

The Center for Community Studies

At Jefferson Community College

WIB Workforce Investment
Board



State of the Workforce Study 2014



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2014 Jefferson-Lewis Counties State of the Workforce Survey

Based on 812 telephone interviews conducted April 9 – April 10, 2014

Section 1 – Introduction and Methodology

To assist the Workforce Investment Board (WIB) in better understanding the Jefferson and Lewis County workforce, as well as to assist the Jefferson County Planning Department in collecting information to complete the 2014 CEDS Report, the Center for Community Studies at Jefferson Community College completed a state of the workforce study. A survey of the workforce in both Jefferson and Lewis Counties that would focus on experience, education, satisfaction, attitudes, interests, attributes, opinions, and behaviors among locally employed and employable adults was completed.

This document is a summary of the results of this survey along with a comparison with results from a similar survey conducted in 2011. The characteristics of Gender, Age, and County are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with the state-of-the-workforce qualifiers. It is standard methodology with professional surveys to provide this more detailed information to the reader – information that may assist in explaining the overall findings – by reporting the results for all subgroups within these key demographic variables. The results provide important information about the current state of the local workforce; and, over time, will continue to provide important baseline and comparative information as well.

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 in Northern New York 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. All data collection, analysis, and reporting for this state of the workforce study was completed by the Center.

Section 1.1 – Methodology – State of the Workforce Survey

Section 1.1.a – How This Data Was Collected

The survey instrument utilized in this study was constructed in spring 2014 by a team comprised of individuals from Jefferson Community College, the WIB, and the Jefferson County Economic Development. Cheryl Mayforth, Executive Director of the Jefferson-Lewis Workforce Investment Board, Dave Zembiec and Marshall Weir, of Jefferson County Economic Development, and Dr. Raymond Petersen, Director of the Center for Community Studies, created the survey instrument using two prior surveys conducted by the Center for Community Studies (CCS). The 2011 Workforce Investment Board state of the workforce survey of Jefferson and Lewis County residents were used to create the 2014 state of the workforce survey.

This state of the workforce study involved completing interviews of 812 Jefferson and Lewis County adult residents. All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to complete a minimum of 350 interviews from adult residents of Jefferson County and a minimum of 250 interviews from adult residents of Lewis County. 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. One thousand five hundred personal residence telephone numbers were randomly selected from the population of approximately 10,000 personal residence telephone numbers in Lewis 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 un-scrubbed list, ensuring that individuals whose households are included in the “telemarketing do-not-call list” would be represented in this study. After receiving the randomly selected telephone numbers for each county, the list was randomly sorted a second time and a group of 3020 residential numbers were attempted for 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 and Lewis 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 1005 of these randomly generated cell phone numbers to successfully complete 95 interviews.

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center in Watertown, New York, on the evenings of April 9th through April 10th, 2014. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in both 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 10-15 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 on the average 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 2014 Jefferson-Lewis County State of the Workforce Survey

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study: <small>(≈21% of interviews were completed on cell phones of participants, with ≈25% of participants indicating that they are "cell-only", ≈63% of those contacted on cell phones are "cell-only")</small>	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	812	260	400	918	2390
% of Numbers Attempted	16.8%	22.2%	15.7%	45.2%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	20.0%	26.4%		45.2%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	43.1%	56.9%			100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid sampling design including both landline telephone interview and cell phone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 43% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone is considered very successful.

Section 1.1.b – 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 state-of-the-workforce 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 counties (e.g. What are the typical educational profiles in Jefferson and Lewis County?).
2. Secondly, this demographic information facilitates the ability for the data to be sorted or partitioned to investigate for significant relationships – relationships between demographic characteristics of residents and the state of the workforce in Jefferson and Lewis Counties. 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 and Lewis Counties to analyze the representative nature of the sample that was randomly selected in this study, and to determine the post-stratification weighting schematic to be applied to the data.

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

Table 2 – Demographics of the April 2014 Jefferson and Lewis Counties Sample

	Count in Collected Sample	Percent in Collected Sample
County:		
Jefferson	509	62.7%
Lewis	303	37.3%
Gender:		
Male	416	51.2%
Female	396	48.8%
Age:		
18-29 years of age	207	25.5%
30-39 years of age	146	18.0%
40-49 years of age	143	17.7%
50-59 years of age	132	16.2%
60-69 years of age	90	11.1%
70 years of age and older	94	11.6%

(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)

Given the diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, and county (when appropriate), it is felt that this random sample of Jefferson County and Lewis County adults does accurately represent the entire population of Jefferson County and Lewis County adults. When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Jefferson County and Lewis County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question-specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question 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 e.g. 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 812 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Jefferson County and Lewis County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 3 percentage points (there is an average margin of error of $\pm 2.7\%$ with a sample size of $n=812$). For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, such as the “Skills in Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications” questions, 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 three percentage points. 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 is provided as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 812 interviewed adults.

Table 3 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes (State of the Workforce Survey)

Sample Size (n = ...)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	14.3%
50	11.1%
75	9.0%
100	7.8%
125	7.0%
150	6.4%
175	5.9%
200	5.5%
250	5.0%
300	4.5%
400	3.9%
500	3.5%
600	3.2%
700	3.0%
800	2.8%
812	2.7%

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of County of Residence, Gender and Age are investigated as potential explanatory variables that may be correlated with state-of-the-workforce 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. Again, for more specific detail regarding tests of statistical significance completed within this study, please refer to the appendix 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 16* and *SPSS, Release 16*.

15th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Based on 422 telephone interviews conducted April 7 – April 9, 2014

Section 1.2 – Methodology – Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Section 1.2.a – 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, agencies, and residents. 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 2014 included completing interviews of 422 Jefferson County adult residents. All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to complete 20% of the interviews on cellular phones, and the remaining 80% of the interviews on landlines, with a total goal of approximately 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 35,000 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 residential landline numbers were attempted for interviews. To complete the cellular phone portion of the sampling, a random-digit generation process with manual dialing was utilized where common 3-digit prefixes for cellular 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. Interviews were completed on the landline telephone of the participants for 280 of the 422 completed interviews (approximately 66% of all completed interviews), and interviews were completed on the cellular phone of the participants for 142 of the 422 completed interviews (approximately 34% of all completed interviews). Among those who were contacted on their cellular phones, approximately two-thirds indicated that they are “cell-only” with no landline telephone in their home. These “cell-only” participants account for approximately 20% of the entire sample of 422 participants.

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center in Watertown, New York, on the evenings of April 7th through April 9th, 2014. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in both 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 10-15 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 on the average 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 4.

Table 4 – Response Rates for the 15th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study: <small>(≈33% of interviews were completed on cell phones of participants, with ≈20% of participants indicating that they are "cell-only", almost two-thirds of those contacted on cell phones are "cell-only")</small>	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/ Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	422	588	322	1,104	2,436
% of Numbers Attempted	17%	24%	13%	45%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	20%	28%		52%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	42%	58%			100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid sampling design including both landline telephone interview and cell phone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 42% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone is considered very successful.

Section 1.2.b – Demographics of the sample – Who was interviewed?

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

1. Initially, this information adds to the knowledge and awareness about the true characteristics of the population of adult residents in the sampled county (e.g. What are the educational profile, and typical annual household income level in Jefferson County?).
2. Secondly, this demographic information facilitates the ability for the data to be sorted or partitioned to investigate for significant relationships – relationships between demographic characteristics of residents and their attitudes and behaviors regarding 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 5.

Table 5 – Demographics of the 15th Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community Sample

	Count in Collected Sample	% in Collected Sample
Gender: (US Census for Jefferson County: 51% male)		
Male	217	51%
Female	205	49%
Age: (US Census for Jefferson County: among those age 18+ –27% are under age 30, and 22% are age 60+)		
18-29 years of age	115	27%
30-39 years of age	79	19%
40-49 years of age	73	17%
50-59 years of age	64	15%
60-69 years of age	45	11%
70-79 years of age	33	8%
80 years of age or older	13	3%
Education Level: (US Census for Jefferson County: among those age 25+, 21% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
Less than high school graduate	27	6%
High school graduate (including GED)	175	41%
Some college, no degree	96	23%
Associate's degree	38	9%
Bachelor's degree	57	14%
Graduate degree	30	7%
Household Income: (US Census for Jefferson County: 26% earn less than \$25,000, 25% earn \$75,000+)		
Less than \$25,000	79	22%
\$25,001-\$50,000	90	25%
\$50,001-\$75,000	82	23%
More than \$75,000	110	30%
Race/Ethnicity: (US Census for Jefferson County: 93% of residents report a race of White)		
Black/African American	26	6%
White	358	89%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0%
Native American	3	1%
Multiracial	19	5%

(NOTE: in Table 5 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)

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

Table 6 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the 15th Annual Jefferson County Survey

	15 th Annual Survey Sample (April 2014) <small>(weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Phone Ownership)</small>		US Census Estimates	
	Count	% (among the 415 who responded)	Count	%
Town of Residence:				
Adams	12	3%	5,010	4%
Alexandria	5	1%	4,014	3%
Antwerp	9	2%	1,623	1%
Brownville	34	8%	6,103	5%
Cape Vincent	17	4%	3,030	3%
Champion	13	3%	4,399	4%
Clayton	29	7%	5,006	4%
Ellisburg	23	5%	3,426	3%
Henderson	9	1%	1,781	2%
Hounsfield	10	2%	3,384	3%
Leray	24	6%	21,901	19%
Lorraine	7	2%	902	1%
Lyme	8	2%	2,195	2%
Orleans	12	3%	2,694	2%
Pamelia	7	2%	3,060	3%
Philadelphia	9	2%	1,882	2%
Rodman	4	1%	1,045	1%
Rutland	6	2%	2,996	3%
Theresa	12	3%	2,776	2%
Watertown (town)	26	6%	4,533	4%
Watertown (city)	95	23%	26,753	23%
Wilna	51	12%	6,366	6%
Worth	0	0%	190	0%
Not sure/Refused	7	--	--	--
TOTAL	422	100%	115,069	100%

In general, Tables 6 and 7 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, and Phone Ownership, 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 most recent U.S. Census 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 Fifteenth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in telephone methodology: women are 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. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are three expected sources of sampling error when participants are contacted via telephone. In addition to these standard three weight variables it has become increasingly the case that adults in our society are not accessible via landline – they are “cell-phone-only” individuals. Therefore, the current Jefferson County data has additionally been weighted by Phone Ownership, with targets that have been generated from repeated surveying in Jefferson County by the Center for Community Studies. To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, the highly educated, and those interviewed on landlines in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, and Phone Ownership 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 2012 U.S. Census reports that describe the Gender, Age, and Educational Attainment distributions of the actual entire adult population that resides in Jefferson County, and toward the Phone Ownership targets described above.

Given the diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, education level, and phone ownership, 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 (e.g. only persons who are currently employed would then be asked some further question about their current occupation), 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 422 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Jefferson County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 4 percentage points (there is an average margin of error of $\pm 3.8\%$ with a sample size of $n=422$). For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, or for results that are presented for subgroups (such results only females), the resulting smaller sample sizes in these instances allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (e.g. generalization of some specific characteristics of sampled females to all Jefferson County adult females) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than approximately ± 4 percentage points. In other words, one can be 95% confident that any sample statistic presented in the remainder of this report would/could only deviate from the true value that would be found if all 90,000 (approximately) adults in the county were, in fact interviewed by at most four percentage points. Note that the preceding statement regarding 95% confidence that the statistics in this study are at the most only four percentage points away from the true population values if all 90,000 adults in the county were interviewed are based upon the fundamental proven mathematical, probability, and sampling theory facts and theorems that are proven in any first-semester college statistics course. Often times to the non-statistician these statements could appear counter-intuitive, and one might assume that the accuracy of a survey would somehow be related to the small portion of the entire population that is actually sampled. In other words, those who have not studied statistics coursework at times may pose some accusatory statement such as, “why would I ever believe the results from only surveying 422 participants, when that means that 89,578 of the 90,000 Jefferson County residents have not been interviewed ... and, you did not call me?” While this observation of such a small proportional sample size is true, the suggestion that it is too small, or that the 89,578 not sampled is even relevant, is categorically false, no less false than it would be to state that $2+2=5$. In summary, the size of the margin of error when sampling (surveying) is entirely independent of the size of the population from which one is sampling. The size of the margin of error is directly a function of sample size (the 422), not population size (the 90,000). If the Center for Community Studies were to survey the adult residents of Jefferson County ($N \approx 90,000$ in the population) a sample size of $n \approx 400$ would be recommended/implemented. Likewise, if the Center for Community Studies were to survey the adult residents of the entirety of New York State ($N \approx 15,000,000$ in the population) a sample size of $n \approx 400$ would also be recommended/implemented. And, these two studies, one of smaller Jefferson County and one of larger New York State, using the same sample sizes of $n \approx 400$, would have the exact same resulting margins of error of approximately ± 4 percentage points. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer to the appendix of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the Center for Community Studies. Table 7 below is provided as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 422 interviewed adults.

Table 7 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes (Jefferson County Survey)

Sample Size (n=...)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	$\pm 14.3\%$
50	$\pm 11.1\%$
75	$\pm 9.0\%$
100	$\pm 7.8\%$
125	$\pm 7.0\%$
150	$\pm 6.4\%$
175	$\pm 5.9\%$
200	$\pm 5.5\%$
250	$\pm 5.0\%$
300	$\pm 4.5\%$
350	$\pm 4.2\%$
400	$\pm 3.9\%$
422	$\pm 3.8\%$

In order to maximize comparability among the fifteen annual surveys that have been completed in Jefferson County between 2000 and 2014, the procedures used to collect information and the approximately thirty core questions asked have remained virtually identical. All surveys were conducted within the first two weeks of April each year to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 340 to 422, depending upon the year. All interviewers have been similarly and extensively trained preceding data collection each year. The survey methodology used to complete the Fifteenth Annual Jefferson County Survey of the Community is comparable to that used in the previous fourteen years. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level have also been applied to all results from the first fourteen years of surveying, with phone ownership (landline only vs. cell only vs. both) added as an additional weighting factor in 2013 as a part of the continuous improvement methods applied at the Center in an attempt to maximize the representativeness of the collected sample of adults. This maintenance of consistent methodology from year to year allows for valid comparisons for trends over the fifteen-year period that will be illustrated later in this report.

Throughout this report, key community demographic characteristics of Gender, Age, Education Level, 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. 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 appendix of this report and/or contact the professional staff at the Center for Community Studies.

7th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

Based on 381 telephone interviews conducted October 21 – October 22, 2013

Section 1.3 – Methodology – Lewis County Survey of the Community

Section 1.3.a – How This Data Was Collected

The original survey instrument used in this annual survey was constructed in the fall of 2007 through the combined efforts of the professional staff of the Center for Community Studies and members of the Lewis County Annual Survey Planning Committee. The instrument is modified each year by the Center for Community Studies, with input from its staff and Advisory Board, the Lewis County Annual Survey Planning Committee, and student assistants employed at the Center throughout the current academic year. These survey modifications are completed to include new questions of relevance to local organizations and agencies. The total survey length each year is approximately 60 questions, with a core set of approximately 30 questions that are intended to be asked each year that the survey is completed. Several survey questions are asked on an every-other-year basis. Newly developed questions regarding current county topics are typically introduced into the survey instrument each year.

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

This study in 2013 included completing interviews of 381 randomly-selected Lewis County adult residents. All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to complete at least 10% of the interviews while the participant (Lewis County adult resident) was contacted on their cellular phone, and the remaining at-most 90% of the interviews while the participant was contacted on their landline, 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 two hundred personal residence telephone numbers were randomly selected from the population of approximately 10,000 personal residence telephone numbers in Lewis 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 un-scrubbed list, ensuring that individuals whose households are included in the “telemarketing do-not-call list” would be represented in this study. After receiving the 2,200 randomly selected landline telephone numbers, the list was randomly sorted a second time and a group of 1,671 residential numbers were attempted for interviews, resulting with 337 completed interviews; it was not necessary to attempt all 2,200 numbers to reach 337 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 Lewis County region were identified (i.e. 955, 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 2,176 of these randomly generated cell phone numbers to successfully complete 44 interviews (44 out of 381 completes equates to 12% via cell phone, a result that is larger than the target of 10% of the overall goal of ≈400 interviews).

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center in Watertown, New York, on evenings between October 21st and October 22nd, 2013. Calls are made in late-October each year to control for seasonal variation when sampling. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in both 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 (including both disconnected numbers, as well as

numbers for individuals who do not currently reside in Lewis County). Voluntary informed consent was obtained from each resident before the interview was completed. This sampling protocol included informing each resident that it was his or her right to decline to answer any and all individual questions within the interview. To be categorized as a completed interview, at least one-half of the questions on the survey had to be completed. The resident's refusal to answer more than one-half of the questions was considered a decline to be interviewed. The typical length of a completed 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 8.

Table 8 – Response Rates for the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community

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	381	724	739	1,683	3,527
% of Numbers Attempted	11%	20%	21%	48%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	14%	26%		60%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	35%	65%			100%

Within the fields of social science and educational research, when using a hybrid design including both cell phone and landline telephone interview methodology, a response rate of approximately 14% of all valid phone numbers attempted, and approximately 35% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone, are both considered quite successful. The methodology employed in this annual survey continues to meet industry standards.

Section 1.3.b – Demographics of the sample – Who was Interviewed?

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

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

The results for the demographic questions in the survey are summarized in Table 9 and Table 10.

Table 9 – Demographics of the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community Sample

Demographic Characteristics:	Count	%
Gender: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: 50% male)		
Male	192	50%
Female	189	50%
Age: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: among those 18+, 27% are age 60+)		
18-29 years of age	71	19%
30-39 years of age	57	15%
40-49 years of age	73	19%
50-59 years of age	78	20%
60-69 years of age	49	13%
70 years of age or older	54	14%
Education Level: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: among those age 25+, 14% have Bach. Deg. or higher)		
Less than high school graduate	23	6%
High school graduate (including GED)	211	55%
Some college, no degree	57	15%
Associate's degree	35	9%
Bachelor's degree	30	8%
Graduate degree	25	7%
Annual Household Income: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: 25% earn less than \$25,000, 21% earn \$75,000+)		
Less than \$25,000	84	27%
\$25,001-\$50,000	95	31%
\$50,001-\$75,000	78	26%
More than \$75,000	50	16%
Household Size: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: average # persons per household = 2.51, 25% of households are single-person)		
1 person	71	19%
2 people	128	35%
3 people	48	13%
4 people	67	18%
5 people	29	8%
6 people	12	3%
7 people	4	1%
8+ people	8	2%
Mean per household:	2.81 persons	
Children in the Home: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: 68% of households have no children under age 18)		
No children	232	62%
1 child in the home	41	11%
2 children in the home	57	15%
3 children in the home	28	7%
4+ children in the home	14	4%

(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)

Table 9 (cont.) – Demographics of the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community Sample

Demographic Characteristics:	Count	%
Marital Status: (2012 US Census for Lewis County: among those age 15+, 61% are currently married)		
Single	86	23%
Married	234	63%
Other	54	14%
Active Military in the Household: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Yes (you)	3	1%
Yes (another family member)	8	2%
No	351	97%
Residence in Lewis County Related to Employment at Fort Drum: (no comparative statistics for the entire county)		
Yes	18	5%
No	345	95%

(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)

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

Table 10 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey

	7th Annual Survey Sample (October 2013) <small>(weighted by Gender, Age, Education, Geography, Phone Ownership)</small>		U.S. Census Estimates (updated in 2012)	
	Count	%	Count	%
Town of Residence:				
Castorland (village)	16	4%	221	1%
Constableville (village)	8	2%	281	1%
Copenhagen (village)	9	2%	708	3%
Croghan (town)	41	11%	2420	9%
Croghan (village)	31	8%	628	2%
Denmark (town)	19	5%	1659	6%
Diana (town)	0	0%	1036	4%
Greig (town)	17	5%	1290	5%
Harrisburg (town)	3	1%	379	1%
Harrisville (village)	0	0%	600	2%
Lewis (town)	14	4%	724	3%
Leyden (town)	6	2%	1138	4%
Lowville (village)	49	13%	3429	13%
Lowville (town)	15	4%	898	3%
Lyons Falls (village)	7	2%	748	3%
Lyonsdale (town)	10	3%	1226	5%
Martinsburg (town)	17	4%	1373	5%
Montague (town)	0	0%	94	0%
New Bremen (town)	59	16%	2580	10%
Osceola (town)	0	0%	235	1%
Pinckney (town)	6	1%	232	1%
Port Leyden (village)	10	3%	775	3%
Turin (town)	11	3%	545	2%
Turin (village)	0	0%	177	1%
Watson (town)	23	6%	2008	8%
West Turin (town)	7	2%	801	3%
TOTAL	381	100%	26,205	100%

In general, Tables 9-10 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, Geography, and Phone Ownership, the responses to the demographic questions for the Lewis County residents who are included in the survey (those who actually answered the telephone and completed the survey) appear to closely parallel that which is true for the entire adult population of the county. The targets for demographic characteristics were drawn from the U.S. Census 2012 updates for Lewis County. Gender, Age, Education, and Geography were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, since the data collected in this Seventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community is susceptible to the typical types of sampling error that are inherent in telephone methodology: women were more likely than men to answer the telephone and/or agree to a survey; older residents are more likely to participate in the survey than younger adult residents; those individuals with higher formal education levels are more likely to agree to the interviews; and residents of more urban regions (in Lewis County, this would be “villages”) are more likely to participate than residents of rural regions. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are four expected sources of sampling error. In addition to these standard four weight variables it has become increasingly the case that adults in our society are not accessible via landline – they are “cell-phone-only” individuals. Therefore, the current Lewis County data has additionally been weighted by Phone Ownership, with targets that have been generated from repeated surveying in Lewis County by the Center for Community Studies (targets in 2013 were: 70% have both a landline and a cell phone; 15% are landline-only; and 15% are cell-only). To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, village residents, the highly educated, and those interviewed on landlines in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, Geography, and Phone Ownership 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, Education Level, and Geography toward the 2012 U.S. Census reports that describe the Gender, Age, Educational Attainment, and Town/Village of Residence distributions of the actual entire adult population that resides in Lewis County, and toward the Phone Ownership targets described above.

Given the diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, education level, geography, and phone ownership, it is felt that this random sample of Lewis County adults does accurately represent the entire population of Lewis County adults. When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Lewis County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question-specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question 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 (e.g. only persons who indicated that they own an ATV or UTV were then further asked whether they have purchased a Lewis County trails permit), 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 381 residents may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Lewis County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 4.0 percentage points. For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, such as the “have-you-purchased-a-trails-permit” question described above, the resulting smaller sample sizes allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the county (e.g. generalization of some specific characteristics of sampled persons who own an ATV or UTV to all persons in Lewis County who own an ATV or UTV) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than ± 4.0 percentage points. Table 4 is provided below as a guide for the appropriate margin of error to use when analyzing subgroups of the entire group of 381 interviewed adults. Note that the approximate margins of error provided in Table 4 are average margins of error, averaging across all possible sample proportions that might result between 0% and 100%. 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 11 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes (Lewis County Survey)

Sample Size (n=...)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	14.3%
50	11.1%
75	9.0%
100	7.8%
125	7.0%
150	6.4%
175	5.9%
200	5.5%
250	5.0%
300	4.5%
350	4.2%
381	4.0%

In order to maximize comparability among the seven annual surveys that have been completed in Lewis County between 2007 and 2013, the procedures used to collect information and the *core* questions asked have remained virtually identical. All surveys were conducted in the month of October each year to control for seasonal variability, and the total number of interviews completed ranged from 381 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 Seventh Annual Lewis County Survey of the Community was comparable to that used in the previous six years. Furthermore, post-stratification weights for gender, age, and education level were applied to all results from the first three years of surveying, while geography was additionally incorporated as a slight weighting factor since the fourth year of the survey (since 2010), and phone-ownership was added as a slight weighting factor since the sixth year of the survey (since 2012), allowing for valid comparisons for trends over the seven-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. 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.

1st Biennial Regional Economic Tracking Survey

Based on 684 telephone interviews conducted April 3 – April 9, 2013

Section 1.4 – Methodology – Regional Economic Tracking Survey

Section 1.4.a – How This Data Was Collected

The survey instrument used in this biennial economic tracking survey was constructed in spring 2013 by the professional staff of the Center for Community Studies with further input from faculty members of the Business Division at the College. The primary goal of the Biennial Jefferson-Lewis County Regional Economic Tracking Survey is to collect data regarding economic issues of importance to local citizens and leadership. 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 editing 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 at the College. 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 this survey, however, is made exclusively by the professional staff at the Center. Similarly, data analysis of the information collected through this economic tracking 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 included completing interviews of 684 Northern New York adult residents – 376 from Jefferson County (total population size of approximately 116,000 residents) and 308 from Lewis County (total population size of approximately 27,000 residents). All interviews were completed via telephone. The goal before commencing the data collection was to complete at least 25% of the interviews on cell phones, and the remaining 75% of the interviews at most on landlines, with a total goal of approximately 650 completed interviews (targets were 350 in Jefferson County, 300 in Lewis County). 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, personal residence telephone numbers were randomly selected from the populations of approximately 35,000 personal residence telephone numbers in Jefferson County and 10,000 personal residence telephone numbers in Lewis County. These landline telephone 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 randomly selected telephone numbers, the lists were randomly sorted a second time and a group of residential landline numbers were attempted for interviews in each county. To complete the cell phone portion of the sampling, a random-digit generation process with manual dialing was utilized in which case common three-digit prefixes for cell phones in use in the Jefferson and Lewis County region were identified (i.e. 778, 771, 767, 486, 408, etc.) and random sets of four-digit telephone number endings after these common prefixes were generated to be attempted. Interviews were completed on the landline telephone of the participants for 478 of the 684 completed interviews (approximately 70% of all completed interviews), and interviews were completed on the cellular phone of the participants for 206 of the 684 completed interviews (approximately 30% of all completed interviews).

All telephone calls were made between 4:00 and 9:00 p.m. from a call center in Watertown, New York, on the weekday evenings between April 3rd and April 9th, 2013. The Jefferson Community College students who completed the interviews had completed training in both 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 (including persons who lived in neither Jefferson nor Lewis County). Voluntary informed consent was obtained from each resident before the interview was completed. This sampling protocol included informing each resident that it was his or her right to decline to answer any and all individual questions within the interview. To be categorized as a completed interview, at least one-half of the questions on the survey had to be completed. The resident’s refusal to answer more than one-half of the questions was considered a decline to be interviewed. The typical length of a completed survey was approximately 10-15 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 on the average

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 12.

Table 12 – Response Rates for the 1st Biennial Regional Economic Tracking Survey

Response rates for LANDLINES & CELL PHONES COMBINED attempted in this study: (≈30% of interviews were completed on cell phones)	Complete Interview	Decline to be Interviewed	Not Valid Telephone Number	No Answer/Busy	TOTALS
Frequency	684	1113	532	2039	4368
% of Numbers Attempted	15.7%	25.5%	12.2%	46.7%	100%
% of Valid Numbers	17.8%	29.0%		53.2%	100%
% of Contacted Residents	38.1%	61.9%			100%

Within the fields of social science and community-based research, when using a hybrid sampling design including both landline telephone interview and cell phone interview methodology, a response rate of over 38% of all successful contacts where a person is actually talking on the phone is considered quite successful.

Section 1.4.b – Demographics of the sample – Who was Interviewed?

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

1. Initially, this information adds to the knowledge and awareness about the true characteristics of the population of adult residents in the sampled county (e.g. What is the typical annual household income level in Jefferson or Lewis County?).
2. Secondly, this demographic information facilitates the ability for the data to be sorted or partitioned to investigate for significant relationships – relationships between demographic characteristics of residents and their attitudes and behaviors regarding economic issues in Jefferson and Lewis County. Identification of significant relationships allows readers to use the data more effectively, to better understand the factors that are correlated with various economic-related aspects of life in the region.
3. Finally, the demographic information also serves an important purpose when compared to established facts about Jefferson and Lewis Counties to analyze the representativeness of the samples that were 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 13.

Table 13 – Demographics of the 1st Biennial Regional Economic Tracking Survey

	Jefferson County		Lewis County	
	Count in Collected Sample	% in Collected Sample	Count in Collected Sample	% in Collected Sample
Gender: (US Census for Jefferson: 51% male; Lewis: 50%)				
Male	193	51%	155	50%
Female	183	49%	153	50%
Age: (US Census for Jefferson: among those age 18+ – 27% are under age 30, and 22% are age 60+; Lewis: among those age 18+ – 19% are under age 30, and 27% are age 60+)				
18-29 years of age	102	27%	57	19%
30-39 years of age	70	19%	48	15%
40-49 years of age	65	17%	58	19%
50-59 years of age	57	15%	62	20%
60-69 years of age	40	11%	38	12%
70-79 years of age	29	8%	33	11%
80 years of age or older	12	3%	13	4%
Household Income: (US Census for Jefferson: 26% earn less than \$25,000, 25% earn \$75,000+; Lewis: 25% earn less than \$25,000, 21% earn \$75,000+)				
Less than \$25,000	67	21%	54	19%
\$25,001-\$50,000	98	30%	108	39%
\$50,001-\$75,000	57	18%	59	21%
More than \$75,000	100	31%	58	21%
Military Affiliation:				
Active military in household.	53	14%	4	1%
Former military, chose to remain local.	62	17%	59	19%
Employment is due to Fort Drum, but no active or retired military connection.	23	6%	18	6%
Have had no employment connection to Fort Drum.	233	63%	226	74%

The following distribution of towns or villages of residence (self-reported) of the participating respondents resulted in the Biennial Jefferson-Lewis County Regional Economic Tracking Survey, and after application of post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education, and Phone Ownership, closely parallel that which is true for the distribution of all Jefferson and Lewis County adults – the entire counties were proportionally represented accurately in this study.

Table 14 – Geographic Distribution of Participants in the the 1st Biennial Regional Economic Tracking Survey

	Jefferson County		Lewis County		
	% in Collected Sample	U.S. Census Estimates	% in Collected Sample	U.S. Census Estimates	
Adams (town)	7%	4%	Castorland (village)	2%	1%
Alexandria (town)	3%	3%	Constableville (village)	1%	1%
Antwerp (town)	1%	1%	Copenhagen (village)	3%	3%
Brownville (town)	7%	5%	Croghan (town)	9%	9%
Cape Vincent (town)	2%	3%	Croghan (village)	4%	2%
Champion (town)	7%	4%	Denmark (town)	11%	6%
Clayton (town)	4%	4%	Diana (town)	3%	4%
Ellisburg (town)	3%	3%	Greig (town)	3%	5%
Henderson (town)	1%	2%	Harrisburg (town)	1%	1%
Hounsfield (town)	3%	3%	Harrisville (village)	1%	2%
Leray (town)	10%	19%	Lewis (town)	1%	3%
Lorraine (town)	2%	1%	Leyden (town)	2%	4%
Lyme (town)	1%	2%	Lowville (village)	22%	13%
Orleans (town)	1%	2%	Lowville (town)	7%	3%
Pamelia (town)	2%	3%	Lyons Falls (village)	3%	3%
Philadelphia (town)	4%	2%	Lyonsdale (town)	2%	5%
Rodman (town)	1%	1%	Martinsburg (town)	1%	5%
Rutland (town)	4%	3%	Montague (town)	0%	0%
Theresa (town)	1%	2%	New Bremen (town)	7%	10%
Watertown (town)	10%	4%	Osceola (town)	0%	1%
Watertown (city)	22%	23%	Pinckney (town)	0%	1%
Wilna (town)	4%	6%	Port Leyden (village)	1%	3%
Worth (town)	0%	0%	Turin (town)	4%	2%
Not sure	1%	---	Turin (village)	2%	1%
			Watson (town)	7%	8%
			West Turin (town)	2%	3%
			Not Sure	0%	--
TOTAL	100%	100%	TOTAL	100%	100%

In general, Tables 13 and 14 demonstrate that after weighting the data collected in this study for Gender, Age, Education, and Phone Ownership, the responses to the demographic questions for the Jefferson and Lewis 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 populations of the counties. The targets for demographic characteristics were drawn from the most recent U.S. Census updates for Jefferson and Lewis Counties. Gender, Age, and Education were selected as the factors by which to weight the survey data, since the data collected in this Biennial Jefferson-Lewis County Regional Economic Tracking Survey 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. Standard survey research methodology has shown that regardless of the subject of the survey, these are three expected sources of sampling error when participants are contacted via telephone. In addition to these standard three weight variables it has become increasingly the case that adults in our society are not accessible via landline – they are “cell-phone-only” individuals. Therefore, the current Jefferson and Lewis County data has additionally been weighted by Phone Ownership, with targets that have been generated from repeated surveying in these two counties by the Center for Community Studies (targets in 2013 are: 70% have both a landline and a cell phone; 10% are landline-only; and 20% are cell-only). To compensate for this overrepresentation of females, older residents, the highly educated, and those interviewed on landlines in the sample collected in this study, post-stratification weights for Gender, Age, Education Level, and Phone Ownership 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 2012 U.S. Census reports that describe the Gender, Age, and Educational Attainment distributions of the actual entire adult population residing in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, and toward the Phone Ownership targets described above. Whenever the two counties’ results are combined to generate regional estimates a further weight for county population size has been applied to accurately reflect that the Jefferson County population is more than four times larger than the Lewis County population.

Given the diligence placed on scientific sampling design and the high response rates, after application of post-stratification weights for gender, age, education level, and phone ownership, these random samples of Jefferson and Lewis County adults do accurately represent the entire populations of Jefferson and Lewis County adults. When using the sample statistics presented in this report to estimate that which would be expected for the entire Jefferson or Lewis County adult population, the exact margin of error for this survey is question-specific. The margin of error depends upon the sample size for each specific question 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 (for example, only persons who have indicated that they are college graduates would then be asked some further question about their specific college degree), 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 684 adults may be generalized to the population of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in Jefferson or Lewis County with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of approximately ± 3 percentage points (there is an average margin of error of $\pm 3\%$ with a sample size of $n=684$). For questions that were posed only to certain specific subgroups, or for results that are presented for subgroups (such results for only females, or when only investigating Jefferson County results), the resulting smaller sample sizes in these instances allow generalization to the specific subpopulation of all adults at least 18 years of age residing in the region (i.e. generalization of some specific characteristics of sampled Jefferson County adult females to all Jefferson County adult females) with a 95% confidence level to within a margin of error of larger than approximately ± 3 percentage points. In other words, one can be 95% confident that any sample statistic presented in the remainder of this report for the entire combined sample of $n=684$ adults from the two counties would/could only deviate from the true value that would be found if all of the $\approx 110,000$ adults in the two counties were in fact interviewed, by at most three percentage points. Note that the preceding statement regarding 95% confidence that the statistics in this study are at the most only three percentage points away from the true population values if all 110,000 adults in the counties were interviewed is based upon the fundamental mathematical, probability, and sampling theory facts and theorems that are proven in any first-semester college statistics course. Often times to the non-statistician these statements could appear counter-intuitive, and one might assume that the accuracy of a survey would somehow be related to the small portion of the entire population that is actually sampled. In other words, those who have not studied the theory and practice of statistical analysis at times pose a question such as “why would I ever believe the results from only surveying 376 adults from Jefferson County, when that means that approximately 89,600 of the 90,000 Jefferson County adult residents have not been interviewed?” While this observation of such a small proportional sample size is true (376 out of 90,000 is only 0.4%, less than one out of every 200 residents) the suggestion that it is too small, or that the 89,600 not sampled is even relevant, is incorrect, no less incorrect than it would be to state that $2+2=5$. In summary, the size of the margin of error when sampling (surveying) is entirely independent of the size of the population from which one is sampling. The size of the margin of error is directly a function of sample size (the 376 in Jefferson County) not population size (the 90,000 in Jefferson County). The question of whether $n=376$ in Jefferson County is “large enough” might also raise the question of why the sample size in Jefferson County was not selected to be four times larger than the sample size in Lewis County. Again, the reader is reminded that the size of the sampled population rarely, if ever, is related to the size of the sample selected from that population. If the Center for Community Studies were to survey the adult residents of Jefferson County ($N \approx 90,000$ in the population) a sample size of approximately $n=400$ would be recommended/implemented. Likewise, if the Center for Community Studies were to survey the adult residents of the entirety of New York State ($N \approx 15,000,000$ in the population) a sample size of approximately $n=400$ would also be recommended/implemented. And, these two studies, one of smaller Jefferson County and one of larger New York State, using the same sample sizes of $n \approx 400$, would have the exact same resulting margins of error of approximately ± 4 percentage points.

