City Council
Work Session Agenda
July 11, 2011

Executive Session:

1. To discuss the employment history of a particular individual.

Discussion Items:

1. Parks and Recreation

Communications:

1. Woolworth Hotel LLC Tax Sale Certificate

   Memorandum from City Comptroller James E. Mills, July 6, 2011

2. Development Authority of the North Country,

   Letter from James W. Wright, July 7, 2011

Publications:

1. 12th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

   As you can see from the excerpt on the Downtown of Watertown question, residents of Jefferson County continue to see Downtown Watertown as improving and fewer see it getting worse.

   The full report is on the City's website for review.

July 6, 2011

To: The Honorable Mayor and City Council

From: James E. Mills, City Comptroller

Subject: Woolworth Hotel LLC tax sale certificate

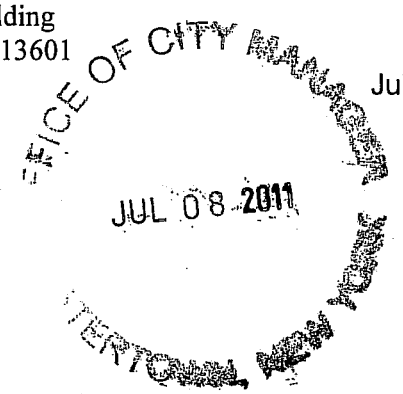
Included in the tax sale certificate auction held on June 24th was the parcel known as 11 Public Square owned by Woolworth Hotel LLC. The tax sale certificate was sold for $5,508 and represented the unpaid 2010-11 school property tax. The tax sale certificate was acquired by the City as the default bidder.

The parcel was redeemed on June 30th from the tax sale process.

Alfred E. Calligaris
Board Chairman

James W. Wright
Executive Director

Development Authority of the North Country
Dulles State Office Building
Watertown, New York 13601



July 7, 2011

The Honorable Jeffrey E. Graham
Mayor, City of Watertown
Watertown Municipal Building
245 Washington Street, Suite 302
Watertown, NY 13601

Dear Mayor Graham:

This is the Authority's annual communication to our municipal partners following the receipt of our annual audit and annual report, both of which are available on our website, www.danc.org.

During the Board Meeting on June 23, 2011, the Authority Board received the findings of its annual audit prepared by The Bonadio Group, LLC, Certified Public Accountants. The independent auditors concluded there were "no material weaknesses, no internal control deficiencies, no exceptions were noted, and no audit adjustments were required. The Authority was determined to be a low risk auditee for federal single audit purposes."

The auditors described the Authority's financial practices as "conservative, prudent and consistent which speaks well to the management of the organization." The $130 million in net assets is a very positive indicator of the Authority's financial strengths." The Authority operations have grown, increased customers, increased revenue, managed debt while providing for appropriate reinvestment and maintained adequate reserves for long-term liabilities. Consequently, at year end, the Authority's assets have increased, it funded all reserves and met all operating obligations. By all generally accepted business standards, the Authority has achieved a successful year and is in the enviable situation of managing growth and expansion.

The complete copies of the audit and financial statements are available on the Authority's website.

The Authority has just concluded its 25th year of operations. The annual report to the Authority Board was also presented at the June 23rd meeting. It documents the progress of the Authority, highlights its initiatives of the past year and the accomplishments successfully completed. The complete annual report is also available on our website.

The regional activities in partnership with the City of Watertown includes the development of a joint Household Hazardous Waste disposal program, implementation of a regional e-waste program, participation in the first regional comprehensive waste plan, commenced a regional waste diversion public education campaign; recapitalized the North Country Alliance Revolving Loan Fund with $2.5m of federal and state funding; and launched Drum Country Business, the region's first regional economic development marketing initiative.

In addition, specific projects for the City of Watertown included completion and financing of the Riverview Plaza housing; work with Advantage Watertown to assist City staff in redevelopment projects; funding of $122,000 for the HOME Rehabilitation Program and $241,000 for the Neighbors of Watertown Homebuyer Program.

As the Authority concluded this past year, there was considerable momentum for progress. The Authority presently has an estimated $20 million in capital projects in various stages of construction, all employing private sector contractors and employees, meeting our economic development mission to create jobs and improve the region. These projects will strongly position the Authority for its future responsibilities.

Should you have further questions, or wish additional information, please feel free to contact our executive offices in Watertown by calling 315-661-3200, or email jwright@danc.org.

Thank you for your continued cooperation and assistance with the Authority. Your support is recognized and appreciated.

Sincerely,

Alfred E. Calligaris
Chairman

Sincerely,

James W. Wright
Executive Director

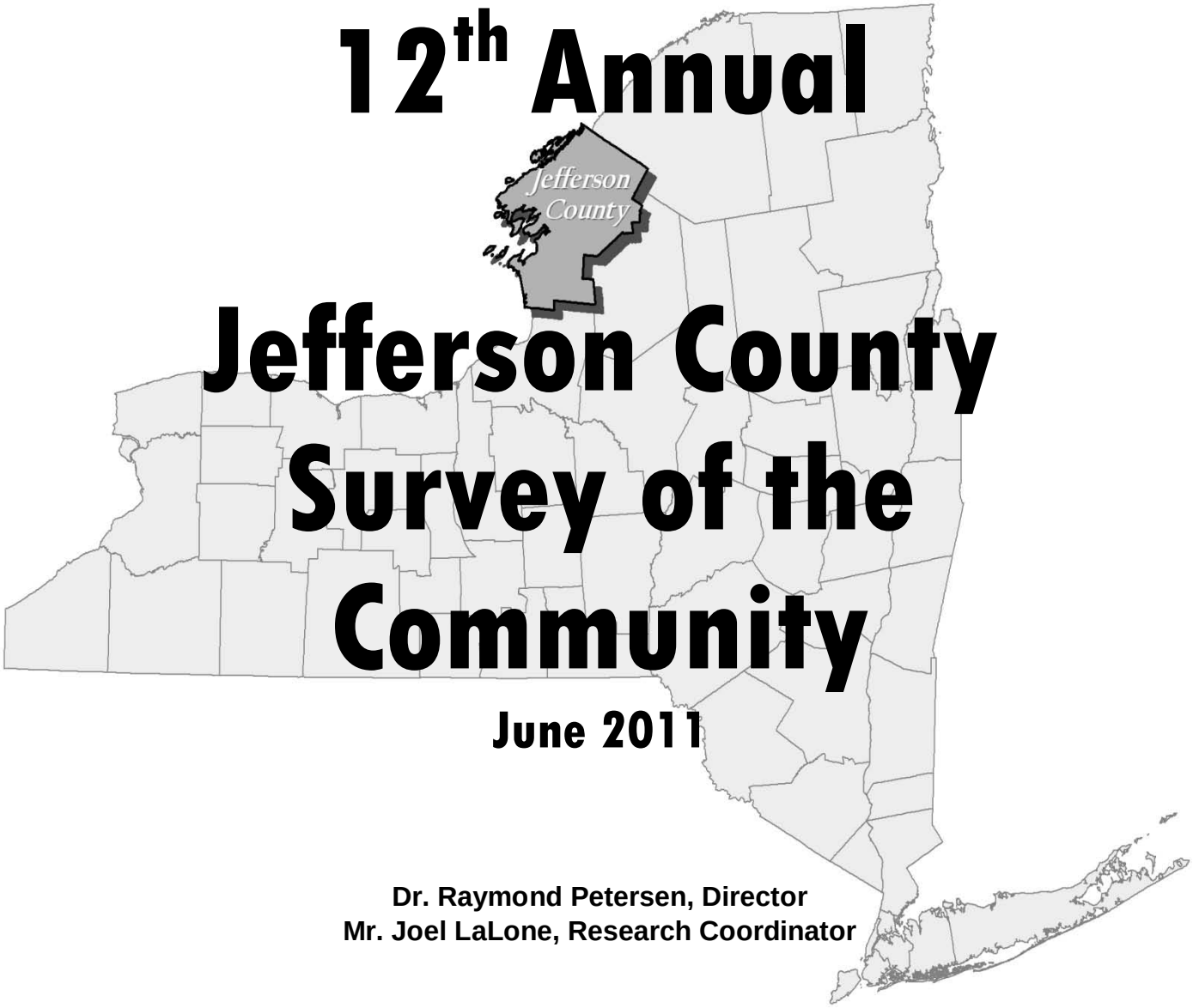
cc: John B. Johnson, Jr.
Thomas Hefferon

The Center for Community Studies
at
Jefferson Community College

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
JEFFERSON
The Center for Community Studies

Presentation of Results:

12th Annual



Jefferson County Survey of the Community

June 2011

Dr. Raymond Petersen, Director
Mr. Joel LaLone, Research Coordinator

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Acknowledgements

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Brittni	Ferrell	Tara	Matteson	Clayton	Walter
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Please contact
The Center for Community Studies at (315) 786-2488
for additional information.

The report is available free online at
www.sunyjefferson.edu/ccs/

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The Twelfth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Based on 406 telephone interviews conducted April 4 – April 5, 2011

Section 1 – Introduction

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

The annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is one specific activity conducted each year by The Center to gauge the attitudes and opinions of a representative sample of 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 in Jefferson County has been completed each of the twelve years, 2000 through 2011.

This document is a summary of the results of the Twelfth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community, including comparisons with the results of the survey from its first eleven years. Further, the key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with quality-of-life indicators for the region, using the 2011 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. A test for statistical significance has been completed for each of the cross-tabulations. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens; and, over time, will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well.

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, and students employed at The Center throughout the current academic year, to include new questions of relevance to local organizations and agencies. There is a core set of approximately 30 questions that have been asked every year since 2000.

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

This study in 2011 included completing interviews of 406 Jefferson County adult residents. All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to complete 10% of the interviews on cell phones, and the remaining 90% of the interviews on landlines, with a total goal of 350-400 completed interviews. To be eligible to complete the survey, the resident was required to be at least 18 years old. To complete the landline portion of the sampling, two thousand personal residence telephone numbers were randomly selected from the population of approximately 30,000 personal residence telephone numbers in Jefferson County. These numbers were obtained from *Accudata America*, a subsidiary of Primis, Inc. *Accudata America* is a firm that specializes in providing contact information for residents of the United States. The telephone numbers were obtained from an unscrubbed list, ensuring that individuals whose households are included in the "telemarketing do-not-call list" would be represented in this study. After receiving the 2,000 randomly selected telephone numbers, the list was randomly sorted a second time and a group of

1,625 residential numbers were attempted for interviews. It was not necessary to attempt all 2,000 numbers to reach 362 completed interviews. To complete the cell phone portion of the sampling, a random-digit generation process with manual dialing was utilized where common 3-digit prefixes for cell phones in use in the Jefferson County region were identified (i.e. 778, 771, 767, 486, 408, etc.) and random sets of 4-digit phone number endings after these common prefixes were generated to be attempted. Attempts were made to 545 of these randomly generated cell phone numbers to successfully complete 44 interviews (beyond the minimum target of 10%).

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center on the Jefferson Community College campus, in Watertown, New York, on the two evenings of April 4th and April 5th, 2011. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in human subject research methodology and effective interviewing techniques. Professional staff from The Center supervised the telephone interviewing at all times.

When each of the telephone numbers was attempted, one of four results occurred: Completion of an interview; a Decline to be interviewed; No Answer/Busy; or an Invalid Number. Voluntary informed consent was obtained from each resident before the interview was completed. This sampling protocol included informing each resident that it was his or her right to decline to answer any and all individual questions within the interview. To be categorized as a completed interview, at least one-half of the questions on the survey had to be completed. The resident's refusal to answer more than one-half of the questions was considered a decline to be interviewed. The typical length of a completed 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), call-backs were made to the number. Telephone numbers that were not successfully contacted – and, as a result, were ultimately categorized as No Answer/Busy – were attempted a minimum of four times. No messages were left on answering machines at homes where no person answered the telephone. The response rate results for the study are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Response Rates for the 12th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Response rates for **LANDLINES** attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	**362**	392	122	749	1625
% of Numbers Attempted	22.3%	24.1%	7.5%	46.1%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	24.1%	26.1%		49.8%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	48.0%	52.0%			100%

Response rates for **CELL PHONES** attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	**44**	113	121	267	545
% of Numbers Attempted	8.1%	20.7%	22.2%	49.0%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	10.4%	26.7%		63.0%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	28.0%	72.0%			100%

Response rates for **LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED** attempted in this study:	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	**406**	505	243	1016	2170
% of Numbers Attempted	18.7%	23.3%	11.2%	46.8%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	21.1%	26.2%		52.7%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	44.6%	55.4%			100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using landline telephone interview methodology, a response rate of 24% of all valid phone numbers and 48% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone are both considered quite successful. When using cell phone interview methodology there is little comparative literature available, however, it is felt that completing interviews with almost 30% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the cell phone is a better-than-expected result. Therefore, when attempting to contact Jefferson County residents via landlines, the methodology employed in this annual survey continues to meet industry standards. Regarding the interviews of residents via cell phones, the response rate of fewer than 30% of all successful contacts where

a person is actually talking on the cell phone will be improved in subsequent years by increasing the numbers of callbacks that are made to cell phones after the first attempt was not answered by the resident, and possibly by leaving explanatory voicemail messages on the cell phones that are not answered. The rate of "No Answer/Busy" was higher among cell phones than is typical when using landlines, however, it was very positive to observe that the random-digit-dialing approach that was used to select possible cell phone numbers resulted with a very typical "Not Valid" rate – only 22% of the cell phone numbers attempted were not actually in service as a personal cell phone number (business cell phones were considered "Not Valid").

Demographics of the sample – Who was Interviewed?

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

1. Initially, this information adds to the knowledge and awareness about the true characteristics of the population of adult residents in the sampled county (i.e. What are the typical household size, educational profile, and 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 the 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 representativeness of the sample that was randomly selected in this study, and to determine the post-stratification weighting schematic to be applied to the data.

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

Table 2 – Demographics of the April 2011 Jefferson County Sample

	12th Annual Survey Sample (April 2011) (weighted by Gender, Age, Education)	
	Count	%
Gender: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: 51% male)		
Male	207	51%
Female	199	49%
Age: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: among those 18+, 22% are age 60+)		
18-29 years of age	110	27%
30-39 years of age	44	11%
40-49 years of age	79	19%
50-59 years of age	91	22%
60-69 years of age	45	11%
70-79 years of age	24	6%
80 years of age or older	13	3%
Education Level: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: among those age 25+, 19% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
Less than high school graduate	35	9%
High school graduate (including GED)	171	42%
Some college, no degree	85	21%
Associate's degree	41	10%
Bachelor's degree	41	10%
Graduate degree	33	8%
Annual Household Income: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: 28% earn less than $25,000, 23% earn $75,000+)		
Less than $25,000	64	19%
$25,000-$50,000	91	27%
$50,000-$75,000	91	27%
More than $75,000	94	28%
Children in the Home: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: 64% of households have no children under age 18)		
No children	212	54%
1 child in the home	84	21%
2 children in the home	56	14%
3 children in the home	26	7%
4+ children in the home	15	4%
Race/Ethnicity: (2009 US Census for Jefferson County: 88% of residents report a race of White)		
Black/African American	13	3%
White	373	95%
Hispanic	3	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%
Native American	1	1%
Multiracial	1	1%

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

In general, Table 2 demonstrates that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, and Education, 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) 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 US Census 2009 updates for Jefferson County. Gender, Age, and Education were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data since the data collected in this Twelfth 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; and those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews. Survey methodology research has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are three expected sources of

sampling error. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, and the highly educated in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, and Education Level have been applied in any further analysis of the data analyzed in this report. In summary, all subsequent statistics that will be reported in this document are weighted by Gender, Age, and Education Level toward the 2009 U.S. Census reports that describe the Gender, Age, and Educational Attainment distributions of the actual entire adult population that resides in Jefferson County (updates for U.S. Census 2009 are the most recent available for Jefferson County with detailed results).

Given the extreme diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level, it is felt that this random sample of Jefferson County adults does accurately represent the entire population of Jefferson County adults. 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 and the resulting sample percentage for each question. Sample sizes tend to vary for each question on the survey, since some questions are only appropriate for certain subgroups (i.e. only persons who are currently employed were then asked "Are you now working a job where your pay is less than an earlier job you held at some point in time?"), and/or as a result of persons refusing to answer questions. *In general*, the results of this survey for any questions that were answered by the entire sample of 406 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 ±5.5 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, such as the "work-job-now-paying-less" question, the resulting smaller sample sizes allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (i.e. generalization of some specific characteristics of sampled employed persons to all Jefferson County employed persons) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than ±5.5 percentage points. Table 3 is provided as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 406 interviewed adults. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at The Center for Community Studies.

Table 3 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes

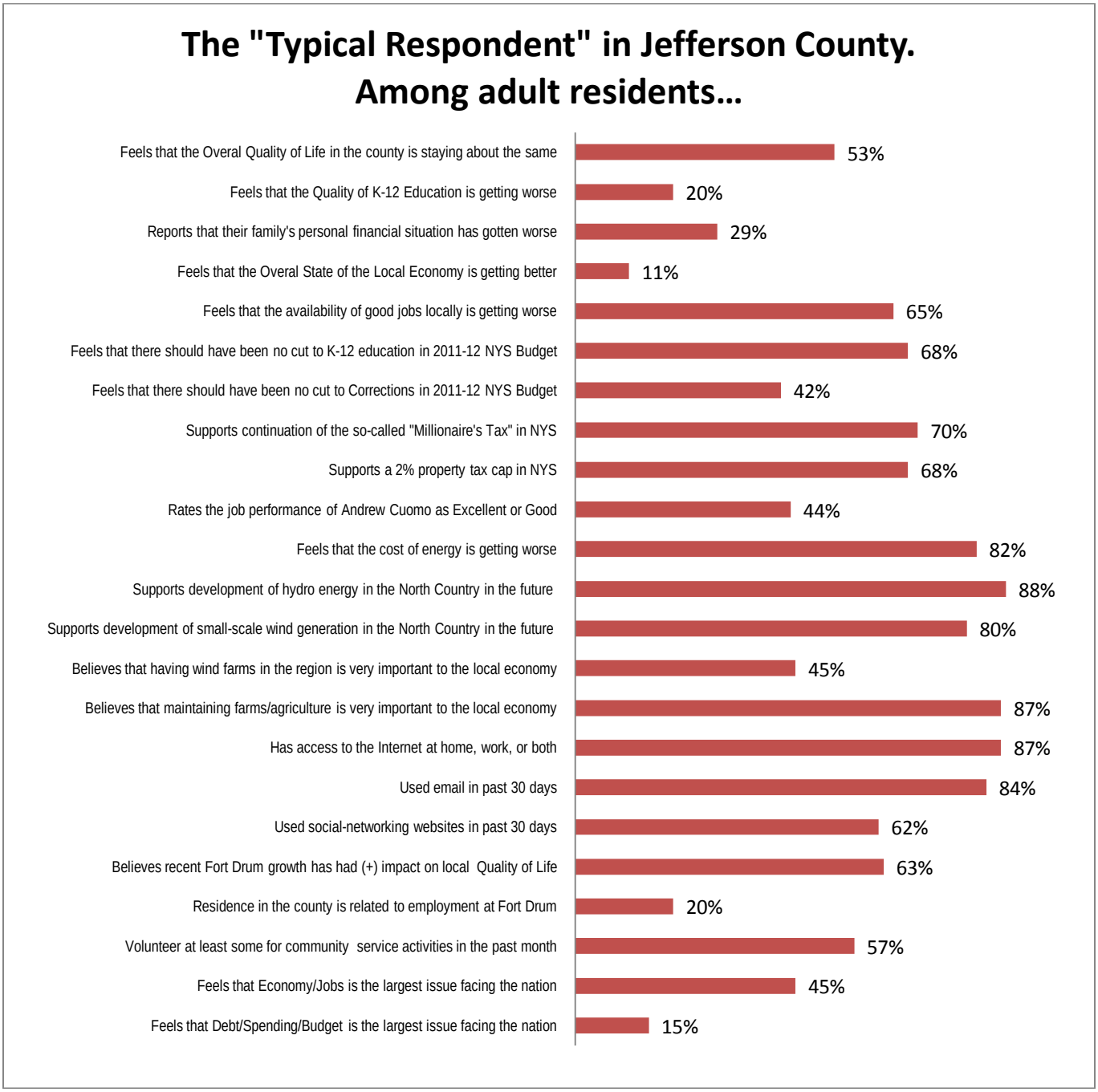
Sample Size (n=…)	Approximate Margin of Error
50	±15.5%
75	±12.7%
100	±11.0%
125	±9.8%
150	±9.0%
175	±8.3%
200	±7.8%
225	±7.3%
250	±7.0%
275	±6.6%
300	±6.3%
325	±6.1%
350	±5.9%
375	±5.7%
406	±5.5%

In order to maximize comparability among the twelve annual surveys that have been completed in Jefferson County between 2000 and 2011, the procedures used to collect information and the core questions asked have remained virtually identical. All surveys were conducted in the first week of April each year to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 340 to 421, depending upon the year. All interviewers have been similarly and extensively trained preceding data collection each year. The survey methodology used to complete the Twelfth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community was comparable to that used in the previous eleven years. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level have also been applied to all results from the first eleven years of surveying, to allow for valid comparisons for trends over the twelve-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with quality-of-life indicators 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. A test for statistical significance has been completed for each of the cross-tabulations. The results provide important information about contemporary thinking of citizens and over time will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well. Again, for more specific detail regarding tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to the appendices of this report and/or contact the professional staff at The Center for Community Studies.

All data compilation and statistical analyses within this study have been completed using *Minitab, Release 15* and *SPSS, Release 16.*

"The Typical Respondent" in Jefferson County in 2011



Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.1 – Highlights – "Five Study Findings of Particular Interest"

- **Finding #1 – Education** –

  Responses in the 2011 Survey indicate an anxiety concerning the quality of K-12 Education, as well as in access to higher education. The 21% who indicated that K-12 Education is *getting better* is the lowest rate ever measured, and is significantly lower than the 31% found in 2010. Similarly, the 20% who responded with K-12 Education as *getting worse* is the highest ever found. As a comparison, in 2008, 46% indicated K-12 Education was *getting better* and 8% indicated it was *getting worse*, with these rates in 2011, being 21% and 20%, respectively.

  When these response rates are viewed in the context of the results for the question regarding support for New York State budget cuts for K-12 Education, where 68% supported no cut at all and only 6% supported the full cut proposed by the Governor, it suggests that the anxiety regarding the quality of K-12 education may be associated with the budget cuts made by New York State. This interpretation of the results is supported by the trend analysis for the quality of K-12 Education demonstrated in the even more significant decline (46% to 27%) in those reporting *getting better* between 2008 and 2009. Taking into account the dramatic downturn that occurred in the nation's economy between April 2008 and April 2009 and the heightened tensions that characterized New York State's budget deliberations during the spring of 2011, increased anxiety about the economy may be a factor in perceptions of the quality of K-12 Education.

  Likewise, while respondents indicated that their perceptions of access to higher education in Jefferson County were *getting better* decreased significantly in 2011 (from a 46% rate in 2010 to a 38% rate in 2011, the second-lowest found in 12 years of surveying), 60% indicated that they supported no cut in funding for higher education and only 5% supported the full cut proposed by the Governor.

  Although residents still are more than three times as likely to report access to higher education is *getting better* rather than *getting worse*, at times this better-to-worse ratio has been as large as 10:1 (41% *getting better* to 4% *getting worse* were the results found in 2004).

- **Finding #2 – The Local Economy and Residents' Personal Financial Situations –**

  Responses to two survey questions suggest that the recession has not ended locally.

  While Jefferson County residents continue to be most likely to indicate that their family's personal financial situation has *stayed the same* over the past 12 months, there has been a significant negative trend between 2010 and 2011 among those individuals whose family financial situation has changed in the past year. The rate of residents reporting that their family financial situation was *getting better* decreased from 26% in 2010 to 20% in 2011, and the rate of residents reporting that it was *getting worse* increased over that period from 23% to 29%. Residents who are from lower-income households and those who are less highly educated are most likely to report that their financial situation recently has gotten worse -- among those from households earning under $25,000 annually, only 10% indicate *getting better* while over 48% indicate *getting worse*.

  In both 2010 and 2011, approximately one-fourth of all residents surveyed reported that they were now working a job where the pay is less than for an earlier job held at some time. Of the four demographic characteristics cross-tabulated for this question, age revealed the most significant results, with rates of indicating *yes* increasing from 15% for 18-29-year-olds to 27% for 30-59-year-olds and 42% for those 60+ years old.

- **Finding #3 – The 2011-2012 New York State Budget**

  A set of new questions was added to the 2011 Annual Survey to examine attitudes of Jefferson County residents regarding New York State budget issues. By definition, the State budget process involves dealing with spending as well as revenue (taxation) issues. After months of negotiations and debate, the State budget was passed in the

week prior to the beginning of the survey, so that we were able to measure and describe the perspectives of Jefferson County adult residents regarding many New York State budget issues.

With respect to Gov. Andrew Cuomo's proposed budget cuts, Jefferson County residents clearly preferred to have no funding cuts for K-12 education, public safety (policing and emergency services), and higher education (SUNY, CUNY, and community colleges), by response rates of 68%, 64%, and 60%, respectively. While there was less support for retaining full funding for Medicaid, those who supported no cut outnumbered those who supported a full cut by four to one (49% to 12%). The fifth State-funded area asked about was corrections, with 42% supporting no cut; 33% supporting a half-cut; and 15% supporting the full cut proposed by the Governor. In the lifeboat ethic of prioritization for cuts, clearly there was the *least* opposition to cuts in funding for corrections, followed by cuts to Medicaid… to extend the metaphor, Education and Public Safety would be the last funding areas thrown overboard.

The responses to another question may shed some light on Jefferson County residents' perceptions of spending and debt. In 2011, 15% of respondents indicated that debt/spending *is the largest issue that is facing our nation right now* (which was the second-most-frequent response cited, behind economy/jobs at 45%). This reveals a tenfold increase in concern about the debt/spending issue from 2009 (when it was 1.4%). Clearly, the emphasis on this issue in electoral politics and budget debates has been effective.

On the revenue side, respondents were asked two questions that engendered the most debate regarding taxation. The first asked about support or opposition with respect to continuing the income-tax surcharge on those making $200,000 or more a year (the so-called "millionaire's tax"), with 70% of Jefferson County adults indicating support for its continuation. Note that while much debate and negotiation transpired prior to passage of the budget, regarding whether the $200,000-per-year level should be maintained, we chose to word the question in such a way as to reflect the legislation that had been in effect for the past few years. Overall, 23% of respondents were opposed, while 7% answered "Don't Know/ No Opinion."

It is interesting to compare that when asking the same question regarding the so-called "millionaire's tax" to a statewide sample of 802 adults, Siena research Institute found on March 28, 2011 the following result, very similar to Jefferson County findings one week later:

> "Now that the proposal to continue the personal income tax surcharge on the wealthiest New Yorkers is a true millionaire's tax, support has continued to grow, with 71 percent agreeing with Assembly Democrats that the surcharge on millionaires should be continued and 27 percent agreeing with Cuomo and Senate Republicans that it should expire," Steven Greenberg said (Mr. Greenberg is the lead pollster at SRI). "A majority of every demographic group – including Republicans, conservatives and those earning more than $100,000 a year – supports a higher tax for millionaires."

Significant findings in the Jefferson County cross-tabulations include that there were over three times as many respondents in the 18-29-year-old group who indicated "Don't Know/ No Opinion" (14.3%, which was double the overall rate, and over three times the 4.5% of respondents in the 30-59 and 60+ age brackets); that in the Income categories, those with household incomes over $75,000 had the highest percentage of opposition (32.4%); surprisingly, the second-highest group of opponents comprised those in households under $25,000, or 22.4%. By political beliefs, those who identified themselves as "Middle of the Road" led with 82% supporting continuation, followed by Liberal with 75%, and Conservative with 63%. The standard household income brackets used throughout the survey do not provide an opportunity to measure the degree of support or opposition for those households who would be directly affected by the continuation of the income-tax surcharge.

The second state-revenue-related question asked during the first week of April in the Annual Survey in Jefferson County was, "Would you have supported or opposed the enacting of a property tax cap limiting annual increases in property taxes to 2% as part of the New York State budget?" Overall, 68% supported the property tax cap, 22% opposed, and 10% answered "Don't know/ No Opinion." Seventy percent of conservatives supported it, 63% of liberals supported it, and 75% of moderates supported it. With respect to household income level, 18% of those in households of under $25,000-per-year income answered "Don't Know/ No Opinion" (which a higher undecided/confusion rate than among higher income groups).

Again, it is interesting to compare that when asking the same "tax-cap" question to a statewide sample of 802 adults, Siena research Institute found on March 28, 2011 the following result, very similar to Jefferson County findings one week later:

"A property tax cap continues to be wildly popular, with 73 percent of voters saying it should be included in the budget, while 22 percent oppose that," Mr. Greenberg said. "A slightly smaller 63-27 percent majority supports the continuation and expansion of rent regulations being in the budget. The Speaker and Governor have both talked about these issues together. The public agrees. They support both and want them enacted as part of the budget."

- **Finding #4 – Renewable Energy**

There continues to be strong support among Jefferson County residents for the development of renewable-energy sources in the North Country. Adding together the numbers of respondents who indicated that they strongly support this development to those who somewhat support it, 88% supported hydro energy, 81% supported wind energy, 80% supported small-scale wind generation, and 60% supported biomass (wood or grass, with 16% indicating Neutral or No Opinion). As the regional debates regarding wind power continue, there is still support across every demographic group. In this year's survey, a new question was added to measure the support or opposition to the development of small-scale wind-power generation. Opposition to this source, while considerably less than support, tended to be higher among those participants whose ages are over 60, those with less education, and those with less household income.

- **Finding #5 – Internet Usage**

Jefferson County residents have reported increased usage of the Internet for several types of use between 2008 and 2011. During that timeframe, e-mail use has increased from 63% to 84% (used at least once in past 30 days); for blogs, from 12% to 17%; for using a website for Local News, from 57% to 70%; for using a website for National News, from 48% to 71%; for medical and health information, from 42% to 54%; and for making a purchase online, from 54% to 60%. New questions in the 2011 survey have established baselines for using a website to find the time or schedule for Local Events of 54%, and of using the social-networking sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn) at 62%. In terms of the demographics of various kinds of Internet use by Jefferson County residents, those respondents who are over age 60, those who have lower household income, and those with less education are significantly less likely to use e-mail; to use a website for local or national news; to use a website to find the time and schedule for local events; for medical and health information, or for making a purchase. Use of social-networking sites (such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn) is most common in the 18-29-year-old age bracket, and in the upper levels for household income.

Section 2.2 – Quality of Life in Jefferson County (Tables 11-34)

1. In an attempt to gauge the current satisfaction with the quality of life in Jefferson County, participants were provided a list of **21 key community characteristics, or indicators**. For each of these characteristics, the participants reported whether they feel that the characteristic in the past twelve months has "Gotten Better," "Stayed the Same," or "Gotten Worse." Table 4 summarizes the results with the percentage that indicated that each indicator has "Gotten Better" reported, as well as the percentage who report that it has "Gotten Worse." The list of indicators is sorted from highest to lowest according to the percentage who replied "Gotten Better." (Tables 11-13)

Table 4 – Summary of Quality of Life Indicators (2011 Results sorted by "Getting Better")

Quality of Life Indicator:	% "Getting Better"	% "Getting Worse"
1. Shopping opportunities	59.4%	5.4%
2. The Downtown of Watertown	56.8%	15.1%
3. Internet access	53.4%	4.9%
4. Availability of goods and services in area	42.7%	7.6%
5. Access to higher education	37.8%	11.9%
6. Availability of housing	33.0%	30.9%
7. Cultural / entertainment opportunities	32.4%	19.8%
8. Recreational opportunities	29.7%	12.1%
9. Policing and crime control	27.3%	19.1%
10. The overall quality of life in the area	24.3%	20.8%
11. Health care quality	23.2%	21.6%
12. Quality of K-12 education	21.1%	19.8%
13. Health care access	21.1%	28.5%
14. Quality of the environment	19.0%	25.7%
15. Opportunities for youth	18.7%	25.3%
16. Availability of care for the elderly	18.2%	26.5%
17. The overall state of the local economy	10.9%	56.1%
18. Local government	9.3%	35.3%
19. Real estate taxes	8.7%	61.5%
20. Availability of good jobs	8.1%	65.1%
21. Cost of energy	5.1%	82.4%

2. Most Jefferson County adult residents continue to **view the quality of life in the region as positive**, 77% of the surveyed residents report that the overall quality of life in the area is getting better or staying the same while only 21% believe the overall quality of life in the area is getting worse. The percentage responding *getting better* (24%) surpasses the percentage responding *getting worse* (21%), however, the rate of responding *getting better* is significantly lower than the highest-ever rates found in 2007 (47% *getting better*) and 2008 (44% *getting better*). (Table 31)

Economic-related Quality-of-Life Indicators:

3. **Availability of Good Jobs** (Table 27)
   Residents are far more likely to perceive availability of good jobs as *getting worse* than they are to perceive them as *getting better*. (65% *worse*, 8% *better*) Level of satisfaction with the availability of good jobs decreased significantly between 2007-2009, and has remained relatively constant at that low-satisfaction level between 2009-2011, with approximately 60% responding *getting worse*, while only approximately 10% responded *getting better* throughout this most recent three-year span. As a comparison, in 2007, 31% indicated *getting better* and 31% indicated *getting worse*.

4. **Overall State of Local Economy** (Table 30)
   In 2011 residents appear to have a quite negative outlook about the local economy (11% *getting better*, 56% *getting worse*), however, this level of local-economy pessimism is less negative than was found in 2009. In 2009, residents reported the least satisfaction with the overall state of the local economy that has ever been found in the twelve years

of surveying (6% *getting better*, 72% *getting worse*). As a comparison, in 2007, 39% indicated *getting better* and 25% indicated *getting worse*.

5. **Shopping Opportunities** (Table 28)
   In 2006-2008, an overwhelming majority of Jefferson County residents (across all ages, income levels, education levels, and within both genders) believed that shopping opportunities in the county were *getting better*. The 85% reporting *getting better* in 2008 decreased significantly to the 2009 level of 50%, but rebounded significantly in 2010 to 58% reporting *getting better*, and has continued to increase to the 59% indicating *getting better* found in 2011 (while only 5% indicate *getting worse* in 2011).

