



Lac du Flambeau Community Survey Report

**Shelly Hadley
David Trechter**

**Survey Research Center Report 2011/11
June 2011**

We would like to thank SRC staff and students, Denise Parks, Jim Janke, Hannah Stuttgen, Aaron Peterson, Ted Cannady, Ashley Julka, Danielle Hammer, Caleb Riedeman, Jacki Roden, and Erin Ingli. Their hard work and dedication are gratefully acknowledged. The SRC would also like to thank Brian Gauthier, Community Resource Development Educator/Department Head, Lac du Flambeau Tribal University of Wisconsin Extension, Emerson Coy, Lac du Flambeau Tribal Planning Director, and Trinity Stella, Tribal Government Operations/Enrollment Director. Finally, we would like to thank the Lac du Flambeau Tribal members who took the time to complete the questionnaire.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Survey Purpose.....	5
Survey Methods	5
Profile of Respondents	6
Quality of Life	7
Community Facilities and Services	10
Communication	14
Economic Development	15
Transportation	18
Housing.....	20
Land Use and Growth.....	22
Conclusions	23
Appendix A – Non-Response Bias Test.....	24
Appendix B: Lac du Flambeau Community Survey Written Comments	25
Appendix C: Quantitative Summary of Responses by Question	29

Executive Summary

In April and May of 2011, the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin–River Falls mailed surveys to 2,774 Lac du Flambeau Tribal members seeking their input on a number of important issues facing the Tribe. The initial mailing was followed by post card reminders and a second mailing to non-respondents. The overall response rate was 19 percent (522 usable questionnaires). The estimates provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 3.9 percent with 95 percent confidence. Further, non-response bias (concern that non-respondents hold consistently different views than those who completed the questionnaire) does not appear to be a problem with this survey. We expect the sample to accurately represent the opinions of Tribal members.

Analysis included in this report:

- A summary of the 2011 survey results, including analysis that looks at differences across demographic groups.
- A statistical analysis to determine if responses varied significantly between 2008 (when a similar community survey was conducted) and 2011 survey data (in many cases there were significant differences in response). *The economic conditions prevailing when the 2008 survey took place are quite different than they are in 2011. The 2008 survey took place just before the U.S. economy went into the current recession and the 2011 survey was completed during the early stages of a recovery. This probably influences the importance given to employment and housing shown throughout the 2011 survey results.*

Quality of Life

The highest levels of satisfaction regarding quality of life issues on the reservation were with drinking water quality, the water quality of lakes/streams, and the natural environment.

Community Facilities and Services

Seven services out of eighteen had at least a majority of respondents rating it as very good or good: health and medical services, elderly facilities and services, water and sewer service, public school system, ambulance service, fire protection, and snow removal.

When members were asked which two projects, roughly comparable in size in terms of tribal investment, should be the top priorities on the Reservation, the top priority was an expanded grocery store followed by a senior independent living facility.

A substantial majority agreed that Tribal buildings/businesses on the Reservation are generally well maintained. However, less than one-third of members believe that housing on the Reservation is generally well maintained.

Communication

Fifty percent of members were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with Tribal government communications, 19 percent were satisfied or very satisfied, and nearly one-third (31%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Economic Development

Members place high importance on employment services (temporary placement service or job/training center) and educational resources (continuing education opportunities and a cultural center) on the Reservation.

Transportation

Almost all respondents (98%) believe it is important or very important that the Reservation have disability/elder transportation services.

Housing

A majority of respondents place high priority on the rehabilitation of existing homes on the Reservation, an assisted living facility, and more single-family housing (owner and rental).

Land Use and Growth

Economic development, new housing, and more land purchases were high priorities for more than half of respondents. Approximately half also placed high priority on recreational areas and more hunting and gathering areas.

Survey Purpose

The motivation for this study was to gather opinions of Lac du Flambeau Tribal members about a number of important issues facing the Tribe. The Lac du Flambeau Tribal UW-Extension Program chose to work with the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin–River Falls to survey Tribal members about key planning issues.

