

Strategies to Inspire Stewardship of the Lake Champlain Watershed

Voices for the Lake Phone and Online Survey Report

Prepared For: ECHO Lake Aquarium & Science Center

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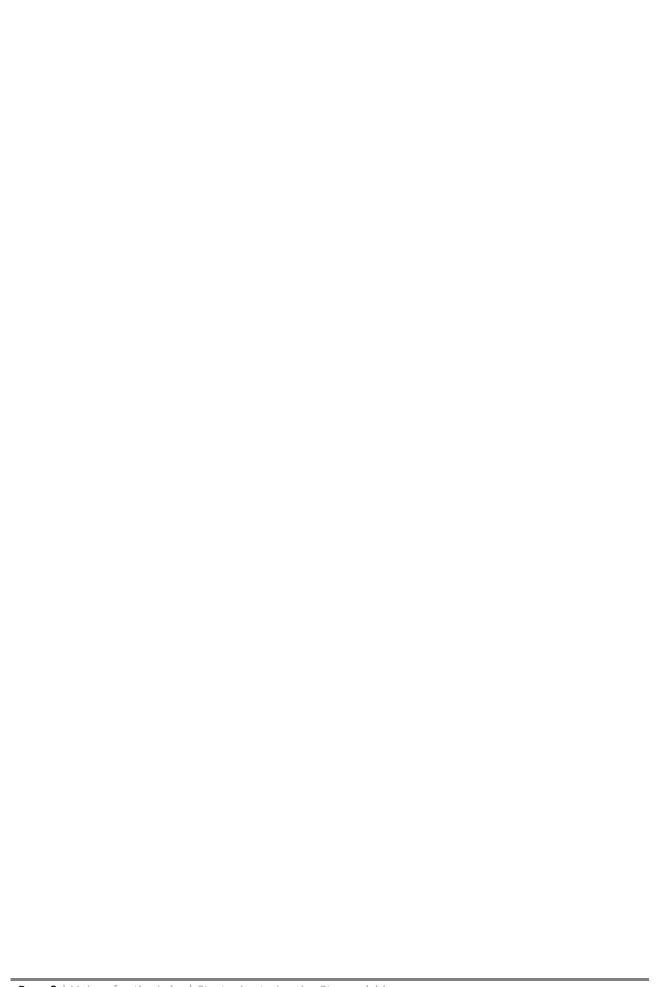


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Executive Summary

The Voices for the Lake initiative aims to raise awareness and build community around Lake Champlain stewardship. This mixed-methods survey project contributes to that effort by identifying the ways people are likely to take action to improve water quality, determining how they get information about their communities and use social media, and establishing what outreach methods would be most effective to educate the public about water quality issues and encourage lake stewardship.

The UVM Center for Rural Studies collected data for this project through representative telephone polling and an open online survey. The telephone survey had 448 respondents and the online survey had 263 respondents.

This survey project yields new data about how people are getting information about their communities and how they use social media. This type of information is not readily available elsewhere, especially not for rural residents.

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are roughly in line with those of the state as a whole, except in the age and education level categories. Respondents for both the phone and online surveys were generally of a higher age and education level than the general population. Additionally, the online respondents were younger, less rural, had lived in Vermont for a shorter amount of time, had a larger household size, were more educated, and had a lower income than the phone respondents.

Results

Lake Issues and Solutions

- The majority of respondents cited environmental concerns as the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade.
- About 70 percent of all respondents attributed their concerns about the lake to water quality (mostly pollution, run-off, and algae). The second highest concern was invasive species.
- Respondents were less unified when it came to solutions; the top responses were regulation/ government action, individual/ source action, education.

Taking Action

- The survey responses suggest that respondents have a high level of personal responsibility
 related to water quality. A majority said that property owners are responsible for the quality of
 the water running off their properties, that they believed they could change their neighbors'
 behaviors through leading by example, and that businesses should pay their employees for
 community service volunteer time.
- The types of action respondents said they were most likely to take were split between personal and community efforts. More than 90 percent said they were likely to make changes in their personal habits to conserve water and about 80 percent said they were likely to make improvements to their property to protect water quality. Meanwhile, about 60 percent said they were likely to participate in a community service project, attend an evening meeting on

improving water quality in their community, volunteer to help collect water samples in their community, and/or talk to a neighbor about water quality in their community.

Information

- Respondents said they preferred to learn about stormwater management and improving water
 quality through web sites and brochures. When asked where they would look for information
 about environmental issues in their communities, respondents primarily cited the Internet and
 newspapers. The phone respondents identified municipal sources at about the same rate as
 Internet sources.
- When asked what Vermont media sources they typically access to get general information about news and events in their communities, about the same number of the phone respondents cited television as print newspapers (76.3% and 75.2%, respectively). However, when asked to identify their *primary* source of information, almost double the number of people said print newspapers than said television.
- Meanwhile, the online survey respondents cited radio and print newspapers as their typical sources for information (60.7% and 57.3%, respectively), with slightly fewer mentioning television (50%) and online newspapers (44.7%). However, when asked to identify the *primary* source of information about what's going on in their communities, almost double the number of people said print newspapers than said radio. Television news and online newspapers ranked just below radio as the primary source of information.
- The majority of respondents use e-mail. About 70 percent of all respondents said they pass along online content that they like to other people and more than 80 percent said they typically view online content passed along from other people. Slightly more than a third of phone respondents used online social networking sites (mostly Facebook) and watched videos online (mostly through YouTube). This compares to two thirds of online respondents using social networking and three quarters watching videos online.

Recommendations

Lake Issues and Solutions

- The significant number of responses identifying water quality as a serious issue facing Lake
 Champlain indicates that there is a high level of awareness about the topic and that the general
 public may be open to messages targeted at improving water quality. Additional studies could
 reveal how the public defines "water quality" and what words would resonate in outreach
 related to reducing runoff and water conservation.
- In answering the open-ended question "What do you think should be done to address this issue?", only a small percentage of the respondents referred to individual or source action (13% for phone respondents and 9% for online respondents). This indicates that more education is necessary to show the public the direct impact their actions can have.

Taking Action

- Meanwhile, respondents indicated a high level of personal accountability when asked if they agreed or disagreed with specific statements related to responsibility for water quality. A majority agreed that individuals are responsible for the quality of the water running off their properties and said they believe they can change their neighbors' behaviors through leading by example and that businesses should pay their employees for community service volunteer time. This may seem contradictory to their responses to the open-ended question, but it could be that respondents simply don't recognize these actions as part of a solution to the water quality issue. This emphasizes the need for outreach strategies that illustrate the direct impact of people's actions.
- Respondents indicated that they were more likely to take action on an individual level than take
 part in a community effort. More attention could be placed into incentivizing the public to
 participate in community efforts.
- Additional studies could investigate what motivates personal behavior change in an effort to determine the right balance of information, education, incentives, and regulation.

Information

- Respondents said they preferred to learn about stormwater management and improving water
 quality through websites and brochures. When asked where they would look for information
 about environmental issues in their communities, respondents primarily cited the Internet and
 newspapers. The phone respondents also identified municipal sources at about the same rate as
 Internet sources. This indicates that there are a variety of information sources and that a multipronged strategy may be effective in reaching a broad population.
- The majority of respondents said they typically pass along online content that they like, and view online content passed along from other people. This data suggest that online outreach campaigns designed to be spread by e-mail may be effective. Using "share with a friend" links may be an effective way to connect people with watershed-related activities. Facebook and other social networking sites may also be good catalysts for community-based water projects.
- Differences in the demographic profiles and information sourcing trends between the phone and online respondents suggest that different outreach strategies may be effective for different groups.