6. **Availability of Goods/Services** (Table 32)
   Again, in 2006-2008, an overwhelming majority of Jefferson County believed that availability of goods and services in the county were *getting better*. The 70% reporting *getting better* in 2008 decreased significantly to the 2009 level of 38%, and has not changed significantly between 2009-2011, the current level is 43%. However, it is notable that there continues to be less than 10% of the residents (8% in 2011) who feel that availability of goods and services in the county were *getting worse*.

7. **Availability of Housing** (Table 34)
   This quality-of-life indicator has been recorded for seven years, from 2005 to the present. Over the first six of these seven years (2005-2010) a consistent increase in percentage of residents who believe that housing availability is *getting better* had been found (from 12% in 2005 to the 2010 rate of 42%). For the first time, in 2011, the *getting better* response decreased – a significant decrease has been found from the 42% in 2010 to the 2011 rate of 33%. However, the *getting better* response continues to be more common than getting worse (in 2011, 33% *getting better*, 31% *getting worse*).

8. **Cost of Energy** (Table 16)
   Throughout the twelve years of completing this annual survey, the cost of energy has consistently been viewed by a large majority as *getting worse.* In 2011 this continued to be reflected with 82% reporting *getting worse* (a significant increase from the 65% found in 2010, and the third highest rate found among the twelve years of sampling), and only 5% reporting *getting better*.

9. **Real Estate Taxes** (Table 24)
   Very consistently throughout the first eleven years of surveying the percentage of Jefferson County residents who report that real estate taxes are *getting better* is approximately 5%, with approximately 20% reporting *stayed the same.* These typical results were found again in 2011 with 9% indicating *getting better,* and 18% reporting *stayed the same.*

Not-so-Economic-related Quality-of-Life Indicators:

10. **Opportunities for Youth** (Table 14)
    Residents most commonly indicate in 2011 that they feel that opportunities for youth are *staying about the same* (47% *staying same*, while 19% *getting better* and 25% *getting worse*). An interesting comparison in respondents' assessment of opportunities for youth is that in each of the four years between 2005-2008 - the percentage of participants who report *getting better* surpassed the percentage of participants who report *getting worse* (greatest difference was in 2007, when 33% *getting better*, 16% *getting worse*). This comparison has inverted since 2008. Respondents' assessment of opportunities for youth in each of the recent-past three years (between 2009-2011) has been less positive - the percentage of participants who report *getting better* is less than the percentage of participants who report *getting worse* in each of these three years (greatest difference is in this current study, in 2011, with 19% *getting better*, 25% *getting worse*).

11. **Healthcare Access and Healthcare Quality** (Tables 17-18)
    A very significant shift occurred among Jefferson County residents between 2008 and 2009 regarding perceptions of healthcare access and healthcare quality in the county. In 2008, the highest rate ever reported of healthcare access *getting better* (38%) was found, however this rate decreased to 15% in 2009, and has remained relatively constant at 22% in 2010, and 21% in 2011. Similarly, in 2008, the highest rate ever reported of healthcare quality *getting better* (37%) was found, however this rate decreased to 17% in 2009, and has remained relatively constant at 22% in 2010, and 23% in 2011.

12. **Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities** (Table 15)
In 2007-2008, Jefferson County residents reported the highest rates of cultural/entertainment opportunities *getting better* ever found in the Annual Survey (42% in 2007, 44% in 2008). In 2009, satisfaction with cultural/entertainment opportunities in the county returned to the typical pre-2007 rate of 27% reporting that cultural/entertainment opportunities *getting better*, and between 2009-2011 the level of satisfaction has remained very stable (32% indicate *getting better* in 2011).

13. **Recreational Opportunities** (Table 21)
Perceptions of recreational opportunities in the county *getting better* decreased significantly between 2008 and 2009 (from 43% to 31%), and have remained not significantly changed from 2009-2011 (2011 rate of *getting better* is 30%). It appears that between 2008-2011 the shift in perceptions regarding recreational opportunities has been from *getting better* to *staying the same*, there has been no increase found in *getting worse*.

14. **Access to Higher Education** (Table 19)
Perceptions of access to higher education in the county *getting better* decreased significantly between 2008 and 2009 (from 55% to 38%), recovered significantly between 2009-2010 (2010 rate of *getting better* was 46%), however, in 2011 the getting better rate decreased significantly again, to a rate of 38%, which is the second-lowest found among the twelve years of surveying. However, residents remain more than three times as likely to report access to higher education *getting better* than *getting worse* (38% *better*, 12% *worse*). At times, this better-to-worse ratio has been as large as 10:1 (41%-to-4% in 2004).

15. **Downtown Watertown** (Table 25)
One of the most striking differences found in the 2009 Annual Survey was the perception of the Downtown of Watertown. In 2009, 63% reported that they perceived the Downtown of Watertown as *getting better*, while only 17% reported *getting worse*. This 63% rate was by far the highest ever measured in the first 10 years of surveying (largest previously had been 33% in 2000) and more than double the rate found in the preceding year (30% in 2008). The improved-Public-Square honeymoon has not ended … in 2011, 57% reported that they perceive the Downtown of Watertown as *getting better*, while only 15% reported *getting worse*. In 2009 it was the first year ever that the rate of *getting better* has surpassed the rate of *getting worse*, this trend unquestionably continued in 2010, and again in 2011.

16. **Policing and Crime Control** (Table 26)
In 2010, residents continue to view policing and crime control positively, with 27% reporting this community-safety indicator as *getting better* (was 31% in 2010) and only 19% reporting as *getting worse* (was 16% in 2010). The most common perception is that policing and crime control has *stayed the same* (47% in 2011), resulting with 74% who indicate that they believe that policing and crime control is either *staying the same* or *getting better*.

17. **Quality of K-12 Education** (Table 29)
In 2011, a very different sentiment regarding K-12 Education has been found. A perception is seen among residents that is the least favorable ever discovered in the twelve years of surveying. The 21% who indicated that K-12 Education is *getting better* is the lowest rate ever measured, and is significantly lower than the 31% found in 2010. Similarly, the 20% who responded with *getting worse* is the highest ever found. Although residents are still slightly more likely to report K-12 education as *getting better* than as *getting worse* (21% vs. 20%, respectively) it cannot be ignored that the *getting worse* rate has increased dramatically and significantly from 8% found in 2008 to the current all-time high of 20%. As a comparison, in 2008, 46% indicated *getting better* and 8% indicated *getting worse*, with these rates in 2011, again, being 21% and 20%, respectively.

18. **Availability of Care for the Elderly** (Table 33)
The perception of availability of care for the elderly reported in 2009-2010 was the lowest yet found (in 2009, only 14% *getting better*, and in 2010 only 15% *getting better*). The perceptions have remained quite consistent between 2010-2011, with the current *getting better* rate at 18%. Residents continue to be more likely to perceive the availability of care for the elderly as *getting worse* as they are to perceive it as *getting better* (27% vs. 18%, respectively in 2011). The most common response is that this availability is *staying the same* (40%).

19. **Internet Access** (Table 20)
Year after year the residents of Jefferson County respond positively regarding Internet access. In 2011, 53% indicated *getting better* and another 34% indicated *staying the same,* only 5% indicated *getting worse*.

20. **Quality of the Environment** (Table 22)
Perceptions among Jefferson County residents regarding the quality of the local environment have remained relatively stable over the twelve years of surveying. However, in 2011, there appears to be a shift in perceptions from *getting better* to *staying the same* when compared to preceding years (between 2010 and 2011 *getting better* decreased from 29% to 19%, while *staying the same* increased from 43% to 52%.

21. **Local Government** (Table 23)
A dramatic rise in the rate of *getting better* was evident between 2007 and 2008, however, the results in 2009 decreased to the lowest level ever recorded, when only 7% of the participants felt that local government was *getting better* (was 21% in 2008). This discontent continued in 2010, and has continued again in 2011 – in 2011 only 9% indicating that they believe that local government is *getting better,* while 35% reporting that they feel it is *getting worse* – this 35% *getting worse* rate is the second-highest rate ever found in twelve years of surveying (highest rate was 36% in 2010).

Section 2.3 – Internet Usage (Tables 35-44)

22. The vast majority of Jefferson County adults have **access to the Internet** (87%, significantly increased from 76% in 2008). Virtually all Jefferson County residents who have access to the Internet indicate that they have access at their home; less than 4% of all surveyed residents have access at work, but not at home. Access to the Internet continues to be significantly correlated with Age, Education, and Income, with residents over age 60, those who have no college education, and those with lower income levels least likely to have access to the Internet. Approximately 98% of those individuals who have at least a 4-year college degree report to have Internet access. Although older residents are least likely to have Internet access, it is notable that even among this group the majority does have Internet access – 76% of those residents age 60+ have access to the Internet. (Table 35)

23. In an attempt to gauge the current **types of Internet use that are most common among Jefferson County adults**, participants were provided a list of eight different possible uses of the Internet. For each of these possible Internet uses, the participants indicated whether or not they had used the Internet for that purpose *at least once in the past 30 days.* Table 5 summarizes the results with the percentage that indicated that they had, in fact, used the Internet at least once in the past 30 days for each purpose. Clear increases in use of the Internet between 2008-2010 have been discovered, with the largest increases found in using the Internet for email (from 63% in 2008, to 84% in 2011), using a website for local news (from 57% in 2008 to 77% in 2011), and using a website for national news (from 45% in 2008 to 71% in 2011). Note that currently approximately five-in-six adults (84%) report to use email, an interesting statement for communication in Jefferson County in the future. In general, use of the Internet for these purposes is more common among younger, more highly educated, and higher income household residents, with no apparent differences between the genders (with the exception of "blogs" – 21% of males use blogs, only 13% of females do so). For more detail regarding the specific correlations for each of the eight studied Internet uses, please refer to cross-tabulation tables that follow each of Tables 37-44. (Tables 36-44)

Table 5 – *Types of Internet Use* in Jefferson County – SUMMARY – "Used *at least once* in the past 30 days."

Type of Internet Use:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Email	63.0%	--	71.9%	83.6%
Blogs	12.3%	--	15.5%	17.1%
Used a website for LOCAL news	57.1%	--	61.0%	76.9%
Used a website for NATIONAL news	44.7%	--	58.2%	70.5%
Used a website to find the time or schedule for LOCAL EVENTS	--	--	--	53.8%
Used a website for medical/health information	42.0%	--	43.9%	53.8%
Made a purchase online	55.2%	61.8%	51.5%	59.8%
Used social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn	--	--	--	61.9%

Section 2.4 – Renewable Energy (Tables 45-49)

24. There continues to be tremendous support among Jefferson County residents for the **development of renewable energy sources in the North Country** in the future. Table 6 which follows summarizes the support versus opposition for four studied potential renewable energy sources. Almost 90% of the participants (88%) support future development of hydro energy (support was 68% in 2008, 82% in 2009, and 81% in 2011), while in 2011 only 5% indicate that they oppose this future development. Similarly, in 2011 81% support future development of wind energy (support was 80% in 2007, 77% in 2008, 88% in 2009, and 84% in 2011), while in 2011 only 13% indicate that they oppose this future development. Support for small-scale wind power generation was also discovered in 2011, with 80% in support and 9% in opposition. Finally, support for biomass continues to be weaker than other studied renewable energy sources but has steadily and significantly increased from 58% support in 2009, to 64% support in 2010, to the current rate of 68% support. For more detail regarding the intensity of opinion (i.e. "Strongly support" vs. "Somewhat support") and any significant demographic correlations, please refer to Tables 46-49. (Tables 45-49)

Table 6 – Summary of Support or Opposition to Development of Renewable Energy Sources in the North Country in the future

Responses:	**Support** (Strongly + Somewhat)	Neutral/No Opinion	**Oppose** (Strongly + Somewhat)
Wind Energy	81%	6%	13%
Small-scale wind power generation	80%	11%	9%
Hydro Energy	88%	7%	5%
Biomass (wood or grass)	68%	16%	16%

Section 2.5 – The Local Economy – Perceived Importance of Local Business Sectors (Tables 50-55)

25. Perceived **importance of five business sectors as contributors to the local Jefferson County economy** was studied in 2011. Strong support for the importance of agriculture and manufacturing jobs has been reported. The results for each posed business sector are summarized in Table 7. For more detail regarding any significant trends or demographic correlations, please refer to Tables 51-55. (Tables 50-55)

Table 7 – Summary of Perceived Importance of Local Business Sectors

Business Sectors:	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not That Important	Not at all Important	Don't Know
Maintaining farms and agriculture?	87%	10%	1%	1%	2%
Manufacturing jobs?	78%	16%	3%	1%	2%
Tourism and recreation business?	64%	28%	3%	2%	3%
Having wind farms in the region?	45%	33%	6%	10%	7%
Green Technology?	67%	21%	3%	4%	4%

Section 2.6 – The Local Economy – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 56-58)

26. Residents of Jefferson County continue to be most likely to indicate that their **family's personal financial situation has *stayed the same* over the past 12 months,** 52% of the participants indicated this sentiment (not significantly changed from 50% reporting *stayed the same* in 2010). However, there has been a significant negative trend between 2010 and 2011 among those individuals whose family financial situation has changed in the past year – in 2010 26% indicated *getting better*, this rate decreased to 20% in 2011; and in 2010 23% indicated getting worse, a rate that increased to 29% in 2011. Significant relationships discovered in 2011 include that residents who are from lower

income households and those who are less highly educated are most likely to report that their financial situation recently has gotten worse – among those from households earning under $25,000 annually, strikingly only 10% indicate getting better, while over 48% indicate getting worse. (Table 56)

27. The **employment status** of Jefferson County residents has been studied in each of 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011 with results remaining remarkably consistent. Please refer to Table 57 for full detail of the occupation groups reported by participants. Among those who are currently employed, approximately one-fourth indicate that they are **now working at a job where their pay is less than an earlier job they had held** (26% in both 2010 and 2011). (Tables 57-58)

Section 2.7 – Fort Drum Impact Upon Jefferson County (Tables 59-61)

28. The **presence of Fort Drum within Jefferson County communities continues to be significant**. Approximately one-in-six participants (16%) indicate that at least one person in the household is active military, while approximately one-in-five participants (20%) indicate that their residence in Jefferson County is due to either civilian or military employment at Fort Drum, either by themselves or a family member. (Tables 59-60)

29. The findings of this 2011 Annual Survey, consistent with all other years of this Annual Survey, overwhelmingly indicate support for Fort Drum. Over 65% of the participants believe that **the recent growth of Fort Drum from 2003 to the present has had a positive impact on the overall quality of life of county residents**, while only 19% believe the impact has been negative. (Table 61)

Section 2.8 – Opinions Regarding NY State Government and the State Budget Process (Tables 62-71)

The Annual Survey in Jefferson County interviews are completed during the first week of April each year. In 2011, with the election of Andrew Cuomo as Governor of New York State and his assertion that there would be an on-time balanced New York State Budget ("on-time" would be a passed budget by April 1, 2011; "balanced" would be a budget for which projected income is at least as large as projected expenses), there was very widespread, and widely varying opinion and debate regarding how to best solve the financial problems (budget) for the state. Of course there are proponents for cost-cutting, and there are proponents for tax-increasing. With this topic being such an important and common exchange of ideas and perspectives at the time of the 12th Annual Survey, a decision was made to attempt to measure and describe the perspectives of Jefferson County adult residents regarding many New York State Budget issues.

As a comparison, Siena Research Institute, at Siena College in Loudonville, New York (www.siena.edu/sri/sny) completed at statewide random telephone poll of n=802 adults in the final week of March 2011. The SRI poll used four questions that are similar to those which were used in this Jefferson County Annual Survey. Statewide comparative results will be described briefly in the following summary. For further details regarding these statewide poll results, please visit: http://www.siena.edu/uploadedfiles/home/Parents_and_Community/Community_Page/SRI/SNY_Poll/SNY0311%20Crosstabs.pdf

30. When asked to rate the job that Andrew Cuomo is doing (in the first week of April 2011) as governor, **less than one-half of the participants rated the job that Andrew Cuomo was doing as governor of New York State as good (33%) or excellent (11%)**. Males, older residents, those with higher education levels, and those from higher-income households are most likely to have positive impressions of the job that Mr. Cuomo was doing in early April. Interestingly, there is very little difference between those who self-describe politically as conservatives versus those who self-describe as liberals regarding their evaluation of Governor Cuomo. The statewide poll completed by Siena Research Institute found that Andrew Cuomo's performance as Governor of New York was more positively perceived statewide than was found locally in Jefferson County – statewide the ratings were good (43%) and excellent (8%). (Table 62)

31. When asked whom they trusted most to do the right things in crafting the 2011-2012 NY state budget, **participants overwhelmingly indicate that they trust Governor Cuomo more than the Democratic or Republican State legislative leaders.** When read a list of key budget-formulation participants (the governor, the Minority Speaker Silver, and the Majority Leader Skelos) among Jefferson County residents the governor was the most common choice as the most trusted (selected by 51%, however, a very large 27% had "no opinion"). The statewide poll completed by Siena

Research Institute similarly found that Andrew Cuomo was the most trusted in the budget formulation process – statewide 72% selected Governor Cuomo as most trusted when posed the above-mentioned three gentlemen as choices. (Table 63)

32. In an attempt to gauge which state-funded areas have the most/least support for spending cuts in New York State, the following statement was read to each participant: "The recently approved NYS Budget included spending cuts in many state-funded areas. I'm going to read you a list of five spending areas and for each I'd like to know if you support: THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE CUT THAT WAS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNOR, or PREFER IF APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE PROPOSED CUT WERE RESTORED, or DO NOT THINK THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ANY CUT IN THAT AREA." ***Among the five funded areas that were studied,*** **Education (both K-12 and college) and Police and Emergency Services are the state-funded areas that drew the most opposition to state budget cuts, while Medicaid and Prisons drew the least opposition to state budget cuts.** For each of K-12 Education, Higher Education, and Public Safety at least 60% of the participants indicated that they prefer no cut to that budget area. For more detail regarding any significant demographic correlations, please refer to Tables 64-69. (Tables 64-69)

Table 8 – Summary of Opinions Regarding Budget Cuts for Selected State-funded Areas (sorted by *most* likely to respond "no cut", which is the same order as sorting by *least* likely to respond "full or half cut")

State-funded Area:	Full Cut	Half Cut	No Cut	Don't Know
K-12 Education	6%	21%	68%	6%
Public Safety (Policing and Emergency Services)	9%	19%	64%	9%
Higher Education (SUNY, CUNY, Community Colleges)	5%	26%	60%	9%
Medicaid (Medical services for low income individuals)	12%	29%	49%	10%
Corrections (Prisons)	15%	33%	42%	11%

33. When asked "**Do you support or oppose continuing the income tax surcharge on those making $200,000 or more a year - the so-called Millionaire's Tax -** that has been in effect in NYS for the past few years and would account for $4 billion toward the NYS Budget in 2011-12?," by more than a three-to-one ratio residents support the continuation of this tax surcharge (70% support, 23% oppose). Interestingly, the level of support is more than double the level of opposition in every demographic subgroup studied (with only one exception – the self-described "Conservatives" – however, even among this subgroup, 63% support continuation, while 33% oppose). The statewide poll completed by Siena Research Institute one week before this Jefferson County study similarly found that adult residents in the state tend to support continuation of this surcharge – statewide 71% reported support while only 27% indicated that they oppose. (Table 70)

34. When asked "Would you have **supported or opposed the enacting of a property tax cap limiting annual increases in property taxes to two percent** as part of the NYS budget?," by more than a three-to-one ratio residents support the property tax cap (68% support, 22% oppose). Interestingly, the level of support is more than double the level of opposition in every demographic subgroup studied (even among the self-described "Liberals" – among this subgroup 63% support the property tax cap while 30% oppose). The statewide poll completed by Siena Research Institute one week before this Jefferson County study similarly found that adult residents in the state tend to support a property tax cap – statewide 73% reported support while only 22% indicated that they oppose. (Table 71)

Section 2.9 – Miscellaneous "Life in Jefferson County" Characteristics (Tables 72-77)

35. In 2011, without exception, across all studied demographic subgroups of Jefferson County residents, **Jobs and the Economy continue to be cited as the largest issue currently facing our nation**. (Table 72)

36. Jefferson County residents consider the county **a good place to grow old** – 35% indicate *very good*, and another 38% report *fairly good*, while only 6% report *definitely not good.* These results are not significantly different from the results found in the county in 2010. (Table 73)

37. There has been a clear and fairly steep trend toward reduced cross-border travel among Jefferson County adults over the past twelve years, reaching an all-time low in 2010 of only 20% **crossing the border into Eastern Ontario at least once in the past year**. To place this in perspective, in 2001, 67% of the participants reported to have crossed

the border into Eastern Ontario at least once in the past year. However, in 2011 the rate of traveling across the border at least once increased from the 20% found in 2010 to a current rate of 27%. (Table 74)

38. To assist local agencies that may be interested in how to best publicize events, for the first time in 2011, the following question was asked: **"Could you tell me your primary source of information about local events?"** Television and the Internet were the two most common sources cited (with 29% and 28%, respectively), followed by printed newspaper (18%). Note that no further attempt was made to identify which specific websites and/or television stations and/or printed newspapers, etc. were the primary source for each participant. To investigate to that level of detail is not possible within the constraints of the survey/interview length; it would require several additional survey questions. (Table 75)

39. Political ideology is researched and recorded each year of the annual survey. In 2011, similar to all other previous years, **participants are much more likely to self-identify as conservative than as liberal** (34% vs. 20%, respectively). (Table 76)

40. The spirit of volunteerism remains high among Jefferson County residents, with 57% indicating that they **volunteer at least one hour per month for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth**. The average number of hours per month volunteered among all participants is 8.9 hours. Extrapolation of this 8.9 hours/month results with 106.8 hours/year. Given that there are approximately 90,000 adults in the county, one would then estimate that 9.6 million hours per year are devoted to volunteering among Jefferson County adults. Using the Bureau of Labor Statistics 2010 hourly wage average estimate of $25/hour, this would generate an annual economic impact of over $240,000,000. (Table 77)

Section 3 - Detailed Statistical Results

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

(1) The results for all sampled residents are combined and summarized in a frequency distribution that shows the sampled frequency and sample proportion for each possible survey response for the survey question (recall, the results are weighted for Gender, Age, and Education Level).
(2) A trend analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in more than one of the twelve years 2000-2011. Statistically significant trends between 2000 and 2011 are highlighted throughout – reported at the top of each "Trend Analysis" table.
(3) The 2011 results for each survey question have been cross-tabulated by each of the demographic factors of Gender, Age, Education Level, and Household Income Level (there is a total of almost 300 cross-tabulation tables included in this report). Statistically significant correlations may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

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

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

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues – Twelve Year trends in Responses (2000-2011) (Tables 11-12)
Section 3.2 – Quality of Life Issues – Detailed Investigation of Year 2011 Results (Tables 13-34)
Section 3.3 – Internet Usage (Tables 35-44)
Section 3.4 – Renewable Energy (Tables 45-49)
Section 3.5 – The Local Economy – Perceived Importance of Business Sectors (Tables 50-55)
Section 3.6 – The Local Economy – Personal Financial and Employment Situations (Tables 56-58)
Section 3.7 – Fort Drum Impact Upon Jefferson County (Tables 59-61)
Section 3.8 – Opinions Regarding NY State Government and the State Budget Process (Tables 62-71)
Section 3.9 – Miscellaneous "Life in Jefferson County" Characteristics (Tables 72-77)

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

Table 9 – Sample Sizes for each of the Eleven Years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total sample Size (# interviews completed)	340	342	413	341	348	355	354	382	421	382	414	406

The statistics reported in the correlative tables (cross-tabulations by gender, age, education, and income) are percentages within the sampled subgroups. To determine the sample size for each subgroup – to avoid over-interpretation – the reader should refer to the bottom row in each cross-tabulation table. Again, findings should be considered with sample sizes in mind. The statistical tests of significance take into consideration 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 10 – Sample Size and Margin of Error for Common Demographic Subgroups to be Compared

	Number of Participants Sampled (weighted)	Approximate Margin of Error (when analyzing only this subgroup)
Gender:		
Male	n=207	±7.4%
Female	n=199	±7.6%
Age:		
18-29 years of age	n=110	±10.2%
30-59 years of age	n=214	±7.3%
60 years of age or older	n=82	±11.8%
Education Level:		
High school graduate (or less)	n=206	±7.5%
Some college (less than 4-year degree)	n=126	±9.5%
College graduate (4+ year degree)	n=75	±12.4%
Annual Household Income Level:		
Less than $25,000	n=64	±13.4%
$25,001-$50,000	n=91	±11.2%
$50,001-$75,000	n=91	±11.2%
More than $75,000	n=94	±11.0%

Again, the reader can identify the statistically significant trends by noting the comment directly above each trend table, and may identify statistically significant differences between subgroups shown in correlational tables by referring to the Appendix of this report for instruction in cross-tabulation interpretation.

Section 3.1 – Quality of Life Issues – Twelve Year Trends in Responses

The larger font and bolded number in each row of Table 11 is the largest percentage responding "Getting Better" found throughout the twelve years for each survey question. For quick reference, considering the sample sizes collected each year in the Annual Survey of the Community, a difference of 8% or larger between any two years is considered statistically significant. For more detail regarding statistical significance, please refer to the appendix of this report.

Table 11 – *Trends* in Issues in Jefferson County – Years 2000-2011 – % Indicating **"Getting Better"** Each Year

Quality of Life Indicator:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Opportunities for youth	31	26	17	21	18	22	29	33	**33**	22	21	19
2. Cultural / entertainment opportunities	36	26	32	28	26	26	28	42	**44**	27	30	32
3. Cost of energy	3	2	7	1	2	2	1	2	4	**10**	9	5
4. Health care access	36	25	25	32	22	22	33	37	**38**	15	22	21
5. Health care quality	33	22	26	31	21	20	35	31	**37**	17	22	23
6. Access to higher education	**62**	45	50	48	41	34	43	49	55	38	46	38
7. Internet access	**75**	61	65	70	49	44	58	63	68	55	50	53
8. Recreational opportunities	**44**	37	35	36	27	29	37	41	43	31	32	30
9. Quality of the environment	**30**	23	19	24	22	22	23	21	26	23	29	19
10. Local government	17	10	12	14	13	12	9	12	**21**	7	13	9
11. Real-estate taxes	**12**	5	5	6	5	6	5	4	7	5	4	9
12. The downtown of Watertown	33	25	22	25	16	22	27	26	30	**63**	60	57
13. Policing and crime control	35	39	31	39	33	19	36	30	**44**	27	32	27
14. Availability of good jobs	17	5	7	9	8	10	22	**31**	23	5	12	8
15. Shopping opportunities	51	40	30	39	38	46	81	**86**	85	50	58	59
16. Quality of K-12 education	**50**	31	33	37	31	31	38	41	46	27	31	21
17. The overall state of the local economy	28	9	12	13	12	15	35	**39**	27	6	15	11
18. The overall quality of life in the area	41	21	23	25	16	19	35	**47**	44	22	30	24
19. Availability of goods and services in the area			28	37	28	24	51	70	**70**	38	42	43
20. Availability of care for the elderly					15	15	**28**	19	24	14	15	18
21. Availability of housing						12	20	29	33	37	**42**	33

The larger font and bolded number in each row of Table 12 is the largest percentage responding "Getting Worse" found throughout the twelve years for each survey question. For quick reference, considering the sample sizes collected each year in the Annual Survey of the Community, a difference of 8% or larger between any two years is considered statistically significant. For more detail regarding statistical significance, please refer to Appendix I.

Table 12 – *Trends* in Issues in Jefferson County – Years 2000-2011 – % Indicating **"Getting Worse"** Each Year

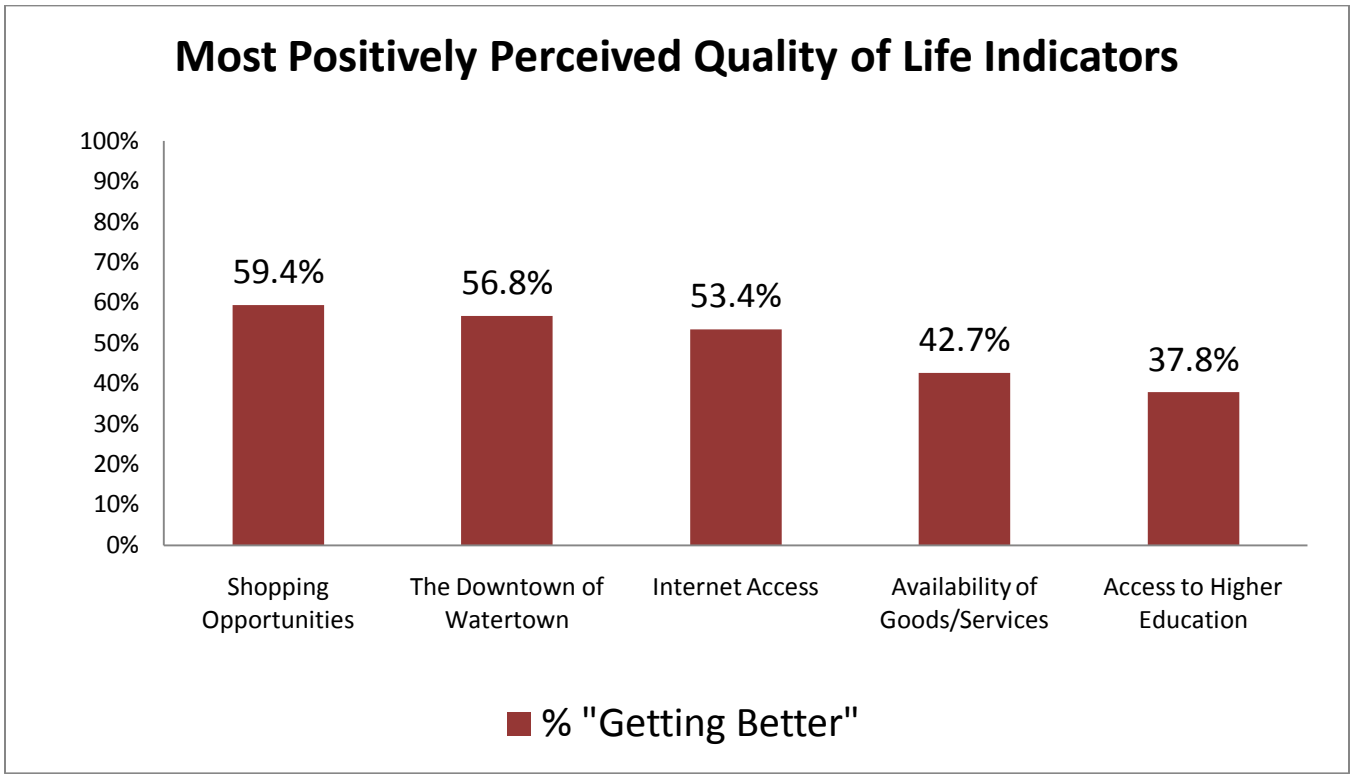
Quality of Life Indicator:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Opportunities for youth	18	**32**	31	27	22	16	18	16	19	27	26	25
2. Cultural / entertainment opportunities	13	**21**	13	17	9	7	14	12	10	15	15	20
3. Cost of energy	77	84	65	77	68	78	**88**	77	82	72	65	82
4. Health care access	19	29	21	25	19	13	25	22	26	**31**	28	29
5. Health care quality	21	25	14	19	11	9	19	17	19	**25**	20	22
6. Access to higher education	3	8	6	9	4	5	11	7	6	9	9	**12**
7. Internet access	1	**14**	3	3	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	5
8. Recreational opportunities	10	13	12	10	8	7	11	10	10	12	**17**	12
9. Quality of the environment	20	20	16	25	10	16	24	25	**28**	26	22	26
10. Local government	23	34	28	31	24	19	29	24	26	29	**36**	35
11. Real-estate taxes	41	55	51	55	47	39	58	**63**	61	61	47	62
12. The downtown of Watertown	39	45	**47**	38	45	42	38	42	42	17	15	15
13. Policing and crime control	14	14	10	11	8	18	18	**20**	16	12	16	19
14. Availability of good jobs	52	**81**	70	69	63	49	41	31	45	70	58	65
15. Shopping opportunities	13	19	22	**25**	10	6	5	5	4	11	12	5
16. Quality of K-12 education	9	15	8	15	5	7	13	10	8	11	17	**20**
17. The overall state of the local economy	31	69	58	61	49	32	33	25	45	**72**	54	56
18. The overall quality of life in the area	11	**30**	16	19	16	11	16	13	14	21	18	21
19. Availability of goods and services in the area			**16**	13	9	5	6	4	5	9	9	8
20. Availability of care for the elderly					15	16	17	21	18	**29**	**29**	27
21. Availability of housing						54	**57**	48	43	29	26	31

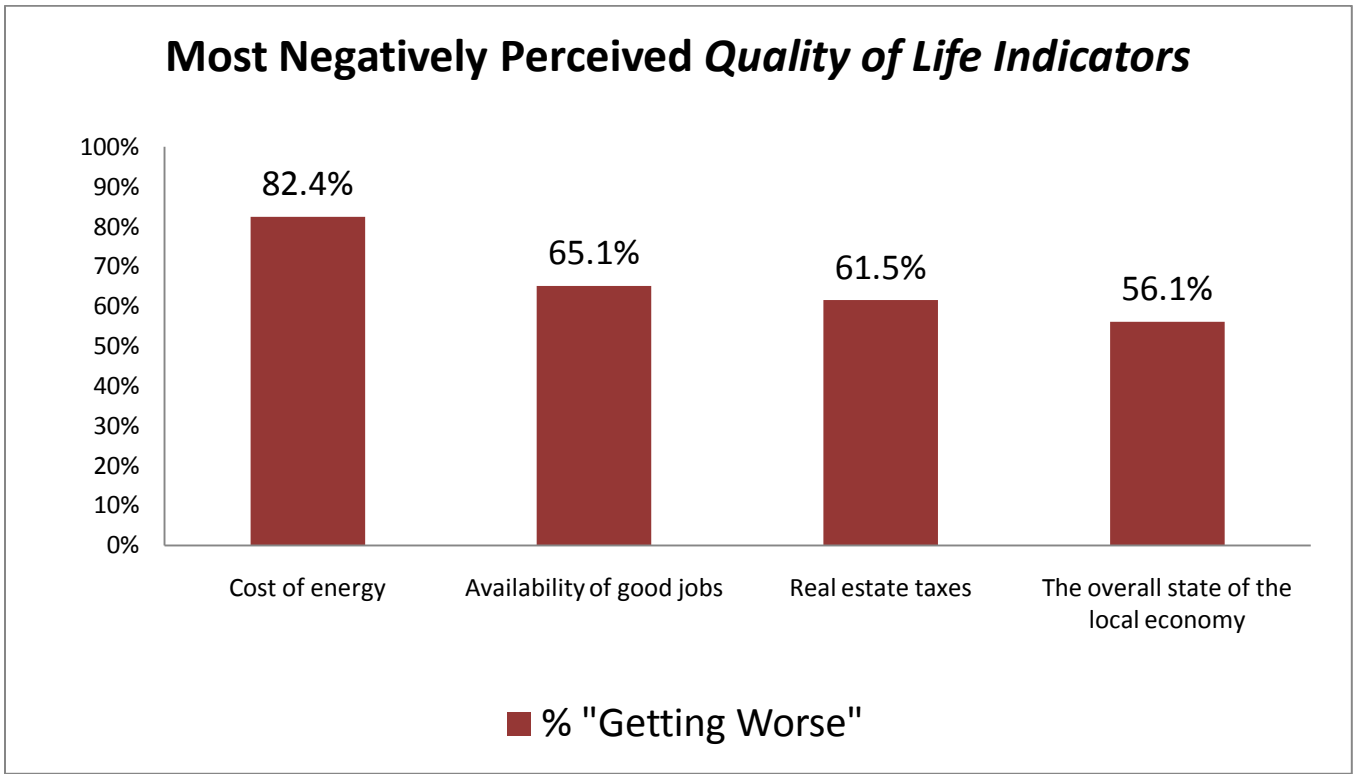
Section 3.2 – Quality of Life Issues in Jefferson County – Detailed Investigation of Year 2011 Results

Table 13 shows the detailed results for all 21 quality of life indicators recorded in 2011. The larger font and bolded number in each row is the largest result found for each survey question, providing an easy method to determine whether a quality of life indicator is perceived currently as getting better or worse.

