the November 3, 2020 Presidential Election for Jefferson County were to fall within $\pm 5.7\%$ of the actual certified vote count, there would be no evidence at all that our polling at the *Center* is broken. Similarly, a sample size of n=440 *Likely Voters* in Lewis County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of $\pm 6.0\%$, and a sample size of n=384 *Likely Voters* in St. Lawrence County participating in this October 2020 study generates a county-specific Margin of Error of $\pm 6.1\%$.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Table 4 – Jefferson County 2020 Presidential Election Poll Cross-Tabulations

	All Jefferson County Participants	Gender		Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$75,000	\$75,001- \$100,000	Over \$100,000
% Vote for Trump	55.7%	63.6%	49.0%	47.3%	63.8%	52.7%	53.9%	56.9%
Sample Size	513	211	298	43	93	97	78	108

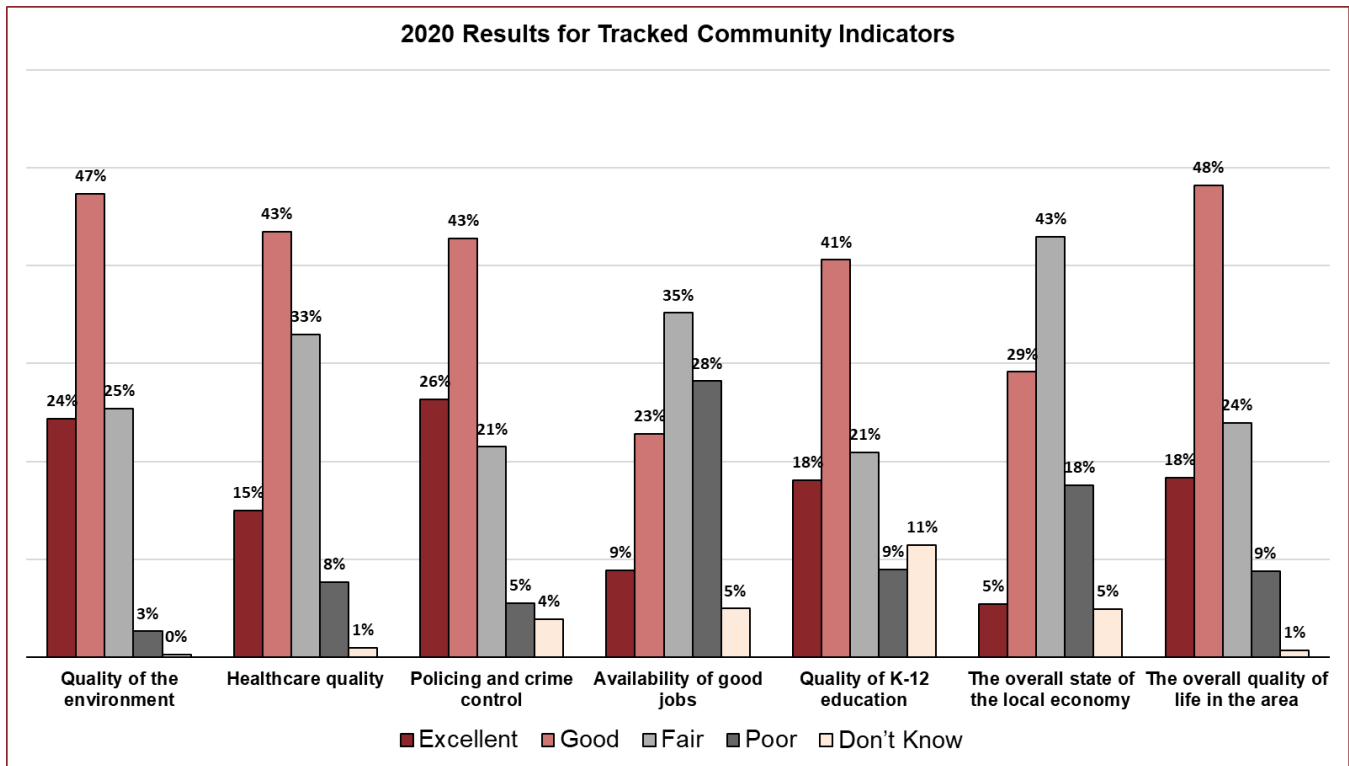
	AGE				Education			Party		
	18-39	40-59	60-69	70+	HSG or Less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Rep	Dem.	Ind.
% Vote for Trump	68.4%	63.5%	70.5%	53.1%	71.5%	61.3%	41.2%	81.6%	23.7%	63.5%
Sample Size	128	152	104	127	85	225	200	230	152	74

SUMMARY:

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

Section 2.2 – Quality of Life in Jefferson County

Figure 1 – 2020 Results of Tracked Community Indicators



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

Current Levels:

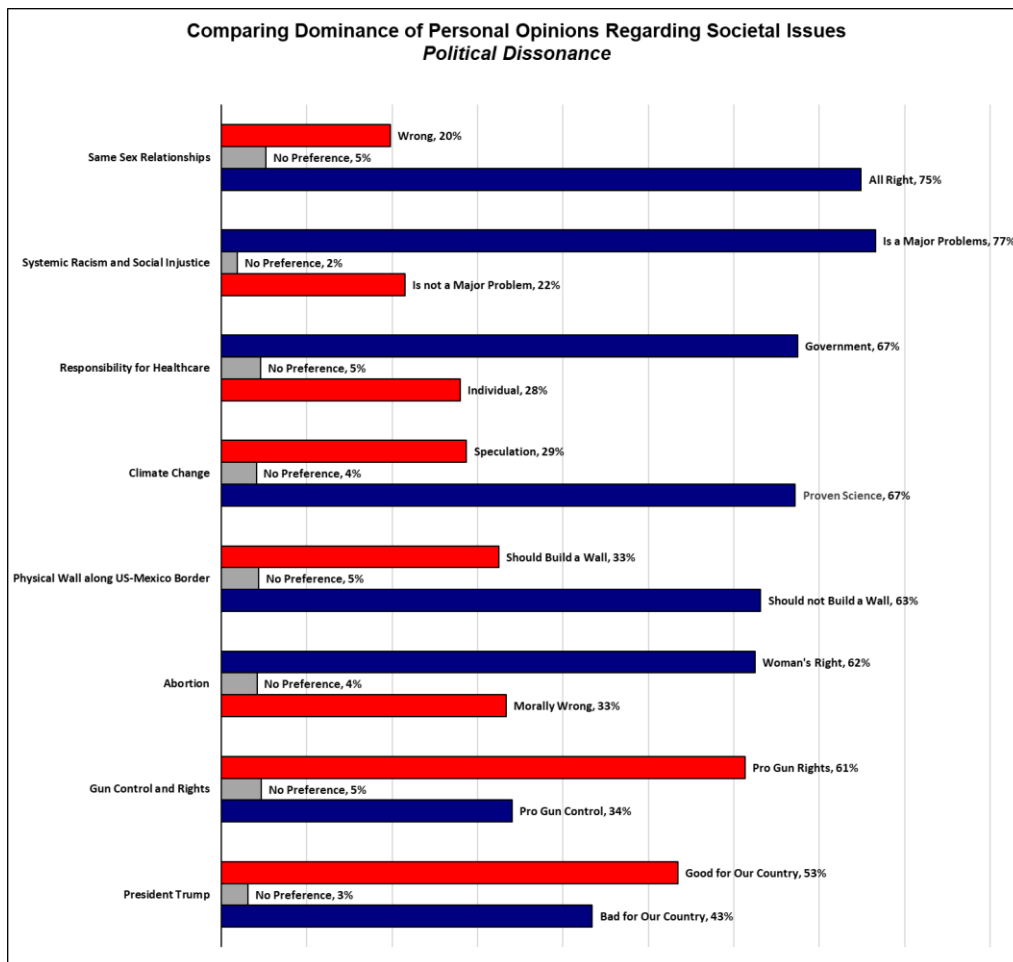
Seven community characteristics that have been trended over the past 21 years were studied again in 2020. Current results for these seven community indicators include that Jefferson County adult residents are most satisfied with the *Quality of the environment* (72%), *Policing and crime control* (69%), and the *Overall quality of life in the area* (67%) with at least two-thirds of respondents indicating each to be *Excellent or Good*. The two characteristics of most concern are the *Availability of good jobs* (28%) and the *Overall state of the local economy* (18%) with the highest *Poor* rates.

Trends:

Many of the seven community indicators studied in 2020 display current levels of satisfaction similar to those seen in past years. Of interest, although the two economic related characteristics studied were of most concern, showing the highest rates of *Poor*, these two rates are the lowest that have been recorded in the 21 years of this study. The *Poor* rate of 18% for the overall state of the local economy is less than half of the reported 37% in 2014; the 28% *Poor* rating of the Availability of good jobs is almost half of the 55% rating in 2014. Additionally, 2020 is the first time in the twenty-one years of the study that this *Poor* rating is less than the *Excellent or Good* rating (32%).

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

Figure 2 – Comparing Dominance of Personal Opinions Regarding Societal Issues



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

Current Levels:

A section of eight survey items that relate to personal opinions of residents regarding issues that typically are of great importance to residents of any community and society was included in this annual for the second consecutive year in 2020. The issues studied in 2020 include healthcare funding, the role of government, Presidential approval, gun control and rights, abortion, same-sex relationships, social injustice, and the building of a physical wall on the U.S.-Mexico border. The goal has been to learn what the overall predominate opinions are among the Jefferson County adult community. The results in 2020 are summarized in the graph above, with some themes that may typically be considered as a conservative stance and others that are typically considered as a liberal stance being dominant among county adult residents at times. Interestingly, among the eight studied issues, a majority of residents favor the moderate (blue) stance for six of the eight issues, while a majority of residents favor the conservative (red) stance for two of the eight issues. The issues that result with the most dominant or singular opinion include: 77% agree that systemic racism and social injustice are major problems in our country, 75% believe same-sex relationships are all right, 67% believe social security is the responsibility of the government, 67% believe that climate change is proven science, and 61% believe that same-sex relationships among adults is acceptable.

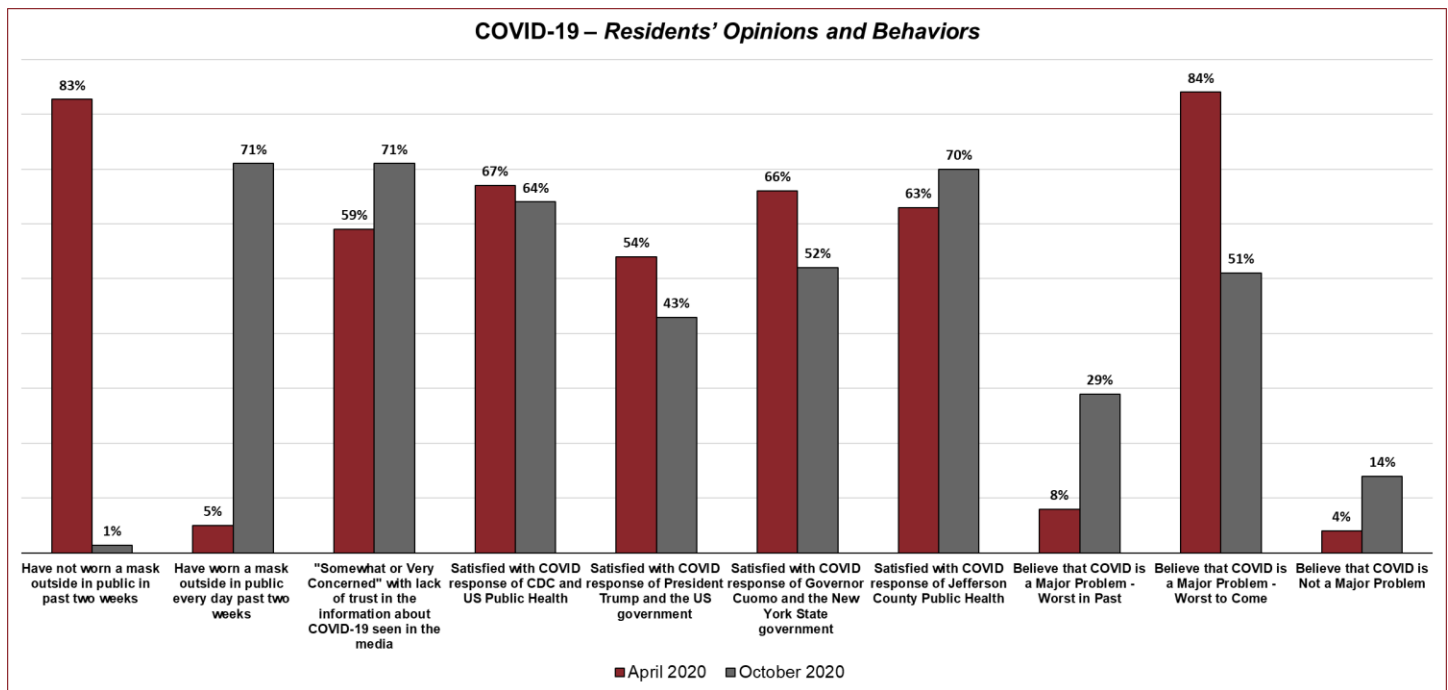
When asked the *largest* issue facing our *nation* at this time the most common response is “coronavirus” (45%), almost twice the rate of the second most common “jobs and the economy” (23%).

Trends:

Among the eight personal opinion issues studied in 2020 seven were also studied in 2019; the current levels of support for varying views have remained very consistent with that which has been found in the county in the previous year. The largest change from 2019 (the only change of at least 10%) is an increase in the rate of expressing that they do not support building a physical wall on the entire Mexico-US border (47% in 2019, 63% in 2020).

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

Figure 3 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors



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

Current Levels:

Jefferson County adult residents were surveyed by the *Center for Community Studies* in collaboration with local Public Health Departments in an extensive COVID-19 impact study in March-April of 2020. This original study included approximately 50 survey questions related to behaviors, fears, satisfactions, impacts, and expectations. In an attempt to observe and act upon change, seven of these survey questions were included for a second round of study seven months later in this October 2020 annual survey. In general, in October 2020 in Jefferson County it has been found that a majority of residents wear masks outside in public and nearly three-quarters express concern in trusting the COVID-19 information that they see in the media. Satisfaction with the COVID-19 response by the four different organizations or agencies varies greatly from a low of 43% to a high of 70%. Finally, a large majority (80%) believe that COVID-19 is a major problem, with the largest portion of these individuals (51%) believing that the worst is yet to come, while 14% believing that COVID-19 is not a major problem.

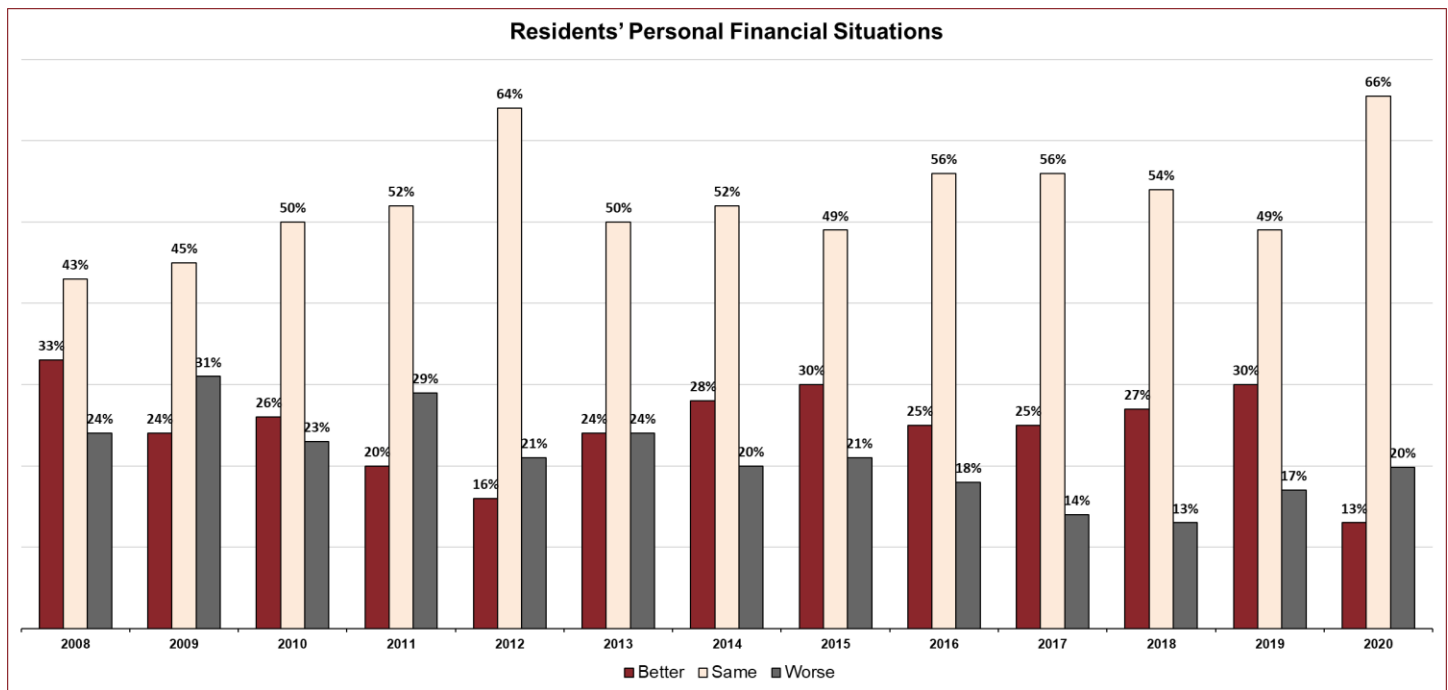
Trends:

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

1. Have not worn a mask outside in public in past two weeks *decreased* tremendously from 83% to 1%
2. Have worn a mask outside in public daily in past two weeks *increased* tremendously from 5% to 71%
3. "Somewhat or Very Concerned" with lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that they see in the media *increased* from 59% to 71%
4. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the CDC and the US Public Health remained very similar, slight *decrease* from 67% to 64%
5. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by President Trump and the US Government *decreased* from 54% to 43%
6. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by Governor Cuomo and the NY Government *decreased* by the largest amount from 66% to 52%
7. "Satisfied" with the COVID-19 response by the local Public Health Department *increased* from 63% to 70%
8. Believe that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is behind us: *increased* from 8% to 29%
9. Believe that COVID-19 is a major problem – the worst is yet to come: *decreased* tremendously from 84% to 51%
10. Believe that COVID-19 is *not* a major problem: *increased* by more than doubling from 4% to 14%

Section 2.5 – Personal Financial Situation

Figure 4 – Residents' Personal Financial Situation



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

Current Levels:

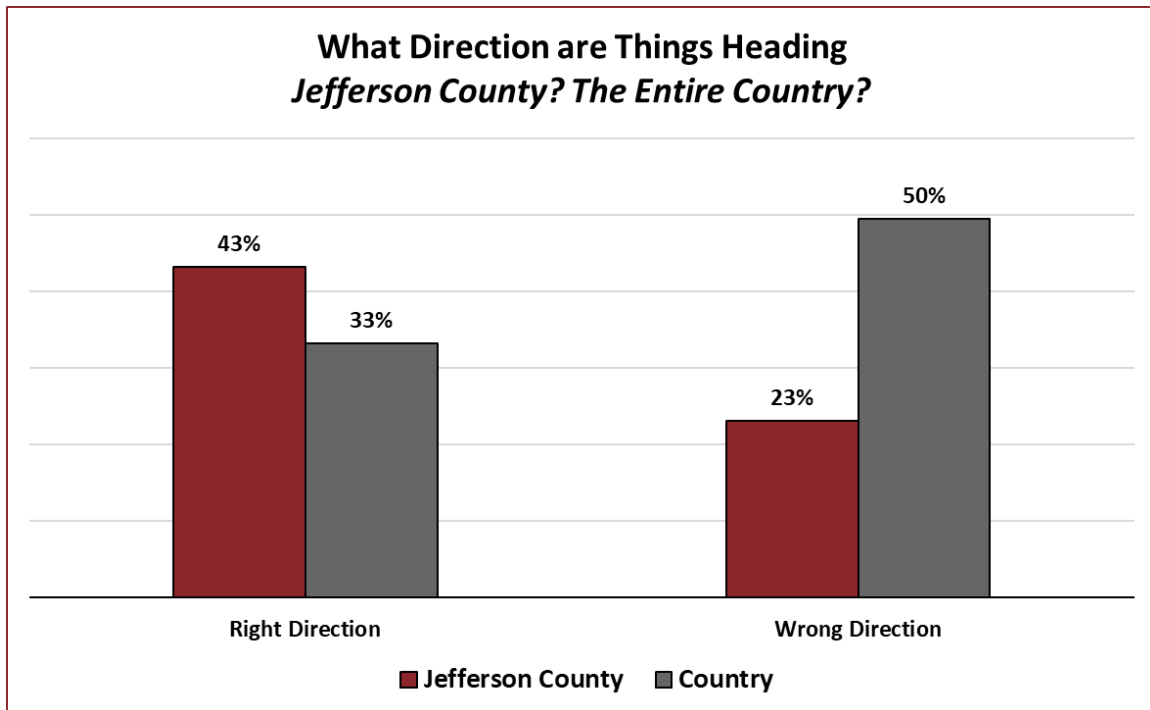
Jefferson County adult residents in 2020 most commonly describe their personal financial situation as “unchanged in the past 12 month” (approximately two-thirds); however, among those who have experienced a change, residents are more likely to respond “things have gotten worse” (20%) than they are to express “things have gotten better” (13%).

Trends:

The rate of expressing “gotten better” in 2020 (13%) is the lowest ever recorded in the County since first being measured in 2008, not unexpectedly given the 2020 pandemic. County residents’ rate of responding “gotten worse” (20%) is the highest observed since 2015. It should be noted that prior to 2016 the rate responding “gotten worse” had never been lower than 20% and that this rate was 17% in 2019 showing only a 3% increase in 2020.

Section 2.6 – What Direction are Things Heading? Jefferson County & the Country

Figure 5 – Direction of Jefferson County and the Country



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

Current Levels:

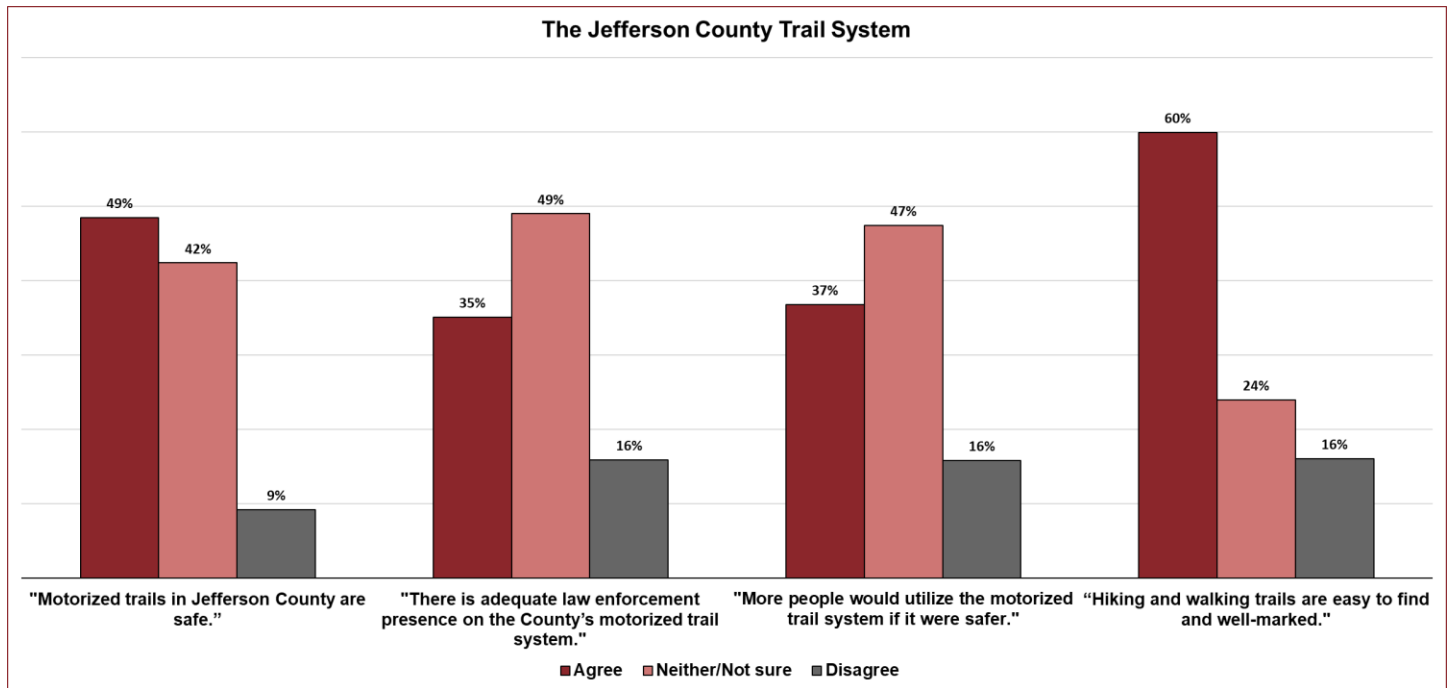
In 2020, Jefferson County adult residents remain much more positive in their assessment that things in Jefferson County are headed in the right (43%), rather than wrong (23%), direction. Residents are not as optimistic with the direction of the entire country where “right direction” is 33% and “wrong direction” is 50%.

Trends:

These survey items have not been included in past Jefferson County surveys.