Introduction

Voices for the Lake (VFL) is an ECHO Lake Aquarium and Science Center initiative to inspire Champlain Basin stewardship through social media and digital storytelling. The goal of the project is to raise awareness and build community around lake stewardship by using real stories from people who feel passionate about Lake Champlain.

The VFL outreach program includes the following online components: a Web site at www.voicesforthelake.org; a blog at voicesblog.echovermont.org; a Facebook page at www.facebook.com/voicesforthelake; a dedicated YouTube channel at www.youtube.com/user/voicesforthelake; and a Twitter feed at twitter.com/voicesVT

As part of the project, the Center for Rural Studies at the University of Vermont implemented telephone¹ and online surveys to learn more about Vermonter's thoughts and ideas regarding Lake Champlain, how they use social media, get information, and spend their time.

The objectives of the surveys are to identify the ways that people can take action to improve water quality, determine how they get information about their communities and use social media, and establish what outreach methods would be most effective to educate the public about water quality issues and encourage lake stewardship.

This report details the results from both the telephone and online surveys.

- **Section 1: Lake Issues** discusses respondents' opinions about the most serious issues facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade and what they think should be done to address these issues, as well as their opinions about responsibility with respect to water quality.
- **Section 2: Taking Action** outlines the measures people have taken, the measures they are likely to take to promote lake stewardship, and how they currently spend their time.
- **Section 3: Information** details how people choose to get information about their communities and use social media,
- **Section 4: Respondent Profile** describes the demographic makeup of the survey respondents.

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¹ The full telephone survey results (margin of error +/- 4.5% at a confidence interval of 95%) are detailed in "Strategies to Inspire Stewardship of the Lake Champlain Watershed: Voices for the Lake Telephone Survey Report" available online at: http://www.uvm.edu/crs/reports/2009/ECHO PhoneSurvey 10.pdf



Methods

Telephone Survey

The telephone polling was conducted from Oct. 5 to Oct. 15, 2009 at the University of Vermont between the hours of 10 a.m. and 9 p.m. on weekdays using computer-aided telephone interviewing (CATI). A random sample for the poll was drawn from a Vermont phone list that is updated quarterly. Vermont residents over the age of 18 from Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Rutland, and Washington counties were interviewed.

There were 448 respondents to the telephone survey. Since the telephone numbers were randomly selected, the results can be generalized to the population as a whole. The results based on a sample of this size have a confidence interval of 95 percent with a margin of error of plus or minus 4.5 percent. This means that 95 percent of the time, using the same methods, Vermonters will answer any question from this survey within a 9 percent total range of the responses recorded for the phone survey.

The survey contained 53 content questions and 13 demographic questions. See Appendix 4 for the complete telephone survey script.

Fifty-one of the content questions were multiple choice, Likert scale, and short answer. These were coded according to established response categories. Quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2007 and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 17.0. P values less than or equal to .10 were deemed significant.

Two of the content questions were open ended, meaning the respondents could answer however they liked. Qualitative (open-ended) data were analyzed by two independent coders, who developed categories based on the responses, then collapsed the categories into broader themes. Their results were then compared and re-evaluated.

Additional content analysis for the open-ended responses was performed using an online text analysis utilities www.online-utility.org and www.wordle.com, with non-content words such as "and," "in," "the," etc., removed.

This telephone survey is a statistically representative of households with landline telephones. According to recent estimates, only 5.1 percent of Vermont households have at least one wireless cellular phone, but no landline telephone. As a state, Vermont has the lowest level of "wireless-only" households in the country.²

Full results of the telephone survey are detailed in the "Strategies to Inspire Stewardship of the Lake Champlain Watershed: Voices for the Lake Telephone Survey Report." It is online at http://www.uvm.edu/crs/reports/2009/ECHO PhoneSurvey 10.pdf

² Blumberg et al. (2009). Wireless Substitution: State-level Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January - December 2007. National Health Statistics Report, 14.

Online Survey

The online survey was conducted from January 8 to February 1, 2010 using Survey Monkey (Professional Account). Participants were recruited through the Voices for the Lake blog, Facebook page, Twitter, and e-mail. There were 236 respondents to the online survey.

A gift package consisting of an ECHO Small Family Membership, ECHO tote bag, and ECHO travel mug (total value of \$125) was offered as an incentive to survey participants. Participants were given the option of including their e-mail address at the end of the survey to be entered in the gift drawing.

The survey contained the same 53 content questions and 13 demographic questions as the telephone survey, and one additional content question ("Do you own or rent your home?"). Fifty-two of the content questions were multiple choice, Likert scale, and short answer. These were coded according to established response categories. Quantitative data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2007 and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 17.0.

Two of the content questions were open ended, meaning the respondents could answer however they liked. Qualitative (open-ended) data were analyzed by two independent coders, who developed categories based on the responses, then collapsed the categories into broader themes. Their results were then compared and re-evaluated. Additional content analysis for the open-ended responses was performed using the online text analysis utility www.wordle.com.

The question order for the online survey differed from the phone survey. See Appendix 5 for the complete online script.

The online survey was posted on a public site and was open to anyone with computer access. Since the sampling was not random, the results from the online survey pertain to the actual survey respondents, and cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

Section 1: Lake Issues and Solutions

Overview

The majority of respondents cited environmental concerns when asked the open-ended question "What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade?" Their full responses were categorized by content, then collapsed into broader themes.

For example, responses that included "the lake is dirty," "pollution," "algae," or "run-off from farms" were all grouped into the "water quality" category and responses that included "lamprey," "milfoil," or "zebra mussels" were grouped into the "invasive species category." See Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4 for a breakdown of the response categories.

About 70 percent of all respondents attributed their concerns about the lake to water quality (mostly pollution, run-off, and algae). The second highest concern was invasive species.

Slightly more than half of **phone respondents** and slightly less than half of **online respondents** disagreed with the statement "Lake Champlain is clean." Less than a third agreed. See Table 1.

Respondents were less unified when it came to solutions. When asked the open-ended question "What do you think should be done to address this issue?" **phone respondents** cited regulation/ government action and individual/ source action as the two top solutions. **Online respondents** cited regulation/ government action and education as the top ways to address the issues.

About 12 percent of **phone respondents** and 5 percent of **online respondents** said the solution was simply to "clean it up," but didn't offer any suggestion for ways to do so. Similarly, some respondents alluded to work being done by unnamed entities ("They are doing something already, aren't they?") or expressed skepticism about proposed solutions ("I really don't know. I hear a ton of ideas from environmentalists; none of them make enough sense or solve the problem. It seems that it's just to give a lot of people jobs.").

Of those who identified regulation or other government action as a solution, 12% suggested coordination with New York state (and a few of these also mentioned Quebec) for clean-up and policy work.

Meanwhile, about 10 percent of **phone respondents** identified research as a solution, compared to about 6 percent of **online respondents**. Also, nearly 25 percent of **online respondents** identified education as a solution, compared to just under eight percent of **phone respondents**. Eight percent of all respondents mentioned farms. A few said that farmers have been unfairly targeted and that they need more support. The rest of the farm mentions were split between controlling agricultural runoff and enacting/enforcing agricultural regulations. See Figures3-6 for detailed breakdown of responses.

The following quotes illustrate the broad range of responses to "What do you think should be done to address this issue?"

- "If we properly educate people around the area, then we will take care of [the lake]. I don't think scare tactics work people ignore that we just need education on what we can do to help."
- "More action, less studies. Spending too much time and money on the studies and not enough on the action."
- "Collaboration between state officials, local watershed groups, and people who live and recreate on the lake and on the watersheds."
- "I don't think it's possible. First of all, I think that farmers have been targeted too much. And I think that more attention should be paid the cities, towns and residentials."