Table 13 – SUMMARY – Quality of Life Issues in Jefferson County – Year 2011

Quality of Life Indicator:	Getting Better	Staying the Same	Getting Worse	Don't Know
1. Opportunities for youth	18.7%	**46.9%**	25.3%	9.1%
2. Cultural / entertainment opportunities	32.4%	**41.8%**	19.8%	6.0%
3. Cost of energy	5.1%	9.8%	**82.4%**	2.7%
4. Health care access	21.1%	**44.4%**	28.5%	6.0%
5. Health care quality	23.2%	**49.9%**	21.6%	5.3%
6. Access to higher education	37.8%	**43.3%**	11.9%	7.0%
7. Internet access	**53.4%**	33.5%	4.9%	8.1%
8. Recreational opportunities	29.7%	**53.6%**	12.1%	4.6%
9. Quality of the environment	19.0%	**51.8%**	25.7%	3.4%
10. Local government	9.3%	**45.0%**	35.3%	10.3%
11. Real-estate taxes	8.7%	18.0%	**61.5%**	11.8%
12. The downtown of Watertown	**56.8%**	21.7%	15.1%	6.3%
13. Policing and crime control	27.3%	**46.7%**	19.1%	6.9%
14. Availability of good jobs	8.1%	22.2%	**65.1%**	4.6%
15. Shopping opportunities	**59.4%**	34.4%	5.4%	.9%
16. Quality of K-12 education	21.1%	**46.4%**	19.8%	12.8%
17. The overall state of the local economy	10.9%	28.9%	**56.1%**	4.1%
18. The overall quality of life in the area	24.3%	**53.1%**	20.8%	1.8%
19. Availability of goods and services in area	42.7%	**47.2%**	7.6%	2.5%
20. Availability of care for the elderly	18.2%	**39.6%**	26.5%	15.8%
21. Availability of housing	**33.0%**	26.8%	30.9%	9.2%


Most Positively Perceived Quality of Life Indicators
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
59.4%
56.8%
53.4%
42.7%
37.8%
Shopping Opportunities
The Downtown of Watertown
Internet Access
Availability of Goods/Services
Access to Higher Education
% "Getting Better"


Most Negatively Perceived *Quality of Life Indicators*
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
82.4%
65.1%
61.5%
56.1%
Cost of energy
Availability of good jobs
Real estate taxes
The overall state of the local economy
% "Getting Worse"

Tables 14-34, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results for the 21 investigated quality-of-life indicators. In these 21 tables, the result for each of the quality-of-life indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question. A trend analysis is completed for each of the quality-of-life indicators, with statistically significant changes between 2000 and 2011 identified above each trend-analysis table. Finally, cross-tabulations by four key demographic factors (Gender, Age, Education, and Income) have been completed. By inspecting the results after cross-tabbing by any of these demographic factors, the reader can better understand factors that may be significantly correlated with perceptions of quality-of-life characteristics of the county.

Table 14 – Opportunities for Youth

2011 Results:

	Opportunities for Youth	
	Count	%
Better	76	18.7%
Same	190	46.9%
Worse	103	25.3%
Don't Know	37	9.1%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	31.1%	25.9%	17.4%	21.4%	17.7%	22.4%	28.9%	32.7%	32.8%	21.7%	21.2%	18.7%
Same	41.8%	35.1%	39.2%	36.9%	43.9%	47.3%	38.1%	37.3%	36.2%	40.5%	39.1%	46.9%
Worse	18.0%	31.8%	31.1%	26.7%	22.2%	16.4%	18.1%	15.8%	18.9%	26.9%	26.4%	25.3%
Don't know	9.1%	7.2%	12.3%	15.0%	16.3%	14.0%	14.9%	14.2%	12.1%	11.0%	13.3%	9.1%

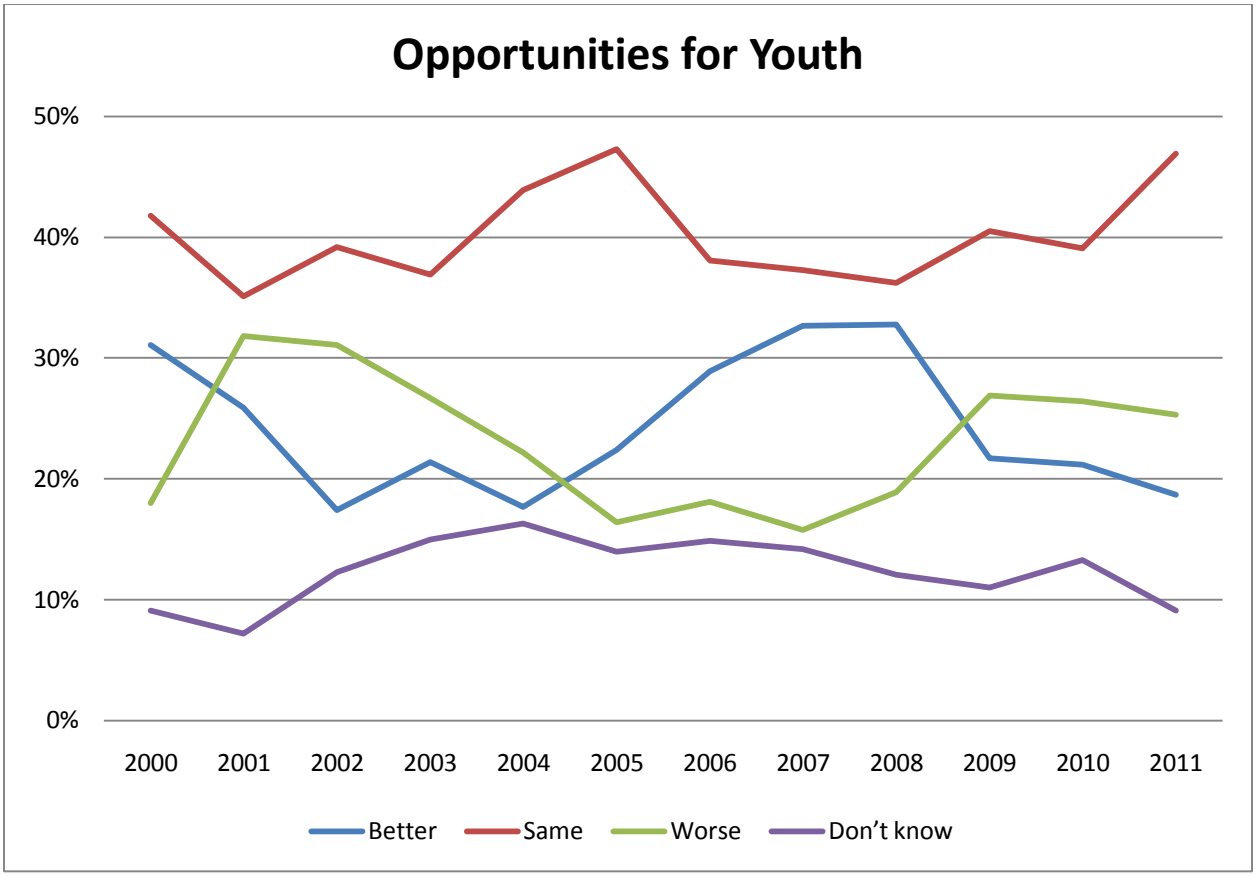


Table 14 – Cross-tabulations – Opportunities for Youth

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	24.7%	12.5%	31.9%	13.6%	14.4%
Same	43.5%	50.3%	45.1%	48.9%	44.0%
Worse	26.2%	24.5%	13.6%	30.1%	28.7%
Don't Know	5.6%	12.7%	9.5%	7.4%	12.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	20.4%	12.3%	24.9%	14.7%	21.4%	10.2%	27.8%
Same	46.6%	51.2%	40.3%	38.4%	41.3%	64.3%	38.5%
Worse	29.6%	22.3%	18.9%	31.6%	27.5%	19.5%	24.7%
Don't Know	3.5%	14.2%	15.9%	15.2%	9.8%	6.0%	8.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 15 – Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities

2011 Results:

	Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities	
	Count	%
Better	132	32.4%
Same	170	41.8%
Worse	80	19.8%
Don't Know	24	6.0%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	36.2%	26.1%	32.3%	28.4%	26.2%	25.5%	28.4%	41.5%	44.0%	26.5%	29.7%	32.4%
Same	45.0%	48.3%	47.0%	48.0%	57.9%	56.9%	51.1%	40.0%	37.4%	49.6%	43.5%	41.8%
Worse	13.3%	20.6%	13.5%	16.7%	9.2%	7.4%	13.7%	12.1%	9.8%	14.9%	14.9%	19.8%
Don't know	5.4%	5.0%	7.2%	6.9%	6.7%	10.2%	6.8%	6.3%	8.9%	8.9%	11.9%	6.0%

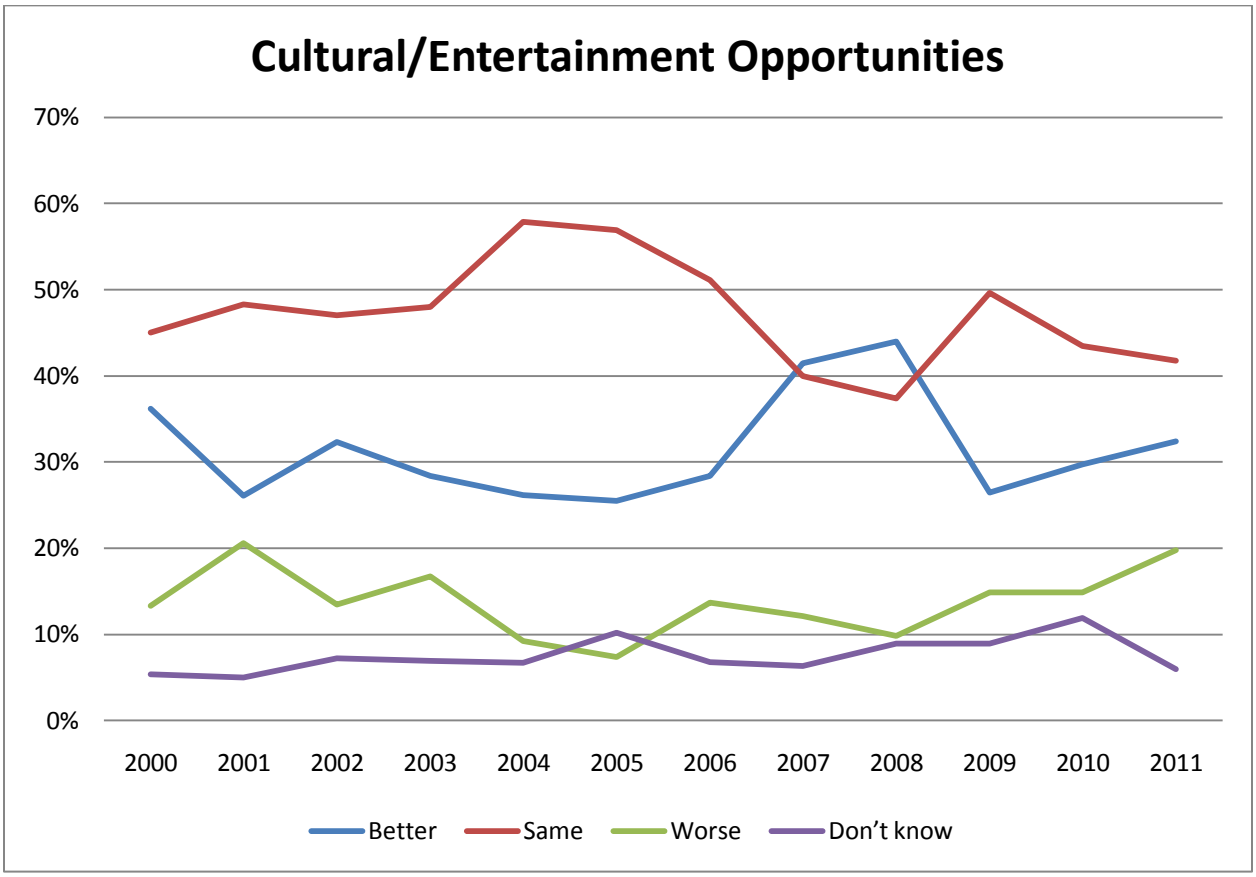


Table 15 – Cross-tabulations – Cultural/Entertainment Opportunities

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	37.5%	27.2%	39.8%	27.6%	35.0%
Same	42.3%	41.2%	35.6%	45.2%	41.1%
Worse	16.7%	23.0%	16.8%	23.2%	15.0%
Don't Know	3.5%	8.6%	7.8%	4.0%	8.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	31.6%	31.7%	35.8%	24.8%	39.5%	30.9%	32.1%
Same	46.5%	33.7%	42.3%	43.4%	33.5%	55.0%	41.9%
Worse	18.8%	24.9%	14.0%	21.9%	21.7%	11.8%	19.9%
Don't Know	3.1%	9.6%	7.9%	10.0%	5.3%	2.3%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 16 – Cost of Energy

2011 Results:

	Cost of Energy	
	Count	%
Better	21	5.1%
Same	40	9.8%
Worse	334	82.4%
Don't Know	11	2.7%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in "Worse" between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	2.8%	1.6%	6.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.5%	2.0%	4.4%	9.8%	9.0%	5.1%
Same	12.8%	7.8%	17.4%	10.0%	21.2%	12.9%	5.8%	11.7%	9.6%	13.8%	17.3%	9.8%
Worse	77.0%	83.8%	65.3%	76.7%	67.8%	78.0%	88.0%	76.9%	82.2%	72.3%	64.8%	82.4%
Don't know	7.4%	6.8%	10.4%	12.1%	9.3%	7.1%	4.7%	9.3%	3.7%	4.0%	8.9%	2.7%

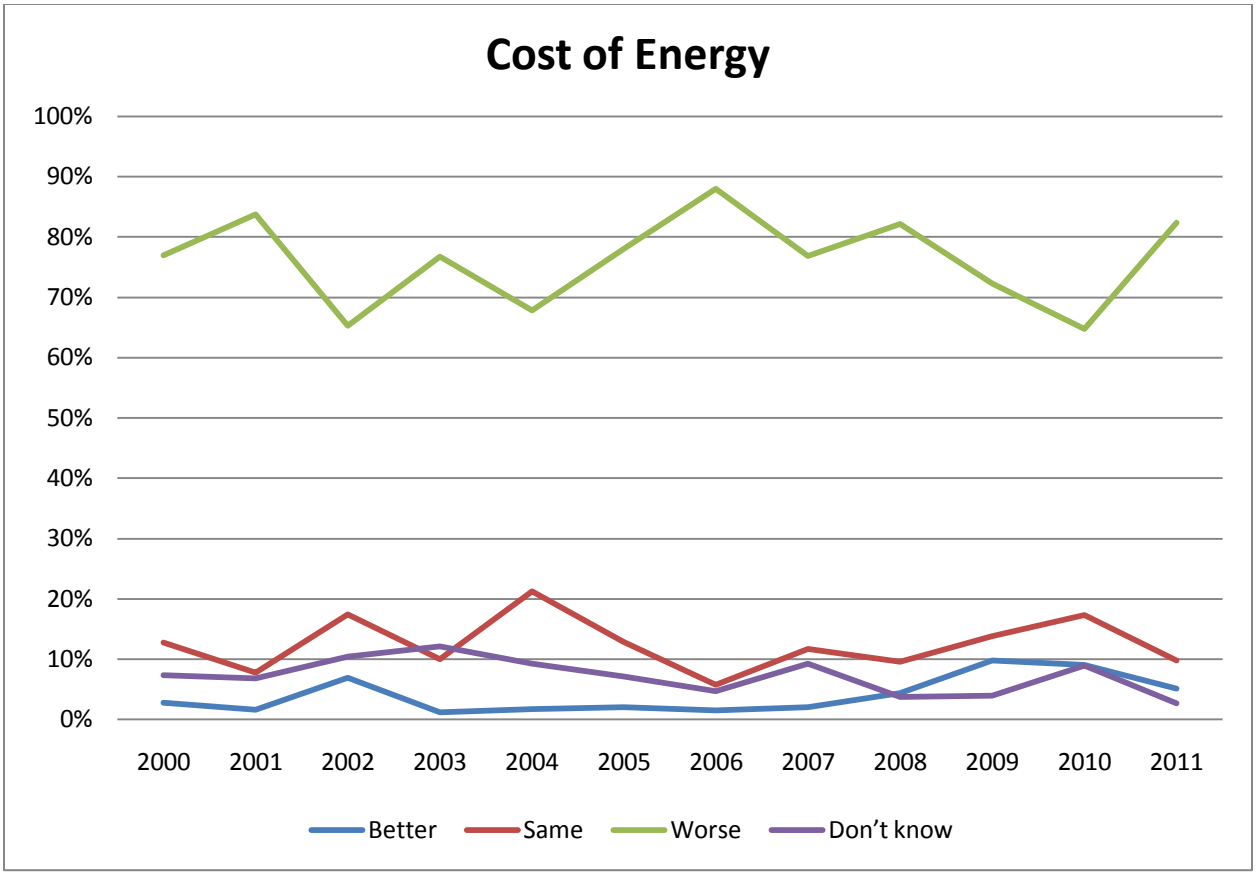


Table 16 – Cross-tabulations – Cost of Energy

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	7.7%	2.5%	11.6%	3.2%	1.3%
Same	9.4%	10.3%	14.8%	8.4%	7.0%
Worse	80.4%	84.4%	69.2%	86.1%	90.2%
Don't Know	2.6%	2.8%	4.4%	2.2%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	4.5%	8.0%	2.0%	6.2%	6.3%	4.7%	7.3%
Same	12.7%	3.8%	12.0%	2.7%	13.2%	11.6%	5.6%
Worse	82.2%	85.9%	76.9%	86.3%	74.7%	82.6%	85.5%
Don't Know	.6%	2.3%	9.0%	4.7%	5.8%	1.2%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 17 – Healthcare Access

2011 Results:

	Healthcare Access	
	Count	%
Better	86	21.1%
Same	180	44.4%
Worse	116	28.5%
Don't Know	24	6.0%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	36.2%	25.2%	24.8%	31.5%	22.0%	21.7%	32.5%	36.6%	38.0%	15.1%	22.3%	21.1%
Same	39.8%	40.9%	47.5%	35.8%	45.2%	54.6%	35.2%	33.3%	30.9%	44.5%	41.0%	44.4%
Worse	18.8%	29.2%	21.4%	25.4%	19.5%	13.3%	25.0%	21.8%	25.8%	31.1%	28.2%	28.5%
Don't know	5.3%	4.7%	6.3%	7.3%	13.3%	10.4%	7.3%	8.3%	5.3%	9.4%	8.5%	6.0%

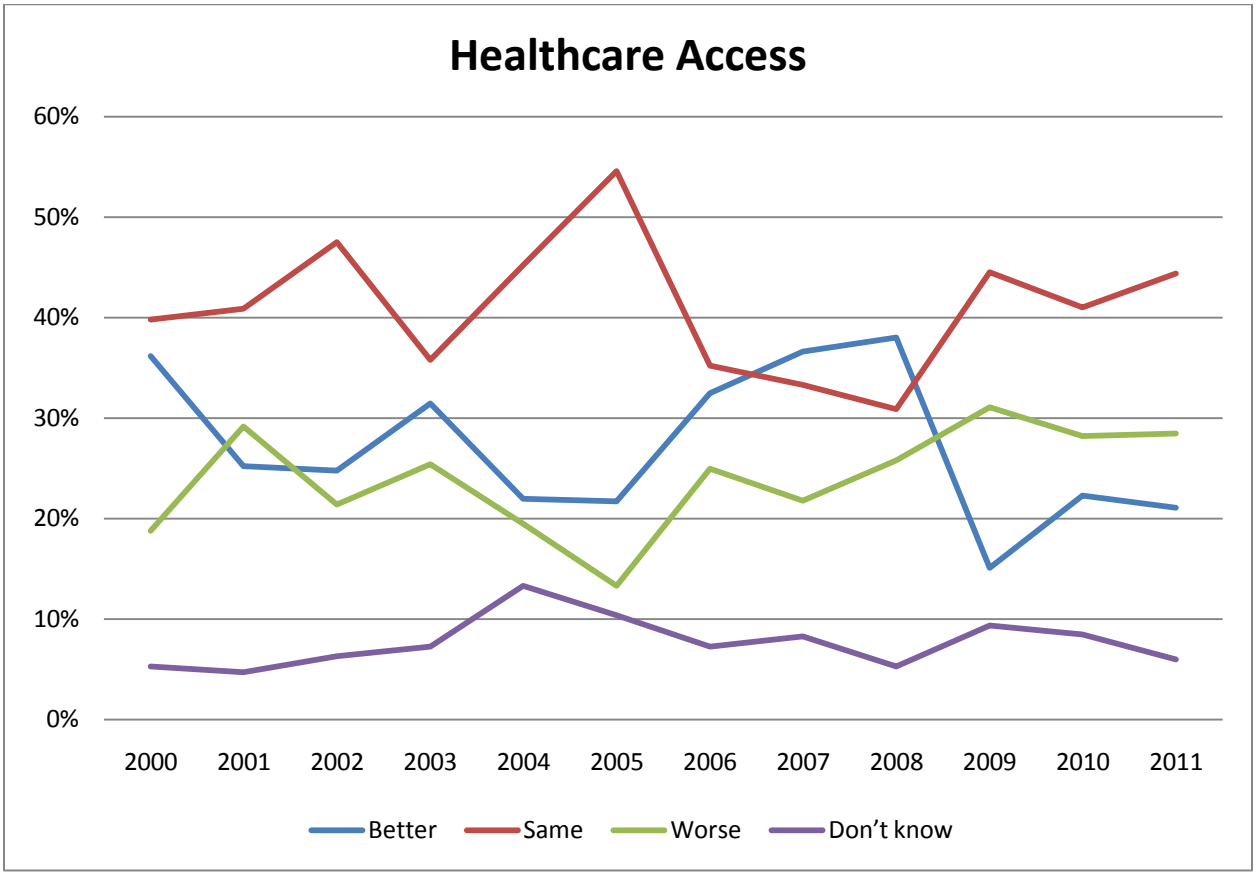


Table 17 – Cross-tabulations – Healthcare Access

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	22.2%	20.0%	17.5%	22.3%	22.8%
Same	42.0%	46.8%	48.9%	41.8%	45.1%
Worse	28.0%	29.0%	18.9%	33.7%	28.1%
Don't Know	7.7%	4.1%	14.6%	2.2%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	18.3%	22.1%	27.3%	28.0%	18.3%	15.8%	29.4%
Same	41.8%	44.4%	51.5%	27.8%	44.3%	59.6%	47.5%
Worse	31.0%	31.0%	17.8%	36.8%	33.0%	23.9%	20.8%
Don't Know	9.0%	2.6%	3.4%	7.5%	4.4%	.6%	2.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 18 – Healthcare Quality

2011 Results:

	Healthcare Quality	
	Count	%
Better	94	23.2%
Same	202	49.9%
Worse	88	21.6%
Don't Know	22	5.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	33.5%	21.9%	26.0%	31.4%	20.9%	19.8%	34.9%	30.5%	37.0%	16.7%	22.1%	23.2%
Same	37.9%	48.1%	53.8%	43.2%	56.7%	58.4%	40.0%	45.8%	40.4%	52.7%	47.7%	49.9%
Worse	21.4%	24.8%	14.1%	19.0%	10.5%	9.1%	18.8%	16.6%	19.0%	25.2%	19.8%	21.6%
Don't know	7.2%	5.2%	6.0%	6.5%	11.9%	12.6%	6.4%	7.0%	3.6%	5.4%	10.4%	5.3%

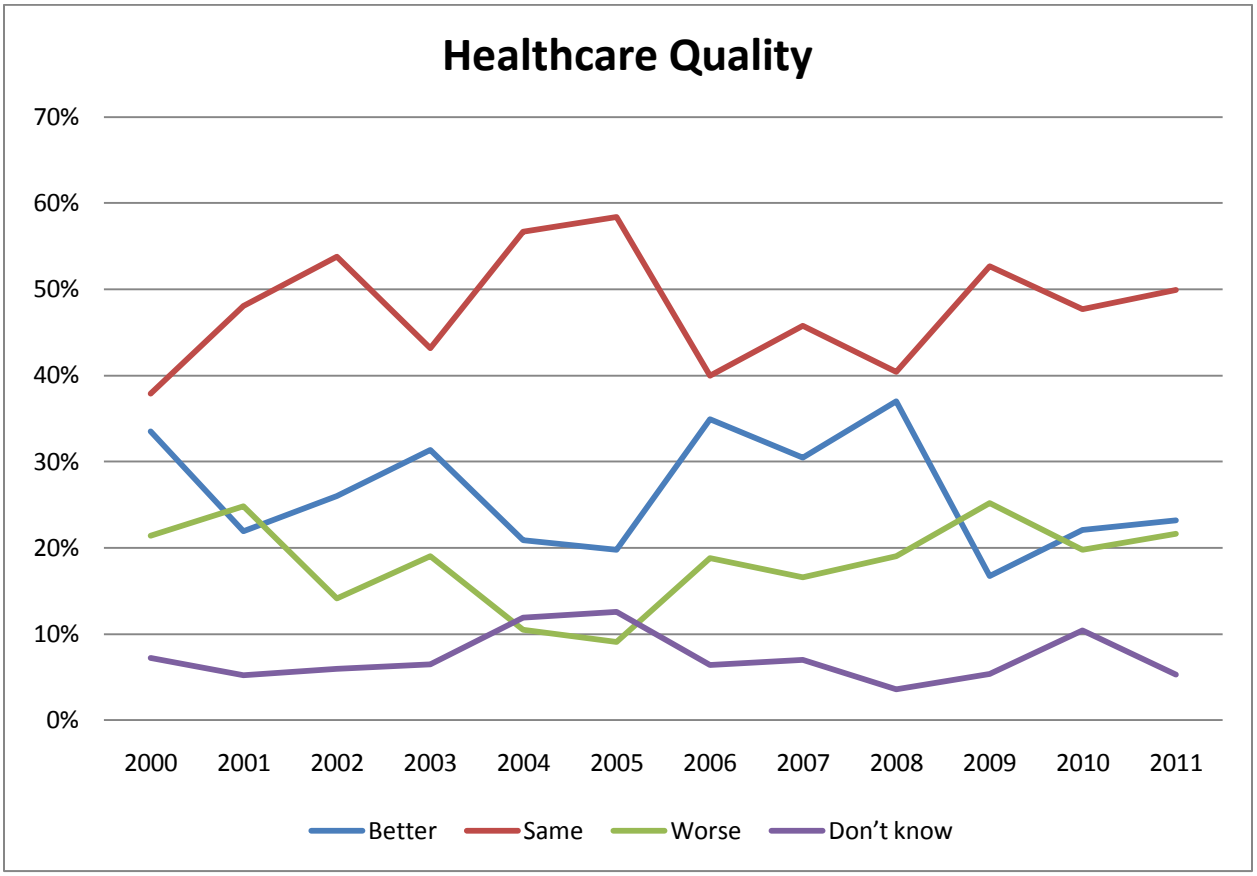


Table 18 – Cross-tabulations – Healthcare Quality

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	27.6%	18.5%	26.3%	17.1%	34.7%
Same	47.0%	52.9%	49.5%	52.4%	44.0%
Worse	16.6%	26.9%	14.1%	27.6%	16.3%
Don't Know	8.8%	1.6%	10.1%	2.9%	5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	26.2%	19.5%	21.0%	28.4%	21.9%	19.5%	21.2%
Same	43.9%	56.8%	54.9%	42.1%	46.7%	61.7%	58.3%
Worse	24.0%	20.4%	17.2%	21.6%	24.4%	18.4%	18.3%
Don't Know	5.9%	3.4%	6.8%	7.9%	7.0%	.4%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	74	64	91	90	94

Table 19 – Access to Higher Education

2011 Results:

	Access to Higher Education	
	Count	%
Better	153	37.8%
Same	175	43.3%
Worse	48	11.9%
Don't Know	28	7.0%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	62.4%	45.1%	50.0%	47.9%	41.4%	33.7%	42.8%	48.5%	55.0%	37.9%	46.4%	37.8%
Same	27.0%	42.2%	35.5%	36.5%	47.1%	54.7%	36.7%	34.8%	31.1%	46.3%	36.6%	43.3%
Worse	3.4%	8.3%	6.3%	8.6%	4.4%	5.4%	11.5%	7.1%	6.0%	9.2%	9.1%	11.9%
Don't know	7.2%	4.4%	8.2%	7.0%	7.1%	6.3%	9.0%	9.5%	7.9%	6.6%	7.9%	7.0%

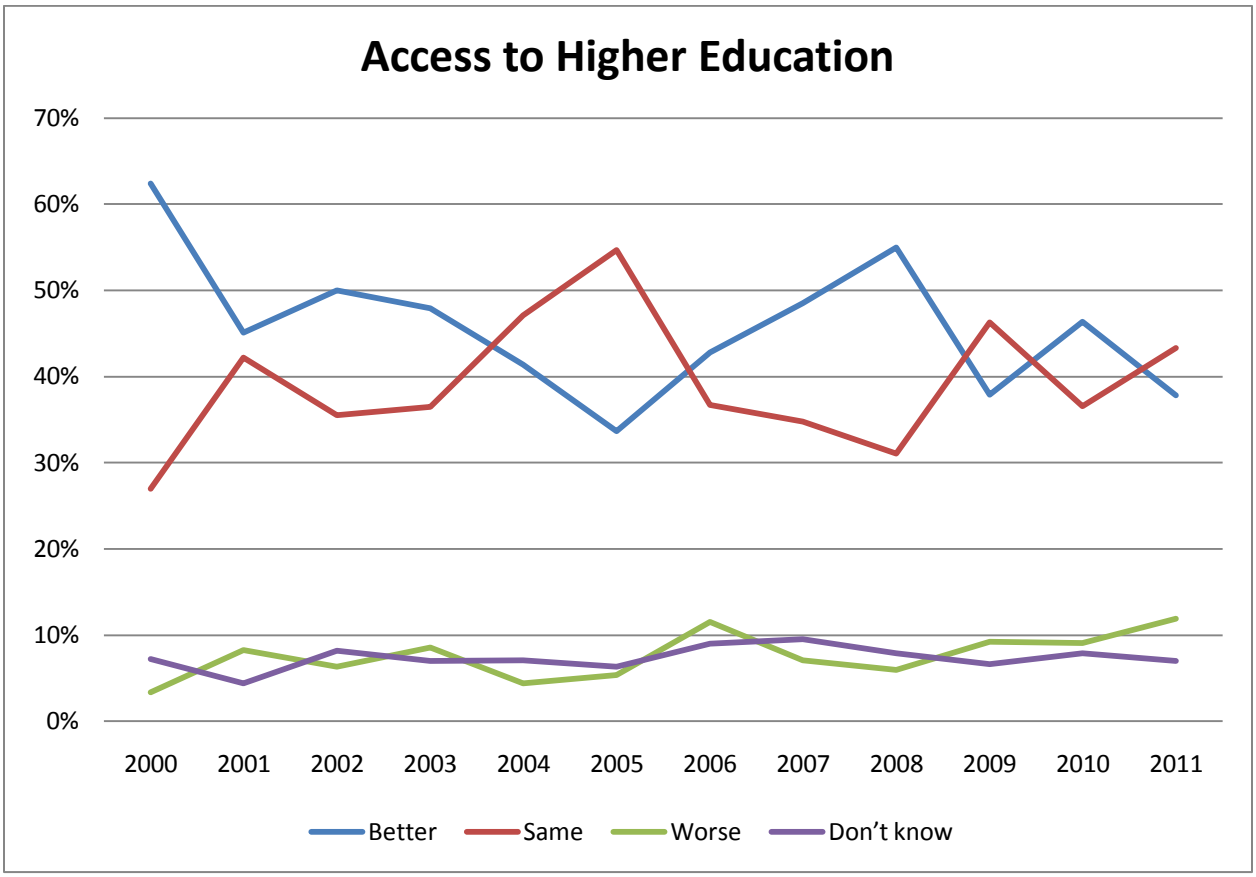


Table 19 – Cross-tabulations – Access to Higher Education

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	42.0%	33.6%	35.1%	35.7%	47.3%
Same	42.9%	43.7%	52.3%	44.0%	29.4%
Worse	10.1%	13.7%	4.7%	16.4%	9.7%
Don't Know	5.0%	9.0%	7.9%	3.9%	13.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	32.0%	42.3%	46.2%	35.4%	42.7%	35.0%	28.4%
Same	47.3%	38.4%	40.8%	32.6%	35.8%	48.0%	57.0%
Worse	12.6%	10.9%	11.7%	15.5%	13.5%	11.6%	10.7%
Don't Know	8.1%	8.3%	1.4%	16.6%	7.9%	5.4%	3.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	126	75	62	91	91	94