Section 2.7 – Jefferson County Trail System

Figure 6 – Jefferson County Trail System



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

Current Levels:

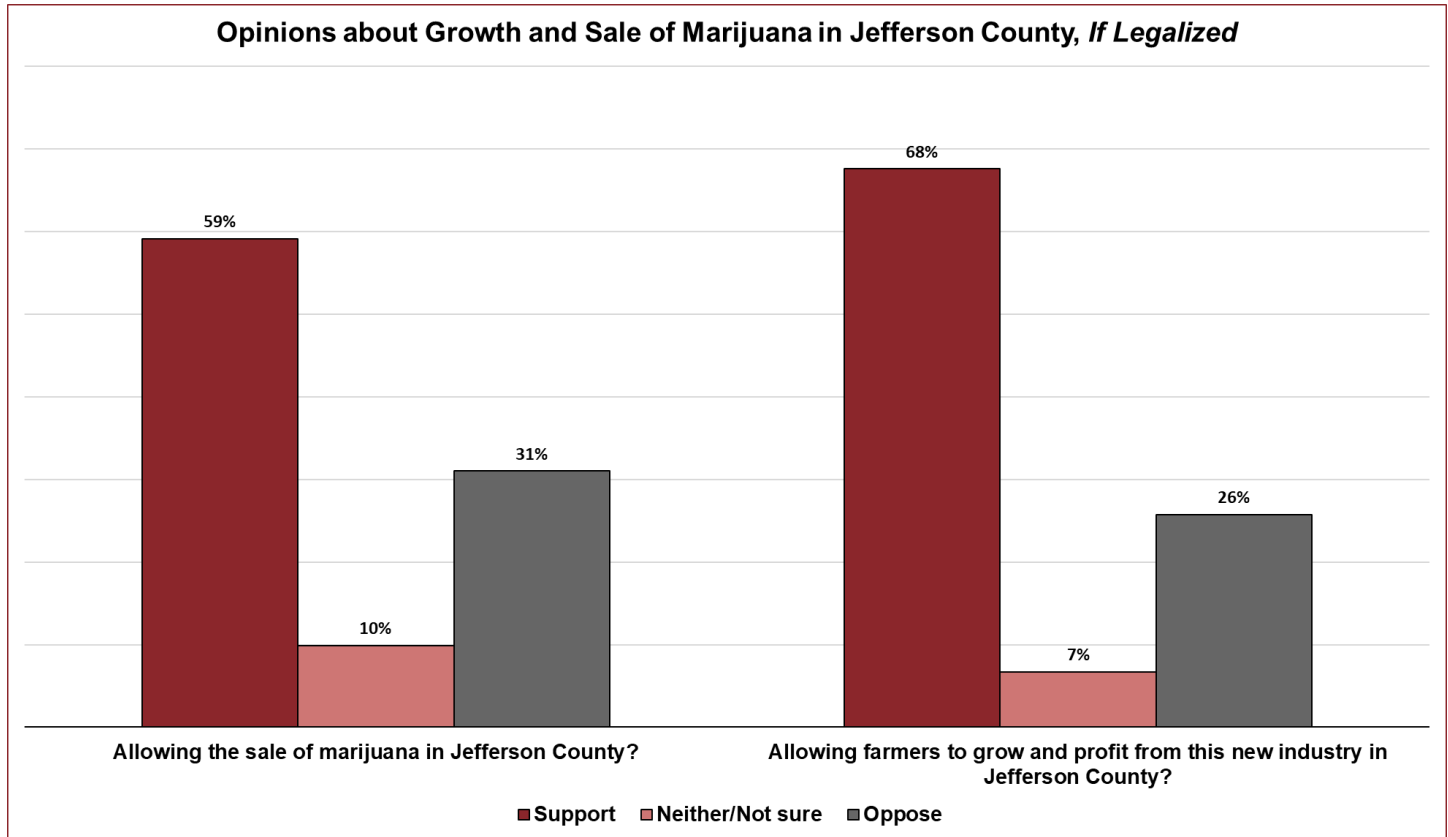
Jefferson County adult residents tend to agree more than disagree that motorized trails in the county are safe, these trails have adequate law enforcement presence, and that more people would use these trails if they were even safer, though large portions (between 40% and 50%) of residents neither agree or disagree. Regarding non-motorized hiking and walking trails in the county, Jefferson County adult residents are almost four times as likely to agree that these trails are easy to find and well-marked than disagree.

Trends:

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

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

Figure 7 – Opinions About the Growth and Sale of Marijuana in Jefferson County – *If Legalized*



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

Current Levels:

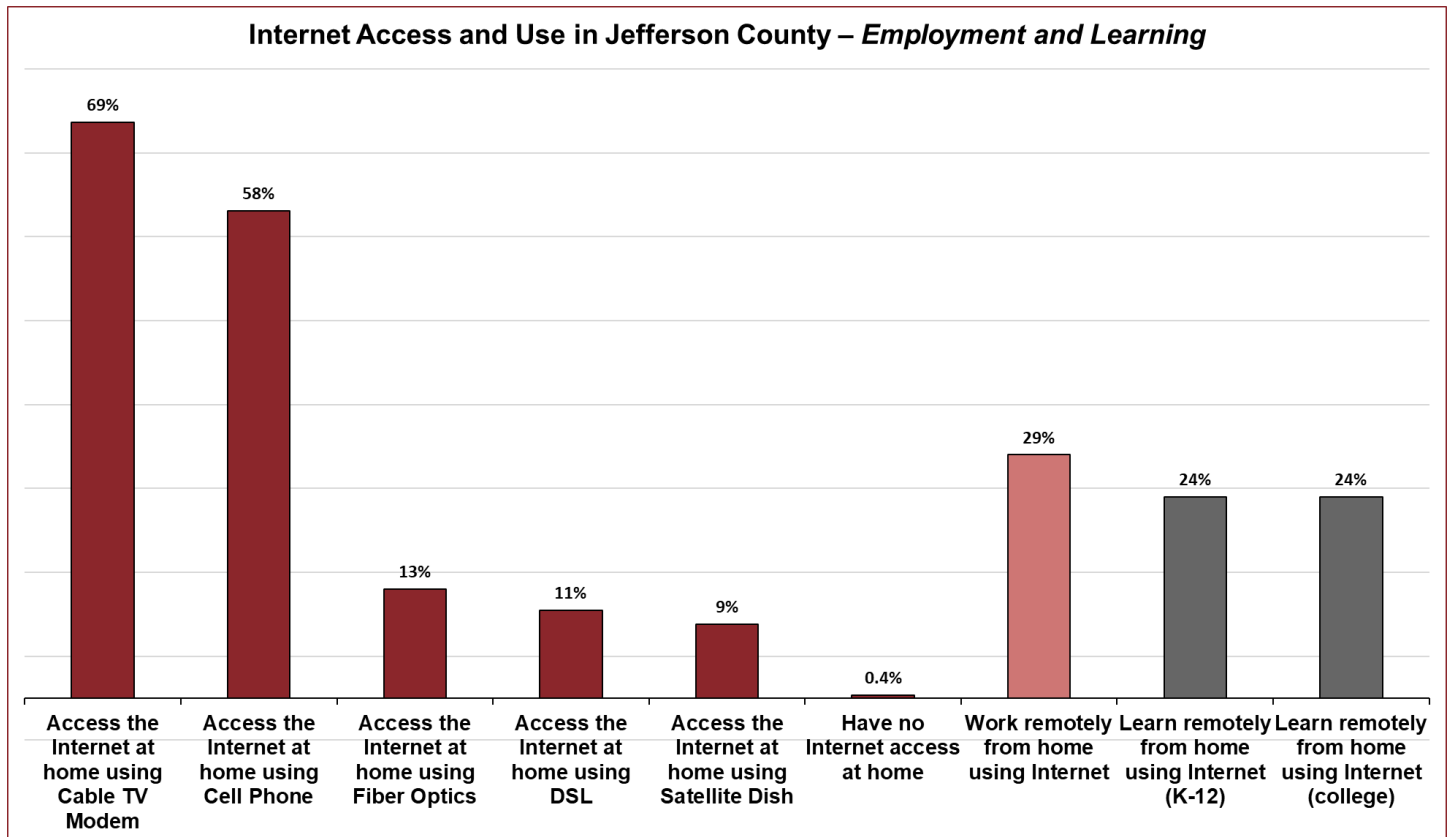
If the industry of marijuana growth was to become legalized in New York State, Jefferson County adult residents strongly support both allowing farmers to grow and profit from the industry (68% support, 26% oppose) and the sale of marijuana in the county (59% support, 31% oppose).

Trends:

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

Section 2.9 – Internet Access and Use in Jefferson County – Employment and Learning

Figure 8 – Internet Access and Use in Jefferson County – Employment and Learning



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

Current Levels:

Almost all Jefferson County adult residents report that they access the Internet from home (less than 1% report no access at home). The most common ways that residents access the Internet at home are via cable TV modem access and via using their cellular phone. Nearly three in ten county residents report that an individual in their household is working from home while nearly one in four report that someone is learning remotely from home using the Internet:

- 29% of households include someone who is working at least part of their job remotely from home
- 24% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the K-12 education level
- 24% of households include someone who is learning remotely from home at the college education level

Trends:

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

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

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

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

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

- (1) The current 2020 Jefferson County results for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the sampled frequency (unweighted) and sample proportion (weighted) for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the results are weighted by Gender, Age, Education Level, Military Affiliation and Sampling Modality).
- (2) A trend analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in Jefferson County at least twice since surveying began in 2000. Trends are also illustrated graphically with line graphs and bar graphs.
- (3) A Northern New York regional comparison analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was also measured in either Lewis or St. Lawrence County in the year 2020. Regional county comparison results are also illustrated graphically with a clustered bar graph.
- (4) The results for each 2020 Jefferson County survey question have been cross-tabulated by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, Household Income, Political Ideology, and Military Affiliation with Fort Drum.

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

When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the twenty-one years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following Table 5.

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

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

The statistics reported in the correlative tables in this report (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, political ideology, military affiliation, and household income) are *percentages* within the sampled subgroups. To determine the raw unweighted sample size for each subgroup – to avoid over-interpretation – the reader should refer to the bottom row of each cross-tabulation table provided. In summary, these unweighted within-subgroup sample sizes are summarized in Table 6. Again, all study findings should be considered with sample sizes in mind. Statistical tests of significance take into consideration and reflect these varying sample sizes. The typical sample size within each demographic subgroup is shown, along with the appropriate *approximate* margin of error for each of these subgroup sample sizes, in the following table.

Table 6 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared in 2020

Demographic Characteristics:	Raw Sample Size (n to be used to determine margin of error for subgroups)	Approximate Margin of Error
Gender:		
Male	232	±7.0%
Female	340	±5.8%
Age:		
18-39 years of age	156	±8.6%
40-59 years of age	178	±8.0%
60 years of age or older	240	±6.9%
Education:		
High school graduate or less	101	±10.7%
Some College (less than 4 year degree)	257	±6.7%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	215	±7.3%
Household Income:		
Less than \$25,000	52	±14.9%
\$25,001 - \$50,000	102	±10.6%
\$50,001 - \$75,000	110	±10.2%
\$75,001 - \$100,000	87	±11.5%
More than \$100,000	116	±10.0%
Military Affiliation:		
Active Military in the Household	55	±14.5%
Employment is Related to Fort Drum (no AM in HH)	37	±17.7%
No Connection to Fort Drum	464	±5.0%
Political Ideology:		
Conservative	185	±7.9%
Neither	274	±6.5%
Liberal	106	±10.4%

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

The rationale behind providing so many analyses (statistics) for every survey question included in this study is that one never fully understands the information contained in a reported statistic without “framing” that statistic. Framing involves adding a richer perspective to the value of some reported statistic. For example, when Jefferson County residents were asked the survey question: “When considering you or your family’s personal financial situation has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?”, the results in the current 2020 community study indicate that 19.8% of the participants indicated that things have gotten worse (reported later in Table 37). So what does this 19.8% really mean? Often-times community-based researchers will describe the process of “framing” a statistic as completing as many as possible of the six following comparisons (frames) to better understand a reported statistic from a sample:

- **Within Response Distribution**
(Is it a majority? 4:1 ratio? “Twenty times more likely to respond with “increased” than “decreased”?)
- **Trend Across Time**
(Has it increased? Decreased?)
- **Compare to Target/Benchmark**
(Compare to an agency or community’s goal or target?)
- **Compare to some regional average/partner?**
(Compare to a larger regional average or regional partner - Lewis or St. Lawrence County?)
- **Ranking Among Similar Variables**
(Among many different similar locations, characteristics, options, or attributes, that all use the same response scale, is this specific item ranked first? last?)
- **Cross-tabulations by Potential Explanatory Variables**
(Do different political ideological people differ in opinion or behavior? Age-dependent? Gender-dependent? Education-dependent? Income-dependent? Political Ideology-dependent? Military Affiliated-dependent?)

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

Section 3.0 – Technical Comments to Assist Interpretation of the Data

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

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

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

To illustrate the above-described concepts of margin of error and confidence intervals, recall that the margin of error for this survey has been earlier stated in the Methodology section in this report as approximately ± 4.4 percentage points when a survey question is answered by all 587 participants. Therefore, when a percentage is observed in one of the included tables of statistics in this report, the appropriate interpretation is that we are 95% confident that if all Jefferson County adult residents were surveyed (rather than just the 587 who were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 4.4 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 48.2% of the sample of 584 adults in Jefferson County reported that they believe the *Overall Quality of Life in the Area is Good*. With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence that if all Jefferson County adults were asked – somewhere between 43.8% and 52.6% of the population of the nearly 90,000 adults in Jefferson County would report that they think the quality of life in the area is good (generated by starting with the 48.2% that was found in the sample and adding-and-subtracting the margin of error of $\pm 4.4\%$). This resulting interval (43.8%-52.6%) is known as a **95% Confidence Interval**. The consumer of this report should use this pattern when attempting to generalize any of these survey findings for survey questions *that were answered by all, or almost all, 587 participants in this study* to the entire adult population of Jefferson County. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (investigating demographic subgroups such as only females, examining results from a study in a previous year, or comparing to results in another county), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ± 4.4 percentage points.

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

The preceding introductory example used a margin of error of $\pm 4.4\%$, as a result of an illustration that used nearly all of the 587 participants in this study. Again, the margin of error when using the sample results in this study to construct a confidence interval to estimate a population percentage will not always be $\pm 4.4\%$. There is not one universal value of a margin of error that can be precisely calculated and used for the results for every question included in this survey, or for that matter, any multiple-question survey. Calculation methods used in this study for generating the margin of error depend upon the following factors, which include three factors in addition to the sample-size factor that has just been mentioned:

1. The **sample size** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will vary from question to question due to the use of multiple versions of the survey instrument, some questions only being posed after screening questions, and since all individuals have the right to omit any question. Additionally, the sample sizes differ in previous years and in the other counties. In general, the smaller the sample size then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size then the smaller the margin of error.

2. The **sample proportion or percentage** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest (e.g. responded “Agree” or “Good”). This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50% in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error. Conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger is the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 118 out of 502 sampled residents rate a particular characteristic of the county as *Excellent*, then the sample proportion would be $118 \div 502 = 0.235 = 23.5\%$.
3. The **confidence level** is used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions.
4. The **design effect** (DEFF) is a factor used in the calculation of the margin of error that compensates for the impact upon the size of the margin of error of having a sample whose demographic distributions do *not* well-parallel the distributions of the entire population that the sampling is attempting to represent. In general, the further that the sample demographic distributions deviate from the population distributions then the larger the design effect (margin of error), and conversely, the closer that the sample demographic distributions parallel the population distributions then the smaller the design effect (margin of error). Essentially the design effect reflects the magnitude of the impact that reliance upon weighting of sample results will have upon the reliability of population estimates. Note that the design effect for estimates in this study is 1.88.

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

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

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

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

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

DEFF = the design effect where

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

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

$$ME = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{p(100 - p)}{n}} \cdot \sqrt{DEFF} = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{34(100 - 34)}{500}} \cdot \sqrt{1.88} = 5.7\%$$

Since the sample size varies (in fact, is conceivably different for each question on the survey) and the sample percentage varies (also, conceivably different for each question on the survey) the Table 7, found on the following page, has been provided for the reader to determine the correct margin of error to use whenever constructing a confidence interval using the sample data presented in this study. This table was generated using the ME formula shown above.

Table 7 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Varying Sample %'s	Varying Sample Sizes																
	30	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	587
2%	6.9%	5.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
4%	9.6%	7.4%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
6%	11.7%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%
8%	13.3%	10.3%	8.4%	7.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%
10%	14.7%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
12%	15.9%	12.4%	10.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
14%	17.0%	13.2%	10.8%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%
16%	18.0%	13.9%	11.4%	9.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%
18%	18.9%	14.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%
20%	19.6%	15.2%	12.4%	10.7%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
22%	20.3%	15.7%	12.9%	11.1%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
24%	21.0%	16.2%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%
26%	21.5%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.5%	9.6%	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%
28%	22.0%	17.1%	13.9%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
30%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%
32%	22.9%	17.7%	14.5%	12.5%	11.2%	10.2%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%
34%	23.2%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
36%	23.6%	18.2%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%
38%	23.8%	18.4%	15.1%	13.0%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%
40%	24.0%	18.6%	15.2%	13.2%	11.8%	10.7%	10.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%
42%	24.2%	18.8%	15.3%	13.3%	11.9%	10.8%	10.0%	9.4%	8.8%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%
44%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
46%	24.5%	18.9%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.5%	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
48%	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.0%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
50%	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.0%	10.2%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
52%	24.5%	19.0%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	11.0%	10.1%	9.5%	9.0%	8.5%	7.8%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
54%	24.5%	18.9%	15.5%	13.4%	12.0%	10.9%	10.1%	9.5%	8.9%	8.5%	7.7%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
56%	24.4%	18.9%	15.4%	13.3%	11.9%	10.9%	10.1%	9.4%	8.9%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%
58%	24.2%	18.8%	15.3%	13.3%	11.9%	10.8%	10.0%	9.4%	8.8%	8.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.6%	6.3%	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%
60%	24.0%	18.6%	15.2%	13.2%	11.8%	10.7%	10.0%	9.3%	8.8%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%
62%	23.8%	18.4%	15.1%	13.0%	11.7%	10.7%	9.9%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%	7.5%	7.0%	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%
64%	23.6%	18.2%	14.9%	12.9%	11.5%	10.5%	9.8%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%
66%	23.2%	18.0%	14.7%	12.7%	11.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	7.3%	6.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
68%	22.9%	17.7%	14.5%	12.5%	11.2%	10.2%	9.5%	8.9%	8.4%	7.9%	7.2%	6.7%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%
70%	22.5%	17.4%	14.2%	12.3%	11.0%	10.1%	9.3%	8.7%	8.2%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.1%
72%	22.0%	17.1%	13.9%	12.1%	10.8%	9.9%	9.1%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%
74%	21.5%	16.7%	13.6%	11.8%	10.5%	9.6%	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%
76%	21.0%	16.2%	13.3%	11.5%	10.3%	9.4%	8.7%	8.1%	7.7%	7.3%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%
78%	20.3%	15.7%	12.9%	11.1%	10.0%	9.1%	8.4%	7.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
80%	19.6%	15.2%	12.4%	10.7%	9.6%	8.8%	8.1%	7.6%	7.2%	6.8%	6.2%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
82%	18.9%	14.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	7.3%	6.9%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%
84%	18.0%	13.9%	11.4%	9.9%	8.8%	8.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%
86%	17.0%	13.2%	10.8%	9.3%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%
88%	15.9%	12.4%	10.1%	8.7%	7.8%	7.1%	6.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%
90%	14.7%	11.4%	9.3%	8.1%	7.2%	6.6%	6.1%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
92%	13.3%	10.3%	8.4%	7.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%
94%	11.7%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%
96%	9.6%	7.4%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%
98%	6.9%	5.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%

Illustration of how to use Table 7: To estimate the percentage in the population of Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 who believe the County is headed in the right direction, one must first refer to Table 39 to determine the sample size and percentage of sampled adults who responded believe this to be the case. From Table 39, it is found that 35.3% of the sampled adults aged 18-39 in 2020 indicated that Jefferson County is headed in the right direction and the total number of respondents in this age group for this question is $n = 156$. Reference to Table 7 on the preceding page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 10.5\%$ (used $n=150$ and used $p=36\%$). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that if all Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 were asked, the resulting percentage who would indicate that the County is headed in the right direction would be within $\pm 10.5\%$ of the 35.3% found in this sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all Jefferson County adults aged 18-39 the percentage who believe Jefferson County is headed in the right direction would be somewhere between 24.8% and 45.8%.

It should be noted that the margin of error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling; however, in survey research, it is humans who are being interviewed. When surveying humans there are other potential sources of error, sources of error in addition to random error (which is the only error encompassed by the margin of error). Response error, nonresponse error, process error, bias in sample selection, bias in question-phrasing, lack of clarity in question-phrasing, social desirability bias, acquiescence bias, and undercoverage are common sources of other-than-random error. Methods that should be, and have been employed in this Jefferson County study, to minimize these other sources of error are: maximum effort to select the sample randomly, piloting and testing of utilized survey questions, extensive training of all data collectors (interviewers), and application of post-stratification algorithms. Hence, when using this study data to make estimates to the entire Jefferson County adult population, as is the case in standard survey research practices, the margin of error will be the only error measurement cited and interpreted.

Significance Testing – Testing for Statistically Significant Relationships (Differences)

The technical discussion of statistical techniques above has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in Table 8. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time within Jefferson County, tests for differences between Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence Counties, and for significantly correlated factors with measured quality of life-related variables within Jefferson County are presented as well.

A comment or two regarding “statistical significance” could help readers of varying quantitative backgrounds most appropriately interpret the results of what has been statistically analyzed. Again, because the data for this Annual Survey of the Jefferson County Community is based on a *sample* of 587 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in Jefferson County, there must be a method of determining whether an observed relationship or difference in the *sample* survey data is likely to continue to hold true if every adult resident in the region were, in fact, interviewed. To make this determination, ***tests of statistical significance*** are standard practice in evaluating sample survey data.

For example, if the *sample* data shows that male residents are less likely to believe that healthcare is societal responsibility than female residents (61.5% of men believe healthcare is a societal responsibility and that government should ensure that good healthcare is available to all people vs. 73.5% of women, Table 20), the researcher would want to know if this lower rate among male residents would still be present if they interviewed every Jefferson County adult rather than just the sample of 585 adults who were actually interviewed and provided this information. To answer this question, the researcher uses a ***test of statistical significance***. The outcome of a test of statistical significance will be that the result is either “not statistically significant” or the result is “statistically significant.”

The meaning of “not statistically significant” is that if the sample were repeated many more times (in this case that would mean many more different groups of $n=585$ randomly selected local adults from the approximately 90,000 adults in Jefferson County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are less likely to believe healthcare is a societal responsibility than female residents. Some samples would have males lower and some would have females lower. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male rating of societal responsibility for healthcare is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, the difference found between the two genders in the one actually-selected sample of size $n=585$ local residents would be interpreted as small enough that it could be due simply to the random chance of sampling – *not statistically significant*. Again, the determination of “how far apart is far enough apart to be statistically significant?” is calculated by using sampling distributions and the margins of error described earlier. These tools allow the measurement of how far apart sample subgroups must be to be interpreted as a very *unlikely* difference to occur simply by random chance (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal).

Conversely, the meaning of “statistically significant” is that if the sample were repeated many more times, then the results of these samples would consistently show that males are less likely to believe healthcare is a societal responsibility than female adults; and further, if every Jefferson County adult were interviewed, we are confident that the rate among male adults in the entire population of Jefferson would be lower than the rate among female adults. One can never be 100% certain (or confident) that the result of a sample will indicate appropriately whether the population percentages are, in fact,

different from one another or not. The interpretation of a “statistically significant” difference is that it is so large that there is a probability of less than 5% that this difference occurred simply due to the random chance of sampling (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal) – instead, it is considered a “real” difference. In statistical vocabulary and notation, this would be represented as a p-value of less than 5% ($p < 0.05$).

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

Whenever possible in this report, comparisons are made between the current results and the results from the previous studies. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is: “Has there been any statistically significant change in attitudes or behaviors among the adult residents in Jefferson County between 2000 and 2020?”

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

How does one determine if the observed difference in rates (or, percentages) from different years of this study is large enough to be statistically significant, or so small that it is not statistically significant? The technique that is recommended in this study to determine whether a statistically significant trend has occurred in Jefferson County is to apply the following method that has also been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The NYSDOH 2009 Expanded BRFSS (on page 12 of 151 in that report) cites the following:

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

In other words, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating a response of *Excellent*, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of *Excellent* and *Good* together into a response choice group that could be referred to as *At Least Good*? Then, after observing the sample sizes for the years to be compared (Table 5 of this report), one may refer to Table 7 in this study to identify the correct *approximate* margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated earlier in this section) if estimating proportions (or, “percentages” or “rates”) for differing years. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each year, and the overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended above by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between years should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

To illustrate a trend analysis, please consider the *Availability of Good Jobs* variable. Reference to Table 14 of this report shows that:

In 2000: in Jefferson County: n=340 participants (found in Table 5 earlier in this report), and in Table 14 p=51% responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 7.2\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2000 is: $51\% \pm 7.2\%$, or **(44%, 58%)**.

In 2020: in Jefferson County: n=587 participants, and in Table 14 p=28.2% responded *Poor*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.0\%$. The resulting confidence interval for 2020 is: $28.2\% \pm 5.0\%$, or **(23%, 33%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference between 2000 and 2020 in Jefferson County (the twenty-year trend) is considered statistically significant. In other words, based upon the sample data collected in this survey, the rate of evaluating the *Availability of Good Jobs* in Jefferson County as *Poor* has changed significantly between 2000 and 2020. The 28% rate of responding *Poor* in 2020 is far enough away from (below) the 51% rate found in 2000 to be a statistically significant change, this 23% difference is very unlikely to occur by random chance if the satisfaction rates in the entire adult population in the county are truly the same in these two compared years.

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

Throughout this report, county comparison tables have been provided. These tables have been included to investigate the similarities and differences between Jefferson County and the two other counties in the North Country Region. A very small difference between these within-subgroup rates (or, proportions) could be small enough to quite likely occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real populations in each of these counties are equal – found to be not a statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$). Conversely, a very large difference between these proportions could be large enough to be quite *unlikely* to occur simply due to the random chance of sampling when the real populations in the counties are equal – found to be a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$).

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

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

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

As an example, the county comparison table for the quality-of-life indicator *Policing and Crime Control* is shown below, included as part of Table 13 in the report.

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

This cross-tabulation table shows that in 69.1% of Jefferson County participants rate *Policing and Crime Control* as either *Excellent or Good* in 2020, while the rates in Lewis County and St. Lawrence County are 75.7% and 60.5% respectively. The subscripts for each of the *Excellent or Good* ratings for Jefferson County and Lewis County are the same (both a) while the subscript for St. Lawrence County (b) differ. This indicates that the *Excellent or Good* rate of 69.1% in Jefferson County is not statistically significantly different than the 75.7% in Lewis County but that it is statistically significantly different than the 60.5% in St. Lawrence County. The process is appropriate whenever comparing counties within this report.

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

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

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

As an example, the demographic cross-tabulations for the quality-of-life indicator *Healthcare Quality* is shown below, included as part of Table 12 in the report.