In Their Words

An informal text analysis of responses to the open-ended questions "What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade?" and "What do you think should be done to address this issue?" illustrates the responses and the frequency certain words were mentioned. For this analysis, responses to each question for both the **phone** and **online** surveys were combined. Non-content words such as "and," "in," "the," etc., were removed and word categories were collapsed. For example, all instances of the words "pollute" and "polluting" were changed to "pollution" to strengthen the frequency count. Figures 1 and 2 show the word frequencies; the larger the font size, the more often the word occurred. See Figures 3-6 for a formal, inductive content analysis of the same responses.

Figure 1
What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade?

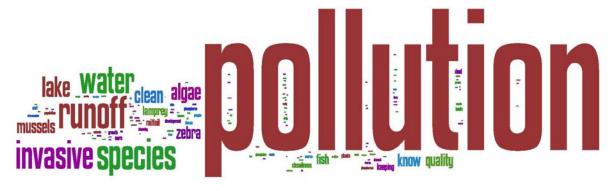


Figure 2
What do you think should be done to address this issue?



Table 1 Lake Champlain is clean

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	1.5%	.7%
Agree	18.6%	27.6%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	31.4%	19.1%
Disagree	38.7%	42.8%
Strongly Disagree	9.8%	9.9%
Total Responses	204	435
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Table 2
What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade?

Issue	Online	Phone
Water Quality	70.%	69.4%
Invasive Species	15.9%	15.6%
Development and Overuse	1.1%	3.1%
Fish/Wildlife Issues	2.2%	1.6%
Global Warming	2.7%	0%
Boats	0.5%	0%
Other	2.7%	4.5%
Don't know	3.3%	5.8%
Total Responses	182	448
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Table 3
What do you think should be done to address this issue?

Solution	Online	Phone
Regulation & Government Action	24.7%	17.0%
Individual & Source Action	8.8%	12.7%
Unspecified Action "Just Clean It Up"	4.7%	11.5%
Research	5.9%	9.7%
Education	24.7%	7.7%
Boat-related	0.6%	3.6%
Community Action	2.9%	2.5%
Funding	0%	2.5%
Other	8.8%	6.6%
Don't know	17.1%	26.2%
Total Responses	170	442

The content analysis of the open ended responses shows the depth and breadth of the answers. The figures below show a detailed comparison of the response categories from the phone and online responses. This formal, inductive analysis corroborates the informal, visual analysis illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 3
What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade? (phone survey)

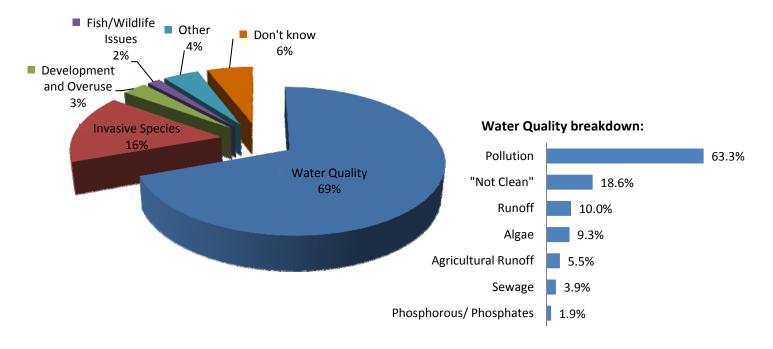


Figure 4
What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade? (online survey)

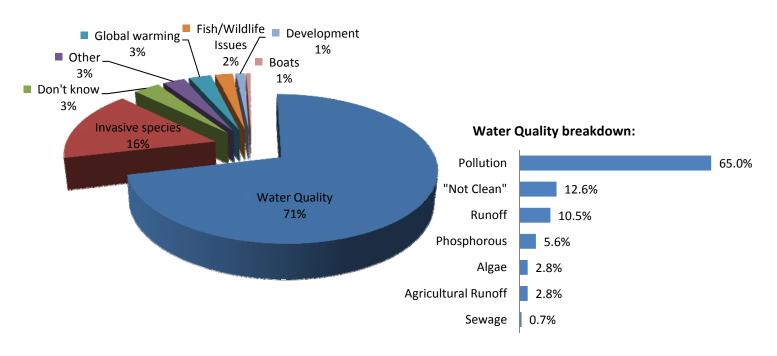


Figure 5
What do you think should be done to address this issue? (phone survey)

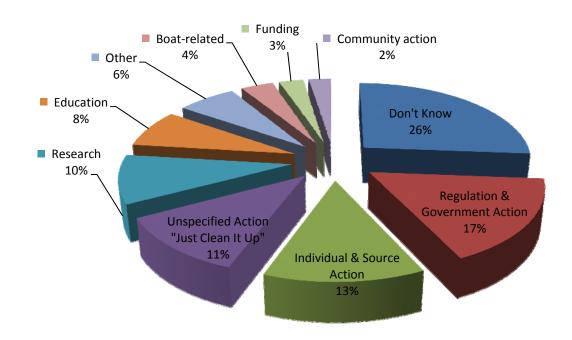
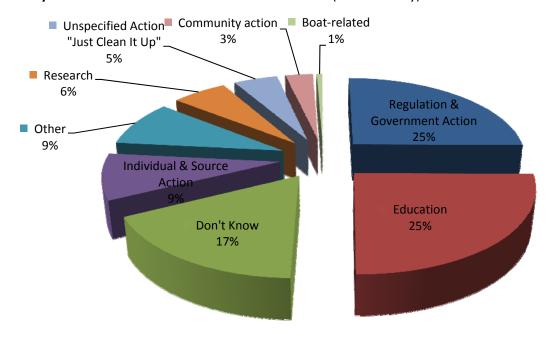


Figure 6
What do you think should be done to address this issue? (online survey)



Who is Responsible?

Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with several statements related to personal responsibility for water quality. These questions indicate a baseline for the public's opinion about their personal, business, municipal, and state responsibilities with respect to water quality.

Responses indicate a high level of personal responsibility related to water quality, which suggests that respondents are inclined to take action. A majority agreed with the statements that property owners are responsible for the quality of the water running off their properties, that they could change their neighbors' behaviors through leading by example, and that businesses should pay their employees for community service volunteer time. Meanwhile, fewer respondents said that towns should charge a fee to pay for stormwater runoff management. This could indicate that they felt towns were less responsible, or that they were less in favor of having to pay a fee.

Comparing the total combined "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" responses from the **phone** and **online** surveys shows where respondents prioritize some of the responsibilities with respect to water quality. See Appendix 1 for detailed responses to each question.

Figure 7
Responsibility for water quality

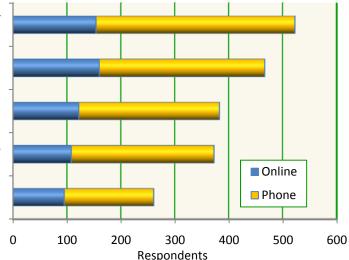
Personal Responsibility: Property owners are responsible for the quality of water running off their property

State responsibility: The state should ban the use of lawn fertilizers containing phosphates

Community Responsibility: Businesses should offer paid community service volunteer time to their employees

Personal Advocacy: I can change my neighbors' behaviors through leading by example

Town Responsibility: Towns should charge residents a fee to pay for stormwater runoff management



Section 2: Taking Action

Action Taken

When asked to respond positively or negatively to statements about their behavior, respondents said they had performed a variety of activities related to water quality. The following list shows the percent of **online** and **phone** respondents who said that they had done each activity.