Table 20 – Internet Access

2011 Results:

	Internet Access	
	Count	%
Better	217	53.4%
Same	136	33.5%
Worse	20	4.9%
Don't Know	33	8.1%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	74.7%	60.9%	64.7%	69.7%	49.0%	44.2%	57.9%	62.7%	67.8%	54.9%	50.4%	53.4%
Same	8.0%	11.7%	18.6%	12.9%	31.4%	32.7%	22.9%	20.1%	16.9%	32.0%	30.1%	33.5%
Worse	1.3%	14.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%	4.6%	5.7%	4.8%	4.2%	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%
Don't know	16.1%	12.9%	13.3%	14.2%	16.0%	18.6%	13.5%	12.4%	11.1%	9.3%	14.6%	8.1%

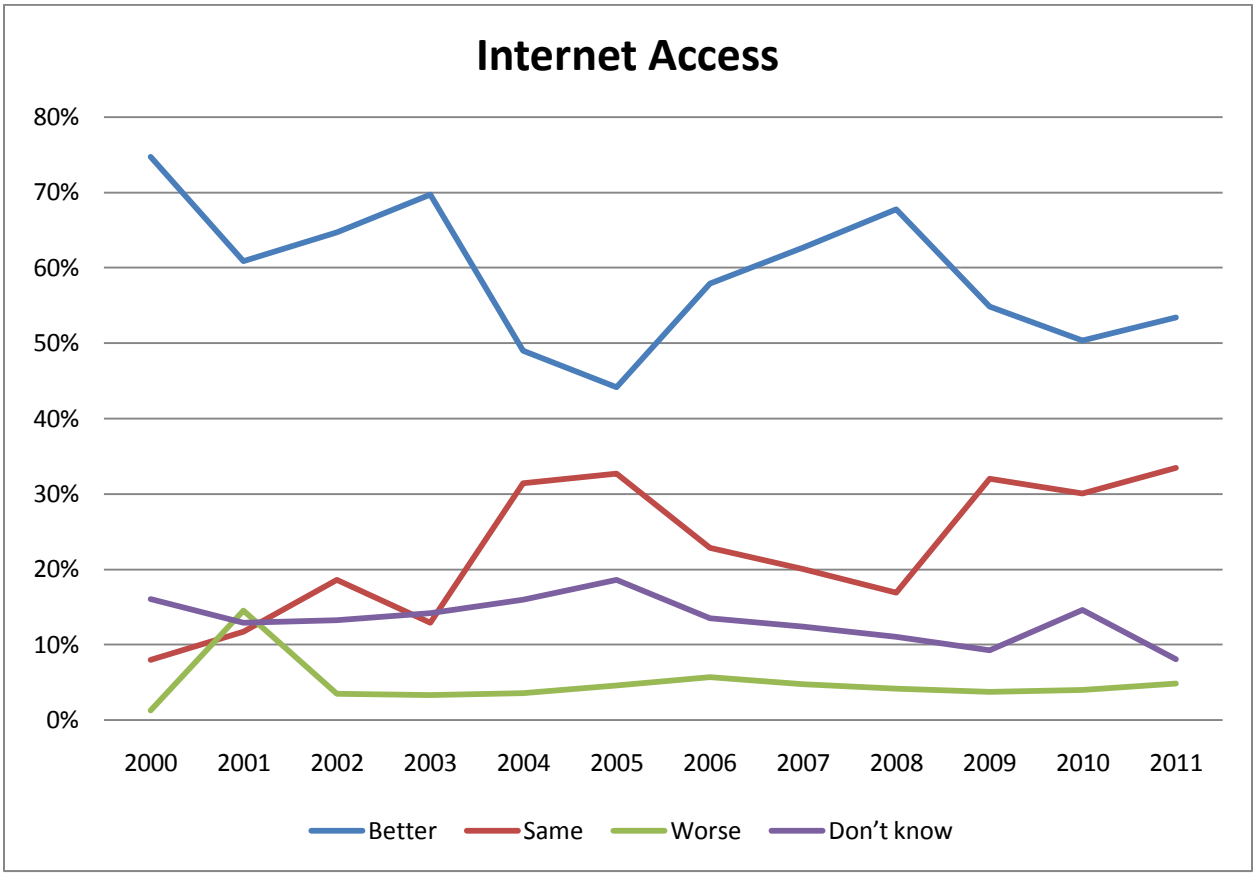


Table 20 – Cross-tabulations – Internet Access

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	57.5%	49.2%	59.3%	51.6%	50.5%
Same	31.2%	35.9%	28.6%	38.3%	27.8%
Worse	5.0%	4.7%	7.4%	4.2%	3.4%
Don't Know	6.2%	10.1%	4.8%	5.9%	18.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	52.1%	58.0%	49.3%	51.7%	54.4%	56.2%	52.6%
Same	32.7%	28.5%	44.3%	22.8%	29.7%	31.2%	42.9%
Worse	6.5%	3.9%	2.1%	4.9%	7.3%	7.0%	2.8%
Don't Know	8.7%	9.6%	4.2%	20.6%	8.5%	5.6%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 21 – Recreational Opportunities

2011 Results:

	Recreational Opportunities	
	Count	%
Better	120	29.7%
Same	218	53.6%
Worse	49	12.1%
Don't Know	19	4.6%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	43.7%	36.6%	34.6%	36.5%	27.3%	29.4%	37.5%	40.5%	43.3%	30.8%	31.8%	29.7%
Same	42.8%	46.2%	47.2%	50.2%	59.6%	57.7%	44.5%	43.8%	40.6%	54.4%	42.2%	53.6%
Worse	9.6%	12.8%	12.5%	9.9%	7.9%	6.8%	11.4%	9.7%	10.2%	11.7%	16.9%	12.1%
Don't know	3.9%	4.4%	5.7%	3.5%	5.3%	6.2%	6.6%	6.0%	5.9%	3.1%	9.1%	4.6%

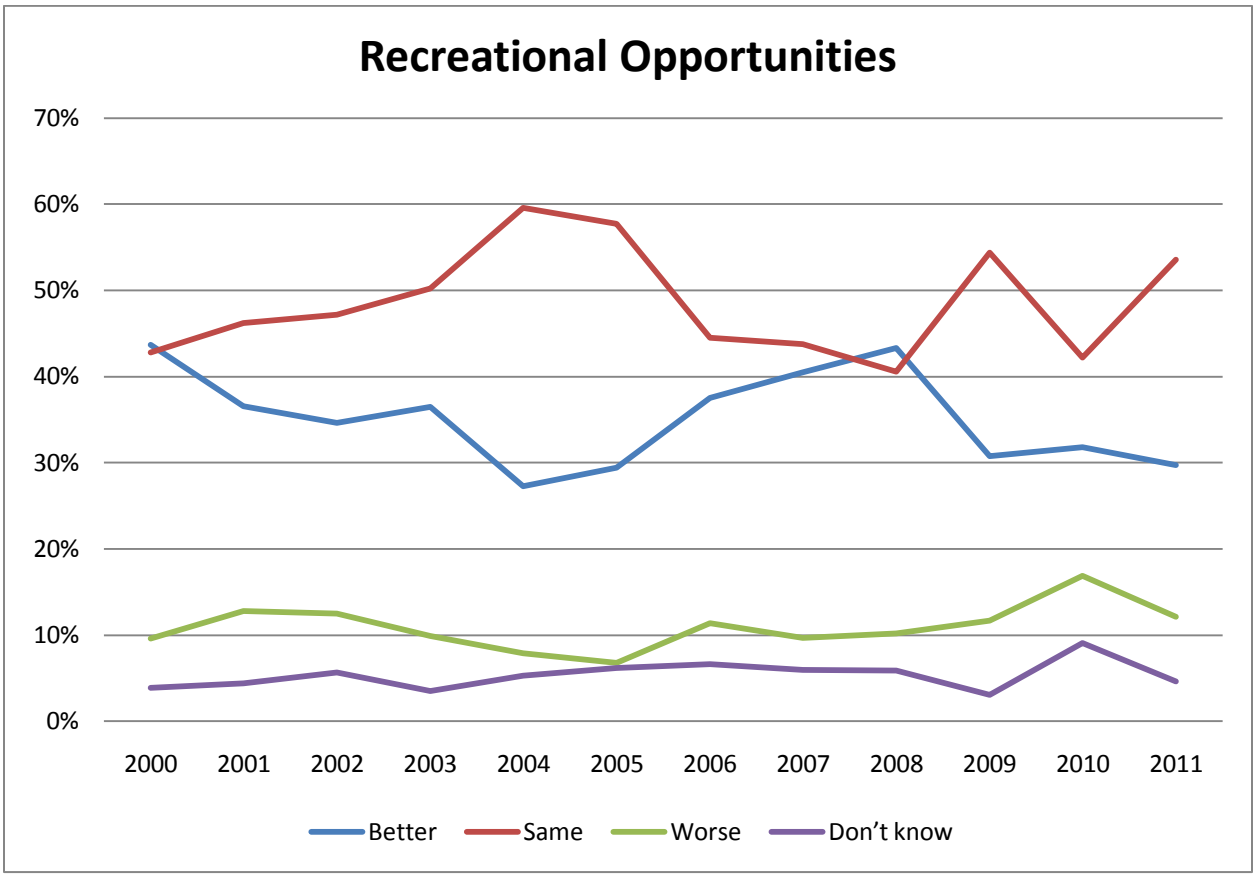


Table 21 – Cross-tabulations – Recreational Opportunities

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	30.6%	28.6%	35.8%	25.2%	33.0%
Same	53.5%	53.8%	52.1%	56.2%	49.1%
Worse	14.1%	10.0%	7.4%	15.3%	10.1%
Don't Know	1.8%	7.5%	4.8%	3.3%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	28.4%	28.8%	34.6%	29.3%	30.1%	30.7%	31.6%
Same	52.7%	53.3%	56.8%	53.1%	45.8%	62.9%	52.7%
Worse	14.5%	11.0%	7.3%	8.5%	18.7%	5.7%	12.4%
Don't Know	4.4%	6.9%	1.3%	9.1%	5.4%	.7%	3.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 22 – Quality of the Environment

2011 Results:

	Quality of the Environment	
	Count	%
Better	77	19.0%
Same	211	51.8%
Worse	105	25.7%
Don't Know	14	3.4%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	30.4%	22.9%	19.4%	24.1%	22.5%	21.7%	22.8%	21.0%	26.0%	22.6%	29.4%	19.0%
Same	47.6%	54.2%	61.8%	45.8%	61.1%	55.5%	47.7%	46.7%	41.1%	47.6%	42.8%	51.8%
Worse	19.7%	19.8%	16.0%	24.9%	10.2%	16.0%	23.8%	25.2%	27.5%	26.4%	22.0%	25.7%
Don't know	2.2%	3.1%	2.8%	5.2%	6.2%	6.8%	5.7%	7.1%	5.4%	3.5%	5.9%	3.4%

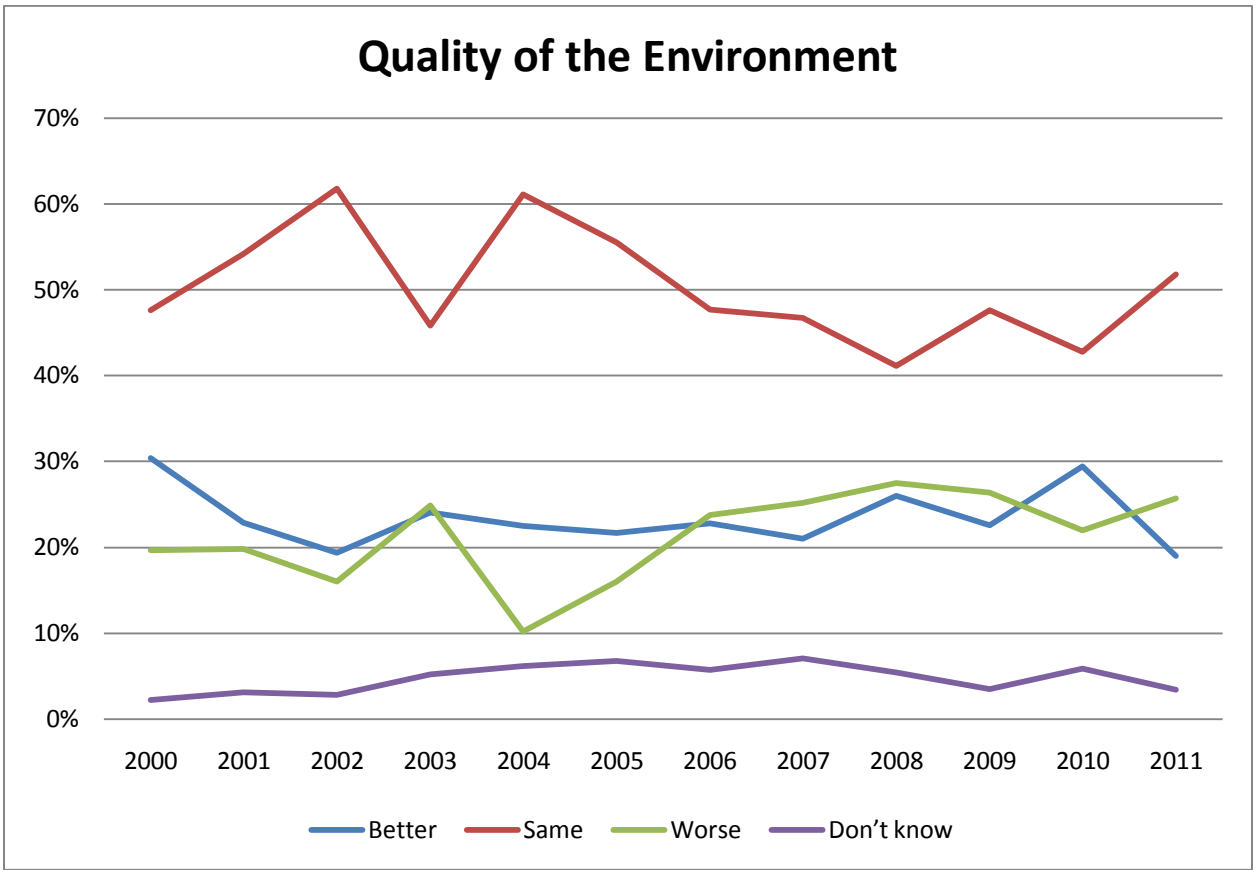


Table 22 – Cross-tabulations – Quality of the Environment

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	20.6%	17.2%	14.9%	17.0%	29.4%
Same	47.8%	56.0%	59.8%	48.2%	50.7%
Worse	29.9%	21.4%	19.1%	32.6%	17.0%
Don't Know	1.6%	5.3%	6.2%	2.2%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	18.8%	19.8%	18.0%	25.5%	22.8%	18.8%	13.3%
Same	50.2%	51.8%	56.5%	40.1%	44.5%	60.2%	63.0%
Worse	29.3%	23.1%	20.3%	32.7%	29.1%	18.4%	22.7%
Don't Know	1.7%	5.3%	5.3%	1.7%	3.7%	2.6%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 23 – Local Government

2011 Results:

	Local Government	
	Count	%
Better	38	9.3%
Same	183	45.0%
Worse	143	35.3%
Don't Know	42	10.3%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Steady and significant increase in "Worse" since 2007, in 2010 and 2011 "Worse" is highest ever.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	16.8%	10.4%	12.0%	13.7%	13.2%	11.8%	9.1%	11.6%	20.8%	7.4%	12.9%	9.3%
Same	48.4%	47.4%	53.8%	41.3%	48.7%	53.4%	45.9%	47.4%	41.5%	54.8%	39.8%	45.0%
Worse	22.7%	33.8%	27.8%	31.4%	23.5%	18.8%	28.6%	24.3%	26.3%	29.1%	35.6%	35.3%
Don't know	12.1%	8.4%	6.4%	13.6%	14.7%	16.0%	16.4%	16.7%	11.4%	8.8%	11.8%	10.3%

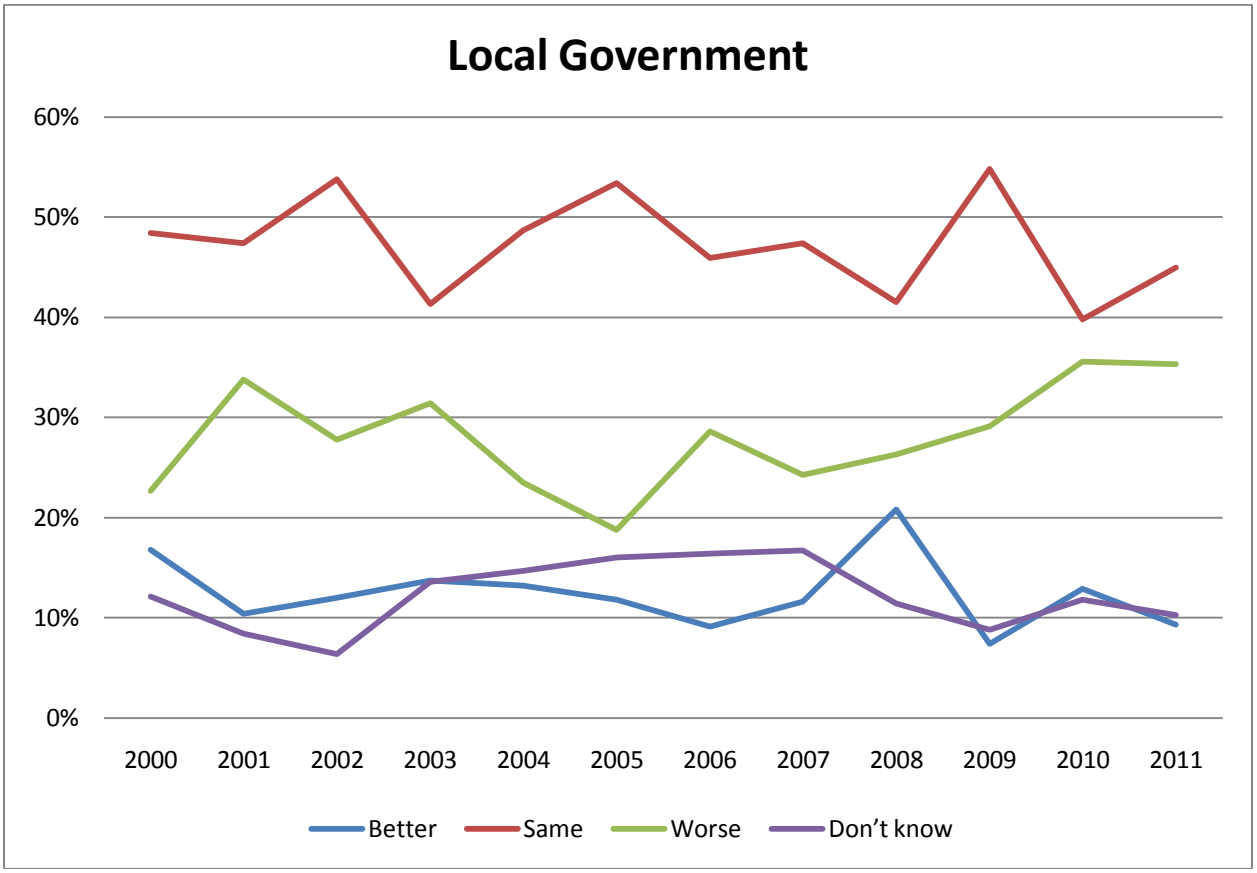


Table 23 – Cross-tabulations – Local Government

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	9.9%	8.8%	8.7%	7.5%	15.1%
Same	37.8%	52.5%	34.9%	46.8%	53.8%
Worse	42.7%	27.7%	32.4%	39.5%	28.2%
Don't Know	9.7%	11.0%	24.0%	6.2%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	9.1%	9.5%	9.8%	11.0%	6.4%	10.9%	15.9%
Same	41.8%	48.9%	47.2%	46.1%	42.3%	53.3%	41.5%
Worse	41.3%	28.4%	30.4%	30.6%	40.0%	31.0%	37.4%
Don't Know	7.8%	13.2%	12.6%	12.3%	11.3%	4.8%	5.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 24 – Real Estate Taxes

2011 Results:

	Real Estate Taxes	
	Count	%
Better	35	8.7%
Same	73	18.0%
Worse	250	61.5%
Don't Know	48	11.8%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Relatively constant rates since 2006 with the exception of 2010 where it appears some "Worse's" became "Don't Know's"**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	11.6%	5.4%	4.6%	6.1%	5.2%	6.2%	5.5%	4.2%	6.6%	5.4%	4.0%	8.7%
Same	30.5%	24.3%	22.9%	16.7%	24.7%	28.6%	20.3%	13.5%	17.6%	19.4%	22.3%	18.0%
Worse	40.6%	54.6%	51.0%	54.8%	47.4%	38.8%	58.4%	62.9%	61.2%	61.3%	47.3%	61.5%
Don't know	17.3%	15.7%	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	26.4%	15.8%	19.3%	14.6%	13.8%	26.5%	11.8%

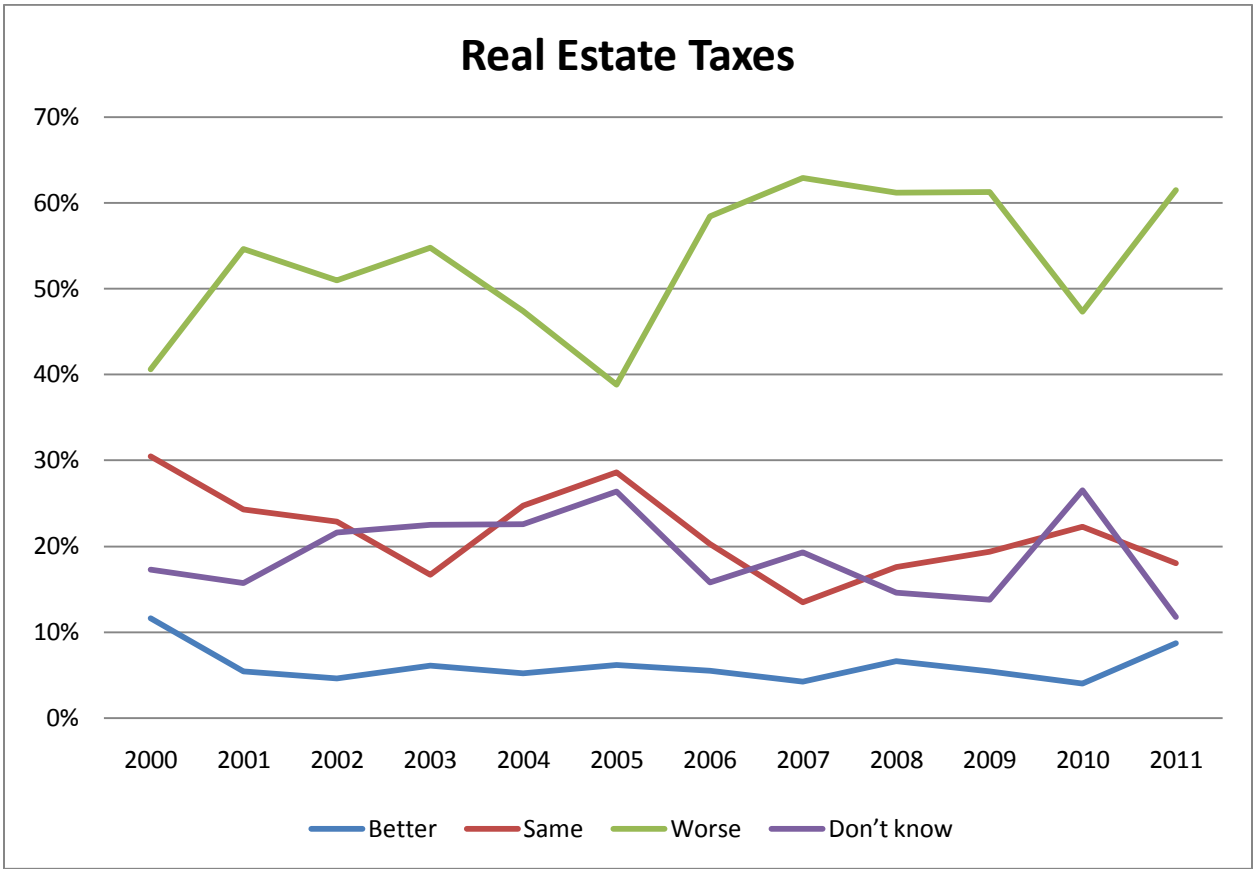


Table 24 – Cross-tabulations – Real Estate Taxes

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	14.1%	3.0%	17.4%	5.1%	6.1%
Same	16.5%	19.6%	3.1%	20.9%	30.4%
Worse	58.2%	65.0%	52.8%	68.2%	56.1%
Don't Know	11.2%	12.3%	26.7%	5.8%	7.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	8.7%	11.7%	3.5%	9.6%	3.8%	8.9%	1.6%
Same	16.9%	16.4%	23.9%	10.8%	23.4%	22.7%	22.7%
Worse	64.6%	58.8%	57.7%	66.8%	58.0%	65.1%	64.0%
Don't Know	9.8%	13.2%	14.9%	12.8%	14.8%	3.2%	11.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 25 – The Downtown of Watertown

2011 Results:

	The Downtown of Watertown	
	Count	%
Better	231	56.8%
Same	88	21.7%
Worse	61	15.1%
Don't Know	26	6.3%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend between 2009-2011, "Better" has remained at a very high level for three years.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	33.0%	24.5%	22.1%	24.7%	15.6%	22.2%	26.7%	26.1%	29.7%	63.3%	60.0%	56.8%
Same	25.2%	26.4%	26.1%	29.9%	31.1%	29.1%	28.6%	23.8%	23.1%	11.9%	19.0%	21.7%
Worse	38.8%	45.2%	47.4%	37.9%	45.4%	41.8%	37.6%	42.4%	42.2%	17.0%	14.7%	15.1%
Don't know	3.0%	3.9%	4.4%	7.5%	7.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.6%	4.9%	7.8%	6.3%	6.3%

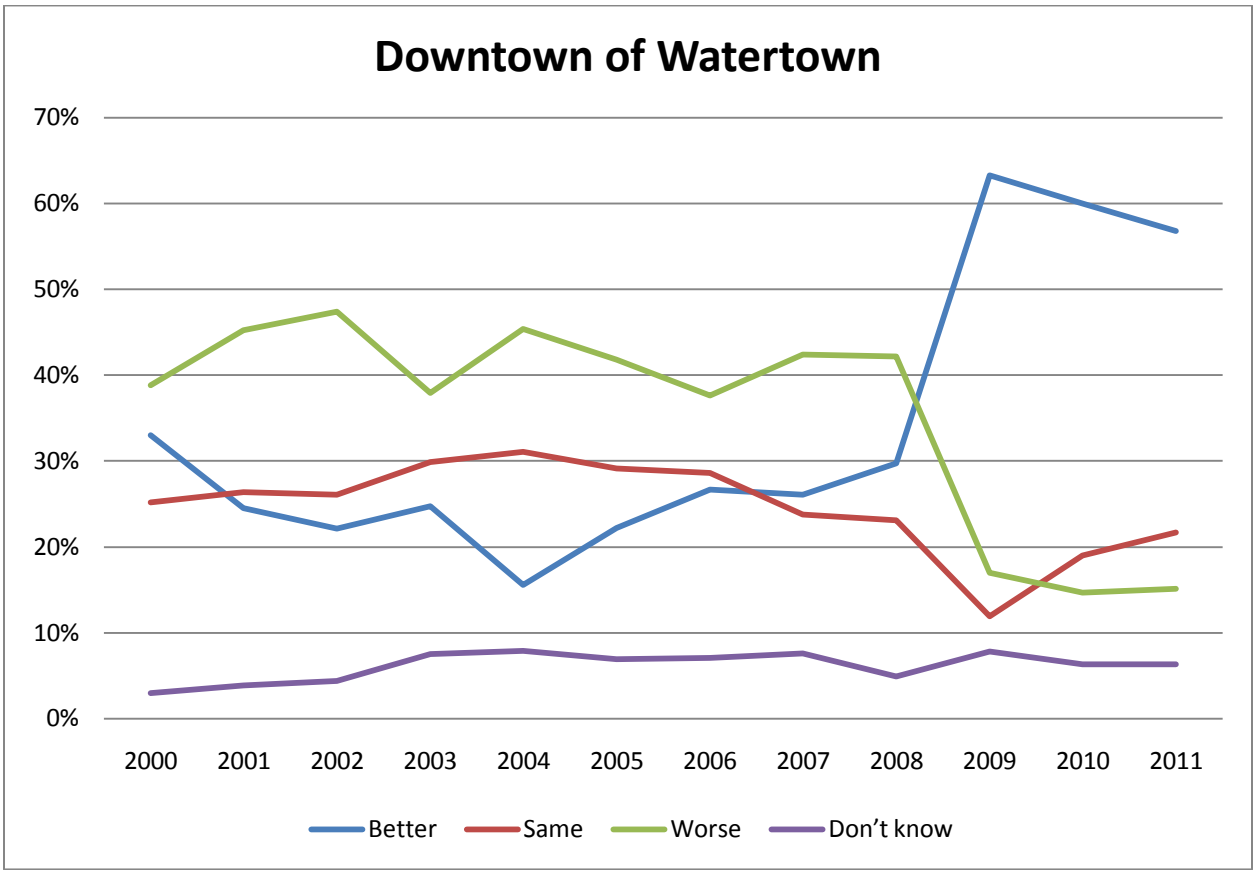


Table 25 – Cross-tabulations – The Downtown of Watertown

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	61.8%	51.7%	53.8%	59.5%	53.9%
Same	18.5%	25.1%	25.6%	21.5%	17.2%
Worse	13.7%	16.6%	13.3%	14.2%	19.8%
Don't Know	6.0%	6.7%	7.4%	4.8%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	55.8%	61.2%	52.3%	70.9%	50.2%	67.3%	55.9%
Same	22.9%	17.5%	25.7%	14.3%	13.5%	19.3%	32.9%
Worse	13.0%	16.2%	19.0%	7.9%	27.3%	9.6%	9.6%
Don't Know	8.3%	5.1%	2.9%	6.9%	8.9%	3.8%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 26 – Policing and Crime Control

2011 Results:

	Policing and Crime Control	
	Count	%
Better	111	27.3%
Same	190	46.7%
Worse	78	19.1%
Don't Know	28	6.9%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend..**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	34.8%	39.1%	31.0%	38.9%	32.7%	18.9%	36.2%	29.7%	43.8%	27.3%	31.5%	27.3%
Same	47.6%	40.6%	51.8%	42.2%	51.1%	53.9%	40.5%	42.1%	32.6%	55.9%	44.1%	46.7%
Worse	13.8%	14.4%	10.4%	11.0%	8.3%	18.1%	17.7%	19.9%	15.8%	12.0%	16.2%	19.1%
Don't know	3.9%	5.9%	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%	9.2%	5.7%	8.3%	7.9%	4.8%	8.3%	6.9%

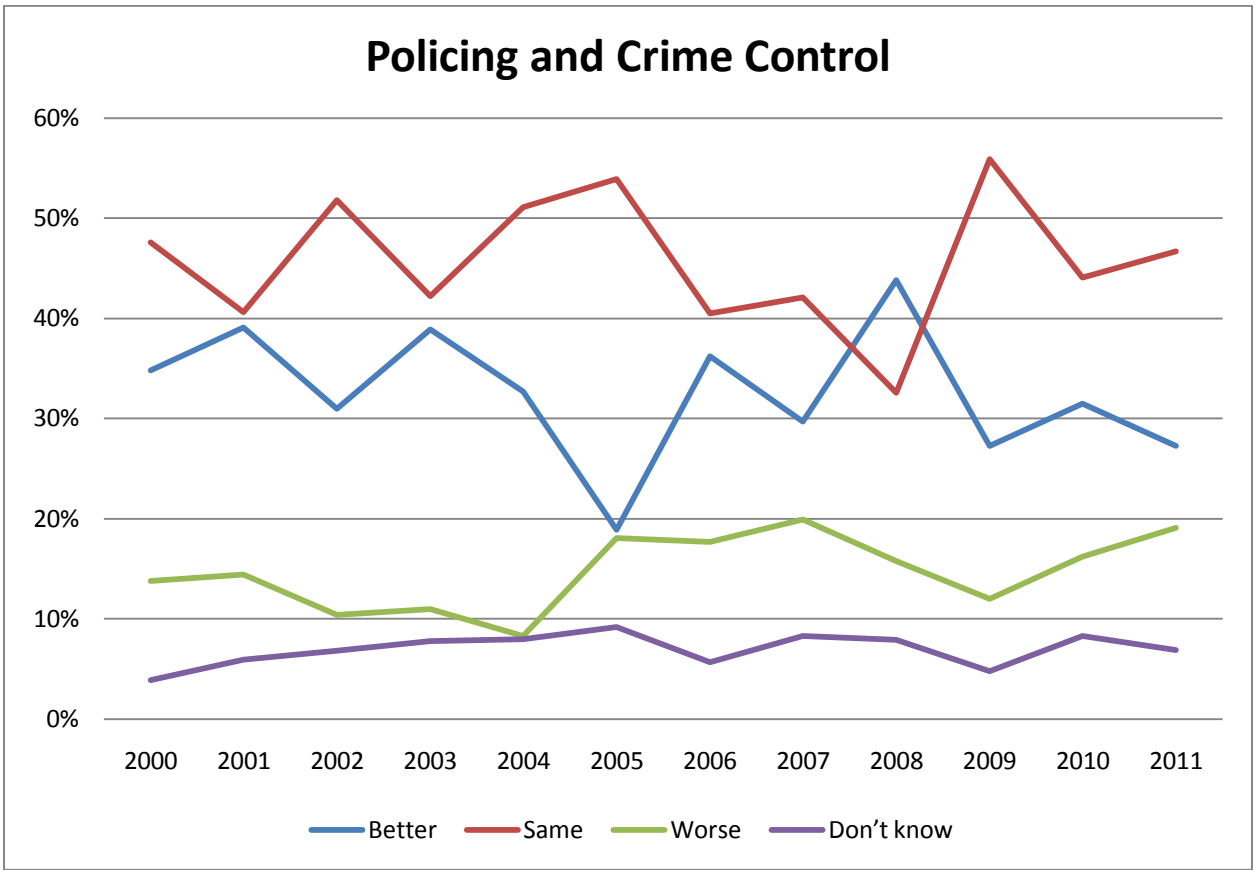


Table 26 – Cross-tabulations – Policing and Crime Control

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	27.4%	27.2%	23.4%	24.9%	38.8%
Same	43.4%	50.2%	49.8%	46.8%	42.4%
Worse	21.7%	16.5%	13.6%	23.9%	13.9%
Don't Know	7.6%	6.1%	13.2%	4.4%	4.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	27.2%	30.7%	21.9%	26.6%	39.0%	18.5%	21.5%
Same	47.6%	44.8%	47.4%	35.9%	37.0%	58.3%	44.6%
Worse	20.6%	19.0%	15.2%	27.1%	17.8%	20.1%	22.4%
Don't Know	4.6%	5.5%	15.6%	10.4%	6.2%	3.1%	11.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 27 – Availability of Good Jobs