Throughout this report, the key community demographic characteristics of County of Residence, 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. For more specific detail regarding the margin of error for this survey, please refer later in this report to Section 3.0 – “Technical Comments to Assist Interpretation of the Data” and/or contact the professional staff at the Center for Community Studies.

Section 2 - Summary of Findings

Section 2.1 – State of the Workforce Survey Findings

Section 2.1.a – Current Employment Status

(Tables 15, 21-31)

1. In order to obtain some of the overall characteristics of the employed residents of Jefferson and Lewis Counties each employed respondent was asked for their occupation, their employment status (part or full time), their length of employment at their current job and whether or not they are currently taking college courses. The two most prevalent areas of employment were in Sales, Retail and Media (18.6%) and Healthcare Practitioner and Technical (11.5%), while Education/Training/Library was a close third (11.3%). The vast majority of those employed are full time employees (77.0%, down from 82.6% in 2011). Of those currently employed, most are not currently taking college courses (90% Not Enrolled). The average length of time employed was 10.1 years, a significant decline from the 11.5 years found in 2011. (Tables 21-25)
2. The participants who were currently unemployed were asked to indicate the situations that would best describe the reason for their unemployment. Table 15 summarizes these reasons. The reasons are sorted from the highest percentage to the lowest percentage.

**Table 15 – Summary of Situations Surrounding Unemployment
(among those who are not currently employed)**

Situation Surrounding Unemployment	Percentage
Retired	50.6%
Unemployed (not working but able to work)	20.5%
Homemaker	19.1%
Disabled	11.2%
Student	7.8%

The percentages for these situations were not significantly changed from those in 2011 except for those currently unemployed who are students dropped from 14.5% to 7.8% in 2014.

3. The currently unemployed were also asked if they would be looking for a job in the next 12 months to which 33.5% responded that they would be looking for a job. Both gender and age are significantly related to whether or not a person will be looking for a job in the next 12 months. Men are more likely to be looking for a job (38.4% compared to 29.5% for females). Individuals in the 18-29 age bracket are also much more likely to be searching for a job (91.4% {was 64.1% in 2011} when compared to 61.6% in the 30-39 age bracket, 44% for the 40-49 age bracket, 30.4% for the 50-59 bracket, and the 8.6% in the 60+ age bracket respectively). (Tables 26-31)

Section 2.1.b – Manufacturing and Production Skills

(Tables 16, 32-44)

4. Approximately one-quarter (24.7%) of employable Jefferson and Lewis County residents have skills in Manufacturing and Production (down significantly from 36.3% in 2011). Lewis County residents are more likely to have skills in manufacturing and production (46.7%) than residents of Jefferson County (19.8%; was 33.1% in 2011). Men are more likely to have skills in manufacturing and production (32.7% compared to 15.3% for females). Individuals aged 50-59 are more likely to have these skills than those aged 18-29 (34.9% compared to 21.9%; was 21.4% for 30-39 year olds and 23.1% for 40-49 year olds).
5. These individuals have indicated that the skills they possess vary from person to person as indicated in Table 16; the skills have been sorted from highest percentage of individuals with a given skill to the lowest percentage with the skill. Results are of particular note in four specific skills areas: there are significant increases in Welding and Metal Fabrication skills (37.2% to 50%), Machine Tool and Die skills (31.1% to 46.7%), in Reading Blueprint skills (52.2% to

64.5%), and Inspection and Quality Control skills (67.9% to 80.9%) among those employed with Manufacturing and Production skills between 2011 and 2014. Manufacturing and Production skills significantly correlated with the demographic indicator of gender are: Welding and Metal Fabrication, where males are much more likely to possess these skills (66.7% to 8.4%, respectively), and Machine Tool and Die skills (58.6% for males and 17.1% for females); Machine Tool Operation (76.3% to 44.4%); Reading Blueprints (80% to 25.6%); Maintenance and Equipment Repair (86.2% to 35.8%); and Inspection and Quality Control (86.9% to 66.2%); and CNC and PLA Programming (19.5% to 3.6%).

Manufacturing and Production skills significantly correlated with the demographic of age are: Machine Tool and Die, where 18-to-29-year-olds (65.9%) are roughly twice as likely to have these skills as those in the 40-to-69 age brackets, and Sewing Production, where 18-to-29-year-olds (60.3%) are much more likely to have those skills than those workers from ages 30 to 69. Regarding Industrial Electronics, 18-to-29-year olds are twice as likely to have those skills as those aged 30 and above.

Table 16 – Summary of Manufacturing and Production Skills

Manufacturing and Production Skill	Percentage
Supervision	83.4%
Inspection and Quality Control	80.9%
Assembly	72.5%
Maintenance and Equipment Repair	71.7%
Machine Tool Operation	67.2%
Reading Blueprints	64.5%
Production Planning	51.3%
Welding and Metal Fabrication	50.0%
Machine Tool & Die	46.7%
Sewing Production	32.7%
Industrial Electronics	22.9%
CNC and PLA Programming	14.9%

Section 2.1.c – Construction and Building Skills
(Tables 17, 45-54)

- Approximately one-third of employable Jefferson and Lewis County residents have skills in Construction and Building (34.5%). There is no significant difference between the residents of the two counties in the area of construction and building skills. Those reporting having carpentry or cabinetry skills declined from 87.9% to 77.6%. Gender is a significant predictor for construction and building skills, as 58.4% of males have these skills while 6.7% of women possess construction and building skills. Age is not a significant indicator for determining if an individual has such skills (Table 45).
- Individuals who have previously indicated they have at least some construction and building skills further indicated what the specific skills are, as summarized in Table 17. Again, the skills have been sorted from highest percent of individuals with a given skill to the lowest percentage with the skill. There is a significant difference in Welding and Metal Work among males and females, and in Excavation and Heavy Equipment operation between males and females. There is a significant difference in Masonry and Concrete Work skills between those aged 40-59 (averaging 87.1% with the skills) and those aged 18-39 (averaging 46.6% with the skills) (Tables 43-51).

Table 17 – Summary of Construction and Building Skills

Construction and Building Skill	Percentage
Drywall Installation	78.9%
Carpentry or Cabinetry	77.6%
Painting or Plastering	70.3%
Reading Architectural Plans	62.7%
Masonry and Concrete Work	60.9%
Excavation and Heavy Equipment Operation	58.7%
Electrical Work	51.3%
Plumbing	49.9%
Welding and Metal Work	47.6%

Section 2.1.d – Agricultural Skills

(Tables 18, 55-60)

- Over a quarter of employable Jefferson and Lewis County residents have skills in Agriculture (27.9%). Residents in Jefferson County are less likely to have skills in agriculture than residents of Lewis County (25.1% compared to 40.4%). Males (36.3%) are more likely to possess such skills when compared to females (18.2%). Age is not a significant indicator for determining if an individual has agricultural skills (Table 55).
- The summary of the skills possessed by individuals in the area is displayed in Table 18; again the skills have been sorted from highest percent of individuals with a given skill to the lowest percentage with the skill. Gender is a significant predictor for skills in both farm equipment maintenance or sales and in timber or logging production (with males more likely to possess such skills). The county of residence is a significant factor in determining skills in maple syrup, sugar, or honey production and in vegetable, fruit, or grain production. Lewis County residents are more likely to have skills in maple syrup, sugar, or honey production, while Jefferson County residents are more likely to have skills in vegetable, fruit, or grain production (Tables 55-60).

Table 18 – Summary of Agricultural Skills

Agricultural Skill	Percentage
Livestock and Poultry Care	75.5%
Vegetable, Fruit, or Grain Production	66.8%
Farm Equipment Maintenance or Sales	66.3%
Maple Syrup, Sugar, or Honey Production	43.5%
Timber or Logging Production	34.0%

Section 2.2.e – Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skills

(Tables 19, 61-67)

- Employable respondents were asked whether or not they possessed certain computer, electronics, or telecommunications skills. The summary of the results of the respondents for such skills are listed in Table 19 (sorted from highest percentage possessing the skill to lowest percentage). Overall, there was a significant decrease in telephone and cable installation and repair skills between those employed in 2011 and 2014. Males are significantly more likely to have skills than females in the area of telephone and cable installation and repair and in the area of Network and LAN Administration and Maintenance (Tables 61-67).

Table 19 – Summary of Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skills

Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skill	Percentage
Able to use common software such as Word and Explorer	89.8%
Computer and Software Teaching and Training	21.2%
Website Design and Maintenance	14.0%
Database Design and Maintenance	11.2%
Telephone and Cable Installation and Repair	11.0%
Network and LAN Administration and Maintenance	6.2%
Software Production Development	4.9%

Section 2.1.f – Sales and Media Skills

(Tables 20, 68-72)

11. A quarter of Jefferson and Lewis County residents currently employable indicated they possessed certain sales and media skills. The summary of the results of the respondents for such skills are listed in Table 20 (sorted from highest percentage possessing the skill to lowest percentage). Residents of Jefferson County have reported to have significantly higher skills in the areas of direct sales, retail customer service, and in television or video production when compared to Lewis County residents. Additionally, individuals aged 18-39 are significantly more likely to have skills in Call Center Work than those aged 40-70+ (Tables 68-72).

Table 20 – Summary of Sales and Media Skills

Sales and Media Skill	Percentage
Retail Customer Service	53.9%
Direct Sales	38.8%
Call Center Work (Telemarketing or Technical Support)	26.0%
Public Relations or Journalism	14.6%
Television or Video Production	5.1%

Section 2.1.g – Foreign Language Skills

(Tables 73-75)

12. Employable participants were asked if they possess any foreign language skills, specifically which languages they speak fluently. Each was asked if they speak Spanish (3.8% speak fluently) and French (2.3% speak fluently); additionally respondents could indicate if they are able to speak another language fluently. Four percent speak at least one other non-English, non-French, and non-Spanish language. No significant differences can be seen based on the three factors examined in this study (Tables 73-75).

Section 2.1.h – Healthcare Skills

(Tables 76-77)

13. Skills in the area of healthcare obtained from employed individuals were separated into two skill sets: Direct Patient Care Skills and Allied Health Skills that are not Direct Patient Skills. Approximately one of every five residents of Jefferson and Lewis County has Direct Patient Care Skills (19.6%, virtually unchanged from 2011), while those reporting Allied Health Skills that are not Direct Patient Care declined from 15.4% to 11.1% since 2011. Lewis County residents were twice as likely to report having Allied Health Skills than Jefferson County residents; females are

significantly more likely than males to possess both Direct Patient Care skills and Allied Health Skills that are not Direct Patient Care.

Section 2.1.i – Formal Education

(Tables 78-84)

14. Each participant was asked to indicate the highest level of formal education he or she had attained at the time of the survey. In the 2014 survey, less than half of Jefferson and Lewis County residents (46%) indicated they have received at least some college education, a decline from the 61% of the residents of the two counties who reported having at least some college education in 2011. Between 2011 and 2014, there was also a significant increase in those reporting that high-school graduation was their highest level of formal education received, from 24.7% to 39.3%. Jefferson County residents are more likely to have at least some college education and to have earned at least a two-year college degree than Lewis County residents. Females are more likely than males to have earned college or graduate degrees. Those aged 18-39 are more likely to have earned some college credit than those 40 and older (Table 78).
15. Respondents were asked to list all certificates and degrees that they have earned. These results can be seen in Tables 79-82.
16. In the 2014 State of the Workforce survey, two new questions were added asking residents of the two counties whether they had completed apprenticeship programs. Roughly one of every seven said yes (14.3%). Lewis County residents were nearly twice as likely to have completed an apprenticeship program (23% for Lewis and 12.3% for Jefferson), and males were nearly twice as likely as females to have completed an apprenticeship program (Table 83). Table 84 lists the apprenticeship programs completed, in combined results from both counties; in results compared by county; and with gender and age demographics. The most frequent apprenticeship programs completed with the combined county results were in construction and extraction (20.4%) and in installation maintenance and repair (12.2%).

Section 2.2 – Jefferson County Annual Survey Findings

(Tables 85-94)

17. Residents continue to be far more likely to perceive availability of good jobs as “Getting Worse” than they are to perceive them as “Getting Better” (60% “Getting Worse,” 11% “Getting Better”), with the results remaining quite consistent since 2010 (rates were at a very negatively perceived situation in 2009 – with 70% worse, and 5% better during that recessionary period) (Table 86).
18. In 2009-2011 residents had a quite negative outlook about the local economy (in 2009: 6% “Getting Better,” 72% “Getting Worse”); this was a negatively perceived period whose trend reversed in 2012 (in 2012: 15% “Getting Better,” 42% “Getting Worse”). In 2013 the “Getting Better” rate increased again, to a rate of 20%, the highest rate found in the county since 2008, and in the current 2014 results the attitudes about the local economy have remained very similar to that which was found in 2013 – 47% “Getting Worse,” 19% “Getting Better” in 2014 (Table 87).
19. When asked if the **recent “sequestration” federal spending cuts imposed in March 2013 had negatively affected the financial situation of their family**, approximately one in four (27%) participants responded with “Yes,” a rate that has decreased significantly from 34% found in 2013 (Table 88).
20. 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**, with 52% of the participants indicating this sentiment (significantly decreased from 64% reporting “Stayed the Same” in 2012, and not significantly changed from 50% in 2013). Currently 80% of residents indicate that their personal financial situation has remained *at least* the same or improved in the past year (28% improved, 52% remained same). The significant negative trend in assessing one’s personal financial situation that occurred between 2008 and 2012 in the county (“Getting Better” rate was 33% in 2008, 24% in 2009, 26% in 2010, 20% in 2011, and only 16% in 2012) **appears to have improved** – the “Getting Better” rate increased significantly to 24% in 2013 (then surpassing the “Getting Worse” rate again for the first time since 2010), and has now increased again in 2014 to 28%. In fact, the rate of responding “Getting Worse” is now at an all-time low of 20% (Table 89).

21. The **employment status** of Jefferson County residents has been studied in each year of 2008 through 2014, with results remaining remarkably consistent. Please refer to Table 90 for full detail of the occupation groups reported by participants (Table 90).
22. The **presence of Fort Drum within Jefferson County communities continues to be significant**. Approximately one in ten participants (10%) indicate that at least one person in the household is active military (not significantly different from 14% found in 2013), while approximately one in four participants (24%) 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 (not significantly different from 23% found in 2013) (Tables 91-92).
23. When asked, **“Does the presence of Fort Drum in the local area have a positive effect upon you and your family’s employment or financial situation?”**, more than one-half of participants responded “Yes” (51% indicated “Yes,” while 47% indicated “No”). Further investigation for a relationship between one’s Fort Drum affiliation and his or her opinion about the effect of Fort Drum revealed the following percentages who responded “Yes”: if active military in household – 80%; if no active military in the household but one’s local residence is due to civilian employment at Fort Drum – 94%; and among those with no connection to Fort Drum – 38% (Table 93).
24. In 2014, similar to that which was also the case in each of 2009-2013, 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 right now**. However, this issue was cited by 49% of participants in 2012, and 44% of participants in 2013, (and in 2009, 81% cited Jobs and the Economy), while the rate decreased to only 39% in 2014. Jobs and the Economy are still the most commonly perceived largest issue, but not nearly to the same degree as has been found in the past. A significant increase in citing Government/Leadership as the largest issue has been discovered since 2012 (cited by 4% in 2012, cited by 12% in 2013, and now cited by 17% in 2014) (Table 94).

Section 2.3 – Lewis County 7th Annual Survey Findings (Tables 95-104)

25. The most significant finding for the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey dealt with the local economy and job availability. The following is the finding from that report, with the table numbers changed to reflect them as they appear in this report:

Lewis County residents indicated that the most important issue they faced at the present time was employment issues/ loss of jobs, which received 49% of the responses out of the 35 issues identified in 2013 (the highest in the seven years of the survey) (Table 104). More pointedly, only 16% of residents identified “Availability of Good Jobs” as Excellent or Good. Over half (53%) responded Poor to this quality-of-life indicator, back to the range found from 2009-2011. Those in the household-income group of less than \$25,000 annually were much less likely to report that the availability of good jobs was Good or Excellent (3% for less than \$25,000; 25% for \$25,000-\$50,000; 28% for \$50,000-\$75,000; and 15% for over \$75,000 annually) (Table 96).

Similarly, in response to the quality-of-life indicator labeled The Overall State of the Local Economy, 19% indicated it was either Excellent or Good, back to the low levels found from 2008 to 2011, significantly less than the 30% rating in 2012 (Table 97).

In response to a question on whether the family’s personal financial situation had Gotten Worse, Stayed About the Same, or Gotten Better, there was a significant increase in those indicating Getting Better, up to its all-time high of 18%. Respondents in the 18-29-year-old bracket were nearly four times less likely to indicate Getting Worse (11%) than were those in the 30-39 (41%) and 40-49 (37%) age groups. By income level, those households with under \$25,000 annual household income were nearly three times more likely to say Getting Worse than Getting Better (54% to 19% respectively), while those households with over \$75,000 annual income were around twice as likely to indicate Getting Worse than Getting Better (25% to 13%) (Table 99). Thus, by reflecting on the most significant issue facing residents-- the overall state of the local economy, availability of good jobs, and the family’s personal financial situation-- participants demonstrated a more negative outlook on the economy in 2013 compared to 2012.
26. “Availability of Good Jobs” clearly continues to be the most negatively-perceived community characteristic among adult residents of Lewis County, with only 12% responding as “Good” and 3% rating as “Excellent.” However, the perception of local job availability has shown significant positive progress since 2011, when the most negative perceptions were indicated. In the past year, however, there has been a negative trend regarding perception of availability of good jobs – in 2012, 44% responded with “Poor;” while this rate increased significantly to 53% in 2013 (Table 96).

27. Level of dissatisfaction with “Overall State of the Local Economy” reported by Lewis County residents has continued to reduce in 2013. In 2007, 19% rated the “Overall State of the Local Economy” as “Poor”; this rate increased significantly to 34% in 2008, and increased significantly again to 44% in 2009. However, in 2010 the rating of the “Overall State of the Local Economy” as “Poor” did not increase significantly to continue this three-year negative trend – in 2010, 41% rated the “Overall State of the Local Economy” as “Poor.” In 2012, this rate of responding “Poor” significantly decreased back to only 30%, and in 2013 this rate continued to decrease to the current level of 29.6%. Further, in 2013, 4% of participants responded with “Excellent,” a rate that is not by itself large, but the highest rate found in seven years of surveying. The most common rating in 2013 was “Fair” (51%), while in all three years 2009-2011, the most common response was “Poor” (Table 97).
28. Approximately one-fourth of Lewis County residents (25%) respond “Yes” when asked “**Have the recent federal spending cuts caused by "sequestration" and the government shutdown negatively affected the financial situation for you or your family?"** Negative effects of the “sequestration” spending cuts are very common among the lower-income residents – 46% of those from households with annual income of \$25,000 or less indicate that there has been a negative effect on their financial situation. (Table 98)
29. Residents of Lewis County continue to be more likely to indicate that their families’ personal financial situation has gotten worse over the past 12 months than they are to indicate that it has gotten better. About one in four residents (28%) of the surveyed households in Lewis County indicate that their situation has gotten worse (this was 40% in 2008, 34% in 2009, 30% in 2010, 30% again in 2011, and 25% in 2012), while only 18% currently indicate that it has gotten better in 2013. However, **in the spectrum of the six years of study in Lewis County, the current 2012 personal-financial-situation results are the most positive yet found** – in 2008 the ratio of Worse-to-Better was almost four-to-one (40% to 12%); in 2009 this ratio was approximately three-to-one (34% to 11%); in 2010 this ratio was less than three-to-one (30% to 12%); in 2011 this ratio continued at less than three-to-one (30% to 12%), whereas that ratio in 2012 reduced significantly to less than two-to-one – in 2012, 25% indicated worse and 14% indicated better. However, in 2013 the difference between better and worse is the least found yet. In 2008 the difference between better and worse was 28% (40% worse – 12% better = 28% difference), and in the best year before the current year, last year (2012), this difference was 11% (25% worse – 14% better = 11% difference), while in 2013 this difference is only 10% (28% worse – 18% better = 10% difference). Furthermore, the 18% who indicate that their personal financial situation has gotten better in the past 12 months is the highest rate ever found in six years of asking this question in Lewis County. Very notably, it is the younger adults who are most likely to indicate a better personal financial situation – 42% of those ages 18-29 respond with “better” (while only 11% of these younger adults indicate “worse.”) (Table 99)
30. The **employment status** of Lewis County residents has been studied in each of 2008 through 2013 with results remaining remarkably consistent. The percentage of participants who report to be retired has always been between 21%-24%, “blue-collar” is currently the occupation classification most commonly reported (20% in 2013, between 11%-21% in each year of study), and 9% of participants currently indicate that they are “self-employed” (Table 100).
31. Approximately 8% of the surveyed Lewis County residents report that **lack of transportation has kept them from securing employment or meeting daily living needs in the past year** (not changed significantly from rates found in the county in earlier studies: 6% found in 2007, 9% found in 2008, 7% found in 2009, 5% found in 2010, and 6% in 2012). Not surprisingly, approximately 25% of those under the age of 30 (increased from 16% in 2012), and over 25% of those residents whose annual household income is under \$25,000 (increased from 13% in 2012), report that lack of transportation has kept them from securing employment or meeting daily living needs in the past year (Table 101).
32. There continues to be very strong agreement among Lewis County residents that “**tourism has a beneficial impact on the local economy**” – 92% agree with statement (this was 89% in 2012), while only 4% disagree (this was 7% in 2012) (Table 102).
33. In general, Lewis County adults are very satisfied with the local schools; approximately three-quarters (73%) of Lewis County residents agree with the notion that “**Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future.**” However, over the past four years there has been a negative trend in the perception of the local schools preparing young people for the technology and economy of the future – between 2010 and 2013 the rate of indicating “Strongly Agree” has decreased from 35% to the current rate of 13%, while over this same timeframe the rate of indicating “Disagree” (*strongly disagree* combined with *disagree*) has increased from 5% in 2010 to the current rate of 18% (Table 103).

34. Participants were asked to identify the most important issue facing the residents of Lewis County. This question was open-ended, giving the residents the opportunity to specify the primary issue, while they may earlier have identified several issues as “Poor” via responses to the preceding 18 community indicators. The most commonly cited “most important” issue continues to be “employment issues, loss of jobs” (currently 49%; this was 32% in 2007; 33% in 2008; 34% in 2009; 40% in 2010; 37% in 2011; and 40% in 2012). The current rate of 49% citing “employment issues, loss of jobs” is a statistically significant increase from past years, and is at the highest rate ever measured. Between 2009- 2012 the second most common issue had been “economic decline, loss of industry”; however, in 2013 the second most-commonly-cited issue is “Taxes” (cited by 15%) (Table 104).

Section 2.4 – First Biennial Jefferson-Lewis County Regional Economic Tracking Survey Findings (Tables 105-135)

35. Resident’s “current levels of satisfaction” results for the seven studied potential local economic-development initiatives are summarized in Table 105, page 138.
36. Approximately one-third (35%) of residents in the two counties believed that the Availability of Rental Housing was Excellent or Good. By the age demographic, this Excellent or Good satisfaction rating had the lowest level of satisfaction in the 30-39-year-old age bracket (14.1%), and the highest in the 18-to-29-year-old age bracket (49.5) rating this as Excellent or Good (Table 106).
37. Half of residents in the two counties had a satisfaction level of Excellent or Good for the amount of New-Home Construction, although Lewis County’s satisfaction level was at 39% compared to Jefferson County’s 52%. In Lewis County, roughly a third of residents with a four-year degree (35%) rated this as excellent, compared to those who were high-school graduates, who rated it as Excellent only at 3% (Table 107).
38. Railways in the Region (Both Freight and Passenger) received the lowest current satisfaction level of either Excellent or Good at 16% for the two counties (Jefferson County 19% and Lewis County 5%) (Table 108).
39. The highest satisfaction level for Jefferson County went to Canadian Spending Impact, where 65% rated this either Excellent or Good. By contrast, only 33% of Lewis County residents gave Canadian Spending Impact the same satisfaction level (Table 109).
40. Roughly one-third (32%) of residents of the two counties responded with a satisfaction level of Excellent or Good for Keeping Northern New York College Graduates Living and Working Locally. The 18-to-29-year-old age bracket was most likely to answer this positively (57%), over twice the rate of all other age groups (Table 110).
41. Local Businesses that Process and/or Distribute Local Agriculture Products received the highest combined rating of Excellent or Good satisfaction at 63%, as well as the highest Lewis County satisfaction level for any of these seven potential local economic-development initiatives (68%) (Table 111).
42. Activities and Attractions for More Tourism received the satisfaction level of either Excellent or Good from roughly two out of every five residents of the two counties (42%) (Table 112).
43. Residents’ levels-of-perceived-importance results for the seven studied potential local- economic-development initiatives are summarized in Table 113, page 146.
44. Residents of Jefferson and Lewis Counties ranked Construction of Additional Rental Housing fifth out of the seven initiatives as Very Important (43%) (Table 114).
45. Approximately one-third (36%) of residents of the two counties rated New Home Construction as Very Important. One-third (33%) Jefferson County residents rated this as Very Important, while nearly half (48%) of Lewis County residents believed that housing was Very Important (Table 115).
46. Only one-third of residents (33%) in the region believed that Improvement of Railways in the County was Very Important (Table 116).

47. While nearly half of residents in the two counties combined (46%) believed that Canadian Spending in the Local Region was Very Important, this was the case for nearly half of Jefferson County residents (49%), compared to only a third (34%) for Lewis County (Table 117).
48. Keeping Northern New York College Graduates Living and Working Locally was the most important economic-development initiative in both counties, with a combined rating of 87% indicating it was Very Important. The perceived importance of this initiative was demonstrated across every demographic (Table 118).
49. Also highly-ranked in terms of perceived importance were Local Businesses that Process and/or Distribute Local Agriculture Products, at 78% for the two counties (Table 119).
50. Activities and Attractions for More Tourism was rated as Very Important for three-fourths (76%) of Lewis County residents, and three-fifths (60%) of Jefferson County residents (Table 120).
51. In both counties, regardless of age, gender, education level, or annual household income, respondents ranked Importance of Potential Economic Initiatives Being Pursued in an Economically-Sustainable or Green Manner as Somewhat or Very Important, often by over 90% (Table 121).
52. Approximately one in eight adults (12.3%) in the two-county region Currently Own or Operate a Business, which equates to approximately 14,000 entrepreneurs in the two-county region (Table 122).
53. Among these current business-owners, about one-third (32.9%) Employ Only Themselves (27.6% in Jefferson, 52.3% in Lewis); however, about one-third (34.8%) Own Businesses That Are Large Enough to Employ Six or More Persons (39.6% in Jefferson; 17.2% in Lewis) (Table 123).
54. Current business owners were asked, "What single change would be necessary for you to expand your business by two or three employees over the next two years?" The most common response is "More Sales" (27.3%), while one in five current business owners (20.7%) indicate that nothing could cause them to add employees; they do not want to expand. Among the 80% of current business owners who indicate that they could possibly be enticed to expand by two or three employees, if successful incentives and/or situations were available, this would generate an estimated 28,000 new jobs—80% of the current 14,000 businesses, each generating an average of 2.5 jobs. "More Skilled Labor Available" as a change was noted as being necessary for 11.8% of business owners to expand their businesses (Table 124).
55. One in five current business owners (21.7%) indicated that a Business Incubator Available Locally would make them more likely to expand their businesses in the next two years. Among the estimated 14,000 current local business owners, this 21.7% generates an estimate of 3,000 businesses that would expand if there were an incubator locally, and if each expanded with an average of 2.5 new employees, it would result in 7,500 new jobs (Table 125).
56. Approximately one in six adults who do not currently own a business indicates that he or she has an interest in owning or operating a business in the next three years (16.2% for the two-county region). Among these who might be interested in owning a business, there is a group of noncurrent owners who are **definitely interested** in buying an existing business, or starting a new business now (4.6%). If this 4.6% rate is extrapolated to the entire population of approximately 110,000 adults in the two-county region, it would suggest that there are over 5,000 very-interested potential entrepreneurs locally (Table 126).
57. The most common response by interested entrepreneurs when asked, "What type of business are you interested in owning?" is Not Sure (27.5%). Among those who have indicated a type of business, restaurants was indicated by 15.9%, and construction by 5.8% (Table 127).
58. Table 128 lists the most common barriers to owning or operating a business, indicated by those who are not current business owners. Lower business taxes (67.9%) and lower utility rates (64.9%) were noted by approximately two-thirds of this population. The lack of skilled labor was indicated as a barrier for one-third (33.7%) of Jefferson County potential entrepreneurs, and over half (55.8%) of potential Lewis County entrepreneurs (Table 128).
59. Among interested potential entrepreneurs, there is a very high level of interest in having a business incubator available locally. The exact phrasing of the survey question is: "If there was a business incubator available locally that provided affordable space, access to shared amenities, technical advice and support... would you be more likely to start your business?" More than three-fourths of local residents who expressed an interest in starting a business (76.3%) indicated that a business incubator would definitely make them more likely to start a business (Table 129).

60. Almost three-fourths of the potential business owners (70.7%) plan to start businesses that are large enough to employ five or more persons (Table 130).
61. Over 60% of local adult residents in each of the two studied counties report to be **currently employed** (62.0% in Jefferson, 60.7% in Lewis). In Jefferson County 46.8% are full-time employed, with 15.2% part-time employed. In Lewis County the part-time employment rate is much lower, with 52.0% full-time employed and only 8.7% part-time employed. Approximately one in five adults indicate that they are **retired** (18.6% in Jefferson, 23.9% in Lewis) (Table 131).
62. Among *currently employed residents*, more than one-half (58.7%) report that **the minimum level of education required for the job they now have is a high school education** (56.3% in Jefferson, 69.4% in Lewis). When one investigates the minimum requirements for a job among those residents who have varying educational attainments and varying income levels, as expected, the persons who have attained higher education levels are working in jobs that have higher educational requirements, and those who earn more annual incomes are working in jobs that have higher educational requirements. The reader is strongly encouraged to look more deeply into the cross-tabulations (Table 132).
63. *Currently employed residents* were asked whether they feel under-employed in their current job. The specific survey question is: "Do you believe that you have skills, experience, and/or credentials that surpass what is typically needed for the job that you now have in other words, do you feel that you are now "under-employed"? **More than one-half of the employed participants (57.5%) report that they do feel under-employed (55.9% in Jefferson, 64.2% in Lewis)**. These rates of feeling under-employed are especially high among the younger adults (\approx 75% of those under age of 40 in Lewis County) and those who have a bachelor's degree or above (86.0% of those with at least a four-year degree in Lewis County) (Table 133).
64. *All participants* were asked whether they are currently interested in finding a new or different job, and the result is that approximately **one-in-three adults under the age of thirty is interested in finding a new or different job** (the rate is 20.7% when all ages are combined, since less than 5% of those over the age of 60 are interested) (Table 134).
65. *All participants* were also asked whether they are currently actively looking for a new or different job, and the result is that approximately **one in three adults under the age of thirty is actively looking for a new or different job** (the rate is 14.7% when all ages are combined, since only approximately 2% of those over the age of 60 are actively looking). It appears that among residents age 30-39, only about one-half of those who are interested in a new or different job are actually actively looking for a job, whereas among those age 18-29, it appears that close to all of those who are interested are actively looking (Table 135).

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 by Gender, Age, and County, when appropriate).
- (2) A trend analysis is completed and shown in a table for each survey question that was measured in both 2011 and 2014. Statistically significant trends between 2011 and 2014 are highlighted throughout, reported at the top of each "Trend Analysis" table.
- (3) The results for each State of the Workforce Survey question has been cross-tabulated by each of the demographic factors of County, Gender, and Age. Statistically significant correlations may be identified by using the descriptions and examples shown in the appendix of this report.

VERY IMPORTANT INTERPRETATION COMMENT #1:

To avoid confusion, and misinterpretation, the reader is reminded that within the State of the Workforce Survey analyses two different post-stratification weighting algorithms were used, resulting with the most accurate statistics presented to best allow both regional (two-county) as well as county-specific estimation to the entire adult populations. Specifically, the regional statistics and cross-tabulation statistics (cross-tabulated by Age and Gender) were both calculated with weights applied for all of County, Gender, and Age. Thereby, in these two instances, Jefferson County is given its deserved greater weight than Lewis County (because of a much larger population size in Jefferson County). However, in the county-comparison table, each county is only weighted internally to its own gender and age parameters. The reader is warned that with these algorithms one potentially confusing outcome is that the weighted counts may not appear to sum correctly; however, this is a natural, expected, and non-erroneous outcome when weighting with multiple procedures, to accomplish multiple goals, as is the case with the State of the Workforce Survey. For example, in Table 12, it appears in the overall regional results table that 490 employed residents were interviewed, and in the county comparison table for this question there are 302 employed Jefferson County residents and 196 employed Lewis County residents ... $302+196=498$. This greater number is not an error, but rather it is due to varying weighting algorithms.

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 – Current Employment Status
 - a. Employment Status of the Currently Employed
 - b. Status of the Currently Unemployed
- Section 3.2 – Manufacturing and Production Skills
- Section 3.3 – Construction and Building Skills
- Section 3.4 – Agricultural Skills
- Section 3.5 – Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skills
- Section 3.6 – Sales and Media Skills
- Section 3.7 – Foreign Language Skills
- Section 3.8 – Healthcare Skills
- Section 3.9 – Formal Education Level

The statistics reported in the correlative tables (cross-tabulations by county, gender, and/or age) 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.