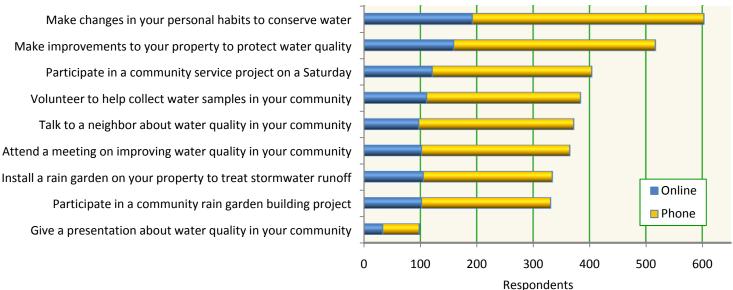
Table 4
Say yes if you have ever done any of the following activities:

	Online	Phone
Limited the length of a shower to conserve water	88.2%	82.6%
Washed a car on a lawn or at a commercial car wash instead of a driveway	86.6%	71%
Performed a water-quality improvement project (rain garden, planting trees)	35.3%	50%
Talked to a neighbor about water quality	36.3%	34.6%
Collected water samples	24.1%	27.5%
Attended a meeting about water quality	26.1%	25.7%
Used a phosphate-based fertilizer on your lawn	17%	14.3%
Total Responses	203	432
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Likely to Take Action

In contrast to the previous section, which detailed *actual actions, respondents* were also asked *how likely they would be to take action* in the future. Respondents were given a list of activities related to water quality and were asked to state how likely they were to do each activity. Figure 8 shows the combined "very likely" and "likely" responses for the **online** and **phone** responses. See Appendix 2 for detailed responses to each question.

Figure 8
State how likely you would be to do each of the following:



Time use

In order to determine how people are spending their time, respondents were asked approximately how many hours they spend each week doing a variety of activities. Of those who spent at least some time, Table 25 shows the average time spent in each activity.

Table 5
Average number of activity hours per week

ACTIVITY	Online	Phone
Working for pay	33.4	37.9
Relaxing and socializing	10.7	12.8
Outdoor recreation	5.1	8.3
Education	6.7	8.1
Volunteering	3.6	5.7
Other physical fitness	4.0	5.0
Workshops	1.4	3.4
Town or city government meetings	1.5	2.9
Faith-based meetings and events	2.1	2.4
Community meetings and events	1.8	2.1
Political meetings and rallies	0.9	1.2
Commuting/ travel time	4.6	N/A
	(N=211)	(N=439)

Section 3: Information

Outreach Preferences

In order to determine what outreach methods may be effective to inform people about water quality issues and encourage them to take action, respondents were asked to rate different modes for learning about stormwater management and improving water quality.

For the **phone respondents**, the most popular choice for learning about stormwater management was a brochure (26.4%), followed by web site (17%) and then a field trip, online video, presentation, and home video (13.2%-10.9%). However, combining the "website" and "online video" options brought the online category up to the top choice. The ranking was fairly similar for learning about changes **phone respondents** could make in their homes or on their properties to improve water quality.

For the **online respondents**, almost half of respondents preferred online information options. The most popular choice for learning about stormwater management was a website (30.5%), followed by an online video (16.7%) and then a presentation, field trip, and brochure (14.8%-11.3%).

When asked how they would prefer to learn about changes they could make in their homes or on their properties to improve water quality, **online respondents** identified web sites as their first choice (29.6%), followed by brochures (16.3%), online videos (13.3%), having someone visit their homes (11.3%) and attending a presentation (10.3%).

Table 6 & Figure 9

Of the following options, what is your top choice for how you would like to learn about stormwater management in your community?

	Online	Phone
Brochure	11.3%	26.4%
Website	30.5%	17.3%
Field trip	11.3%	13.2%
Online video	16.7%	13.2%
Presentation	14.8%	11.8%
Home video	7.4%	10.9%
Home visit	0.5%	1.4%
Other	4.9%	4.3%
Total	203	440
	(N=236)	(N=448)

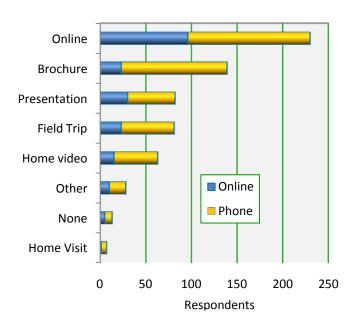
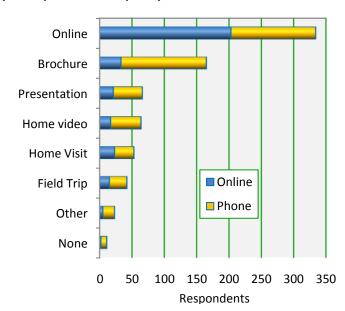


Table 7 & Figure 10

Of the following options, what is your top choice for how you would like to learn about changes you could make in your home or on your property to improve water quality?

	Online	Phone
Brochure	16.3%	30.1%
Website	29.6%	17.5%
Online video	13.3%	12.3%
Home video	8.4%	10.7%
Presentation	10.3%	10.3%
Home visit	11.3%	6.8%
Field trip	7.4%	6.2%
Other	2.5%	4.1%
None	1%	2.1%
Total responses	203	439
	(N=236)	(N=448)



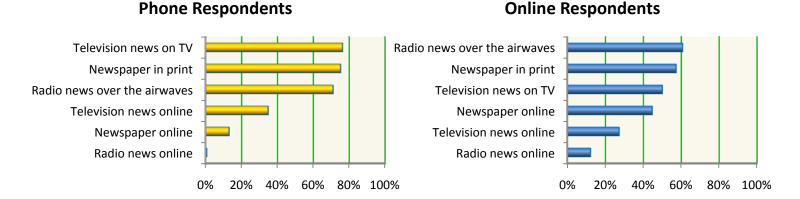
Information Sourcing: News

Respondents were asked to choose their primary news source. When asked what Vermont media sources they typically access to get general information about news and events in their communities, about the same number of the **phone respondents** cited television as print newspapers (76.3% and 75.2%, respectively). However, when asked to identify their *primary* source of information, almost double the number of people said print newspapers than said television.

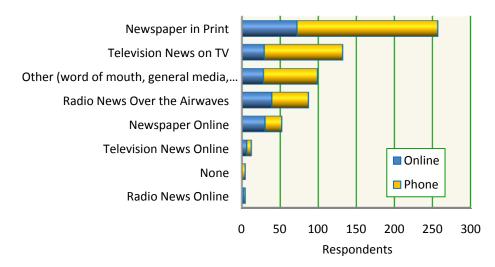
Meanwhile, the **online respondents** cited radio and print newspapers as their typical sources for information (60.7% and 57.3%, respectively), with slightly fewer mentioning television (50%) and online newspapers (44.7%). However, when asked to identify the *primary* source of information about what's going on in their communities, almost double the number of people said print newspapers than said radio. Television news and online newspapers ranked just below radio as the primary source of information.