2011 Results:

	Availability of Good Jobs	
	Count	%
Better	33	8.1%
Same	90	22.2%
Worse	264	65.1%
Don't Know	19	4.6%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in "Worse" between 2007-2009, and remained not significantly changed between 2009-2011.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	16.6%	4.5%	6.7%	9.2%	7.7%	9.9%	21.6%	31.4%	22.6%	5.3%	11.9%	8.1%
Same	27.0%	10.9%	18.2%	16.4%	23.7%	35.5%	29.5%	29.0%	26.7%	19.5%	22.0%	22.2%
Worse	52.1%	80.8%	69.6%	69.2%	62.8%	49.3%	41.1%	31.4%	45.4%	70.3%	58.4%	65.1%
Don't know	4.3%	3.8%	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.4%	7.8%	8.1%	5.2%	4.9%	7.8%	4.6%

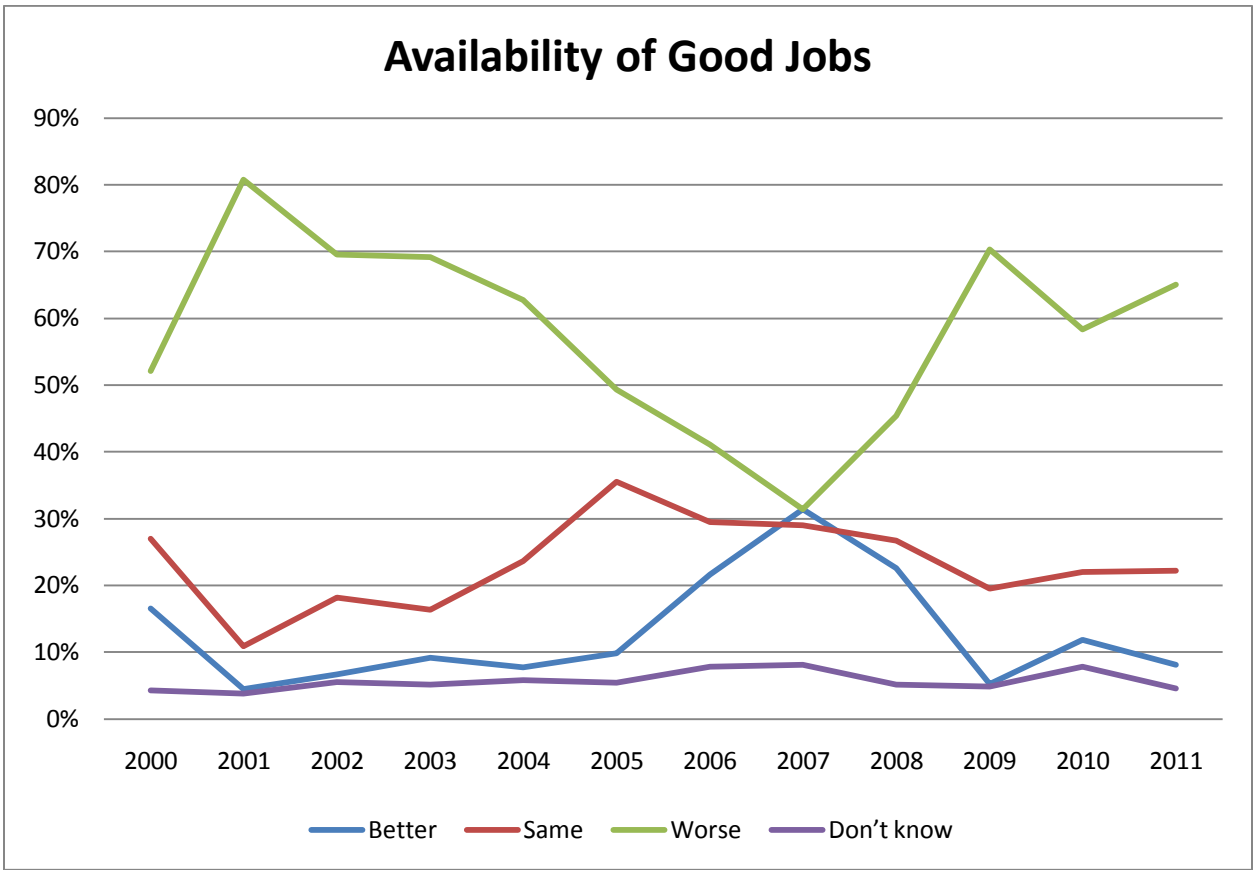


Table 27 – Cross-tabulations – Availability of Good Jobs

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	10.4%	5.7%	14.6%	4.4%	8.9%
Same	21.1%	23.3%	29.8%	19.2%	20.0%
Worse	66.4%	63.7%	49.4%	74.2%	62.3%
Don't Know	2.1%	7.2%	6.2%	2.2%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	10.6%	6.2%	4.4%	5.1%	5.2%	1.7%	5.0%
Same	20.1%	20.6%	30.7%	17.4%	21.1%	28.6%	25.9%
Worse	64.3%	69.7%	59.4%	63.7%	71.2%	69.3%	66.8%
Don't Know	5.0%	3.5%	5.4%	13.8%	2.6%	.4%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 28 – Shopping Opportunities

2011 Results:

	Shopping Opportunities	
	Count	%
Better	241	59.4%
Same	140	34.4%
Worse	22	5.4%
Don't Know	4	.9%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	51.0%	40.2%	30.1%	38.5%	37.6%	46.2%	80.9%	85.5%	84.5%	50.1%	57.9%	59.4%
Same	34.1%	40.2%	46.0%	36.2%	46.3%	43.7%	11.7%	6.8%	10.0%	38.4%	27.0%	34.4%
Worse	13.2%	18.6%	21.7%	24.6%	10.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	4.1%	10.8%	12.2%	5.4%
Don't know	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%	0.7%	6.2%	4.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%	2.9%	0.9%

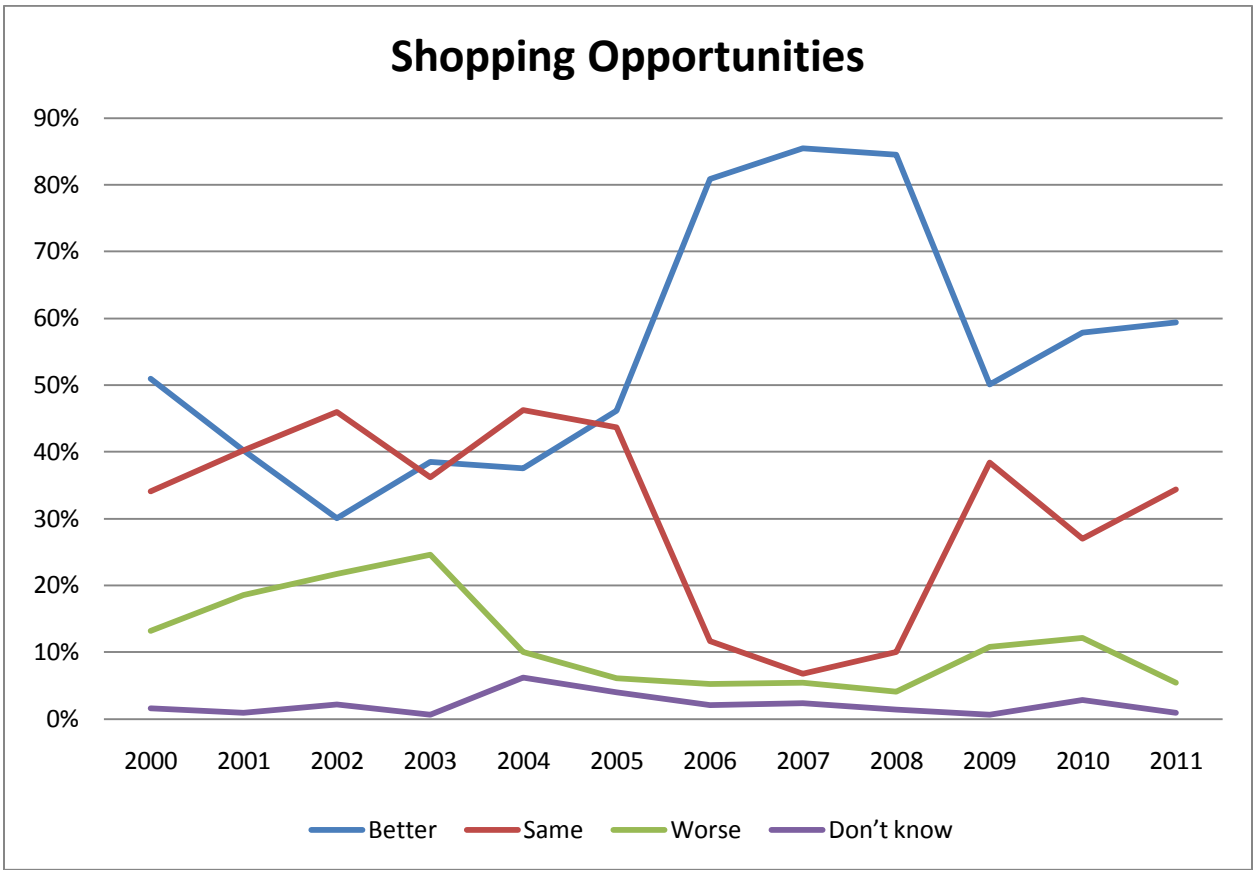


Table 28 – Cross-tabulations – Shopping Opportunities

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	62.3%	56.3%	59.6%	55.7%	68.5%
Same	33.0%	35.8%	38.8%	36.9%	22.1%
Worse	4.4%	6.4%	.0%	7.2%	7.8%
Don't Know	.3%	1.5%	1.6%	.3%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	64.7%	56.2%	49.9%	64.4%	62.5%	49.9%	61.1%
Same	30.1%	37.0%	41.9%	24.6%	29.4%	46.9%	34.1%
Worse	4.9%	4.9%	7.4%	7.1%	8.1%	2.5%	4.2%
Don't Know	.3%	1.8%	.8%	3.8%	.0%	.7%	.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 29 – Quality of K-12 Education

2011 Results:

	Quality of K-12 Education	
	Count	%
Better	86	21.1%
Same	188	46.4%
Worse	80	19.8%
Don't Know	52	12.8%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **In 2011, significant decrease in "Better" (to all-time low) and significant increase in "Worse" (to all-time high).**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	49.6%	30.8%	32.8%	36.6%	30.9%	30.7%	37.8%	40.8%	46.2%	26.9%	30.5%	21.1%
Same	25.1%	39.5%	43.8%	27.6%	40.2%	42.2%	29.0%	30.2%	31.8%	50.7%	37.9%	46.4%
Worse	9.3%	15.3%	8.5%	15.0%	5.4%	7.5%	12.7%	10.3%	7.9%	10.9%	17.4%	19.8%
Don't know	16.1%	14.4%	15.0%	20.8%	23.5%	19.6%	20.5%	18.7%	14.0%	11.6%	14.2%	12.8%

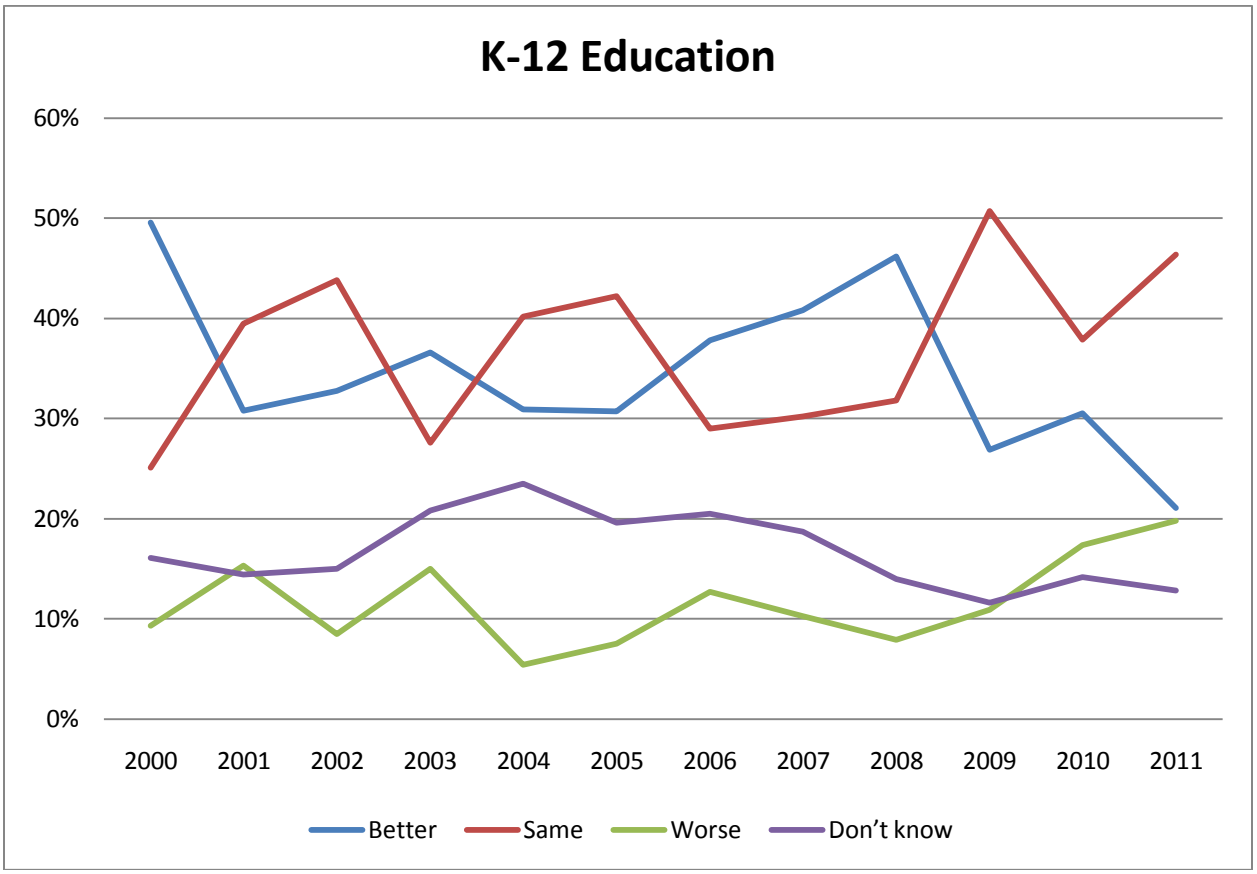


Table 29 – Cross-tabulations – Quality of K-12 Education

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	23.8%	18.2%	19.2%	17.6%	32.6%
Same	47.0%	45.8%	50.5%	47.2%	38.9%
Worse	17.2%	22.5%	15.2%	26.0%	9.8%
Don't Know	12.0%	13.5%	15.1%	9.3%	18.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	21.7%	22.1%	17.6%	22.4%	30.5%	9.8%	21.3%
Same	48.7%	42.4%	46.6%	30.8%	47.6%	61.7%	37.9%
Worse	16.4%	25.9%	18.8%	19.0%	15.5%	20.1%	33.1%
Don't Know	13.1%	9.6%	16.9%	27.8%	6.4%	8.4%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 30 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2011 Results:

	Overall State of Local Economy	
	Count	%
Better	44	10.9%
Same	117	28.9%
Worse	228	56.1%
Don't Know	17	4.1%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in "Worse" between 2007-2008, again in 2008-2009, and then a decrease in "Worse" between 2009-2010, and no change between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	27.6%	9.2%	12.0%	12.7%	12.3%	15.1%	34.7%	39.3%	26.6%	6.1%	15.1%	10.9%
Same	37.1%	18.6%	26.2%	23.4%	32.1%	45.5%	28.2%	30.5%	23.7%	19.0%	25.2%	28.9%
Worse	31.5%	69.3%	58.5%	60.6%	48.7%	32.1%	32.6%	25.2%	45.0%	71.6%	54.3%	56.1%
Don't know	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%	6.9%	7.3%	4.5%	5.0%	4.7%	3.3%	5.4%	4.1%

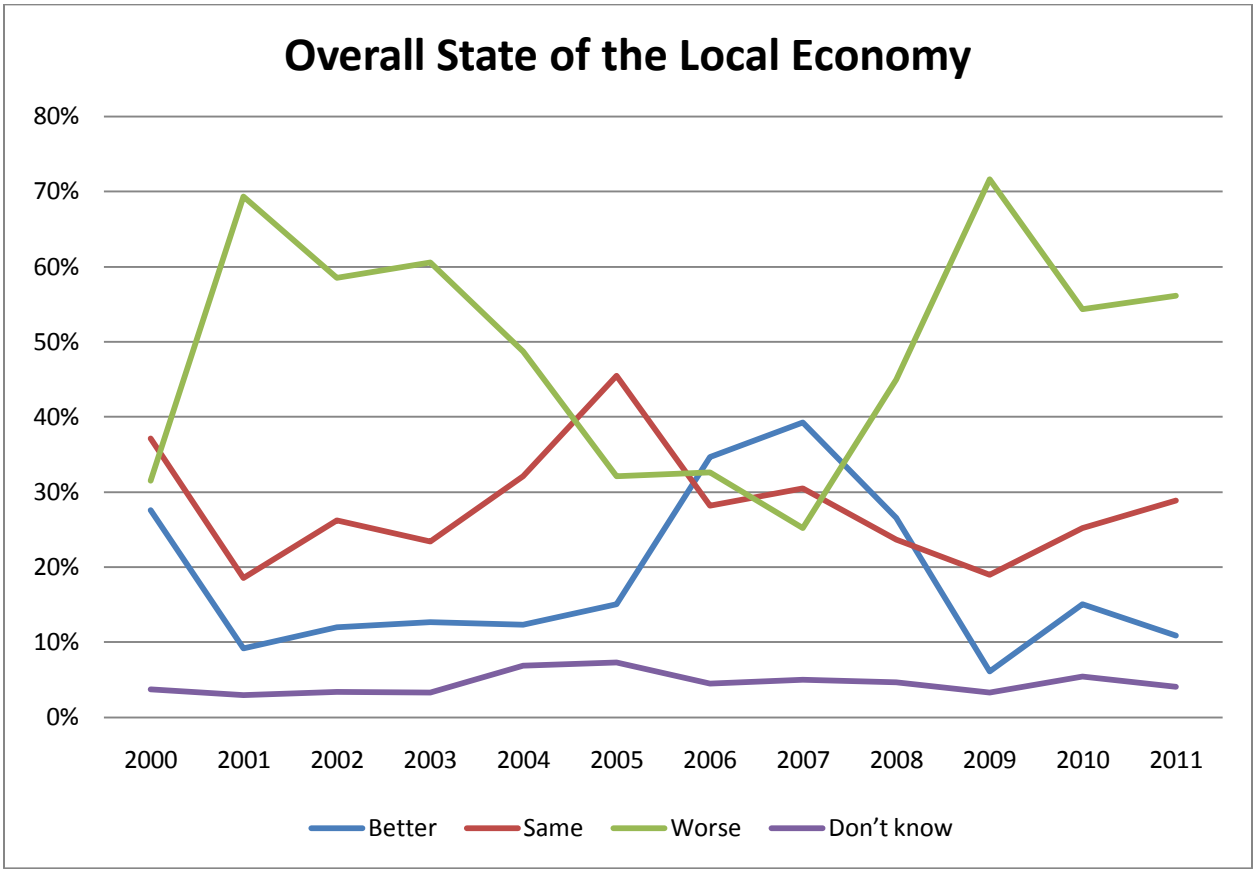


Table 30 – Cross-tabulations – Overall State of the Local Economy

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	15.6%	6.2%	17.3%	8.8%	8.0%
Same	24.6%	33.4%	22.9%	28.6%	37.4%
Worse	57.2%	54.9%	50.8%	61.5%	48.9%
Don't Know	2.7%	5.6%	9.0%	1.0%	5.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	10.4%	8.0%	17.4%	8.2%	9.0%	7.2%	17.1%
Same	30.6%	25.3%	30.0%	35.8%	26.0%	35.6%	28.3%
Worse	55.4%	63.5%	45.5%	47.1%	60.2%	52.8%	53.4%
Don't Know	3.6%	3.3%	7.1%	9.0%	4.8%	4.4%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 31 – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

2011 Results:

	Overall Quality of Life in Area	
	Count	%
Better	98	24.3%
Same	215	53.1%
Worse	84	20.8%
Don't Know	7	1.8%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	40.9%	20.7%	23.0%	25.5%	15.6%	18.6%	34.9%	46.8%	43.6%	21.8%	30.1%	24.3%
Same	46.9%	46.4%	57.7%	52.7%	62.6%	67.0%	46.7%	37.3%	37.6%	52.6%	48.1%	53.1%
Worse	10.8%	29.9%	16.2%	18.9%	16.5%	10.6%	15.7%	12.5%	14.3%	20.8%	18.0%	20.8%
Don't know	1.4%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	5.3%	3.8%	2.6%	3.4%	4.5%	4.8%	3.9%	1.8%

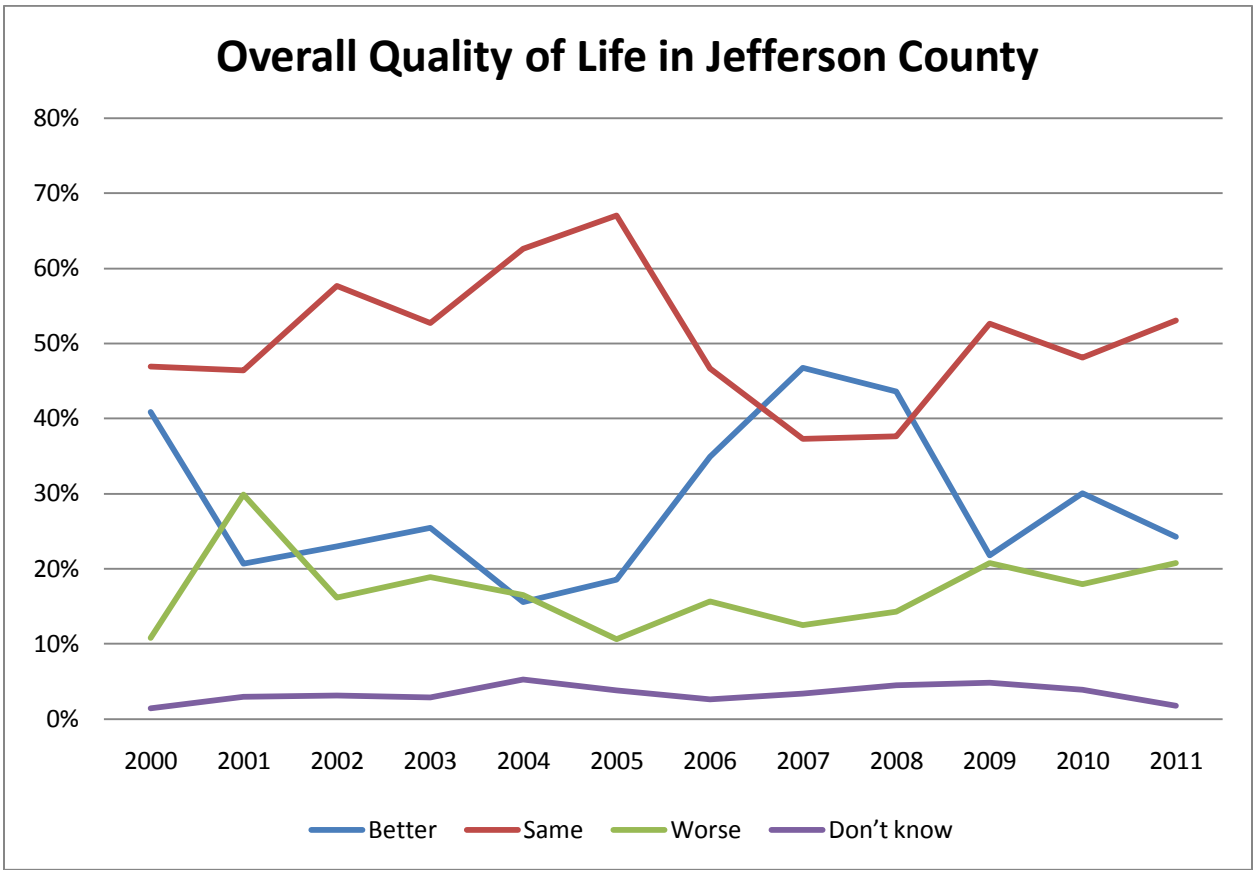


Table 31 – Cross-tabulations – Overall Quality of Life in the Area

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	26.3%	22.1%	28.5%	17.7%	35.6%
Same	50.8%	55.6%	48.9%	57.3%	48.1%
Worse	21.0%	20.6%	21.0%	23.8%	12.7%
Don't Know	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	24.8%	19.9%	30.1%	30.8%	24.6%	17.3%	24.9%
Same	48.2%	57.4%	59.6%	47.5%	49.7%	57.6%	57.8%
Worse	25.0%	20.6%	9.4%	14.6%	23.9%	25.1%	16.0%
Don't Know	1.9%	2.1%	.8%	7.0%	1.8%	.0%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	91	94

Table 32 – Availability of Goods/Services in the Area

2011 Results:

	Availability of Goods/Services	
	Count	%
Better	173	42.7%
Same	192	47.2%
Worse	31	7.6%
Don't Know	10	2.5%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" and increase in "Same" between 2008-2009, has not changed significantly since 2009.**

Responses:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	27.8%	36.9%	28.4%	24.1%	51.2%	70.2%	69.9%	38.2%	42.1%	42.7%
Same	54.6%	48.8%	59.3%	67.1%	37.9%	24.1%	22.2%	52.1%	45.1%	47.2%
Worse	15.9%	12.7%	8.6%	5.2%	6.0%	4.0%	5.4%	8.8%	8.9%	7.6%
Don't know	1.8%	1.6%	3.7%	3.7%	4.9%	1.7%	2.6%	1.0%	3.9%	2.5%

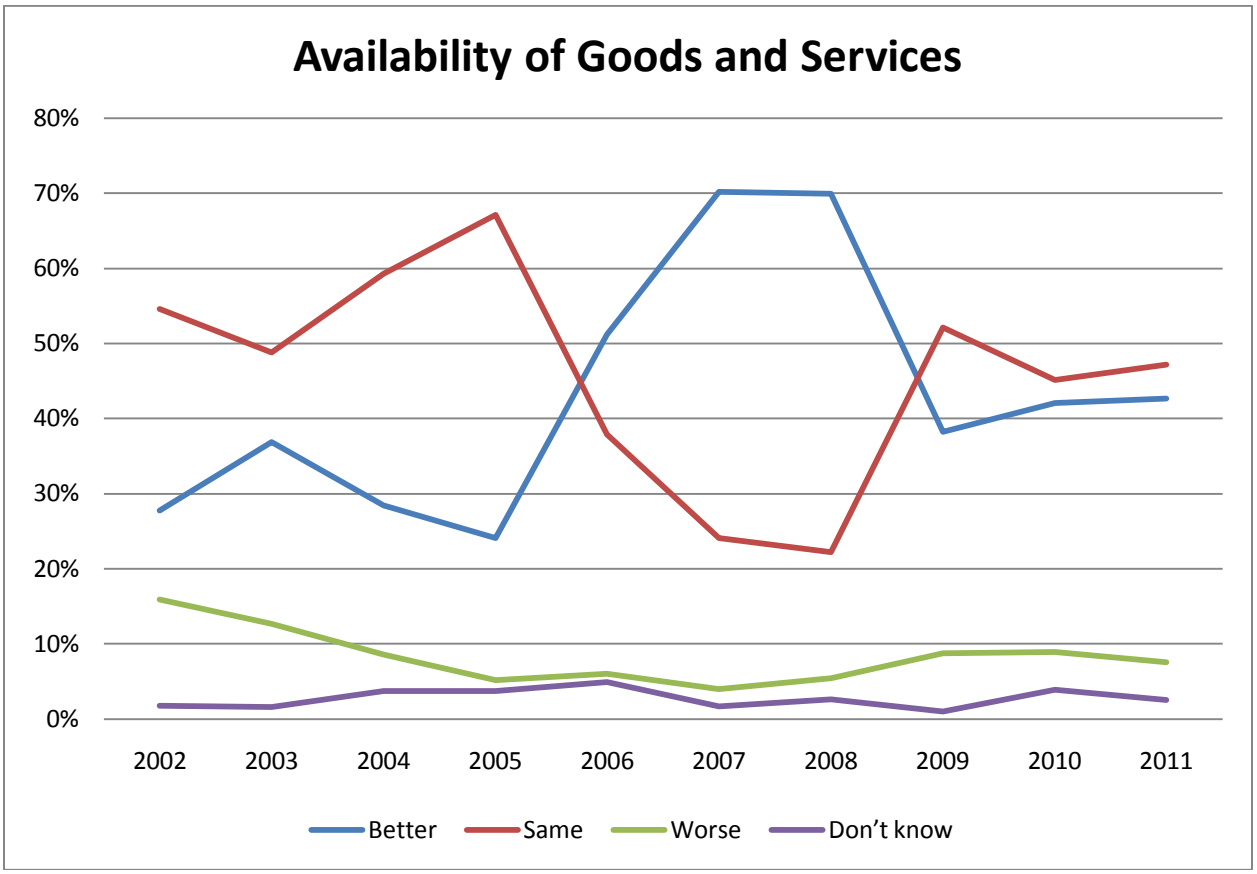


Table 32 – Cross-tabulations – Availability of Goods/Services in the Area

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	49.0%	36.1%	36.6%	42.3%	51.9%
Same	43.6%	50.9%	54.0%	47.0%	38.6%
Worse	6.5%	8.8%	4.8%	9.1%	7.5%
Don't Know	.8%	4.2%	4.7%	1.5%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	41.3%	42.8%	46.4%	37.9%	52.6%	42.6%	41.6%
Same	49.7%	46.1%	42.2%	46.3%	34.4%	48.7%	48.9%
Worse	6.5%	8.8%	8.7%	5.9%	11.5%	8.3%	7.2%
Don't Know	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%	9.8%	1.4%	.4%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 33 – Availability of Care for the Elderly

2011 Results:

	Availability of Care for the Elderly	
	Count	%
Better	74	18.2%
Same	161	39.6%
Worse	108	26.5%
Don't Know	64	15.8%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	14.7%	15.2%	27.5%	19.1%	24.4%	14.1%	14.7%	18.2%
Same	37.3%	41.0%	32.4%	35.3%	31.6%	35.5%	32.1%	39.6%
Worse	14.6%	16.0%	16.9%	20.6%	18.3%	28.5%	28.5%	26.5%
Don't know	33.4%	27.9%	23.2%	25.1%	25.7%	21.9%	24.7%	15.8%