Section 3.1 – State of the Workforce Survey Findings

Section 3.1.a – Current Employment Status

Tables 10-20, shown on the following pages, provide the greatest level of detail in results for the current employment status indicators identified in the survey. In these tables, the result for each of the employment status indicators is shown, including all possible responses to each survey question. Comparisons by county have been completed, as well as cross-tabulations by two additional demographic factors (Gender and Age). 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 the state-of-the-workforce characteristics in the Jefferson-Lewis County area.

Table 21 – Are you currently employed?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you currently employed?	Yes	489	60.4%
	No	320	39.6%
	Totals	809	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	58.0%	60.4%
No	42.0%	39.6%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	59.5%	64.2%
No	40.5%	35.8%
Sample Size	507	302

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	65.6%	55.0%	72.0%	71.7%	77.2%	65.6%	37.6%	5.5%
No	34.4%	45.0%	28.0%	28.3%	22.8%	34.4%	62.4%	94.5%
Sample Size	413	396	207	145	143	132	89	93

Section 3.1.a.1 – Employment Status of the Currently Employed

VERY IMPORTANT INTERPRETATION COMMENT #2:

The following table (Table 11) is the first of over 100 tables that the reader must be very, very careful to correctly interpret. Whenever looking at any table later in this study, the reader must be certain to know among what subgroup it is valid to use the presented statistics (%'s) to estimate. In other words, below you see the first statistic indicates that 7.0% have an occupation in agriculture. However, this is not 7.0% of *all adults* in the two counties; rather, this was a screened question that was only asked to the *currently employed adults*; therefore, the correct interpretation is that 7.0% of those adults *who are currently employed* are in an agricultural occupation.

Table 22 – In which of the following areas is your occupation?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	34	7.0%
Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications	24	5.0%
Construction and Building	37	7.6%
Education	55	11.3%
Government	39	8.0%
Healthcare	56	11.5%
Hospitality and Tourism	8	1.6%
Manufacturing and Production	26	5.3%
Sales, Retail, and Media Skills	91	18.6%
Business and Financial Operations	16	3.3%
Community and Social Services	41	8.4%
Office, Clerical, and Secretarial	6	1.3%
Transportation and Material Moving	40	8.1%
Military	14	2.9%
Totals	489	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in sales, retail, and media skills jobs and decrease in business and financial operations jobs and office, clerical, and secretarial jobs between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Agriculture	3.3%	7.0%
Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications	5.2%	5.0%
Construction and Building	9.1%	7.6%
Education	11.2%	11.3%
Government	5.4%	8.0%
Healthcare	11.5%	11.5%
Hospitality and Tourism	2.8%	1.6%
Manufacturing and Production	4.0%	5.3%
Sales, Retail, and Media Skills	11.5%	18.6%
Business and Financial Operations	10.1%	3.3%
Community and Social Services	4.2%	8.4%
Office, Clerical, and Secretarial	7.0%	1.3%
Transportation and Material Moving	8.0%	8.1%
Military	5.9%	2.9%

Table 22 (cont.) – In which of the following areas is your occupation?

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Agriculture	6.1%	10.7%
Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications	5.8%	1.9%
Construction and Building	7.7%	7.4%
Education	12.0%	8.8%
Government	7.4%	10.5%
Healthcare	11.0%	13.7%
Hospitality and Tourism	0.5%	5.7%
Manufacturing and Production	2.6%	15.8%
Sales, Retail, and Media Skills	21.4%	7.9%
Business and Financial Operations	3.8%	1.3%
Community and Social Services	9.1%	5.7%
Office, Clerical, and Secretarial	1.1%	2.1%
Transportation and Material Moving	8.0%	8.4%
Military	3.7%	0.2%
Sample Size	301	197

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Agriculture	8.5%	5.1%	5.9%	5.6%	6.1%	8.0%	8.7%	50.3%
Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications	6.8%	2.8%	6.8%	8.2%	0.4%	3.2%	7.9%	0.0%
Construction and Building	13.5%	0.2%	3.4%	7.8%	9.5%	12.3%	7.9%	3.8%
Education	3.1%	21.7%	5.3%	16.3%	14.8%	14.6%	4.2%	6.7%
Government	10.0%	5.5%	2.2%	11.5%	14.4%	5.2%	9.0%	13.1%
Healthcare	4.0%	21.0%	14.0%	8.5%	8.9%	12.4%	15.3%	15.9%
Hospitality and Tourism	2.0%	1.0%	2.1%	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Manufacturing and Production	7.8%	2.0%	5.6%	2.2%	2.4%	11.7%	6.8%	0.0%
Sales, Retail, and Media Skills	17.5%	20.0%	32.5%	15.4%	10.2%	10.0%	19.7%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	2.8%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%	8.0%	4.1%	3.3%	0.0%
Community and Social Services	7.5%	9.6%	7.8%	12.7%	6.2%	7.8%	6.6%	10.2%
Office, Clerical, and Secretarial	0.1%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	2.7%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	12.4%	2.6%	8.7%	1.0%	15.6%	6.6%	7.3%	0.0%
Military	3.9%	1.8%	4.3%	6.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	272	217	150	102	111	86	34	6

Table 23 – Are you employed part-time or full-time?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you employed part-time or full-time?	Part-time	113	23.0%
	Full-time	377	77.0%
	Totals	490	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in full-time employment between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Part-time	17.4%	23.0%
Full-time	82.6%	77.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Part-time	23.3%	22.0%
Full-time	76.7%	78.0%
Sample Size	302	196

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Part-time	16.0%	31.8%	42.0%	15.0%	10.8%	11.1%	31.7%	40.3%
Full-time	84.0%	68.2%	58.0%	85.0%	89.2%	88.9%	68.3%	59.7%
Sample Size	272	218	150	105	111	86	34	5

**Table 24 – How long have you been working at your current job (employer)?
(IN YEARS)**

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

How many years have you been working at your current job?	Mean	10.1
	Standard Deviation	10.1
	Median	7.0
	Minimum	.0
	Maximum	50.0

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in mean number of years employees have worked at their current job between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Mean	11.5	10.1
Standard Deviation	10.8	10.1
Median	8.0	7.0
Minimum	0.0	0.0
Maximum	79.0	50.0

Results Compared By County:

	Jefferson	Lewis
Mean	9.5	12.5
Standard Deviation	9.7	11.2
Median	6.0	8.0
Minimum	.0	.0
Maximum	50.0	50.0

Cross-tabulations: (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)

	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Mean	11.4	8.6	3.8	7.4	12.1	17.6	18.6	25.3
Standard Deviation	11.1	8.4	5.6	5.2	7.7	11.1	15.3	19.8
Median	7.0	6.0	2.0	6.0	12.0	16.0	14.0	20.0
Minimum	.0	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	2.0
Maximum	50.0	45.0	32.0	19.0	29.0	47.0	50.0	50.0

Table 25 – Are you also taking college courses right now?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you also taking college courses right now?	Yes, full-time	26	5.3%
	Yes, part-time	23	4.7%
	No, not taking college courses	442	90.0%
	Totals	491	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes, full-time	3.5%	5.3%
Yes, part-time	4.8%	4.7%
No, not taking college courses	91.7%	90.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes, full-time	6.5%	0.8%
Yes, part-time	4.8%	4.1%
No, not taking college courses	88.7%	95.1%
Sample Size	303	196

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes, full-time	3.4%	7.7%	16.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	15.4%
Yes, part-time	4.2%	5.3%	5.7%	7.6%	4.6%	0.7%	1.9%	0.0%
No, not taking college courses	92.4%	87.0%	78.3%	92.4%	94.4%	99.0%	98.1%	84.6%
Sample Size	272	218	150	105	111	86	34	5

Section 3.1.a.2 – Status of the Currently Unemployed

Table 26 – Which of the following situations describes you? Are you Retired?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you retired?	Yes	158	50.6%
	No	154	49.4%
	Totals	312	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	49.1%	50.6%
No	50.9%	49.4%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	48.8%	58.8%
No	51.2%	41.2%
Sample Size	198	110

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	57.1%	45.6%	0.0%	11.5%	13.7%	26.2%	88.9%	97.8%
No	42.9%	54.4%	100.0%	88.5%	86.3%	73.8%	11.1%	2.2%
Sample Size	135	177	49	42	33	43	56	89

Table 27 – Which of the following situations describes you? Are you a Homemaker?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you a homemaker?	Yes	60	19.1%
	No	252	80.9%
	Totals	312	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	14.2%	19.1%
No	85.8%	80.9%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	20.2%	14.0%
No	79.8%	86.0%
Sample Size	198	109

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	8.8%	13.0%	0.0%	3.2%	28.5%	39.1%	11.5%	0.8%
No	91.2%	87.0%	100.0%	96.8%	71.5%	60.9%	88.5%	99.2%
Sample Size	135	178	49	42	33	44	56	89

Table 28 – Which of the following situations describes you? Are you Disabled?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you disabled?	Yes	35	11.2%
	No	277	88.8%
	Totals	312	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	12.5%	11.2%
No	87.5%	88.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	11.1%	11.6%
No	88.9%	88.4%
Sample Size	198	109

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	8.8%	13.0%	0.0%	3.2%	28.5%	39.1%	11.5%	0.8%
No	91.2%	87.0%	100.0%	96.8%	71.5%	60.9%	88.5%	99.2%
Sample Size	135	178	49	42	33	44	56	89

Table 29 – Which of the following situations describes you? Are you Unemployed (not working now, but able to work)?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you unemployed (not working now, but able to work)?	Yes	65	20.5%
	No	252	79.5%
	Totals	317	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	15.5%	20.5%
No	84.5%	79.5%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	21.9%	13.8%
No	78.1%	86.2%
Sample Size	202	109

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	26.2%	16.0%	41.8%	40.5%	33.9%	26.1%	4.3%	0.8%
No	73.8%	84.0%	58.2%	59.5%	66.1%	73.9%	95.7%	99.2%
Sample Size	140	177	54	42	33	43	56	89

Table 30 – Which of the following situations describes you? Are you a Student?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Are you a student?	Yes	24	7.8%
	No	287	92.2%
	Totals	312	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in students between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	14.5%	7.8%
No	85.5%	92.2%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	7.7%	8.3%
No	92.3%	91.7%
Sample Size	198	109

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	11.6%	4.9%	39.9%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No	88.4%	95.1%	60.1%	88.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	177	49	42	33	43	56	89

Table 31 – Do you think you will be looking to get a job at any time in the next 12 months?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you think you will be looking to get a job at any time in the next 12 months?	Yes	106	33.5%
	No	189	59.7%
	Not Sure	21	6.8%
	Totals	317	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	28.7%	35.5%
No	67.5%	59.7%
Not Sure	3.9%	6.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	36.0%	21.9%
No	56.7%	74.0%
Not Sure	7.3%	4.1%
Sample Size	203	108

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	38.4%	29.5%	91.4%	61.6%	44.0%	30.4%	8.0%	0.6%
No	56.0%	62.7%	3.4%	12.5%	43.0%	65.4%	89.9%	98.5%
Not Sure	5.6%	7.8%	5.2%	25.9%	13.0%	4.2%	2.1%	0.9%
Sample Size	144	173	52	41	33	45	56	90

Section 3.1.b Manufacturing and Production Skills

Table 32 – Do you have skills in MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you have skills in manufacturing and production?	Yes	154	24.7%
	No/Not Sure	471	75.3%
	Totals	625	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in employed persons with manufacturing and production skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	36.3%	24.7%
No/Not Sure	63.7%	75.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	19.8%	46.7%
No/Not Sure	80.2%	53.3%
Sample Size	395	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	32.7%	15.3%	21.9%	21.4%	23.1%	34.9%	28.4%	31.2%
No/Not Sure	67.3%	84.7%	78.1%	78.6%	76.9%	65.1%	71.6%	68.8%
Sample Size	335	289	205	141	129	102	40	7

VERY IMPORTANT INTERPRETATION COMMENT #3:

Similar to that which was earlier explained to help the reader best interpret the many statistics presented in this report, the following reminder is provided. Table 33 is the first of many “skill-area” tables that the reader must be very, very careful to correctly interpret. Whenever looking at any “skill-area” table throughout the remainder of this study, the reader must be certain to know among what subgroup it is valid to use the presented statistics (%’s) to estimate. In other words, below you see the first statistic indicates that 72.5% have assembly skills. However, this is not 72.5% of *all adults* in the two counties, nor is it 72.5% of *all currently employed adults* in the region, rather, this was a screened question that was only asked to the *currently employed adults who have already indicated that they possess manufacturing and/or production skills*, therefore, the correct interpretation is that 72.5% of those adults who are *currently employed and who do possess at least some manufacturing and/or production skills* indicate that those skills include “assembly.”

Table 33 – Assembly Skills

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Assembly Skills	Yes	111	72.5%
	No/Don't Know	42	27.5%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	75.5%	72.5%
No/Don't Know	24.5%	27.5%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	70.5%	76.4%
No/Don't Know	29.5%	23.6%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	75.3%	65.5%	77.9%	75.3%	77.0%	66.2%	58.5%	36.2%
No/Don't Know	24.7%	34.5%	22.1%	24.7%	23.0%	33.8%	41.5%	63.8%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 34 – Welding and Metal Fabrication

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Welding and Metal Fabrication	Yes	77	50.0%
	No/Don't Know	77	50.0%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in welding and metal fabrication skills among those employed with manufacturing and production skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	37.2%	50.0%
No/Don't Know	62.8%	50.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	54.1%	42.3%
No/Don't Know	45.9%	57.7%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	66.7%	8.4%	54.1%	68.8%	41.5%	38.4%	35.6%	89.1%
No/Don't Know	33.3%	91.6%	45.9%	31.2%	58.5%	61.6%	64.4%	10.9%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 35 – Machine Tool & Die

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Machine Tool & Die	Yes	72	46.7%
	No/Don't Know	82	53.3%
	Totals	153	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in machine tool and die skills among those employed with manufacturing and production skills between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	31.1%	46.7%
No/Don't Know	68.9%	53.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	46.0%	47.9%
No/Don't Know	54.0%	52.1%
Sample Size	78	104

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	58.6%	17.1%	65.9%	51.8%	33.3%	35.8%	22.5%	63.8%
No/Don't Know	41.4%	82.9%	34.1%	48.2%	66.7%	64.2%	77.5%	36.2%
Sample Size	109	44	45	30	30	35	11	2

Table 36 – Machine Tool Operation

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Machine Tool Operation	Yes	103	67.2%
	No/Don't Know	50	32.8%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	58.5%	67.2%
No/Don't Know	41.5%	32.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	69.0%	63.7%
No/Don't Know	31.0%	36.3%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	76.3%	44.4%	80.6%	68.9%	73.7%	50.5%	40.5%	89.1%
No/Don't Know	23.7%	55.6%	19.4%	31.1%	26.3%	49.5%	59.5%	10.9%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 37 – Reading Blueprints

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Reading Blueprints	Yes	99	64.5%
	No/Don't Know	55	35.5%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant increase in reading blueprints skills among those employed with manufacturing and production skills between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	52.2%	64.5%
No/Don't Know	47.8%	35.5%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	70.0%	54.0%
No/Don't Know	30.0%	46.0%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	80.0%	25.6%	80.2%	63.4%	51.5%	61.8%	41.7%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	20.0%	74.4%	19.8%	36.6%	48.5%	38.2%	58.3%	0.0%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 38 – Supervision

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Supervision	Yes	128	83.4%
	No/Don't Know	26	16.6%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	75.8%	83.4%
No/Don't Know	24.2%	16.6%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	87.5%	75.5%
No/Don't Know	12.5%	24.5%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	85.8%	77.4%	91.0%	90.5%	82.1%	72.7%	67.7%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	14.2%	22.6%	9.0%	9.5%	17.9%	27.3%	32.3%	0.0%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 39 – Maintenance and Equipment Repair

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Maintenance and Equipment Repair	Yes	110	71.7%
	No/Don't Know	43	28.3%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	65.9%	71.7%
No/Don't Know	34.1%	28.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	76.5%	62.8%
No/Don't Know	23.5%	37.2%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	86.2%	35.8%	77.2%	81.5%	64.2%	63.9%	63.6%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	13.8%	64.2%	22.8%	18.5%	35.8%	36.1%	36.4%	0.0%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 40 – Production Planning

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Production Planning	Yes	79	51.3%
	No/Don't Know	75	48.7%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	47.7%	51.3%
No/Don't Know	52.3%	48.7%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	53.9%	46.6%
No/Don't Know	46.1%	53.4%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	51.7%	50.6%	38.3%	49.8%	62.8%	59.6%	47.3%	73.5%
No/Don't Know	48.3%	49.4%	61.7%	50.2%	37.2%	40.4%	52.7%	26.5%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 41 – Inspection and Quality Control

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Inspection and Quality Control	Yes	124	80.9%
	No/Don't Know	29	19.1%
	Totals	153	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in inspection and quality control skills among those employed with manufacturing and production skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	67.9%	80.9%
No/Don't Know	32.1%	19.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	84.2%	74.6%
No/Don't Know	15.8%	25.4%
Sample Size	78	104

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	86.9%	66.2%	82.8%	90.2%	91.2%	68.1%	63.2%	73.5%
No/Don't Know	13.1%	33.8%	17.2%	9.8%	8.8%	31.9%	36.8%	26.5%
Sample Size	109	44	45	30	30	35	11	2

Table 42 – Sewing Production

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Sewing Production	Yes	50	32.7%
	No/Don't Know	104	67.3%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes		32.7%
No/Don't Know		67.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	36.8%	25.0%
No/Don't Know	63.2%	75.0%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	36.1%	24.4%	60.3%	25.0%	17.0%	17.3%	29.0%	62.7%
No/Don't Know	63.9%	75.6%	39.7%	75.0%	83.0%	82.7%	71.0%	37.3%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	36	12	2

Table 43 – CNC and PLA Programming

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
CNC and PLA Programming	Yes	23	14.9%
	No/Don't Know	131	85.1%
	Totals	154	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	10.5%	14.9%
No/Don't Know	89.5%	85.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	15.7%	13.6%
No/Don't Know	84.3%	86.4%
Sample Size	78	105

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	19.5%	3.6%	24.0%	17.0%	8.7%	11.2%	0.0%	26.5%
No/Don't Know	80.5%	96.4%	76.0%	83.0%	91.3%	88.8%	100.0%	73.5%
Sample Size	110	44	45	30	30	35	12	2

Table 44 – Industrial Electronics

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Industrial Electronics	Yes	35	22.9%
	No/Don't Know	117	77.1%
	Totals	151	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	18.2%	22.9%
No/Don't Know	81.8%	77.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	20.1%	28.1%
No/Don't Know	79.9%	71.9%
Sample Size	76	104

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	25.9%	15.5%	47.0%	11.0%	19.4%	11.1%	7.1%	0.0%
No/Don't Know	74.1%	84.5%	53.0%	89.0%	80.6%	88.9%	92.9%	100.0%
Sample Size	108	43	45	30	30	33	11	2

Section 3.1.c Construction and Building Skills

Table 45 – Do you have skills in CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you have skills in construction and building?	Yes	215	34.5%
	No/Not Sure	409	65.5%
	Totals	624	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	37.9%	34.5%
No/Not Sure	62.1%	65.5%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	34.4%	35.1%
No/Not Sure	65.6%	64.9%
Sample Size	395	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	58.4%	6.7%	39.1%	29.1%	31.0%	41.5%	26.4%	14.7%
No/Not Sure	41.6%	93.3%	60.9%	70.9%	69.0%	58.5%	73.6%	85.3%
Sample Size	335	288	205	141	129	102	40	7

Table 46 – Carpentry or Cabinetry

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Carpentry or Cabinetry	Yes	167	77.6%
	No/Don't Know	48	22.4%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in carpentry or cabinetry skills among those employed with construction and building skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	87.9%	77.6%
No/Don't Know	12.1%	22.4%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	74.9%	89.3%
No/Don't Know	25.1%	10.7%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	77.6%	77.6%	74.3%	77.8%	70.9%	89.7%	75.8%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	22.4%	22.4%	25.7%	22.2%	29.1%	10.3%	24.2%	0.0%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 47 – Masonry and Concrete Work

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Masonry and Concrete Work	Yes	131	60.9%
	No/Don't Know	84	39.1%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	56.4%	60.9%
No/Don't Know	43.6%	39.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	60.4%	63.0%
No/Don't Know	39.6%	37.0%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	61.3%	56.7%	42.1%	49.1%	91.7%	82.5%	46.1%	53.6%
No/Don't Know	38.7%	43.3%	57.9%	50.9%	8.3%	17.5%	53.9%	46.4%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 48 – Plumbing

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Plumbing	Yes	107	49.9%
	No/Don't Know	108	50.1%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	49.3%	49.9%
No/Don't Know	50.7%	50.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	49.6%	51.5%
No/Don't Know	50.4%	48.5%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	50.3%	46.3%	25.6%	56.9%	60.5%	76.8%	59.1%	53.6%
No/Don't Know	49.7%	53.7%	74.4%	43.1%	39.5%	23.2%	40.9%	46.4%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 49 – Welding and Metal Work

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Welding and Metal Work	Yes	102	47.6%
	No/Don't Know	113	52.4%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in welding and metal work skills among those employed with construction and building skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	36.9%	47.6%
No/Don't Know	63.1%	52.4%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	47.4%	48.7%
No/Don't Know	52.6%	51.3%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	50.5%	18.4%	51.3%	48.0%	44.0%	43.6%	47.5%	53.6%
No/Don't Know	49.5%	81.6%	48.7%	52.0%	56.0%	56.4%	52.5%	46.4%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 50 – Excavation and Heavy Equipment Operation

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Excavation and Heavy Equipment Operation	Yes	126	58.7%
	No/Don't Know	88	41.3%
	Totals	214	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	51.3%	58.7%
No/Don't Know	48.7%	41.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	54.7%	76.1%
No/Don't Know	45.3%	23.9%
Sample Size	135	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	61.1%	34.2%	54.5%	49.3%	66.6%	69.4%	56.2%	53.6%
No/Don't Know	38.9%	65.8%	45.5%	50.7%	33.4%	30.6%	43.8%	46.4%
Sample Size	195	19	80	41	40	41	10	1

Table 51 – Electrical Work

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Electrical Work	Yes	110	51.3%
	No/Don't Know	105	48.7%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	47.8%	51.3%
No/Don't Know	52.2%	48.7%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	54.0%	39.4%
No/Don't Know	46.0%	60.6%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	53.6%	28.0%	44.1%	55.5%	58.3%	56.7%	41.0%	53.6%
No/Don't Know	46.4%	72.0%	55.9%	44.5%	41.7%	43.3%	59.0%	46.4%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 52 – Painting or Plastering

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Painting or Plastering	Yes	151	70.3%
	No/Don't Know	64	29.7%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	77.2%	70.3%
No/Don't Know	22.8%	29.7%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	68.0%	80.1%
No/Don't Know	32.0%	19.9%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	69.1%	82.4%	82.1%	52.2%	63.9%	76.6%	45.9%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	30.9%	17.6%	17.9%	47.8%	36.1%	23.4%	54.1%	0.0%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 53 – Drywall Installation

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Drywall Installation	Yes	170	78.9%
	No/Don't Know	46	21.1%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	77.8%	78.9%
No/Don't Know	22.2%	21.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	78.4%	80.9%
No/Don't Know	21.6%	19.1%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	80.2%	65.2%	85.6%	77.8%	70.6%	81.9%	48.6%	100.0%
No/Don't Know	19.8%	34.8%	14.4%	22.2%	29.4%	18.1%	51.4%	0.0%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Table 54 – Reading Architectural Plans

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Reading Architectural Plans	Yes	135	62.7%
	No/Don't Know	80	37.3%
	Totals	215	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in reading architectural plans skills among those employed with construction and building skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	48.8%	62.7%
No/Don't Know	51.2%	37.3%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	64.9%	53.2%
No/Don't Know	35.1%	46.8%
Sample Size	136	79

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	64.8%	41.3%	70.9%	49.6%	66.2%	56.7%	61.5%	76.8%
No/Don't Know	35.2%	58.7%	29.1%	50.4%	33.8%	43.3%	38.5%	23.2%
Sample Size	196	19	80	41	40	42	10	1

Section 3.1.d Agricultural Skills

Table 55 – Do you have skills in agriculture?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Do you have skills in agriculture?	Yes	174	27.9%
	No/Not Sure	450	72.1%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	31.1%	27.9%
No/Not Sure	68.9%	72.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	25.1%	40.4%
No/Not Sure	74.9%	59.6%
Sample Size	395	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	36.3%	18.2%	22.8%	29.9%	29.6%	29.9%	30.8%	62.2%
No/Not Sure	63.7%	81.8%	77.2%	70.1%	70.4%	70.1%	69.2%	37.8%
Sample Size	335	288	205	141	129	102	40	7

Table 56 – Livestock and Poultry Care

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Livestock and Poultry Care	Yes	133	75.5%
	No/Don't Know	43	24.5%
	Totals	176	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in livestock and poultry care skills among those employed with agricultural skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	65.8%	75.5%
No/Don't Know	34.2%	24.5%

Results Compared By County

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	80.9%	61.4%
No/Don't Know	19.1%	38.6%
Sample Size	98	96

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	73.8%	79.6%	66.1%	83.5%	70.9%	88.1%	77.4%	56.3%
No/Don't Know	26.2%	20.4%	33.9%	16.5%	29.1%	11.9%	22.6%	43.7%
Sample Size	125	51	50	42	38	29	12	4

Table 57 – Vegetable, Fruit, or Grain Production

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Vegetable, Fruit, or Grain Production	Yes	116	66.8%
	No/Don't Know	58	33.2%
	Totals	173	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	67.6%	66.8%
No/Don't Know	32.4%	33.2%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	70.2%	57.1%
No/Don't Know	29.8%	42.9%
Sample Size	99	90

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	67.1%	66.1%	78.1%	56.8%	62.9%	77.7%	48.0%	54.2%
No/Don't Know	32.9%	33.9%	21.9%	43.2%	37.1%	22.3%	52.0%	45.8%
Sample Size	122	51	47	42	38	30	12	4

Table 58 – Maple Syrup, Sugar, or Honey Production

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Maple Syrup, Sugar, or Honey Production	Yes	75	43.5%
	No/Don't Know	97	56.5%
	Totals	172	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	40.6%	43.5%
No/Don't Know	59.4%	56.5%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	36.9%	61.6%
No/Don't Know	63.1%	38.4%
Sample Size	98	91

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	47.8%	33.1%	74.8%	25.0%	34.8%	41.0%	26.0%	26.1%
No/Don't Know	52.2%	66.9%	25.2%	75.0%	65.2%	59.0%	74.0%	73.9%
Sample Size	121	51	47	42	38	29	12	4

Table 59 – Farm Equipment Maintenance or Sales

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Farm Equipment Maintenance or Sales	Yes	115	66.3%
	No/Don't Know	58	33.7%
	Totals	173	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in farm equipment maintenance or sales skills among those employed with agricultural skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	54.1%	66.3%
No/Don't Know	45.9%	33.7%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	65.4%	68.6%
No/Don't Know	34.6%	31.4%
Sample Size	98	90

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	81.4%	30.4%	72.4%	71.4%	50.1%	70.4%	64.2%	71.9%
No/Don't Know	18.6%	69.6%	27.6%	28.6%	49.9%	29.6%	35.8%	28.1%
Sample Size	122	51	47	42	39	29	12	4

Table 60 – Timber or Logging Production

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Timber or Logging Production	Yes	58	34.0%
	No/Don't Know	112	66.0%
	Totals	170	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in timber or logging production skills among those employed with agricultural skills between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	45.1%	34.0%
No/Don't Know	54.9%	66.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	32.0%	39.4%
No/Don't Know	68.0%	60.6%
Sample Size	96	89

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	40.8%	17.8%	36.7%	33.0%	25.3%	47.5%	15.7%	53.2%
No/Don't Know	59.2%	82.2%	63.3%	67.0%	74.7%	52.5%	84.3%	46.8%
Sample Size	119	50	47	40	38	29	12	4

Section 3.1.e Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skills

Table 61 – Telephone and Cable Installation and Repair

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Telephone and Cable Installation and Repair	Yes	68	11.0%
	No/Don't Know	555	89.0%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Significant decrease in telephone and cable installation and repair skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	14.6%	11.0%
No/Don't Know	85.4%	89.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	12.5%	4.2%
No/Don't Know	87.5%	95.8%
Sample Size	394	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	15.5%	5.7%	10.8%	9.9%	16.6%	8.8%	4.9%	0.0%
No/Don't Know	84.5%	94.3%	89.2%	90.1%	83.4%	91.2%	95.1%	100.0%
Sample Size	335	288	205	141	129	102	40	7

Table 62 – Website Design and Maintenance

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Website Design and Maintenance	Yes	87	14.0%
	No/Don't Know	535	86.0%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	15.1%	14.0%
No/Don't Know	84.9%	86.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	16.0%	5.1%
No/Don't Know	84.0%	94.9%
Sample Size	394	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	10.0%	18.8%	17.2%	20.1%	12.1%	6.8%	2.7%	4.5%
No/Don't Know	90.0%	81.2%	82.8%	79.9%	87.9%	93.2%	97.3%	95.5%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 63 – Database Design and Management

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Database Design and Management	Yes	70	11.2%
	No/Don't Know	553	88.8%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in database design and management skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	15.8%	11.2%
No/Don't Know	84.2%	88.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	12.6%	5.0%
No/Don't Know	87.4%	95.0%
Sample Size	394	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	10.4%	12.2%	10.4%	18.3%	10.3%	7.5%	3.5%	8.3%
No/Don't Know	89.6%	87.8%	89.6%	81.7%	89.7%	92.5%	96.5%	91.7%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 64 – Network and LAN Administration and Maintenance

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Network and LAN Administration and Maintenance	Yes	38	6.2%
	No/Don't Know	585	93.8%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in network and LAN administration and maintenance skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	12.5%	6.2%
No/Don't Know	87.5%	93.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	7.0%	2.5%
No/Don't Know	93.0%	97.5%
Sample Size	394	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	9.8%	1.9%	7.2%	3.3%	7.3%	7.7%	3.2%	4.5%
No/Don't Know	90.2%	98.1%	92.8%	96.7%	92.7%	92.3%	96.8%	95.5%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 65 – Software Production Development

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Software Production Development	Yes	31	4.9%
	No/Don't Know	592	95.1%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	4.2%	4.9%
No/Don't Know	95.8%	95.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	5.8%	0.9%
No/Don't Know	94.2%	99.1%
Sample Size	394	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	7.1%	2.4%	8.1%	5.3%	2.0%	1.9%	3.8%	8.3%
No/Don't Know	92.9%	97.6%	91.9%	94.7%	98.0%	98.1%	96.2%	91.7%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 66 – Computer and Software Teaching Experience

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Computer and Software Teaching Experience	Yes	132	21.2%
	No/Don't Know	491	78.8%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	22.2%	21.2%
No/Don't Know	77.8%	78.8%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	23.4%	11.6%
No/Don't Know	76.6%	88.4%
Sample Size	394	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	18.4%	24.5%	19.5%	26.7%	24.6%	14.8%	17.8%	12.3%
No/Don't Know	81.6%	75.5%	80.5%	73.3%	75.4%	85.2%	82.2%	87.7%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 67 – Able to use common software such as Word and Explorer

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Able to use common software such as Word and Explorer	Yes	558	89.8%
	No/Don't Know	63	10.2%
	Totals	621	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	88.5%	89.8%
No/Don't Know	11.5%	10.2%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	91.6%	81.7%
No/Don't Know	8.4%	18.3%
Sample Size	392	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	87.4%	92.6%	95.5%	92.6%	94.8%	76.5%	73.3%	62.0%
No/Don't Know	12.6%	7.4%	4.5%	7.4%	5.2%	23.5%	26.7%	38.0%
Sample Size	333	288	203	141	129	102	39	7

Section 3.1.f Sales and Media Skills

Table 68 – Call Center Work (Telemarketing or Technical Support)

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Call Center Work (Telemarketing or Technical Support)	Yes	162	26.0%
	No/Don't Know	461	74.0%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	29.8%	26.0%
No/Don't Know	70.2%	74.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	25.4%	28.7%
No/Don't Know	74.6%	71.3%
Sample Size	394	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	25.2%	26.9%	37.9%	29.1%	16.8%	18.6%	5.5%	7.9%
No/Don't Know	74.8%	73.1%	62.1%	70.9%	83.2%	81.4%	94.5%	92.1%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	40	7

Table 69 – Direct Sales (any product)?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Direct sales (any product)	Yes	241	38.8%
	No/Don't Know	381	61.2%
	Totals	623	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in direct sales skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	44.2%	38.8%
No/Don't Know	55.8%	61.2%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	41.1%	28.4%
No/Don't Know	58.9%	71.6%
Sample Size	394	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	36.8%	41.0%	44.4%	36.7%	35.5%	34.6%	42.0%	17.4%
No/Don't Know	63.2%	59.0%	55.6%	63.3%	64.5%	65.4%	58.0%	82.6%
Sample Size	335	287	205	141	129	101	39	7

Table 70 – Retail Customer Service

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Retail Customer Service	Yes	336	53.9%
	No/Don't Know	288	46.1%
	Totals	624	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in retail customer service skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	62.8%	53.9%
No/Don't Know	37.2%	46.1%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	56.2%	43.5%
No/Don't Know	43.8%	56.5%
Sample Size	395	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	42.9%	66.6%	56.3%	56.4%	58.6%	45.3%	44.8%	23.0%
No/Don't Know	57.1%	33.4%	43.7%	43.6%	41.4%	54.7%	55.2%	77.0%
Sample Size	335	288	205	141	129	102	40	7

Table 71 – Television or Video Production

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Television or Video Productions	Yes	32	5.1%
	No/Don't Know	587	94.9%
	Totals	619	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	7.0%	5.1%
No/Don't Know	93.0%	94.9%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	5.9%	1.8%
No/Don't Know	94.1%	98.2%
Sample Size	391	224

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	5.2%	5.0%	10.5%	1.6%	2.9%	3.7%	2.0%	0.0%
No/Don't Know	94.8%	95.0%	89.5%	98.4%	97.1%	96.3%	98.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	333	286	203	141	128	101	40	7

Table 72 – Public Relations or Journalism

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Public Relations or Journalism	Yes	91	14.6%
	No/Don't Know	528	85.4%
	Totals	619	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in public relations or journalism skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	29.2%	14.6%
No/Don't Know	70.8%	85.4%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	14.6%	15.0%
No/Don't Know	85.4%	85.0%
Sample Size	391	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	13.3%	16.2%	15.1%	12.0%	11.2%	21.7%	12.5%	26.3%
No/Don't Know	86.7%	83.8%	84.9%	88.0%	88.8%	78.3%	87.5%	73.7%
Sample Size	333	286	203	141	128	101	40	7