Figure 11

Regular News Sources

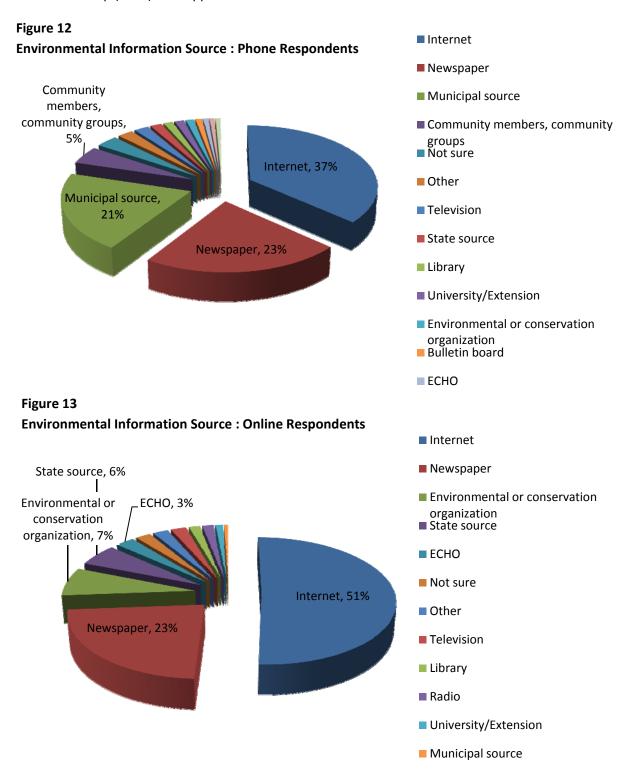


Primary Source of Local News



Information Sourcing: Environmental Issues

When asked where they would look for information about environmental issues in their communities, **phone respondents** cited the Internet (36.6%), newspapers (22.5%), and municipal sources such as town hall, town web site, town official, or town board (20.5%) as the top three sources, compared to **online respondents**, who cited Internet (50.8%), newspapers (23.1%), and environmental organizations such as Vermont Natural Resources Council, Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, and Vermont Public Interest Research Group (7.2%). See Appendix 3 for detailed results.



Social media

Since the Voices for the Lake initiative is driven by social media, it was important to understand the general public's use of e-mail, online video, and social networking tools such as Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter. The majority of **phone respondents** (73.7%) and **online respondents** (99.6%) said they used a computer for e-mail; Facebook, MySpace, or other social networking; Twitter or other blogging; or watching videos.

Slightly more than 70 percent of **phone respondents** said they pass along online content that they like to other people and 83.8 percent said they typically view online content passed along from other people. This compares to 69.9% of **online respondents** who said they pass along online content that they like to other people and 87.2% percent who said they typically view online content passed along from other people.

Slightly more than a third of **phone respondents** (115 people) who used computers said they watched videos online. This compares to three quarters (75.3%) of **online respondents**. The majority of both groups used YouTube to view the videos. The most common ways that respondents found videos of interest to them were through search engines and being sent to them from other people. More of the **online respondents** said they received videos of interest from other people, than through a search engine.

Only 22.8 percent of the **phone respondents** who are online had ever posted a video online, compared to 25.1 percent of the **online respondents**. The most common place to post was YouTube, followed by Facebook.

Only 4.6 percent of **phone respondents** who are online used Twitter, compared to 9.5 percent of the **online respondents**. The maximum number of tweets per day was 30 and the average was 3.13 for the **phone respondents**, compared to a maximum of 7 and average of 1.88 for the **online respondents**.

Slightly more than a third of **phone respondents** use Facebook, compared to two thirds of **online respondents**. The overwhelming majority of all respondents said they use Facebook for family and friend connections.

Table 11
Which of the following is the most important reason you use Facebook?

REASON	Online	Phone
Family and friend connections	90.3%	89.6%
Marketing business or organization	0%	4.8%
Work and professional connections	2.8%	2.4%
Organization connections	1.4%	1.6%
News and information	1.4%	0%
Other	4.2%	1.6%
Total	144	125

Section 4: Respondent Profile

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are roughly in line with those of the state as a whole, except in the age and education level categories.³ Respondents for both the phone and online surveys were generally of a higher age and education level than the general population. Additionally, the **online respondents** were younger, less rural, had lived in Vermont for a shorter amount of time, had a larger household size, were more educated, and had a lower income than the **phone respondents**. Figure 14 compares the **phone** and **online respondents**. Figure 14 shows the U.S. Census statistics. (The U.S. Census does not track average years in Vermont.)



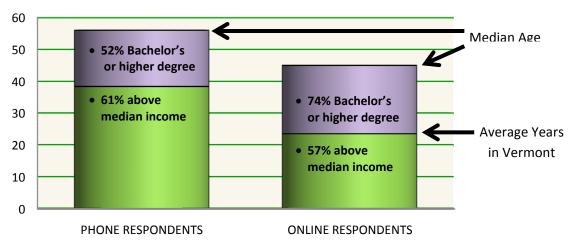
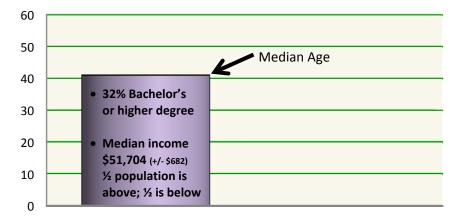


Figure 15

All Vermonters



The age of the **phone respondents** ranged from 19 to 90, with a median age of 56. The age of the **online respondents** ranged from 14 to 81, with a median age of 45. The median age of Vermonters is 41 years. More women than men answered the survey (**phone respondents:** 63.5% female, 36.5% male; **online**

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

respondents: 77.2% female, 22.3% male, 0.5% other). Statewide, the population is 51 percent female and 49 percent male.

Phone respondents reported an average of 2.6 household members, with a range of one to 14, and the average number of household members under the age of 18 of .6, with a range of zero to eight. **Online respondents** reported an average of 3.2 household members, with a range of one to nine, and the average number of household members under the age of 18 of 1.8, with a range of zero to seven. The average household size for the state is 2.4 people.

The total number of years that **phone respondents** reported having lived in Vermont, including all earlier periods, ranged from less than one to 90 years, with an average of 38.3 years. The total number of years that **online respondents** reported having lived in Vermont, including all earlier periods, ranged from less than one to 66 years, with an average of 23.5 years.

Almost all the respondents had graduated high school and more than half had Bachelor's or higher degrees. According to the U.S. Census, 89.8 percent of Vermonters aged 25 and older are high school graduates and 32.4 percent have Bachelor's or higher degree (see Table 12).

Table 12
Education level

	Online	Phone
<9th grade	0.5%	0.9%
9-12 grade (no diploma)	0%	2.5%
High school graduate (incl. GED)	3.5%	21.2%
Some college (no degree)	14.1%	12.5%
Associates/technical	8.1%	11.4%
Bachelor	34.8%	28.9%
Graduate/professional	38.9%	22.6%
Total Responses	198	439
	(N=236)	(N=448)

More than half of respondents had household incomes roughly above the median for Vermont.⁴ The **phone respondents** reported higher income than the **online respondents** (see Table 27). Just under 10 percent of **phone respondents** (9.4%) said that their jobs were related to water quality, compared to 4.1% of **online respondents**.

Table 13 Income

_

	Online	Phone
<\$25,000	11.8%	13.0%
\$25,000-\$49,999	17.6%	25.9%
\$49,999-\$74,999	22.5%	24.4%
\$75,000-\$99,999	18.2%	18.1%
>\$100,000	16.6%	18.7%
Total Responses	162	386
	(N=236)	(N=448)

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey (\$51,704 with a +/- \$682 margin of error of, 2008 inflation-adjusted dollars).

The majority of **phone respondents** said they lived in rural areas (62.5%), compared with 21.4 percent in a suburban areas and 13.3 percent in urban areas (see Table 31). The **online respondents** had a higher level of suburban and urban residence (32.3% and 21%, respectively) and a lower level of rural residence (44%).

Just over 80 percent of **online respondents** owned their homes. (This question was not asked of the phone survey respondents.)

Table 14
Do you live in a rural, suburban, or urban area?