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare quality	Excellent	15.0%	14.8% _a	12.5% _a	19.4% _a	17.9% _a	24.9% _a	14.3% _a	25.3% _a	10.3% _b	13.8% _{a,b}
	Good	43.4%	44.3% _a	37.9% _a	48.1% _a	43.2% _a	48.5% _a	42.5% _a	42.0% _a	41.4% _a	50.8% _a
	Fair	33.0%	33.5% _a	36.3% _a	27.8% _a	30.2% _a	23.7% _a	34.0% _a	24.6% _a	38.5% _b	29.8% _{a,b}
	Poor	7.7%	6.3% _a	12.3% _a	4.7% _a	7.7% _a	1.4% _a	8.5% _a	7.5% _a	8.7% _a	5.6% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9%	1.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.9% _a	1.4% _a	0.7% _a	0.7% _a	1.1% _a	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		584	156	178	237	55	37	462	184	272	106

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Healthcare quality	Excellent	18.2% _a	12.3% _a	23.4% _a	8.3% _b	12.1% _b	11.9% _a	16.0% _a	16.4% _a	15.7% _a	8.4% _a
	Good	45.6% _a	40.7% _a	38.0% _a	47.6% _a	45.7% _a	48.0% _a	35.8% _a	47.4% _a	46.7% _a	49.3% _a
	Fair	30.7% _a	35.4% _a	33.0% _a	33.8% _a	31.2% _a	34.4% _a	41.5% _a	27.3% _a	29.6% _a	32.2% _a
	Poor	5.2% _a	10.4% _b	5.5% _a	8.7% _a	10.2% _a	5.7% _a	5.8% _a	8.3% _a	7.4% _a	8.8% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.4% _a	1.2% _a	0.0% ¹	1.6% _a	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.9% _a	0.5% _a	0.6% _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		230	340	98	257	215	50	102	110	87	116

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

Comparing Similarly-scaled Variables (Survey Items) in 2020

Finally, to determine whether or not a difference observed between two similarly-measured items is statistically significant, the same significant testing method as that which was shown for trend analyses has been applied in this study. The focus now becomes the comparison of the level of satisfaction, or support, or whatever is measured for various similarly-scaled survey items ... for example, is there statistically significantly more (or less) satisfaction for one item versus another? Again, first the reader must identify the specific response choice of interest. For example, is one interested in only investigating “Every day”, or is one more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices of “Every day and Most days” together into a response choice group that could be referred to as “At Least Most Days”? Then, one may refer to Table 7 in this study to identify the correct approximate margins of error (or directly calculate these margins of error with more accuracy and precision using the ME formula shown and demonstrated on page 24) if estimating proportions (or, “percentages” or “rates”) for differing survey questions that are measured on the same scale. With these margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, one for each issue, and the overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended above by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between the survey items should be considered statistically significant. This technique for testing for statistical significance does include the design effect in measuring the standard error.

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

Sell: In 2020 from Table 45, n=569 participants and p=59.1% responded *Support*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.6\%$. The resulting confidence interval for *Support for Sales* in 2020 is: $59.1\% \pm 5.6\%$, or **(53.5%, 64.7%)**.

Grow: In 2020 from Table 46, n=568 participants and p=67.6% responded *Support*; therefore, from Table 7 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 5.3\%$. The resulting confidence interval for “Support for Growing” in 2020 is: $67.6\% \pm 5.3\%$, or **(62.3%, 72.9%)**.

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference in support for “the sale of legalized marijuana in Jefferson County” (59.1%) and “the sale of legalized marijuana in Jefferson County” (67.6%) in 2020 among Jefferson County adults is not considered statistically significant. The 59.1% rate found for the sale of marijuana is not far enough away from (below) the 67.6% rate found for the growing of marijuana to be a statistically significant difference, this 8.5% difference in support is not tremendously unlikely to occur by random chance if the support rates in the entire Jefferson County adult population are truly the same for these two compared similarly-scaled types of potential marijuana policies.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups are comments addressing **statistical significance** ... which, of course, is not one-and-the-same as **practical significance**. The reader should be reminded that statistical significance addresses the concept of probability, as follows – “is this difference likely to occur in a sample of size $n \approx 500$ (or, even smaller, at times) if there is no difference in the entire sampled population? Could the result simply be due to chance?” Alternatively, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of usefulness, as follows – “is this result useful in the real world?” A difference identified in a sample may be statistically significant without being practically significant; however, a difference identified in a sample may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant.

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

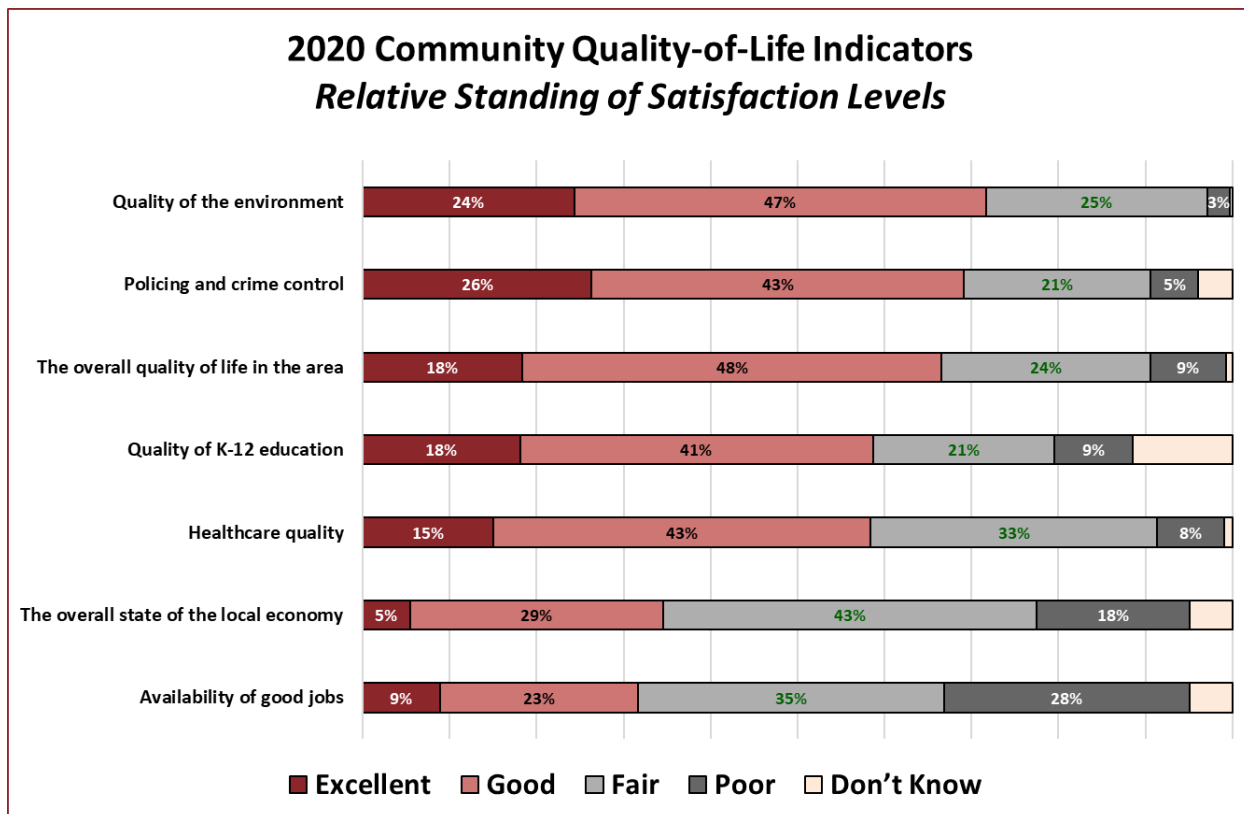
Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues in Jefferson County – Detailed Investigation of 2020 Results

Table 8 shows the detailed results for all seven quality-of-life indicators recorded in 2020. There are a total of 21 quality-of-life indicators that are longitudinally tracked in the county with certain indicators studied every year and others only studied every-other year. The dark-gray-shaded number in each row is the largest result found for each survey question, providing an easy method to determine whether a quality-of-life indicator is most commonly perceived currently as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Table 8 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issue in Jefferson County – Year 2019

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know
Quality of the Environment	24.3%	47.4%	25.4%	2.6%	0.3%
Healthcare Quality	15.0%	43.4%	33.0%	7.7%	0.9%
Policing and Crime Control	26.3%	42.8%	21.5%	5.5%	3.9%
Availability of Good Jobs	8.9%	22.8%	35.2%	28.2%	4.9%
Quality of K-12 Education	18.1%	40.6%	20.9%	9.0%	11.5%
Overall State of the Local Economy	5.5%	29.1%	43.0%	17.6%	4.9%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	18.3%	48.2%	24.0%	8.8%	0.7%

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



Next, each of these seven studied indicators is presented as a motion picture – how have attitudes changed over time in Jefferson County? The bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 9 is the largest percentage responding *Excellent or Good* found throughout the studied 21 years for each survey question. Similarly, the bolded, and dark-cell-shaded number in each row of Table 10 is the largest percentage responding *Poor* found throughout the twenty-one years of study.

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quality of the Environment	53%	52%	53%	50%	56%	53%	50%	49%	49%	49%	52%	49%	53%	53%	51%	52%	73%	67%	67%	64%	72%
Healthcare Quality	49%	45%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	51%	44%	46%	47%	49%	49%	46%	47%	53%	55%	60%	51%	58%
Policing and Crime Control	66%	66%	64%	65%	64%	58%	64%	61%	65%	64%	63%	61%	64%	59%	63%	61%	72%	59%	67%	-	69%
Availability of Good Jobs	16%	7%	10%	11%	11%	14%	20%	25%	20%	9%	13%	11%	15%	15%	13%	18%	17%	23%	28%	24%	32%
Quality of K-12 Education	62%	57%	61%	55%	58%	59%	56%	59%	63%	61%	56%	55%	55%	52%	55%	49%	66%	68%	65%	61%	59%
Overall State of the Local Economy	28%	16%	19%	18%	20%	24%	29%	31%	24%	15%	20%	19%	23%	23%	22%	32%	23%	36%	36%	33%	35%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	64%	50%	56%	56%	53%	57%	60%	65%	63%	53%	57%	55%	59%	59%	55%	62%	67%	68%	66%	62%	67%

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quality of the Environment	13%	13%	11%	15%	8%	11%	14%	15%	16%	16%	14%	16%	12%	12%	14%	9%	5%	7%	7%	6%	3%
Healthcare Quality	18%	21%	15%	17%	13%	13%	17%	16%	17%	21%	18%	19%	17%	18%	19%	19%	16%	10%	10%	13%	8%
Policing and Crime Control	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%	12%	9%	9%	5%	10%	5%	-	6%
Availability of Good Jobs	51%	66%	60%	60%	57%	52%	45%	39%	47%	61%	54%	59%	51%	52%	55%	43%	43%	32%	29%	32%	28%
Quality of K-12 Education	5%	7%	5%	7%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%	5%	5%	4%	6%	9%
Overall State of the Local Economy	30%	47%	43%	43%	38%	32%	30%	26%	35%	48%	40%	42%	36%	37%	37%	21%	21%	17%	17%	21%	18%
Overall Quality of Life in the Area	7%	15%	10%	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%	8%	12%	10%	12%	9%	9%	12%	9%	5%	8%	7%	9%	9%

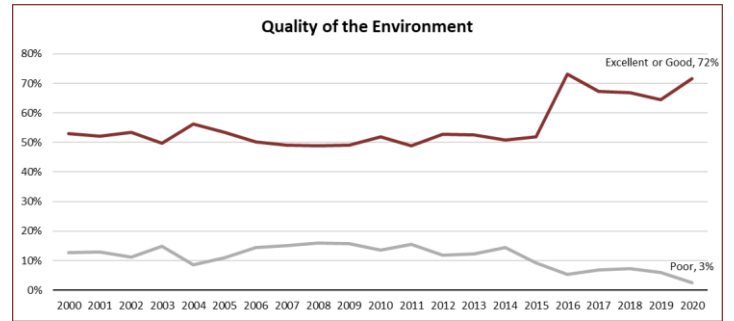
Tables 11-17, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results in 2020 for the seven investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these seven tables (pages), the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question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

Table 11 – Quality of the Environment

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of the environment	Excellent	155	24.3%
	Good	309	47.4%
	Fair	107	25.4%
	Poor	12	2.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2	0.3%
	Totals	585	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

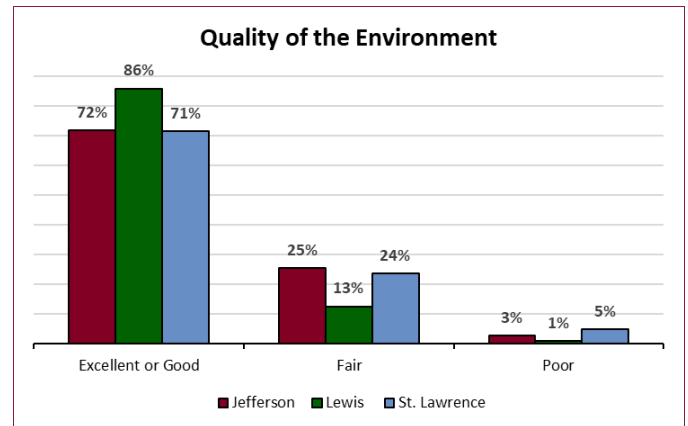


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	11%	14%	18%	19%	16%	24%
Good	43%	43%	44%	41%	46%	44%	41%	41%	40%	40%	42%	40%	44%	43%	42%	41%	59%	50%	48%	49%	47%
Fair	33%	34%	34%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	34%	32%	34%	34%	33%	33%	38%	21%	25%	25%	26%	25%
Poor	13%	13%	11%	15%	8%	11%	14%	15%	16%	16%	14%	16%	12%	12%	14%	9%	5%	7%	7%	6%	3%
Don't Know	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	24.3%	19.7% ^a	23.2% ^{a,b}	34.7% ^b	15.9% ^a	44.7% ^b	25.3% ^a	33.4% ^a	21.9% ^b	18.8% ^b
Good	47.4%	41.1% ^a	51.7% ^a	51.1% ^a	39.2% ^a	41.6% ^a	49.5% ^a	47.7% ^a	44.7% ^a	46.5% ^a
Fair	25.4%	35.9% ^a	22.6% ^b	11.0% ^c	40.5% ^a	12.3% ^b	22.3% ^b	17.6% ^a	29.2% ^b	31.6% ^b
Poor	2.6%	3.2% ^a	2.2% ^a	2.4% ^a	4.4% ^a	1.4% ^a	2.5% ^a	0.3% ^a	4.2% ^b	3.0% ^{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%	0.0% ²	0.3% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.4% ^a	0.9% ^a	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%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	585	156	177	239	55	37	462	183	274	106

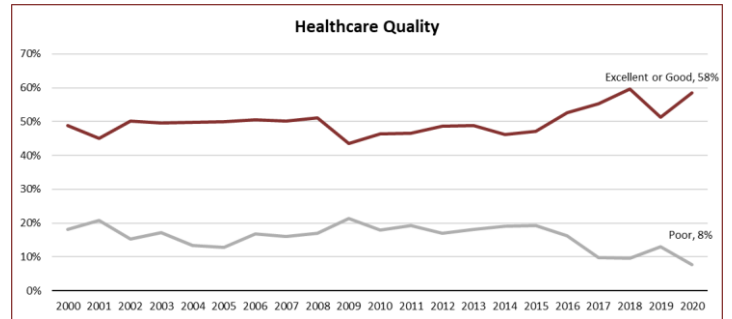
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	30.0% ^a	19.1% ^b	24.9% ^{a,b}	18.7% ^a	35.4% ^b	7.7% ^a	17.9% ^{a,b}	29.3% ^b	31.3% ^{b,c}	28.3% ^{b,d}
Good	45.8% ^a	47.5% ^a	37.1% ^a	56.7% ^b	48.3% ^{a,b}	47.4% ^a	39.2% ^a	52.2% ^a	56.3% ^a	53.7% ^a
Fair	20.8% ^a	30.8% ^b	34.7% ^a	22.4% ^b	12.9% ^b	40.4% ^a	38.8% ^a	15.7% ^b	12.4% ^b	15.8% ^b
Poor	3.3% ^a	2.0% ^a	2.9% ^a	2.1% ^a	3.4% ^a	4.5% ^a	4.1% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	2.2% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	0.6% ^a	0.5% ^a	0.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.5% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	231	339	100	256	215	52	102	110	86	116

Table 12 – Healthcare Quality

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare quality	Excellent	71	15.0%
	Good	270	43.4%
	Fair	186	33.0%
	Poor	50	7.7%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7	0.9%
	Totals	584	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

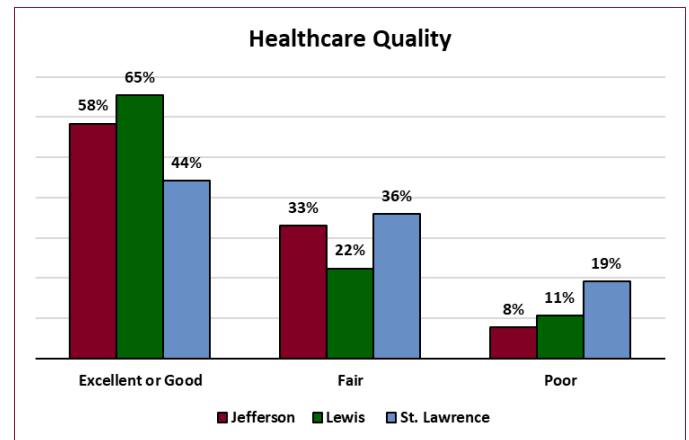


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	9%	6%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	9%	14%	13%	11%	15%
Good	41%	38%	43%	41%	43%	43%	42%	42%	42%	38%	40%	40%	41%	41%	39%	39%	43%	42%	46%	41%	43%
Fair	29%	32%	32%	30%	31%	31%	30%	30%	30%	32%	31%	32%	32%	31%	31%	33%	27%	32%	27%	31%	33%
Poor	18%	21%	15%	17%	13%	13%	17%	16%	17%	21%	18%	19%	17%	18%	19%	19%	16%	10%	10%	13%	8%
Don't Know	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	6%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	1%	4%	3%	4%	5%	1%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare quality	Excellent	15.0%	14.8% _a	12.5% _a	19.4% _a	17.9% _a	24.9% _a	14.3% _a	25.3% _a	10.3% _b	13.8% _{a,b}
	Good	43.4%	44.3% _a	37.9% _a	48.1% _a	43.2% _a	48.5% _a	42.5% _a	42.0% _a	41.4% _a	50.8% _a
	Fair	33.0%	33.5% _a	36.3% _a	27.8% _a	30.2% _a	23.7% _a	34.0% _a	24.6% _a	38.5% _b	29.8% _{a,b}
	Poor	7.7%	6.3% _a	12.3% _a	4.7% _a	7.7% _a	1.4% _a	8.5% _a	7.5% _a	8.7% _a	5.6% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9%	1.1% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ²	0.9% _a	1.4% _a	0.7% _a	0.7% _a	1.1% _a	0.0% ²
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		584	156	178	237	55	37	462	184	272	106

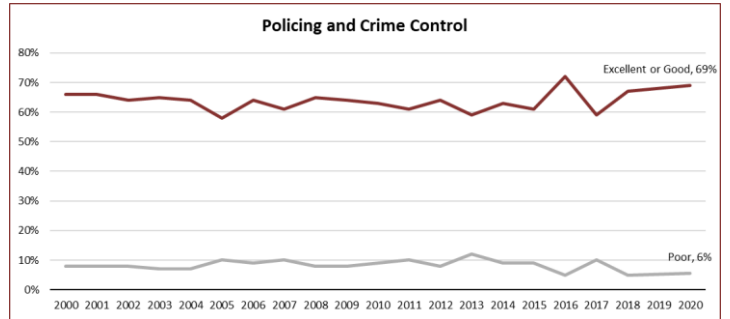
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Healthcare quality	Excellent	18.2% _a	12.3% _a	23.4% _a	8.3% _b	12.1% _b	11.9% _a	16.0% _a	16.4% _a	15.7% _a	8.4% _a
	Good	45.6% _a	40.7% _a	38.0% _a	47.6% _a	45.7% _a	48.0% _a	35.8% _a	47.4% _a	46.7% _a	49.3% _a
	Fair	30.7% _a	35.4% _a	33.0% _a	33.8% _a	31.2% _a	34.4% _a	41.5% _a	27.3% _a	29.6% _a	32.2% _a
	Poor	5.2% _a	10.4% _b	5.5% _a	8.7% _a	10.2% _a	5.7% _a	5.8% _a	8.3% _a	7.4% _a	8.8% _a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.4% _a	1.2% _a	0.0% ¹	1.6% _a	0.8% _a	0.0% ¹	0.9% _a	0.5% _a	0.6% _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		230	340	98	257	215	50	102	110	87	116

Table 13 – Policing and Crime Control

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Policing and crime control	Excellent	148	26.3%
	Good	286	42.8%
	Fair	106	21.5%
	Poor	29	5.5%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	15	3.9%
	Totals	584	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

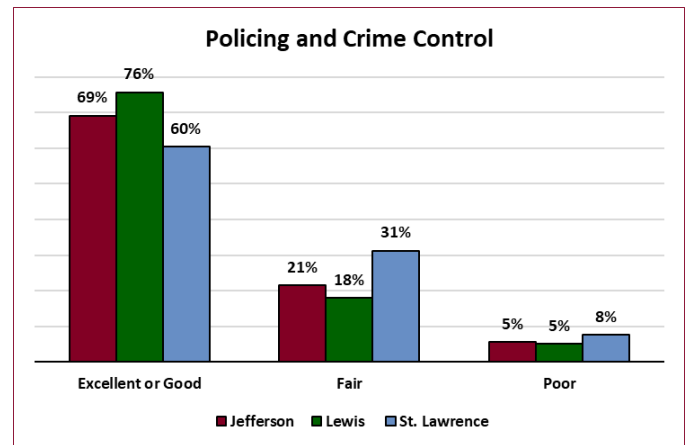


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	16%	17%	14%	16%	14%	13%	17%	16%	18%	14%	16%	15%	15%	15%	15%	18%	14%	12%	16%	-	26%
Good	50%	49%	50%	49%	50%	45%	47%	45%	47%	50%	47%	46%	49%	44%	48%	43%	58%	47%	51%	-	43%
Fair	25%	24%	25%	24%	25%	28%	24%	26%	23%	26%	25%	26%	25%	27%	26%	29%	21%	26%	23%	-	22%
Poor	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	10%	9%	10%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%	12%	9%	9%	5%	10%	5%	-	6%
Don't Know	2%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	5%	-	4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	26.3%	25.5% _a	22.3% _a	34.0% _a	22.2% _a	39.1% _a	27.2% _a	38.0% _a	25.5% _b	10.5% _c
Good	42.8%	40.8% _a	39.4% _a	48.4% _a	39.5% _a	44.6% _a	41.8% _a	41.0% _a	35.6% _a	63.1% _b
Fair	21.5%	22.3% _a	29.6% _a	12.0% _b	20.7% _a	11.0% _a	23.9% _a	16.0% _a	26.5% _b	21.1% _{a,b}
Poor	5.5%	6.4% _a	5.3% _a	4.0% _a	6.6% _a	0.0% ²	5.3% _a	4.6% _a	6.2% _a	3.1% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9%	4.9% _a	3.4% _a	1.7% _a	11.1% _a	5.3% _{a,b}	1.7% _b	0.4% _a	6.2% _b	2.2% _{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	584	155	178	238	55	37	461	183	273	106

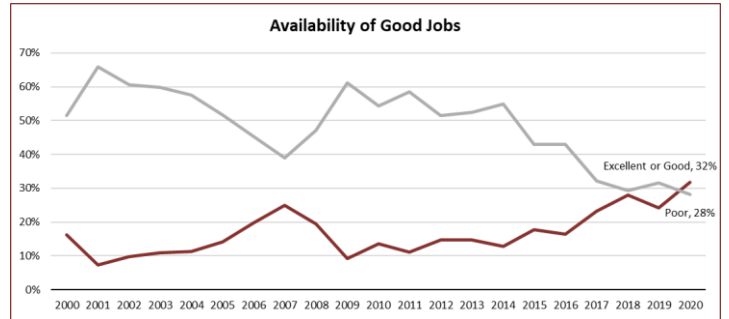
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	30.3% _a	22.7% _b	35.0% _a	15.5% _b	29.6% _a	11.5% _a	30.9% _b	24.4% _{a,b}	33.6% _b	22.5% _{a,b}
Good	41.0% _a	43.7% _a	30.4% _a	52.6% _b	48.6% _b	46.9% _a	38.5% _a	43.6% _a	51.1% _a	51.5% _a
Fair	21.7% _a	22.0% _a	24.8% _a	22.7% _a	14.4% _a	22.5% _a	19.5% _a	24.6% _a	13.1% _a	25.3% _a
Poor	4.0% _a	7.0% _a	5.0% _a	6.1% _a	5.3% _a	9.8% _a	8.1% _a	6.0% _a	2.2% _a	0.0% ¹
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.9% _a	4.5% _a	4.8% _a	3.1% _a	2.2% _a	9.3% _a	3.1% _a	1.4% _a	0.0% ¹	0.7% _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	230	339	100	256	214	51	101	110	86	116

Table 14 – Availability of Good Jobs

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	34	8.9%
	Good	124	22.8%
	Fair	242	35.2%
	Poor	157	28.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	26	4.9%
	Totals	583	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

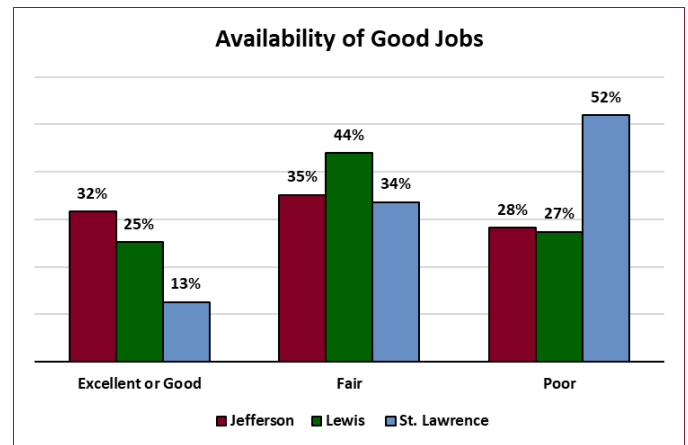


Trend Analysis:

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	8.9%	11.7% ^a	10.5% ^a	3.4% ^b	15.4% ^a	2.5% ^a	8.5% ^a	12.3% ^a	5.6% ^b	15.1% ^a
Good	22.8%	27.2% ^a	19.2% ^a	21.0% ^a	19.0% ^a	12.9% ^a	25.7% ^a	27.5% ^a	23.2% ^{a,b}	13.3% ^b
Fair	35.2%	26.6% ^a	40.4% ^b	40.7% ^b	16.7% ^a	39.9% ^b	36.1% ^b	30.8% ^a	31.8% ^a	47.2% ^b
Poor	28.2%	29.5% ^a	27.1% ^a	28.4% ^a	40.7% ^a	34.6% ^{a,b}	26.1% ^b	24.7% ^{a,b}	34.9% ^a	18.7% ^b
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.9%	5.0% ^a	2.7% ^a	6.4% ^a	8.3% ^a	10.1% ^a	3.6% ^a	4.8% ^a	4.5% ^a	5.8% ^a
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	583	154	177	239	54	37	461	183	273	105