Section 3.1.g Foreign Language Skills

Table 73 – Speaks Spanish Fluently

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Speaks Spanish Fluently	Yes	22	3.8%
	No/Don't Know	570	96.2%
	Totals	592	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	4.7%	3.8%
No/Don't Know	95.3%	96.2%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	2.7%	0.6%
No/Don't Know	97.3%	99.4%
Sample Size	370	217

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	0.8%	4.1%	2.3%	1.8%	0.9%	3.9%	5.1%	0.0%
No/Don't Know	99.2%	95.9%	97.7%	98.2%	99.1%	96.1%	94.9%	100.0%
Sample Size	323	266	195	138	124	90	35	7

Table 74 – Speaks French Fluently

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Speaks French Fluently	Yes	14	2.3%
	No/Don't Know	576	97.7%
	Totals	589	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	3.4%	2.3%
No/Don't Know	96.6%	97.7%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	2.7%	0.6%
No/Don't Know	97.3%	99.4%
Sample Size	370	217

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	0.8%	4.1%	2.3%	1.8%	0.9%	3.9%	5.1%	0.0%
No/Don't Know	99.2%	95.9%	97.7%	98.2%	99.1%	96.1%	94.9%	100.0%
Sample Size	323	266	195	138	124	90	35	7

Table 75 – Other Languages Spoken Fluently

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Other Languages Spoken Frequently	ASL	1	0.1%
	German	20	3.4%
	Greek	1	0.1%
	Italian	0	0.0%
	Korean	0	0.1%
	Latin	1	0.2%
	Russian	0	0.1%
	Ukrainian	0	0.1%
	None	570	96.0%
	Totals	594	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
ASL	1.1%	0.1%
Cantonese	0.3%	0.0%
German	2.3%	3.4%
Greek	0.5%	0.1%
Hungarian	0.2%	0.0%
Italian	0.7%	0.0%
Korean	0.5%	0.1%
Latin	0.0%	0.2%
Russian	0.0%	0.1%
Turkish	0.2%	0.0%
Ukrainian	0.0%	0.1%
None	94.3%	96.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
ASL	0.0%	0.7%
German	3.9%	1.1%
Greek	0.1%	0.0%
Italian	0.0%	0.1%
Korean	0.0%	0.4%
Latin	0.3%	0.0%
Russian	0.1%	0.0%
Ukrainian	0.1%	0.0%
None	95.5%	97.8%
Sample Size	374	218

Table 75 (cont.) – Other Languages Spoken Fluently

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
ASL	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
German	3.2%	3.5%	1.4%	3.3%	7.1%	3.2%	1.3%	3.4%
Greek	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Italian	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Korean	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Latin	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Russian	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Ukrainian	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
None	96.6%	95.1%	98.6%	96.7%	91.8%	94.7%	96.5%	96.6%
Sample Size	325	269	195	141	125	92	35	7

Section 3.1.h Health Care Skills

Table 76 – Direct Patient Care

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Direct Patient Care	Yes	122	19.6%
	No/Don't Know	499	80.4%
	Totals	621	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Yes	19.3%	19.6%
No/Don't Know	80.7%	80.4%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	18.6%	24.0%
No/Don't Know	81.4%	76.0%
Sample Size	393	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	5.8%	35.6%	18.1%	27.2%	17.5%	16.8%	14.2%	22.0%
No/Don't Know	94.2%	64.4%	81.9%	72.8%	82.5%	83.2%	85.8%	78.0%
Sample Size	333	288	203	141	129	102	40	7

Table 77 – Allied Health that is not Direct Patient Care

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Allied Health that is not Direct Patient Care	Yes	69	11.1%
	No/Don't Know	551	88.9%
	Totals	620	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in allied health that is not direct patient care skills among those employed between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Yes	15.4%	11.1%
No/Don't Know	84.6%	88.9%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	9.4%	19.1%
No/Don't Know	90.6%	80.9%
Sample Size	392	223

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	2.9%	20.7%	10.7%	11.7%	8.8%	14.1%	9.1%	22.6%
No/Don't Know	97.1%	79.3%	89.3%	88.3%	91.2%	85.9%	90.9%	77.4%
Sample Size	333	287	203	141	129	102	39	7

Section 3.1.i Formal Education

Table 78 – Highest Level of Education Received

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Highest Level of Education Received	Elementary School Only	2	0.2%
	Some High School	45	5.5%
	GED or High School equivalency Diploma	43	5.3%
	High School Graduate	319	39.3%
	Certificate	30	3.6%
	Some College, No Degree	113	13.9%
	Two Year College Degree	103	12.6%
	Four Year College Degree	93	11.5%
	Masters or Professional Degree	65	8.0%
	Totals	812	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in high school graduate as highest level of education between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Elementary School Only	1.1%	0.2%
Some High School	5.5%	5.5%
GED or High School equivalency Diploma	3.5%	5.3%
High School Graduate	24.7%	39.3%
Certificate	4.2%	3.6%
Some College, No Degree	18.2%	13.9%
Two Year College Degree	15.2%	12.6%
Four Year College Degree	17.5%	11.5%
Masters or Professional Degree	10.1%	8.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Elementary School Only	0.3%	0.0%
Some High School	5.8%	4.4%
GED or High School equivalency Diploma	5.0%	6.6%
High School Graduate	36.7%	50.5%
Certificate	4.0%	2.0%
Some College, No Degree	14.8%	10.2%
Two Year College Degree	12.8%	11.9%
Four Year College Degree	12.3%	7.9%
Masters or Professional Degree	8.3%	6.5%
Sample Size	509	303

Table 78 (cont.) – Highest Level of Education Received

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Elementary School Only	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Some High School	6.7%	4.3%	6.8%	3.2%	2.8%	5.1%	4.4%	12.2%
GED or High School equivalency Diploma	6.9%	3.5%	5.9%	7.9%	3.0%	2.6%	7.0%	5.2%
High School Graduate	42.5%	35.9%	43.1%	21.2%	37.8%	50.6%	35.9%	48.8%
Certificate	4.0%	3.3%	4.6%	5.8%	3.1%	2.6%	3.0%	1.0%
Some College, No Degree	14.3%	13.6%	19.6%	20.6%	7.7%	10.8%	10.9%	7.8%
Two Year College Degree	10.1%	15.3%	10.1%	18.3%	13.7%	10.9%	16.1%	7.0%
Four Year College Degree	10.0%	13.1%	5.7%	15.1%	19.9%	9.4%	13.3%	6.9%
Masters or Professional Degree	5.3%	10.8%	4.0%	7.8%	12.0%	8.1%	9.3%	9.1%
Sample Size	416	396	207	146	143	132	90	94

Table 79 – Certificates Earned

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Management	7	6.0%
Business and Financial Operations	4	3.3%
Computer and Mathematical	3	3.0%
Architecture and Engineering	0	0.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	3	2.9%
Community and Social Services	0	0.2%
Legal	1	0.5%
Education, Training, and Library	4	3.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2	1.4%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	10	8.7%
Healthcare Support	16	14.3%
Protective Service	4	3.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1	0.9%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	11	9.6%
Sales and Related	6	5.5%
Office and Administrative Support	4	3.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	4	3.9%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	25	22.1%
Production	3	2.5%
Transportation and Material Moving	5	4.3%
Military Specific	0	0.0%
Totals	113	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in construction and extraction certificates and decrease in education, training, and library certificates between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Management	3.1%	6.0%
Business and Financial Operations	6.2%	3.3%
Computer and Mathematical	0.5%	3.0%
Architecture and Engineering	4.0%	0.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1.5%	2.9%
Community and Social Science	2.5%	0.2%
Legal	0.0%	0.5%
Education, Training, and Library	13.3%	3.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.2%	1.4%
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	15.4%	8.7%
Healthcare Support	7.8%	14.3%
Protective Services	3.8%	3.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	3.0%	0.9%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care, Personal Service, and Gaming	4.4%	9.6%
Sales and Related	2.1%	5.5%
Office, Clerical and Secretarial	5.8%	3.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.5%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	7.0%	3.9%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	5.3%	22.1%
Production	2.2%	2.5%
Transportation and Material Moving	10.6%	4.3%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%

Table 79 (cont.) – Certificates Earned

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Management	7.7%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	3.7%	1.8%
Computer and Mathematical	2.7%	4.1%
Architecture and Engineering	0.5%	0.0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	3.5%	0.7%
Community and Social Services	0.0%	0.8%
Legal	0.6%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	4.1%	2.5%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.8%	0.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	9.0%	7.6%
Healthcare Support	7.5%	39.2%
Protective Service	2.7%	4.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1.1%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	11.5%	2.9%
Sales and Related	7.0%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	4.5%	0.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	2.8%	8.1%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	24.8%	12.4%
Production	0.9%	8.3%
Transportation and Material Moving	3.6%	6.5%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	68	48

Table 79 (cont.) – Certificates Earned

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Management	6.7%	5.5%	0.0%	18.2%	4.8%	0.0%	4.0%	13.0%
Business and Financial Operations	1.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	10.7%	14.2%
Computer and Mathematical	0.8%	4.7%	7.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.4%	1.1%
Architecture and Engineering	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1.4%	4.1%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	0.9%	5.9%	0.0%
Community and Social Services	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Legal	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Education, Training, and Library	0.5%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	0.9%	5.1%	1.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	2.1%	13.8%	8.8%	3.1%	0.0%	20.0%	18.4%	7.3%
Healthcare Support	0.5%	25.2%	35.2%	4.6%	13.0%	6.3%	5.6%	0.0%
Protective Service	7.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	11.8%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	5.2%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	0.4%	16.9%	12.4%	15.8%	1.7%	8.5%	2.8%	14.6%
Sales and Related	6.8%	4.5%	0.0%	15.8%	10.1%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	1.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	2.7%	5.6%	8.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	6.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	16.4%	3.0%	2.2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	50.2%	0.0%	24.9%	23.7%	28.5%	21.4%	8.3%	14.3%
Production	1.4%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	5.3%	0.0%	12.4%
Transportation and Material Moving	9.7%	0.0%	8.4%	0.0%	7.4%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	50	63	30	22	21	18	12	10

Table 80 – Associate’s Degrees Earned?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Associate's Degree Earned	Management	4	4.5%
	Business and Financial Operations	12	13.0%
	Computer and Mathematical	5	5.2%
	Architecture and Engineering	2	1.9%
	Life, Physical, and Social Science	14	14.6%
	Community and Social Services	4	4.0%
	Legal	1	1.1%
	Education, Training, and Library	16	16.7%
	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	3	3.1%
	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	14	14.6%
	Healthcare Support	0	0.0%
	Protective Service	5	5.0%
	Food Preparation and Serving Related	1	0.6%
	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0	0.0%
	Personal Care and Service	5	4.8%
	Sales and Related	0	0.5%
	Office and Administrative Support	5	5.8%
	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0	0.0%
	Construction and Extraction	0	0.2%
	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3	3.4%
	Production	1	1.0%
	Transportation and Material Moving	0	0.0%
Military Specific	0	0.0%	
Totals	94	100.0%	

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Management	0.4%	4.5%
Business and Financial Operations	15.6%	13.0%
Computer and Mathematical	6.2%	5.2%
Architecture and Engineering	2.9%	1.9%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	8.9%	14.6%
Community and Social Science	2.6%	4.0%
Legal	0.0%	1.1%
Education, Training, and Library	14.5%	16.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	8.6%	3.1%
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	13.5%	14.6%
Healthcare Support	0.3%	0.0%
Protective Services	8.1%	5.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1.0%	0.6%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care, Personal Service, and Gaming	1.3%	4.8%
Sales and Related	0.3%	0.5%
Office, Clerical and Secretarial	7.2%	5.8%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	1.6%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	2.7%	0.2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4.3%	3.4%
Production	0.0%	1.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%

Table 80 (cont.) – Associate’s Degrees Earned

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Management	4.9%	2.8%
Business and Financial Operations	13.9%	9.4%
Computer and Mathematical	4.9%	6.6%
Architecture and Engineering	1.6%	3.1%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	15.4%	11.3%
Community and Social Services	4.1%	3.7%
Legal	0.7%	2.8%
Education, Training, and Library	18.4%	9.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2.4%	6.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	13.8%	17.6%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	5.4%	3.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.7%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	1.8%	17.6%
Sales and Related	0.6%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	6.6%	2.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	1.1%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	4.3%	0.0%
Production	0.6%	2.4%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	59	36

Table 80 (cont.) – Associate’s Degrees Earned

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Management	4.8%	4.2%	0.0%	7.9%	7.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	15.0%	11.4%	4.1%	0.0%	23.0%	22.5%	20.8%	22.5%
Computer and Mathematical	6.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	7.1%	0.0%	7.3%
Architecture and Engineering	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.5%	10.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	14.1%	15.1%	32.7%	18.6%	2.0%	6.3%	18.9%	10.4%
Community and Social Services	0.0%	7.2%	19.1%	0.0%	1.6%	3.7%	1.7%	2.2%
Legal	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
Education, Training, and Library	14.0%	18.9%	0.0%	23.8%	24.2%	18.8%	10.7%	0.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2.0%	3.9%	13.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7.2%	20.3%	4.1%	23.4%	6.3%	12.6%	21.8%	17.7%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	9.1%	1.8%	4.1%	8.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	11.0%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	5.8%	11.0%	7.3%	3.8%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%
Production	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	41	53	14	28	22	13	12	5

Table 81 – Bachelor's Degrees Earned

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Bachelor's Degree Earned	Management	6	5.7%
	Business and Financial Operations	13	12.4%
	Computer and Mathematical	7	6.3%
	Architecture and Engineering	2	1.5%
	Life, Physical, and Social Science	40	37.6%
	Community and Social Services	3	2.9%
	Legal	0	0.0%
	Education, Training, and Library	17	16.0%
	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	9	8.7%
	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7	6.8%
	Healthcare Support	0	0.0%
	Protective Service	0	0.0%
	Food Preparation and Serving Related	0	0.0%
	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0	0.0%
	Personal Care and Service	0	0.0%
	Sales and Related	0	0.0%
	Office and Administrative Support	2	1.8%
	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0	0.2%
	Construction and Extraction	0	0.0%
	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0	0.0%
	Production	0	0.0%
	Transportation and Material Moving	0	0.0%
Military Specific	0	0.0%	
Totals	105	100.0%	

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in life, physical, and social science degrees and decrease in education, training, and library degrees between 2011 and 2014.

	2011	2014
Management	10.7%	5.7%
Business and Financial Operations	9.2%	12.4%
Computer and Mathematical	1.3%	6.3%
Architecture and Engineering	6.3%	1.5%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	15.8%	37.6%
Community and Social Science	3.2%	2.9%
Legal	1.3%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	30.5%	16.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	7.6%	8.7%
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	7.7%	6.8%
Healthcare Support	1.4%	0.0%
Protective Services	2.6%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care, Personal Service, and Gaming	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.4%	0.0%
Office, Clerical and Secretarial	0.6%	1.8%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	1.3%	0.2%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%
Production	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%

Table 81 (cont.) – Bachelor’s Degrees Earned

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Management	5.3%	8.1%
Business and Financial Operations	11.0%	21.3%
Computer and Mathematical	7.3%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering	1.2%	3.5%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	38.1%	34.4%
Community and Social Services	2.9%	2.8%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	16.3%	14.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	8.4%	10.8%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7.5%	2.6%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.0%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	2.1%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	1.7%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%
Production	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	70	29

Table 81 (cont.) – Bachelor’s Degrees Earned

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Management	4.9%	6.2%	0.0%	6.2%	13.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	10.5%	13.6%	0.0%	18.5%	13.8%	22.3%	10.9%	0.0%
Computer and Mathematical	9.0%	4.5%	13.9%	9.2%	0.0%	8.2%	3.2%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering	3.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	17.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	49.9%	29.6%	33.9%	34.4%	48.3%	27.5%	33.4%	41.3%
Community and Social Services	0.0%	4.8%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	8.3%	21.0%	14.5%	16.2%	11.3%	13.1%	26.5%	29.3%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	11.7%	6.8%	13.9%	9.2%	4.6%	9.5%	10.0%	6.2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	1.7%	10.1%	0.0%	6.2%	8.8%	17.4%	3.2%	5.8%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	0.0%	2.9%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Production	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	41	64	19	27	29	13	11	6

Table 82 – Graduate or Professional Degrees Earned?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Graduate or Professional Degree Earned	Management	4	6.8%
	Business and Financial Operations	3	5.6%
	Computer and Mathematical	1	1.8%
	Architecture and Engineering	1	1.8%
	Life, Physical, and Social Science	10	16.7%
	Community and Social Services	5	7.9%
	Legal	0	0.0%
	Education, Training, and Library	28	47.1%
	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	0	0.8%
	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	4	6.7%
	Healthcare Support	0	0.0%
	Protective Service	0	0.0%
	Food Preparation and Serving Related	0	0.0%
	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0	0.0%
	Personal Care and Service	0	0.0%
	Sales and Related	0	0.0%
	Office and Administrative Support	0	0.0%
	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	2	2.9%
	Construction and Extraction	0	0.0%
	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0	0.0%
	Production	1	1.8%
Transportation and Material Moving	0	0.0%	
Military Specific	0	0.0%	
Totals	59	100.0%	

Trend Analysis: **No significant change between 2011 and 2014.**

	2011	2014
Management	3.9%	6.8%
Business and Financial Operations	2.7%	5.6%
Computer and Mathematical	1.6%	1.8%
Architecture and Engineering	0.0%	1.8%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	11.6%	16.7%
Community and Social Science	3.0%	7.9%
Legal	6.2%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	59.2%	47.1%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	0.0%	0.8%
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	11.8%	6.7%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Services	0.0%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care, Personal Service, and Gaming	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.0%
Office, Clerical and Secretarial	0.0%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	2.9%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%
Production	0.0%	1.8%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%

Table 82 (cont.) – Graduate or Professional Degrees Earned

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Management	7.6%	2.6%
Business and Financial Operations	6.6%	0.0%
Computer and Mathematical	2.2%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering	2.1%	0.0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	18.6%	7.0%
Community and Social Services	6.8%	13.7%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	41.8%	74.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.0%	0.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	7.6%	2.0%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.0%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	0.0%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	3.5%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%
Production	2.2%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	38	19

Table 82 (cont.) – Graduate or Professional Degrees Earned

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Management	7.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	7.1%	13.9%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	7.6%	4.5%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.6%	8.1%
Computer and Mathematical	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	8.1%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	29.7%	9.8%	22.5%	31.2%	10.9%	12.4%	8.9%	12.4%
Community and Social Services	2.7%	10.7%	44.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	39.6%	51.1%	33.2%	38.8%	42.6%	80.5%	46.2%	38.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5.5%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%	5.9%	19.0%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Production	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	20	38	8	11	14	10	8	7

Table 83 – Have you completed an apprenticeship program?

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Have you completed an apprenticeship program?	Yes	116	14.3%
	No	693	85.7%
	Totals	808	100.0%

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	12.3%	23.0%
No	87.7%	77.0%
Sample Size	506	303

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	18.6%	9.8%	19.6%	14.3%	9.2%	14.7%	13.2%	11.1%
No	81.4%	90.2%	80.4%	85.7%	90.8%	85.3%	86.8%	88.9%
Sample Size	413	395	204	146	142	132	90	94

Table 84 – Apprenticeship Program Completed

2014 Jefferson-Lewis County Combined Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Apprenticeship Program Completed	Management	7	6.0%
	Business and Financial Operations	3	3.1%
	Computer and Mathematical	2	1.8%
	Architecture and Engineering	7	6.2%
	Life, Physical, and Social Science	0	0.4%
	Community and Social Services	1	1.1%
	Legal	0	0.0%
	Education, Training, and Library	7	6.2%
	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	10	8.7%
	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	10	8.7%
	Healthcare Support	0	0.0%
	Protective Service	0	0.3%
	Food Preparation and Serving Related	6	5.4%
	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	1	0.9%
	Personal Care and Service	4	3.7%
	Sales and Related	0	0.1%
	Office and Administrative Support	8	7.0%
	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0	0.0%
	Construction and Extraction	23	20.4%
	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	14	12.2%
Production	7	5.8%	
Transportation and Material Moving	2	1.9%	
Military Specific	0	0.0%	
Totals	113	100.0%	

Table 84 (cont.) – Apprenticeship Program Completed

Results Compared By County:

	County	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Management	0.0%	19.6%
Business and Financial Operations	4.0%	0.9%
Computer and Mathematical	1.9%	1.5%
Architecture and Engineering	7.1%	4.2%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.6%	0.0%
Community and Social Services	1.6%	0.0%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	6.8%	4.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	11.3%	2.7%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	10.1%	5.5%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.0%	1.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	7.8%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.9%	1.0%
Personal Care and Service	4.0%	2.9%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.5%
Office and Administrative Support	5.6%	10.3%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	13.4%	36.2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	16.7%	2.0%
Production	7.5%	1.9%
Transportation and Material Moving	0.7%	4.7%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	61	69

Table 84 (cont.) – Apprenticeship Program Completed

Cross-tabulations: (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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Management	0.0%	17.7%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Business and Financial Operations	4.0%	1.3%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	4.8%
Computer and Mathematical	2.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.7%	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Architecture and Engineering	8.9%	0.9%	0.0%	12.4%	2.7%	17.7%	7.3%	1.3%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%
Community and Social Services	0.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	5.4%
Legal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	1.1%	16.0%	0.0%	11.9%	21.1%	3.6%	3.6%	9.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	11.3%	3.5%	17.5%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	2.9%	19.9%	11.1%	0.0%	9.0%	5.0%	15.7%	13.2%
Healthcare Support	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Protective Service	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	33.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%
Personal Care and Service	2.1%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	13.3%
Sales and Related	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Office and Administrative Support	5.5%	9.8%	7.9%	18.3%	0.0%	1.4%	7.6%	1.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Construction and Extraction	31.0%	0.0%	21.1%	3.3%	34.4%	30.6%	26.3%	5.1%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	17.6%	1.8%	18.7%	12.4%	0.0%	12.9%	13.0%	0.0%
Production	7.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	7.6%	33.5%
Transportation and Material Moving	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%
Military Specific	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	75	39	40	19	13	19	13	10

Section 3.2 – Jefferson County Annual Survey Results

Results from the 15th Annual Jefferson County Survey are included in this section of the report. When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the fifteen years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following table.

Table 85 – Sample Sizes for Each of Fifteen Years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey

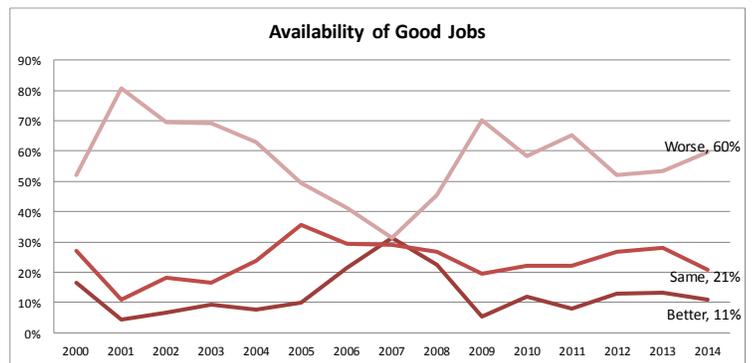
Year of Study:	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total sample Size (# interviews completed)	340	342	413	341	348	355	354	382	421	382	414	406	380	400	422

Table 86 – Availability of Good Jobs

2014 Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Better	46	10.9%
Same	87	20.7%
Worse	250	59.6%
Don't Know	37	8.8%
Totals	420	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Graphical Presentation



Trend Analysis: Significant shift from “Same” to “Worse” in the past year. Current results are still less positive than found in 2006-2008, more positive than those found in 2009-2011, and very similar to the recent 2012-2013 results.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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%	12.8%	13.1%	10.9%
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%	26.6%	28.0%	20.7%
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%	52.1%	53.4%	59.6%
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%	8.4%	5.5%	8.8%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Better	9.6%	12.3%	14.9%	2.3%	20.4%	9.4%	7.0%	7.2%
Same	21.4%	19.9%	13.0%	33.1%	20.1%	22.3%	21.4%	16.3%
Worse	60.7%	58.5%	58.7%	58.3%	51.8%	62.7%	68.3%	63.4%
Don't Know	8.3%	9.3%	13.3%	6.3%	7.6%	5.5%	3.3%	13.1%
Sample Size	217	203	115	79	71	64	45	46

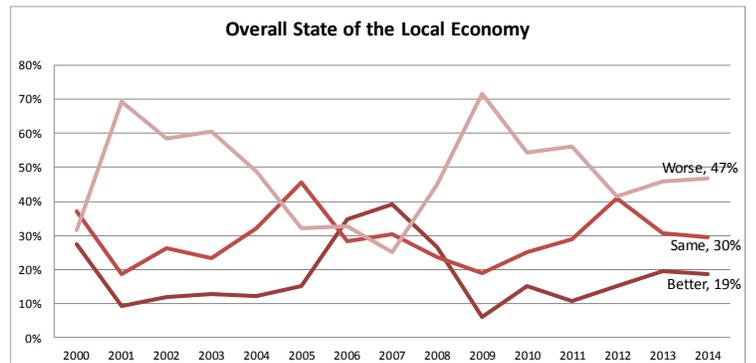
	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Better	13.1%	6.0%	13.7%	23.7%	14.2%	3.2%	8.7%
Same	20.0%	14.5%	31.6%	13.5%	19.3%	35.5%	24.8%
Worse	61.1%	63.2%	50.6%	58.3%	57.5%	50.2%	64.3%
Don't Know	5.8%	16.2%	4.1%	4.4%	9.1%	11.2%	2.1%
Sample Size	200	133	87	79	88	82	110

Table 87 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2014 Results:

Trend Analysis: Graphical Presentation

	Frequency	Percentage
Better	79	18.7%
Same	125	29.6%
Worse	197	46.8%
Don't Know	21	4.9%
Totals	422	100.0%



Trend Analysis: No significant trend in the past three years, current results remain significantly more positive than 2009-2011 results.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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%	15.2%	19.5%	18.7%
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%	40.9%	30.6%	29.6%
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%	41.6%	45.9%	46.8%
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%	2.3%	3.9%	4.9%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Better	23.6%	13.4%	31.7%	8.1%	18.3%	11.4%	19.0%	14.8%
Same	27.6%	31.8%	23.5%	45.4%	32.0%	25.2%	21.8%	28.0%
Worse	43.3%	50.5%	33.7%	44.2%	48.9%	63.4%	52.3%	51.8%
Don't Know	5.4%	4.3%	11.1%	2.3%	0.7%	0.0%	6.8%	5.5%
Sample Size	217	205	115	79	73	64	45	46

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Better	19.9%	10.0%	29.2%	24.9%	17.9%	29.1%	14.1%
Same	27.5%	28.4%	36.5%	22.4%	32.4%	29.9%	40.7%
Worse	50.2%	50.2%	33.6%	46.8%	46.1%	38.9%	45.3%
Don't Know	2.4%	11.4%	0.6%	5.8%	3.6%	2.2%	0.0%
Sample Size	202	133	87	79	90	82	110

Table 88 – Have the recent "sequestration" federal spending cuts negatively affected the financial situation for you or your family?

2014 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Federal Spending Cuts - Negatively affected your financial situation?	Yes	112	26.9%
	No	299	71.3%
	Don't know	8	1.8%
	Totals	419	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in "Yes" between 2013-2014.

	2013	2014
Yes	33.6%	26.9%
No	59.9%	71.3%
Don't Know	6.5%	1.8%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	26.9%	26.8%	21.6%	18.7%	31.2%	33.5%	41.0%	23.7%
No	73.1%	69.4%	78.4%	81.3%	65.3%	65.0%	53.1%	72.8%
Don't know	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.4%	5.8%	3.4%
Sample Size	215	203	115	79	73	64	45	44

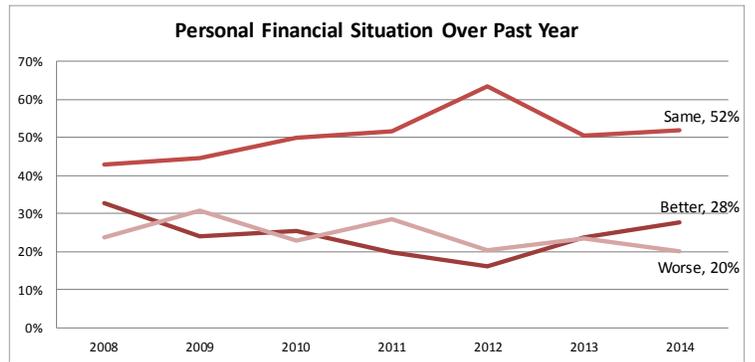
	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	23.6%	32.3%	26.0%	24.1%	31.5%	21.8%	25.1%
No	73.0%	67.1%	74.0%	73.2%	67.5%	77.4%	73.1%
Don't know	3.4%	0.7%	0.0%	2.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.7%
Sample Size	198	133	87	79	89	82	110

Table 89 – When considering your family’s personal financial situation - has it gotten better, stayed about the same, or gotten worse in the past 12 months?

2014 Results:

Trend Analysis: Graphical Presentation

	Frequency	Percentage
Better	117	27.8%
Same	218	51.9%
Worse	85	20.2%
Don't Know	0	0.1%
Totals	420	100.0%



Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in “Better” between 2008-2012, however, this trend reversed in 2013 and continued to improve in 2014. A significant increase in “Better” was found between 2012-2013 – from 16.0% to 23.8%, and in 2014 this rate is 27.8%, with the “Worse” rate (20.2%) currently the lowest ever found.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Better	32.9%	24.1%	25.5%	19.8%	16.0%	23.8%	27.8%
Same	42.8%	44.7%	49.9%	51.7%	63.5%	50.4%	51.9%
Worse	23.8%	30.8%	22.9%	28.5%	20.5%	23.6%	20.2%
Don't Know	0.6%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Better	34.1%	21.2%	49.0%	23.3%	28.4%	18.9%	15.7%	5.4%
Same	49.9%	54.1%	37.6%	61.2%	55.6%	53.4%	43.6%	72.6%
Worse	15.9%	24.8%	13.4%	15.5%	16.0%	27.7%	40.0%	22.0%
Don't Know	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Sample Size	215	205	115	79	73	64	45	45

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Better	24.1%	29.1%	34.4%	28.8%	23.2%	44.2%	26.6%
Same	55.3%	46.1%	53.1%	48.4%	46.7%	42.2%	60.3%
Worse	20.6%	24.8%	12.2%	22.8%	30.1%	13.5%	13.2%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	200	133	87	79	90	82	110

Table 90 – Employment status, or occupation

2014 Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Retired	69	16.5%
Unemployed	18	4.3%
Homemaker	30	7.1%
Student	61	14.7%
Military	8	1.9%
Managerial	17	4.1%
Medical	36	8.6%
Professional/Technical	25	6.1%
Sales	21	5.2%
Clerical	9	2.1%
Service	36	8.7%
Blue Collar/Production	60	14.5%
Teacher/Education	12	2.8%
Not Sure	1	0.3%
Self-employed	6	1.5%
Disabled	6	1.5%
Totals	415	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change between 2008-2014.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
Retired	16.7%	17.8%	17.9%	18.8%	17.4%	20.5%	16.5%
Unemployed	8.4%	10.7%	11.5%	7.8%	4.3%	8.4%	4.3%
Homemaker	8.4%	6.0%	7.8%	6.3%	6.1%	4.7%	7.1%
Student	3.1%	7.5%	5.1%	9.6%	5.3%	6.0%	14.7%
Military	5.9%	7.3%	12.4%	3.4%	9.2%	5.2%	1.9%
Managerial	6.9%	6.6%	2.2%	3.9%	4.0%	2.7%	4.1%
Medical	7.0%	5.6%	6.3%	4.6%	3.1%	5.9%	8.6%
Professional/Technical	10.2%	7.1%	8.5%	9.4%	6.4%	10.9%	6.1%
Sales	5.5%	4.5%	4.1%	4.3%	9.5%	8.9%	5.2%
Clerical	3.2%	2.3%	1.6%	3.9%	3.6%	2.3%	2.1%
Service	9.9%	5.7%	9.1%	6.9%	9.9%	10.5%	8.7%
Blue Collar/Production	8.2%	11.9%	8.3%	11.6%	12.6%	5.6%	14.5%
Teacher/Education	3.9%	5.0%	2.9%	4.6%	4.4%	5.6%	2.8%
Not Sure	2.7%	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Self-employed	--	--	1.4%	1.1%	0.7%	2.2%	1.5%
Disabled	--	--	--	2.8%	2.3%	0.5%	1.5%

Table 90 (cont.) – Employment status, or occupation

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Retired	13.4%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	54.8%	87.9%
Unemployed	0.5%	8.4%	10.7%	3.3%	0.0%	3.9%	1.5%	0.0%
Homemaker	1.1%	13.6%	2.9%	12.9%	11.2%	7.1%	5.2%	2.9%
Student	19.2%	10.0%	52.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Military	2.9%	0.9%	0.0%	5.8%	3.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Managerial	4.6%	3.6%	0.0%	9.8%	8.2%	2.8%	3.7%	0.0%
Medical	2.8%	14.7%	8.9%	15.0%	8.6%	7.4%	5.3%	0.7%
Professional/Technical	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	11.0%	13.1%	9.3%	2.2%	0.6%
Sales	4.6%	5.8%	4.6%	17.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%
Clerical	0.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	7.2%	2.2%	0.0%
Service	10.3%	7.0%	7.5%	5.1%	13.4%	10.3%	16.2%	1.2%
Blue Collar/Production	27.1%	1.1%	13.0%	17.8%	25.7%	18.4%	3.1%	0.0%
Teacher/Education	0.9%	4.9%	0.0%	1.8%	5.7%	6.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Not Sure	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Self-employed	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	3.4%	1.1%	1.9%
Disabled	1.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	215	200	115	79	72	63	43	44

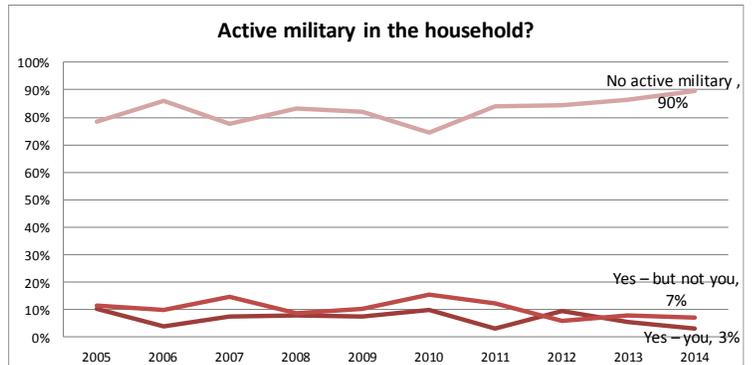
	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Retired	22.3%	12.6%	9.5%	19.6%	21.7%	9.9%	7.2%
Unemployed	6.1%	0.5%	6.1%	15.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.2%
Homemaker	5.6%	7.7%	9.8%	6.8%	7.8%	12.2%	5.0%
Student	12.5%	22.0%	8.8%	11.8%	16.3%	22.2%	0.0%
Military	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	4.8%
Managerial	2.0%	3.0%	10.5%	0.5%	0.7%	10.6%	6.5%
Medical	7.5%	6.4%	14.3%	16.8%	9.5%	4.6%	7.8%
Professional/Technical	2.7%	6.0%	13.6%	2.2%	2.3%	9.9%	12.1%
Sales	5.7%	4.7%	4.6%	6.4%	0.0%	8.4%	3.1%
Clerical	1.6%	3.7%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	3.5%	4.2%
Service	8.1%	13.2%	3.2%	2.3%	10.3%	6.0%	15.7%
Blue Collar/Production	18.3%	13.7%	7.3%	10.9%	18.2%	4.6%	25.5%
Teacher/Education	1.2%	1.3%	8.6%	0.3%	2.9%	4.4%	4.6%
Not Sure	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Self-employed	2.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	3.4%
Disabled	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	5.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	196	133	87	79	90	82	108

Table 91 – Is anyone living in your household Active Military?