	Online	Phone
Rural	44.1%	62.5%
Suburban	32.3%	24.1%
Urban	21%	13.3%
Total Responses	195	435
	(N=236)	(N=448)

The phone survey used a random sample of numbers from the sampling area (Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Rutland, and Washington counties). The proportion of numbers from each county was determined by population size and the proportion of **phone respondents** was roughly in line with that of the population for each county. The **online respondents** were self-selecting. In addition to the counties listed below, **online respondents**, reported living in Clinton, Putnam, and Saratoga counties, N.Y; Quebec, Hampshire County, Mass., and Connecticut.

Table 15
Respondent town of residence by county

COUNTY	Online	Phone
Addison	5.6%	14.4%
Bennington	1%	N/A
Caledonia	0.5%	N/A
Chittenden	60.2%	40.6%
Essex	1.5%	N/A
Franklin	5.1%	12.9%
Grand Isle	1%	3.8%
Lamoille	3.6%	3.2%
Orange	2%	N/A
Orleans	0%	N/A
Rutland	4.1%	8.6%
Washington	7.7%	16.3%
Windham	0%	N/A
Windsor	1%	N/A
Other	6.6%	N/A
Total Responses	196	443
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Discussion

The significant number of responses identifying water quality as a serious issue facing Lake Champlain indicates that there is a high level of awareness about the topic and that the general public may be open to messages targeted at improving water quality. Additional studies could reveal how the public defines "water quality" and what words would resonate in outreach related to reducing runoff and water conservation.

In answering the open-ended question "What do you think should be done to address this issue?", only a small percentage of the solutions referred to individual or source action (13% for phone respondents and 9% for online respondents). This indicates that more education is necessary to show the public the direct impact their actions can have.

Meanwhile, respondents indicated a high level of personal accountability when asked if they agreed or disagreed with specific statements related to responsibility for water quality. A majority agreed that individuals are responsible for the quality of the water running off their properties and said they believe they can change their neighbors' behaviors through leading by example, and that businesses should pay their employees for community service volunteer time. At first blush, this may seem contradictory to their responses to the open-ended question, but it could be that they simply don't recognize these actions as part of a solution to the water quality issue. This emphasizes the need to illustrate the direct impact of people's actions.

Additional studies could investigate what motivates personal behavior change in an effort to determine the right balance of information, education, incentives, and regulation.

Respondents indicated that they were more likely to take action on an individual level than take part in a community effort. More attention could be placed into incentivizing the public to participate in community efforts.

Respondents said they preferred to learn about stormwater management and improving water quality through websites and brochures. When asked where they would look for information about environmental issues in their communities, respondents primarily cited the Internet and newspapers. The phone respondents also identified municipal sources at about the same rate as Internet sources. This indicates that there are a variety of information sources and that a multi-pronged strategy may be effective in reaching a broad population.

The majority of respondents said they typically pass along online content that they like, and view online content passed along from other people. This data suggest that online outreach campaigns designed to be spread by e-mail may be effective. Using "share with a friend" links may be an effective way to connect people with watershed-related activities. Facebook and other social networking sites may also be good catalysts for community water projects.

Differences in the demographic profiles and information sourcing trends between the phone and online respondents suggest that different outreach strategies may be effective for different groups.

These data and outreach recommendations should be considered in the context of Vermont Internet use and broadband availability.

For more than a decade, the Center for Rural Studies *Vermonter Poll* has collected data on computer ownership and Internet connectivity among Vermont households.⁵ The percentage of households with computers has held steady just above 80% for several years and household Internet connectivity has risen to nearly match computer ownership. Overall, 85.5% of Vermont households connected to the Internet have broadband in 2010. However, rural households are also less likely to have broadband available to them (77%) than urban and suburban households (both 83%).

Despite the increase in household broadband, there is still evidence of a digital divide. According to the 2010 *Vermonter Poll*, 57% of responding households making less than \$25,000 a year have computers, compared to 90% of households making more than \$25,000. Households making less than \$25,000 that do have computers are also slightly less likely to have Internet than those households making more.

⁵ Sawyer, W. (2010). Results and Updates from Vermonter Poll 2010. University of Vermont Center for Rural Studies.

Appendix 1

Who is Responsible?

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with a series of statements related to responsibility for water quality. The following tables detail their answers, comparing the phone and online responses.

Table 1a
Property owners are not responsible for the quality of the water running off their property

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	6.4%	1.4%
Agree	6.4%	8.7%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	11.3%	5.7%
Disagree	37.9%	45.7%
Strongly Disagree	37.9%	38.6%
Total Responses	203	438%
	(N=236)	(N=448)

100% 90% Online 80% Phone 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% Agree Neutral Disagree

Table 2a
I can change my neighbors' behaviors through leading by example

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	15.6%	14.4%
Agree	37.1%	45.4%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	22.4%	15.3%
Disagree	21.0%	19.2%
Strongly Disagree	3.9%	5.6%
Total	205	443
	(N=236)	(N=448)

100% 90% Online 80% Phone 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% Agree Neutral Disagree

Table 3a I think businesses should offer paid community service volunteer time to their employees

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	26.0%	16.3%
Agree	33.8%	43.7%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	27.9%	13.1%
Disagree	8.3%	22.8%
Strongly Disagree	3.9%	4.1%
Total Responses	204	435
	(N=236)	(N=448)

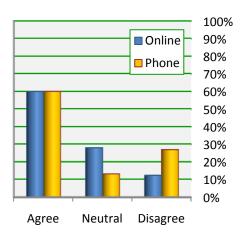


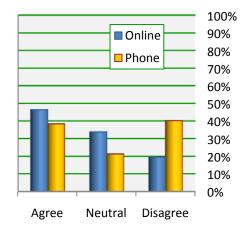
Table 4a

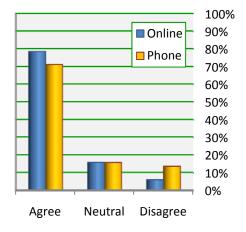
Towns should charge residents a fee to pay for stormwater runoff management

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	12.7%	3.2%
Agree	33.8%	35.2%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	33.8%	21.3%
Disagree	13.7%	30.3%
Strongly Disagree	5.9%	10.0%
Total Responses	204	432
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Table 5a
The state should ban the use of lawn fertilizers containing phosphates

	Online	Phone
Strongly Agree	48.5%	21.8%
Agree	29.9%	49.3%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	15.7%	15.5%
Disagree	3.4%	11.1%
Strongly Disagree	2.5%	2.3%
Total Responses	204	432
	(N=236)	(N=448)





Appendix 2

Likely to Take Action

Respondents were asked how likely they would be to take action in the future. Respondents were given a list of activities related to water quality and were asked to state how likely they were to do each activity. The following tables detail their answers, comparing the phone and online responses.