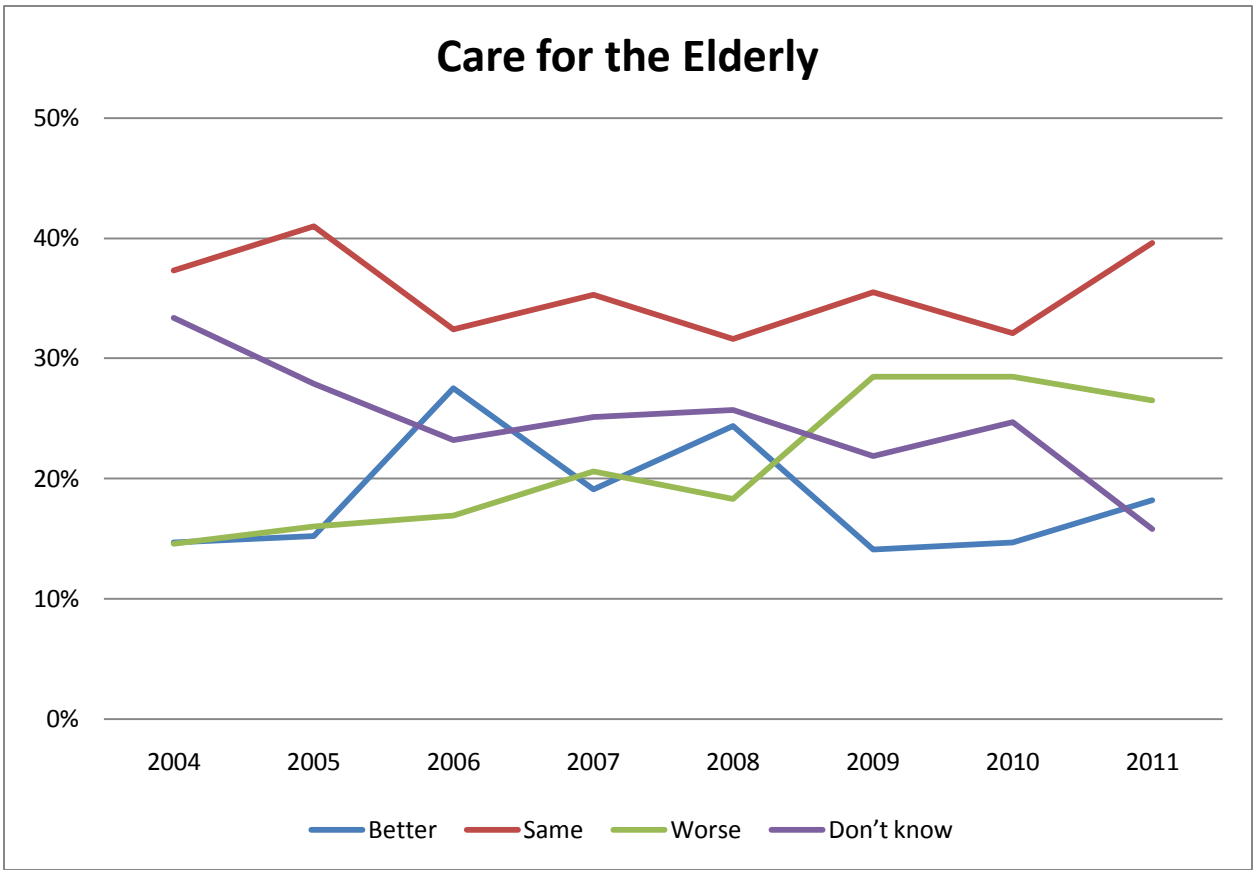


Table 33 – Cross-tabulations – Availability of Care for the Elderly

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	21.2%	15.0%	23.3%	12.5%	25.9%
Same	42.7%	36.3%	47.7%	38.2%	32.2%
Worse	19.8%	33.4%	9.5%	32.6%	33.2%
Don't Know	16.3%	15.3%	19.5%	16.7%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	21.9%	16.6%	10.3%	19.5%	20.6%	14.9%	15.5%
Same	38.1%	40.4%	42.3%	38.0%	29.5%	47.3%	35.2%
Worse	28.3%	25.3%	23.4%	28.5%	34.4%	28.6%	22.3%
Don't Know	11.7%	17.7%	24.0%	14.1%	15.6%	9.2%	27.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 34 – Availability of Housing

2011 Results:

	Availability of Housing	
	Count	%
Better	134	33.0%
Same	108	26.8%
Worse	125	30.9%
Don't Know	37	9.2%
Total	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	11.8%	20.3%	28.9%	33.0%	36.8%	42.1%	33.0%
Same	27.6%	15.2%	16.7%	17.6%	27.4%	24.6%	26.8%
Worse	54.1%	57.3%	47.8%	43.0%	29.3%	25.9%	30.9%
Don't know	6.5%	7.2%	6.5%	6.4%	6.5%	7.4%	9.2%

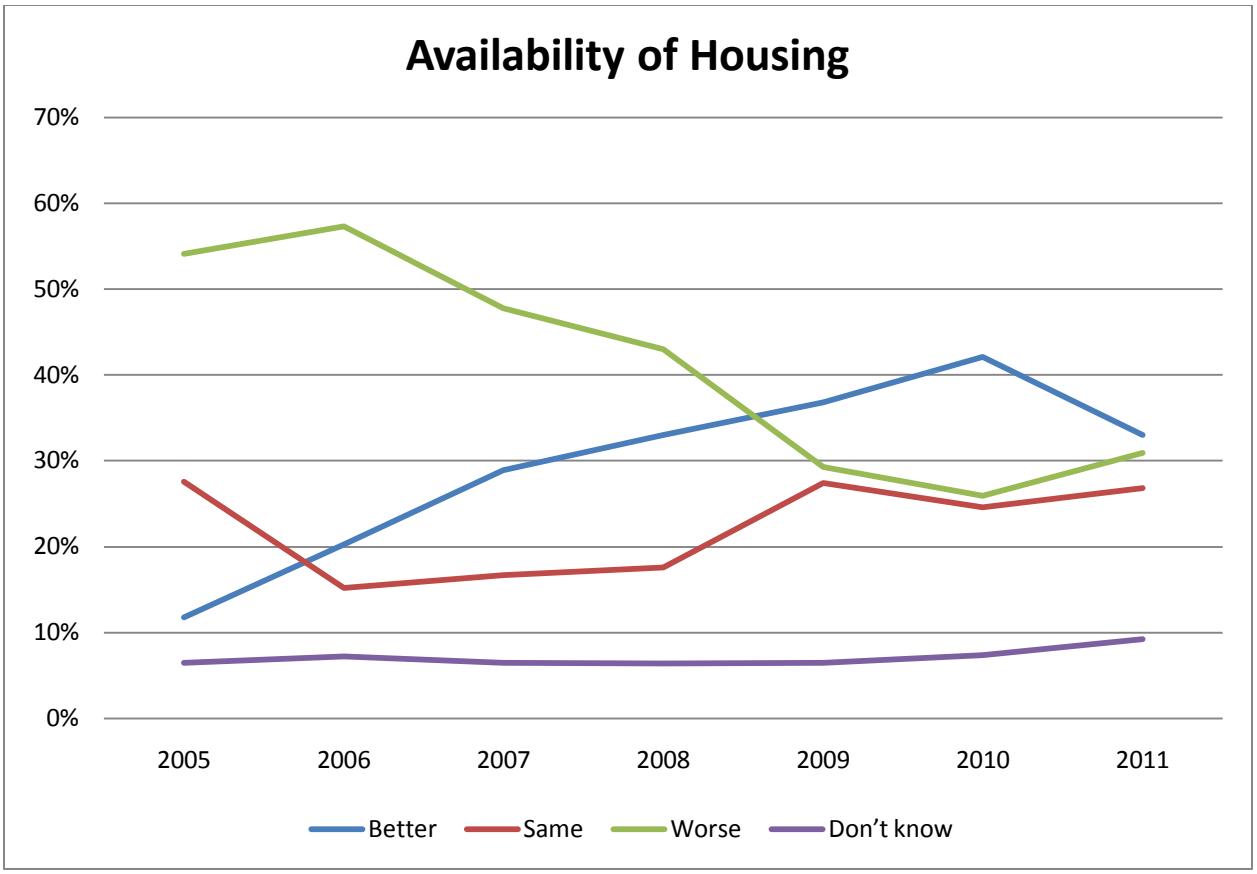


Table 34 – Cross-tabulations – Availability of Housing

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	39.9%	26.0%	32.3%	30.0%	42.0%
Same	26.3%	27.4%	13.6%	32.4%	30.0%
Worse	23.1%	39.0%	35.1%	32.1%	22.2%
Don't Know	10.7%	7.6%	18.9%	5.5%	5.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	198	110	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	36.7%	28.2%	31.1%	22.7%	26.5%	38.2%	35.0%
Same	24.3%	29.7%	29.0%	28.3%	27.6%	32.0%	31.7%
Worse	29.9%	36.9%	23.7%	40.2%	38.5%	26.9%	18.6%
Don't Know	9.1%	5.2%	16.2%	8.8%	7.4%	2.9%	14.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	205	125	75	63	91	91	93

Section 3.3 – Internet Usage

Table 35 – Do you have Internet access – at either home or work or both?

2011 Results:

	Internet Access	
	Count	%
Home	161	39.7%
Work	16	3.9%
Both	177	43.7%
Neither	52	12.8%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in "Have Access" between 2008-2010 – from 76% to 87%.**

Responses:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Home						35.4%	30.9%	--	27.6%	39.7%
Work ("any" in 2002-06)	72.4%	77.1%	71.1%	78.6%	81.7%	3.2%	4.6%	--	2.2%	3.9%
Both						40.4%	40.3%	--	52.2%	43.7%
Neither	27.6%	22.9%	28.9%	21.4%	18.3%	21.0%	24.1%	--	17.9%	12.8%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Home	31.5%	48.2%	52.8%	28.6%	50.9%
Work	3.1%	4.7%	1.6%	4.9%	4.1%
Both	50.7%	36.4%	38.3%	55.2%	21.1%
Neither	14.8%	10.7%	7.4%	11.3%	23.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Home	43.5%	41.0%	27.0%	53.9%	44.7%	38.5%	13.6%
Work	4.6%	3.3%	2.8%	3.2%	3.9%	4.9%	5.3%
Both	30.7%	50.4%	68.0%	7.9%	39.7%	52.6%	73.3%
Neither	21.2%	5.3%	2.2%	35.0%	11.7%	4.0%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	75	64	91	91	94

Table 36 – *Types of Internet Use* in Jefferson County – SUMMARY of Past Four Years – "Used *at least once* in the past 30 days."

Type of Internet Use:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Email	63.0%	--	71.9%	83.6%
Blogs	12.3%	--	15.5%	17.1%
Used a website for LOCAL news	57.1%	--	61.0%	76.9%
Used a website for NATIONAL news	44.7%	--	58.2%	70.5%
Used a website to find the time or schedule for LOCAL EVENTS	--	--	--	53.8%
Used a website for medical/health information	42.0%	--	43.9%	53.8%
Made a purchase online	55.2%	61.8%	51.5%	59.8%
Used social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn	--	--	--	61.9%

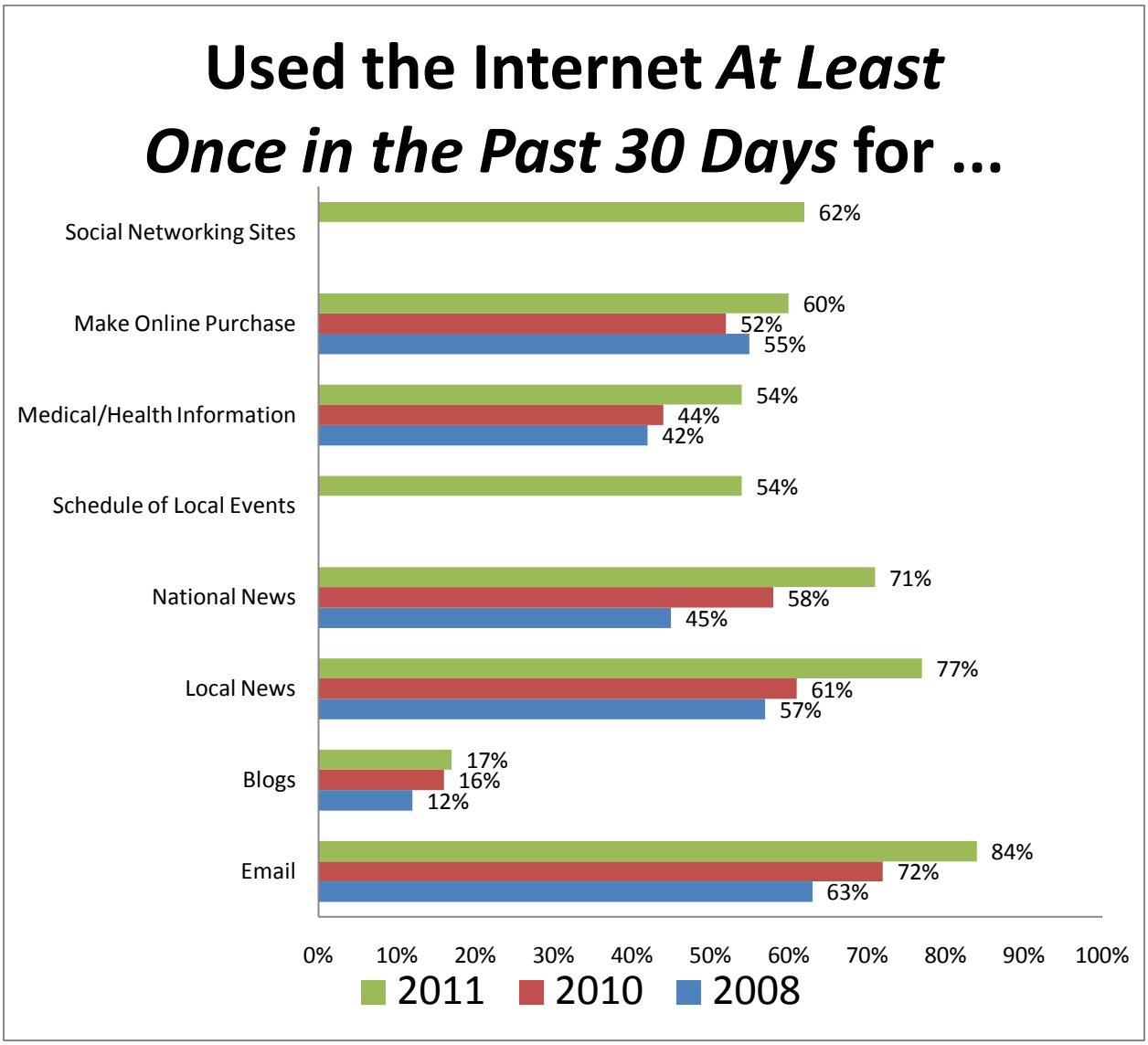


Table 37 – Email

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - email?	
	Count	%
Yes	339	83.6%
No	65	16.1%
Don't Know	1	.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in use between 2008-2011 – from 63% to 84%.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	63.0%	--	71.9%	83.6%
No	36.3%	--	25.9%	16.1%
Not sure	0.7%	--	2.2%	0.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	84.3%	82.8%	91.1%	84.9%	70.0%
No	15.7%	16.6%	8.9%	15.1%	28.3%
Don't Know	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	73.0%	92.9%	97.0%	60.6%	85.8%	82.3%	96.6%
No	26.6%	6.8%	2.6%	38.3%	14.2%	17.4%	3.4%
Don't Know	.3%	.3%	.5%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	90	94

Table 38 – Blogs

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - blogs?	
	Count	%
Yes	69	17.1%
No	331	81.6%
Don't Know	5	1.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change in use between 2008-2011.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	12.3%	--	15.5%	17.1%
No	87.7%	--	80.6%	81.6%
Not sure	0.0%	--	3.9%	1.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	21.1%	13.0%	22.4%	18.5%	6.3%
No	78.3%	84.9%	77.6%	80.7%	89.1%
Don't Know	.6%	2.1%	.0%	.8%	4.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	15.6%	16.5%	22.4%	12.5%	16.6%	14.5%	23.0%
No	82.6%	82.5%	77.2%	82.7%	82.7%	85.2%	77.0%
Don't Know	1.8%	1.0%	.5%	4.7%	.6%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	90	94

Table 39 – Used a Website for Local News

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - local news?	
	Count	%
Yes	311	76.9%
No	92	22.7%
Don't Know	1	.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in use between 2008-2011 – from 57% to 77%.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	57.1%	--	61.0%	76.9%
No	42.9%	--	36.6%	22.7%
Not sure	0.0%	--	2.3%	0.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	77.2%	76.6%	88.3%	77.9%	59.2%
No	22.8%	22.7%	11.7%	22.1%	39.1%
Don't Know	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	198	110	214	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	74.3%	78.3%	82.0%	51.3%	72.3%	85.6%	92.8%
No	25.4%	21.4%	17.6%	47.6%	27.7%	14.1%	7.2%
Don't Know	.3%	.3%	.5%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	205	125	75	63	91	90	94

Table 40 – Used a Website for National News

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - national news?	
	Count	%
Yes	286	70.5%
No	118	29.2%
Don't Know	1	.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in use between 2008-2011 – from 45% to 71%.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	44.7%	--	58.2%	70.5%
No	55.3%	--	39.6%	29.2%
Not sure	0.0%	--	2.3%	0.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	74.2%	66.6%	83.4%	71.1%	51.7%
No	25.8%	32.7%	16.6%	28.9%	46.7%
Don't Know	.0%	.7%	.0%	.0%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	63.8%	73.4%	84.3%	40.4%	65.6%	80.4%	90.9%
No	35.9%	26.3%	15.3%	58.5%	34.4%	19.2%	9.1%
Don't Know	.3%	.3%	.5%	1.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	90	94

Table 41 – Used a Website to Find the Time and Schedule of Local Events

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - local events?	
	Count	%
Yes	218	53.8%
No	183	45.2%
Don't Know	4	1.0%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	55.1%	52.4%	61.0%	57.7%	34.0%
No	43.9%	46.6%	39.0%	41.4%	63.5%
Don't Know	1.0%	1.0%	.0%	1.0%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	46.6%	54.9%	71.6%	19.5%	49.2%	65.0%	76.7%
No	51.7%	44.8%	28.0%	79.4%	47.8%	34.7%	23.3%
Don't Know	1.7%	.3%	.5%	1.1%	3.0%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	90	94

Table 42 – Used a Website for Medical/Health Information

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - medical/health information?	
	Count	%
Yes	218	53.8%
No	180	44.5%
Don't Know	7	1.7%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in use between 2008-2011 – from 42% to 54%.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	42.0%	--	43.9%	53.8%
No	58.0%	--	53.9%	44.5%
Not sure	0.0%	--	2.3%	1.7%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	51.8%	55.9%	59.9%	53.1%	47.3%
No	47.2%	41.7%	36.9%	45.9%	51.0%
Don't Know	1.0%	2.4%	3.1%	1.0%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	51.2%	59.2%	51.9%	31.2%	50.3%	64.3%	59.4%
No	45.8%	40.5%	47.7%	62.3%	47.5%	35.4%	40.6%
Don't Know	3.0%	.3%	.5%	6.5%	2.2%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	75	64	91	90	94

Table 43 – Used the Internet to Make a Purchase

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - online purchase?	
	Count	%
Yes	242	59.8%
No	157	38.8%
Don't Know	5	1.3%
Total	405	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	52.9%	48.8%	45.4%	58.5%	54.6%	59.3%	58.2%	--	55.2%	61.8%	51.5%	59.8%
No	47.1%	51.2%	54.6%	41.5%	45.4%	40.7%	41.8%	--	44.6%	38.0%	45.3%	38.8%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.2%	0.1%	3.3%	1.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	62.1%	57.5%	64.1%	65.7%	38.9%
No	35.9%	41.9%	35.9%	32.4%	59.4%
Don't Know	2.0%	.7%	.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	199	110	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	45.7%	71.5%	79.4%	21.1%	63.0%	66.1%	79.0%
No	52.0%	28.2%	20.1%	77.8%	32.5%	33.6%	21.0%
Don't Know	2.3%	.3%	.5%	1.1%	4.5%	.4%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	125	74	64	91	89	94

Table 44 – Used social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn

2011 Results:

	Used Internet for - social networking?	
	Count	%
Yes	250	61.9%
No	149	36.8%
Don't Know	5	1.3%
Total	404	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	61.5%	62.2%	93.9%	58.8%	26.8%
No	36.9%	36.7%	6.1%	40.2%	69.1%
Don't Know	1.6%	1.1%	.0%	1.0%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	198	110	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	60.3%	62.1%	65.8%	43.2%	58.9%	70.2%	63.5%
No	37.4%	37.6%	33.7%	53.8%	38.8%	28.6%	36.5%
Don't Know	2.3%	.3%	.5%	3.1%	2.3%	1.1%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	205	125	74	64	90	90	94

Section 3.4 – Renewable Energy

Table 45 – SUMMARY: Do you support or oppose the development of each of the following Renewable Energy Sources in the North Country in the future?

	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	No Opinion/Not Sure	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Wind Energy Development in the North Country	55.7%	25.2%	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Small-scale Wind Generation Development in the North Country	50.4%	29.6%	10.7%	5.4%	3.9%	100.0%
Hydro Energy Development in the North Country	61.2%	26.6%	7.5%	3.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Biomass (grass or wood) Energy Development in the North Country	40.4%	27.7%	15.5%	7.7%	8.7%	100.0%

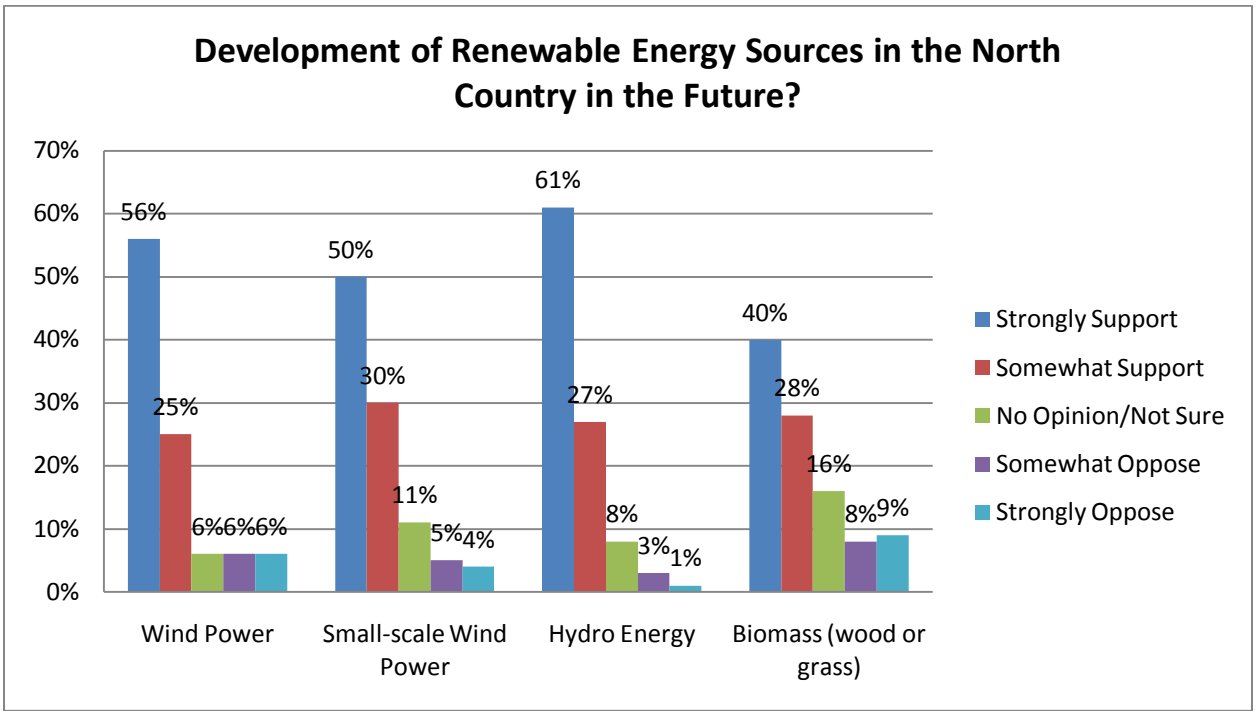


Table 46 – Do you support or oppose the development of wind power as a renewable energy source in the North Country in the future?

2011 Results:

	Wind Energy Development in the North Country	
	Count	%
Strongly Support	224	55.7%
Somewhat Support	101	25.2%
No Opinion/Not Sure	26	6.4%
Somewhat Oppose	26	6.4%
Strongly Oppose	25	6.3%
Total	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Strongly support	47.6%	48.3%	60.8%	58.8%	55.7%
Somewhat support	32.8%	28.4%	27.5%	24.8%	25.2%
No Opinion/Not Sure	11.2%	15.6%	5.9%	8.3%	6.4%
Somewhat oppose	5.4%	4.9%	2.4%	3.8%	6.4%
Strongly oppose	3.0%	2.8%	3.3%	4.3%	6.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Strongly Support	58.7%	52.6%	61.3%	55.7%	48.5%
Somewhat Support	24.1%	26.3%	26.2%	22.3%	31.4%
No Opinion/Not Sure	3.0%	9.8%	3.3%	8.1%	5.9%
Somewhat Oppose	8.0%	4.7%	9.1%	5.0%	6.4%
Strongly Oppose	6.1%	6.5%	.0%	8.9%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Strongly Support	55.8%	53.6%	59.1%	49.0%	64.6%	63.4%	44.6%
Somewhat Support	23.9%	27.6%	25.1%	24.1%	21.5%	29.6%	26.7%
No Opinion/Not Sure	5.6%	9.0%	4.2%	7.8%	6.6%	1.8%	9.2%
Somewhat Oppose	7.3%	5.7%	5.0%	8.2%	2.4%	1.8%	15.8%
Strongly Oppose	7.5%	4.1%	6.6%	11.0%	5.0%	3.4%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	205	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 47 – Do you support or oppose the development of small-scale wind power generation as a renewable energy source in the North Country in the future?

2011 Results:

	Small-scale Wind Generation Development in the North Country	
	Count	%
Strongly Support	202	50.4%
Somewhat Support	118	29.6%
No Opinion/Not Sure	43	10.7%
Somewhat Oppose	22	5.4%
Strongly Oppose	16	3.9%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Strongly Support	54.2%	46.5%	52.3%	51.5%	45.4%
Somewhat Support	30.0%	29.2%	30.5%	28.6%	30.8%
No Opinion/Not Sure	5.3%	16.3%	8.0%	11.8%	11.4%
Somewhat Oppose	7.5%	3.2%	9.1%	2.9%	6.9%
Strongly Oppose	3.0%	4.8%	.0%	5.2%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Strongly Support	45.1%	55.7%	56.6%	48.7%	60.2%	49.8%	42.1%
Somewhat Support	32.6%	26.3%	26.7%	24.5%	22.6%	38.9%	34.1%
No Opinion/Not Sure	10.1%	12.9%	9.0%	11.9%	11.4%	7.8%	12.5%
Somewhat Oppose	6.8%	3.8%	4.2%	6.3%	2.2%	2.4%	9.6%
Strongly Oppose	5.5%	1.3%	3.5%	8.6%	3.6%	1.1%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 48 – Do you support or oppose the development of hydro energy as a renewable energy source in the North Country in the future?

2011 Results:

	Hydro Energy Development in the North Country	
	Count	%
Strongly Support	245	61.2%
Somewhat Support	107	26.6%
No Opinion/Not Sure	30	7.5%
Somewhat Oppose	13	3.2%
Strongly Oppose	6	1.5%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Strongly support	37.6%	57.7%	57.8%	61.2%
Somewhat support	31.2%	24.8%	23.1%	26.6%
No Opinion/Not Sure	25.4%	12.2%	14.8%	7.5%
Somewhat oppose	4.7%	4.6%	1.9%	3.2%
Strongly oppose	1.0%	0.7%	2.4%	1.5%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Strongly Support	68.2%	53.9%	62.8%	64.1%	51.5%
Somewhat Support	25.4%	27.9%	32.3%	22.3%	30.4%
No Opinion/Not Sure	2.0%	13.2%	3.3%	7.6%	12.8%
Somewhat Oppose	3.5%	2.9%	.0%	4.5%	4.1%
Strongly Oppose	1.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Strongly Support	56.1%	65.6%	67.9%	52.7%	64.3%	77.1%	60.1%
Somewhat Support	29.8%	21.9%	25.5%	21.7%	20.7%	17.7%	32.1%
No Opinion/Not Sure	7.6%	8.6%	5.4%	17.8%	4.7%	4.0%	7.8%
Somewhat Oppose	4.6%	2.4%	.7%	1.7%	8.1%	1.2%	.0%
Strongly Oppose	1.9%	1.4%	.5%	6.0%	2.3%	.0%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 49 – Do you support or oppose the development of biomass (meaning wood or grass) as a renewable energy source in the North Country in the future?

2011 Results:

	Biomass (grass or wood) Energy Development in the North Country	
	Count	%
Strongly Support	162	40.4%
Somewhat Support	111	27.7%
No Opinion/Not Sure	62	15.5%
Somewhat Oppose	31	7.7%
Strongly Oppose	35	8.7%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2009	2010	2011
Strongly support	31.0%	40.6%	40.4%
Somewhat support	27.4%	23.6%	27.7%
No Opinion/Not Sure	27.8%	23.0%	15.5%
Somewhat oppose	7.1%	5.3%	7.7%
Strongly oppose	6.7%	7.5%	8.7%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Strongly Support	41.7%	39.0%	40.3%	44.9%	28.8%
Somewhat Support	28.3%	27.1%	29.1%	24.3%	34.9%
No Opinion/Not Sure	8.6%	22.6%	6.5%	16.9%	23.5%
Somewhat Oppose	10.4%	4.9%	5.9%	9.2%	6.2%
Strongly Oppose	10.9%	6.4%	18.1%	4.8%	6.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Strongly Support	42.0%	34.6%	45.4%	27.9%	43.0%	54.2%	40.3%
Somewhat Support	26.3%	29.8%	28.3%	30.8%	20.1%	21.7%	34.4%
No Opinion/Not Sure	14.5%	15.8%	17.7%	23.8%	12.3%	13.4%	15.1%
Somewhat Oppose	9.1%	8.2%	3.2%	3.7%	9.4%	5.7%	2.5%
Strongly Oppose	8.2%	11.6%	5.5%	13.8%	15.1%	5.1%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	122	75	64	91	91	94

Section 3.5 – The Local Economy – Perceived Importance of Business Sectors

Table 50 – SUMMARY: how important is each of the following to the local Jefferson County economy?

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not That Important	Not at All Important	Don't Know	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Maintaining farms and agriculture	86.5%	10.2%	.5%	.5%	2.3%	100.0%
Manufacturing jobs	77.7%	15.5%	3.2%	1.4%	2.2%	100.0%
Tourism and recreation business	64.3%	27.5%	3.1%	2.2%	2.8%	100.0%
Having wind farms in the region	44.8%	33.0%	5.5%	9.7%	7.0%	100.0%
Green technology	67.4%	21.2%	3.3%	4.0%	4.1%	100.0%

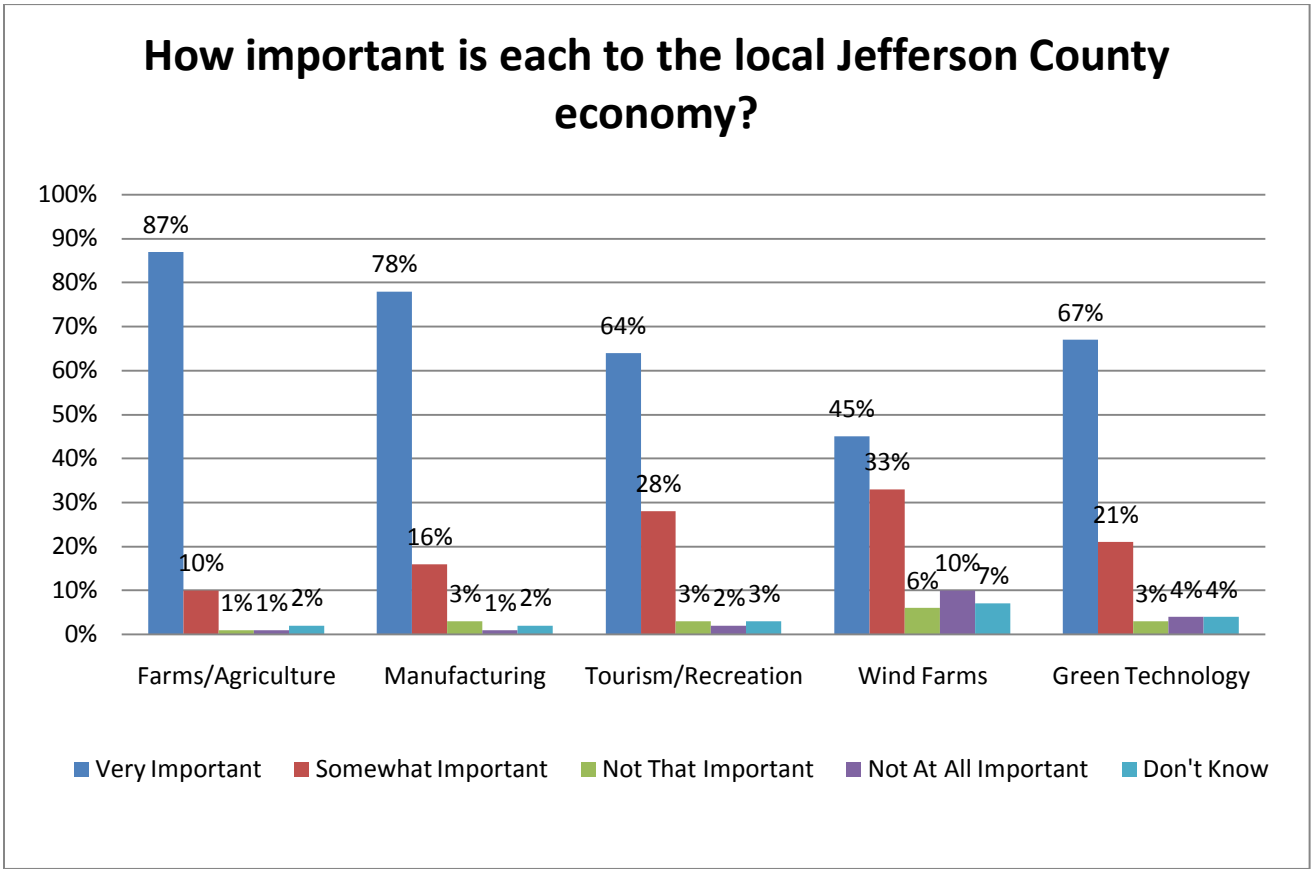


Table 51 – How important is maintaining farms and agriculture to the local Jefferson County economy?

2011 Results:

	Maintaining farms and agriculture	
	Count	%
Very Important	346	86.5%
Somewhat Important	41	10.2%
Not That Important	2	.5%
Not at All Important	2	.5%
Don't Know	9	2.3%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Very Important	81.5%	86.5%
Somewhat Important	14.5%	10.2%
Not That Important	0.9%	0.5%
Not At All Important	0.0%	0.5%
Don't Know	3.1%	2.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Important	84.1%	89.0%	84.5%	85.5%	91.7%
Somewhat Important	14.1%	6.2%	10.8%	11.0%	7.5%
Not That Important	.5%	.6%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Not at All Important	1.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%	.0%
Don't Know	.3%	4.3%	4.8%	1.6%	.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Important	86.4%	89.1%	82.4%	91.3%	92.2%	86.9%	77.4%
Somewhat Important	11.5%	8.0%	10.4%	7.0%	7.8%	11.3%	19.2%
Not That Important	.0%	.5%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Not at All Important	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Don't Know	1.1%	2.4%	5.2%	1.7%	.0%	.6%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 52 – How important are manufacturing jobs to the local Jefferson County economy?