2014 Results:

Trend Analysis: Graphical Presentation

		Frequency	Percentage
Active Military in Household	Yes (you)	13	3.2%
	Yes (but not you)	30	7.2%
	No	369	89.5%
	Totals	412	100.0%



Trend Analysis: Active Military in the household decreased significantly between 2010-2011, and has not changed significantly between 2011-2014.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes – you	10.2%	3.9%	7.7%	8.1%	7.4%	10.1%	3.3%	9.4%	5.6%	3.2%
Yes – but not you	11.5%	10.1%	14.7%	8.7%	10.4%	15.4%	12.5%	6.0%	8.0%	7.2%
No active military	78.3%	86.0%	77.5%	83.2%	82.2%	74.5%	84.2%	84.6%	86.4%	89.5%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes (you)	4.6%	1.8%	0.0%	11.6%	4.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Yes (but not you)	1.1%	13.7%	8.1%	12.5%	5.6%	6.5%	4.0%	2.2%
No	94.3%	84.5%	91.9%	76.0%	89.5%	93.5%	94.5%	97.8%
Sample Size	211	201	115	79	73	61	43	41

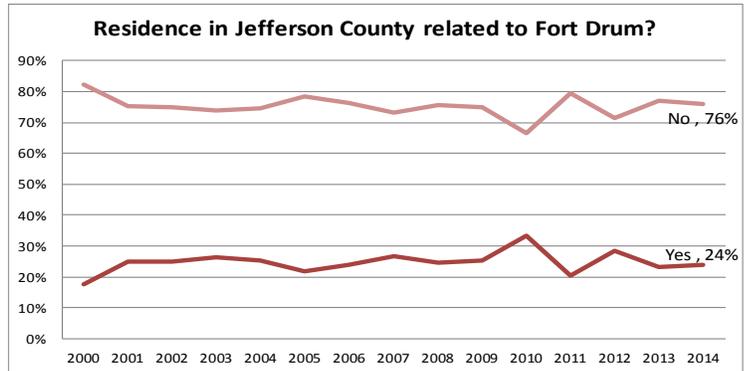
	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes (you)	0.0%	8.1%	2.9%	0.0%	5.1%	1.3%	6.6%
Yes (but not you)	2.4%	10.3%	13.3%	2.5%	6.9%	21.1%	3.1%
No	97.6%	81.6%	83.8%	97.5%	88.0%	77.6%	90.3%
Sample Size	192	133	87	79	89	82	108

Table 92 – Is anyone living in your household Active Military?

2014 Results:

Trend Analysis: Graphical Presentation

		Frequency	Percentage
Residence Related to Employment at Fort Drum?	Yes	98	23.7%
	No	316	76.3%
	Totals	415	100.0%



Trend Analysis: “Yes” increased significantly in 2010, and between 2011-2014 has returned to and remained at the long-term typical rate.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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%	28.5%	22.5%	23.7%
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%	71.5%	77.5%	76.3%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	21.5%	26.0%	40.7%	16.8%	31.1%	12.6%	11.4%	7.7%
No	78.5%	74.0%	59.3%	83.2%	68.9%	87.4%	88.6%	92.3%
Sample Size	213	201	115	79	71	64	42	44

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	20.8%	28.5%	22.7%	18.4%	14.7%	46.6%	18.4%
No	79.2%	71.5%	77.3%	81.6%	85.3%	53.4%	81.6%
Sample Size	197	133	85	79	90	82	108

Table 93 – Does the presence of Fort Drum in the local area have a positive effect upon you or your family's employment or financial situation?

2014 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Does the presence of Fort Drum in the local area have a positive effect upon you or your family's employment or financial situation?	Yes	210	50.5%
	No	195	46.8%
	Not sure	11	2.6%
	Totals	416	100.0%

Trend Analysis: "Yes" in 2014 is significantly higher than rates found in the mid-2000's.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yes	47.9%	40.7%	40.4%	--	--	--	--	--	50.5%
No	52.1%	59.3%	59.6%	--	--	--	--	--	46.8%
Not Sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	--	--	--	--	2.6%

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	49.7%	51.5%	47.3%	60.7%	56.8%	56.1%	40.2%	32.1%
No	48.7%	44.8%	52.7%	30.1%	42.3%	41.5%	57.8%	66.5%
Not sure	1.6%	3.7%	0.0%	9.3%	0.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%
Sample Size	217	199	115	79	73	64	45	42

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	39.3%	52.1%	73.8%	34.8%	55.5%	68.5%	52.6%
No	57.3%	46.7%	23.1%	64.7%	42.8%	21.8%	47.2%
Not sure	3.4%	1.2%	3.1%	0.4%	1.7%	9.7%	0.2%
Sample Size	197	133	86	79	90	82	109

	Military Connection		
	Active Military in Household	No Active Military, but Employment Fort Drum Related	No Connection to Fort Drum
Yes	79.7%	93.7%	37.6%
No	20.3%	5.3%	59.0%
Not sure	0.0%	1.0%	3.5%
Sample Size	43	67	299

Table 94 – What do you think is the largest issue facing our nation right now?

2014 Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Healthcare	51	12.2%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	165	39.3%
Education	4	0.9%
Alternative Energy	1	0.2%
Debt/Spending/Budget	46	10.9%
Government/Leadership	70	16.7%
Taxes	6	1.5%
Environment	0	0.0%
Moral Issues	10	2.5%
War in Afghanistan	2	0.6%
Immigration/Race Relations	0	0.1%
War in General	10	2.3%
Agriculture	0	0.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	13	3.1%
High Cost of Living/Prices	4	0.8%
Terrorism	1	0.2%
Cost of Energy/Gas	11	2.7%
Crime	3	0.7%
Drugs	3	0.8%
Corporate Greed	1	0.2%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	2	0.4%
Poverty	8	1.8%
Income Inequality	3	0.8%
All of the above	6	1.3%
Totals	420	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase between 2012-2013 with “Government/Leadership” as an issue, continued to increase again in 2014 to highest level ever measured – 16.7%. “Economy/Jobs” remains high, but significantly lower than 2009 rate of 80.5% citing as largest issue.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Healthcare	3.5%	23.8%	5.1%	11.4%	9.7%	12.2%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	80.5%	37.6%	44.5%	49.2%	44.3%	39.3%
Education	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	1.4%	2.1%	0.9%
Alternative Energy	2.3%	0.7%	2.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Debt/Spending/Budget	1.4%	8.4%	15.3%	10.9%	11.1%	10.9%
Government/Leadership	3.4%	6.0%	7.8%	4.3%	12.4%	16.7%
Taxes	1.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Environment	0.1%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Moral Issues	0.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.5%	2.5%
War in Afghanistan	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Immigration/Race Relations	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
War in General	0.0%	3.4%	3.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%
Agriculture	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Too much involvement in other countries' affairs	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	1.3%	3.1%
High Cost of Living/Prices	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%	2.7%
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Drugs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
Corporate greed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.4%
Poverty	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Income inequality	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
All of the above	0.6%	4.0%	0.9%	6.3%	1.2%	1.3%

Table 94 (cont.) – What do you think is the largest issue facing our nation right now?

Cross-tabulations (using 2014 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 Groups					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Healthcare	11.0%	13.5%	4.6%	8.8%	23.3%	17.1%	12.5%	12.6%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	43.0%	35.3%	51.5%	38.9%	35.9%	34.5%	28.9%	31.6%
Education	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Alternative Energy	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Debt/Spending/Budget	11.8%	9.8%	12.9%	8.8%	18.9%	9.1%	7.8%	2.0%
Government/Leadership	12.7%	21.0%	8.1%	22.5%	10.7%	19.9%	23.3%	27.2%
Taxes	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	4.6%	6.7%
Environment	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Moral Issues	3.0%	1.8%	0.0%	6.3%	1.7%	3.1%	1.4%	3.4%
War in Afghanistan	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	3.7%	1.2%
Immigration/Race Relations	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
War in General	2.2%	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	5.9%	2.0%	4.8%
Agriculture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	0.4%	5.9%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	5.4%
High Cost of Living/Prices	0.0%	1.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Energy/Gas	4.8%	0.4%	8.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%
Crime	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Drugs	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.5%	1.9%
Corporate Greed	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Poverty	3.1%	0.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5.0%	1.6%
Income Inequality	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
All of the above	0.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Sample Size	217	203	115	79	73	64	45	45

	Education			Income			
	No College	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Under \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Healthcare	12.7%	10.9%	13.1%	12.3%	9.7%	12.2%	9.8%
Nuclear Capability in Iran	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Economy/Jobs	43.5%	30.4%	43.2%	28.5%	28.4%	52.2%	48.9%
Education	0.0%	0.4%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%	2.8%	0.9%
Alternative Energy	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Debt/Spending/Budget	14.5%	7.7%	7.3%	1.3%	11.4%	10.2%	14.7%
Government/Leadership	15.2%	18.7%	17.3%	26.4%	23.7%	9.4%	14.7%
Taxes	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Environment	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Moral Issues	1.1%	5.5%	0.8%	0.2%	7.2%	2.3%	0.4%
War in Afghanistan	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Immigration/Race Relations	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
War in General	2.8%	2.7%	0.4%	4.2%	2.3%	0.0%	3.9%
Agriculture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Too much Involvement in Other Countries' Affairs	1.3%	7.6%	0.2%	1.6%	7.1%	0.0%	0.1%
High Cost of Living/Prices	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
Terrorism	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Cost of Energy/Gas	0.3%	8.0%	0.0%	11.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Crime	0.0%	0.2%	3.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Drugs	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Corporate Greed	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Sequestration (federal spending cuts)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gun Control Issues	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
Poverty	1.3%	0.4%	5.1%	8.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%
Income Inequality	0.5%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
All of the above	1.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	2.3%	2.6%	0.0%
Sample Size	200	133	87	79	90	82	109

Section 3.3 – Lewis County Annual Survey Results

Results from the 7th Annual Lewis County Survey are included in this section of the report. When comparing results across time, the sample sizes collected each year should be considered. The sample sizes for each of the seven years of the Jefferson County Annual Survey of the Community are summarized in the following table.

Table 95 – Sample Sizes for each of the Seven Years of the Lewis County Annual Survey

Year of Study:	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Sample Size (# interviews completed)	409	393	404	400	409	421	381

Table 96 – Availability of Good Jobs

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Availability of good jobs	Excellent	12	3.1%
	Good	47	12.4%
	Fair	112	29.4%
	Poor	202	53.0%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	8	2.0%
	Totals	381	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant shift from “Fair” to “Poor” between 2012-2013, returning to rates that are similar to 2009-2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Excellent	2.0%	0.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Good	14.9%	12.1%	9.2%	10.5%	10.1%	12.5%	12.4%
Fair	40.6%	40.0%	31.2%	27.8%	29.0%	42.6%	29.4%
Poor	41.0%	44.8%	55.6%	55.0%	57.2%	44.2%	53.0%
Don't know	1.5%	2.5%	1.6%	4.2%	3.7%	0.7%	2.0%

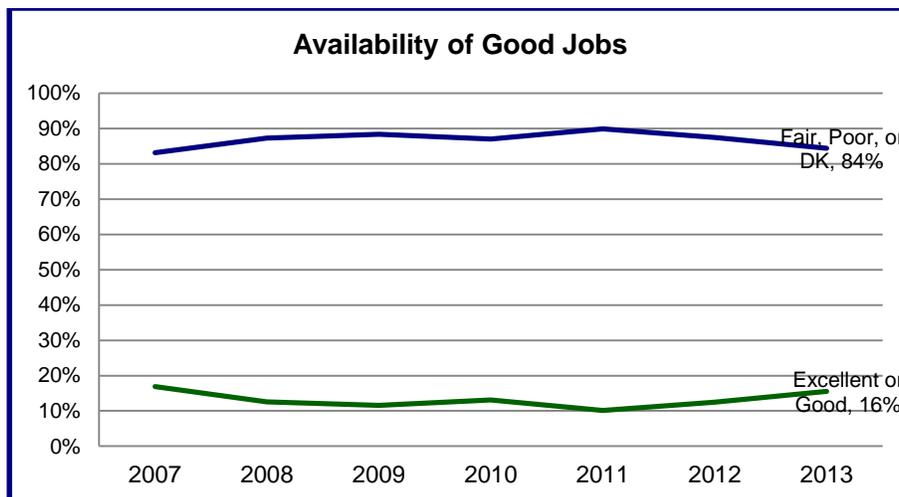


Table 96 (cont.) – Availability of Good Jobs

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	5.3%	0.9%	11.5%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	2.6%
Good	10.8%	14.0%	27.8%	8.0%	10.2%	4.2%	5.9%	17.4%
Fair	24.7%	34.2%	15.1%	25.7%	44.7%	26.1%	37.8%	28.7%
Poor	57.1%	48.9%	45.6%	59.6%	45.1%	67.7%	52.4%	46.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	2.1%	1.9%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.8%	3.3%	5.4%
Sample Size	192	189	71	57	73	78	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	4.1%	2.2%	0.5%	1.3%	10.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Good	12.2%	14.2%	10.0%	1.7%	14.8%	26.9%	14.7%
Fair	27.7%	28.1%	39.2%	27.9%	26.7%	25.6%	42.4%
Poor	54.2%	52.1%	49.8%	63.3%	47.7%	46.5%	42.4%
Don't Know/Not Sure	1.9%	3.4%	0.5%	5.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Sample Size	234	92	55	84	95	78	50

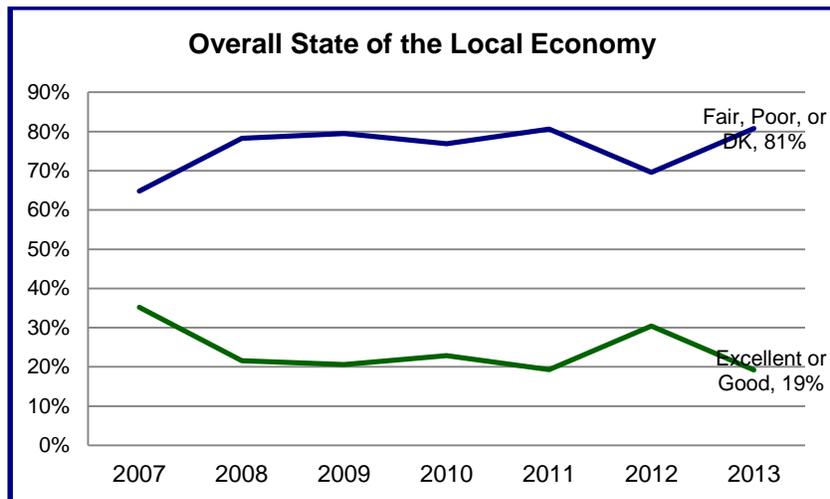
Table 97 – Overall State of the Local Economy

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
The overall state of the local economy	Excellent	15	3.9%
	Good	58	15.3%
	Fair	192	50.7%
	Poor	112	29.6%
	Don't Know/Not Sure	2	0.5%
	Totals	378	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in “Excellent or Good” between 2012-2013 (while “Fair” increased significantly), “Excellent or Good” rate has returned to a rate that is similar to that which was found between 2008-2011.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Excellent	2.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	3.9%
Good	32.8%	21.4%	20.1%	21.6%	18.0%	29.9%	15.3%
Fair	44.4%	42.0%	35.2%	34.5%	36.7%	38.3%	50.7%
Poor	18.5%	33.7%	43.6%	40.7%	43.2%	30.3%	29.6%
Don't know	1.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%



Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	0.9%	7.0%	17.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.9%
Good	12.8%	17.9%	4.0%	4.5%	17.8%	23.2%	25.6%	16.8%
Fair	59.4%	41.7%	54.9%	71.0%	41.6%	45.3%	45.6%	48.9%
Poor	26.9%	32.3%	23.9%	21.0%	40.6%	30.6%	28.7%	30.0%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.4%
Sample Size	192	186	67	57	73	78	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	5.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	14.8%	0.0%
Good	13.4%	15.3%	24.2%	15.4%	10.6%	17.5%	29.1%
Fair	48.7%	51.8%	57.9%	44.6%	62.7%	47.8%	56.3%
Poor	32.0%	30.6%	16.3%	39.3%	25.0%	19.4%	14.5%
Don't Know/Not Sure	0.3%	0.6%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Sample Size	234	92	51	84	91	78	50

Table 98 – Have the recent federal spending cuts caused by "sequestration" and the government shutdown negatively affected the financial situation for you or your family?

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Have the federal spending cuts this past year caused by "sequestration" and the government shutdown negatively affected the financial situation for you or your family?	Yes	90	24.9%
	No	260	71.7%
	Not sure	12	3.4%
	Totals	363	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **Not measured in earlier Lewis County Community Surveys (2007-2012).**

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	23.4%	26.3%	14.3%	41.6%	25.6%	27.1%	21.7%	18.3%
No	73.5%	70.0%	85.7%	52.1%	72.1%	70.3%	75.1%	74.6%
Not sure	3.1%	3.7%	0.0%	6.4%	2.3%	2.5%	3.2%	7.1%
Sample Size	178	185	61	55	68	77	49	53

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	23.5%	29.4%	22.7%	45.6%	16.6%	9.1%	34.5%
No	72.2%	67.2%	77.3%	53.2%	78.5%	90.9%	62.4%
Not sure	4.2%	3.4%	0.0%	1.1%	4.9%	0.0%	3.2%
Sample Size	218	91	54	84	95	77	50

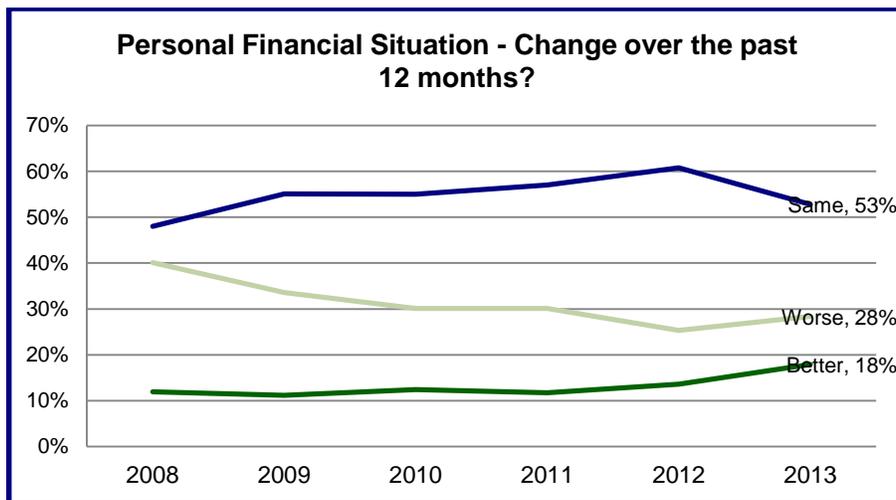
Table 99 – When considering you or your family's personal financial situation has it gotten BETTER, stayed about the SAME, or gotten WORSE in the past 12 months?

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
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	68	17.9%
	Same	200	52.8%
	Worse	108	28.4%
	Don't Know	3	0.8%
	Totals	379	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant increase in "Better" between 2009-2013 – from 11.2% to 17.9%.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Better	--	11.9%	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	13.6%	17.9%
Same	--	48.0%	55.1%	55.0%	57.0%	60.8%	52.8%
Worse	--	40.1%	33.6%	30.1%	30.1%	25.3%	28.4%
Don't Know	--	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.3%	0.8%



Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Better	20.0%	15.8%	41.5%	10.1%	13.2%	10.3%	10.0%	19.8%
Same	53.2%	52.5%	44.4%	49.2%	50.2%	62.3%	56.7%	54.0%
Worse	26.8%	30.0%	10.7%	40.8%	36.6%	27.4%	32.6%	25.6%
Don't Know	0.0%	1.7%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Sample Size	191	187	71	55	73	77	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Better	19.5%	18.2%	10.9%	19.4%	29.0%	17.9%	12.7%
Same	50.6%	48.8%	69.3%	25.3%	51.0%	69.6%	62.1%
Worse	29.8%	30.3%	19.2%	53.9%	19.3%	12.5%	25.2%
Don't Know	0.1%	2.7%	0.5%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	234	91	54	84	94	78	50

Table 100 – Employment Status

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Occupation	Retired	87	23.6%
	Not currently employed	29	7.9%
	Homemaker	24	6.5%
	Student	7	1.8%
	Military	1	0.3%
	Managerial	15	4.1%
	Medical	20	5.4%
	Professional/Technical	13	3.5%
	Sales	7	1.8%
	Clerical	12	3.3%
	Service	14	3.7%
	Blue-collar	73	19.8%
	Teacher/Education	16	4.3%
	Self-employed	33	8.9%
	Not Sure	11	2.9%
	Disabled	9	2.3%
	Totals	369	100.0%

Trend Analysis: **No significant changes between 2008-2013.**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Retired	--	21.3%	21.3%	22.0%	20.5%	22.7%	23.6%
Not employed	--	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.6%	2.7%	7.9%
Homemaker	--	7.9%	6.1%	6.0%	4.4%	8.3%	6.5%
Student	--	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Military	--	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	4.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Managerial	--	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%	6.0%	3.1%	4.1%
Medical	--	5.4%	6.9%	7.2%	8.8%	4.0%	5.4%
Professional/Technical	--	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	5.5%	8.4%	3.5%
Sales	--	3.6%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.2%	1.8%
Clerical	--	2.8%	3.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	3.3%
Service	--	5.7%	6.1%	3.3%	3.9%	5.6%	3.7%
Blue Collar	--	14.2%	12.9%	10.6%	20.9%	17.0%	19.8%
Teacher/Education	--	6.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	3.5%	4.3%
Self-employed	--	11.6%	13.6%	10.6%	2.4%	10.7%	8.9%
Not sure	--	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%
Disabled	--	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.9%	3.0%	2.3%

Table 100 (cont.) – Employment Status

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Retired	24.1%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	12.6%	61.1%	78.5%
Not currently employed	5.7%	10.1%	29.9%	6.7%	2.0%	1.8%	5.7%	0.7%
Homemaker	0.0%	12.9%	5.3%	2.8%	10.7%	7.4%	4.4%	7.2%
Student	0.0%	3.5%	7.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Military	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Managerial	2.5%	5.7%	2.2%	3.1%	14.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Medical	0.0%	10.6%	3.8%	11.8%	10.2%	4.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Professional/Technical	3.8%	3.1%	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	6.9%	1.4%	0.0%
Sales	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Clerical	0.5%	6.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5.9%	2.8%	6.1%	0.0%
Service	3.2%	4.1%	6.2%	0.0%	3.4%	4.4%	7.6%	0.0%
Blue-collar	34.7%	5.2%	22.4%	25.5%	30.2%	24.9%	5.7%	3.1%
Teacher/Education	2.9%	5.7%	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	6.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Self-employed	12.7%	5.1%	5.3%	23.9%	1.9%	10.7%	4.6%	7.8%
Not Sure	5.9%	0.0%	14.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disabled	1.4%	3.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	7.5%	0.9%	2.0%
Sample Size	182	186	66	55	68	76	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Retired	25.9%	16.3%	26.1%	25.8%	20.3%	19.9%	18.5%
Not currently employed	7.9%	12.6%	0.5%	12.0%	5.9%	10.6%	1.4%
Homemaker	8.8%	3.9%	1.3%	2.5%	4.1%	6.2%	1.9%
Student	0.0%	2.6%	7.6%	2.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Military	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Managerial	2.2%	4.2%	11.8%	1.7%	3.0%	3.3%	11.2%
Medical	3.8%	9.0%	5.9%	0.0%	9.6%	6.7%	10.1%
Professional/Technical	0.5%	4.2%	14.7%	1.0%	4.0%	6.3%	5.5%
Sales	2.1%	2.2%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	3.5%	2.4%
Clerical	1.9%	7.4%	2.1%	0.0%	2.3%	8.0%	6.2%
Service	2.9%	7.7%	0.0%	4.9%	7.2%	2.6%	0.0%
Blue-collar	22.5%	23.5%	2.1%	16.7%	26.6%	19.1%	20.3%
Teacher/Education	0.5%	2.0%	24.4%	0.5%	1.0%	5.9%	17.1%
Self-employed	13.5%	0.7%	3.6%	20.5%	9.1%	4.6%	5.5%
Not Sure	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Disabled	2.8%	2.6%	0.0%	4.8%	0.4%	3.2%	0.0%
Sample Size	224	91	54	84	95	78	50

Table 101 – Has a lack of transportation kept you from securing employment or meeting your daily needs at any time in the last year?

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
Has a lack of transportation kept you from securing employment or meeting your daily needs at any time in the last year?	Yes	32	8.3%
	No	348	91.3%
	Not sure	2	0.4%
	Totals	381	100.0%

Trend Analysis: No significant change in “Yes” between 2007-2013.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yes	5.9%	8.9%	6.6%	5.2%	--	6.0%	8.3%
No	94.1%	91.1%	92.4%	94.5%	--	93.1%	91.3%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	--	0.9%	0.4%

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	10.7%	5.9%	24.5%	9.3%	8.5%	1.2%	1.1%	2.8%
No	89.3%	93.3%	75.5%	89.4%	91.5%	98.2%	98.4%	96.9%
Not sure	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Sample Size	192	189	71	57	73	78	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	8.2%	12.5%	2.0%	25.4%	4.5%	0.5%	7.9%
No	91.8%	86.4%	97.2%	74.6%	95.5%	99.2%	91.2%
Not sure	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Sample Size	234	92	55	84	95	78	50

Table 102 – Do you agree or disagree that "tourism has a beneficial impact on our local economy"?

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
"Tourism has a beneficial impact on our local economy."	Strongly agree	130	34.9%
	Agree	214	57.4%
	Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	14	3.7%
	Disagree	13	3.5%
	Strongly Disagree	2	0.6%
	Totals	373	100.0%

Trend Analysis:

No significant change in "agreement" between 2012-2013, however, the intensity has decreased in the past year – 45.9% of all participants responded with *strongly agree* in 2012, the rate currently is only 34.9%

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Strongly Agree	--	--	--	--	--	45.9%	34.9%
Agree	--	--	--	--	--	43.4%	57.4%
Neutral/No Opinion	--	--	--	--	--	3.6%	3.7%
Disagree	--	--	--	--	--	5.4%	3.5%
Strongly Disagree	--	--	--	--	--	1.8%	0.6%

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Strongly agree	35.0%	34.7%	20.0%	50.7%	31.2%	52.4%	27.2%	24.6%
Agree	56.3%	58.6%	76.8%	44.5%	61.0%	36.7%	63.9%	64.3%
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	4.8%	2.6%	3.2%	4.8%	1.1%	3.2%	6.0%	4.9%
Disagree	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	7.6%	1.1%	3.8%
Strongly Disagree	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.4%
Sample Size	187	186	71	55	68	77	49	54

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Strongly agree	32.4%	47.8%	23.3%	46.2%	30.8%	27.8%	41.6%
Agree	60.6%	43.3%	68.0%	47.2%	64.8%	57.6%	53.1%
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	2.7%	4.4%	6.6%	4.8%	0.0%	9.0%	1.6%
Disagree	3.8%	3.5%	2.2%	0.4%	4.1%	5.6%	3.7%
Strongly Disagree	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Sample Size	228	91	54	84	95	78	50

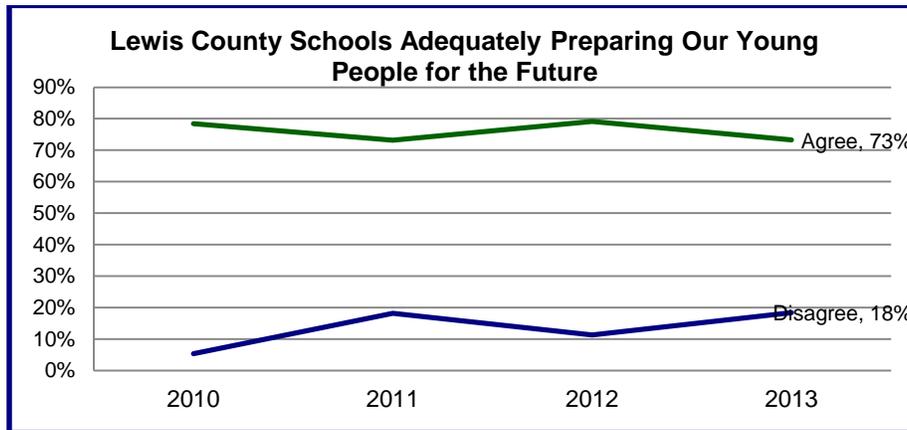
Table 103 – Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."

2013 Results:

		Frequency	Percentage
"Lewis County schools are adequately preparing our young people for the technology and economy of the future."	Strongly agree	49	13.2%
	Agree	223	60.1%
	Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	31	8.3%
	Disagree	42	11.2%
	Strongly Disagree	27	7.2%
	Totals	372	100.0%

Trend Analysis: Significant decrease in "Strongly Agree" between 2010-2013 – from 34.6% to 13.2%, while disagreement has significantly increased – from 5.4% in 2010 to 18.4% in 2013 (Disagree + Strongly Disagree combined).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Strongly Agree	--	--	--	34.6%	26.5%	18.6%	13.2%
Agree	--	--	--	43.8%	46.7%	60.5%	60.1%
Neutral/No opinion	--	--	--	16.2%	8.7%	9.6%	8.3%
Disagree	--	--	--	4.4%	9.8%	8.5%	11.2%
Strongly Disagree	--	--	--	1.0%	8.4%	2.8%	7.2%



Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Strongly agree	17.2%	9.2%	3.5%	20.8%	7.5%	21.2%	6.7%	20.0%
Agree	53.2%	67.0%	74.7%	48.0%	66.7%	50.1%	68.4%	51.4%
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	8.3%	8.2%	0.0%	2.6%	9.4%	13.1%	10.5%	14.7%
Disagree	12.0%	10.5%	11.1%	8.5%	15.4%	9.5%	10.7%	12.0%
Strongly Disagree	9.3%	5.1%	10.7%	20.1%	1.0%	6.1%	3.8%	1.9%
Sample Size	187	185	71	55	68	77	49	53

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Strongly agree	11.1%	22.5%	6.4%	10.2%	9.5%	18.5%	29.9%
Agree	61.5%	47.8%	74.5%	51.3%	63.8%	65.2%	56.8%
Neutral/No Opinion/ Not Sure	10.7%	2.8%	7.0%	10.5%	9.5%	3.2%	5.3%
Disagree	8.1%	20.2%	9.5%	7.7%	14.7%	13.1%	7.1%
Strongly Disagree	8.5%	6.6%	2.6%	20.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.9%
Sample Size	227	91	54	84	95	77	50

Table 104 – What do you think is the most important issue facing the residents of Lewis County at the present time?

2013 Results:

	Frequency	Percentage
Crime	0	0.0%
Drug, alcohol problems	13	3.8%
Economic decline (loss of industry, etc.)	38	10.9%
Education, problems with schools	3	0.8%
Environmental issues	2	0.7%
Health care issues	13	3.8%
Inefficient, ineffective government	12	3.6%
Intolerance	0	0.0%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recre/shop opps	0	0.1%
Lack of "community vision"	7	2.0%
Employment issues, loss of jobs, etc.	172	49.3%
Military/civilian relations	0	0.0%
Overall depressed economy	3	0.8%
Taxes	53	15.1%
Youth related issues	4	1.1%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	0	0.0%
Housing	4	1.1%
Availability of care for the elderly	1	0.3%
Access to higher education	0	0.0%
Agriculture, Price of Milk	0	0.1%
Cost of Living	5	1.4%
Transportation	4	1.0%
Windmill Concerns	0	0.0%
Budget, Spending, Mandates	4	1.2%
Gun Control, the "NYS Safe Act"	9	2.6%
All of the above	2	0.4%
Totals	349	100.0%

Trend Analysis: "Employment issues/Loss of jobs" increased significantly between 2012-2013, to an all-time high of 49.3%, "Energy issues": is at an all-time low.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crime	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%
Drug, alcohol problems	2.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.5%	0.6%	3.8%
Economic decline (loss of industry)	11.8%	16.4%	19.3%	24.0%	23.4%	17.5%	10.9%
Education, problems with schools	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.4%	0.8%
Environmental issues	1.4%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%
Healthcare issues	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	1.8%	3.1%	6.4%	3.8%
Inefficient, ineffective government	1.7%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%	1.5%	3.7%	3.6%
Intolerance	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recreation/shop opps.	2.7%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	5.0%	2.1%	0.1%
Lack of "community vision"	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%	2.1%	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%
Employment issues, loss of jobs, etc.	32.4%	32.6%	33.8%	39.8%	36.8%	40.2%	49.3%
Military/civilian relations	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall depressed economy	2.1%	5.3%	4.3%	3.1%	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%
Taxes	18.2%	12.2%	18.5%	13.8%	12.6%	11.9%	15.1%
Youth related issues	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	3.4%	2.6%	1.1%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	5.2%	20.2%	1.7%	1.2%	3.9%	1.7%	0.0%
Housing	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Availability of care for the elderly	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Access to higher education	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, the price of milk	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Cost of living	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	4.5%	1.4%
Transportation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Windmill concerns	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Budget, Spending, Mandates	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Gun Control, the NYS SAFE Act	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.6%
"All of the above"	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%
Other issues	8.8%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 104 (cont.) – What do you think is the most important issue facing the residents of Lewis County at the present time?