Table 6a
Participate in a community service project on a Saturday

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	13.2%	15.1%
Likely	46.1%	48.6%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	24.5%	11.5%
Unlikely	11.3%	17.8%
Very Unlikely	4.9%	7%
Total Responses	204	444
	(N=236)	(N=448)

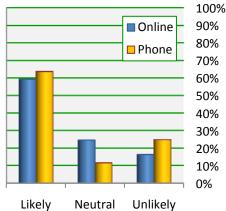


Table 7a

Attend an evening meeting on improving water quality in your community

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	12.3%	13.3%
Likely	37.7%	46.0%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	22.1%	9.7%
Unlikely	22.1%	24.8%
Very Unlikely	5.9%	6.1%
Total Responses	204	443
	(N=236)	(N=448)

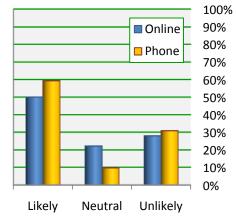


Table 8a
Volunteer your time to help collect water samples in your community

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	17.1%	15.4%
Likely	37.1%	46.4%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	22%	7.5%
Unlikely	19.5%	22.9%
Very Unlikely	4.4%	7.9%
Total Responses	205	442
	(N=236)	(N=448)

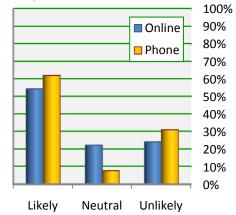


Table 9a
Talk to a neighbor about water quality in your community

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	16.6%	16.7%
Likely	30.7%	45.5%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	25.4%	10.6%
Unlikely	22.4%	21.7%
Very Unlikely	4.9%	5.4%
Total Responses	205	442
	(N=236)	(N=448)

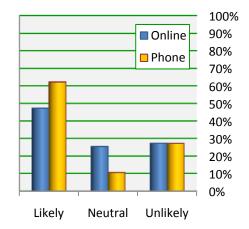


Table 10a
Install a rain garden on your property to help treat stormwater runoff

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	15.1%	16.9%
Likely	36.1%	36.2%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	30.2%	16.0%
Unlikely	12.2%	22.7%
Very Unlikely	6.3%	8.1%
Total Responses	205	431
	(N=236)	(N=448)

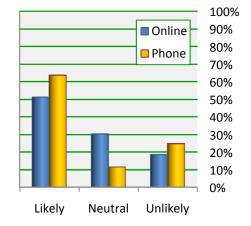


Table 11a
Participate in a community rain garden building project

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	14.4%	13%
Likely	36.1%	39.3%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	29.7%	13.5%
Unlikely	13.9%	27.9%
Very Unlikely	5.9%	6.4%
Total Responses	202	438
	(N=236)	(N=448)

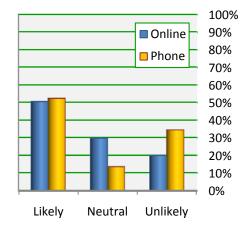


Table 12a
Give a presentation about water quality in your community

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	5.9%	3.4%
Likely	10.4%	11.3%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	16.8%	8.2%
Unlikely	41.6%	46%
Very Unlikely	25.2%	31.1%
Total Responses	202	441
	(N=236)	(N=448)

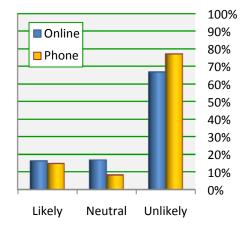


Table 13a
Make changes in your personal habits to conserve water

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	43.1%	46.4%
Likely	51%	46.2%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	4.9%	2.3%
Unlikely	0.5%	3.2%
Very Unlikely	0.5%	2%
Total Responses	204	444
	(N=236)	(N=448)

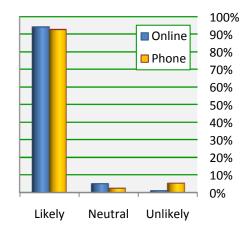
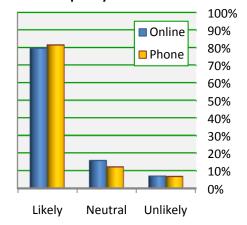


Table 14a

Make improvements to your property at your own cost to protect water quality

	Online	Phone
Very Likely	21%	32.3%
Likely	58.6%	49.1%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	15.6%	12%
Unlikely	3.4%	5%
Very Unlikely	3.4%	1.6%
Total Responses	205	440
	(N=236)	(N=448)



Appendix 3

Information Sourcing

Table 15a

During a typical week, which of the following Vermont media sources do you access to get information about news and events?

SOURCE	Online	Phone
Vermont television news on TV	50%	76.3%
Vermont newspaper in print	57.3%	75.2%
Vermont radio news over the airwaves	60.7%	71.0%
Vermont newspaper online	44.7%	13.0%
Vermont television news online	27.2%	34.8%
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Table 15a
Primary source of information

SOURCE	Online	Phone
Newspaper in Print	35%	42%
Television News on TV	14.1%	23.4%
Other (word of mouth, general media, etc.)	13.6%	16.1%
Radio News Over the Airwaves	18.9%	10.9%
Newspaper Online	14.6%	5%
Television News Online	2.9%	1.4%
Radio News Online	1%	0.5%
Total	206	441
	(N=236)	(N=448)

Table 17a
If you wanted information about local environmental issues, where would you look?

	Online	Phone
Internet	50.8%	36.6%
Newspaper	23.1%	22.5%
Municipal source (town hall, town web site, town official, town board)	0.5%	20.5%
Community members, community groups	0%	4.7%
Television	2.1%	2.0%
State source (Agency of Ag., Agency of Natural Resources, other state resource)	5.6%	1.6%
Library	1.5%	1.3%
University/Extension	1%	1.3%
Environmental or conservation organization (VYCC, VPIRG, VNRC, LCBC)	7.2%	1.1%
Bulletin board	0%	0.9%
Radio	1.5%	0.7%
Yellow pages	0%	0.7%
ECHO	2.6%	0.7%
Other	2.1%	2.2%
Not sure	2.1%	3.1%

Appendix 4

Phone Survey Questions

Q: Intro1

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm calling from the University of Vermont on behalf of the ECHO Lake Aquarium & Science Center. ECHO is asking Vermonters to share their ideas and opinions as part of its Voices for the Lake initiative.

Your household was randomly selected for our research study.

The survey will take about 10 minutes and your participation is completely voluntary. Do you have time to answer some questions?

1.Yes

2.No

Q: Intro2

Are you a Vermont resident 18-years-old or older?

1.Yes

2.No

Q: q1

Thank you for agreeing to participate! All of your answers will remain strictly confidential and the survey should take about 10 minutes.

What do you feel is the most serious issue facing Lake Champlain in the coming decade? [OPEN RESPONSE]

Q: q2

What do you think should be done to address this issue? [OPEN RESPONSE]

Q: q3-8

Now I'm going to read you a list of statements. Please state your level of agreement with each statement:

- Lake Champlain is clean.
- Property owners are not responsible for the quality of the water running off their property.
- The state should ban the use of lawn fertilizers containing phosphates.
- I can change my neighbors' behaviors through leading by example.
- I think businesses should offer paid community service volunteer time to their employees.
- Towns should charge residents a fee to pay for stormwater runoff management.
 - 1.Strongly agree
 - 2.Agree
 - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
 - 4.Disagree
 - 5.Strongly disagree
 - 6.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
 - 7.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q9-17

Next I'm going to read you a list of activities. Please state how likely you would be to do each of the following:

- Participate in a community service project on a Saturday.
- Attend an evening meeting on improving water quality in your community.
- Volunteer your time to help collect water samples in your community.
- Make changes in your personal habits to conserve water.
- Make improvements to your property at your own cost to protect water quality.

- Install a rain garden on your property to help treat stormwater runoff.
- (A rain garden is a bowl-shaped garden designed to capture and absorb rainfall and snowmelt.)
- Participate in a community rain garden building project.
- Talk to a neighbor about water quality in your community.
- Give a presentation about water quality in your community.
 - 1.Very likely
 - 2.Likely
 - 3. Neither Likely nor Unlikely
 - 4.Unlikely
 - 5. Very unlikely
 - 6.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
 - 7.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q18

Now please say yes if you have ever done any of the following activities:

- Performed a water-quality improvement project (rain garden, planting trees).
- Attended a meeting about water quality.
- Collected water samples.
- Limited the length of a shower to conserve water.
- Used a phosphate-based fertilizer on your lawn.
- Washed a car on a lawn or at a commercial car wash instead of a driveway.
- Talked to a neighbor about water quality.
- Gave a presentation about water quality.