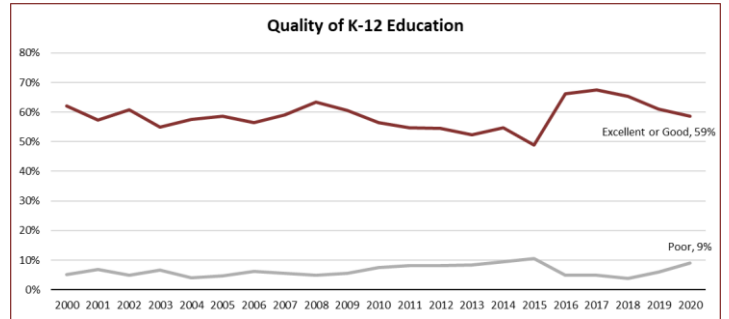
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	11.8% ^a	6.3% ^b	13.1% ^a	6.6% ^a	6.0% ^a	7.6% ^a	0.0% ¹	6.4% ^a	16.9% ^a	6.3% ^a
Good	24.5% ^a	21.9% ^a	26.6% ^a	21.2% ^a	20.4% ^a	20.4% ^a	31.5% ^a	17.7% ^a	21.2% ^a	24.1% ^a
Fair	35.4% ^a	33.4% ^a	28.1% ^a	37.7% ^a	40.5% ^a	36.6% ^a	32.5% ^a	29.1% ^a	39.9% ^a	40.8% ^a
Poor	25.3% ^a	31.9% ^a	26.1% ^a	30.2% ^a	30.4% ^a	30.6% ^a	30.9% ^a	36.4% ^a	20.0% ^a	26.3% ^a
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.1% ^a	6.5% ^a	6.1% ^a	4.3% ^a	2.8% ^a	4.8% ^a	5.2% ^a	10.4% ^a	2.1% ^a	2.6% ^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	228	340	98	257	214	51	101	109	86	116

Table 15 – Quality of K-12 Education

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Quality of K-12 education	Excellent	117	18.1%
	Good	278	40.6%
	Fair	109	20.9%
	Poor	31	9.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	51	11.5%
	Totals	586	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

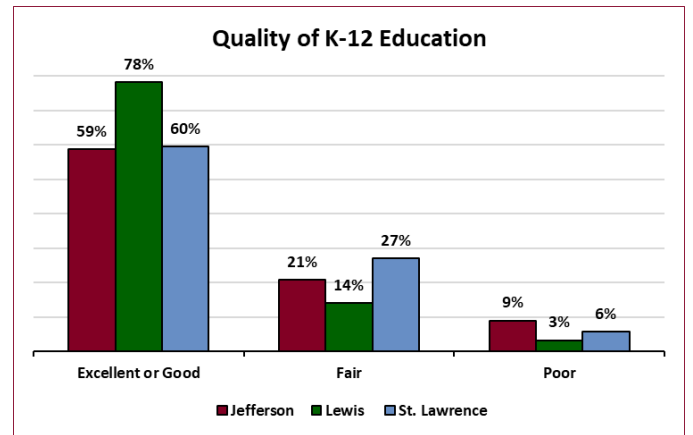


Trend Analysis:

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Excellent	18%	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	15%	16%	17%	14%	15%	13%	14%	13%	15%	11%	15%	20%	18%	17%	18%
Good	45%	43%	46%	40%	44%	44%	41%	43%	46%	46%	42%	42%	40%	39%	40%	38%	51%	47%	47%	44%	41%
Fair	20%	24%	22%	22%	20%	21%	21%	21%	21%	25%	25%	27%	26%	26%	27%	31%	22%	15%	18%	20%	21%
Poor	5%	7%	5%	7%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%	5%	5%	4%	6%	9%
Don't Know	13%	11%	12%	16%	18%	15%	16%	15%	11%	9%	11%	10%	12%	13%	9%	10%	7%	13%	13%	13%	12%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	18.1%	16.8% _a	15.1% _a	23.9% _a	11.8% _a	21.7% _a	20.1% _a	20.6% _a	18.1% _a	15.7% _a
Good	40.6%	35.9% _a	45.1% _a	44.3% _a	23.0% _a	28.3% _{a,b}	44.1% _b	41.8% _a	37.3% _a	42.4% _a
Fair	20.9%	25.7% _a	17.7% _a	15.5% _a	27.8% _a	24.1% _a	19.3% _a	21.0% _a	23.9% _a	12.8% _a
Poor	9.0%	12.2% _a	10.7% _a	2.5% _b	17.1% _a	14.3% _{a,b}	7.1% _b	6.9% _a	8.8% _a	15.8% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	11.5%	9.5% _a	11.4% _a	13.8% _a	20.2% _a	11.5% _{a,b}	9.4% _b	9.7% _a	12.0% _a	13.2% _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	586	156	178	239	55	37	463	184	274	106

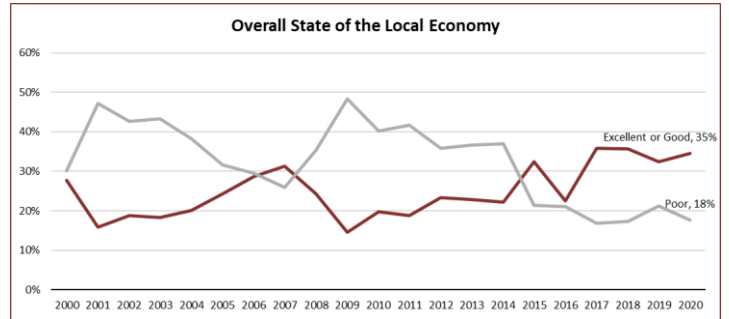
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	19.3% _a	17.0% _a	18.9% _a	14.2% _a	23.8% _a	10.7% _a	13.0% _a	20.6% _a	21.9% _a	19.0% _a
Good	37.3% _a	44.5% _a	36.3% _a	42.6% _a	46.9% _a	40.5% _a	35.9% _a	39.4% _a	42.9% _a	41.2% _a
Fair	19.1% _a	22.3% _a	21.2% _a	21.6% _a	18.1% _a	24.2% _a	27.7% _a	21.3% _a	22.1% _a	19.2% _a
Poor	11.8% _a	6.3% _b	12.0% _a	8.0% _a	5.9% _a	15.2% _a	7.0% _{a,b}	2.8% _b	12.5% _{a,b}	6.3% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	12.4% _a	9.9% _a	11.6% _a	13.6% _a	5.3% _a	9.4% _{a,d,e}	16.3% _{a,b}	15.8% _{a,c}	0.6% _d	14.3% _{b,c,e}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	231	340	100	257	215	51	102	110	87	116

Table 16 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	19	5.5%
	Good	181	29.1%
	Fair	264	43.0%
	Poor	98	17.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	20	4.9%
	Totals	582	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

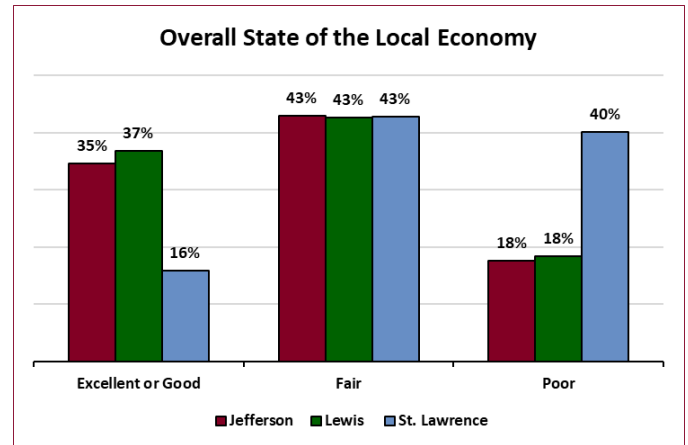


Trend Analysis:

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	5.5%	7.6% _a	3.9% _a	3.3% _a	10.6% _a	8.1% _{a,b}	4.1% _b	10.9% _a	4.0% _b	0.0% ²
Good	29.1%	29.0% _a	27.6% _a	32.8% _a	25.9% _a	31.5% _a	31.0% _a	30.0% _a	28.0% _a	31.7% _a
Fair	43.0%	37.6% _a	47.4% _a	45.1% _a	28.4% _a	28.5% _{a,b}	45.7% _b	38.3% _a	42.6% _a	49.9% _a
Poor	17.6%	18.9% _a	17.1% _a	16.7% _a	21.0% _a	25.1% _a	17.1% _a	16.7% _a	21.1% _a	11.4% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.9%	7.0% _a	4.0% _a	2.1% _a	14.2% _a	6.8% _{a,b}	2.1% _b	4.2% _a	4.2% _a	6.9% _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	582	156	178	236	55	37	460	182	273	106

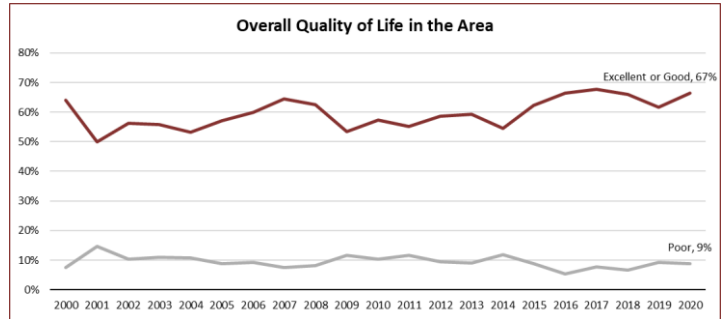
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	6.3% _a	4.5% _a	8.0% _a	4.1% _a	2.6% _a	4.3% _a	1.7% _a	3.6% _a	9.2% _a	6.4% _a
Good	33.2% _a	25.9% _a	26.3% _a	31.0% _a	33.8% _a	16.7% _a	28.2% _{a,b}	31.4% _{a,b}	39.0% _b	25.1% _{a,b}
Fair	38.8% _a	46.0% _a	43.2% _a	41.4% _a	42.3% _a	53.1% _a	43.1% _{a,b}	41.6% _{a,b}	29.9% _b	52.2% _a
Poor	17.3% _a	18.5% _a	16.6% _a	19.4% _a	17.6% _a	23.4% _a	21.6% _a	16.5% _a	20.7% _a	14.6% _a
Don't Know/Not Sure	4.5% _a	5.2% _a	5.9% _a	4.2% _a	3.8% _a	2.5% _a	5.3% _a	6.9% _a	1.3% _a	1.7% _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	229	339	99	255	215	51	101	110	86	116

Table 17 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The overall quality of life in the area	Excellent	104	18.3%
	Good	316	48.2%
	Fair	122	24.0%
	Poor	38	8.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	4	0.7%
	Totals	584	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

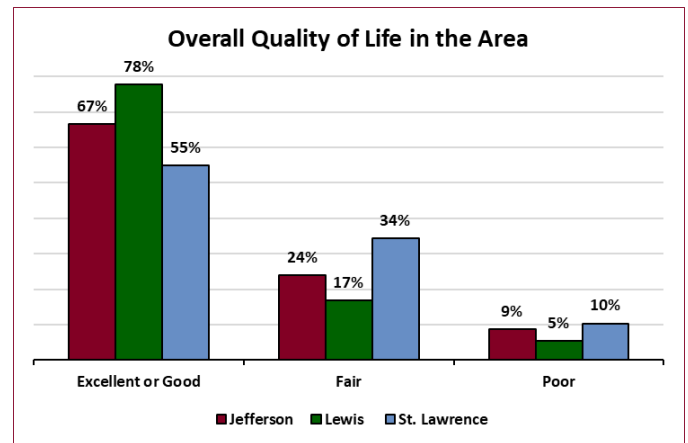


Trend Analysis:

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Excellent	18.3%	17.7% _{a,b}	13.8% _a	25.5% _b	14.0% _a	33.6% _b	19.2% _{a,b}	28.8% _a	13.3% _b	17.6% _{a,b}
Good	48.2%	43.3% _a	51.4% _a	53.3% _a	47.4% _a	45.7% _a	49.0% _a	53.5% _a	44.9% _a	45.9% _a
Fair	24.0%	25.2% _a	27.5% _a	17.2% _a	18.5% _a	13.9% _a	24.7% _a	14.8% _a	26.8% _b	31.2% _b
Poor	8.8%	13.0% _a	6.2% _{a,b}	3.8% _b	18.2% _a	1.4% _b	7.1% _b	2.3% _a	13.9% _b	5.3% _{a,b}
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.7%	0.8% _a	1.1% _a	0.2% _a	1.9% _a	5.3% _a	0.1% _b	0.6% _a	1.1% _a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	584	155	178	238	55	37	462	184	273	106

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Excellent	22.1% _a	14.9% _b	22.3% _a	14.9% _a	17.9% _a	9.2% _a	17.8% _a	14.9% _a	26.3% _a	17.6% _a
Good	45.5% _a	51.2% _a	43.1% _a	49.2% _a	56.4% _a	39.6% _a	44.2% _a	57.1% _a	48.4% _a	56.9% _a
Fair	24.1% _a	23.3% _a	25.2% _a	24.9% _a	19.3% _a	31.6% _a	30.9% _a	19.9% _a	18.3% _a	20.3% _a
Poor	8.3% _a	9.0% _a	8.6% _a	10.8% _a	4.8% _a	17.2% _a	6.3% _{a,b}	8.2% _{a,b}	7.0% _{a,b}	3.8% _b
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0% ¹	1.5% _a	0.8% _a	0.1% _a	1.7% _a	2.5% _a	0.9% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	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	231	338	100	256	214	51	102	110	87	115

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

Below are the eight “personal opinion” pairs of statements A and B that were provided in the interview, in the exact phrasing that they were included in the interview script. The order of the issues were randomized for each participant. The introductory script for this group of questions is provided below.

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

Climate Change

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

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

Responsibility for Healthcare

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

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

Presidential Approval

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

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

Building a Physical Wall on the US-Mexico Border

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

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

Same-sex Relationships

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

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

Abortion

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

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

Systemic Racism and Social Injustice

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

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

Gun Control and Rights

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

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

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

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

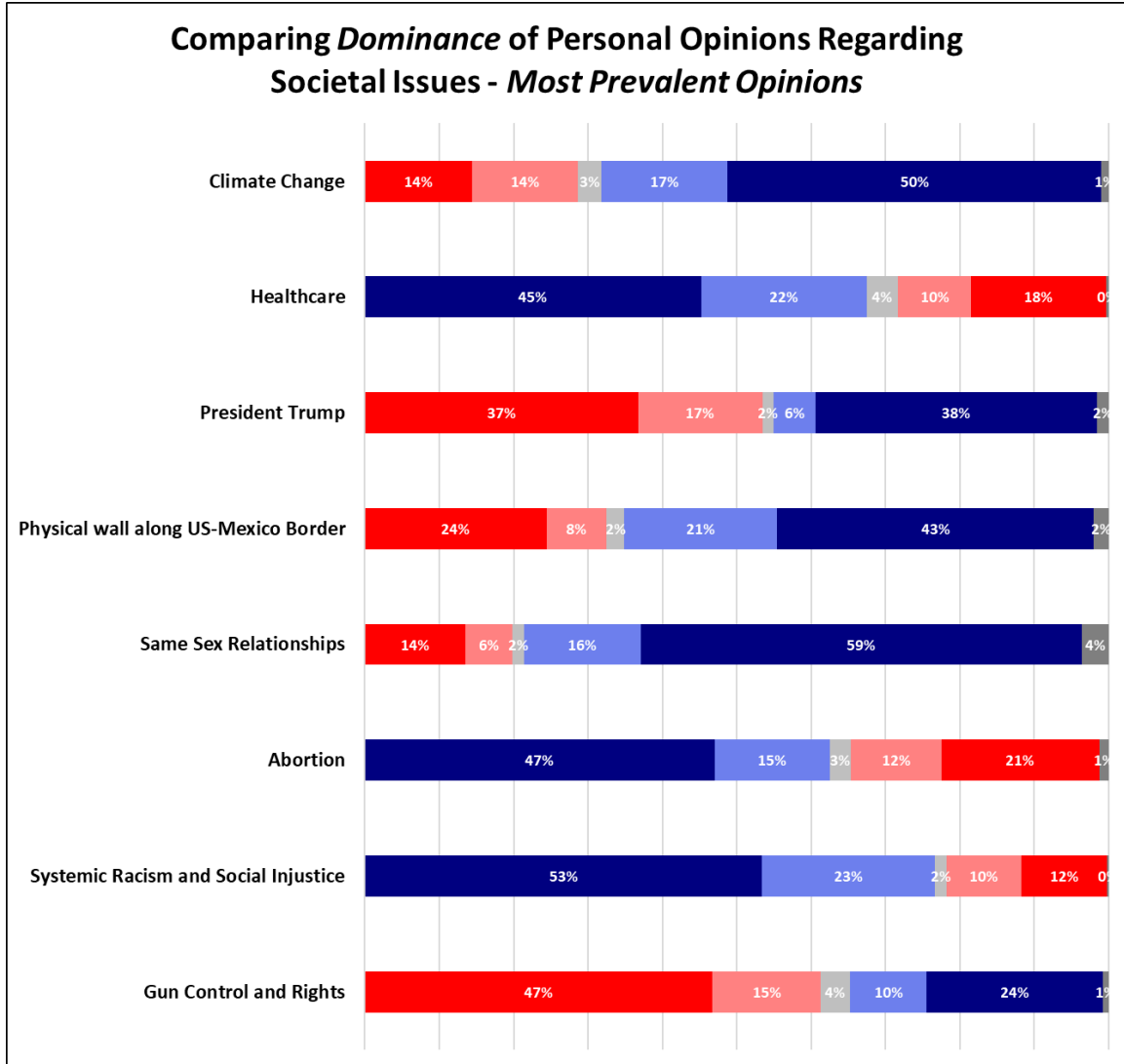


Table 19 – Climate Change

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

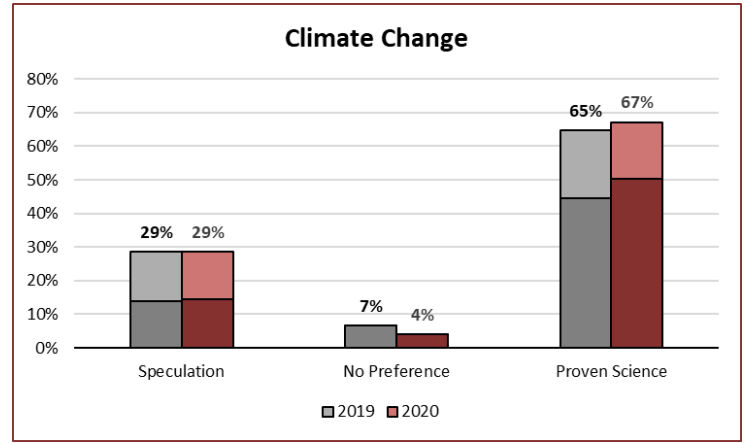
B: Human contribution to climate change is pretty much a proven scientific conclusion.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Climate Change	Strongly A	72 14.4%
	Somewhat A	73 14.3%
	Both	13 3.1%
	Somewhat B	110 17.0%
	Strongly B	311 50.2%
	Neither/Not Sure	7 1.0%
Totals	586	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Climate Change	Speculation	145 28.7%
	No Preference	20 4.1%
	Proven Science	421 67.2%
	Totals	586 100.0%

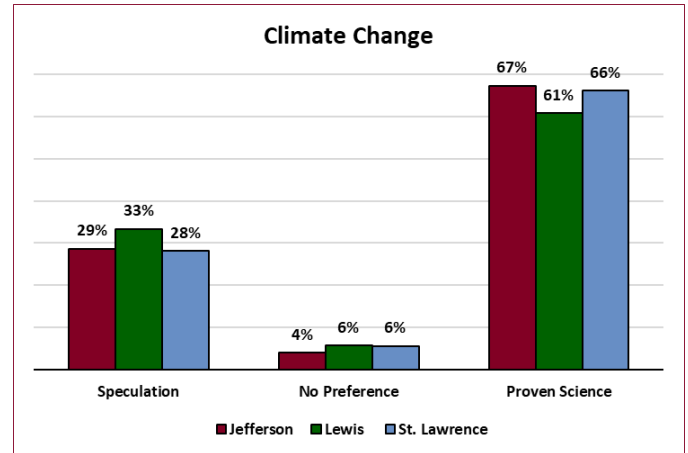
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	13.9%	14.4%
Somewhat A	14.7%	14.3%
Both	3.5%	3.1%
Somewhat B	20.2%	17.0%
Strongly B	44.5%	50.2%
Not Sure/Neither	3.1%	1.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Climate Change	Speculation	28.7%	30.5% _a	32.1% _a	23.1% _a	43.8% _a	24.7% _{a,b}	26.3% _b	52.1% _a	20.7% _b	12.4% _b
	No Preference	4.1%	0.9% _a	7.5% _b	5.9% _b	1.4% _a	0.0% ²	5.4% _a	3.6% _a	4.2% _a	5.4% _a
	Proven Science	67.2%	68.6% _a	60.4% _a	71.0% _a	54.8% _a	75.3% _{a,b}	68.3% _b	44.4% _a	75.1% _b	82.2% _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	586	156	177	240	55	37	463	184	274	106	

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
Climate Change	Speculation	37.4% _a	20.0% _b	29.4% _a	30.8% _a	25.2% _a	31.4% _{a,b}	15.8% _a	24.0% _{a,b}	41.4% _b	30.1% _{a,b}
	No Preference	4.4% _a	3.9% _a	6.6% _a	2.8% _a	2.0% _a	11.6% _a	0.0% ¹	2.2% _{a,b}	0.9% _b	4.2% _{a,b}
	Proven Science	58.2% _a	76.1% _b	64.0% _a	66.4% _a	72.8% _a	57.0% _a	84.2% _b	73.7% _{a,b}	57.6% _a	65.7% _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	232	339	101	257	214	52	102	110	87	115	

Table 20 – Responsibility for Healthcare

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

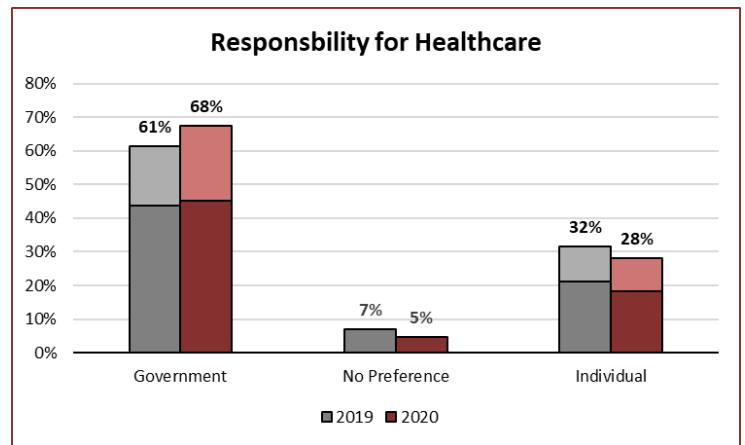
B: Healthcare is an individual responsibility and government should stay out of it..

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare Strongly A	269	45.2%
Somewhat A	121	22.3%
Both	18	4.3%
Somewhat B	67	9.8%
Strongly B	105	18.2%
Neither/Not Sure	5	0.3%
Totals	585	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Healthcare Government	390	67.5%
No Preference	23	4.6%
Individual	172	27.9%
Totals	585	100.0%

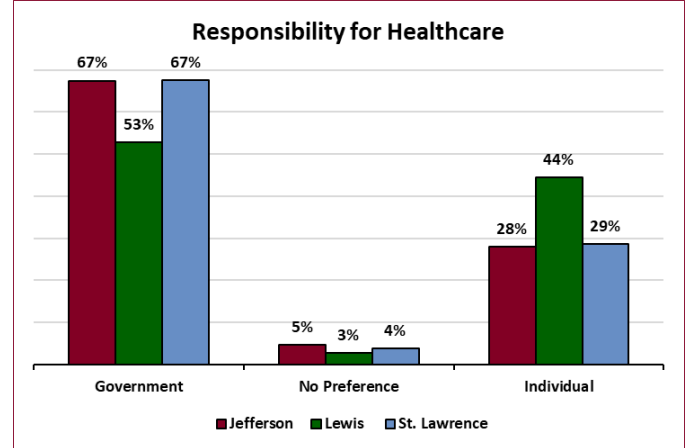
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	43.8%	36.7%
Somewhat A	17.6%	16.7%
Both	4.0%	1.5%
Somewhat B	10.2%	5.6%
Strongly B	21.3%	37.8%
Not Sure/Neither	3.0%	1.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Healthcare Government	67.5%	76.0% ^a	55.5% ^b	65.7% ^{a,b}	71.1% ^a	71.9% ^a	65.2% ^a	44.3% ^a	73.8% ^b	89.5% ^c
No Preference	4.6%	3.4% ^a	7.6% ^a	3.6% ^a	9.8% ^a	1.6% ^{a,b}	3.7% ^b	4.0% ^a	4.1% ^a	8.3% ^a
Individual	27.9%	20.6% ^a	36.9% ^b	30.7% ^{a,b}	19.1% ^a	26.5% ^{a,b}	31.1% ^b	51.7% ^a	22.2% ^b	2.2% ^c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	585	156	178	238	55	37	463	183	274	106

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Healthcare Government	61.5% ^a	73.5% ^b	70.7% ^a	63.7% ^a	66.3% ^a	71.1% ^{a,b}	83.1% ^a	66.0% ^b	50.8% ^{b,c}	54.9% ^{b,d}
No Preference	5.3% ^a	4.0% ^a	6.6% ^a	4.5% ^a	1.4% ^a	11.1% ^a	2.2% ^{a,b}	1.6% ^{a,b}	10.5% ^{a,b}	0.8% ^b
Individual	33.1% ^a	22.5% ^b	22.7% ^a	31.8% ^a	32.3% ^a	17.8% ^{a,b}	14.7% ^a	32.4% ^{b,c}	38.6% ^c	44.3% ^{c,d}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	231	340	100	256	215	51	102	109	87	116

Table 21 – Presidential Approval

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

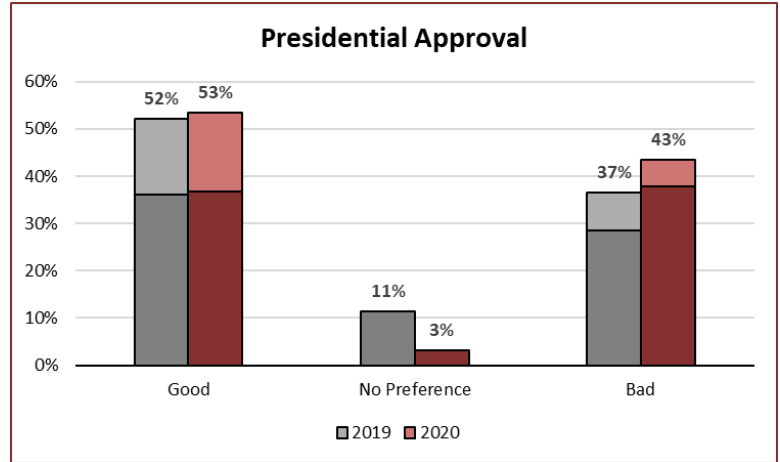
B: Overall, I think President Trump is bad for our country.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	212	36.7%
Somewhat A	89	16.7%
Both	6	1.5%
Somewhat B	29	5.6%
Strongly B	238	37.8%
Neither/Not Sure	11	1.6%
Totals	585	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Good	301	53.5%
No Preference	17	3.1%
Bad	267	43.4%
Totals	585	100.0%