2011 Results:

	Manufacturing jobs	
	Count	%
Very Important	311	77.7%
Somewhat Important	62	15.5%
Not That Important	13	3.2%
Not at All Important	6	1.4%
Don't Know	9	2.2%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Very Important	77.8%	77.7%
Somewhat Important	17.1%	15.5%
Not That Important	2.1%	3.2%
Not At All Important	1.2%	1.4%
Don't Know	1.8%	2.2%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Important	78.0%	77.4%	72.1%	78.1%	83.9%
Somewhat Important	17.6%	13.4%	13.8%	17.4%	12.9%
Not That Important	1.9%	4.5%	6.4%	1.7%	2.8%
Not at All Important	2.5%	.3%	2.9%	1.2%	.0%
Don't Know	.0%	4.4%	4.8%	1.6%	.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	196	107	212	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Important	79.9%	80.4%	67.3%	78.3%	84.5%	70.7%	77.4%
Somewhat Important	13.1%	16.4%	20.7%	14.6%	8.3%	20.2%	19.1%
Not That Important	4.9%	1.1%	2.0%	5.4%	1.2%	8.4%	.7%
Not at All Important	1.0%	.0%	4.8%	.0%	5.6%	.0%	.6%
Don't Know	1.1%	2.2%	5.2%	1.7%	.4%	.6%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	203	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 53 – How important is tourism and recreation business to the local Jefferson County economy?

2011 Results:

	Tourism and recreation business	
	Count	%
Very Important	255	64.3%
Somewhat Important	109	27.5%
Not That Important	12	3.1%
Not at All Important	9	2.2%
Don't Know	11	2.8%
Total	396	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Important	59.7%	69.2%	44.6%	68.1%	79.4%
Somewhat Important	31.3%	23.6%	41.1%	24.6%	18.1%
Not That Important	5.1%	1.0%	3.1%	3.6%	1.7%
Not at All Important	3.5%	.9%	4.7%	1.9%	.0%
Don't Know	.5%	5.3%	6.5%	1.8%	.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	193	103	212	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Important	62.2%	67.7%	64.3%	63.1%	70.1%	69.2%	60.4%
Somewhat Important	29.8%	26.1%	23.8%	18.5%	23.5%	25.3%	31.8%
Not That Important	2.7%	4.0%	2.6%	4.3%	.8%	5.5%	4.3%
Not at All Important	2.0%	1.4%	4.1%	5.9%	5.6%	.0%	.0%
Don't Know	3.2%	.9%	5.2%	8.2%	.0%	.0%	3.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	200	122	75	64	91	87	94

Table 54 – How important is having wind farms in the region to the local Jefferson County economy?

2011 Results:

	Having wind farms in the region	
	Count	%
Very Important	179	44.8%
Somewhat Important	132	33.0%
Not That Important	22	5.5%
Not at All Important	39	9.7%
Don't Know	28	7.0%
Total	399	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Very Important	43.7%	44.8%
Somewhat Important	39.1%	33.0%
Not That Important	5.9%	5.5%
Not At All Important	5.0%	9.7%
Don't Know	6.4%	7.0%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Important	50.5%	38.8%	45.8%	44.7%	43.8%
Somewhat Important	26.9%	39.4%	41.9%	29.3%	30.9%
Not That Important	5.9%	5.2%	.0%	7.6%	7.5%
Not at All Important	12.7%	6.7%	5.9%	11.9%	9.1%
Don't Know	4.1%	9.9%	6.4%	6.6%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	196	107	212	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Important	46.8%	43.5%	41.4%	41.6%	55.0%	51.9%	38.6%
Somewhat Important	34.3%	33.6%	28.4%	35.2%	30.7%	34.6%	26.0%
Not That Important	2.6%	5.5%	13.8%	3.0%	2.7%	5.2%	12.0%
Not at All Important	10.9%	9.1%	7.7%	11.6%	5.9%	4.1%	16.2%
Don't Know	5.5%	8.3%	8.8%	8.6%	5.7%	4.3%	7.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	203	122	74	64	90	91	94

Table 55 – How important is green technology (manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and/or repair activities for renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc) to the local Jefferson County economy?

2011 Results:

	Green technology	
	Count	%
Very Important	267	67.4%
Somewhat Important	84	21.2%
Not That Important	13	3.3%
Not at All Important	16	4.0%
Don't Know	16	4.1%
Total	396	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant trend.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Very Important	61.4%	67.4%
Somewhat Important	25.9%	21.2%
Not That Important	3.6%	3.3%
Not At All Important	1.6%	4.0%
Don't Know	7.4%	4.1%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Important	65.4%	69.4%	63.0%	69.6%	67.4%
Somewhat Important	21.9%	20.6%	24.7%	17.9%	25.2%
Not That Important	4.3%	2.2%	.0%	5.4%	2.1%
Not at All Important	6.5%	1.5%	5.9%	4.0%	1.7%
Don't Know	2.0%	6.3%	6.4%	3.1%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	201	196	107	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Important	71.2%	66.0%	59.1%	63.9%	77.9%	75.9%	61.0%
Somewhat Important	17.9%	25.4%	23.3%	23.6%	19.0%	13.4%	21.2%
Not That Important	1.9%	1.7%	9.6%	.0%	2.0%	3.9%	5.1%
Not at All Important	4.5%	3.6%	3.4%	5.0%	1.1%	1.7%	10.5%
Don't Know	4.4%	3.2%	4.5%	7.6%	.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	201	121	74	63	91	91	91

Section 3.6 – The Local Economy – Personal Financial and Employment Situations

Table 56 – When considering your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

2011 Results:

	Family's Personal Financial Situation - Change in Past 12 Months?	
	Count	%
Better	79	19.8%
Same	207	51.7%
Worse	114	28.5%
Total	401	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in "Better" between 2008-2011 – from 33% to 20%.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Better	32.9%	24.1%	25.5%	19.8%
Same	42.8%	44.7%	49.9%	51.7%
Worse	23.8%	30.8%	22.9%	28.5%
Don't Know	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%

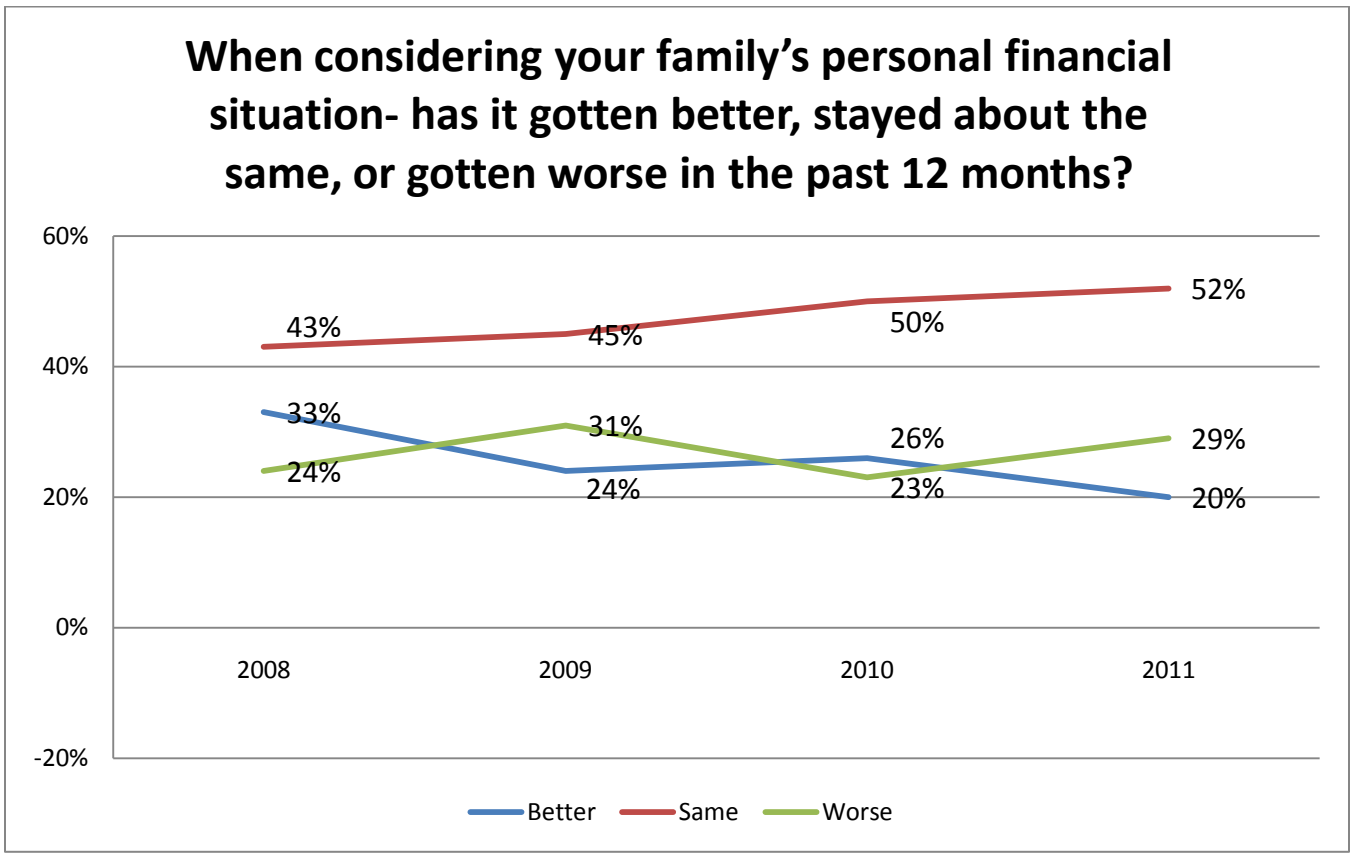


Table 56 – Cross-tabulations – When considering your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Better	23.3%	16.2%	16.8%	25.7%	8.5%
Same	52.4%	51.0%	59.5%	43.1%	63.7%
Worse	24.3%	32.8%	23.7%	31.2%	27.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	197	107	212	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Better	16.7%	22.0%	25.0%	9.8%	15.3%	25.3%	36.0%
Same	50.0%	52.7%	54.8%	41.8%	48.4%	60.2%	47.9%
Worse	33.3%	25.3%	20.3%	48.4%	36.3%	14.5%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	121	74	64	90	90	94

Table 57 – Employment Status

2011 Results:

	Occupations	
	Count	%
Retired	75	18.8%
Unemployed	31	7.8%
Homemaker	25	6.3%
Student	38	9.6%
Military	14	3.4%
Managerial	16	3.9%
Medical	18	4.6%
Professional/Technical	38	9.4%
Sales	17	4.3%
Clerical	16	3.9%
Service	27	6.9%
Blue Collar/Production	46	11.6%
Teacher/Education	18	4.6%
Not Sure	4	1.0%
Self-employed	4	1.1%
Disabled	11	2.8%
Total	399	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2008-2011.**

Responses:	2008	2009	2010	2011
Retired	16.7%	17.8%	17.9%	18.8%
Unemployed	8.4%	10.7%	11.5%	7.8%
Homemaker	8.4%	6.0%	7.8%	6.3%
Student	3.1%	7.5%	5.1%	9.6%
Military	5.9%	7.3%	12.4%	3.4%
Managerial	6.9%	6.6%	2.2%	3.9%
Medical	7.0%	5.6%	6.3%	4.6%
Professional/Technical	10.2%	7.1%	8.5%	9.4%
Sales	5.5%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%
Clerical	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	3.9%
Service	9.9%	5.7%	9.1%	6.9%
Blue Collar/Production	8.2%	11.9%	8.3%	11.6%
Teacher/Education	3.9%	5.0%	2.9%	4.6%
Not Sure	2.7%	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%
Self-employed	--	--	1.4%	1.1%
Disabled	--	--	--	2.8%

Table 57 (continued) – Employment Status

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Retired	19.7%	18.0%	.0%	7.8%	71.5%
Unemployed	4.8%	10.9%	17.2%	5.2%	2.4%
Homemaker	.0%	12.7%	8.0%	6.5%	3.4%
Student	13.1%	6.1%	31.9%	2.1%	.0%
Military	6.2%	.6%	3.0%	4.9%	.0%
Managerial	5.0%	2.8%	1.6%	5.7%	2.3%
Medical	3.6%	5.6%	5.9%	5.4%	.8%
Professional/Technical	11.8%	7.0%	6.1%	13.5%	3.3%
Sales	4.9%	3.6%	3.0%	5.8%	2.0%
Clerical	.0%	8.0%	4.8%	4.2%	2.1%
Service	6.7%	7.1%	1.6%	10.3%	4.9%
Blue Collar/Production	18.1%	4.9%	12.2%	14.9%	2.4%
Teacher/Education	2.8%	6.3%	2.9%	6.1%	2.8%
Not Sure	.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	.0%
Self-employed	1.3%	.9%	.0%	1.5%	1.6%
Disabled	2.0%	3.5%	.0%	5.1%	.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	197	107	210	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Retired	20.0%	18.8%	15.6%	37.9%	22.7%	10.8%	7.1%
Unemployed	11.1%	4.3%	4.4%	15.9%	1.8%	5.0%	2.9%
Homemaker	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%	7.9%	7.0%	2.8%	4.1%
Student	14.1%	8.0%	.0%	8.2%	2.5%	2.4%	13.4%
Military	.0%	8.3%	4.7%	.0%	8.1%	2.9%	3.8%
Managerial	2.5%	4.8%	6.2%	.0%	4.5%	1.2%	9.8%
Medical	4.7%	1.2%	9.6%	.0%	3.8%	11.2%	5.0%
Professional/Technical	4.9%	8.3%	23.5%	1.5%	6.1%	11.5%	19.7%
Sales	4.6%	4.9%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%	4.6%	7.3%
Clerical	3.4%	5.6%	2.6%	.9%	5.3%	5.0%	5.6%
Service	7.2%	8.9%	2.9%	4.8%	12.6%	5.0%	5.7%
Blue Collar/Production	12.8%	15.5%	2.0%	5.2%	13.2%	27.2%	6.6%
Teacher/Education	2.3%	.5%	17.3%	.9%	6.9%	6.6%	5.7%
Not Sure	1.1%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%
Self-employed	1.3%	.9%	.8%	1.1%	.0%	1.3%	2.8%
Disabled	3.6%	2.2%	1.4%	12.4%	1.6%	1.2%	.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	121	75	64	91	91	94

Table 58 – Are you now working a job where your pay is less than an earlier job you held at some point in time? (only among those who are currently employed)

2011 Results:

	Now working a job where your pay is less than an earlier job	
	Count	%
Yes	58	25.9%
No	165	73.5%
Not Sure	1	.6%
Total	225	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change in "Yes" between 2010 and 2011 – from 26.5% to 25.9% is not statistically significant.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Yes	26.5%	25.9%
No	72.9%	73.5%
Not Sure	1.6%	0.6%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

		Gender		Age		
		Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes		23.4%	29.1%	14.7%	27.1%	42.2%
No		75.8%	70.5%	85.3%	72.3%	55.9%
Not Sure		.8%	.4%	.0%	.6%	1.9%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size	126	99	44	162	18

		Education			Income			
		No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes		25.3%	30.9%	20.1%	26.2%	37.8%	19.7%	16.9%
No		74.7%	68.6%	78.1%	73.8%	61.6%	78.9%	83.1%
Not Sure		.0%	.5%	1.8%	.0%	.6%	1.4%	.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Sample Size	97	73	55	19	60	71	68

Section 3.7 – Fort Drum Impact Upon Jefferson County

Table 59 – Is anyone living in your household Active Military?

2011 Results:

	Active Military in Household	
	Count	%
Yes (you)	13	3.3%
Yes (but not you)	48	12.5%
No	327	84.2%
Total	388	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Active Military in the household decreased significantly between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes – me	10.2%	3.9%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	10.1%	3.3%
Yes – but not me	11.5%	10.1%	14.7%	8.7%	10.4%	15.4%	12.5%
No active military	78.3%	86.0%	77.5%	83.2%	82.2%	74.5%	84.2%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes (you)	6.2%	.2%	3.2%	4.4%	.4%
Yes (but not you)	8.8%	16.4%	25.9%	9.4%	3.4%
No	85.0%	83.4%	70.9%	86.2%	96.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	199	189	101	207	80

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes (you)	1.0%	7.2%	3.1%	.0%	10.4%	1.5%	2.1%
Yes (but not you)	12.6%	10.5%	15.2%	6.6%	7.0%	12.2%	16.7%
No	86.3%	82.3%	81.7%	93.4%	82.6%	86.2%	81.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	197	117	75	64	91	90	93

Table 60 – Is your residence in Jefferson County related to either civilian or military employment at Fort Drum, either by you or a family member?

2011 Results:

	Residence Related to Employment at Fort Drum?	
	Count	%
Yes	79	20.4%
No	309	79.6%
Total	388	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **"Yes" decreased significantly between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Yes	17.7%	24.8%	25.0%	26.3%	25.3%	21.7%	23.8%	26.7%	24.5%	25.1%	33.4%	20.4%
No	82.3%	75.2%	75.0%	73.7%	74.7%	78.3%	76.2%	73.3%	75.5%	74.9%	66.6%	79.6%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Yes	19.7%	21.1%	25.7%	22.2%	8.9%
No	80.3%	78.9%	74.3%	77.8%	91.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	198	190	101	207	80

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Yes	18.2%	19.7%	27.4%	11.8%	20.7%	13.4%	30.8%
No	81.8%	80.3%	72.6%	88.2%	79.3%	86.6%	69.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	195	119	74	64	90	89	93

Table 61 – How do you think the recent growth since 2003 of Fort Drum has impacted the overall quality of life of Jefferson County residents?

2011 Results:

	Fort Drum Growth Since 2003 - Impact Overall Quality of Life	
	Count	%
Very Positively	85	21.2%
Positively	177	44.1%
No Opinion	64	16.1%
Negatively	55	13.6%
Very Negatively	20	5.1%
Total	402	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2006-2011.**

Responses:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Very Positively	25.5%	15.6%	21.0%	21.6%	27.9%	21.2%
Positively	47.0%	51.2%	46.8%	45.8%	35.3%	44.1%
No Opinion/Neutral	12.2%	20.0%	21.3%	16.3%	22.2%	16.1%
Negatively	11.7%	10.8%	10.0%	10.6%	8.1%	13.6%
Very Negatively	3.6%	2.4%	0.9%	5.7%	6.5%	5.1%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Positively	24.1%	18.1%	10.6%	23.8%	28.2%
Positively	45.7%	42.4%	45.9%	43.1%	44.2%
No Opinion	11.1%	21.2%	15.5%	16.7%	15.1%
Negatively	14.1%	13.2%	21.6%	10.2%	12.4%
Very Negatively	5.0%	5.1%	6.4%	6.3%	.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	198	107	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Positively	21.3%	17.7%	26.6%	24.0%	25.0%	14.6%	21.0%
Positively	38.1%	51.2%	48.8%	41.1%	44.2%	43.0%	52.1%
No Opinion	15.4%	16.7%	16.7%	9.6%	18.2%	12.8%	17.2%
Negatively	16.3%	13.6%	6.6%	11.7%	7.9%	24.6%	8.7%
Very Negatively	8.9%	.9%	1.3%	13.5%	4.7%	4.9%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	121	75	64	90	91	94

Section 3.8 – Opinions Regarding NY State Government and the Budget Process

Table 62 – How would you rate the job that Andrew Cuomo is doing as Governor of New York State? Would you rate it excellent, good, fair, or poor?

2011 Results:

	Rate Andrew Cuomo as Governor of New York State	
	Count	%
Excellent	43	11.0%
Good	131	33.3%
Fair	136	34.7%
Poor	38	9.6%
Don't Know/No Opinion	45	11.4%
Total	393	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Excellent	13.9%	8.0%	6.0%	7.8%	25.9%
Good	34.0%	32.5%	17.1%	40.6%	35.4%
Fair	33.1%	36.4%	42.2%	33.9%	26.7%
Poor	9.5%	9.8%	13.9%	8.5%	7.0%
Don't Know/No Opinion	9.5%	13.3%	20.7%	9.2%	5.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	192	105	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Excellent	12.9%	9.2%	9.0%	7.1%	8.7%	7.9%	19.0%
Good	28.8%	34.1%	44.0%	28.9%	39.8%	32.0%	36.2%
Fair	37.1%	34.9%	27.8%	38.8%	27.9%	48.6%	26.4%
Poor	11.4%	7.5%	8.3%	14.0%	14.5%	3.2%	11.1%
Don't Know/No Opinion	9.9%	14.2%	10.8%	11.2%	9.0%	8.2%	7.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	199	120	74	63	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Excellent	14.3%	11.5%	8.6%
Good	35.9%	38.0%	39.5%
Fair	37.0%	41.0%	24.1%
Poor	5.7%	3.6%	13.3%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.0%	5.8%	14.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	119	77

Table 63 – Who did you trust most to do the right thing for New York in crafting the state budget that was just passed for 2011-12?

2011 Results:

	Trust most to do the right thing for New York in crafting the state budget?	
	Count	%
Governor Cuomo	197	50.6%
Speaker Silver	16	4.0%
Majority Leader Skelos	25	6.4%
None of these	44	11.3%
All of these	3	.7%
Don't Know/No Opinion	105	27.0%
Total	388	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Governor Cuomo	56.0%	45.2%	33.1%	52.2%	68.0%
Speaker Silver	5.3%	2.7%	13.0%	1.0%	.9%
Majority Leader Skelos	8.0%	4.7%	13.2%	5.3%	.8%
None of these	10.6%	12.0%	5.2%	12.1%	16.5%
All of these	.0%	1.3%	.0%	1.1%	.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	20.1%	34.0%	35.5%	28.3%	13.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	195	193	99	209	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Governor Cuomo	49.3%	53.3%	49.9%	61.9%	47.4%	53.9%	53.8%
Speaker Silver	5.0%	1.9%	4.8%	5.4%	3.8%	2.4%	6.7%
Majority Leader Skelos	9.4%	4.0%	2.2%	.5%	9.8%	6.7%	3.3%
None of these	11.7%	10.7%	11.0%	14.4%	8.3%	11.2%	9.2%
All of these	.6%	.9%	.5%	.0%	1.0%	1.2%	.0%
Don't Know/No Opinion	24.0%	29.1%	31.5%	17.7%	29.8%	24.6%	27.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	194	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Governor Cuomo	58.7%	55.9%	49.7%
Speaker Silver	1.5%	.3%	.7%
Majority Leader Skelos	8.1%	3.8%	10.9%
None of these	15.5%	10.7%	9.2%
All of these	.0%	.3%	1.5%
Don't Know/No Opinion	16.2%	29.0%	28.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	114	77

Table 64 – SUMMARY: The recently approved NYS Budget included spending cuts in many state-funded areas. I'm going to read you a list of five spending areas and for each I'd like to know if you support:

-THE **FULL AMOUNT** OF THE CUT THAT WAS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNOR, or
-PREFER IF **APPROXIMATELY HALF** OF THE PROPOSED CUT WERE RESTORED,
-**DO NOT THINK THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ANY CUT** IN THAT AREA.

	Full Cut	Half Cut	No Cut	Don't Know/No Opinion	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Corrections (Prisons)	15.0%	32.7%	41.6%	10.6%	100.0%
Public Safety (policing and emergency services)	8.6%	18.8%	63.8%	8.8%	100.0%
K-12 Education	5.9%	20.5%	67.5%	6.1%	100.0%
Higher Education (SUNY, CUNY, Community Colleges)	4.6%	26.5%	59.9%	9.1%	100.0%
Medicaid (medical services for low income individuals)	12.2%	28.9%	49.2%	9.8%	100.0%

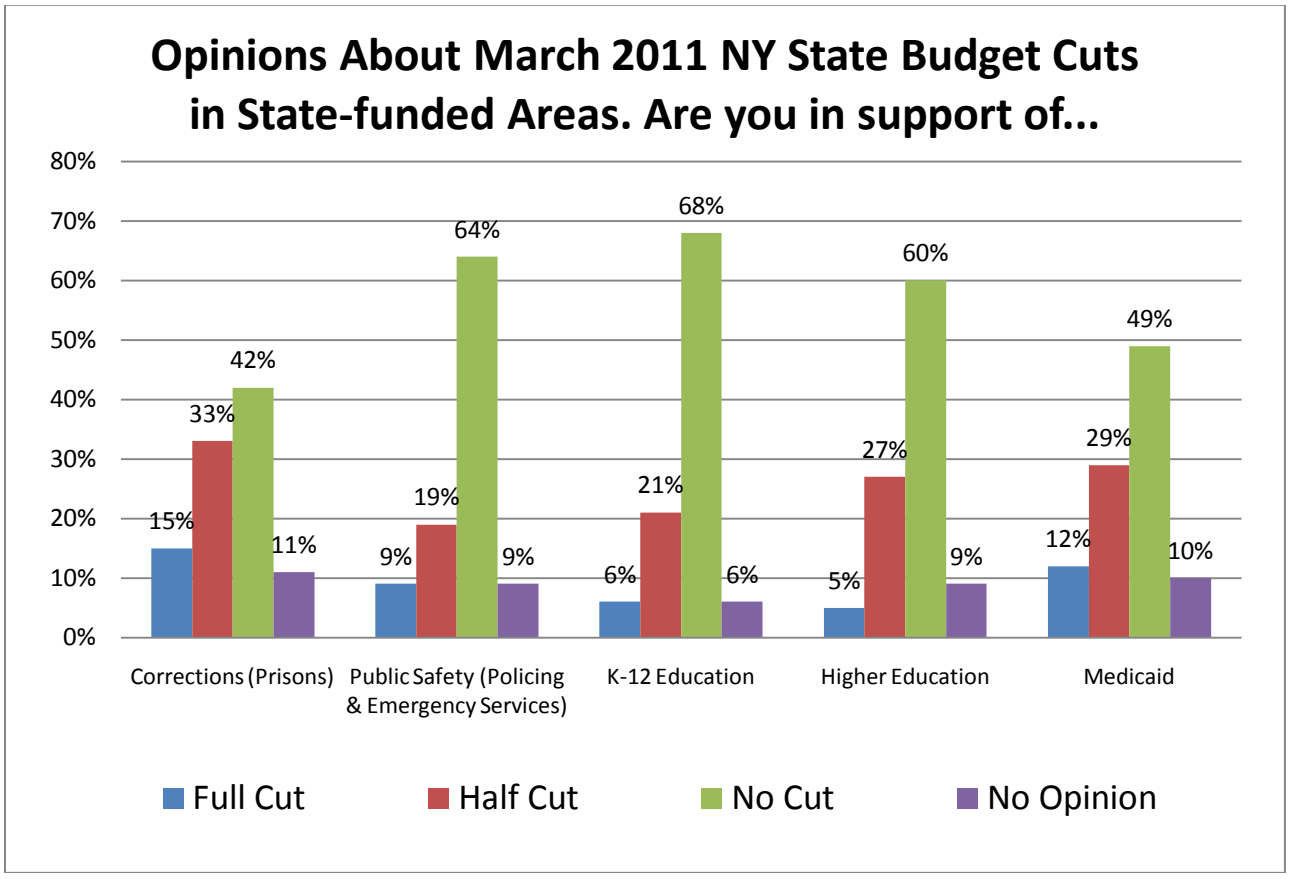


Table 65 – **Corrections (Prisons)** – Opinions regarding NYS Budget cuts?

2011 Results:

	Corrections (Prisons)	
	Count	%
Full Cut	59	15.0%
Half Cut	128	32.7%
No Cut	163	41.6%
Don't Know/No Opinion	41	10.6%
Total	391	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Full Cut	19.8%	10.0%	8.0%	19.6%	12.1%
Half Cut	33.7%	31.7%	24.4%	35.3%	36.7%
No Cut	36.7%	46.9%	56.4%	36.9%	35.1%
Don't Know/No Opinion	9.9%	11.4%	11.2%	8.2%	16.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	189	101	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Full Cut	13.6%	16.1%	16.9%	13.3%	20.5%	11.2%	18.6%
Half Cut	28.9%	33.9%	41.1%	25.3%	29.0%	37.6%	42.3%
No Cut	47.3%	39.6%	29.9%	46.4%	41.0%	46.7%	30.6%
Don't Know/No Opinion	10.2%	10.4%	12.0%	14.9%	9.6%	4.5%	8.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	197	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Full Cut	21.4%	12.8%	9.9%
Half Cut	30.0%	35.0%	49.3%
No Cut	43.5%	40.4%	34.1%
Don't Know/No Opinion	5.1%	11.8%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	116	77

Table 66 – **Public Safety (policing and emergency services)** – Opinions regarding NYS Budget cuts?

2011 Results:

	Public Safety (policing and emergency services)	
	Count	%
Full Cut	34	8.6%
Half Cut	73	18.8%
No Cut	249	63.8%
Don't Know/No Opinion	34	8.8%
Total	391	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Full Cut	11.3%	5.8%	8.0%	6.9%	14.2%
Half Cut	20.1%	17.3%	12.6%	21.9%	18.3%
No Cut	60.0%	67.8%	69.8%	64.8%	53.5%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.5%	9.1%	9.6%	6.4%	14.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	189	101	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Full Cut	7.7%	11.0%	7.3%	9.9%	6.6%	5.5%	14.3%
Half Cut	17.1%	16.7%	26.5%	17.0%	16.5%	25.8%	16.6%
No Cut	68.1%	62.4%	54.5%	61.4%	70.9%	65.3%	58.9%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.1%	9.8%	11.8%	11.7%	6.1%	3.4%	10.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	197	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Full Cut	12.2%	9.8%	2.2%
Half Cut	17.1%	24.0%	18.1%
No Cut	65.9%	58.5%	75.2%
Don't Know/No Opinion	4.8%	7.7%	4.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	116	77

Table 67 – **K-12 Education** – Opinions regarding NYS Budget cuts?

2011 Results:

	K-12 Education	
	Count	%
Full Cut	23	5.9%
Half Cut	80	20.5%
No Cut	263	67.5%
Don't Know/No Opinion	24	6.1%
Total	389	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Full Cut	8.7%	3.0%	3.0%	5.7%	10.2%
Half Cut	23.6%	17.1%	14.2%	23.6%	20.3%
No Cut	60.2%	75.2%	74.9%	66.6%	60.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.4%	4.7%	7.9%	4.1%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	188	101	208	80

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Full Cut	1.4%	7.4%	15.7%	4.3%	8.1%	4.1%	7.8%
Half Cut	21.8%	17.4%	22.1%	19.8%	17.8%	10.1%	32.6%
No Cut	70.8%	69.1%	56.0%	70.4%	70.5%	82.1%	54.0%
Don't Know/No Opinion	6.0%	6.2%	6.2%	5.4%	3.5%	3.6%	5.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	196	120	74	64	90	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Full Cut	9.0%	6.1%	1.3%
Half Cut	28.7%	18.7%	16.1%
No Cut	57.7%	73.4%	78.9%
Don't Know/No Opinion	4.7%	1.8%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	134	116	77

Table 68 – **Higher Education (SUNY, CUNY, Community Colleges)** – Opinions regarding NYS Budget cuts?

2011 Results:

	Higher Education (SUNY, CUNY, Community Colleges)	
	Count	%
Full Cut	18	4.6%
Half Cut	103	26.5%
No Cut	233	59.9%
Don't Know/No Opinion	35	9.1%
Total	389	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Full Cut	5.6%	3.5%	.0%	5.3%	8.6%
Half Cut	27.2%	25.7%	16.1%	33.2%	22.1%
No Cut	58.5%	61.4%	72.7%	54.9%	56.7%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.8%	9.3%	11.3%	6.6%	12.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	200	189	101	208	79

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Full Cut	.7%	7.4%	10.2%	1.1%	3.3%	6.1%	7.8%
Half Cut	23.6%	24.6%	37.0%	22.2%	23.2%	19.5%	43.0%
No Cut	66.6%	59.3%	43.0%	64.8%	65.5%	68.9%	41.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	9.1%	8.6%	9.8%	11.9%	8.0%	5.5%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	195	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Full Cut	9.5%	2.9%	.8%
Half Cut	38.2%	25.5%	14.8%
No Cut	44.8%	66.1%	80.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.5%	5.4%	4.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	133	116	77

Table 69 – **Medicaid (medical services for low income individuals)** – Opinions regarding NYS Budget cuts?

2011 Results:

	Medicaid (medical services for low income individuals)	
	Count	%
Full Cut	47	12.2%
Half Cut	112	28.9%
No Cut	191	49.2%
Don't Know/No Opinion	38	9.8%
Total	388	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Full Cut	17.7%	6.2%	12.7%	12.6%	10.6%
Half Cut	25.2%	32.8%	19.8%	34.0%	26.7%
No Cut	46.2%	52.3%	56.3%	47.1%	45.8%
Don't Know/No Opinion	10.9%	8.7%	11.2%	6.4%	16.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	187	100	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Full Cut	12.1%	11.6%	13.3%	5.5%	11.0%	9.2%	17.4%
Half Cut	23.1%	29.6%	43.2%	25.2%	25.4%	30.3%	40.7%
No Cut	56.7%	49.1%	29.0%	57.1%	54.8%	53.5%	34.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.1%	9.7%	14.5%	12.2%	8.9%	7.0%	7.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	197	119	73	64	90	91	93

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Full Cut	23.0%	13.5%	.0%
Half Cut	33.7%	27.4%	33.1%
No Cut	35.7%	51.8%	57.6%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.5%	7.2%	9.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	116	74

Table 70 – Do you support or oppose continuing the income tax surcharge on those making $200,000 or more a year - the so-called Millionaire's Tax - that has been in effect in NYS for the past few years and would account for $4 billion toward the NYS Budget in 2011-12?