Q: q19

Stormwater runoff is rainfall that does not soak into the ground, but instead flows over hard surfaces like roofs and parking lots into a storm drain or the nearest water body. This can be a problem because stormwater carries pollution and can affect water quality.

Of the following options, what is your top choice for how you would like to learn about stormwater management in your community?

- 1.Attend a presentation
- 2.Go on a field trip
- 3.Read a brochure
- 4. Read information on a web site
- 5. Watch a video on a web site
- 6. Watch a video that was sent to your home
- 7. Have someone visit your home
- 8.Other (specify)
- 9.None [DO NOT READ]
- 10.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 11.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q20

Of the following options, what is your top choice for how you would like to learn about changes you could make in your home or on your property to improve water quality?

- 1.Attend a presentation
- 2.Go on a field trip
- 3.Read a brochure
- 4.Read information on a web site
- 5. Watch a video on a web site
- 6. Watch a video that was sent to your home
- 7. Have someone visit your home
- 8.Other (specify)

9.None [DO NOT READ] 10.Don't know [DO NOT READ] 11.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q21 -31

Now I'm going to ask you a question about how you spend your time.

- During a typical week, approximately how many HOURS do you spend doing the following activities?
- Working for pay
- Volunteering
- Outdoor recreation
- Other physical fitness (indoor exercise, fitness classes, etc.)
- Relaxing or socializing
- Education
- Workshops
- Town or city government meetings (selectboard, local commission, etc)
- Community meetings and events (non-government)
- Faith-based meetings and events
- Political meetings or rallies [# OF HOURS]

Q: q32

The next questions are related to how you get information about your community. If you wanted information about local environmental issues, where would you look? [OPEN RESPONSE]

Q: q33

During a typical week, which of the following Vermont media sources do you access to get information about news and events? Just say yes if you access any of these.

- Vermont newspaper in print
- Vermont newspaper online
- Vermont television news on TV
- Vermont television news online
- Vermont radio news over the airwaves
- Vermont radio news online

Q: q34

What is your PRIMARY source of information about what's going on in your community?

- 1.Newspaper in print
- 2. Newspaper online
- 3.Television news on TV
- 4.Television news online
- 5. Radio news over the airwaves
- 6.Radio news online
- 7.Other (please specify)
- 8.None [DO NOT READ]
- 9.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 10.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q35

Now I have some questions for you about your computer use. Do you use a computer for any of the following: E-mail; Facebook, MySpace, or other social networking; Twitter or other bloging; or watching videos?

```
1.Yes
2.No
3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
4.Refused [DO NOT READ]
IF (q35>1) SKIP TO d0
```

Q: q36-40

During a typical DAY, approximately how many MINUTES do you spend doing the following activities?

- Checking and responding to e-mail
- Using Facebook
- Using MySpace
- Using Twitter
- Using YouTube [# OF MINUTES]

Q: q41

Do you watch videos online? (NOT including movies or television shows)

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q42

What web sites do you typically use to view videos?

- YouTube
- Facebook
- Myspace
- Yahoo! Video
- Flickr
- Other (specify)

Q: q43

How do you find videos of interest to you?

- Search engine (google, yahoo, MSN, etc.)
- Search on video site
- Through Facebook
- Web surfing
- Sent to me by other people
- Word of mouth
- Other (specify)

Q: q44

Have you ever created and posted a video online?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q45

Where have you posted your video or videos?

- YouTube
- Facebook
- Myspace
- Yahoo! Video
- Flickr
- Other (specify)

Q: q46

Do you use Twitter?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q47

During a typical day, how many tweets do you post? [# OF TWEETS]

Q: q48

Do you use Facebook?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q49

Which of the following is the most important reason you use Facebook?

- 1. Friend and family connections
- 2. Work and professional connections
- 3. Organizational connections
- 4. Marketing your business or organization
- 5.News and information
- 6.Other (specify)
- 7.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 8.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q50

Which of the following is the secondary reason you use Facebook?

- 1. Friend and family connections
- 2. Work and professional connections
- 3. Organizational connections
- 4. Marketing your business or organization
- 5.News and information
- 6.Other (specify)
- 7.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 8.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q51

Do you use any other online social networking?

- 1.Yes (specify)
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q52

Do you pass along online content that you like to other people?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: q53

Do you typically view online content passed along to you from other people?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

DEMOGRAPHICS

Finally, I have just a few demographic questions to ask you. All of your responses will be kept strictly confidential.

Q: d1

What is the highest level of education that you have completed?

- 1.<9th grade
- 2.9-12 grade (no diploma)
- 3. High School graduate (incl. GED)
- 4. Some college (no degree)
- 5.Associates/technical
- 6.Bachelor
- 7.Post graduate/professional
- 8.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 9.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d2

How many members are there in your household?

```
# 98 DON'T KNOW [DO NOT READ] 99 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]
```

Q: d3

How many people in your household are under the age of 18?

```
#
98 DON'T KNOW [DO NOT READ]
99 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]
```

Q: d4

How many years have you lived in Vermont, including any earlier periods?
998 DON'T KNOW [DO NOT READ]

999 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

Q: d5

In what year were you born?

#

9998 DON'T KNOW [DO NOT READ] 9999 REFUSED [DO NOT READ]

Q: d6

In what city or town do you live? [OPEN RESPONSE]

Q: d7

In what county is that?

- 1.Addison
- 2.Bennington
- 3.Caledonia
- 4.Chittenden
- 5.Essex
- 6.Franklin
- 7.Grand Isle
- 8.Lamoille
- 9.Orange
- 10.Orleans
- 11.Rutland
- 12. Washington
- 13.Windham
- 14.Windsor
- 15.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 16.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d8

Do you live in a rural, suburban, or urban area?

- 1.Rural
- 2.Suburban
- 3.Urban
- 4.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 5.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d8a

Is your job related to water quality?

- 1. Yes [DO NOT READ]
- 2. No [DO NOT READ]
- 3. Don't have a job [DO NOT READ]
- 4. Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 5. Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d9

Was your household's TOTAL income in 2008 more or less than \$50,000?

```
1.More
```

- 2.Less
- 3.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

```
IF (d9 = 1) SKIPTO d11
```

IF (d9 = 3) SKIPTO d13

IF (d9 = 4) SKIPTO d13

Q: d10

Was it more or less than \$25,000?

- 1.More
- 2.Less
- 3.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

```
IF (d10 = 1) SKIPTO d13
```

IF (d10 = 2) SKIPTO d13

IF (d10 = 3) SKIPTO d13

IF (d10 = 4) SKIPTO d13

Q: d11

Was it more or less than \$75,000?

- 1.More
- 2.Less
- 3.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

IF (d11 = 2) SKIPTO d13

IF (d11 = 3) SKIPTO d13

IF (d11 = 4) SKIPTO d13

Q: d12

Was it more or less than \$100,000?

- 1.More
- 2.Less
- 3.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d13

Now, I have two quick questions regarding your ethnicity and race. First, are you one of the following: Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin?

- 1.Yes
- 2.No
- 3.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 4.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d14

Next, listen to the following list and indicate the race category with which you identify.

- 1.White
- 2.Black or African American
- 3.American Indian or Eskimo
- 4. Asian or Pacific Islander
- 5. Something else (specify)
- 6.Don't know [DO NOT READ]
- 7.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: d15

And finally, please state your gender?

- 1.Male
- 2.Female
- 4.Don't Know [DO NOT READ]
- 5.Refused [DO NOT READ]

Q: End1

That was my final question. Thank you for your time. If you would like to learn more about Voices for the Lake, you can visit the ECHO web site at www.echovermont.org

Appendix 5

Online Survey