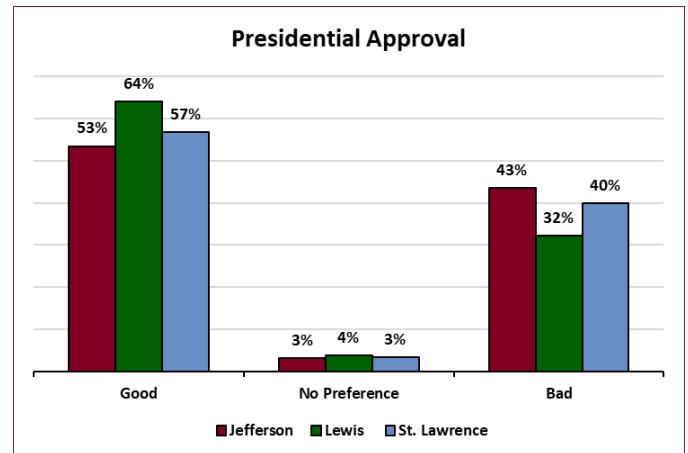
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	36.0%	36.7%
Somewhat A	16.1%	16.7%
Both	6.7%	1.5%
Somewhat B	7.9%	5.6%
Strongly B	28.6%	37.8%
Not Sure/Neither	4.7%	1.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Good	53.5%	50.3% _a	63.4% _b	48.9% _a	53.8% _a	53.5% _a	55.2% _a	87.5% _a	47.1% _b	9.4% _c
No Preference	3.1%	2.3% _a	4.2% _a	3.4% _a	1.0% _a	0.0% ²	2.4% _a	4.2% _a	2.9% _a	5.9% _a
Bad	43.4%	47.4% _a	32.4% _b	47.6% _a	45.2% _a	46.5% _a	40.6% _a	10.1% _a	50.0% _b	84.7% _c
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	585	156	178	238	55	37	463	184	274	106

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Good	61.9% _a	44.8% _b	54.5% _a	53.8% _a	52.9% _a	32.9% _a	61.0% _b	58.2% _b	53.6% _{a,b}	65.1% _b	
No Preference	2.6% _a	3.8% _a	5.2% _a	1.6% _a	2.1% _a	11.0% _a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	0.7% _b	1.8% _b	
Bad	35.5% _a	51.4% _b	40.3% _a	44.6% _a	45.0% _a	56.0% _a	39.0% _{a,b}	41.8% _{a,b}	45.7% _{a,b}	33.2% _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	231	339	101	256	214	52	102	110	86	116	

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

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

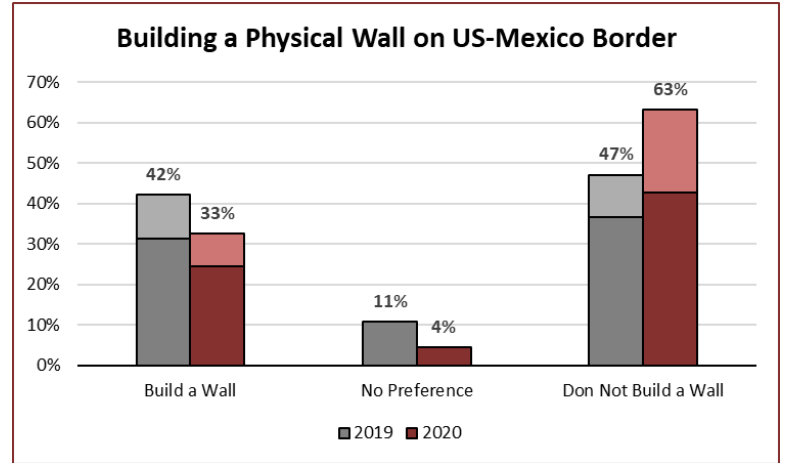
B: To maintain and improve border security – our country should use other available technological methods and not build a physical wall along the entire US-Mexico border.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly A	143	24.4%
Somewhat A	53	8.1%
Both	10	2.4%
Somewhat B	116	20.6%
Strongly B	249	42.6%
Neither/Not Sure	11	2.0%
Totals	582	100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Build a Wall	196	32.5%
No Preference	21	4.4%
Do Not Build a Wall	365	63.1%
Totals	582	100.0%

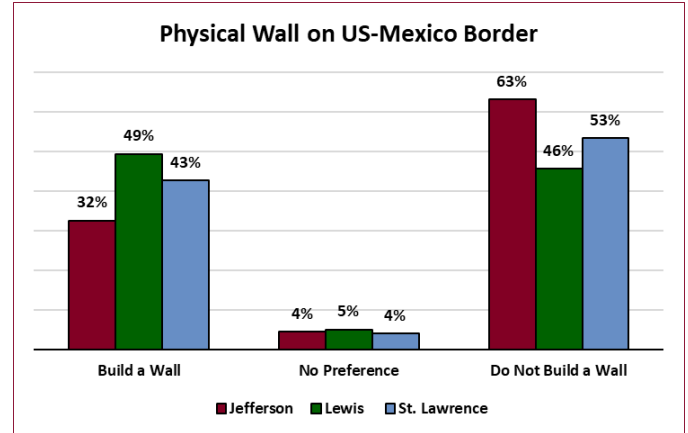
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	31.4%	24.4%
Somewhat A	10.7%	8.1%
Both	6.3%	2.4%
Somewhat B	10.6%	20.6%
Strongly B	36.5%	42.6%
Not Sure/Neither	4.5%	2.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	32.5%	18.2% ^a	51.7% ^b	35.9% ^c	17.0% ^a	45.5% ^b	36.3% ^b	61.7% ^a	23.6% ^b	3.3% ^c
	No Preference	4.4%	2.3% ^a	6.0% ^a	6.4% ^a	1.9% ^a	2.5% ^a	5.2% ^a	6.2% ^a	1.9% ^b	8.1% ^a
	Do Not Build a Wall	63.1%	79.5% ^a	42.3% ^b	57.6% ^c	81.1% ^a	52.0% ^b	58.5% ^b	32.0% ^a	74.5% ^b	88.6% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		582	155	176	238	55	37	461	182	274	106

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Physical wall along US-Mexico Border	Build a Wall	40.7% ^a	23.7% ^b	34.0% ^a	30.6% ^a	34.4% ^a	25.8% ^a	27.5% ^a	31.6% ^a	34.4% ^a	37.4% ^a
	No Preference	5.8% ^a	3.1% ^a	5.4% ^a	4.5% ^a	2.6% ^a	12.4% ^a	1.2% ^b	5.2% ^{a,b}	2.5% ^{a,b}	2.3% ^{a,b}
	Do Not Build a Wall	53.6% ^a	73.2% ^b	60.7% ^a	64.9% ^a	63.0% ^a	61.8% ^a	71.2% ^a	63.2% ^a	63.0% ^a	60.2% ^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		229	338	101	255	212	52	102	110	85	115

Table 23 – Same-Sex Relationships

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

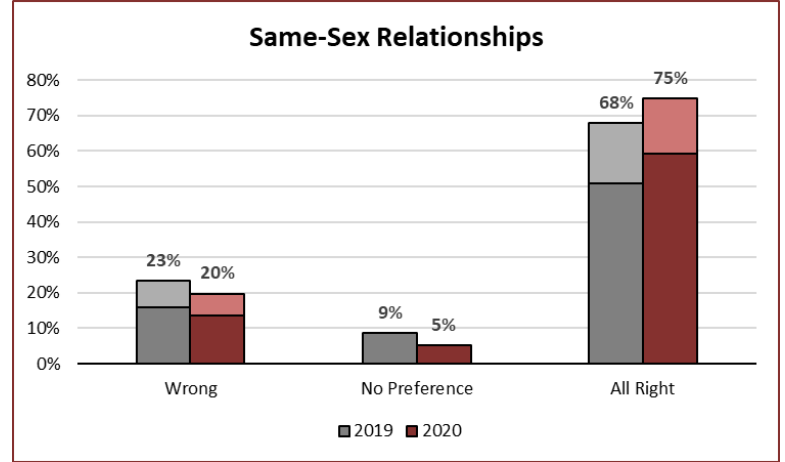
B: It is all right for adults to be romantically involved with other adults of the same sex.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationship	Strongly A	76	13.5%
	Somewhat A	40	6.3%
	Both	6	1.6%
	Somewhat B	103	15.6%
	Strongly B	339	59.3%
	Neither/Not Sure	17	3.6%
Totals		581	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	116	19.8%
	No Preference	23	5.2%
	All Right	442	74.9%
	Totals	581	100.0%

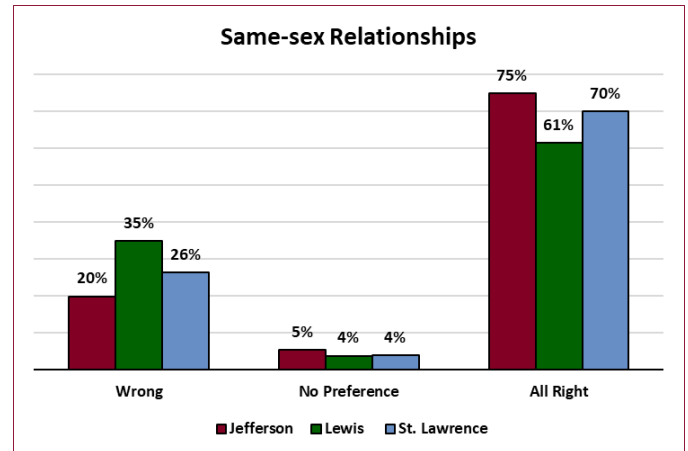
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	15.8%	13.5%
Somewhat A	7.6%	6.3%
Both	1.8%	1.6%
Somewhat B	17.1%	15.6%
Strongly B	50.8%	59.3%
Not Sure/Neither	6.8%	3.6%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	19.8%	15.0% ^a	19.9% ^{a,b}	26.9% ^b	20.9% ^a	26.5% ^a	18.4% ^a	41.2% ^a	10.4% ^b	6.9% ^b
	No Preference	5.2%	4.4% ^a	4.4% ^a	8.2% ^a	6.5% ^a	0.0% ²	5.8% ^a	3.7% ^a	5.2% ^a	9.6% ^a
	All Right	74.9%	80.7% ^a	75.7% ^{a,b}	64.9% ^b	72.6% ^a	73.5% ^a	75.8% ^a	55.1% ^a	84.4% ^b	83.5% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		581	155	177	236	55	36	460	180	274	106

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Same Sex Relationship	Wrong	24.2% ^a	13.7% ^b	18.0% ^a	22.0% ^a	18.8% ^a	11.2% ^a	24.6% ^{a,b}	32.4% ^b	17.7% ^{a,b}	11.7% ^a
	No Preference	8.0% ^a	2.5% ^b	7.8% ^a	3.7% ^a	3.5% ^a	11.6% ^a	3.0% ^a	3.2% ^a	2.6% ^a	0.0% ¹
	All Right	67.8% ^a	83.9% ^b	74.3% ^a	74.3% ^a	77.7% ^a	77.1% ^{a,b}	72.4% ^{a,b}	64.4% ^a	79.8% ^{a,b}	88.3% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		230	336	101	253	213	52	100	109	87	116

Table 24 – Abortion

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

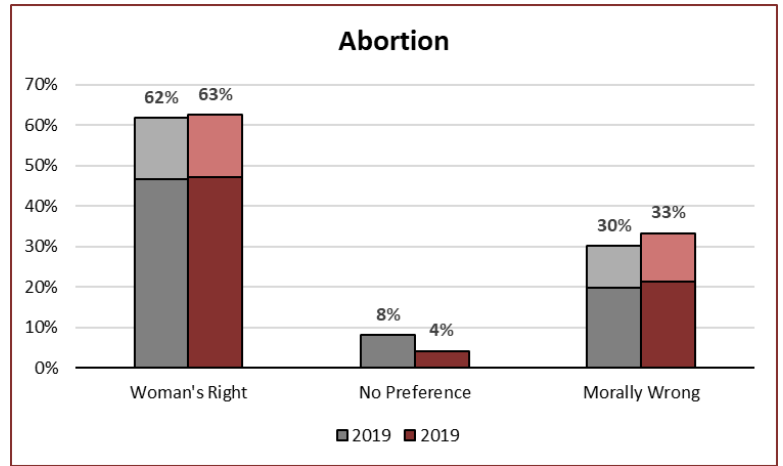
B: Abortion is morally wrong, and society should prohibit it.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Strongly A	303 47.0%
	Somewhat A	95 15.5%
	Both	9 2.9%
	Somewhat B	59 12.1%
	Strongly B	103 21.2%
	Neither/Not Sure	10 1.3%
	Totals	579 100.0%

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Abortion	Woman's Right	398 62.5%
	No Preference	19 4.2%
	Morally Wrong	162 33.3%
	Totals	579 100.0%

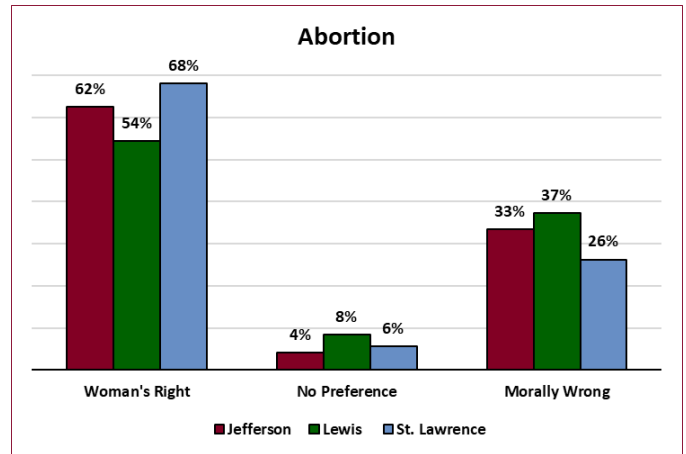
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	46.6%	47.0%
Somewhat A	15.2%	15.5%
Both	3.4%	2.9%
Somewhat B	10.4%	12.1%
Strongly B	19.7%	21.2%
Not Sure/Neither	4.8%	1.3%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Abortion	Woman's Right	62.5%	61.2% ^a	61.2% ^a	64.6% ^a	50.6% ^a	54.3% ^{a,b}	65.4% ^b	35.1% ^a	72.7% ^b	84.3% ^b
	No Preference	4.2%	2.7% ^a	6.9% ^a	4.1% ^a	5.1% ^a	0.0% ²	4.3% ^a	3.2% ^a	3.4% ^a	7.9% ^a
	Morally Wrong	33.3%	36.0% ^a	31.9% ^a	31.3% ^a	44.4% ^a	45.7% ^{a,b}	30.3% ^b	61.7% ^a	23.9% ^b	7.7% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	579	155	174	237	55	36	459	181	273	105	

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
Abortion	Woman's Right	55.6% ^a	70.0% ^b	52.0% ^a	71.4% ^b	65.7% ^b	63.3% ^a	63.1% ^a	58.0% ^a	61.3% ^a	73.2% ^a
	No Preference	4.6% ^a	4.0% ^a	5.1% ^a	4.0% ^a	3.1% ^a	11.1% ^a	2.9% ^a	2.3% ^a	7.3% ^a	0.0% ¹
	Morally Wrong	39.9% ^a	26.0% ^b	42.9% ^a	24.6% ^b	31.2% ^{a,b}	25.6% ^a	34.0% ^a	39.8% ^a	31.4% ^a	26.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	230	334	100	253	212	51	100	109	87	116	

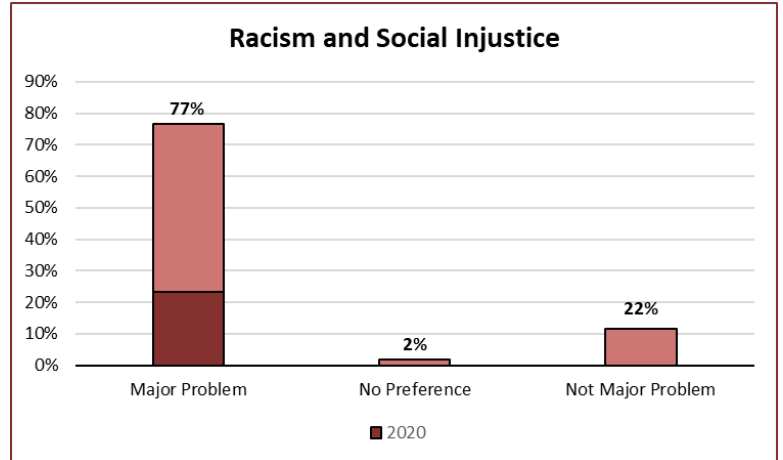
Table 25 – Systemic Racism and Social Injustice

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

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Racism and Social Injustice	Strongly A	313	53.4%
	Somewhat A	126	23.2%
	Both	6	1.7%
	Somewhat B	59	10.0%
	Strongly B	72	11.5%
	Neither/Not Sure	3	0.2%
	Totals	579	100.0%



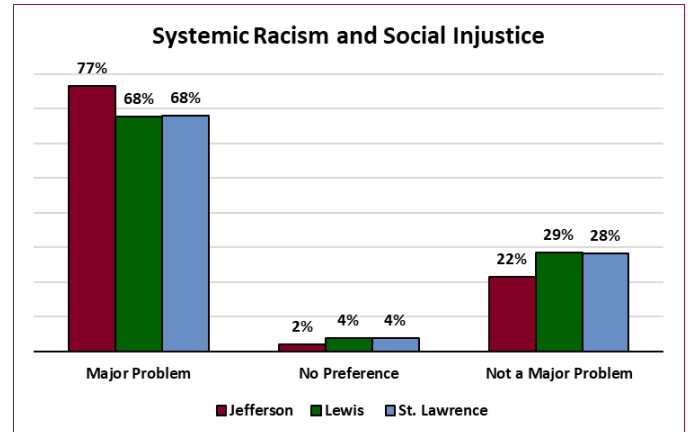
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	439	76.6%
	No Preference	9	1.9%
	Not Major Problem	131	21.5%
	Totals	579	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	76.6% ^a	83.3% ^a	61.3% ^b	81.5% ^a	84.2% ^a	70.1% ^a	74.3% ^a	59.8% ^a	81.3% ^b	90.7% ^b
	No Preference	1.9% ^a	0.5% ^a	5.8% ^b	0.2% ^a	1.4% ^a	0.0% ²	2.3% ^a	1.6% ^{a,b}	0.8% ^a	6.3% ^b
	Not Major Problem	21.5% ^a	16.3% ^a	32.9% ^b	18.3% ^a	14.4% ^a	29.9% ^a	23.4% ^a	38.6% ^a	17.9% ^b	3.0% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	579	155	174	238	55	36	461	182	273	105	

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
Racism and Social Injustice	Major Problem	69.5% ^a	84.4% ^b	78.8% ^a	77.9% ^a	68.7% ^a	80.3% ^a	83.8% ^a	78.6% ^a	68.4% ^a	67.3% ^a
	No Preference	3.1% ^a	0.6% ^b	2.1% ^a	2.5% ^a	0.6% ^a	9.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.5% ^b	2.4% ^{a,b}	0.0% ¹
	Not Major Problem	27.4% ^a	15.0% ^b	19.1% ^a	19.6% ^{a,b}	30.6% ^b	10.5% ^a	16.2% ^{a,b}	21.0% ^{a,b}	29.2% ^b	32.7% ^{b,c}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	230	335	100	253	213	51	100	110	86	116	

Table 26 – Gun Control and Rights

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

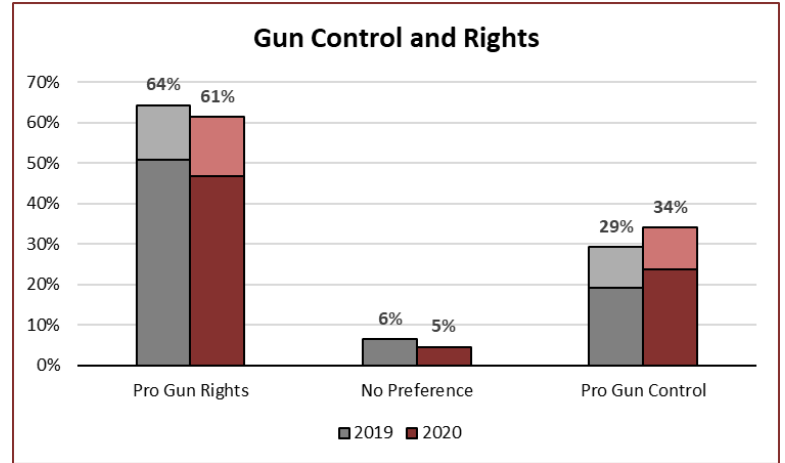
B: Gun violence in the US is out of control and some gun regulation similar to the NYS Safe Act is necessary.

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Gun Control and Rights	Strongly A	257	46.7%
	Somewhat A	72	14.6%
	Both	17	3.9%
	Somewhat B	75	10.3%
	Strongly B	157	23.7%
	Neither/Not Sure	5	0.7%
	Totals	583	100.0%

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	329	61.3%
	No Preference	22	4.7%
	Pro Gun Control	232	34.0%
	Totals	583	100.0%

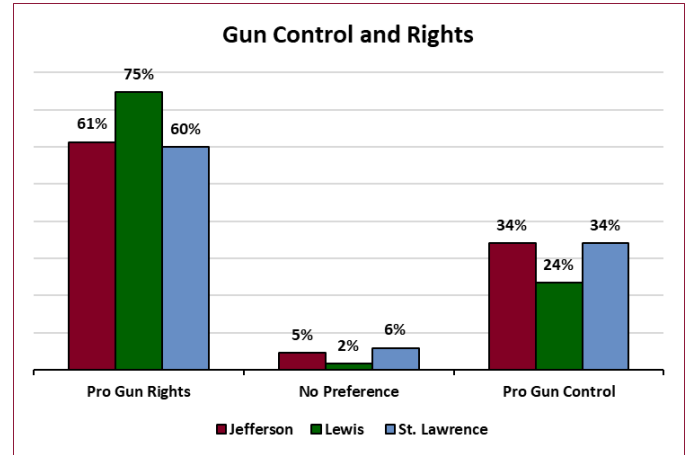
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	2019	2020
Strongly A	50.9%	46.7%
Somewhat A	13.4%	14.6%
Both	4.1%	3.9%
Somewhat B	10.1%	10.3%
Strongly B	19.1%	23.7%
Not Sure/Neither	2.3%	0.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	61.3%	60.6% ^{a,b}	70.7% ^a	52.3% ^b	56.2% ^a	82.5% ^b	62.0% ^a	85.0% ^a	59.0% ^b	21.8% ^c
	No Preference	4.7%	4.6% ^a	6.2% ^a	3.6% ^a	2.4% ^a	3.9% ^a	5.7% ^a	2.8% ^a	4.9% ^a	8.7% ^a
	Pro Gun Control	34.0%	34.8% ^a	23.2% ^b	44.1% ^a	41.3% ^a	13.6% ^b	32.3% ^{a,b}	12.2% ^a	36.1% ^b	69.5% ^c
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		583	156	175	239	55	37	463	184	274	106

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Gun Control and Rights	Pro Gun Rights	72.6% ^a	48.7% ^b	63.6% ^a	59.7% ^a	60.1% ^a	57.2% ^a	64.0% ^a	61.9% ^a	57.7% ^a	62.2% ^a
	No Preference	4.1% ^a	5.6% ^a	6.2% ^a	5.4% ^a	0.9% ^a	12.0% ^a	5.3% ^a	4.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	3.2% ^a
	Pro Gun Control	23.4% ^a	45.6% ^b	30.3% ^a	34.8% ^a	39.0% ^a	30.8% ^a	30.7% ^a	33.9% ^a	42.3% ^a	34.6% ^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		231	337	100	255	214	51	102	110	87	116

Table 27 – Largest Issue Facing the Nation Right Now

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

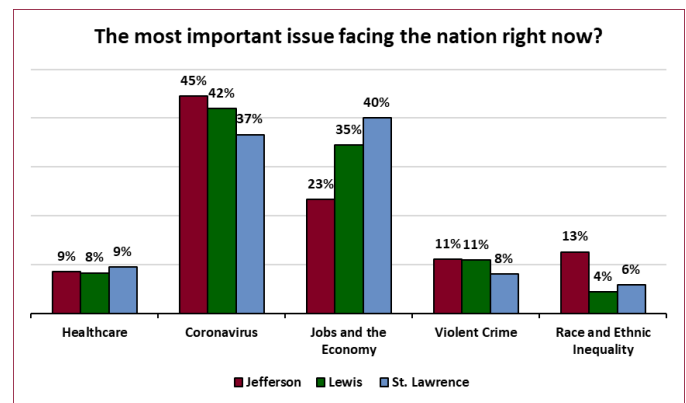
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	50	8.5%
	Coronavirus	273	44.5%
	Jobs and the Economy	155	23.3%
	Violent Crime	52	11.1%
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	54	12.6%
	Totals	584	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	8.5%	11.2% ^a	3.8% ^b	9.5% ^{a,b}	4.9% ^a	21.8% ^b	8.8% ^a	8.1% ^a	8.0% ^a	12.2% ^a
	Coronavirus	44.5%	34.8% ^a	48.6% ^b	56.7% ^b	25.1% ^a	45.6% ^{a,b}	48.4% ^b	30.2% ^a	46.8% ^b	67.1% ^c
	Jobs and the Economy	23.3%	15.9% ^a	33.1% ^b	23.4% ^{a,b}	14.2% ^a	20.3% ^{a,b}	26.0% ^b	33.3% ^a	22.3% ^b	7.3% ^c
	Violent Crime	11.1%	13.5% ^a	11.0% ^a	7.3% ^a	21.2% ^a	3.8% ^{a,b}	9.1% ^b	21.6% ^a	7.8% ^b	0.0% ²
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	12.6%	24.5% ^a	3.5% ^b	3.2% ^b	34.6% ^a	8.6% ^b	7.8% ^b	6.8% ^a	15.1% ^b	13.4% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		584	156	176	239	55	37	463	185	274	105

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
The most important issue facing the nation right now?	Health care	5.7% ^a	11.8% ^b	8.9% ^a	8.6% ^a	7.9% ^a	7.7% ^{a,b}	18.2% ^a	8.6% ^{a,b}	3.2% ^b	9.0% ^{a,b}
	Coronavirus	45.4% ^a	43.9% ^a	51.8% ^a	38.7% ^b	40.4% ^{a,b}	62.5% ^a	36.2% ^b	42.6% ^{a,b}	36.2% ^b	43.1% ^{a,b}
	Jobs and the Economy	26.4% ^a	18.7% ^b	15.7% ^b	24.9% ^b	34.1% ^b	17.6% ^a	17.8% ^a	23.5% ^a	30.1% ^a	31.1% ^a
	Violent Crime	11.9% ^a	10.4% ^a	13.9% ^a	9.3% ^a	9.1% ^a	6.2% ^a	11.8% ^a	13.6% ^a	11.9% ^a	10.0% ^a
	Race and Ethnic Inequality	10.5% ^a	15.3% ^a	9.7% ^a	18.5% ^b	8.6% ^a	5.9% ^a	16.0% ^a	11.8% ^a	18.6% ^a	6.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		232	337	100	256	214	52	102	110	86	116

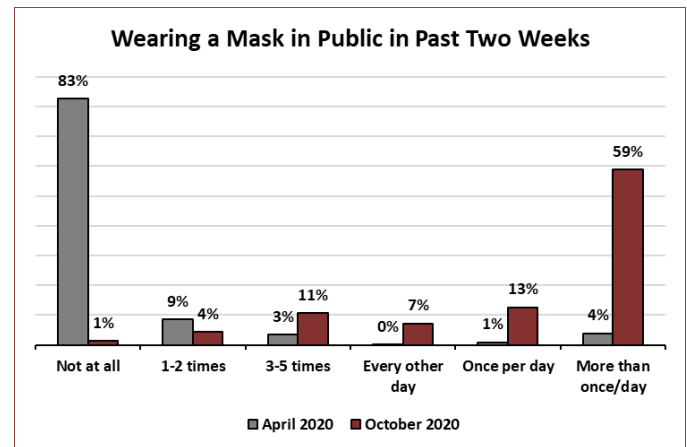
Section 3.3 – COVID-19 – Residents’ Opinions and Behaviors

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	7	1.4%
	1-2 times	22	4.3%
	3-5 times	55	10.6%
	Every other day	40	7.2%
	Once per day	91	14.3%
	More than once/day	357	61.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	6	0.6%
	Totals	578	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Not at all	82.7%	1.4%
1-2 times	8.6%	4.3%
3-5 times	3.4%	10.6%
Every other day	0.2%	7.2%
Once per day	0.9%	12.6%
More than once/day	3.9%	58.8%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6%	1.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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

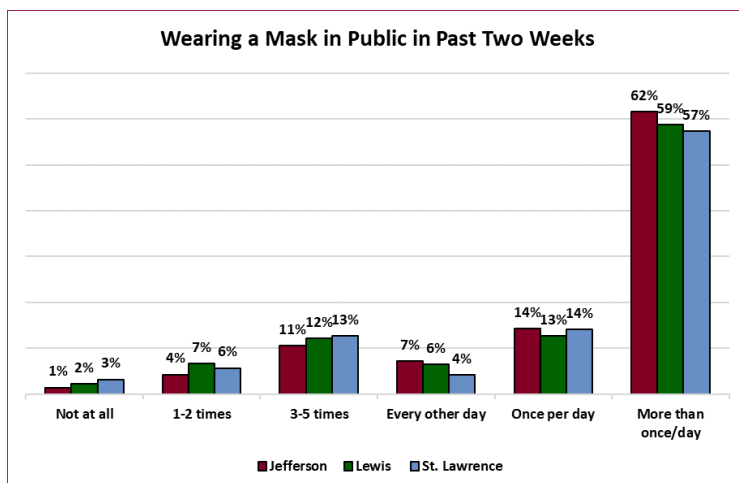


Table 28 – In the past two weeks, how often have you worn a homemade or store bought respiratory mask when going out in public? (cont.)