Cross-tabulations (using 2013 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 Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug, alcohol problems	6.6%	0.8%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.3%	4.7%
Economic decline (loss of industry, etc.)	10.7%	11.1%	2.3%	24.3%	5.5%	13.7%	13.7%	5.5%
Education, problems with schools	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.6%
Environmental issues	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Health care issues	0.6%	7.2%	6.6%	2.8%	4.7%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%
Inefficient, ineffective government	1.7%	5.6%	0.0%	5.5%	2.8%	5.8%	3.5%	3.1%
Intolerance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recre/shop opps	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Lack of "community vision"	0.9%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.6%	2.6%	5.2%
Employment issues, loss of jobs, etc.	48.2%	50.5%	51.2%	46.9%	62.3%	52.3%	42.3%	34.0%
Military/civilian relations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall depressed economy	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%
Taxes	19.6%	10.4%	14.3%	9.3%	13.1%	12.5%	19.6%	25.4%
Youth related issues	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Housing	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Availability of care for the elderly	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to higher education	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, Price of Milk	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cost of Living	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	5.8%	3.2%
Transportation	1.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	6.9%
Windmill Concerns	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Budget, Spending, Mandates	1.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	4.8%
Gun Control, the "NYS Safe Act"	4.7%	0.4%	12.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
All of the above	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	2.3%
Sample Size	179	170	53	56	69	75	46	50

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG or less	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$75,000	Over \$75,000
Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug, alcohol problems	4.4%	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	1.3%	6.9%	0.5%
Economic decline (loss of industry, etc.)	10.0%	14.6%	8.1%	1.6%	8.1%	21.0%	17.1%
Education, problems with schools	0.7%	0.3%	2.2%	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%	1.8%
Environmental issues	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Health care issues	2.3%	4.6%	8.4%	5.5%	1.7%	0.0%	8.7%
Inefficient, ineffective government	2.9%	4.7%	4.2%	1.0%	3.6%	3.4%	9.0%
Intolerance	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
"Isolation," lack of cult/recre/shop opps	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lack of "community vision"	2.8%	0.4%	1.9%	2.9%	1.1%	4.4%	1.1%
Employment issues, loss of jobs, etc.	53.5%	36.8%	54.0%	61.8%	44.2%	43.2%	47.8%
Military/civilian relations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Overall depressed economy	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%
Taxes	15.1%	19.5%	8.0%	16.7%	15.7%	15.5%	12.0%
Youth related issues	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Energy issues (cost, availability)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Housing	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%	0.0%
Availability of care for the elderly	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to higher education	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture, Price of Milk	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Cost of Living	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Windmill Concerns	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Budget, Spending, Mandates	1.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Gun Control, the "NYS Safe Act"	0.3%	7.4%	3.5%	0.8%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%
All of the above	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Sample Size	208	89	52	80	84	68	48

Section 3.4 – Regional Economic Tracking Survey Results

Results from the 1st Biennial Jefferson-Lewis County Regional Economic Tracking Survey are included in this section of the report.

Table 105 – SUMMARY – “I’m going to list several potential local economic development initiatives. For each I’d like you to tell me your current level of SATISFACTION, or RATING, of that in your county. For each, please indicate whether you think it is now EXCELLENT, GOOD, FAIR, or POOR.”

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure
Availability of rental housing	3.7%	31.7%	33.7%	18.6%	12.3%
Amount of new home construction	13.8%	35.3%	28.9%	15.4%	6.6%
Railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	2.8%	13.2%	28.0%	45.3%	10.7%
Canadian spending impact	20.8%	37.8%	16.4%	7.8%	17.2%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	7.9%	23.8%	27.2%	35.1%	5.9%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	17.1%	45.7%	22.4%	8.1%	6.6%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	9.8%	32.4%	32.1%	23.3%	2.4%

Comparison of Counties:

Jefferson County Comparison-of-Initiatives Cross-tabulation:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure
Availability of rental housing	3.7%	31.1%	32.8%	19.7%	12.8%
Amount of new home construction	15.3%	36.2%	27.8%	13.7%	7.0%
Railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	3.4%	15.2%	30.0%	39.7%	11.7%
Canadian spending impact	23.5%	41.0%	15.3%	3.5%	16.7%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	7.1%	25.8%	27.5%	33.0%	6.6%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	18.6%	43.0%	22.1%	9.0%	7.3%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	10.3%	31.2%	32.7%	23.6%	2.3%

Lewis County Comparison-of-Initiatives Cross-tabulation:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Not sure
Availability of rental housing	4.0%	34.5%	37.4%	13.9%	10.2%
Amount of new home construction	7.4%	31.7%	33.3%	22.5%	5.1%
Railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	0.0%	4.6%	19.8%	68.9%	6.6%
Canadian spending impact	9.2%	24.0%	21.1%	26.3%	19.4%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	11.4%	15.4%	26.1%	44.2%	2.9%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	10.7%	57.3%	24.0%	4.4%	3.7%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	8.1%	37.4%	29.8%	22.1%	2.6%

Table 106 – Availability of rental housing

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Availability of rental housing		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	26	3.7%
Good	217	31.7%
Fair	230	33.7%
Poor	127	18.6%
Not sure	84	12.3%
Total	684	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	3.7%	4.0%
Good	31.1%	34.5%
Fair	32.8%	37.4%
Poor	19.7%	13.9%
Not sure	12.8%	10.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	4.9%	2.4%	4.2%	2.7%	3.8%	1.7%	6.1%	4.2%
Good	29.4%	32.8%	45.3%	11.4%	28.6%	35.7%	24.2%	33.3%
Fair	39.3%	25.8%	36.2%	35.0%	28.6%	27.9%	37.8%	29.2%
Poor	16.3%	23.3%	11.0%	37.5%	20.7%	22.0%	11.3%	14.4%
Not sure	10.0%	15.7%	3.3%	13.4%	18.3%	12.7%	20.6%	18.8%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	183	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	1.6%	6.7%	3.8%	2.3%	5.8%	6.0%	2.7%
Good	33.1%	30.7%	26.8%	30.5%	34.4%	20.1%	33.5%
Fair	38.0%	26.2%	30.9%	33.1%	25.7%	36.8%	31.1%
Poor	15.8%	24.0%	22.1%	28.4%	23.5%	14.6%	20.1%
Not sure	11.5%	12.4%	16.3%	5.7%	10.5%	22.6%	12.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	78	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	3.7%	4.3%	7.1%	2.8%	7.5%	3.5%	1.1%	0.0%
Good	38.3%	30.6%	40.3%	56.2%	38.4%	25.7%	19.7%	24.0%
Fair	39.7%	35.0%	39.1%	24.1%	30.5%	43.1%	51.9%	38.2%
Poor	12.5%	15.3%	13.5%	15.0%	12.0%	8.2%	19.2%	19.1%
Not sure	5.8%	14.7%	0.0%	1.9%	11.6%	19.6%	8.0%	18.8%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	62	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	5.6%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	1.5%	1.7%	6.5%
Good	29.7%	35.4%	54.2%	31.9%	34.6%	54.7%	24.1%
Fair	38.4%	44.9%	18.8%	47.3%	41.0%	23.9%	44.8%
Poor	15.8%	11.3%	10.1%	11.5%	14.7%	16.8%	9.7%
Not sure	10.4%	7.1%	15.1%	9.4%	8.2%	2.9%	14.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	79	42	54	108	59	58

Table 107 – Amount of new home construction.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Amount of new home construction		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	94	13.8%
Good	242	35.3%
Fair	197	28.9%
Poor	105	15.4%
Not sure	45	6.6%
Total	684	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	15.3%	7.4%
Good	36.2%	31.7%
Fair	27.8%	33.3%
Poor	13.7%	22.5%
Not sure	7.0%	5.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	15.3%	15.2%	25.4%	13.7%	6.0%	11.4%	13.7%	14.3%
Good	32.1%	40.6%	39.8%	15.9%	49.7%	44.6%	27.5%	37.1%
Fair	30.0%	25.5%	12.9%	41.6%	31.8%	27.8%	34.0%	28.9%
Poor	16.7%	10.6%	16.3%	20.5%	11.5%	6.6%	12.0%	10.8%
Not sure	6.0%	8.1%	5.6%	8.2%	0.9%	9.6%	12.8%	8.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	183	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	17.6%	15.3%	9.8%	10.9%	22.4%	11.2%	9.1%
Good	39.5%	32.0%	35.0%	24.4%	39.3%	34.8%	38.4%
Fair	28.1%	23.5%	33.8%	42.2%	22.6%	35.4%	25.8%
Poor	11.6%	18.1%	12.0%	17.7%	9.0%	14.3%	19.3%
Not sure	3.2%	11.1%	9.4%	4.9%	6.7%	4.4%	7.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	78	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	11.6%	3.2%	22.9%	1.8%	6.4%	3.0%	0.6%	6.8%
Good	29.0%	34.5%	10.5%	62.9%	36.7%	28.5%	22.9%	31.1%
Fair	27.9%	38.8%	39.3%	28.0%	23.1%	36.7%	40.0%	34.4%
Poor	27.3%	17.5%	27.2%	7.3%	23.7%	21.8%	33.1%	22.8%
Not sure	4.2%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	10.0%	3.5%	4.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	62	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	2.6%	4.1%	34.8%	2.4%	13.9%	3.3%	7.3%
Good	36.0%	26.1%	23.1%	29.3%	23.3%	57.0%	25.0%
Fair	33.9%	41.8%	15.2%	52.3%	35.8%	18.3%	28.6%
Poor	25.6%	20.4%	12.4%	13.2%	26.1%	17.8%	27.6%
Not sure	1.9%	7.7%	14.4%	2.8%	0.8%	3.6%	11.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	79	42	54	108	59	58

Table 108 – Railways in the region (both freight and passenger).

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Railways in the region (both freight and passenger)		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	19	2.8%
Good	88	13.2%
Fair	187	28.0%
Poor	303	45.3%
Not sure	72	10.7%
Total	669	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	3.4%	0.0%
Good	15.2%	4.6%
Fair	30.0%	19.8%
Poor	39.7%	68.9%
Not sure	11.7%	6.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	367	304

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	4.0%	2.8%	9.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	1.7%
Good	9.7%	20.9%	22.9%	4.2%	23.7%	10.1%	9.5%	15.5%
Fair	35.9%	23.8%	50.3%	27.1%	21.6%	25.1%	24.3%	12.1%
Poor	42.0%	37.3%	14.7%	39.1%	51.9%	51.5%	49.1%	54.7%
Not sure	8.4%	15.2%	3.1%	25.8%	2.9%	12.8%	16.1%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	179	96	69	64	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	0.0%	8.8%	2.9%	3.7%	4.7%	5.3%	2.9%
Good	18.8%	10.9%	13.8%	11.4%	15.2%	17.7%	11.2%
Fair	31.3%	32.9%	22.3%	51.3%	26.0%	10.3%	30.6%
Poor	35.6%	39.5%	49.4%	24.7%	41.0%	58.5%	42.7%
Not sure	14.4%	7.9%	11.6%	8.9%	13.1%	8.3%	12.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	173	119	75	67	91	55	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Good	1.0%	8.3%	0.0%	19.4%	1.0%	0.7%	2.9%	6.2%
Fair	28.3%	11.3%	22.9%	54.1%	25.9%	4.6%	5.1%	4.2%
Poor	67.6%	70.2%	77.1%	22.5%	63.0%	85.4%	88.9%	77.2%
Not sure	3.1%	10.2%	0.0%	4.1%	10.1%	9.2%	3.1%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	153	151	57	48	58	60	36	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Good	2.6%	11.9%	0.0%	6.0%	7.3%	3.7%	1.8%
Fair	15.8%	15.8%	45.0%	0.8%	25.7%	40.0%	12.8%
Poor	75.9%	63.9%	47.6%	83.3%	61.6%	52.4%	78.1%
Not sure	5.7%	8.4%	7.4%	9.9%	5.3%	3.9%	7.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	184	79	42	54	106	58	58

Table 109 – Canadian spending impact.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Canadian spending impact	
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	142	20.8%
Good	258	37.8%
Fair	112	16.4%
Poor	53	7.8%
Not sure	118	17.2%
Total	684	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	23.5%	9.2%
Good	41.0%	24.0%
Fair	15.3%	21.1%
Poor	3.5%	26.3%
Not sure	16.7%	19.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	23.6%	23.4%	14.0%	21.8%	39.0%	23.2%	19.8%	29.5%
Good	34.5%	47.8%	36.8%	34.8%	36.8%	54.6%	48.7%	41.9%
Fair	18.3%	12.0%	18.6%	21.2%	14.2%	10.0%	12.2%	8.9%
Poor	4.2%	2.8%	5.0%	4.1%	2.8%	3.3%	3.6%	0.0%
Not sure	19.3%	14.0%	25.5%	18.1%	7.1%	8.9%	15.7%	19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	19.3%	28.2%	26.2%	13.0%	24.3%	26.3%	32.9%
Good	41.0%	38.4%	44.9%	50.1%	38.9%	42.8%	37.9%
Fair	17.8%	14.0%	11.4%	15.8%	10.5%	12.4%	13.1%
Poor	5.9%	0.3%	2.8%	8.9%	3.7%	0.0%	2.2%
Not sure	16.0%	19.1%	14.7%	12.2%	22.6%	18.5%	13.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	77	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	5.4%	12.9%	13.9%	2.7%	22.4%	1.2%	7.5%	5.2%
Good	21.6%	26.5%	0.0%	49.8%	25.0%	34.2%	19.1%	16.4%
Fair	28.9%	13.2%	36.4%	18.3%	18.5%	8.1%	34.1%	15.0%
Poor	22.6%	30.1%	22.4%	25.2%	12.7%	32.0%	28.8%	39.9%
Not sure	21.4%	17.3%	27.2%	4.0%	21.4%	24.5%	10.5%	23.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	62	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	6.3%	19.0%	3.6%	11.4%	7.8%	5.1%	17.3%
Good	27.8%	14.6%	25.0%	25.4%	18.4%	44.5%	19.5%
Fair	16.5%	20.8%	42.3%	21.3%	27.3%	14.5%	16.1%
Poor	27.0%	30.7%	15.4%	18.5%	32.8%	24.4%	23.1%
Not sure	22.5%	14.9%	13.7%	23.5%	13.7%	11.6%	24.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	79	42	54	108	59	58

Table 110 – Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	54	7.9%
Good	162	23.8%
Fair	185	27.2%
Poor	239	35.1%
Not sure	40	5.9%
Total	680	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	7.1%	11.4%
Good	25.8%	15.4%
Fair	27.5%	26.1%
Poor	33.0%	44.2%
Not sure	6.6%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	373	307

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	6.7%	7.6%	18.5%	2.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	8.6%
Good	22.8%	28.9%	38.8%	22.6%	21.9%	19.0%	19.4%	21.0%
Fair	30.6%	24.2%	30.4%	17.4%	35.5%	24.9%	29.2%	25.9%
Poor	34.9%	30.9%	9.4%	45.3%	33.4%	51.5%	41.0%	36.9%
Not sure	4.9%	8.4%	2.9%	11.8%	7.7%	3.3%	9.1%	7.6%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	191	182	102	68	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	8.7%	7.1%	3.6%	6.7%	6.4%	8.3%	2.1%
Good	31.3%	23.2%	16.8%	35.0%	25.1%	13.3%	20.0%
Fair	27.1%	26.0%	30.4%	24.5%	36.4%	22.1%	31.1%
Poor	25.6%	38.4%	41.9%	25.5%	23.4%	51.2%	43.0%
Not sure	7.2%	5.2%	7.3%	8.3%	8.7%	5.0%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	117	77	67	98	57	98

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	14.6%	8.1%	41.9%	11.7%	3.6%	0.5%	0.6%	6.2%
Good	17.4%	13.3%	22.4%	10.3%	13.6%	11.0%	19.1%	17.0%
Fair	27.6%	24.6%	5.0%	64.0%	21.8%	24.7%	17.6%	27.6%
Poor	37.0%	51.4%	30.6%	14.1%	61.0%	58.5%	58.5%	39.9%
Not sure	3.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	4.2%	9.3%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	154	153	57	48	58	62	37	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	8.4%	7.1%	32.4%	1.6%	18.2%	1.5%	16.2%
Good	16.8%	16.4%	7.4%	42.1%	5.7%	16.4%	9.8%
Fair	28.9%	22.5%	20.3%	12.6%	20.9%	49.3%	24.3%
Poor	42.1%	52.9%	37.5%	40.3%	52.9%	31.4%	49.4%
Not sure	3.8%	1.1%	2.5%	3.4%	2.3%	1.5%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	78	42	54	108	58	58

Table 111 – Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products (for example, milk-to-yogurt or local produce).

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	117	17.1%
Good	311	45.7%
Fair	153	22.4%
Poor	55	8.1%
Not sure	45	6.6%
Total	681	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	18.6%	10.7%
Good	43.0%	57.3%
Fair	22.1%	24.0%
Poor	9.0%	4.4%
Not sure	7.3%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	374	307

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	24.4%	12.5%	32.3%	30.9%	7.0%	7.4%	6.4%	9.3%
Good	37.6%	48.8%	43.6%	22.8%	50.7%	53.4%	45.6%	47.3%
Fair	20.7%	23.6%	20.3%	20.5%	20.2%	21.9%	31.5%	23.4%
Poor	10.5%	7.4%	3.8%	16.4%	13.4%	9.5%	1.8%	8.4%
Not sure	6.9%	7.7%	0.0%	9.3%	8.7%	7.9%	14.7%	11.6%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	40

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	26.2%	7.9%	17.7%	16.0%	25.9%	13.9%	8.9%
Good	42.4%	43.7%	43.5%	51.4%	46.7%	34.5%	44.1%
Fair	18.5%	26.3%	23.9%	17.7%	17.8%	20.8%	27.6%
Poor	8.5%	8.9%	10.4%	8.8%	6.8%	15.4%	12.1%
Not sure	4.5%	13.1%	4.6%	6.1%	2.8%	15.5%	7.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	178	119	77	67	98	56	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	7.6%	13.8%	3.4%	3.9%	8.7%	27.6%	5.4%	10.7%
Good	65.3%	49.0%	79.7%	80.7%	34.9%	37.4%	60.8%	57.5%
Fair	22.6%	25.3%	13.5%	12.7%	42.0%	25.9%	24.4%	22.8%
Poor	3.9%	4.9%	3.4%	2.7%	3.9%	7.6%	5.5%	2.7%
Not sure	0.6%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	1.4%	3.9%	6.4%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	155	152	57	48	58	62	36	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	9.4%	12.8%	12.3%	7.0%	13.5%	8.1%	10.3%
Good	60.6%	48.6%	58.6%	59.5%	61.2%	57.6%	55.2%
Fair	25.2%	21.0%	24.3%	26.0%	15.8%	28.8%	31.2%
Poor	2.8%	8.9%	3.0%	5.5%	2.6%	4.6%	3.3%
Not sure	2.0%	8.7%	1.8%	2.0%	6.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	186	79	42	54	108	58	58

Table 112 – Activities and attractions for more tourism.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Activities and attractions for more tourism		
	Frequency	Percent
Excellent	67	9.8%
Good	220	32.4%
Fair	218	32.1%
Poor	158	23.3%
Not sure	16	2.4%
Total	679	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Excellent	10.3%	8.1%
Good	31.2%	37.4%
Fair	32.7%	29.8%
Poor	23.6%	22.1%
Not sure	2.3%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	373	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	15.0%	5.2%	12.2%	4.5%	11.0%	10.1%	10.6%	14.0%
Good	24.6%	38.2%	28.0%	21.3%	32.0%	38.8%	37.8%	37.5%
Fair	33.9%	31.4%	30.3%	36.0%	32.8%	33.3%	34.7%	29.8%
Poor	25.0%	22.0%	29.5%	33.7%	24.2%	14.4%	13.5%	13.2%
Not sure	1.5%	3.2%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	3.3%	3.4%	5.5%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	192	180	102	69	64	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	10.9%	8.8%	11.1%	16.1%	8.7%	3.4%	10.8%
Good	24.0%	34.0%	43.6%	33.7%	27.3%	24.6%	37.3%
Fair	28.3%	40.2%	31.2%	39.2%	24.7%	45.7%	28.4%
Poor	34.3%	13.3%	14.1%	6.6%	39.3%	23.8%	22.6%
Not sure	2.4%	3.7%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	179	118	76	67	97	57	99

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Excellent	7.1%	9.0%	19.0%	4.1%	4.3%	9.7%	5.4%	3.3%
Good	45.5%	29.2%	45.4%	53.3%	26.2%	34.6%	36.1%	30.1%
Fair	23.2%	36.5%	6.8%	23.7%	56.4%	25.4%	31.2%	35.9%
Poor	22.2%	22.0%	28.8%	18.9%	11.0%	27.1%	27.4%	20.1%
Not sure	2.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%	10.6%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	154	153	57	48	58	62	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Excellent	10.4%	5.2%	2.7%	4.8%	3.2%	7.6%	16.3%
Good	35.7%	28.5%	61.9%	30.7%	41.0%	52.5%	28.5%
Fair	23.1%	47.1%	27.1%	14.7%	32.6%	21.2%	40.8%
Poor	27.1%	17.6%	8.3%	42.3%	21.5%	18.7%	12.4%
Not sure	3.7%	1.6%	0.0%	7.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	79	42	54	108	59	58

Table 113 – SUMMARY – “Next, for that same list of seven initiatives, I'd like to know HOW IMPORTANT to the local economy you think it is that each is further developed is it VERY important, SOMEWHAT important, NOT THAT important, or NOT AT ALL important?”

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not that important	Not at all important	Not sure
Construction of additional rental housing	42.9%	44.0%	6.5%	2.8%	3.7%
New home construction	36.1%	46.5%	11.2%	3.1%	3.2%
Improvement of railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	32.8%	35.8%	17.2%	7.5%	6.6%
Canadian spending in the local region	45.8%	35.1%	10.0%	3.2%	5.9%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	80.3%	16.4%	0.3%	0.6%	2.4%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	77.8%	16.8%	1.7%	0.3%	3.4%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	63.2%	28.0%	2.9%	3.4%	2.5%

Comparison of Counties:

Jefferson County Comparison-of-Initiatives Cross-tabulation:

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not that important	Not at all important	Not sure
Construction of additional rental housing	41.5%	45.4%	6.4%	2.9%	3.8%
New home construction	33.4%	49.4%	11.8%	2.0%	3.4%
Improvement of railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	33.1%	38.1%	16.3%	5.3%	7.2%
Canadian spending in the local region	48.5%	34.7%	9.4%	2.3%	5.1%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	79.1%	17.2%	0.3%	0.6%	2.8%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	77.2%	17.6%	1.5%	0.3%	3.3%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	60.2%	30.5%	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%

Lewis County Comparison-of-Initiatives Cross-tabulation:

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not that important	Not at all important	Not sure
Construction of additional rental housing	48.9%	37.9%	7.0%	2.7%	3.5%
New home construction	47.7%	33.7%	8.8%	7.6%	2.2%
Improvement of railways in the region (both freight and passenger)	31.6%	25.9%	21.5%	16.9%	4.1%
Canadian spending in the local region	33.9%	36.8%	12.8%	6.9%	9.5%
Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally	85.6%	12.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products	80.7%	12.9%	2.7%	0.0%	3.7%
Activities and attractions for more tourism	75.9%	17.1%	2.7%	3.4%	0.9%

Table 114 – Construction of additional rental housing.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Construction of additional rental housing		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	292	42.9%
Somewhat important	299	44.0%
Not that important	44	6.5%
Not at all important	19	2.8%
Not sure	25	3.7%
Total	681	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	41.5%	48.9%
Somewhat important	45.4%	37.9%
Not that important	6.4%	7.0%
Not at all important	2.9%	2.7%
Not sure	3.8%	3.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	374	306

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	37.6%	45.6%	27.4%	44.6%	47.6%	42.6%	49.5%	52.1%
Somewhat important	49.6%	40.9%	65.2%	46.6%	38.7%	36.8%	36.2%	25.7%
Not that important	5.2%	7.7%	1.8%	3.5%	10.2%	14.3%	6.5%	6.0%
Not at all important	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	5.4%	1.5%	3.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Not sure	4.7%	2.8%	5.6%	0.0%	2.0%	3.2%	7.7%	5.7%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	64	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	36.8%	44.9%	47.1%	37.9%	44.6%	52.3%	37.5%
Somewhat important	50.8%	44.3%	34.5%	51.5%	48.4%	36.6%	48.8%
Not that important	4.6%	7.0%	9.9%	5.3%	3.3%	5.1%	11.4%
Not at all important	2.0%	1.6%	6.9%	1.8%	2.5%	4.4%	2.4%
Not sure	5.8%	2.2%	1.6%	3.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	118	77	67	98	57	99

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	53.5%	44.3%	69.4%	71.1%	47.6%	39.7%	32.9%	27.3%
Somewhat important	37.4%	38.5%	30.6%	22.4%	34.3%	47.5%	52.2%	43.4%
Not that important	5.1%	8.9%	0.0%	4.1%	11.8%	6.5%	8.5%	12.1%
Not at all important	2.1%	3.3%	0.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	4.6%	5.8%
Not sure	1.9%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	3.9%	1.9%	11.4%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	155	151	57	48	58	61	38	45

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	49.6%	41.1%	60.4%	55.3%	49.4%	59.6%	39.4%
Somewhat important	37.9%	44.2%	26.6%	31.0%	39.4%	34.6%	43.7%
Not that important	6.6%	10.2%	2.8%	2.3%	7.7%	4.7%	10.9%
Not at all important	1.8%	4.4%	3.3%	7.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.7%
Not sure	4.1%	0.0%	7.0%	4.4%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	186	78	42	54	108	59	58

Table 115 – New home construction.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

New home construction		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	246	36.1%
Somewhat important	317	46.5%
Not that important	76	11.2%
Not at all important	21	3.1%
Not sure	22	3.2%
Total	683	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	33.4%	47.7%
Somewhat important	49.4%	33.7%
Not that important	11.8%	8.8%
Not at all important	2.0%	7.6%
Not sure	3.4%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	306

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	32.3%	34.6%	18.2%	49.1%	39.8%	28.9%	42.5%	31.7%
Somewhat important	49.8%	49.0%	57.8%	37.3%	51.7%	56.1%	40.9%	44.3%
Not that important	11.8%	11.8%	18.3%	11.0%	5.1%	9.3%	10.0%	12.6%
Not at all important	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%	7.9%
Not sure	4.6%	2.1%	5.6%	0.0%	0.9%	4.2%	6.6%	3.4%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	27.2%	42.0%	34.5%	30.3%	35.0%	45.3%	31.3%
Somewhat important	51.1%	46.1%	50.6%	53.3%	44.0%	44.1%	54.4%
Not that important	15.1%	8.1%	9.6%	12.7%	17.6%	7.5%	10.5%
Not at all important	1.4%	1.6%	4.1%	1.8%	3.1%	0.6%	1.8%
Not sure	5.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.9%	0.3%	2.5%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	77	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	57.3%	37.9%	69.4%	80.4%	43.5%	30.0%	39.6%	22.1%
Somewhat important	26.3%	41.3%	0.0%	11.9%	43.0%	56.2%	38.3%	53.0%
Not that important	5.2%	12.4%	3.4%	4.0%	5.9%	10.1%	17.4%	15.1%
Not at all important	11.3%	3.8%	23.8%	3.7%	3.4%	1.9%	4.4%	6.9%
Not sure	0.0%	4.5%	3.4%	0.0%	4.2%	1.8%	0.3%	2.8%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	155	151	57	48	58	61	38	45

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	50.2%	38.9%	53.3%	45.0%	48.6%	62.4%	39.7%
Somewhat important	31.0%	40.3%	33.6%	28.5%	41.6%	26.2%	30.6%
Not that important	8.8%	11.8%	2.7%	7.2%	5.1%	9.2%	12.2%
Not at all important	9.0%	6.5%	3.4%	19.2%	2.1%	2.2%	12.8%
Not sure	1.1%	2.5%	7.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	186	78	42	54	108	59	58

Table 116 – Improvement of railways in the region (both freight and passenger).

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Improvement of railways in the region (both freight and passenger)		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	223	32.8%
Somewhat important	243	35.8%
Not that important	117	17.2%
Not at all important	51	7.5%
Not sure	45	6.6%
Total	680	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	33.1%	31.6%
Somewhat important	38.1%	25.9%
Not that important	16.3%	21.5%
Not at all important	5.3%	16.9%
Not sure	7.2%	4.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	374	304

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	32.6%	33.7%	20.1%	24.4%	37.7%	47.0%	53.7%	34.3%
Somewhat important	38.8%	37.3%	42.7%	43.3%	43.9%	33.2%	24.8%	28.4%
Not that important	16.0%	16.6%	24.9%	16.4%	13.1%	11.6%	8.8%	13.3%
Not at all important	5.5%	5.1%	6.7%	2.7%	3.8%	3.9%	3.0%	12.6%
Not sure	7.1%	7.3%	5.6%	13.3%	1.5%	4.3%	9.7%	11.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	192	182	102	70	64	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	30.3%	34.5%	37.8%	36.3%	28.6%	47.8%	31.6%
Somewhat important	36.7%	39.1%	39.8%	28.4%	40.3%	32.3%	42.1%
Not that important	21.9%	10.6%	11.9%	18.1%	21.0%	14.4%	17.3%
Not at all important	2.5%	9.8%	4.9%	8.2%	6.2%	4.5%	3.5%
Not sure	8.7%	6.1%	5.6%	9.0%	3.8%	1.0%	5.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	76	67	98	57	99

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	35.4%	27.6%	30.9%	44.6%	39.3%	21.5%	26.6%	26.7%
Somewhat important	22.6%	29.3%	31.4%	16.9%	25.0%	36.6%	17.1%	22.3%
Not that important	16.4%	26.8%	13.9%	28.4%	23.4%	28.4%	25.3%	8.9%
Not at all important	23.1%	10.5%	23.8%	8.8%	6.7%	8.1%	29.1%	31.6%
Not sure	2.5%	5.8%	0.0%	1.3%	5.6%	5.5%	1.9%	10.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	149	57	48	56	61	37	45

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	35.4%	26.6%	23.7%	39.9%	25.4%	47.7%	22.5%
Somewhat important	19.9%	25.3%	53.3%	20.7%	32.3%	21.5%	20.2%
Not that important	21.1%	26.4%	14.3%	10.0%	23.0%	19.2%	30.0%
Not at all important	19.6%	16.7%	5.3%	24.1%	14.9%	9.3%	25.5%
Not sure	3.9%	4.9%	3.5%	5.2%	4.4%	2.3%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	184	78	42	54	107	59	58

Table 117 – Canadian spending in the local region.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Canadian spending in the local region		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	309	45.8%
Somewhat important	237	35.1%
Not that important	68	10.0%
Not at all important	21	3.2%
Not sure	40	5.9%
Total	676	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	48.5%	33.9%
Somewhat important	34.7%	36.8%
Not that important	9.4%	12.8%
Not at all important	2.3%	6.9%
Not sure	5.1%	9.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	372	302

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	47.6%	49.6%	37.6%	36.8%	60.8%	54.0%	54.0%	62.3%
Somewhat important	36.6%	32.6%	41.3%	39.5%	31.3%	36.0%	27.3%	21.2%
Not that important	6.4%	12.6%	15.4%	11.9%	4.9%	5.2%	8.1%	4.9%
Not at all important	3.5%	0.9%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.9%
Not sure	5.8%	4.3%	5.7%	2.0%	2.9%	3.9%	10.6%	8.7%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	179	100	69	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	43.1%	54.9%	51.7%	40.9%	46.4%	56.6%	52.6%
Somewhat important	36.2%	38.7%	25.1%	46.3%	43.1%	22.8%	34.7%
Not that important	12.1%	2.2%	13.8%	6.9%	5.8%	10.3%	10.3%
Not at all important	0.3%	1.0%	8.7%	0.0%	1.9%	6.8%	1.6%
Not sure	8.3%	3.1%	0.7%	5.9%	2.8%	3.4%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	115	77	65	98	55	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	34.1%	33.7%	11.9%	25.3%	51.0%	36.4%	45.9%	35.4%
Somewhat important	36.9%	36.8%	40.3%	69.5%	37.9%	26.9%	30.0%	16.5%
Not that important	9.3%	16.4%	8.7%	1.4%	3.5%	26.8%	14.0%	21.8%
Not at all important	8.0%	5.9%	11.9%	2.4%	0.0%	2.8%	6.7%	20.1%
Not sure	11.8%	7.2%	27.2%	1.4%	7.6%	7.2%	3.3%	6.2%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	154	149	57	46	56	61	38	44

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	31.0%	48.0%	20.3%	32.1%	46.6%	25.5%	23.0%
Somewhat important	34.4%	30.3%	59.7%	22.0%	28.9%	62.9%	44.5%
Not that important	15.6%	9.0%	7.6%	12.2%	15.0%	7.3%	9.9%
Not at all important	8.2%	5.4%	4.2%	7.7%	4.7%	4.2%	13.1%
Not sure	10.8%	7.3%	8.2%	26.0%	4.8%	0.0%	9.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	184	77	42	54	105	58	58

Table 118 – Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Keeping Northern New York college graduates living and working locally		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	548	80.3%
Somewhat important	112	16.4%
Not that important	2	0.3%
Not at all important	4	0.6%
Not sure	16	2.4%
Total	682	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	79.1%	85.6%
Somewhat important	17.2%	12.9%
Not that important	0.3%	0.7%
Not at all important	0.6%	0.5%
Not sure	2.8%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	375	305

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	76.5%	82.0%	73.2%	81.3%	77.9%	78.0%	91.3%	82.1%
Somewhat important	17.4%	16.9%	21.2%	18.7%	18.7%	18.2%	7.0%	10.6%
Not that important	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not at all important	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Not sure	4.4%	1.1%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	3.9%	1.7%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	39	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	76.7%	82.9%	78.9%	74.6%	79.5%	84.7%	84.6%
Somewhat important	19.2%	13.4%	18.1%	22.8%	20.5%	14.8%	14.0%
Not that important	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Not at all important	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	4.0%	2.6%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	77	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	86.8%	84.3%	98.4%	86.5%	78.3%	83.7%	84.6%	80.8%
Somewhat important	12.9%	12.9%	1.6%	13.5%	19.5%	14.3%	14.1%	15.1%
Not that important	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.2%
Not at all important	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	150	57	48	58	61	38	44

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	86.8%	84.1%	82.8%	87.7%	90.4%	85.6%	77.5%
Somewhat important	11.5%	14.9%	15.4%	12.3%	7.9%	14.4%	20.6%
Not that important	0.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%
Not at all important	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Not sure	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	185	78	42	53	108	59	58

Table 119 – Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products (for example, milk-to-yogurt or local produce).