2011 Results:

	Support or oppose continuing the so-called "Millionaire's Tax"	
	Count	%
Support Continuation	273	70.0%
Oppose Continuation	90	22.9%
Don't Know/No Opinion	28	7.0%
Total	391	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Support Continuation	67.8%	72.4%	66.5%	69.0%	77.0%
Oppose Continuation	24.1%	21.7%	19.2%	26.5%	18.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.1%	5.9%	14.3%	4.5%	4.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	189	101	208	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Support Continuation	69.7%	75.7%	61.6%	69.1%	77.2%	82.0%	62.1%
Oppose Continuation	22.5%	22.1%	25.3%	22.4%	15.4%	16.0%	32.4%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.8%	2.1%	13.1%	8.5%	7.4%	2.1%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	197	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Support Continuation	62.5%	81.5%	74.6%
Oppose Continuation	33.1%	16.3%	16.1%
Don't Know/No Opinion	4.4%	2.2%	9.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	116	77

Table 71 – Would you have supported or opposed the enacting of a property tax cap limiting annual increases in property taxes to two percent as part of the NYS budget?

2011 Results:

	Would you have supported or opposed the enacting of a property tax cap?	
	Count	%
Support the tax cap	264	67.8%
Oppose the tax cap	87	22.3%
Don't Know/No Opinion	39	9.9%
Total	389	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Support the tax cap	66.3%	69.4%	58.2%	71.1%	71.4%
Oppose the tax cap	25.7%	18.6%	29.1%	21.9%	14.6%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.0%	12.0%	12.7%	7.0%	14.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	200	189	101	208	79

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Support the tax cap	68.1%	66.9%	68.5%	57.6%	68.3%	72.2%	72.2%
Oppose the tax cap	23.2%	22.3%	19.8%	24.8%	24.0%	21.1%	23.9%
Don't Know/No Opinion	8.7%	10.8%	11.7%	17.6%	7.7%	6.7%	3.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	195	120	74	64	91	91	94

	Political Beliefs		
	Conservative	Middle of the Road	Liberal
Support the tax cap	70.2%	75.4%	63.1%
Oppose the tax cap	22.0%	16.4%	30.1%
Don't Know/No Opinion	7.8%	8.2%	6.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	116	77

Section 3.9 – Miscellaneous "Life in Jefferson County" Characteristics

Table 72 – What do you think is the largest issue that is facing our nation right now?

2011 Results:

	Largest Issue facing our nation right now.	
	Count	%
Heathcare	20	5.1%
War in Iraq	35	8.8%
Economy/Jobs	177	44.5%
Education	10	2.5%
Alternative Energy	11	2.7%
Debt/Spending/Budget	61	15.3%
Government/Leadership	31	7.8%
Taxes	2	.4%
Environment	4	.9%
Moral Issues	3	.7%
War in Afghanistan	15	3.9%
Immigration	5	1.2%
War in General ("Both Wars")	12	3.1%
Agriculture	1	.3%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	4	1.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	3	.8%
Terrorism	1	.1%
All of the above	4	.9%
Total	396	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **"Debt/Spending" increased between 2009-2010 and again between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2009	2010	2011
Healthcare	3.5%	23.8%	5.1%
War in Iraq	7.0%	9.6%	8.8%
Economy/Jobs	80.5%	37.6%	44.5%
Education	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%
Alternative Energy	2.3%	0.7%	2.7%
Debt/Spending	1.4%	8.4%	15.3%
Government/Leadership	3.4%	6.0%	7.8%
Taxes	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%
Environment	0.1%	1.8%	0.9%
Moral Issues	0.2%	1.9%	0.7%
War in Afghanistan	--	--	3.9%
Immigration	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%
War in General ("Both Wars")	0.0%	3.4%	3.1%
Agriculture	--	--	0.3%
Too much involvement in other countries' affairs	--	--	1.0%
High Cost of Living/Prices	--	--	0.8%
Terrorism	--	--	0.1%
All of the above	0.6%	4.0%	0.9%

Table 72 (cont.) – What do you think is the largest issue that is facing our nation right now?

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Heathcare	1.3%	8.9%	8.2%	5.2%	.8%
War in Iraq	9.8%	7.8%	9.0%	7.9%	11.2%
Economy/Jobs	43.5%	45.6%	48.2%	44.8%	39.1%
Education	2.1%	2.9%	4.7%	2.4%	.0%
Alternative Energy	3.5%	1.8%	.0%	3.5%	4.0%
Debt/Spending/Budget	19.0%	11.5%	19.0%	14.9%	11.7%
Government/Leadership	8.4%	7.1%	7.7%	6.1%	12.3%
Taxes	.6%	.2%	.0%	.0%	2.0%
Environment	.5%	1.3%	.0%	1.0%	1.7%
Moral Issues	.3%	1.0%	.0%	.8%	1.2%
War in Afghanistan	3.2%	4.6%	1.6%	3.6%	7.7%
Immigration	1.5%	.9%	1.7%	1.4%	.0%
War in General ("Both Wars")	2.5%	3.8%	.0%	3.8%	5.4%
Agriculture	.5%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	.5%	1.5%	.0%	1.5%	.9%
High Cost of Living/Prices	.8%	.7%	.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Terrorism	.0%	.3%	.0%	.3%	.0%
All of the above	1.8%	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	195	105	210	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Heathcare	6.6%	4.3%	2.2%	3.7%	4.4%	6.2%	5.1%
War in Iraq	10.9%	5.5%	8.6%	14.2%	7.6%	7.5%	3.3%
Economy/Jobs	43.1%	40.6%	54.8%	41.0%	51.1%	45.9%	47.9%
Education	.5%	7.4%	.0%	.9%	1.9%	3.6%	2.9%
Alternative Energy	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	.0%	1.5%	.7%	3.3%
Debt/Spending/Budget	11.9%	20.1%	16.8%	13.6%	15.0%	13.1%	19.5%
Government/Leadership	10.6%	5.7%	3.4%	4.4%	8.6%	11.6%	2.4%
Taxes	.6%	.3%	.0%	2.1%	.0%	.4%	.0%
Environment	1.2%	.9%	.0%	2.2%	.0%	2.4%	.0%
Moral Issues	.5%	.8%	.8%	.6%	.0%	.6%	.0%
War in Afghanistan	4.7%	2.2%	4.4%	6.5%	4.1%	2.6%	3.9%
Immigration	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	4.0%
War in General ("Both Wars")	2.9%	3.7%	2.9%	4.7%	3.7%	3.1%	2.8%
Agriculture	.0%	.9%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	.9%	1.3%	.7%	.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.7%
High Cost of Living/Prices	.5%	1.7%	.0%	1.8%	.0%	.0%	1.1%
Terrorism	.0%	.5%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
All of the above	1.0%	.5%	1.3%	1.6%	.7%	.0%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	203	120	74	62	90	91	94

Table 73 – How good a place to grow old do you consider Jefferson County to be? (appropriate supports, elder friendly)

2011 Results:

	Jefferson County a good place to grow old?	
	Count	%
Very Good	141	35.2%
Fairly Good	150	37.6%
Not Very Good	61	15.2%
Definitely Not Good	25	6.3%
Don't Know	23	5.7%
Total	400	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2010-2011.**

Responses:	2010	2011
Very Good	32.7%	35.2%
Fairly Good	43.3%	37.6%
Not Very Good	15.9%	15.2%
Definitely Not Good	3.9%	6.3%
Don't Know	4.2%	5.7%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very Good	37.7%	32.6%	36.9%	31.8%	41.9%
Fairly Good	34.8%	40.5%	38.7%	35.3%	42.3%
Not Very Good	15.6%	14.8%	9.1%	21.2%	7.5%
Definitely Not Good	5.3%	7.2%	3.3%	9.2%	2.5%
Don't Know	6.6%	4.9%	12.0%	2.5%	5.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	204	196	107	212	81

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very Good	39.8%	29.5%	31.7%	33.4%	27.0%	36.5%	40.2%
Fairly Good	32.2%	43.8%	42.3%	42.3%	39.9%	35.1%	38.4%
Not Very Good	17.3%	14.1%	11.4%	9.2%	21.7%	10.8%	14.6%
Definitely Not Good	4.3%	8.3%	8.3%	5.6%	5.9%	8.9%	3.8%
Don't Know	6.3%	4.4%	6.3%	9.5%	5.4%	8.7%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	203	122	75	64	91	91	94

Table 74 – How many times have you crossed the border to eastern Ontario during the past year?

2011 Results:

	Crossing Border to Eastern Ontario in Past Year	
	Count	%
None	297	73.2%
1-2 times	58	14.4%
3-5 times	20	5.0%
More than 5 times	30	7.3%
Total	406	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2010-2011. Long-term trend since 2000 has been less cross-border travel.**

Responses:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
None	38.7%	33.0%	49.5%	49.3%	48.2%	56.2%	65.6%	64.0%	74.3%	66.8%	79.7%	73.2%
1-2 times	26.6%	36.2%	24.9%	23.6%	25.0%	21.7%	20.6%	17.8%	12.8%	20.0%	12.5%	14.4%
3-5 times	15.4%	11.7%	12.6%	13.1%	13.3%	9.3%	5.6%	8.8%	5.0%	6.1%	3.5%	5.0%
6+ times	19.4%	19.1%	12.9%	14.0%	13.5%	12.9%	8.2%	9.3%	7.9%	6.6%	3.4%	7.3%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
None	70.4%	76.2%	82.3%	70.8%	67.5%
1-2 times	17.8%	10.9%	14.6%	13.0%	17.7%
3-5 times	5.7%	4.3%	.0%	6.8%	7.1%
More than 5 times	6.1%	8.6%	3.1%	9.3%	7.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	207	199	110	214	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
None	78.1%	77.2%	53.2%	81.8%	78.5%	77.4%	56.2%
1-2 times	14.9%	11.9%	17.2%	8.3%	13.6%	17.6%	15.0%
3-5 times	2.9%	3.8%	13.0%	4.7%	4.1%	1.6%	11.6%
More than 5 times	4.1%	7.2%	16.6%	5.2%	3.8%	3.4%	17.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	126	74	63	91	91	94

Table 75 – I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me your PRIMARY (only one!) source of information about LOCAL EVENTS?

2011 Results:

	Primary source of information about local events.	
	Count	%
Radio	47	11.7%
Television	114	28.7%
Internet	111	28.0%
Printed Newspaper	72	18.2%
Telephone call to an organization	1	.3%
Email an organization	3	.8%
Posters in community	13	3.1%
Word of mouth	37	9.2%
Total	398	100.0%

Trend Analysis: (Not measured in previous studies.)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Radio	8.4%	15.1%	17.7%	11.3%	5.1%
Television	30.8%	26.5%	18.3%	29.8%	39.3%
Internet	34.3%	21.5%	47.0%	27.4%	4.7%
Printed Newspaper	15.2%	21.3%	.0%	19.6%	38.3%
Telephone call to an organization	.0%	.6%	.0%	.5%	.0%
Email an organization	.6%	1.0%	.0%	.8%	2.0%
Posters in community	5.4%	.8%	9.0%	.8%	1.6%
Word of mouth	5.3%	13.3%	8.1%	9.9%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	197	107	210	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Radio	12.6%	9.5%	12.8%	15.1%	11.1%	14.5%	8.0%
Television	31.5%	29.1%	20.5%	39.1%	31.6%	22.1%	22.4%
Internet	25.3%	32.2%	28.3%	12.6%	19.6%	36.5%	37.2%
Printed Newspaper	15.1%	18.1%	26.7%	21.0%	19.5%	13.2%	21.8%
Telephone call to an organization	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.0%	.0%
Email an organization	.0%	1.5%	2.0%	.0%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Posters in community	4.3%	3.1%	.0%	.0%	6.8%	7.1%	.0%
Word of mouth	10.7%	6.5%	9.8%	12.2%	8.8%	5.7%	9.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	202	122	75	61	91	90	94

Table 76 – How would you classify your political beliefs?

2011 Results:

	Political Beliefs	
	Count	%
Very conservative	25	6.2%
Conservative	110	27.6%
Middle of the road	124	31.1%
Liberal	64	16.0%
Very liberal	15	3.8%
Don't know	61	15.3%
Total	399	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant changes.**

Responses:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Very Conservative	6.3%	8.4%	8.5%	3.3%	5.5%	3.4%	6.2%
Conservative	29.1%	29.8%	26.7%	18.3%	25.0%	25.5%	27.6%
Middle of the Road	43.2%	40.4%	46.5%	39.2%	42.2%	33.1%	31.1%
Liberal	17.8%	14.7%	13.1%	13.5%	17.2%	11.3%	16.0%
Very Liberal	3.7%	6.7%	5.2%	2.1%	1.6%	2.3%	3.8%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	8.5%	24.4%	15.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

	Gender		Age		
	Male	Female	18-29	30-59	60+
Very conservative	6.3%	6.2%	3.3%	7.6%	6.5%
Conservative	31.2%	23.9%	26.8%	26.7%	30.9%
Middle of the road	24.8%	37.5%	17.8%	33.2%	42.6%
Liberal	18.5%	13.4%	25.0%	15.7%	5.4%
Very liberal	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	4.6%	2.1%
Don't know	15.3%	15.3%	23.9%	12.2%	12.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	200	199	104	213	82

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Very conservative	5.2%	5.4%	10.7%	3.4%	3.0%	7.2%	6.8%
Conservative	26.0%	30.9%	26.7%	21.4%	29.4%	34.1%	33.7%
Middle of the road	30.7%	29.0%	35.9%	29.8%	33.8%	28.8%	30.6%
Liberal	13.9%	19.1%	16.6%	14.3%	14.6%	20.1%	13.9%
Very liberal	3.5%	3.5%	5.0%	3.7%	9.7%	1.7%	2.7%
Don't know	20.7%	12.1%	5.2%	27.5%	9.5%	8.1%	12.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	206	122	71	64	88	90	94

Table 77 – Please estimate how many hours per month that you volunteer for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth.

2011 Results:

	Volunteering - Hours Per Month
Mean	8.9
Median	2.0
Std Deviation	21.7
Minimum	.0
Maximum	300.0

Trend Analysis: **No significant changes.**

Responses:	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mean	7.1	9.4	9.4	6.8	6.6	10.2	7.0	6.2	7.0	9.4	8.9
Median	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Standard Deviation	16.7	22.1	19.3	12.2	13.3	18.9	16.9	14.2	14.0	24.5	21.7
Range	0-120	0-250	0-150	0-80	0-100	0-160	0-170	0-100	0-240	0-300	0-300

(in 2011, 57.0% of the participants volunteer at least some - greater than 0 hours/month, an increase from 47.8% in 2010)

Cross-tabulations (using 2011 results): **(To identify which observed differences in the tables below are *statistically significant differences*, refer to the instructions and illustrations in the Appendix of this report)**

By Gender:

Volunteering - Hours Per Month

	Male	Female
Mean	9.0	8.7
Median	2.0	3.0
Std Deviation	21.9	21.7
Minimum	.0	.0
Maximum	150.0	300.0

By Age:

Volunteering - Hours Per Month

	18-29	30-59	60+
Mean	10.0	8.8	7.4
Median	1.0	3.0	2.0
Std Deviation	26.4	22.0	12.2
Minimum	.0	.0	.0
Maximum	150.0	300.0	75.0

By Education Level:

Volunteering - Hours Per Month

	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree
Mean	5.9	10.4	14.5
Median	.2	2.6	5.0
Std Deviation	11.5	25.5	32.9
Minimum	.0	.0	.0
Maximum	80.0	150.0	300.0

By Income Level:

Volunteering - Hours Per Month

	Under $25,000	$25,001-$50,000	$50,001-$75,000	Over $75,000
Mean	5.2	11.6	10.9	8.6
Median	.0	.0	5.0	4.0
Std Deviation	9.8	31.3	25.7	15.7
Minimum	.0	.0	.0	.0
Maximum	60.0	150.0	300.0	100.0

Section 4 - Final Comments

This report is a presentation of the information collected from 406 telephone interviews of adult residents of Jefferson County, New York conducted during the evenings of April 4-5, 2011 with comparisons to similar annual surveys completed in each of 2000-2010. The Center for Community Studies exists to engage in a variety of community-based research activities, and to promote the productive discussion of ideas and issues of significance to our community. As such, the results of this survey are available for use by any citizen or organization in the community. If you use information from this survey, we simply ask that you acknowledge the source.

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

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The Thirteenth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is tentatively scheduled for April 2012.

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

The results of this study will be disseminated to, and utilized in decision-making by, a very wide array of readers – who, no doubt, have a very wide array of statistical backgrounds. The following comments are provided to give guidance for interpretation of the presented findings so that readers with less-than-current statistical training might maximize the use of the information contained in the 12th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community.

Recall that the margin of error for this survey has been stated as approximately ±5.5 percentage points. Therefore, when a percentage is observed in one of the included tables of statistics, the appropriate interpretation is that we are 95% confident that if **all** Jefferson County adult residents were surveyed (rather than just the 406 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for **all** residents would be within ±5.5 percentage points of the sample percentage that was calculated and reported in this study. For example, in Table 14, it can be observed that 18.7% of the sample of 406 adults reported that they believe that in the past 12 months opportunities for youth have "Gotten Better." With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence (only a 5% chance that it will not be true) that if **all** Jefferson County adults were asked – somewhere between 13.2% and 24.2% of the population of approximately 90,000 adults in Jefferson County believe that opportunities for youth in the county have "Gotten Better" (used a margin of error of ±5.5%). This resulting interval (13.2%-24.2%) 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 406 participants* to the entire adult population of Jefferson County. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (the result of either screening or participants refusing to answer certain questions), the resulting margin of error will be larger than ±5.5 percentage points. Table 3 presented earlier in this report (and, copied again below as Table 78) provides approximate margin of error values that should be used with sample sizes of less than the n=406 that is used when all participants answered a certain survey question. Note the mathematical fact that as the sample size increases the margin of error when using the sample result to estimate for the whole population will decrease, and conversely of course, as the sample size decreases the margin of error when using the sample result to estimate for the whole population will increase.

Table 78 - Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes

Sample Size (n=…)	Approximate Margin of Error
50	±15.5%
75	±12.7%
100	±11.0%
125	±9.8%
150	±9.0%
175	±8.3%
200	±7.8%
225	±7.3%
250	±7.0%
275	±6.6%
300	±6.3%
325	±6.1%
350	±5.9%
375	±5.7%
406	±5.5%

The technical discussion of statistical techniques above has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in the table shown above. To take full advantage of the data collected in this study, other statistical techniques are of value. Tests for significant trends over time, and tests for significantly correlated factors with quality-of-life results 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. Because the data for the 12th Annual Jefferson

County Survey of the Community is based on a *sample* of 406 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 of the county were, in fact, interviewed. To make this determination, tests of statistical significance are standard practice in evaluating sample survey data. For example, if the *sample* data shows that male residents are more likely to report that opportunities for youth are "Getting Better" in Jefferson County than female residents (24.7% vs. 12.5%, respectively, Table 14 again), the researcher would want to know if this higher satisfaction with recent trends in local opportunities for youth among male residents (when compared to female residents) would still be present if they interviewed *every* Jefferson County adult rather than just the sample of 406 adults who were actually interviewed. To answer this question, the researcher uses a test of statistical significance. The outcome of a statistical significance test 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=406 randomly selected adults from the approximately 90,000 adults in Jefferson County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that male residents are more likely to report that opportunities for youth are "Getting Better" in Jefferson County than female residents; some samples might have males higher and some have females higher. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male satisfaction rate is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, the difference found within the one actually selected sample of size n=406 Jefferson County residents would be interpreted as small enough that it could be due simply to the random chance of sampling – *not statistically significant*.

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

Often times with survey data, a Chi Square Test is utilized to determine whether an observed difference is or is not a statistically significant difference. An alternative to the use of a traditional Chi Square Test to answer the question posed above (the question: "Is perception of opportunities for youth in the county as "Getting Better" significantly related to gender … i.e. males and females differ significantly in their perceptions regarding opportunities for youth?) will be used throughout this study.

Each correlational investigation in this report is presented in its own cross-tabulation table (e.g. an investigation for a relationship between "Gender" and "perception about shopping opportunities" is presented in its own table). As a result of approximately 50 outcome variables in this study – each cross-tabulated by all four of the potential explanatory variables of Gender, Age, Education, and Income – there are over 200 cross-tabulation correlational investigation tables included in the "Detailed Results" section of this report. This large number of cross-tabulation tables (combined with the variety of ways that the response distribution to many survey questions could be collapsed) suggests that an alternative, more versatile, approach to testing for significance in the cross-tabulation tables be utilized. Therefore, rather than calculating and reporting the Chi Square Test results for every cross-tabulation table, the following method is recommended.

When the reader wishes to determine whether or not an observed difference in a cross-tabulation table is statistically significant (e.g. "Does the 24.7% of the 207 sampled *males* in Jefferson County believing that opportunities for youth are "Getting Better" differ significantly from the 12.5% of the 199 sampled *females* who expressed this perception?"), the method that has been recommended by the New York State Department of Health in its presentation of the 2009 Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) results will be also recommended for this 2011 Jefferson County Annual Survey of the Community. The BRFSS is the largest telephone-based health survey in thw world, and is continuously completed by the Center for Disease Control in the United States, on behalf of the state Departments of Health. 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, the reader may identify the specific response choice of interest … is one interested in only investigating "Excellent," or more interested in collapsing the two possible response choices "Excellent" and "Good" together … or, does one want only to investigate "Strongly Agree", or does one prefer to collapse "Strongly Agree" and "Somewhat Agree" together? Then, after observing the sample sizes at the bottom of the cross-tabulation tables, one may again refer to Table 3 (or, Table 78) in this study to identify the correct margins of error if estimating proportions (or, "percentages" or "rates") for subgroups. With these two margins of error, two separate confidence intervals may be constructed, and this overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between demographic subgroups should be considered statistically significant.

To illustrate with the "gender" and "perception regarding opportunities for youth" potential relationship described earlier:

For Males: n=207, and p=24.7% respond "Getting Better"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±7.8%. The resulting confidence interval is: 24.7%±7.8%, or **(16.9%,32.5%)**

For Females: n=199, and p=12.5% respond "Getting Better"; therefore from Table 3 the approximate margin of error is ±7.8%. The resulting confidence interval is: 12.5%±7.8%, or **(4.7%,20.3%)**

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between males and females is not considered statistically significant. In other words, attitude about opportunities for youth in Jefferson County is not significantly related to gender.

Again, keep in mind the difference between the analyses that included all 406 sampled residents versus those that involved questions that were only asked of certain subgroups (i.e. only those who are currently employed asked). When interpreting the cross-tabulations completed in this study, partitioning the overall sample of n=406 by levels of some demographic factors such as Education Level, sample sizes within specific factor/level combinations can become quite small. With these small sample sizes and their associated large margins of error, extremely large sample differences must be found to be considered statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

When possible, comparisons are made between the current results and the results in the eleven earlier Jefferson County Annual Surveys (2000-2010). The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is, "Has there been a statistically significant change among the Jefferson County residents between 2000 and 2011?"

When interpreting the trend analyses that have been provided, the reader should consider the following factors. The earlier studies used telephone-interviewing methodology that was virtually identical to that which was utilized in the present 2011 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 2011. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in earlier years are available for trend analysis to compare with the current 2011 results. With the similar methodologies and weighting procedures that have been applied, it is valid to make comparisons between the studies – observe changes or trends.

The same concept of statistical significance that was described in the preceding paragraphs about "Correlational Analyses" is also applied when a researcher attempts to investigate for whether or not results in Jefferson County have changed significantly over the past twelve years; however, the focus now becomes the comparison of the 2011 Jefferson County result to the earlier-year Jefferson County results, with two separate confidence intervals constructed, and the same overlap-vs.-non-overlap rule recommended by the NYSDOH may be applied to determine whether or not the observed sample difference between years should be considered statistically significant.

The method of determining statistical significance in this study (the NYSDOH-recommended method) is less powerful than other mathematical hypothesis testing methods available. In other words, the overlapping-confidence-intervals method is more susceptible to erring with a "false-negative", rather than a "false-positive" … a real difference that exists in the populations being compared (i.e. 2005 vs. 2011 in Jefferson County) is more likely to not be detected when using the overlapping-confidence-intervals method than is the case when using the alternative mathematical hypothesis testing methods available. However, the overlapping-confidence-intervals method is very, very unlikely to generate a "false-positive" … in other words, a difference that does not actually exist in the entire populations is very, very unlikely to

be identified as statistically significant when the overlapping-confidence-intervals method is utilized. Any questions about statistical tests of significance, power of tests, margins of error, and any other analyses should be directed to the professional staff at The Center for Community Studies.

12th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Introduction

Good evening. My name is (first name), I am a student at Jefferson Community College, how are you doing this evening (afternoon)? Tonight I am calling for The Center for Community Studies at JCC. We are conducting the twelfth annual survey of the community; we are interested in your opinions about the quality of life in Northern New York. Do you have a few minutes to do a survey for us (or, “help us out”)?

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

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

First, I’m going to read you a list of issues facing the county. Please tell us whether in your opinion in the past year, the TREND has gotten Better, stayed about the Same, or gotten Worse.

	Better	Same	Worse	Don't Know
Q1. Opportunities for youth	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q2. Cultural/entertainment opportunities	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q3. Cost of energy	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q4. Health care access	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q5. Health care quality	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q6. Access to higher education	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q7. Internet access	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q8. Recreational opportunities	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q9. Quality of the environment	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q10. Local government	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q11. Real estate taxes	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q12. The downtown of Watertown	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q13. Policing and crime control	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q14. Availability of good jobs	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q15. Shopping opportunities	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q16. Quality of k-12 education	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q17. The overall state of the local economy	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q18. The overall quality of life in the area	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q19. Availability of goods/services in area	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q20. Availability of care for the elderly.	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q21. Availability of housing	◯	◯	◯	◯

Life as a Jefferson County Resident ...

Our next few questions will help us better understand the characteristics of Jefferson County residents.

Q22. Do you have access to the Internet at either home or work?

◯ Home ◯ Work ◯ Both ◯ Neither

Which of the following uses of the Internet have you participated in at least once in the past 30 days?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Q23: email	◯	◯	◯
Q24: blogs	◯	◯	◯
Q25: Used a website for LOCAL news	◯	◯	◯
Q26: Used a website for NATIONAL news	◯	◯	◯
Q27: Used a website to find the time or schedule for LOCAL EVENTS	◯	◯	◯
Q28: Used a website for medical/health information	◯	◯	◯
Q29: Made a purchase online.	◯	◯	◯
Q30: Used social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn	◯	◯	◯

Q31. How many times have you crossed the border to eastern Ontario during the past year?

◯ None ◯ 1-2 times ◯ 3-5 times ◯ More than 5 times ◯ Not sure

Q32. Please estimate how many HOURS PER MONTH that you volunteer for community service activities such as church, school and youth activities, charitable organizations, local government boards, and so forth.

Volunteer hours: (if "None", type in the number zero, 0) _____

Q33. I'm going to read you a short list, from this list could you tell me your PRIMARY (only one!) source of information about LOCAL EVENTS?

◯ Internet
◯ Printed Newspaper (weekly, monthly, or daily)
◯ Television
◯ Make a telephone call to an organization
◯ Word of Mouth
◯ Radio
◯ Posters in the Community
◯ Email an organization
◯ Other (please specify) _____

Q34. How do you think the recent growth since 2003 of Fort Drum has impacted the overall quality of life of Jefferson County residents? (Read all choices)

◯ Very positively ◯ Positively ◯ Neutral/No opinion ◯ Negatively ◯ Very negatively

12th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Q35. When considering you or your family's personal financial situation - has it gotten BETTER, stayed about the SAME, or gotten WORSE in the past 12 months?

- ◯ Better
- ◯ Same
- ◯ Worse
- ◯ Don't Know

Q36. How would you classify your political beliefs? (read the list of choices)

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

Q37. What do you think is the largest issue that is facing our nation right now? (do not read the choices unless the participant asks for clarification)

- ◯ Healthcare
- ◯ War in Iraq
- ◯ The Economy/Jobs
- ◯ Education
- ◯ Alternative Energy
- ◯ Debt/Spending
- ◯ Government/Leadership
- ◯ Taxes
- ◯ Environmental Issues
- ◯ Moral Issues
- ◯ War in Afghanistan
- ◯ Other (please specify)

Energy

READ THIS: Next we a few energy-related questions.

Do you support or oppose the development of each of the following Renewable Electricity Sources in the North Country in the future? THEN: probe for intensity if necessary

	Strongly Support	Somewhat Support	No Opinion/Not Sure	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose
Q38. Wind Energy	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q39. Small-scale wind power generation	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q40. Hydro Energy	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q41. Biomass (meaning grass or wood)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

"Local Economy" Questions

How important is each of the following to the local Jefferson County economy?

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not That Important	Not at all important	Don't know
Q42: maintaining farms and agriculture?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q43: manufacturing jobs?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q44: tourism and recreation businesses	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q45: having wind farms in the region?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q46: green technology (manufacturing, installation, maintenance, and/or repair activities for renewable energy, energy efficiency, etc)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Q47: How good of a place to grow old do you consider Jefferson County to be? (appropriate supports, elder friendly, ...) READ CHOICES IF NECESSARY

- ◯ Very good
- ◯ Fairly good
- ◯ Not very good
- ◯ Definitely not good
- ◯ Don't Know

The 2011-2012 NYS Budget Process

Next, we have a few questions about the finances in the State of New York, and the recent state budget process.

Q48. How would you rate the job that Andrew Cuomo is doing as Governor of New York State? Would you rate it excellent, good, fair, or poor?

◯ Excellent ◯ Good ◯ Fair ◯ Poor ◯ Don't Know/No Opinion

Q49. Who did you trust most to do the right thing for New York in crafting the state budget that was just passed for 2011-12? (READ FIRST 3 CHOICES)

- ◯ Governor Cuomo
- ◯ Speaker Silver
- ◯ Majority Leader Skelos (Skell-ose)
- ◯ None of these
- ◯ All of these
- ◯ Don't Know/No Opinion

The recently approved NYS Budget included spending cuts in many state-funded areas. I'm going to read you a list of five spending areas and for each I'd like to know if you support:
-THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE CUT THAT WAS PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNOR, or
-PREFER IF APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THE PROPOSED CUT WERE RESTORED, or
-DO NOT THINK THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ANY CUT IN THAT AREA

	FULL CUT	HALF CUT	NO CUT	DK/NO
Q50. Corrections (Prisons)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q51. Public Safety (policing and emergency services)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q52. K-12 Education	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q53. Higher Education (SUNY, CUNY, Community Colleges)	◯	◯	◯	◯
Q54. Medicaid (medical services for low income individuals)	◯	◯	◯	◯

Q55. Do you support or oppose continuing the income tax surcharge on those making $200,000 or more a year - the so-called Millionaire's Tax - that has been in effect in NYS for the past few years and would account for $4 Billion dollars toward the NYS Budget in 2011-12?

- ◯ Support continuation
- ◯ Oppose continuation
- ◯ Don't Know/No Opinion

Q56. Would you have supported or opposed the enacting of a property tax cap limiting annual increases in property taxes to two percent as part of the NYS budget?

- ◯ Support the tax cap
- ◯ Oppose the tax cap
- ◯ Don't Know/No Opinion

Demographics

We are almost finished. The last few demographic questions will help us get a better sense of the general nature of the people who have helped us with this project.

* **Q57. Age: I am going to read some categories of age classification. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your age falls.**

- ◯ Teens
- ◯ Twenties
- ◯ Thirties
- ◯ Forties
- ◯ Fifties
- ◯ Sixties
- ◯ Seventies
- ◯ Eighty or older

* **Q58. Education: I am going to read some categories relating to education. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your highest level of formal education falls.**

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

Q59. Household income range: I am going to read some categories relating to income. Please stop me when I get to the category in which your yearly household income falls:

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

Q60. What is your occupation? (only read choices if necessary)

- ◯ Retired
- ◯ Not currently employed (but not retired)
- ◯ Homemaker
- ◯ Student
- ◯ Military
- ◯ Other (please specify)
- ◯ Managerial
- ◯ Medical
- ◯ Professional/Technical
- ◯ Sales
- ◯ Clerical
- ◯ Service
- ◯ Blue-collar/Production
- ◯ Teacher/Education
- ◯ Not Sure

Among those currently employed

Q61: Are you now working a job where your pay is less than an earlier job you held at some point in time?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not sure

Demographics (cont.)

Q62. Is anyone living in your household active military?

◯ Yes (you!) ◯ Yes (someone else in the household) ◯ No

Q63. Is your residence in Jefferson County related to either civilian or military employment at Fort Drum, by either you or a family member?

◯ Yes ◯ No

Q64. How would you describe yourself in regard to your race or ethnicity?

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

Q65. How many persons UNDER THE AGE OF 18 live in your household?

* **Q66. If you don't mind me asking ... what is your gender?**

◯ Male
◯ Female

Q67. In what Jefferson County township do you reside?

Please help us improve our ability to collect a representative sample when ...

Finally, we have a few questions that relate to landlines and cell phones. We are asking this to help us improve our ability to collect a representative sample when completing future surveys.

Q68. Is the phone that you are now talking on a landline or a cell phone?

◯ Landline ◯ Cell phone ◯ Refused

If on a LANDLINE:

Q69. Do you have a cell phone?

◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ Refused

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If have a CELL:

Q70. If you don't mind, we are interested in the FIRST 6 digits of your cell phone number - the area code and first three digits. WE DO NOT WANT YOUR ENTIRE 10-DIGIT CELL NUMBER. Could you please tell me those six digits? (enter as 315-783, for example)

If on a CELL PHONE:

Q71. Are you "cell-only" ... or, do you have a landline in your home?

- ◯ Cell-only (no landline in home)
- ◯ Have a landline in your home
- ◯ Refused

Familiarity with the Center for Community Studies

Q72. Finally, have you ever heard of The Center for Community Studies at JCC before this survey?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ No
- ◯ Not sure

Final Comments

Thank you very much for helping us out this evening. The results will be released during June. If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Raymond Petersen, Director of The Center for Community Studies, 315-786-2488 or rpetersen@sunyjefferson.edu. Have a great evening.

After You Hang Up - Book-keeping

You must complete the following four items.

* **Zip Code of Participant (from Call Sheet)**

* **Town of Residence (from Call Sheet)**

* **Phone Number of Participant (from Call Sheet, in format xxx-xxx-xxxx)**

* **Interviewer (click on Your Name)**

Any important observations or comments about this interview that Dr. Petersen, Mr. LaLone, or Mr. White should know, enter here. (Complaints? Comments? Compliments? Interesting participants? Difficulties?)

The Survey Instrument