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	1.4%	1.8% ^a	1.6% ^a	0.7% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	2.0% ^a	0.2% ^a	2.5% ^a	0.8% ^a
	1-2 times	4.3%	6.4% ^a	1.1% ^b	4.5% ^{a,b}	5.8% ^a	0.9% ^a	4.4% ^a	8.7% ^a	1.7% ^b	4.5% ^{a,b}
	3-5 times	10.6%	8.9% ^a	11.5% ^a	13.0% ^a	7.9% ^a	2.6% ^a	11.9% ^a	11.3% ^a	9.5% ^a	11.9% ^a
	Every other day	7.2%	7.6% ^a	4.9% ^a	9.4% ^a	6.7% ^a	8.3% ^a	7.6% ^a	10.0% ^a	6.7% ^a	4.1% ^a
	Once per day	14.3%	7.3% ^a	23.6% ^b	16.2% ^b	11.1% ^a	6.9% ^a	15.3% ^a	17.6% ^a	12.0% ^a	15.0% ^a
	More than once/day	61.6%	67.2% ^a	56.8% ^a	55.8% ^a	68.5% ^{a,b}	81.3% ^a	57.9% ^b	51.2% ^a	67.1% ^b	63.0% ^{a,b}
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.6%	0.8% ^a	0.6% ^a	0.4% ^a	0.0% ²	0.0% ²	0.8% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.4% ^a	0.6% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0% ^a	100.0% ^a	100.0% ^a	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		578	156	176	239	55	37	463	185	274	105

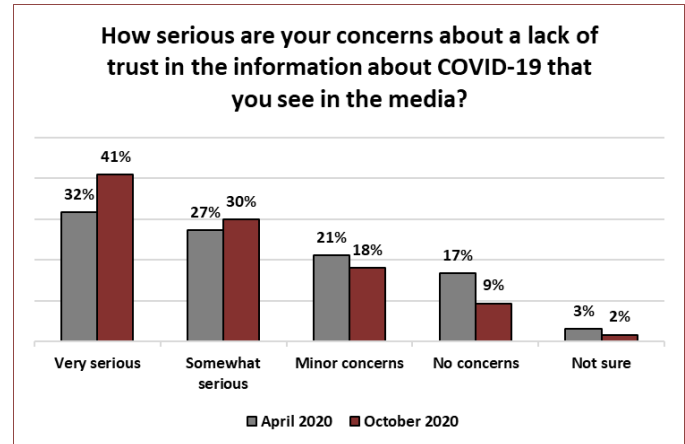
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$75,000	\$75,001- \$100,000	Over \$100,000
How often have you worn a mask when going out in public?	Not at all	2.2% ^a	0.6% ^a	1.9% ^a	0.6% ^a	2.1% ^a	0.4% ^a	4.5% ^a	0.5% ^a	0.0% ¹	2.2% ^a
	1-2 times	4.6% ^a	4.1% ^a	6.4% ^a	3.4% ^a	1.9% ^a	3.5% ^a	2.9% ^a	0.8% ^a	9.2% ^a	6.4% ^a
	3-5 times	7.9% ^a	13.5% ^b	14.8% ^a	7.6% ^a	8.4% ^a	21.8% ^a	7.4% ^b	14.5% ^{a,b}	7.6% ^{a,b}	3.6% ^b
	Every other day	6.0% ^a	8.7% ^a	9.6% ^a	6.4% ^a	4.3% ^a	9.6% ^a	5.9% ^a	3.9% ^a	2.8% ^a	2.0% ^a
	Once per day	14.4% ^a	14.6% ^a	14.7% ^{a,b}	10.3% ^a	21.5% ^b	5.4% ^a	15.6% ^{a,b}	10.8% ^{a,b}	21.1% ^b	15.3% ^{a,b}
	More than once/day	64.4% ^a	57.7% ^a	52.6% ^a	70.3% ^b	61.4% ^{a,b}	59.3% ^a	63.1% ^a	68.2% ^a	59.4% ^a	68.8% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.4% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.0% ¹	1.4% ^a	0.5% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.6% ^a	1.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	1.7% ^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		232	337	100	256	214	52	102	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	231	40.9%
	Somewhat serious concerns	170	29.9%
	Minor concerns	107	18.1%
	No concerns at all	56	9.4%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12	1.7%
	Totals	576	100.0%

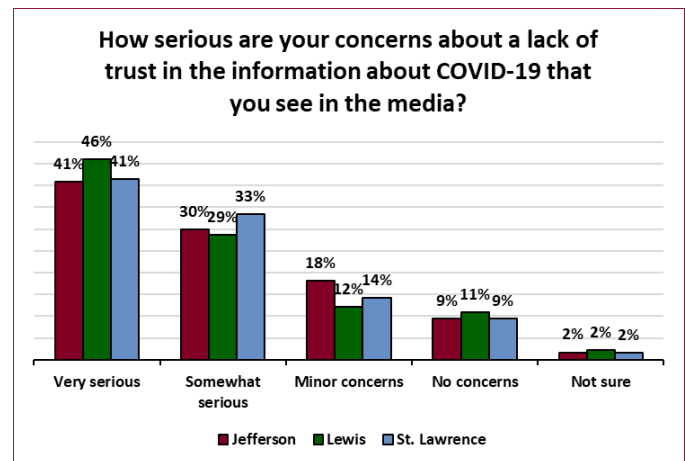
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Very serious	31.7%	40.9%
Somewhat serious	27.3%	29.9%
Minor concerns	21.1%	18.1%
No concerns	16.7%	9.4%
Not sure	3.2%	1.7%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	40.9%	35.0% ^a	49.1% ^b	41.4% ^{a,b}	25.2% ^a	40.2% ^{a,b}	44.5% ^b	38.1% ^a	43.1% ^a	32.6% ^a
	Somewhat serious concerns	29.9%	33.3% ^a	24.1% ^a	31.5% ^a	26.4% ^a	28.0% ^a	30.9% ^a	29.1% ^a	31.6% ^a	30.4% ^a
	Minor concerns	18.1%	20.8% ^a	18.1% ^a	13.9% ^a	30.3% ^a	14.7% ^{a,b}	15.7% ^b	21.1% ^{a,b}	13.7% ^a	28.6% ^b
	No concerns at all	9.4%	10.6% ^a	5.7% ^a	10.7% ^a	16.5% ^a	15.7% ^{a,b}	7.1% ^b	10.8% ^a	9.1% ^a	7.2% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	1.7%	0.3% ^a	3.1% ^a	2.5% ^a	1.5% ^a	1.4% ^a	1.9% ^a	0.8% ^a	2.4% ^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		576	155	176	238	54	37	462	184	274	104

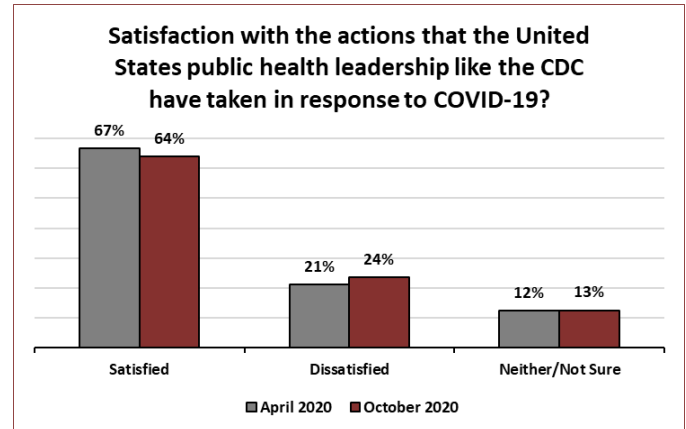
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Concerns about a lack of trust in the information about COVID-19 that you see in the media?	Very serious concerns	41.4% ^a	40.3% ^a	46.8% ^a	36.5% ^a	37.2% ^a	50.5% ^a	36.8% ^{a,b}	42.8% ^{a,b}	26.5% ^b	34.5% ^{a,b}
	Somewhat serious concerns	25.7% ^a	35.1% ^b	30.8% ^a	29.3% ^a	30.4% ^a	38.2% ^a	36.7% ^a	23.6% ^a	26.4% ^a	30.1% ^a
	Minor concerns	21.3% ^a	14.3% ^b	12.7% ^a	20.8% ^{a,b}	23.5% ^b	5.1% ^a	14.2% ^{a,b}	23.9% ^b	27.1% ^{b,c}	26.8% ^{b,d}
	No concerns at all	10.7% ^a	7.6% ^a	8.0% ^a	11.1% ^a	8.4% ^a	4.3% ^a	11.2% ^a	7.7% ^a	16.9% ^a	6.3% ^a
	Don't Know/Not Sure	0.9% ^a	2.6% ^a	1.7% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	1.1% ^a	1.9% ^a	3.1% ^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		230	337	100	255	213	52	102	108	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Very satisfied	89	14.7%
	Somewhat satisfied	289	49.3%
	Neither	44	9.0%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	70	9.2%
	Very dissatisfied	72	14.2%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	12	3.5%
	Totals	576	100.0%

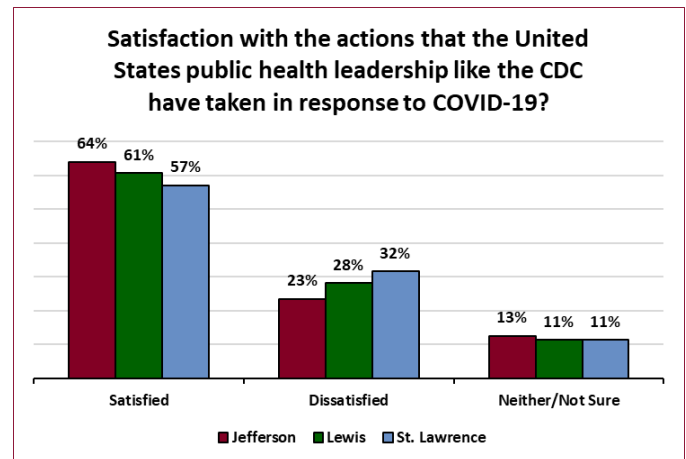
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	66.6%	64.0%
Dissatisfied	21.1%	23.5%
Neither/Not Sure	12.3%	12.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	64.0%	56.5% ^a	67.6% ^{a,b}	71.7% ^b	60.2% ^a	55.6% ^a	64.6% ^a	70.6% ^a	57.3% ^b	69.0% ^{a,b}
	Dissatisfied	23.5%	25.3% ^a	23.3% ^a	20.9% ^a	16.5% ^a	39.0% ^b	24.4% ^{a,b}	19.1% ^a	25.0% ^a	28.3% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	12.5%	18.2% ^a	9.1% ^b	7.4% ^b	23.3% ^a	5.5% ^{a,b}	11.0% ^b	10.3% ^{a,b}	17.8% ^a	2.8% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		576	156	175	238	55	37	462	185	273	105

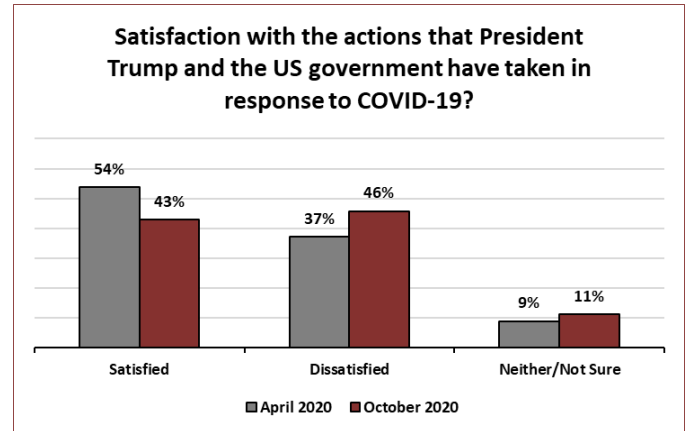
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
United States public health leadership like the CDC	Satisfied	62.4% ^a	64.8% ^a	67.0% ^a	62.1% ^a	59.8% ^a	70.9% ^{a,c,d}	59.9% ^{a,b}	61.2% ^{a,c,d}	79.5% ^c	58.3% ^{b,d}
	Dissatisfied	24.4% ^a	22.9% ^a	20.7% ^a	24.4% ^a	28.0% ^a	19.0% ^a	23.8% ^a	29.4% ^a	13.7% ^a	27.3% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	13.1% ^a	12.3% ^a	12.4% ^a	13.4% ^a	12.1% ^a	10.0% ^a	16.4% ^a	9.4% ^a	6.9% ^a	14.4% ^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		230	337	99	256	213	51	102	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
President Trump and the US government	Very satisfied	114	20.8%
	Somewhat satisfied	131	22.2%
	Neither	37	8.8%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	55	9.5%
	Very dissatisfied	230	36.3%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	8	2.4%
	Totals	575	100.0%

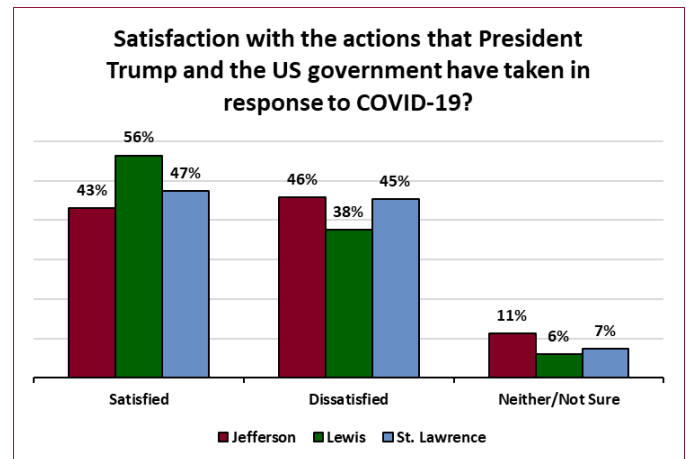
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	53.9%	43.0%
Dissatisfied	37.1%	45.8%
Neither/Not Sure	9.0%	11.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs			
	All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal	
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	43.0%	38.7% ^a	48.9% ^a	43.7% ^a	33.1% ^a	43.1% ^{a,b}	46.9% ^b	77.7% ^a	33.2% ^b	6.1% ^c
	Dissatisfied	45.8%	46.8% ^{a,b}	37.6% ^a	52.8% ^b	48.3% ^a	40.7% ^a	43.6% ^a	15.4% ^a	52.7% ^b	81.1% ^c
	Neither/Not Sure	11.2%	14.5% ^a	13.5% ^a	3.5% ^b	18.6% ^a	16.3% ^{a,b}	9.5% ^b	6.9% ^a	14.0% ^a	12.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	575	156	176	236	55	37	461	183	273	105

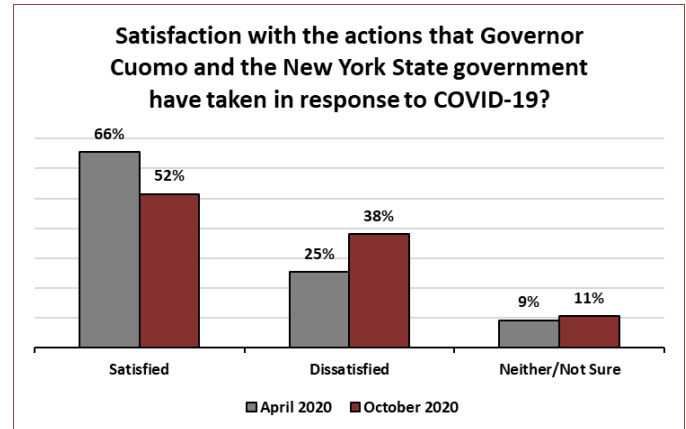
	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
President Trump and the US government	Satisfied	49.3% ^a	36.2% ^b	46.5% ^a	40.7% ^a	40.5% ^a	22.1% ^a	49.6% ^b	47.1% ^b	49.0% ^b	44.4% ^b
	Dissatisfied	39.6% ^a	52.1% ^b	39.8% ^a	49.2% ^a	50.5% ^a	53.9% ^a	41.3% ^a	45.9% ^a	47.0% ^a	43.3% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	11.1% ^a	11.7% ^a	13.7% ^a	10.1% ^a	9.1% ^a	24.1% ^a	9.1% ^{a,b}	7.1% ^b	4.0% ^{b,c}	12.4% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	229	338	98	256	213	51	102	109	85	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Very satisfied	172	22.5%
	Somewhat satisfied	164	29.0%
	Neither	30	7.0%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	67	12.1%
	Very dissatisfied	136	25.8%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	7	3.5%
	Totals	576	100.0%

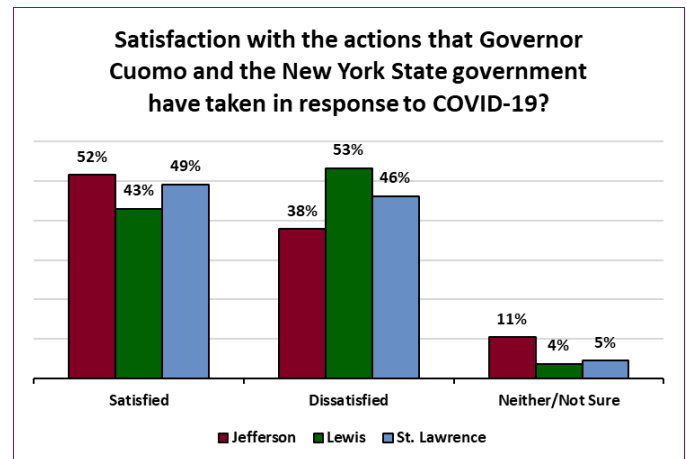
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	65.5%	51.5%
Dissatisfied	25.4%	38.0%
Neither/Not Sure	9.2%	10.5%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	51.5%	47.2% ^a	42.0% ^a	68.5% ^b	45.3% ^a	52.8% ^a	51.6% ^a	30.4% ^a	55.0% ^b	81.0% ^c
	Dissatisfied	38.0%	37.3% ^{a,b}	47.8% ^a	28.6% ^b	28.0% ^a	47.2% ^{a,b}	40.9% ^b	58.5% ^a	33.0% ^b	12.5% ^c
	Neither/Not Sure	10.5%	15.5% ^a	10.2% ^a	2.9% ^b	26.7% ^a	0.0% ²	7.5% ^b	11.1% ^a	12.0% ^a	6.5% ^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		576	156	175	238	55	37	462	185	273	105

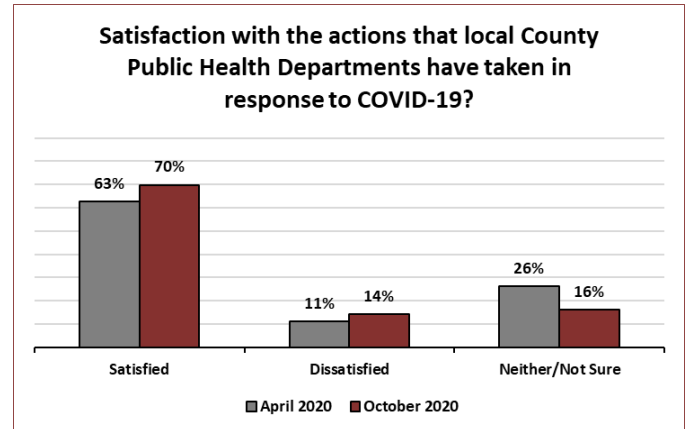
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Governor Cuomo and the New York State government	Satisfied	44.9% ^a	58.4% ^b	44.5% ^a	56.3% ^b	55.3% ^{a,b}	49.4% ^a	50.1% ^a	46.9% ^a	52.4% ^a	63.4% ^a
	Dissatisfied	42.6% ^a	32.9% ^b	41.3% ^a	32.8% ^a	41.6% ^a	41.5% ^a	33.2% ^a	45.5% ^a	39.1% ^a	35.2% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	12.5% ^a	8.7% ^a	14.2% ^a	10.9% ^a	3.1% ^b	9.1% ^{a,b}	16.8% ^a	7.7% ^{a,b}	8.5% ^{a,b}	1.4% ^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		230	337	99	256	213	51	102	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Our local County Public Health Departments	Very satisfied	183	26.4%
	Somewhat satisfied	243	43.3%
	Neither	46	9.1%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	43	8.1%
	Very dissatisfied	23	5.9%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	36	7.1%
	Totals	574	100.0%

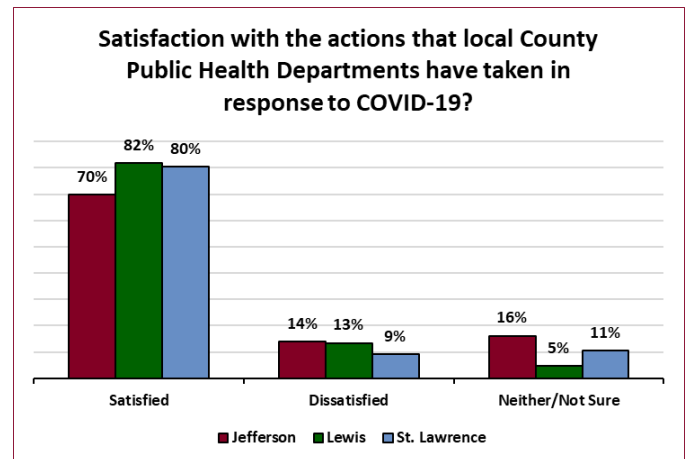
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Satisfied	62.8%	69.8%
Dissatisfied	11.1%	14.1%
Neither/Not Sure	26.2%	16.2%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	69.8%	59.4% ^a	73.4% ^b	82.5% ^b	51.6% ^a	64.2% ^{a,b}	73.8% ^b	65.3% ^a	71.4% ^a	69.8% ^a
	Dissatisfied	14.1%	19.2% ^a	12.7% ^{a,b}	6.8% ^b	13.5% ^a	24.6% ^a	13.7% ^a	22.5% ^a	11.8% ^b	5.7% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	16.2%	21.4% ^a	13.9% ^{a,b}	10.7% ^b	34.9% ^a	11.2% ^b	12.6% ^b	12.1% ^a	16.9% ^{a,b}	24.5% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		574	156	174	237	55	37	460	184	272	105

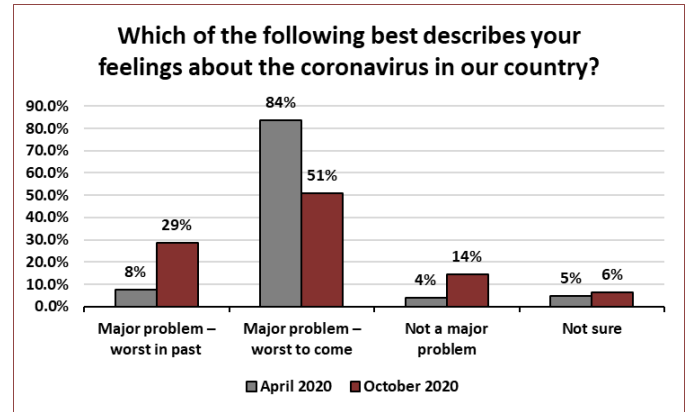
		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Local County Public Health Departments	Satisfied	67.7% ^a	71.3% ^a	69.5% ^a	67.3% ^a	73.5% ^a	55.2% ^a	72.5% ^a	73.6% ^a	65.7% ^a	72.3% ^a
	Dissatisfied	17.2% ^a	10.8% ^b	15.2% ^a	12.8% ^a	14.4% ^a	13.7% ^a	16.9% ^a	9.2% ^a	22.2% ^a	14.5% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	15.1% ^a	17.9% ^a	15.3% ^a	20.0% ^a	12.1% ^a	31.1% ^a	10.6% ^b	17.3% ^{a,b}	12.1% ^b	13.2% ^{a,b}
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		230	335	99	256	211	51	102	110	85	115

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	The Coronavirus is a major problem but the worst is behind us.	134	28.7%
	The Coronavirus is a major problem and the worst is yet to come.	320	50.7%
	The Coronavirus is not that major of a problem.	77	14.3%
	Not sure	44	6.4%
	Totals	575	100.0%

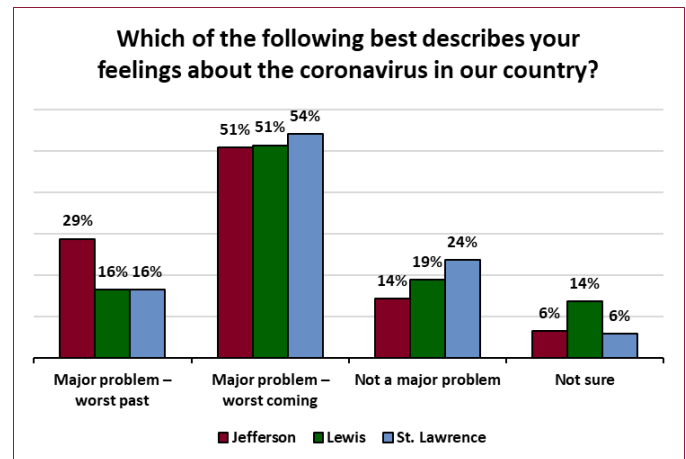
Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:



	April 2020	October 2020
Major problem – worst in past	7.5%	28.7%
Major problem – worst to come	83.7%	50.7%
Not a major problem	4.0%	14.3%
Not sure	4.7%	6.4%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major Problem - worst in past	28.7%	35.9% ^a	28.5% ^{a,b}	17.9% ^b	36.0% ^a	38.1% ^a	26.2% ^a	36.7% ^a	24.4% ^b	31.1% ^{a,b}
	Major Problem - worst to come	50.7%	42.2% ^a	45.5% ^a	69.4% ^b	41.4% ^a	40.6% ^a	53.3% ^a	30.3% ^a	58.2% ^b	65.0% ^b
	Not a major problem	14.3%	16.0% ^a	20.3% ^a	5.3% ^b	19.6% ^a	8.9% ^a	14.0% ^a	25.0% ^a	12.0% ^b	2.7% ^c
	Not sure	6.4%	6.0% ^a	5.7% ^a	7.4% ^a	3.0% ^a	12.4% ^a	6.5% ^a	8.0% ^a	5.4% ^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		575	156	175	237	55	37	461	185	273	104

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Which of the following best describes your feelings about the coronavirus in our country?	Major Problem - worst in past	31.6% ^a	26.5% ^a	32.9% ^a	28.3% ^a	23.1% ^a	31.7% ^a	33.0% ^a	20.7% ^a	33.4% ^a	25.2% ^a
	Major Problem - worst to come	45.3% ^a	55.9% ^b	51.5% ^a	47.7% ^a	51.9% ^a	54.6% ^a	50.3% ^a	52.1% ^a	42.6% ^a	49.2% ^a
	Not a major problem	16.4% ^a	12.4% ^a	10.0% ^a	17.1% ^a	18.7% ^a	7.9% ^a	8.2% ^a	21.4% ^a	20.6% ^a	17.8% ^a
	Not sure	6.8% ^a	5.2% ^a	5.6% ^a	7.0% ^a	6.3% ^a	5.8% ^a	8.5% ^a	5.8% ^a	3.5% ^a	7.8% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		230	336	98	256	213	51	101	110	86	116

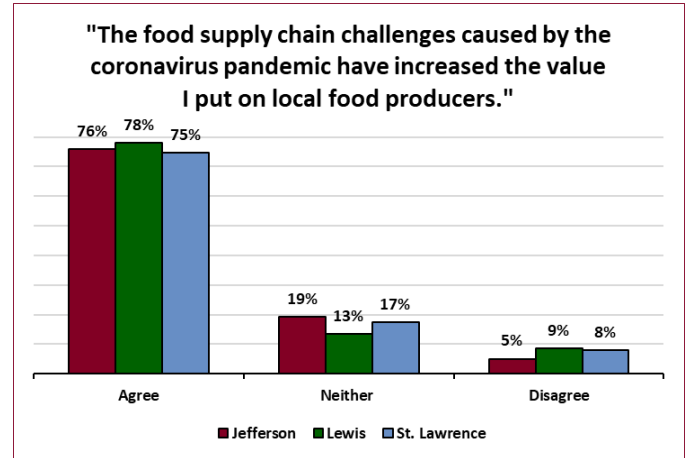
Table 35 – "The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Strongly agree	192	33.7%
	Agree	252	42.1%
	Neither/Not sure	98	19.1%
	Disagree	26	3.9%
	Strongly disagree	7	1.2%
Totals		575	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	75.8%	67.1% ^a	83.2% ^b	83.1% ^b	57.6% ^a	80.6% ^b	81.3% ^b	80.5% ^a	73.9% ^a	72.6% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	19.1%	27.6% ^a	13.1% ^b	10.4% ^b	37.8% ^a	13.8% ^b	13.4% ^b	12.5% ^a	21.5% ^b	24.2% ^b
	Disagree	5.1%	5.3% ^a	3.6% ^a	6.5% ^a	4.6% ^a	5.5% ^a	5.3% ^a	6.9% ^a	4.7% ^a	3.2% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		575	156	175	237	55	37	463	185	274	105

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"The food supply chain challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic have increased the value I put on local food producers."	Agree	80.9% ^a	70.7% ^b	81.4% ^a	69.2% ^b	77.2% ^{a,b}	69.0% ^a	78.4% ^a	75.6% ^a	75.4% ^a	83.2% ^a
	Neither/Not Sure	13.6% ^a	24.5% ^b	16.3% ^a	23.4% ^a	15.8% ^a	23.8% ^a	17.5% ^a	17.7% ^a	18.9% ^a	12.7% ^a
	Disagree	5.5% ^a	4.8% ^a	2.3% ^a	7.3% ^b	7.0% ^{a,b}	7.2% ^a	4.2% ^a	6.8% ^a	5.7% ^a	4.0% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		231	335	99	255	213	52	102	110	86	116

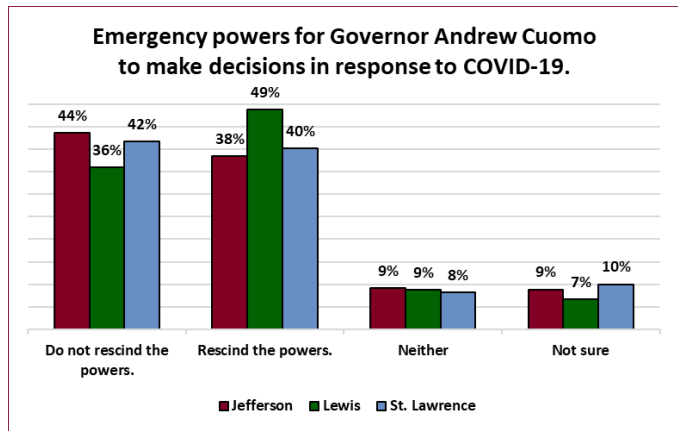
Table 36 – In March 2020, the New York State Legislature voted and approved to grant emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19. Which of the following two statements is closest to your opinion about whether or not it is time to rescind these powers?

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	"Do not rescind the emergency powers at this time, because the Governor needs to keep his expanded power to keep us all	283	43.5%
	"Rescind the powers, the emergency is over and we need to return to the normal levels checks and balances."	211	38.4%
	Neither	42	9.2%
	Not sure	37	8.9%
	Totals	573	100.0%

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	Do not rescind the powers	43.5%	39.3% ^a	38.1% ^a	56.5% ^b	35.2% ^a	44.7% ^a	44.2% ^a	26.1% ^a	42.4% ^b	81.2% ^c
	Rescind the powers	38.4%	36.1% ^a	50.3% ^b	28.7% ^a	35.6% ^a	47.4% ^a	39.0% ^a	60.7% ^a	33.8% ^b	6.7% ^c
	Neither	9.2%	12.7% ^a	6.3% ^a	6.7% ^a	13.4% ^a	1.4% ^a	9.2% ^a	6.7% ^a	11.8% ^a	6.9% ^a
	Not sure	8.9%	11.9% ^a	5.3% ^a	8.2% ^a	15.8% ^a	6.5% ^{a,b}	7.7% ^b	6.5% ^a	11.9% ^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		573	156	174	237	55	37	463	185	273	105

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Emergency powers for Governor Andrew Cuomo to make decisions in response to COVID-19.	Do not rescind the powers	37.6% ^a	50.1% ^b	40.7% ^a	44.8% ^a	46.0% ^a	54.8% ^a	49.5% ^a	37.3% ^a	42.6% ^a	38.4% ^a
	Rescind the powers	44.2% ^a	31.5% ^b	37.0% ^a	36.9% ^a	44.0% ^a	23.7% ^a	27.3% ^a	42.4% ^{a,b}	51.4% ^b	48.2% ^{b,c}
	Neither	11.5% ^a	6.8% ^a	9.4% ^a	10.4% ^a	7.0% ^a	1.2% ^a	16.8% ^b	8.6% ^{a,b}	2.3% ^a	11.8% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	6.7% ^a	11.6% ^b	12.9% ^a	8.0% ^{a,b}	3.0% ^b	20.4% ^a	6.5% ^b	11.7% ^{a,b}	3.7% ^b	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		231	334	99	254	213	52	102	110	86	116

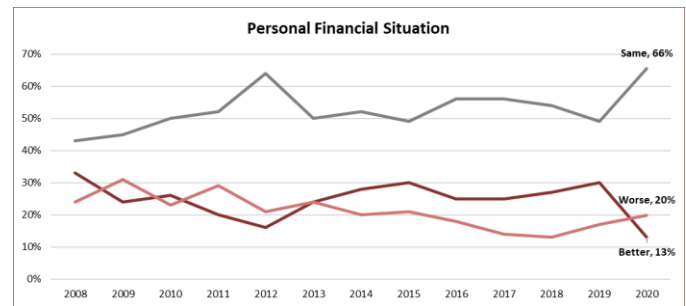
Section 3.4 – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Your family's personal financial situation in the past 12 months?	Better	73	13.3%
	Same	392	65.5%
	Worse	101	19.8%
	Don't Know	4	1.4%
	Totals	570	100.0%

Trend Analysis - Graphical Presentation:

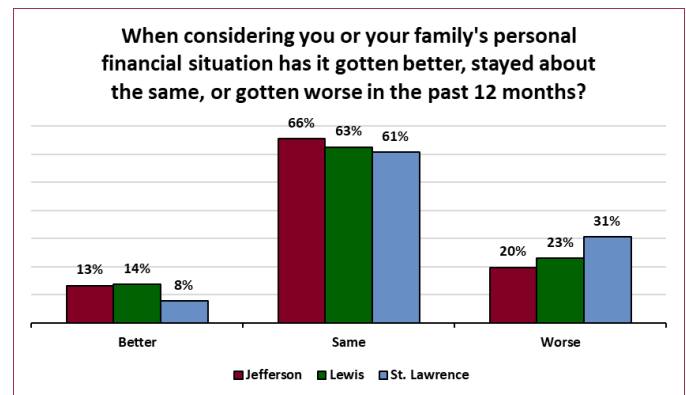


Trend Analysis:

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

	County		
	Jefferson	Lewis	St. Lawrence
Better	13.3% ^a	13.7% ^a	7.8% ^{ob}
Same	65.5% ^a	62.6% ^a	60.9% ^a
Worse	19.8% ^a	23.0% ^a	30.7% ^{ob}
Don't Know	1.4% ^a	0.7% ^a	0.7% ^a
Totals:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted n:	570	464	408



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Better	13.3%	14.2% ^a	15.9% ^a	9.3% ^a	16.4% ^a	5.3% ^a	13.3% ^a	15.4% ^a	11.7% ^a	15.6% ^a
Same	65.5%	63.2% ^a	59.5% ^a	75.7% ^{ob}	61.7% ^a	79.5% ^a	64.7% ^a	65.8% ^a	61.7% ^a	73.5% ^a
Worse	19.8%	21.3% ^a	22.6% ^a	14.3% ^a	20.9% ^a	15.1% ^a	20.3% ^a	18.1% ^{a,b}	24.3% ^a	10.8% ^{ob}
Don't Know	1.4%	1.3% ^a	2.1% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0% ²	1.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	2.3% ^a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	570	155	175	238	55	37	462	184	274	105

	Gender	Education Level			Annual Household Income					
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000
Better	16.9% ^a	8.9% ^{ob}	9.3% ^a	17.7% ^b	13.9% ^{a,b}	8.6% ^a	12.1% ^{a,b}	11.4% ^a	16.5% ^{a,b}	27.6% ^b
Same	65.2% ^a	66.3% ^a	63.4% ^a	64.2% ^a	71.3% ^a	49.7% ^a	69.9% ^{a,b}	72.7% ^{ob}	64.6% ^{a,b}	58.9% ^{a,b}
Worse	16.7% ^a	23.1% ^a	24.4% ^a	18.2% ^a	13.9% ^a	41.7% ^a	17.9% ^{ob}	16.0% ^{ob}	18.9% ^{ob}	13.5% ^{ob}
Don't Know	1.1% ^a	1.7% ^a	2.9% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.8% ^a	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	231	335	99	255	213	52	101	110	86	116

Table 38 – What is your current occupation?

2020 Jefferson County Results:

		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What is your current occupation?	Retired	202	24.9%
	Not currently employed	22	5.7%
	Disabled	13	4.0%
	Homemaker	15	3.9%
	Student	30	8.9%
	Military	15	7.0%
	Managerial	21	3.5%
	Medical	46	5.6%
	Professional/Technical	40	5.3%
	Sales	17	4.2%
	Clerical	22	3.1%
	Service	18	3.2%
	Blue-collar	25	7.3%
	Teacher/Education	40	5.2%
	Self-employed	31	5.5%
	Not Sure	7	2.6%
	Totals	537	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

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

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

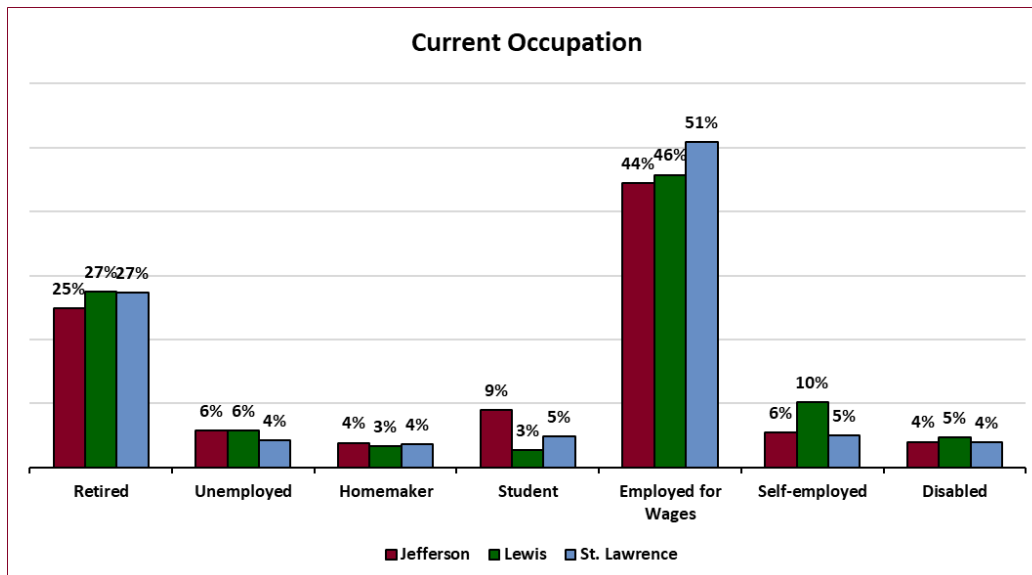


Table 38 – What is your current occupation? (cont.)

Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Retired	24.9%	0.0% ²	16.7% ^a	75.2% ^b	3.3% ^a	24.2% ^b	30.7% ^b	32.9% ^a	19.6% ^b	25.9% ^{a,b}
Not currently employed	5.7%	7.1% ^a	8.6% ^a	0.4% ^b	2.0% ^a	9.0% ^a	6.2% ^a	0.8% ^a	6.6% ^b	12.8% ^b
Disabled	4.0%	4.2% ^a	4.4% ^a	3.3% ^a	6.9% ^a	0.0% ²	3.5% ^a	3.0% ^a	5.7% ^a	1.2% ^a
Homemaker	3.9%	4.4% ^a	6.5% ^a	0.2% ^b	15.6% ^a	11.4% ^{a,b}	6.0% ^b	4.3% ^a	4.7% ^a	0.8% ^a
Student	8.9%	19.9% ^a	0.3% ^b	0.0% ²	35.3% ^a	0.0% ²	0.4% ^b	0.4% ^a	9.9% ^b	22.7% ^c
Military	7.0%	14.9% ^a	1.4% ^b	0.0% ²	4.1% ^a	7.6% ^a	3.1% ^a	12.1% ^a	4.4% ^b	5.9% ^{a,b}
Managerial	3.5%	2.8% ^{a,b}	7.1% ^a	0.7% ^b	0.9% ^a	17.5% ^b	6.0% ^a	4.6% ^a	3.9% ^a	0.5% ^a
Medical	5.6%	5.8% ^a	7.0% ^a	3.5% ^a	4.7% ^a	3.4% ^a	5.8% ^a	6.7% ^a	5.1% ^a	5.4% ^a
Professional/Technical	5.3%	6.1% ^a	6.7% ^a	2.4% ^a	5.4% ^a	6.0% ^a	3.8% ^a	5.9% ^a	5.0% ^a	5.5% ^a
Sales	4.2%	7.0% ^a	2.8% ^{a,b}	1.1% ^b	2.7% ^a	7.5% ^a	2.8% ^a	1.2% ^a	6.4% ^b	3.0% ^{a,b}
Clerical	3.1%	3.0% ^a	5.4% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.0% ²	8.3% ^a	3.7% ^a	1.0% ^a	5.3% ^b	0.8% ^{a,b}
Service	3.2%	3.3% ^a	3.6% ^a	2.5% ^a	0.9% ^a	2.2% ^{a,b}	9.6% ^b	2.0% ^a	4.3% ^a	2.2% ^a
Blue-collar	7.3%	7.2% ^{a,b}	11.1% ^a	3.3% ^b	2.2% ^a	1.5% ^a	5.9% ^a	7.9% ^a	8.6% ^a	2.6% ^a
Teacher/Education	5.2%	5.9% ^a	7.2% ^a	1.9% ^a	1.5% ^a	0.0% ²	7.2% ^b	6.3% ^a	3.7% ^a	7.9% ^a
Self-employed	5.5%	3.5% ^a	10.2% ^b	3.8% ^{a,b}	9.0% ^a	0.0% ²	1.2% ^b	10.5% ^a	2.2% ^b	2.0% ^b
Not Sure	2.6%	4.7% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.8% ^a	5.4% ^a	1.5% ^a	4.0% ^a	0.5% ^a	4.5% ^b	0.8% ^{a,b}
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	564	154	173	237	55	36	460	183	272	106

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$75,000	\$75,001- \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Retired	29.7% ^a	19.5% ^b	28.5% ^a	18.3% ^b	29.9% ^a	31.4% ^a	18.8% ^a	28.7% ^a	24.9% ^a	18.1% ^a
Not currently employed	3.1% ^a	8.7% ^b	8.8% ^a	5.2% ^{a,b}	0.8% ^b	7.2% ^a	8.7% ^a	0.0% ¹	3.0% ^a	8.1% ^a
Disabled	5.8% ^a	2.1% ^b	5.7% ^a	4.4% ^a	0.0% ¹	14.1% ^a	0.5% ^b	6.5% ^{a,b}	0.4% ^b	0.0% ¹
Homemaker	0.6% ^a	7.5% ^b	6.1% ^a	2.9% ^a	1.4% ^a	2.4% ^a	7.1% ^a	6.1% ^a	0.8% ^a	0.3% ^a
Student	4.2% ^a	14.2% ^b	7.4% ^a	14.8% ^b	1.7% ^a	17.5% ^a	9.8% ^{a,b}	7.4% ^{a,b}	12.1% ^{a,b}	2.0% ^b
Military	11.0% ^a	2.7% ^b	6.5% ^a	9.5% ^a	3.8% ^a	4.4% ^a	6.4% ^{a,b}	10.0% ^{a,b}	18.0% ^b	0.0% ¹
Managerial	2.4% ^a	4.7% ^a	2.5% ^a	3.2% ^a	5.9% ^a	3.1% ^{a,b}	0.7% ^a	0.0% ¹	4.5% ^{a,b}	9.1% ^b
Medical	1.2% ^a	10.5% ^b	4.3% ^a	6.1% ^a	7.3% ^a	4.9% ^a	7.6% ^a	6.5% ^a	3.3% ^a	9.3% ^a
Professional/Technical	5.7% ^a	4.9% ^a	0.0% ¹	4.8% ^a	16.5% ^b	0.9% ^a	3.9% ^{a,b}	3.2% ^{a,b}	9.8% ^{a,b}	13.2% ^b
Sales	3.7% ^a	4.8% ^a	4.4% ^a	5.8% ^a	1.1% ^a	3.7% ^a	7.0% ^a	2.4% ^a	3.0% ^a	6.1% ^a
Clerical	0.5% ^a	6.0% ^b	2.4% ^a	2.8% ^a	5.2% ^a	0.9% ^a	2.7% ^a	4.4% ^a	1.0% ^a	9.8% ^a
Service	3.7% ^a	2.6% ^a	2.5% ^a	5.5% ^a	0.4% ^a	6.1% ^a	2.0% ^a	3.6% ^a	3.2% ^a	1.0% ^a
Blue-collar	13.6% ^a	0.4% ^b	10.1% ^a	6.6% ^a	3.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	13.7% ^a	8.7% ^a	5.0% ^a	9.2% ^a
Teacher/Education	3.2% ^a	6.8% ^a	2.7% ^a	2.2% ^a	14.3% ^b	1.9% ^a	5.8% ^a	7.7% ^a	5.7% ^a	5.7% ^a
Self-employed	7.5% ^a	3.4% ^b	5.4% ^a	4.3% ^a	7.9% ^a	1.6% ^a	5.1% ^a	3.5% ^a	4.3% ^a	8.0% ^a
Not Sure	3.9% ^a	1.2% ^a	2.7% ^a	3.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹	1.5% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	227	335	97	252	214	52	102	110	87	116

Section 3.5 – What Direction are Things Heading? – Jefferson County & the Entire Country

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

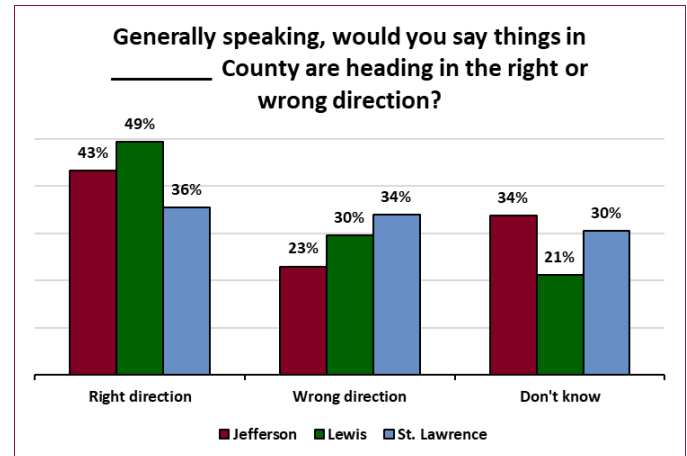
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	262	43.2%
	Wrong direction	128	23.0%
	Don't Know/Not sure	179	33.8%
	Totals	569	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	43.2%	35.3% ^a	44.4% ^{a,b}	55.8% ^b	38.7% ^a	53.3% ^a	44.2% ^a	55.5% ^a	39.3% ^b	30.3% ^b
	Wrong direction	23.0%	23.8% ^{a,b}	27.9% ^a	15.1% ^b	15.3% ^a	30.5% ^a	24.5% ^a	22.8% ^a	21.9% ^a	25.2% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	33.8%	40.9% ^a	27.6% ^b	29.1% ^{a,b}	46.0% ^a	16.1% ^b	31.3% ^b	21.6% ^a	38.8% ^b	44.5% ^b
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		569	156	173	238	54	37	462	185	274	103

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you say that things in Jefferson County are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	46.2% ^a	40.6% ^a	44.0% ^a	43.2% ^a	42.8% ^a	30.4% ^a	44.7% ^{a,b}	48.7% ^{a,b}	54.8% ^b	36.7% ^{a,b}
	Wrong direction	23.7% ^a	21.8% ^a	20.5% ^a	24.1% ^a	25.0% ^a	32.2% ^a	24.0% ^a	21.5% ^a	19.4% ^a	22.6% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	30.1% ^a	37.6% ^a	35.5% ^a	32.8% ^a	32.2% ^a	37.3% ^a	31.3% ^a	29.8% ^a	25.8% ^a	40.7% ^a
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size		230	335	99	255	212	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

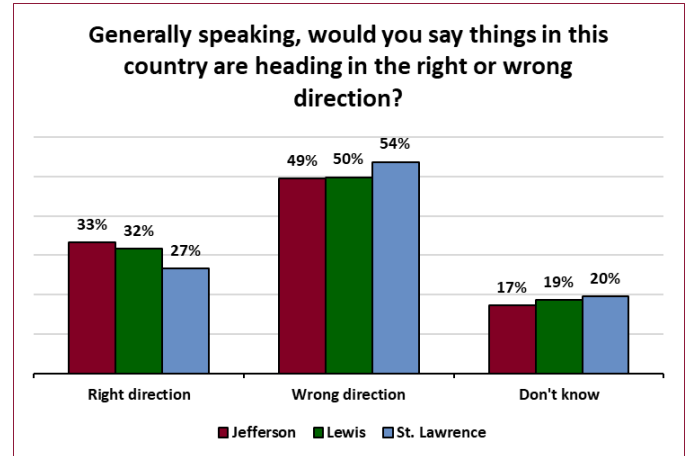
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	162	33.2%
	Wrong direction	302	49.5%
	Don't Know/Not sure	106	17.3%
	Totals	570	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	33.2%	25.9% ^a	44.7% ^{ab}	33.3% ^{ab}	22.6% ^a	54.9% ^b	34.8% ^b	53.9% ^a	26.3% ^{ab}	12.8% ^{bc}
	Wrong direction	49.5%	52.6% ^a	39.7% ^b	54.4% ^a	56.4% ^a	30.5% ^b	48.2% ^{a,b}	32.2% ^a	52.7% ^{ab}	74.3% ^{bc}
	Don't Know/Not sure	17.3%	21.5% ^a	15.6% ^a	12.3% ^a	21.0% ^a	14.7% ^a	17.0% ^a	14.0% ^a	21.0% ^a	12.9% ^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		570	156	174	238	55	37	462	185	273	105

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you say that things in this country are heading in the right direction or wrong direction?	Right direction	40.9% ^a	24.7% ^b	42.3% ^a	26.0% ^b	28.8% ^b	39.3% ^a	35.7% ^a	31.6% ^a	25.9% ^a	26.3% ^a
	Wrong direction	45.5% ^a	53.7% ^a	45.1% ^a	50.9% ^a	54.2% ^a	41.4% ^a	50.5% ^a	56.1% ^a	53.8% ^a	48.3% ^a
	Don't Know/Not sure	13.7% ^a	21.7% ^b	12.5% ^a	23.1% ^b	17.0% ^{ab}	19.3% ^a	13.8% ^a	12.3% ^a	20.3% ^a	25.3% ^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		231	335	99	255	213	52	102	109	86	116