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Local businesses that process and/or distribute local agriculture products		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	524	77.8%
Somewhat important	113	16.8%
Not that important	12	1.7%
Not at all important	2	0.3%
Not sure	23	3.4%
Total	673	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	77.2%	80.7%
Somewhat important	17.6%	12.9%
Not that important	1.5%	2.7%
Not at all important	0.3%	0.0%
Not sure	3.3%	3.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	375	287

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	75.6%	79.0%	74.4%	79.0%	81.9%	77.1%	76.8%	74.2%
Somewhat important	17.5%	17.7%	18.2%	21.0%	16.2%	16.4%	16.1%	15.9%
Not that important	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.7%	2.3%
Not at all important	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Not sure	5.2%	1.3%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	2.5%	5.4%	4.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	76.6%	76.0%	80.4%	61.4%	84.5%	87.2%	81.2%
Somewhat important	17.5%	18.5%	16.4%	35.8%	12.3%	10.5%	17.1%
Not that important	0.8%	2.0%	2.4%	0.0%	3.2%	1.2%	0.4%
Not at all important	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	5.0%	2.4%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	118	77	67	98	56	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	78.9%	82.3%	76.0%	79.5%	83.8%	83.5%	86.7%	74.4%
Somewhat important	10.6%	15.0%	10.5%	16.7%	16.2%	14.1%	11.3%	9.1%
Not that important	4.1%	1.5%	1.6%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%
Not sure	6.4%	1.3%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.0%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	135	151	57	28	58	61	38	45

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	74.3%	89.6%	89.5%	67.7%	92.9%	81.1%	80.3%
Somewhat important	16.5%	8.5%	6.7%	11.8%	4.6%	16.2%	19.7%
Not that important	3.2%	1.9%	2.1%	5.2%	2.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Not sure	5.9%	0.0%	1.6%	15.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	167	78	42	54	108	40	58

Table 120 – Activities and attractions for more tourism.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Activities and attractions for more tourism		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	431	63.2%
Somewhat important	191	28.0%
Not that important	20	2.9%
Not at all important	23	3.4%
Not sure	17	2.5%
Total	682	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	60.2%	75.9%
Somewhat important	30.5%	17.1%
Not that important	3.0%	2.7%
Not at all important	3.4%	3.4%
Not sure	2.9%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	305

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	53.9%	66.9%	42.9%	69.8%	65.9%	70.2%	71.4%	53.4%
Somewhat important	34.8%	26.0%	40.8%	30.2%	33.0%	19.2%	24.5%	23.5%
Not that important	1.3%	4.7%	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	4.1%	0.8%	14.2%
Not at all important	5.3%	1.3%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	5.4%
Not sure	4.6%	1.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	1.7%	3.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	51.8%	68.3%	67.4%	49.2%	51.8%	76.1%	70.3%
Somewhat important	33.7%	27.0%	28.6%	43.1%	35.4%	23.2%	26.2%
Not that important	3.4%	1.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.0%	0.7%	1.2%
Not at all important	5.7%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	9.8%	0.0%	0.7%
Not sure	5.4%	0.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	77	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	75.0%	76.8%	86.5%	82.3%	73.7%	72.8%	74.0%	64.5%
Somewhat important	17.1%	17.1%	1.6%	12.7%	17.8%	26.0%	20.9%	25.5%
Not that important	1.1%	4.3%	0.0%	5.0%	6.4%	0.0%	4.6%	1.0%
Not at all important	5.8%	0.9%	11.9%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%	0.6%	2.9%
Not sure	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	154	151	57	48	57	61	38	45

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	77.8%	71.5%	75.6%	65.3%	81.4%	82.1%	75.1%
Somewhat important	15.7%	20.4%	17.6%	14.8%	16.1%	15.1%	19.4%
Not that important	1.0%	5.0%	5.8%	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	5.2%
Not at all important	4.1%	3.1%	0.5%	15.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.4%
Not sure	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	186	77	42	54	108	58	58

Table 121 – In general, how important is it to you that these potential economic initiatives just mentioned be pursued in a "green" or "sustainable" manner?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

How important is it that these potential economic initiatives be pursued in a "green" or "sustainable" manner?		
	Frequency	Percent
Very important	406	59.4%
Somewhat important	218	32.0%
Not that important	21	3.0%
Not at all important	19	2.7%
Not sure	20	2.9%
Total	684	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Very important	57.7%	66.9%
Somewhat important	33.3%	26.2%
Not that important	3.2%	2.2%
Not at all important	2.7%	3.0%
Not sure	3.2%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	307

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	49.4%	66.4%	50.5%	65.6%	49.2%	58.7%	59.5%	72.1%
Somewhat important	38.7%	27.6%	45.8%	28.5%	37.1%	29.3%	21.4%	21.7%
Not that important	4.1%	2.3%	3.8%	1.6%	3.6%	2.7%	7.9%	0.0%
Not at all important	3.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	5.6%	3.0%	0.8%
Not sure	4.0%	2.3%	0.0%	4.4%	1.9%	3.6%	8.2%	5.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	183	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	57.5%	57.7%	57.9%	61.3%	65.2%	63.3%	50.6%
Somewhat important	35.8%	29.7%	32.8%	34.1%	30.2%	21.4%	35.9%
Not that important	1.5%	4.8%	4.7%	0.0%	2.9%	6.4%	4.9%
Not at all important	0.8%	4.9%	3.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	7.7%
Not sure	4.3%	3.0%	0.8%	4.6%	1.1%	8.4%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	78	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Very important	71.8%	62.0%	74.4%	85.2%	58.9%	57.8%	66.3%	61.5%
Somewhat important	22.3%	30.2%	25.6%	12.5%	32.3%	33.0%	24.4%	26.1%
Not that important	1.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	5.0%	5.8%	0.4%
Not at all important	2.3%	3.6%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	1.7%	3.5%	3.9%
Not sure	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	152	57	48	58	61	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Very important	71.2%	62.9%	55.4%	58.9%	76.1%	69.9%	59.1%
Somewhat important	23.0%	30.5%	32.6%	28.3%	22.8%	24.4%	31.6%
Not that important	2.1%	1.8%	3.4%	3.4%	0.3%	2.0%	3.9%
Not at all important	1.6%	3.6%	8.1%	3.8%	0.8%	3.0%	5.5%
Not sure	2.2%	1.2%	0.5%	5.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	78	42	54	108	59	58

Table 122 – Do you currently own or operate a business in Jefferson or Lewis County?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Do you currently own or operate a business in Jefferson or Lewis County?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	84	12.3%
No	598	87.7%
Total	683	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	11.9%	14.1%
No	88.1%	85.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	376	306

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	12.9%	10.9%	6.7%	9.3%	23.0%	15.2%	13.2%	5.9%
No	87.1%	89.1%	93.3%	90.7%	77.0%	84.8%	86.8%	94.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	9.7%	17.2%	8.9%	0.5%	8.0%	21.0%	20.2%
No	90.3%	82.8%	91.1%	99.5%	92.0%	79.0%	79.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	119	77	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	14.5%	13.7%	0.0%	12.5%	30.8%	18.2%	16.2%	5.5%
No	85.5%	86.3%	100.0%	87.5%	69.2%	81.8%	83.8%	94.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	154	152	57	48	57	60	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	14.1%	15.5%	11.7%	4.7%	7.5%	18.4%	30.2%
No	85.9%	84.5%	88.3%	95.3%	92.5%	81.6%	69.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	186	77	42	54	108	59	58

Table 123 – AMONG CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: How many employees do you have currently, including yourself and any full or part time employees?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

How many employees do you have currently?		
	Frequency	Percent
1	28	32.9%
2	17	20.8%
3	3	3.1%
4	3	4.1%
5	4	4.3%
6-10	19	22.0%
11-20	6	6.6%
21-30	2	3.0%
31-50	3	3.2%
Total	84	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
1	27.6%	52.3%
2	22.3%	15.0%
3	2.7%	4.6%
4	3.1%	7.9%
5	4.7%	3.1%
6-10	27.1%	3.3%
11-20	7.2%	4.6%
21-30	1.2%	9.3%
31-50	4.1%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	45	43

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:
Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	12.6%	46.5%	0.0%	20.7%	26.8%	43.1%	48.8%	27.9%
2	13.6%	33.3%	43.6%	16.8%	23.7%	20.9%	0.0%	21.6%
3	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	10.2%	0.0%
4	2.7%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%
5	6.6%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6-10	47.1%	2.1%	56.4%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	35.0%	27.9%
11-20	10.4%	3.2%	0.0%	39.5%	0.0%	3.7%	6.0%	0.0%
21-30	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.6%
31-50	0.0%	9.2%	0.0%	23.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	25	20	7	7	15	9	5	2

Table 123 (cont.) – AMONG CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: How many employees do you have currently, including yourself and any full or part time employees?

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Education Level				Annual Household Income		
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
1	33.2%	25.9%	18.6%	100.0%	46.7%	25.5%	21.9%
2	33.6%	5.5%	43.9%	0.0%	44.7%	22.7%	16.7%
3	0.0%	3.3%	7.8%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.6%
4	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
5	9.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%
6-10	23.8%	36.4%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	39.0%
11-20	0.0%	12.6%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	3.1%
21-30	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31-50	0.0%	7.4%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	1.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	17	20	7	0	8	12	20

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group				
	Male	Female	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	72.2%	30.8%	100.0%	37.0%	64.8%	37.1%	28.8%
2	7.7%	22.8%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	34.2%	71.2%
3	3.6%	5.7%	0.0%	3.4%	3.0%	17.2%	0.0%
4	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	13.7%	3.9%	9.5%	0.0%
5	2.1%	4.3%	0.0%	2.6%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6-10	4.5%	1.9%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
11-20	3.2%	6.0%	0.0%	7.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
21-30	6.7%	12.0%	0.0%	14.2%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%						
Sample Size	22	21	6	18	11	6	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
1	53.7%	54.2%	39.9%	50.5%	61.3%	56.4%	55.2%
2	13.8%	13.7%	24.6%	0.0%	27.7%	9.6%	10.2%
3	2.2%	9.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	7.8%
4	7.0%	8.6%	11.2%	49.5%	0.0%	5.4%	9.0%
5	3.4%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	2.6%
6-10	0.0%	8.5%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
11-20	4.8%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%
21-30	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	7.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	26	12	5	3	8	11	18

Table 124 – AMONG CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: What single change would be necessary for you to expand your business by 2 or 3 employees over the next two years?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	What single change would be necessary for you to expand your business?	
	Frequency	Percent
More skilled labor available.	10	11.8%
Lower labor/benefits costs.	4	5.1%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	8	10.1%
Lower business taxes.	7	8.5%
More sales.	20	23.7%
Access to credit.	0	0.2%
Lower utility rates.	1	1.7%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	2	1.9%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	1	1.8%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees,don't want to expand.	17	20.7%
Not sure	12	14.6%
Total	84	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
More skilled labor available.	12.5%	9.3%
Lower labor/benefits costs.	6.5%	0.0%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	11.4%	5.1%
Lower business taxes.	7.1%	13.8%
More sales.	23.9%	22.7%
Access to credit.	0.0%	1.1%
Lower utility rates.	1.2%	3.5%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	2.1%	1.0%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	1.9%	1.1%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees,don't want to expand.	20.2%	22.7%
Not sure	13.2%	19.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	45	43

Table 124 (cont.) – AMONG CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: What single change would be necessary for you to expand your business by 2 or 3 employees over the next two years?

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:
 Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
More skilled labor available.	18.0%	5.5%	0.0%	16.8%	29.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lower labor/benefits costs.	10.4%	1.6%	0.0%	39.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	20.5%	0.0%	56.4%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lower business taxes.	9.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	10.2%	27.9%
More sales.	11.0%	40.1%	0.0%	23.0%	31.4%	28.8%	27.4%	22.6%
Lower utility rates.	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	0.0%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees, don't want to expand.	16.5%	24.7%	0.0%	20.7%	0.0%	50.4%	39.8%	49.5%
Not sure	10.2%	17.0%	43.6%	0.0%	11.0%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	25	20	7	7	15	9	5	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
More skilled labor available.	19.9%	0.0%	30.7%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	14.0%
Lower labor/benefits costs.	0.0%	12.6%	4.5%	100.0%	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.3%
Lower business taxes.	0.0%	12.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	9.5%
More sales.	17.9%	20.6%	49.2%	0.0%	23.8%	25.3%	15.7%
Lower utility rates.	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees, don't want to expand.	17.1%	27.0%	7.8%	0.0%	38.2%	15.8%	16.1%
Not sure	31.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	38.0%	0.0%	12.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	17	20	7	0	8	12	20

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group				
	Male	Female	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
More skilled labor available.	13.6%	4.7%	26.1%	1.6%	13.6%	11.6%	0.0%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	4.8%	5.6%	17.9%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lower business taxes.	20.0%	7.1%	0.0%	21.4%	13.1%	12.2%	0.0%
More sales.	5.3%	41.4%	0.0%	21.8%	27.9%	21.1%	64.4%
Access to credit.	2.2%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lower utility rates.	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	1.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees, don't want to expand.	27.4%	17.6%	10.7%	19.0%	24.8%	35.9%	35.6%
Not sure	18.6%	20.8%	37.1%	29.7%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%
Total	100.0%						
Sample Size	22	21	6	18	11	6	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
More skilled labor available.	7.9%	8.9%	18.1%	0.0%	18.4%	9.9%	4.9%
Government financial assistance/incentives.	0.0%	13.9%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	6.6%
Lower business taxes.	8.0%	28.4%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	19.6%
More sales.	28.2%	11.1%	21.6%	50.5%	30.8%	36.7%	11.6%
Access to credit.	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lower utility rates.	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%
Availability of affordable space at a desirable location.	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Less government mandates, regulations, headaches	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Nothing could cause me to add 2-3 employees, don't want to expand.	25.2%	21.8%	11.0%	0.0%	31.8%	15.5%	15.8%
Not sure	24.9%	12.4%	9.4%	49.5%	12.9%	11.6%	28.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	26	12	5	3	8	11	18

Table 125 – AMONG CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: If there were a business incubator available locally that provided affordable space, access to shared amenities, technical advice, and support would you be more likely to expand your business in the next two years?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

If there were a business incubator available locally would you be more likely to expand your business?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	21.7%
Maybe	13	15.2%
No	49	57.9%
Don't know	4	5.3%
Total	84	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	23.6%	14.8%
Maybe	16.0%	12.0%
No	55.4%	67.0%
Don't know	5.0%	6.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	45	43

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	21.9%	25.7%	0.0%	60.2%	21.7%	22.4%	14.1%	27.9%
Maybe	13.9%	18.7%	43.6%	0.0%	23.2%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%
No	64.1%	44.4%	56.4%	16.8%	50.3%	69.4%	85.9%	72.1%
Don't know	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	23.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	25	20	7	7	15	9	5	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	20.9%	24.7%	27.3%	100.0%	15.0%	61.5%	8.7%
Maybe	37.0%	1.9%	4.7%	0.0%	38.0%	0.0%	10.6%
No	42.1%	62.5%	68.0%	0.0%	47.0%	19.7%	80.7%
Don't know	0.0%	10.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.7%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	17	20	7	0	8	12	20

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group				
	Male	Female	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	13.5%	16.1%	17.9%	18.4%	13.6%	9.5%	0.0%
Maybe	6.9%	17.4%	17.9%	6.8%	15.6%	19.3%	0.0%
No	79.6%	53.4%	64.2%	67.7%	62.7%	61.8%	100.0%
Don't know	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	7.1%	8.1%	9.5%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	22	21	6	18	11	6	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	17.4%	8.9%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.3%	13.3%
Maybe	6.3%	26.5%	6.6%	50.5%	0.0%	15.2%	12.7%
No	65.9%	64.6%	78.4%	0.0%	92.9%	39.3%	74.0%
Don't know	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	49.5%	7.1%	8.2%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	26	12	5	3	8	11	18

Table 126 – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS: We would like to know your level of interest in owning or operating a business in Jefferson or Lewis County within the next three years. Which of the following best describes your situation?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Level of interest in owning or operating a business in Jefferson or Lewis County within the next three years.	
	Frequency	Percent
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	7	1.2%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	21	3.4%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	70	11.6%
You are not interested.	501	83.7%
Total	598	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	1.3%	0.7%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	4.0%	0.8%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	10.4%	17.1%
You are not interested.	84.2%	81.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	331	263

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	2.5%	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	4.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	5.9%	2.1%	6.0%	4.9%	6.0%	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	12.5%	8.2%	7.8%	17.5%	12.2%	14.5%	6.3%	1.4%
You are not interested.	79.1%	89.5%	86.2%	74.6%	77.3%	83.5%	91.3%	98.6%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	168	162	95	64	50	49	34	39

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	0.0%	1.3%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	1.3%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	4.6%	2.1%	5.5%	2.0%	8.3%	0.0%	5.7%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	14.3%	6.4%	6.9%	24.5%	3.9%	13.1%	10.7%
You are not interested.	81.0%	90.3%	83.0%	73.5%	87.7%	79.9%	82.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	162	98	70	67	90	45	80

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.2%	0.9%	0.0%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	21.1%	13.1%	41.7%	8.8%	12.5%	19.6%	3.1%	4.5%
You are not interested.	78.5%	84.4%	58.3%	86.9%	86.0%	78.2%	96.0%	95.5%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	131	131	57	42	40	49	32	43

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
You'd like to BUY an existing business.	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
You'd like to start a NEW business.	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%
You may be interested, but are not sure.	13.2%	14.2%	39.3%	19.2%	25.3%	8.1%	13.0%
You are not interested.	85.5%	84.4%	58.9%	80.8%	73.4%	88.1%	85.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	160	65	37	52	100	48	41

Table 127 – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: Please briefly describe the type of business that you would be interested in owning.

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Types of Businesses that Aspiring Entrepreneurs are Interested in Starting:	Combined Two Counties	
	Count	%
Ag Service Industry	1	1.4%
Alterations or and Children Center	1	1.4%
Appliance Repair	1	1.4%
Arts & Crafts Store, Homemade Products	3	4.3%
Automotive Repair	3	4.3%
Bar and Grill	1	1.4%
Bed and Breakfast Service	2	2.9%
Community Center to help Teens and Adults	1	1.4%
Construction	4	5.8%
Cosmetology	1	1.4%
Dart Supply Business	1	1.4%
Engineering	1	1.4%
Fabrication	1	1.4%
Fund Raising	1	1.4%
Golf Course	1	1.4%
Internet Cafe	1	1.4%
Jewelry Manufacturing	1	1.4%
Law Office	1	1.4%
Lawn Service, Snow Removal	1	1.4%
Massage Therapy	1	1.4%
Meat Market	1	1.4%
Merchandizing Produce	1	1.4%
Not Sure	19	27.5%
Plumbing and Heating, Bridal Shop	1	1.4%
Provide Rental Housing	3	4.3%
Re-saling, Merchandizing	1	1.4%
Recycling Business	1	1.4%
Restaurant	11	15.9%
Sell/Rent Kayaks and Bikes	1	1.4%
Tanning Salon	1	1.4%
Winery	1	1.4%
TOTAL	69	100%

Table 128 – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: Which of the following do you consider as barriers to you owning or operating a business in Jefferson or Lewis County?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined) and Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence		
	Jefferson	Lewis	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	19.4%	23.7%	21.5%
More skilled labor	33.7%	55.8%	44.4%
Lower labor/benefits costs	39.0%	35.4%	37.2%
More government financial assistance/incentives	64.5%	59.8%	62.3%
Lower business taxes	66.3%	69.7%	67.9%
More support services	44.6%	58.4%	51.2%
Easier access to credit	45.1%	73.7%	58.9%
Lower utility rates	63.4%	66.6%	64.9%
Not a large enough market exists	43.3%	40.7%	42.0%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	48.4%	63.6%	55.8%
"There are NO barriers"	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Not sure	1.7%	5.3%	3.4%

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		
	Male	Female	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	14.4%	29.4%	19.4%
More skilled labor	32.7%	35.9%	33.7%
Lower labor/benefits costs	42.6%	31.7%	39.0%
More government financial assistance/incentives	67.7%	58.1%	64.5%
Lower business taxes	66.4%	66.1%	66.3%
More support services	34.9%	64.2%	44.6%
Easier access to credit	49.8%	35.5%	45.1%
Lower utility rates	64.7%	60.7%	63.4%
Not a large enough market exists	41.2%	47.4%	43.3%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	35.9%	73.7%	48.4%
"There are NO barriers"	1.6%	0.0%	1.1%
Not sure	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%

	Age Group						All Combined
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
Improved high-speed Internet access	0.0%	36.9%	8.8%	28.5%	30.0%	0.0%	19.4%
More skilled labor	0.0%	67.6%	15.2%	46.6%	42.8%	0.0%	33.7%
Lower labor/benefits costs	39.2%	68.9%	0.0%	34.6%	42.8%	0.0%	39.0%
More government financial assistance/incentives	82.8%	75.4%	51.0%	43.3%	42.8%	0.0%	64.5%
Lower business taxes	43.6%	88.4%	68.3%	74.9%	30.0%	0.0%	66.3%
More support services	17.2%	77.3%	34.5%	46.3%	30.0%	0.0%	44.6%
Easier access to credit	39.2%	53.2%	42.2%	39.3%	60.6%	0.0%	45.1%
Lower utility rates	39.2%	88.4%	68.3%	57.3%	42.8%	0.0%	63.4%
Not a large enough market exists	0.0%	80.0%	49.4%	34.6%	40.4%	0.0%	43.3%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	0.0%	56.4%	85.6%	61.2%	53.2%	0.0%	48.4%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	1.1%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	1.7%

Table 128 (cont.) – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: Which of the following do you consider as barriers to you owning or operating a business in Jefferson or Lewis County?

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Education Level			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	23.4%	4.1%	21.3%	19.4%
More skilled labor	33.4%	29.8%	37.8%	33.7%
Lower labor/benefits costs	47.2%	22.3%	30.9%	39.0%
More government financial assistance/incentives	81.0%	52.8%	30.1%	64.5%
Lower business taxes	70.3%	64.1%	57.4%	66.3%
More support services	39.9%	65.3%	39.7%	44.6%
Easier access to credit	55.0%	25.2%	34.8%	45.1%
Lower utility rates	66.7%	59.9%	57.4%	63.4%
Not a large enough market exists	44.8%	18.3%	60.1%	43.3%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	43.1%	56.9%	55.5%	48.4%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	1.1%
Not sure	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%

	Annual Household Income				
	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	35.4%	0.0%	10.0%	18.5%	18.9%
More skilled labor	35.4%	0.0%	65.1%	36.6%	33.3%
Lower labor/benefits costs	64.3%	6.1%	38.6%	31.4%	38.6%
More government financial assistance/incentives	71.9%	77.3%	47.9%	54.7%	64.3%
Lower business taxes	46.0%	87.4%	57.9%	80.6%	66.1%
More support services	55.8%	9.5%	68.6%	41.4%	44.2%
Easier access to credit	61.8%	19.5%	44.1%	43.3%	44.7%
Lower utility rates	71.9%	35.8%	57.9%	77.6%	63.2%
Not a large enough market exists	44.7%	22.4%	44.8%	56.1%	42.9%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	46.3%	35.8%	34.4%	69.7%	48.1%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Not sure	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		
	Male	Female	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	27.4%	18.4%	23.7%
More skilled labor	80.3%	20.9%	55.8%
Lower labor/benefits costs	34.1%	37.2%	35.4%
More government financial assistance/incentives	75.7%	37.3%	59.8%
Lower business taxes	87.8%	43.9%	69.7%
More support services	81.9%	25.0%	58.4%
Easier access to credit	77.4%	68.3%	73.7%
Lower utility rates	82.9%	43.5%	66.6%
Not a large enough market exists	40.1%	41.5%	40.7%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	80.7%	39.4%	63.6%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	12.8%	5.3%

	Age Group						
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	28.5%	24.1%	25.2%	1.8%	77.7%	45.9%	23.7%
More skilled labor	83.6%	68.8%	0.0%	11.3%	77.7%	54.1%	55.8%
Lower labor/benefits costs	36.8%	88.4%	0.0%	15.0%	77.7%	45.9%	35.4%
More government financial assistance/incentives	91.8%	44.7%	25.2%	13.2%	22.3%	83.0%	59.8%
Lower business taxes	91.8%	88.4%	25.2%	22.9%	100.0%	100.0%	69.7%
More support services	83.6%	57.2%	45.6%	19.8%	0.0%	37.1%	58.4%
Easier access to credit	83.6%	59.9%	25.2%	87.2%	77.7%	37.1%	73.7%
Lower utility rates	91.8%	68.8%	25.2%	24.7%	77.7%	83.0%	66.6%
Not a large enough market exists	36.8%	79.4%	67.5%	21.1%	0.0%	45.9%	40.7%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	91.8%	100.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	83.0%	63.6%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	8.2%	0.0%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%

Table 128 (cont.) – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: Which of the following do you consider as barriers to you owning or operating a business in Jefferson or Lewis County?

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Education Level			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	48.1%	0.0%	1.3%	23.7%
More skilled labor	48.4%	14.2%	93.1%	55.8%
Lower labor/benefits costs	52.3%	38.1%	7.9%	35.4%
More government financial assistance/incentives	47.8%	37.5%	92.2%	59.8%
Lower business taxes	57.6%	56.1%	96.6%	69.7%
More support services	49.6%	25.6%	92.2%	58.4%
Easier access to credit	87.2%	14.2%	90.3%	73.7%
Lower utility rates	57.6%	42.1%	95.7%	66.6%
Not a large enough market exists	62.5%	45.7%	4.3%	40.7%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	48.1%	52.3%	94.4%	63.6%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	5.3%

	Annual Household Income				
	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000	All Combined
Improved high-speed Internet access	90.8%	4.1%	25.8%	0.0%	24.0%
More skilled labor	85.4%	53.8%	35.4%	28.0%	55.2%
Lower labor/benefits costs	80.1%	11.4%	73.7%	28.0%	34.5%
More government financial assistance/incentives	88.2%	57.7%	47.8%	28.0%	59.3%
Lower business taxes	98.0%	62.9%	73.7%	45.8%	69.3%
More support services	88.2%	53.3%	55.3%	40.2%	59.2%
Easier access to credit	100.0%	82.5%	25.8%	28.0%	73.3%
Lower utility rates	100.0%	56.6%	73.7%	45.8%	66.2%
Not a large enough market exists	81.0%	18.6%	70.6%	40.2%	39.9%
Need affordable space at a desirable location	75.6%	60.6%	73.7%	44.4%	63.1%
"There are NO barriers"	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.4%	5.4%

Table 129 – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: If there were a business incubator available locally that provided affordable space, access to shared amenities, technical advice, and support would you be more likely to start your business?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

If there were a business incubator available locally would you be more likely to start your business?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	74	76.3%
Maybe	12	12.7%
No	6	6.6%
Don't know	4	4.4%
Total	97	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	73.1%	88.5%
Maybe	15.1%	3.6%
No	6.2%	7.9%
Don't know	5.6%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	52	48

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	63.9%	92.1%	60.8%	100.0%	69.5%	56.7%	53.2%	0.0%
Maybe	19.7%	5.6%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%	0.0%	100.0%
No	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	11.2%	17.8%	0.0%
Don't know	7.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	4.9%	29.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	35	17	13	16	11	8	3	1

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	66.3%	84.7%	81.6%	58.7%	92.1%	83.9%	68.9%
Maybe	16.7%	11.2%	14.0%	32.1%	0.0%	6.1%	11.5%
No	8.9%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	16.8%
Don't know	8.2%	4.1%	0.0%	9.2%	7.9%	0.0%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	31	10	12	18	11	9	14

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	90.4%	85.9%	100.0%	75.9%	67.5%	93.3%	22.3%	54.1%
Maybe	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
No	3.4%	14.1%	0.0%	24.1%	12.2%	0.0%	77.7%	45.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	28	20	24	5	5	11	1	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	86.4%	75.6%	100.0%	90.2%	96.7%	80.1%	55.1%
Maybe	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%	12.2%
No	13.6%	6.3%	0.0%	9.8%	3.3%	0.0%	32.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	23	10	15	10	27	5	6

Table 130 – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: If you were to start this business, how many new jobs would it create, including both full and part time employees, including yourself?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

If you were to start this business, how many new jobs would it create?		
	Frequency	Percent
1	8	8.2%
2	2	2.3%
3	5	5.2%
4	3	3.5%
5	17	17.8%
6-10	16	16.0%
11-20	14	13.9%
21-30	12	12.8%
31-50	5	5.5%
More than 50	5	4.7%
Not sure	10	10.1%
Total	97	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
1	10.3%	0.0%
2	1.7%	4.6%
3	6.4%	0.7%
4	4.3%	0.7%
5	17.5%	19.0%
6-10	14.0%	23.5%
11-20	9.8%	29.4%
21-30	14.9%	4.7%
31-50	6.9%	0.0%
More than 50	5.9%	0.0%
Not sure	8.2%	17.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	52	48

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
1	3.5%	24.4%	17.2%	0.0%	16.9%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%
2	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3	2.9%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	17.9%	30.0%	0.0%
4	1.6%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	12.0%	0.0%	100.0%
5	19.4%	13.6%	39.2%	11.1%	8.8%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
6-10	16.0%	9.8%	0.0%	20.0%	27.0%	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%
11-20	10.4%	8.7%	0.0%	6.8%	32.1%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%
21-30	22.2%	0.0%	43.6%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31-50	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%
More than 50	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	2.5%	20.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	16.3%	39.4%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	35	17	13	16	11	8	3	1

Table 130 (cont.) – AMONG RESIDENTS WHO ARE NOT CURRENT BUSINESS-OWNERS, BUT EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN BECOMING AN ENTREPRENEUR: If you were to start this business, how many new jobs would it create, including both full and part time employees, including yourself?

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Education Level				Annual Household Income		
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
1	6.2%	30.7%	4.6%	12.7%	8.7%	10.7%	8.7%
2	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%
3	6.3%	4.1%	8.4%	8.0%	4.7%	0.0%	9.9%
4	0.0%	11.7%	9.4%	3.2%	0.0%	10.5%	5.1%
5	24.2%	7.1%	8.4%	31.8%	16.2%	0.0%	11.9%
6-10	6.0%	34.2%	18.5%	7.6%	6.1%	34.7%	13.0%
11-20	5.3%	4.0%	26.1%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	24.8%
21-30	18.6%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	51.6%	0.0%	14.9%
31-50	10.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	34.2%	3.8%
More than 50	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not sure	10.4%	8.3%	2.6%	10.1%	12.6%	0.0%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	31	10	12	18	11	9	14

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
2	4.7%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	3.1%	0.0%	45.9%
3	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
4	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5	2.5%	42.3%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	72.2%	0.0%	37.1%
6-10	25.7%	20.4%	28.5%	20.6%	37.4%	11.9%	22.3%	0.0%
11-20	50.1%	0.0%	55.0%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21-30	1.2%	9.8%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%
Not sure	13.4%	23.1%	8.2%	48.3%	42.3%	6.7%	77.7%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	28	20	24	5	5	11	1	2

	Education Level				Annual Household Income		
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
2	3.8%	10.6%	2.2%	0.0%	3.3%	19.9%	5.6%
3	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
4	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%
5	33.4%	14.2%	0.0%	7.3%	29.2%	0.0%	10.8%
6-10	38.3%	15.9%	5.8%	83.0%	5.1%	9.6%	10.3%
11-20	0.0%	11.1%	85.6%	0.0%	53.2%	0.0%	0.0%
21-30	0.0%	20.4%	2.2%	0.0%	1.2%	38.3%	0.0%
Not sure	24.5%	27.9%	0.0%	9.8%	7.9%	25.8%	67.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	23	10	15	10	27	5	6

Table 131 – What is your current employment situation? Are you ...

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Current Employment Situation	
	Frequency	Percent
Retired	134	19.6%
Disabled	28	4.1%
Full time employed	326	47.7%
Part time employed	95	13.9%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	30	4.4%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	28	4.1%
Homemaker	31	4.5%
Student	11	1.6%
Total	683	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Retired	18.6%	23.9%
Disabled	3.7%	6.1%
Full time employed	46.8%	52.0%
Part time employed	15.2%	8.7%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	5.0%	1.6%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	4.4%	2.8%
Homemaker	4.4%	5.0%
Student	2.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	375	307

Table 131 (cont.) – What is your current employment situation? Are you ...

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Retired	16.7%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	11.9%	63.5%	89.4%
Disabled	3.4%	3.9%	0.0%	2.7%	6.3%	5.6%	9.0%	2.4%
Full time employed	53.5%	39.7%	35.2%	69.4%	65.7%	68.4%	19.0%	3.0%
Part time employed	12.2%	18.3%	39.8%	3.5%	10.2%	7.3%	4.8%	2.8%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	4.8%	5.2%	10.4%	9.5%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	6.9%	1.7%	8.9%	0.0%	5.0%	5.2%	1.7%	1.3%
Homemaker	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	14.9%	7.2%	1.6%	0.0%	1.3%
Student	2.5%	1.4%	5.6%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	193	183	102	70	65	57	39	41

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Retired	19.4%	15.9%	20.9%	22.8%	18.9%	21.4%	12.7%
Disabled	3.7%	3.1%	4.4%	11.8%	2.6%	0.8%	1.8%
Full time employed	41.1%	51.8%	52.0%	32.9%	42.3%	51.3%	65.3%
Part time employed	17.8%	16.0%	7.7%	8.6%	12.4%	11.9%	14.3%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	4.5%	6.5%	3.8%	17.4%	4.2%	3.3%	1.1%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	7.7%	0.6%	2.5%	6.5%	9.3%	2.0%	1.9%
Homemaker	5.7%	2.2%	5.0%	0.0%	8.5%	9.4%	1.1%
Student	0.0%	3.9%	3.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	180	118	78	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Retired	17.9%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	9.4%	61.6%	92.3%
Disabled	5.8%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	25.4%	5.0%	0.0%
Full time employed	63.8%	40.0%	74.2%	73.3%	76.2%	50.1%	14.6%	4.6%
Part time employed	5.1%	12.4%	22.4%	4.1%	5.8%	9.2%	6.3%	1.6%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	4.1%	1.4%	0.0%	7.3%	1.0%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%
Homemaker	0.7%	9.3%	3.4%	15.3%	5.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	61	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Retired	27.2%	21.0%	14.4%	36.3%	25.4%	16.3%	8.4%
Disabled	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	9.7%	3.1%	0.0%
Full time employed	47.6%	48.7%	77.9%	26.7%	41.4%	70.5%	76.8%
Part time employed	11.0%	6.9%	1.9%	23.0%	6.2%	4.1%	7.1%
Unemployed (less than 1 year)	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	3.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed (more than 1 year)	1.2%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	2.2%	1.0%
Homemaker	1.4%	13.0%	5.8%	0.0%	8.4%	3.9%	6.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	78	42	54	108	59	58

Table 132 – AMONG THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED: What is the minimum education level that is required for the job you now have? (if more than one job, have them describe the one where they earn the most income)

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Minimum education level that is required for the job you now have.	
	Frequency	Percent
High school (or less)	251	58.7%
Technical school (after high school)	21	4.9%
Some college courses, no degree	24	5.6%
Associate degree	54	12.7%
Bachelor's degree	40	9.3%
Graduate degree	14	3.4%
Not sure	23	5.4%
Total	428	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
High school (or less)	56.3%	69.4%
Technical school (after high school)	5.2%	3.5%
Some college courses, no degree	6.6%	0.9%
Associate degree	12.0%	15.7%
Bachelor's degree	10.1%	5.8%
Graduate degree	3.6%	2.6%
Not sure	6.1%	2.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	237	186

Table 132 (cont.) – AMONG THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED: What is the minimum education level that is required for the job you now have? (if more than one job, have them describe the one where they earn the most income)

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:
Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
High school (or less)	59.3%	52.6%	67.9%	45.2%	63.1%	47.8%	32.3%	18.6%
Technical school (after high school)	6.0%	4.2%	7.9%	6.7%	1.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Some college courses, no degree	7.6%	5.4%	10.2%	6.6%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	0.0%
Associate degree	8.1%	17.0%	4.6%	16.8%	12.2%	15.8%	14.0%	81.4%
Bachelor's degree	10.2%	10.0%	4.6%	12.9%	12.0%	14.1%	16.2%	0.0%
Graduate degree	3.5%	3.6%	0.0%	5.8%	3.6%	5.9%	11.5%	0.0%
Not sure	5.3%	7.2%	4.8%	6.1%	3.3%	8.9%	21.9%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	132	105	80	51	49	44	9	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
High school (or less)	82.3%	44.9%	18.0%	70.6%	59.5%	62.1%	42.6%
Technical school (after high school)	4.6%	8.8%	0.0%	9.1%	8.1%	2.7%	5.6%
Some college courses, no degree	1.9%	15.4%	1.2%	1.4%	11.8%	0.0%	7.4%
Associate degree	3.6%	19.2%	18.1%	17.1%	8.7%	14.2%	14.8%
Bachelor's degree	0.5%	5.2%	41.4%	0.0%	5.2%	7.9%	21.4%
Graduate degree	0.0%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	1.1%	6.9%	5.9%
Not sure	7.1%	6.6%	3.1%	1.9%	5.6%	6.2%	2.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	106	85	46	28	54	35	81

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
High school (or less)	74.0%	63.0%	71.1%	84.7%	65.0%	58.5%	75.8%	31.5%
Technical school (after high school)	0.3%	7.9%	0.0%	3.6%	4.9%	4.7%	14.5%	0.0%
Some college courses, no degree	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Associate degree	17.6%	13.1%	27.3%	5.3%	16.4%	9.2%	8.1%	11.6%
Bachelor's degree	4.2%	8.0%	1.6%	0.0%	9.2%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Graduate degree	2.5%	2.7%	0.0%	2.9%	3.2%	6.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Not sure	1.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	5.0%	0.0%	56.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	107	79	55	36	49	35	8	3

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
High school (or less)	95.3%	52.4%	6.8%	95.0%	60.4%	79.2%	60.4%
Technical school (after high school)	3.1%	1.0%	8.3%	0.0%	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%
Some college courses, no degree	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Associate degree	0.0%	30.1%	47.8%	2.3%	27.5%	7.1%	15.7%
Bachelor's degree	0.8%	6.2%	21.8%	1.2%	2.1%	4.8%	12.5%
Graduate degree	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.9%	6.3%
Not sure	0.8%	6.5%	0.6%	0.7%	4.0%	1.4%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	109	45	33	27	51	44	49

Table 133 – AMONG THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED: Do you believe that you have skills, experience, and/or credentials that surpass what is typically needed for the job that you now have in other words, do you feel that you are now "under-employed"?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

	Under-employed?	
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	244	57.5%
No	168	39.5%
Not sure	13	3.0%
Total	425	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	55.9%	64.2%
No	40.6%	34.8%
Not sure	3.5%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	235	186

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	52.0%	61.0%	59.1%	67.5%	38.0%	61.1%	40.2%	41.8%
No	44.2%	36.0%	33.1%	32.5%	62.0%	37.0%	47.0%	58.2%
Not sure	3.8%	3.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	12.8%	0.0%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	132	103	79	51	49	44	9	2

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	62.2%	46.7%	58.8%	54.7%	62.9%	69.4%	48.1%
No	37.3%	45.3%	39.3%	35.3%	37.1%	30.6%	51.6%
Not sure	0.5%	8.0%	1.9%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	106	85	44	28	52	35	81

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	65.2%	62.9%	71.8%	79.7%	64.3%	43.4%	46.9%	25.4%
No	34.8%	34.8%	28.2%	20.3%	35.7%	54.1%	53.1%	43.1%
Not sure	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	31.5%
Total	100.0%							
Sample Size	107	79	55	36	49	35	8	3

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	58.1%	63.1%	86.0%	36.7%	81.1%	71.1%	55.9%
No	40.3%	36.9%	14.0%	63.3%	17.2%	28.9%	42.3%
Not sure	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	109	45	33	27	51	44	49

Table 134 – Are you currently interested in finding a different or new job?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Are you currently interested in finding a different or new job?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	141	20.7%
No	496	72.9%
Maybe	41	6.1%
Don't know	2	0.3%
Total	680	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	21.2%	18.5%
No	73.1%	72.2%
Maybe	5.5%	8.7%
Don't know	0.2%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	374	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	23.3%	19.0%	33.1%	27.1%	20.8%	19.6%	4.1%	1.1%
No	73.0%	73.3%	59.9%	72.9%	71.4%	72.5%	87.1%	96.6%
Maybe	3.4%	7.7%	6.9%	0.0%	7.8%	7.9%	7.1%	2.3%
Don't know	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	180	102	69	65	57	40	40

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	17.8%	28.9%	17.5%	26.3%	13.4%	24.7%	20.6%
No	76.6%	65.1%	77.2%	66.3%	76.8%	72.8%	74.8%
Maybe	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%	7.3%	9.8%	2.4%	4.6%
Don't know	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	179	118	78	67	98	57	99

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	25.2%	11.7%	39.8%	17.8%	21.2%	15.3%	5.6%	3.9%
No	60.5%	84.0%	56.7%	40.2%	72.7%	80.8%	91.9%	96.1%
Maybe	14.4%	3.0%	0.0%	41.9%	6.1%	3.9%	2.6%	0.0%
Don't know	0.0%	1.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	61	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	14.3%	16.5%	40.8%	25.9%	22.9%	18.8%	10.3%
No	72.3%	79.4%	58.1%	74.1%	73.1%	47.0%	82.4%
Maybe	13.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	4.0%	34.3%	4.0%
Don't know	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	78	42	54	108	59	58

Table 135 – Are you currently actively looking for a different or new job?

Regional Estimate (Jefferson and Lewis Counties Combined):

Are you currently actively looking for a different or new job?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	14.7%
No	581	85.1%
Don't know	1	0.1%
Total	682	100.0%

Comparison of Counties:

	County of Residence	
	Jefferson	Lewis
Yes	15.7%	10.5%
No	84.1%	89.5%
Don't know	0.2%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	375	308

Comparison of Demographic Subgroups *Within* Each County:

Jefferson County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	17.3%	14.0%	33.1%	15.9%	11.1%	8.8%	3.3%	1.0%
No	82.3%	86.0%	66.9%	84.1%	88.9%	91.2%	95.1%	99.0%
Don't know	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	193	182	102	70	65	57	40	40

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	17.7%	16.5%	10.0%	22.9%	11.9%	22.8%	8.4%
No	82.3%	83.0%	90.0%	77.1%	88.1%	77.2%	91.6%
Don't know	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	179	119	78	67	98	57	100

Lewis County Demographic Cross-tabulations:

	Gender		Age Group					
	Male	Female	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Yes	14.3%	6.7%	27.9%	9.8%	9.7%	6.2%	1.2%	3.9%
No	85.7%	93.3%	72.1%	90.2%	90.3%	93.8%	98.8%	96.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	155	153	57	48	58	61	38	46

	Education Level			Annual Household Income			
	HSG	Some College	4+ Year Degree	Up to \$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$75,000	Over \$75,000
Yes	5.7%	6.7%	38.9%	4.5%	19.7%	7.0%	7.7%
No	94.3%	93.3%	61.1%	95.5%	80.3%	93.0%	92.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sample Size	187	78	42	54	108	59	58

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 2014 Jefferson-Lewis Counties State of the Workforce Survey.

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

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

To illustrate the above-described concepts of margin of error and confidence intervals, recall that the margin of error for this survey has been earlier stated in Table 3 in the Methodology section in this report as approximately ± 2.7 percentage points when a survey question is answered by all 812 participants. Therefore, when a percentage is observed in one of the included tables of statistics in this report, the appropriate interpretation is that we are 95% confident that if all Jefferson and Lewis County adult residents were surveyed (rather than just the 812 that were actually surveyed), the percentage that would result for all residents would be within ± 2.7 percentage points of the sample percentage that we surveyed, calculated, and reported in this study. For example, in Table 10, it can be observed that 60.4% of the sample of 809 adults reported that they are currently employed. With this sample result, one could infer with 95% confidence that if all Jefferson County adults were asked – somewhere between 57.7% and 63.1% of the population of adults in Jefferson County and Lewis County are currently employed (generated by starting with the 60.4% that was found in the sample and adding-and-subtracting the margin of error of $\pm 2.7\%$). This resulting interval (57.7%-63.1%) is known as a **95% Confidence Interval**. When attempting to generalize results for survey questions which had smaller sample sizes (the result of either screening questions, or participants refusing to answer certain questions, or investigating demographics subgroups such as only females), the resulting margin of error will be *larger* than ± 2.7 percentage points. Table 3 presented earlier in this report, (and, copied again as the following Table 136 on the next page) provides *approximate* margin of error values that should be used with sample sizes of less than $n=812$.

Table 136 – Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes (approximations)

Sample Size (n = ...)	Approximate Margin of Error
30	14.3%
50	11.1%
75	9.0%
100	7.8%
125	7.0%
150	6.4%
175	5.9%
200	5.5%
250	5.0%
300	4.5%
400	3.9%
500	3.5%
600	3.2%
700	3.0%
800	2.8%
812	2.7%

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

The preceding introductory example used a margin of error of $\pm 2.7\%$, as a result of an illustration that used nearly all of the 812 participants in this study (the margin of error is the same for a sample of 809 and 812 when rounded to the nearest tenth). However, again, the margin of error when using the sample results in this study to construct a confidence interval to estimate a population percentage will not always be $\pm 2.7\%$. There is not one universal value of a margin of error that can be precisely calculated and used for the results for every question included in this survey, or for that matter, any multiple-question survey ever completed by any group. Calculation methods used in this study for generating the margin of error depend upon the following three factors, which include two factors in addition to the sample-size factor that has just been mentioned:

1. The **sample size** is the number of adults who validly answered the survey question. The sample size will not always be $n=812$ since individuals have a right to omit any question. Additionally, some survey questions were only posed after screening questions. In general, the smaller the sample size then the larger the margin of error, and conversely, the larger the sample size then the smaller the margin of error.
2. The **sample proportion or percentage** is the calculated percentage of the sample who responded with the answer or category of interest (i.e. responded “Yes”). This percentage can vary from 0%-100%, and, of course, will change from question to question throughout the survey. In general, the further that a sample percentage varies from 50%, in either direction (approaching either 0% or 100%), the smaller the margin of error, and conversely, the closer that the actual sample percentage is to 50% then the larger the resulting margin of error. As an example, if 160 out of 400 sampled residents “Yes” with some posed statement, then the sample proportion would be $(160 \div 400 = 0.4 = 40\%)$

- The **confidence level** is used in generalizing the results of the sample to the population that the sample represented. In this study, the standard confidence level used in survey research, 95% confidence level, will be used for all survey questions.

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

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

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

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

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

Since the sample size varies (in fact, is conceivably different for each question on the survey) and the sample percentage varies (also, conceivably different for each question on the survey) the table provided on the next page (Table 75) has been provided for the reader to determine the correct margin of error to use whenever constructing a confidence interval using the sample data presented in this study. This table was generated using the ME formula shown above.

Illustration of how to use Table 137: To estimate the percentage in the employed population of Jefferson and Lewis Counties adult *females* who have skills in “Manufacturing and Production” refer to Table 32 to determine the sample size and percentage of this sample of females who respond with “Yes”. From Table 32 it is found that 15.3% of the sampled females indicated they do have skills in “Manufacturing and Production”, and the sample size for females in this study who are employed was $n=289$. Reference to Table 137 on the following page indicates that the appropriate margin of error would be $\pm 4.1\%$ (used $p=16\%$, which is the closest to 15.3% that is included in Table 137; and used $n=300$, which is which is the closest to 289 that is included in Table 137). Therefore, we can be 95% confident that the percentage of all Jefferson and Lewis County adult females with skills in “Manufacturing and Production” would be within $\pm 4.1\%$ of the 15.3% found in our sample. The interpretation of this would be that we are 95% confident that among all Jefferson and Lewis County adult females the percentage who have skills in “Manufacturing and Production” is somewhere between 11.2% and 19.4%. Note that this margin of error of 4.1 percentage points is larger than the earlier-cited study margin of error of approximately 2.7 percentage points as a result of there being only 289 employed females in this sample.

It should be noted that the margin of error is a measurement of random error, error due to simply the random chance of sampling. For example, if one were to flip a fair coin $n=300$ times, the population percentage for the percentage of the time that the coin would result with a head is, of course, 50%. Use of Table 75 indicates that with a margin of error of $\pm 5.7\%$, one would determine that there is a 95% chance that a sample of $n=300$ flips would fall with $\pm 5.7\%$ of this real population value of 50%. In other words, there is a 95% chance that the sample result will be between $50\% \pm 5.7\%$, between 44.3% and 55.7%. Only 5% of the time would a sample of $n=300$ flips result with either less than 44.3% heads, or greater than 55.7% heads.

However, in survey research, it is not coins that are being flipped; it is humans who are being interviewed. When surveying humans there are other potential sources of error, sources of error in addition to random error (which is the only error encompassed by the margin of error). Response error, nonresponse error, process error, bias in sample selection, bias in question-phrasing, lack of clarity in question-phrasing, and undercoverage are common sources of other-than-random error. Methods that should be, and have been in this Jefferson County study, employed to minimize these other sources of error are: maximum effort to select the sample randomly with minimal undercoverage among the population that is desired to be represented, piloting and testing of utilized survey questions, extensive training of all data collectors (interviewers), and application of post-stratification algorithms. Hence, when using this study data to make estimates to the entire Jefferson and Lewis County adult populations, as is the case in standard survey research practices, the margin of error will be the only error measurement cited and interpreted.

Table 137 – More Detailed Margins of Error for Varying Sample Sizes and Varying Sample Proportions

Varying Sample %'s:	Varying Sample Sizes (n=...):												
	30	50	75	100	150	200	250	300	400	500	600	700	800
2%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
4%	7.0%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
6%	8.5%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%
8%	9.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
10%	10.7%	8.3%	6.8%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
12%	11.6%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
14%	12.4%	9.6%	7.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
16%	13.1%	10.2%	8.3%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%
18%	13.7%	10.6%	8.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%
20%	14.3%	11.1%	9.1%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%
22%	14.8%	11.5%	9.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
24%	15.3%	11.8%	9.7%	8.4%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%
26%	15.7%	12.2%	9.9%	8.6%	7.0%	6.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%
28%	16.1%	12.4%	10.2%	8.8%	7.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%
30%	16.4%	12.7%	10.4%	9.0%	7.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%
32%	16.7%	12.9%	10.6%	9.1%	7.5%	6.5%	5.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%
34%	17.0%	13.1%	10.7%	9.3%	7.6%	6.6%	5.9%	5.4%	4.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%
36%	17.2%	13.3%	10.9%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.0%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%
38%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	7.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%
40%	17.5%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	7.8%	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%
42%	17.7%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%
44%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	7.9%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%
46%	17.8%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
48%	17.9%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
50%	17.9%	13.9%	11.3%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
52%	17.9%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.7%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
54%	17.8%	13.8%	11.3%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%
56%	17.8%	13.8%	11.2%	9.7%	7.9%	6.9%	6.2%	5.6%	4.9%	4.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%
58%	17.7%	13.7%	11.2%	9.7%	7.9%	6.8%	6.1%	5.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%
60%	17.5%	13.6%	11.1%	9.6%	7.8%	6.8%	6.1%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%
62%	17.4%	13.5%	11.0%	9.5%	7.8%	6.7%	6.0%	5.5%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%
64%	17.2%	13.3%	10.9%	9.4%	7.7%	6.7%	6.0%	5.4%	4.7%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	3.3%
66%	17.0%	13.1%	10.7%	9.3%	7.6%	6.6%	5.9%	5.4%	4.6%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%
68%	16.7%	12.9%	10.6%	9.1%	7.5%	6.5%	5.8%	5.3%	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%
70%	16.4%	12.7%	10.4%	9.0%	7.3%	6.4%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%
72%	16.1%	12.4%	10.2%	8.8%	7.2%	6.2%	5.6%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%
74%	15.7%	12.2%	9.9%	8.6%	7.0%	6.1%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%
76%	15.3%	11.8%	9.7%	8.4%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	3.2%	3.0%
78%	14.8%	11.5%	9.4%	8.1%	6.6%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
80%	14.3%	11.1%	9.1%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%
82%	13.7%	10.6%	8.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%
84%	13.1%	10.2%	8.3%	7.2%	5.9%	5.1%	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%
86%	12.4%	9.6%	7.9%	6.8%	5.6%	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
88%	11.6%	9.0%	7.4%	6.4%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
90%	10.7%	8.3%	6.8%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%
92%	9.7%	7.5%	6.1%	5.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
94%	8.5%	6.6%	5.4%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%
96%	7.0%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
98%	5.0%	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Average	14.3%	11.1%	9.0%	7.8%	6.4%	5.5%	5.0%	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	2.8%

Significance Testing – Testing for Statistically Significant Trends and Relationships

The technical discussion of statistical techniques above has focused on the statistical inference referred to as *estimation* – construction of confidence intervals using the margins of error described in the 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 measured variables are presented as well.

A comment or two regarding “statistical significance” could help readers of varying quantitative backgrounds most appropriately interpret the results of what has been statistically analyzed. Again, because the data for the 2014 Jefferson-Lewis Counties State of the Workforce Survey is based on a *sample* of 812 adult residents, as opposed to obtaining information from every single adult resident in Jefferson County and Lewis, 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 female residents are more likely to have skills in common software such as Word or Explorer than male residents (92.6% vs. 87.4%, respectively, Table 67), the researcher would want to know if this result would still be present if they interviewed *every* Jefferson and Lewis County adult rather than just the sample of 621 adults who were actually interviewed. To answer this question, the researcher uses a **test of statistical significance**. The outcome of a test of statistical significance will be that the result is either “not statistically significant” or the result is “statistically significant.”

The meaning of “not statistically significant” is that if the sample were repeated many more times (in this case that would mean many more different groups of $n=621$ randomly selected adults from **all** of the adults in both Jefferson and Lewis County), then the results of these samples would not consistently show that female residents are able to use common software than male residents; some samples would have males higher and some would have females higher. In this case, the researcher could not report *with high levels of confidence* that the male satisfaction rate is statistically significantly different from the female rate. Rather, the difference found between males and females in the one actually-selected sample of size $n=621$ residents of both counties would be interpreted as small enough that it could be due simply to the random chance of sampling – *not statistically significant*. Again, the determination of “how far apart is far enough apart to be statistically significant?” is calculated by using sampling distributions and the margins of error described earlier. These tools allow the measurement of how far apart sample subgroups must be to be interpreted as a very *unlikely* difference to occur simply by random chance (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal).

Conversely, the meaning of “statistically significant” is that if the sample were repeated many more times, then the results of these samples would consistently show that female Jefferson and Lewis County adults are more likely to be able to use common software than males; and further, if *every* adult were interviewed, we are confident that the population rate among females would be higher than the rate among males. 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. The interpretation of a “statistically significant” difference is that it is so large that there is a probability of less than 5% that this difference occurred simply due to the random chance of sampling (if one assumes that the population values for the subgroups are, in fact, equal) – instead, it is considered a “real” difference. In statistical vocabulary and notation, this would be represented as a p-value of less than 5% ($p<0.05$).

Often times with survey data, a Chi Square Test is utilized to determine whether an observed difference is or is not large enough to be a statistically significant difference. An alternative to the use of a traditional Chi Square Test to answer the question posed above (the question: “Is the ability to use common software such as Word or Explorer related to gender?” ... i.e. males and females differ significantly in their ability to use common software such as Word or Explorer?) 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 “the ability to use common software such as Word or Explorer” is presented in its own table). As a result of approximately 50 outcome variables in this study – each cross-tabulated by all three of the potential explanatory variables of Gender, Age, and County, and cross-tabulated by years-of-study, if possible – there are over 200 cross-tabulation correlational investigation tables included in the “Detailed Statistical Results” section of this report. This large number of cross-tabulation tables (combined with the variety of ways that the response distribution for many survey questions could be collapsed, a very, very important factor!) suggests that an alternative, more versatile, approach to testing for significance in the cross-tabulation tables is utilized. Therefore, rather than calculating and reporting the 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 87.4% among the 333 sampled *males* in Jefferson and Lewis County who are able to use common software differ significantly from the 92.6% among the 288 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 2014 Jefferson-Lewis Counties State of the Workforce Survey. 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.”

To illustrate with the “gender” and “ability to use common software:

For Males: n=333, and p=87.4% respond “Yes”; therefore from Table 137 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 3.7\%$. The resulting confidence interval is: $87.4\% \pm 3.7\%$, or **(83.7%,91.1%)**
For Females: n=288, and p=92.6% respond “Yes”; therefore from Table 137 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 3.1\%$. The resulting confidence interval is: $92.6\% \pm 3.1\%$, or **(89.5%,95.7%)**

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between males and females is not considered statistically significant. In other words, the ability to use common software is not significantly related to gender, the 5.2% difference in rates found among males and females (87.4% among males, only 92.6% among females) is not large enough to be *extremely unlikely* that it could be explained due simply to the chance of random sampling with samples of size 333 and 288, respectively – it is a relatively small difference that could, in fact, be expected to occur by random chance.

When interpreting the cross-tabulations completed in this study by partitioning the overall sample of n=812 into levels of some demographic factors such as Age, the sample sizes within specific factor/level combinations can become quite small. With these small sample sizes, 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 2011 Jefferson-Lewis Counties State of the Workforce Survey. The research question that is being investigated in these comparisons is, “Has there been a statistically significant change among the Jefferson and Lewis County residents between 2011 and 2014?” When interpreting the comparisons 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 2014 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 2014. Therefore, only the questions/items that were also measured in some earlier year, along with measurement in 2014, of course, are available for trend analysis to compare with the current 2014 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 the two counties have changed significantly over the past three years; however, the focus now becomes the comparison of the 2014 results to the 2011 results (rather than comparing subgroups within the 2014 results), 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.

To illustrate a trend analysis, consider the employment status of the respondents. Reference to Table 21 shows that:

In 2011: n=809 participants, and p=60.4% respond “Yes”; therefore from Table 137 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 3.3\%$. The resulting confidence interval is: $60.4\% \pm 3.3\%$, or **(57.1%,63.7%)**
In 2014: n=741 participants, and p=58.0% respond “Yes”; therefore from Table 137 the approximate margin of error is $\pm 3.7\%$. The resulting confidence interval is: $58.0\% \pm 3.7\%$, or **(54.3%,61.7%)**

Since these two confidence intervals do overlap, the difference between 2011 and 2014 (the 3-year trend) is not considered statistically significant. In other words, current employment status in Jefferson and Lewis County is not significantly different from the 2011 finding – residents are now not more or less likely to be employed than they were three years ago.

Finally, the preceding comments regarding statistically significant differences between subgroups, and statistically significant changes between study years, are comments addressing **statistical significance** ... which, of course, is not one-and-the-same as **practical significance**. The reader should be reminded that statistical significance addresses the concept of probability, as follows – “is this difference likely to occur in a sample of size n=812 if there is no difference in the entire sampled populations... could the result simply be due to chance?” However, practical significance is an interpretation that is left to the subject area expert, since practical significance addresses the concept of usefulness, as follows – “is this result useful in the real world?” A difference identified in a sample may be statistically significant without being practically significant, however, a difference identified in a sample may *not* be practically significant without being statistically significant.

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

The Survey Instrument

1. Introduction

Good evening. My name is (first name), I am calling from the Center for Community Studies at JCC. How are you doing this evening (afternoon)? This call is not to ask for money or donations, we are calling on behalf of the Jefferson-Lewis Workforce Investment Board (WIB) we are completing a brief State-of-the-Workforce survey in Jefferson and Lewis Counties. We are selecting persons who are at least 18 years old who live in either of these two counties. The survey should take only about 5 minutes, do you have a few minutes to do a survey for us (or, "help us out")?

IF NECESSARY: This survey is to determine the typical work experience, skills, education levels, and training of local residents. This information will be used to attract more businesses and industries to locate in Northern New York and to provide more jobs for residents.

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.

Our first few questions are about your current employment status,

Q1. Are you currently employed?

- Yes (includes active military) No

2. If CURRENTLY EMPLOYED:

Q2. In which of the following areas is your occupation?

- Agriculture
- Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications
- Construction and Building
- Education
- Government
- Healthcare
- Hospitality and Tourism
- Manufacturing and Production
- Sales, Retail, and Media Skills
- Other (please specify)

Q3. Are you employed part or full time?

- Part Full

Q4. How long have you been working at your current job (employer)? (IN YEARS)

years:

Q5. Are you also taking college courses right now?

- Yes, full time. Yes, part time. No, not taking college courses.

3. IF NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED:

Q6. Which of the following situations describe you? Are you... (READ ALL 5 CHOICES, select all that apply)

- Retired
- Homemaker
- Disabled
- Unemployed (not working now, but able to work)
- Student
- Other (please specify)

Q7. Do you think you will be looking to get a job at any time in the next 12 months?

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

4. SKILLS ASSESSMENT STARTS HERE:

READ THIS:

We are interested in determining the job skills that Jefferson and Lewis County residents possess. These skills may have been acquired on the JOB, in SCHOOL, or even as part of a HOBBY, VOLUNTEERING, or OTHER EXPERIENCE.

I am going to list several SKILL AREAS for you. For each, we'd like to know if YOU FEEL QUALIFIED TO START A JOB TOMORROW THAT WOULD REQUIRE THAT SKILL AREA?

Q8. Do you have skills in MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION?

Yes

No (or, not sure)

5. If skilled in Manufacturing and Production:

Which of the following specific Manufacturing and Production skills do you possess?

	Yes	No (or, don't know)
Q9. Assembly	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q10. Welding and Metal Fabrication	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q11. Machine Tool & Die	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q12. Machine Tool Operation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q13. Reading Blueprints	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q14. Supervision	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q15. Maintenance and Equipment Repair	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q16. Production Planning	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q17. Inspection and Quality Control	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q18. Sewing Production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q19. CNC and PLA Programming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q20. Industrial Electronics	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Construction and Building Skills?

Q21. Do you have skills in CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING?

Yes

No (or, not sure)

7. If skilled in Construction and Building:

Which of the following specific Construction and Building skills do you possess?

	Yes	No (or, don't know)
Q22. Carpentry or Cabinetry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q23. Masonry and Concrete Work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q24. Plumbing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q25. Welding and Metal Work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q26. Excavation and Heavy Equipment Operation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q27. Electrical Work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q28. Painting or Plastering	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q29. Drywall Installation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q30. Reading Architectural Plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. Agriculture Skills?

Q31. Do you have skills in AGRICULTURE?

Yes

No (or, not sure)

9. If skilled in Agriculture:

Which of the following specific Agriculture skills do you possess?

	Yes	No (or, don't know)
Q32. Livestock and Poultry Care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q33. Vegetable, Fruit, or Grain Production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q34. Maple Syrup, Sugar, or Honey Production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q35. Farm Equipment Maintenance or Sales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q36. Timber or Logging Production	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications Skills?

Which of the following Computer, Electronics, or Telecommunications skills do you possess?

	Yes	No (or, don't know)
Q37. Telephone and Cable Installation and Repair	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q38. Website Design and Maintenance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q39. Database Design and Management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q40. Network and LAN Administration and Maintenance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q41. Software Product Development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q42. Computer and Software Teaching and Training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q43. Able to use common software such as Word and Explorer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. Sales, Retail, and Media Skills?

Which of the following Sales, Retail, and Media skills do you possess?

	Yes	No (or, don't know)
Q44. Call Center Work (Telemarketing or Technical Support)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q45. Direct Sales (any product)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q46. Retail Customer Service	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q47. Television or Video Productions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Q48. Public Relations or Journalism	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. Foreign Language Skills?

Which of the following languages do you speak fluently?

Yes

No (or, don't know)

Q49. Spanish

Q50. French

Q51. Other Language (please specify)

13. Healthcare Skills?

Which of the following Healthcare skills do you possess?

Yes No (or,
don't know)

Q52. Direct Patient Care (including all of Physician through Home Health Aide)

Q53. Allied Health that is NOT Direct Patient Care (e.g. receptionist, biller, etc.)

14. Formal Education Level

Our final area of interest is to describe the typical education levels of the available workforce in Jefferson and Lewis County. Please indicate the HIGHEST level of formal education level you have completed.

Q54. Highest education level attained: (READ CHOICES IF NECESSARY)

- Elementary school only
- Some high school but did not graduate
- GED/high school equivalency diploma
- High school graduate
- Certificate
- Some college, no degree
- 2 Year college degree
- 4 Year college degree
- Masters or Professional degree

Please tell me the specific certificates and degrees that you've earned. (ASK ALL 4, LEAVE BLANK IF NONE EARNED)

Q55. Certificate:	<input type="text"/>
Q56. Associate Degree:	<input type="text"/>
Q57. Bachelors Degree:	<input type="text"/>
Q58. Graduate or Professional Degree	<input type="text"/>

15. Apprenticeships

Q 59: Have you completed an apprenticeship program?

- Yes
- No

Q60: In what field or skill area or areas have you completed an apprenticeship program?

16. Demographics

We are almost finished. These last three questions help us to get a better sense of whether the randomly selected people we are calling accurately reflects the characteristics of the general populations of Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

*** Q61. Which county do you reside in?**

- Jefferson Lewis
- Other county (please specify)

*** Q62. 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.**

- 18-24 Fifties
- 25-29 Sixties
- Thirties Seventies or older
- Forties

*** Q63. If you don't mind me asking ... what is your gender?**

- Male Female

*** Q64. Is the phone that you are on right now a landline or a cell phone?**

- Landline
- Cell phone

*** Q65: Which of the following describes your phone ownership? You have....**

- Both a landline and a cell
- Cell Only
- Landline Only
- Refused

Q66. Zip Code of Participant (LANDLINES-from Call Sheet, CELL PHONES-you must ask this)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> 13305 | <input type="radio"/> 13611 | <input type="radio"/> 13641 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13312 | <input type="radio"/> 13612 | <input type="radio"/> 13643 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13325 | <input type="radio"/> 13615 | <input type="radio"/> 13648 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13327 | <input type="radio"/> 13616 | <input type="radio"/> 13650 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13343 | <input type="radio"/> 13618 | <input type="radio"/> 13651 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13345 | <input type="radio"/> 13619 | <input type="radio"/> 13656 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13367 | <input type="radio"/> 13620 | <input type="radio"/> 13659 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13368 | <input type="radio"/> 13622 | <input type="radio"/> 13661 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13404 | <input type="radio"/> 13624 | <input type="radio"/> 13665 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13433 | <input type="radio"/> 13626 | <input type="radio"/> 13673 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13473 | <input type="radio"/> 13627 | <input type="radio"/> 13674 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13489 | <input type="radio"/> 13628 | <input type="radio"/> 13675 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13601 | <input type="radio"/> 13632 | <input type="radio"/> 13679 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13603 | <input type="radio"/> 13634 | <input type="radio"/> 13682 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13605 | <input type="radio"/> 13636 | <input type="radio"/> 13685 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13606 | <input type="radio"/> 13637 | <input type="radio"/> 13691 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13607 | <input type="radio"/> 13638 | <input type="radio"/> 13692 |
| <input type="radio"/> 13608 | <input type="radio"/> 13640 | <input type="radio"/> 13693 |

Other Zip Code

Q67. Town of Residence (LANDLINES-from Call Sheet, CELL PHONES-you must ask this)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> ADAMS | <input type="radio"/> DEER RIVER | <input type="radio"/> MANNSVILLE |
| <input type="radio"/> ADAMS CENTER | <input type="radio"/> DEFERIET | <input type="radio"/> MARTINSBURG |
| <input type="radio"/> ALEX BAY | <input type="radio"/> DEPAUVILLE | <input type="radio"/> NATURAL BRIDGE |
| <input type="radio"/> ANTWERP | <input type="radio"/> DEXTER | <input type="radio"/> PHILADELPHIA |
| <input type="radio"/> BEAVER FALLS | <input type="radio"/> ELLISBURG | <input type="radio"/> PIERREPONT MANOR |
| <input type="radio"/> BELLEVILLE | <input type="radio"/> EVANS MILLS | <input type="radio"/> PLESSIS |
| <input type="radio"/> BLACK RIVER | <input type="radio"/> FELTS MILLS | <input type="radio"/> PORT LEYDEN |
| <input type="radio"/> BRANTINGHAM | <input type="radio"/> FISHERS LNDG | <input type="radio"/> REDWOOD |
| <input type="radio"/> BROWNVILLE | <input type="radio"/> GLENFIELD | <input type="radio"/> RODMAN |
| <input type="radio"/> CALCIUM | <input type="radio"/> GREAT BEND | <input type="radio"/> SACKETS HARBOR |
| <input type="radio"/> CAPE VINCENT | <input type="radio"/> GREIG | <input type="radio"/> THERESA |
| <input type="radio"/> CARTHAGE | <input type="radio"/> HARRISVILLE | <input type="radio"/> THOUSAND ISL PARK |
| <input type="radio"/> CASTORLAND | <input type="radio"/> HENDERSON | <input type="radio"/> THREE MILE BAY |
| <input type="radio"/> CHAUMONT | <input type="radio"/> HENDERSON HBR | <input type="radio"/> TURIN |
| <input type="radio"/> CLAYTON | <input type="radio"/> LA FARGEVILLE | <input type="radio"/> WATERTOWN |
| <input type="radio"/> CONSTABLEVLE | <input type="radio"/> LORRAINE | <input type="radio"/> WELLESLEY ISL |
| <input type="radio"/> COPENHAGEN | <input type="radio"/> LOWVILLE | <input type="radio"/> WEST LEYDEN |
| <input type="radio"/> CROGHAN | <input type="radio"/> LYONS FALLS | |

Other (please specify)

17. Final Comments

Thank you very much for helping us out this evening. If you have any questions, please contact:

Cheryl Mayforth, Executive Director
Jefferson-Lewis WIB
1000 Coffeen Street
Watertown, NY 13601
Phone: 315-786-3646
Fax: 315-782-2073
email address: c.mayforth@co.jefferson.ny.us

Have a great evening.

18. After You Hang Up - Book-keeping

You must complete the following two items.

*** 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 Mr. LaLone, Mr. White, Mr. Danforth, or Dr. Petersen should know, enter here. (Complaints? Comments? Compliments? Interesting participants? Difficulties?)