Section 3.6 – The Jefferson County Trail System

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

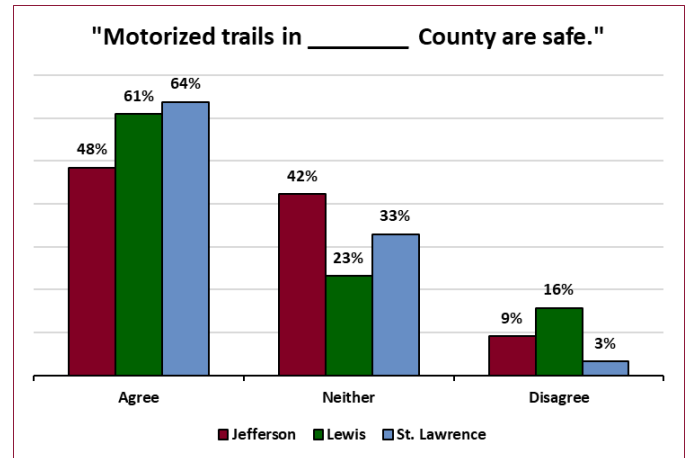
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Strongly agree	64	13.0%
Agree	193	35.4%
Neither/Not sure	248	42.4%
Disagree	46	6.5%
Strongly Disagree	16	2.6%
Totals	567	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Motorized trails in Jefferson County are safe."	Agree	48.5%	45.0% ^a	54.9% ^a	47.3% ^a	45.6% ^a	56.2% ^a	49.3% ^a	65.8% ^a	45.9% ^b	25.3% ^c
	Neither/Not Sure	42.4%	47.9% ^a	35.0% ^b	40.8% ^{a,b}	48.4% ^a	24.0% ^b	41.3% ^{a,b}	26.4% ^a	45.1% ^b	61.6% ^c
	Disagree	9.2%	7.1% ^a	10.1% ^a	11.9% ^a	6.0% ^a	19.8% ^b	9.4% ^{a,b}	7.8% ^a	9.0% ^a	13.0% ^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		567	156	172	237	55	37	461	184	273	104

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"Motorized trails in Jefferson County are safe."	Agree	54.6% ^a	41.5% ^b	54.1% ^a	45.7% ^a	42.7% ^a	61.5% ^a	48.8% ^{a,b}	60.4% ^a	46.4% ^{a,b}	38.2% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	36.5% ^a	48.8% ^b	39.8% ^a	42.3% ^a	46.8% ^a	31.6% ^{a,b}	39.2% ^{a,b}	29.7% ^a	42.8% ^{a,b}	51.9% ^b
	Disagree	8.8% ^a	9.7% ^a	6.0% ^a	12.0% ^a	10.5% ^a	6.9% ^a	12.0% ^a	10.0% ^a	10.8% ^a	9.9% ^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		229	334	98	253	213	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

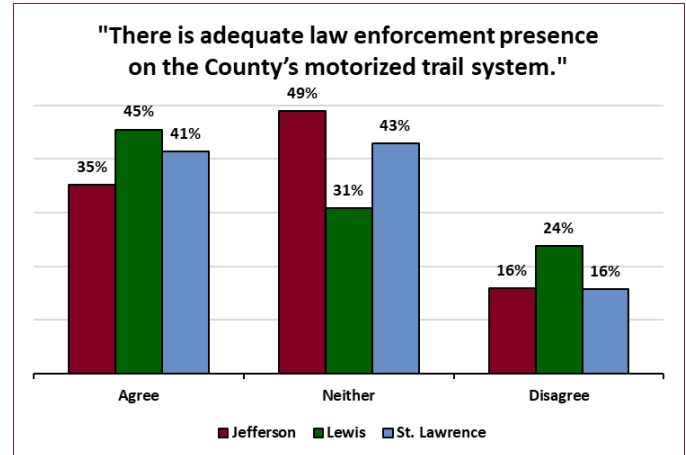
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Strongly agree	54	11.2%
	Agree	118	23.9%
	Neither/Not sure	287	49.0%
	Disagree	77	10.0%
	Strongly Disagree	31	5.9%
Totals		567	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	35.1%	35.7% _a	36.0% _a	33.7% _a	42.8% _a	39.0% _a	33.7% _a	50.2% _a	30.8% _b	21.5% _b
	Neither/Not Sure	49.0%	53.2% _a	44.2% _a	46.2% _a	49.7% _a	37.2% _a	48.4% _a	35.6% _a	51.9% _b	62.1% _b
	Disagree	15.9%	11.1% _a	19.8% _b	20.1% _b	7.5% _a	23.7% _b	17.9% _b	14.2% _a	17.3% _a	16.4% _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		567	156	172	237	55	37	461	184	273	104

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"There is adequate law enforcement presence on the County's motorized trail system."	Agree	41.1% _a	29.1% _b	39.7% _a	34.3% _a	28.6% _a	42.5% _a	37.2% _a	39.3% _a	35.9% _a	31.5% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	42.2% _a	55.7% _b	48.5% _a	47.6% _a	51.0% _a	45.7% _a	42.2% _a	38.0% _a	48.5% _a	55.8% _a
	Disagree	16.7% _a	15.3% _a	11.8% _a	18.1% _a	20.5% _a	11.8% _a	20.6% _a	22.6% _a	15.6% _a	12.7% _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		229	334	98	253	213	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

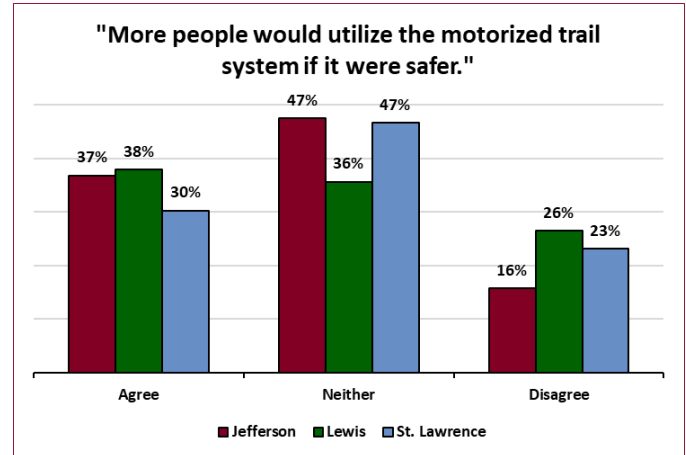
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Strongly agree	68	13.5%
	Agree	120	23.3%
	Neither/Not sure	295	47.4%
	Disagree	71	12.7%
	Strongly Disagree	13	3.1%
Totals		567	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	36.8%	38.7% _a	37.5% _a	33.3% _a	38.4% _a	47.0% _a	36.0% _a	36.9% _a	36.8% _a	39.7% _a
	Neither/Not Sure	47.4%	47.7% _a	43.7% _a	50.2% _a	43.3% _a	41.0% _a	47.9% _a	39.4% _a	48.8% _a	53.6% _a
	Disagree	15.8%	13.5% _a	18.9% _a	16.5% _a	18.3% _a	12.0% _a	16.1% _a	23.7% _a	14.4% _b	6.7% _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		567	156	172	237	55	37	461	184	273	104

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"More people would utilize the motorized trail system if it were safer."	Agree	36.8% _a	36.8% _a	40.9% _a	36.7% _a	29.6% _a	56.2% _a	37.5% _{a,b}	39.4% _{a,b}	39.4% _{a,b}	22.2% _b
	Neither/Not Sure	43.7% _a	51.2% _a	41.3% _a	49.4% _a	54.5% _a	28.1% _a	48.8% _b	41.5% _{a,b}	46.6% _{a,b}	60.4% _b
	Disagree	19.5% _a	12.0% _b	17.8% _a	13.8% _a	15.9% _a	15.8% _a	13.7% _a	19.1% _a	14.0% _a	17.3% _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		229	334	98	253	213	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

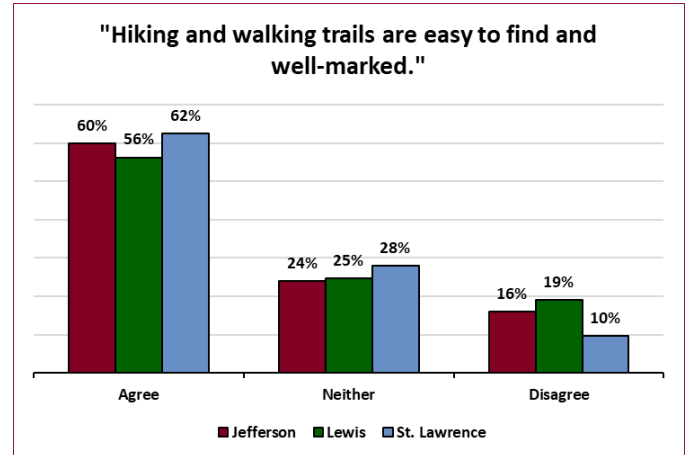
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Strongly agree	89	17.0%
	Agree	251	43.0%
	Neither/Not sure	130	24.0%
	Disagree	81	13.0%
	Strongly disagree	15	3.0%
Totals		566	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	59.9%	63.1% ^a	54.9% ^a	60.2% ^a	53.4% ^a	61.7% ^a	61.1% ^a	59.3% ^{a,b}	55.9% ^a	73.7% ^b
	Neither/Not Sure	24.0%	20.2% ^a	24.5% ^a	29.6% ^a	22.7% ^a	23.1% ^a	24.4% ^a	26.6% ^a	25.5% ^a	13.1% ^b
	Disagree	16.1%	16.7% ^{a,b}	20.7% ^a	10.2% ^b	23.9% ^a	15.2% ^a	14.6% ^a	14.1% ^a	18.5% ^a	13.2% ^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		566	156	171	237	55	37	459	184	272	103

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
"Hiking and walking trails are easy to find and well-marked."	Agree	60.2% ^a	59.7% ^a	59.9% ^a	60.5% ^a	59.8% ^a	67.0% ^{a,c,d}	53.2% ^{a,b}	75.5% ^c	64.8% ^{a,c,d}	50.9% ^{b,d}
	Neither/Not Sure	20.2% ^a	27.8% ^b	30.9% ^a	18.1% ^b	20.8% ^{a,b}	25.2% ^{a,c,d}	28.9% ^{a,b}	11.8% ^c	14.5% ^{a,c,d}	31.1% ^{b,d}
	Disagree	19.5% ^a	12.5% ^b	9.2% ^a	21.4% ^b	19.4% ^b	7.8% ^a	17.9% ^a	12.7% ^a	20.7% ^a	18.0% ^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		227	335	98	254	211	52	101	110	84	116

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

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

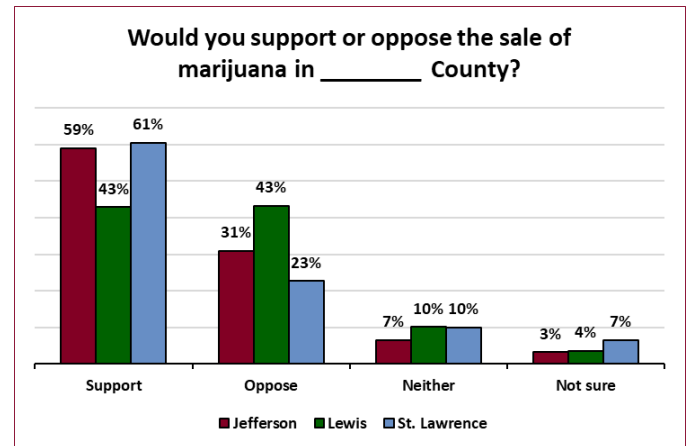
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Jefferson County?	Support	306	59.1%
	Oppose	197	31.0%
	Neither	33	6.6%
	Not sure	33	3.3%
	Totals	569	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		All Participants	18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Jefferson County?	Support	59.1%	65.8% ^a	59.9% ^{a,b}	46.4% ^b	62.8% ^a	50.2% ^a	59.1% ^a	47.0% ^a	61.4% ^b	72.9% ^b
	Oppose	31.0%	22.7% ^a	33.5% ^b	42.8% ^b	23.5% ^a	46.5% ^b	31.3% ^{a,b}	46.8% ^a	25.5% ^b	19.2% ^b
	Neither	6.6%	10.1% ^a	3.1% ^b	4.5% ^{a,b}	13.8% ^a	1.9% ^{a,b}	5.1% ^b	2.8% ^a	10.3% ^b	3.0% ^{a,b}
	Not sure	3.3%	1.4% ^a	3.5% ^{a,b}	6.3% ^b	0.0% ²	1.4% ^a	4.4% ^a	3.4% ^a	2.8% ^a	4.9% ^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		569	156	173	238	55	37	461	184	274	104

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you support or oppose the sale of marijuana in Jefferson County?	Support	59.8% ^a	58.0% ^a	63.5% ^a	58.2% ^a	50.9% ^a	61.2% ^a	58.9% ^a	55.7% ^a	67.2% ^a	59.5% ^a
	Oppose	31.4% ^a	31.1% ^a	29.0% ^a	30.2% ^a	37.3% ^a	28.2% ^a	29.5% ^a	36.0% ^a	28.2% ^a	27.5% ^a
	Neither	5.9% ^a	7.1% ^a	6.1% ^a	7.4% ^a	6.3% ^a	8.6% ^a	10.5% ^a	1.3% ^a	3.2% ^a	7.5% ^a
	Not sure	2.9% ^a	3.8% ^a	1.5% ^a	4.2% ^a	5.5% ^a	2.0% ^a	1.0% ^a	7.1% ^a	1.4% ^a	5.5% ^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		229	336	98	255	213	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

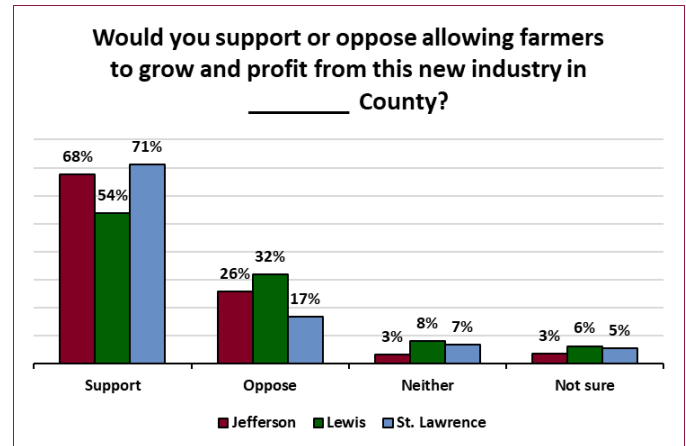
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Jefferson County?	Support	371	67.6%
	Oppose	160	25.7%
	Neither	15	3.2%
	Not sure	22	3.5%
	Totals	568	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

		Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
			18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Jefferson County?	Support	67.6%	75.5% ^a	64.7% ^{a,b}	57.0% ^b	72.9% ^a	57.9% ^a	67.5% ^a	59.2% ^a	68.7% ^{a,b}	78.6% ^b
	Oppose	25.7%	16.3% ^a	29.6% ^b	37.8% ^b	14.4% ^a	38.7% ^b	27.0% ^b	37.2% ^a	21.2% ^b	18.8% ^b
	Neither	3.2%	5.4% ^a	1.6% ^a	1.4% ^a	6.4% ^a	1.9% ^a	2.4% ^a	1.5% ^a	5.5% ^b	0.0% ²
	Not sure	3.5%	2.8% ^a	4.1% ^a	3.8% ^a	6.3% ^a	1.4% ^a	3.0% ^a	2.1% ^a	4.6% ^a	2.6% ^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		568	156	173	237	55	37	460	184	274	103

		Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
		Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Would you support or oppose allowing farmers to grow and profit from this new industry in Jefferson County?	Support	70.1% ^a	64.6% ^a	66.9% ^a	69.7% ^a	64.2% ^a	57.9% ^a	68.0% ^a	74.5% ^a	78.1% ^a	70.1% ^a
	Oppose	24.0% ^a	28.0% ^a	28.4% ^a	23.0% ^a	26.0% ^a	33.1% ^a	25.2% ^a	22.3% ^a	18.6% ^a	20.1% ^a
	Neither	3.6% ^a	2.6% ^a	1.5% ^a	5.3% ^a	3.2% ^a	0.4% ^a	4.8% ^a	1.1% ^a	0.9% ^a	3.9% ^a
	Not sure	2.3% ^a	4.8% ^a	3.2% ^a	2.0% ^a	6.7% ^a	8.6% ^a	2.0% ^a	2.1% ^a	2.4% ^a	5.9% ^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		228	336	98	255	212	52	101	109	86	116

Section 3.8 Internet Access and Use in Jefferson County – Employment and Learning

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

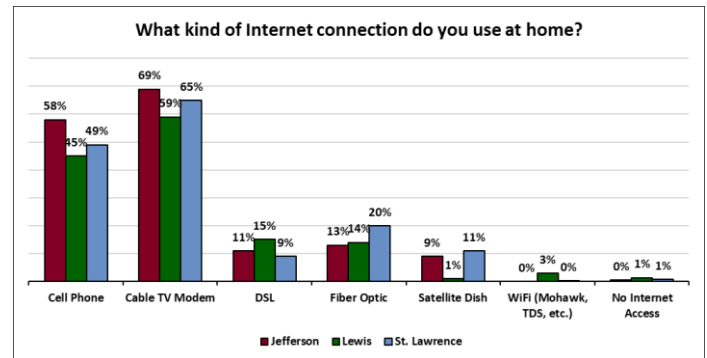
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?	Cell Phone	294	58.1%
	Cable TV Modem	393	68.6%
	DSL	68	10.5%
	Fiber Optic	77	13.0%
	Satellite Dish	54	8.8%
	WiFi (Mohawk, TDS, etc.)	0	0.0%
	No Internet Access	2	0.4%
	Totals	568	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?	Cell Phone	52.8% ^a	64.6% ^b	60.3% ^a	60.2% ^a	49.9% ^a	67.1% ^a	61.8% ^a	57.2% ^a	53.2% ^a	48.2% ^a
	Cable TV Modem	73.7% ^a	62.7% ^b	64.6% ^a	71.4% ^a	71.3% ^a	59.1% ^a	68.9% ^a	71.4% ^a	71.4% ^a	78.0% ^a
	DSL	10.3% ^a	10.8% ^a	11.0% ^a	9.8% ^a	10.9% ^a	10.4% ^a	8.7% ^a	13.5% ^a	8.8% ^a	15.3% ^a
	Fiber Optic	11.0% ^a	15.4% ^a	14.2% ^a	11.7% ^a	13.3% ^a	7.2% ^a	15.8% ^a	11.1% ^a	10.0% ^a	16.9% ^a
	Satellite Dish	10.3% ^a	7.2% ^a	7.6% ^a	8.2% ^a	12.2% ^a	4.6% ^a	4.3% ^a	7.1% ^a	13.8% ^a	14.7% ^a
	No Internet Access	0.7% ^a	0.1% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.2% ^a	2.8% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	228	336	97	255	213	52	101	110	86	115

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income					
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000	
What kind of Internet connection do you use at home?	Cell Phone	52.8% ^a	64.6% ^b	60.3% ^a	60.2% ^a	49.9% ^a	67.1% ^a	61.8% ^a	57.2% ^a	53.2% ^a	48.2% ^a
	Cable TV Modem	73.7% ^a	62.7% ^b	64.6% ^a	71.4% ^a	71.3% ^a	59.1% ^a	68.9% ^a	71.4% ^a	71.4% ^a	78.0% ^a
	DSL	10.3% ^a	10.8% ^a	11.0% ^a	9.8% ^a	10.9% ^a	10.4% ^a	8.7% ^a	13.5% ^a	8.8% ^a	15.3% ^a
	Fiber Optic	11.0% ^a	15.4% ^a	14.2% ^a	11.7% ^a	13.3% ^a	7.2% ^a	15.8% ^a	11.1% ^a	10.0% ^a	16.9% ^a
	Satellite Dish	10.3% ^a	7.2% ^a	7.6% ^a	8.2% ^a	12.2% ^a	4.6% ^a	4.3% ^a	7.1% ^a	13.8% ^a	14.7% ^a
	No Internet Access	0.7% ^a	0.1% ^a	0.9% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.2% ^a	2.8% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Unweighted Sample Size	228	336	97	255	213	52	101	110	86	115

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

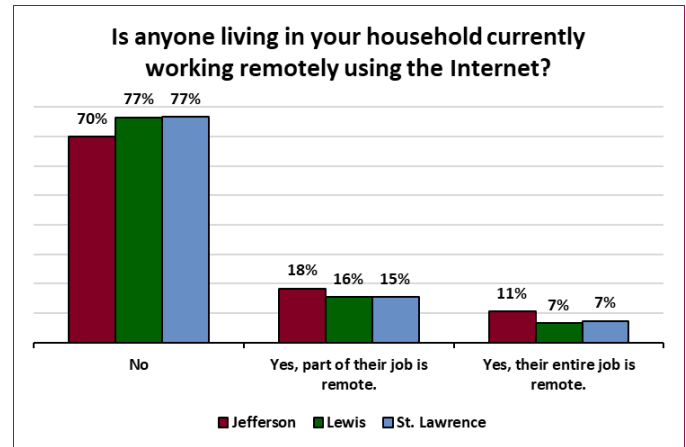
	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
No	415	70.1%
Working remotely using the Internet?		
Yes, part of their job is remote.	96	18.4%
Yes, their entire job is remote.	57	10.6%
Not sure	2	0.9%
Totals	570	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
No	70.1%	58.9% ^a	74.8% ^b	83.3% ^b	45.5% ^a	60.1% ^{a,b}	77.5% ^b	64.9% ^a	72.8% ^a	68.9% ^a
Working remotely using the Internet?										
Yes, part of their job is remote.	18.4%	22.9% ^a	17.2% ^{a,b}	12.5% ^b	24.3% ^{a,b}	36.0% ^a	14.8% ^b	22.5% ^a	15.1% ^a	22.1% ^a
Yes, their entire job is remote.	10.6%	16.2% ^a	7.9% ^b	4.0% ^b	25.6% ^a	3.9% ^b	7.7% ^b	12.6% ^a	10.2% ^a	8.9% ^a
Not sure	0.9%	2.0% ^a	0.0% ²	0.2% ^a	4.7% ^a	0.0% ²	0.1% ^b	0.0% ²	1.9% ^a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	570	156	174	238	55	37	461	184	274	104

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
No	69.9% ^a	69.8% ^a	73.2% ^a	72.8% ^a	59.1% ^b	72.2% ^{a,b}	78.6% ^a	68.9% ^{a,b}	66.2% ^{a,b}	52.3% ^b
Working remotely using the Internet?										
Yes, part of their job is remote.	17.7% ^a	19.5% ^a	18.1% ^a	17.1% ^a	20.9% ^a	24.9% ^a	13.4% ^a	20.5% ^a	18.8% ^a	25.8% ^a
Yes, their entire job is remote.	10.7% ^a	10.6% ^a	6.5% ^a	10.0% ^a	20.0% ^b	2.4% ^a	8.0% ^{a,b}	10.6% ^{a,b}	15.0% ^{a,b}	21.9% ^b
Not sure	1.7% ^a	0.1% ^a	2.1% ^a	0.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.4% ^a	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	229	337	98	256	213	52	101	110	86	116

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

2020 Jefferson County Results:

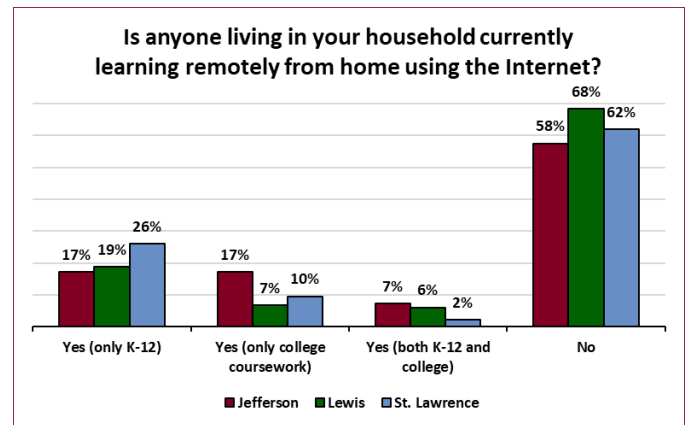
		Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?	Yes (only K-12)	93	17.2%
	Yes (only college coursework)	67	17.2%
	Yes (both K-12 and college)	34	7.2%
	No	371	57.5%
	Not sure	3	0.9%
	Totals	568	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

Not measured in earlier Jefferson County studies.

Northern New York Regional Comparison:

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



Jefferson County Cross-tabulations (2020):

	Countywide All Participants	Age Groups			Employment Connection with Fort Drum			Political Beliefs		
		18-39	40-59	60+	Active Military at FD in HH	Job Due to FD (no AM in HH)	No FD Employment	Conservative	Neither	Liberal
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?										
Yes (only K-12)	17.2%	23.3% ^a	20.8% ^a	3.1% ^b	21.0% ^a	10.6% ^a	17.1% ^a	14.3% ^a	20.2% ^a	13.6% ^a
Yes (only college coursework)	17.2%	33.3% ^a	7.3% ^b	0.9% ^c	34.5% ^a	28.6% ^a	11.1% ^b	11.1% ^a	18.0% ^{a,b}	28.2% ^b
Yes (both K-12 and college)	7.2%	12.7% ^a	5.0% ^b	0.2% ^c	13.5% ^a	9.5% ^{a,b}	5.6% ^b	6.6% ^a	6.6% ^a	10.9% ^a
No	57.5%	29.5% ^a	66.9% ^b	94.1% ^c	31.1% ^a	43.3% ^a	65.7% ^b	66.7% ^a	54.3% ^b	47.3% ^b
Not sure	0.9%	1.1% ^a	0.0% ²	1.6% ^a	0.0% ²	8.1% ^a	0.6% ^b	1.3% ^a	1.0% ^a	0.0% ²
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	568	156	174	236	55	37	460	184	272	104

	Gender		Education Level			Annual Household Income				
	Male	Female	HSG or less	Some college	4YD or more	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	\$75,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Learning remotely from home using the Internet?										
Yes (only K-12)	15.9% ^a	18.8% ^a	10.8% ^a	22.7% ^b	20.5% ^b	14.5% ^a	19.4% ^a	18.6% ^a	19.0% ^a	19.9% ^a
Yes (only college coursework)	15.8% ^a	19.1% ^a	16.7% ^a	21.0% ^a	11.9% ^a	11.1% ^a	20.8% ^a	25.0% ^a	10.6% ^a	19.3% ^a
Yes (both K-12 and college)	4.8% ^a	9.9% ^b	3.1% ^a	12.2% ^b	6.4% ^{a,b}	0.8% ^a	3.0% ^a	7.2% ^{a,b}	17.4% ^b	5.3% ^{a,b}
No	62.1% ^a	51.8% ^b	67.7% ^a	43.6% ^b	61.3% ^a	68.3% ^a	56.8% ^a	47.9% ^a	52.9% ^a	55.5% ^a
Not sure	1.4% ^a	0.4% ^a	1.7% ^a	0.6% ^a	0.0% ¹	5.2% ^a	0.0% ¹	1.3% ^a	0.0% ¹	0.0% ¹
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unweighted Sample Size	228	336	98	255	212	52	101	109	86	116

Appendix - The Survey Instrument

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