Survey Methods

In the spring of 2011, the SRC mailed surveys to 2,774 Lac du Flambeau Tribal members seeking their input on the future development of the Reservation.¹ After two weeks, the SRC mailed postcards to those from whom a completed questionnaire had not been received. A second questionnaire was sent to remaining non-respondents at the end of April. The SRC received a total of 522 usable questionnaires from members for a 19 percent response rate. The estimates provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 3.9 percent with 95 percent confidence.

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. **Based upon a standard statistical analysis that is described in Appendix A, the Survey Research Center (SRC) concludes that non-response bias is not a concern for this sample.**

In addition to the numeric responses, respondents provided additional written comments that were compiled by the SRC from the surveys. **Appendix B to this report contains the complete compilation of comments.**

Appendix C contains a copy of the survey questionnaire with a quantitative summary of responses by question.

Description of Data and Analysis Procedures:

The 2011 Lac du Flambeau Community Survey was sent to approximately 51 percent on-reservation members and 49 percent off-reservation members. Survey returns show a similar pattern with approximately 55 percent coming from members living on the reservation and 45 percent living off-reservation. These numbers are noteworthy in the upcoming analysis. Statistical tests show that off-reservation members were much more likely to report not having an opinion about many of the issues addressed on the survey.

For statistical purposes, all data received in 2011 from usable surveys was included in the 2011 analysis. Data used to compare the 2008 survey (only on-reservation members participated) and 2011 survey (both on-and-off reservation members were invited) was modified so that only members who had an opinion about the issues being addressed were included in the analysis.

¹ The Lac du Flambeau Council decided to survey all tribal members 18 years and older regardless of their location of residence (on or off the reservation). Approximately 30 Tribal members returned their surveys noting that they do not live on the reservation and felt they could not adequately answer the questions on the survey.

Profile of Respondents

Table 1 summarizes the demographic profile of respondents to the survey. Where comparable data were available from the 2005-2009 American Community Survey, they were included to indicate the degree to which the sample represents the underlying adult population on the Reservation. The data in Table 1 show that the demographic profile of respondents aligns well with the Census data.² For comparison purposes, the demographic profile of respondents from the 2008 surveys is included as well. The 2011 demographic profile is similar to 2008.

Table 1: Profile of Respondents – Lac du Flambeau Community Survey – 2011 and 2008 Survey Results							
Gender	Count	Male	Female				
Sample 2011	498	47%	53%				
Census (18+)	984	45%	55%				
Sample 2008	279	44%	56%				
Age 18+	Count	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Sample 2011	505	8%	13%	18%	24%	22%	15%
Census	984	15%	24%	18%	17%	13%	14%
Sample 2008	291	7%	13%	20%	23%	19%	19%
Household	Count	0	1	2	3	4	5+
Number Adults 2011	488		21%	44%	19%	9%	7%
Number Adults 2008	277		23%	46%	18%	9%	4%
Number Children (<18) 2011	482	54%	16%	15%	8%	4%	3%
Number Children (<18) 2008	269	43%	23%	16%	9%	5%	3%
Residential Status	Count	Own	Rent	Neither³			
Sample 2011	511	45%	34%	20%			
Census (occupied housing units)	601	50%	50%	-----			
Sample 2008	283	58%	42%	-----			
Employment Status	Count	Full-Time	Part-Time	Self Employed	Unemployed⁴	Retired	Other
Sample 2011	507	39%	8%	5%	21%	19%	9%
Census (Population 16+)	1,085	68% ⁵		6%	10%	9% ⁶	
Sample 2008	291	40%	9%	5%	16%	21%	8%
Annual Household Income Range	Count	<\$15,000	\$15-\$24,999	\$25-\$49,999	\$50-\$74,999	\$75-\$99,999	\$100,000+
Sample 2011	481	30%	25%	24%	12%	5%	3%
Census (Total Households)	601	20%	17%	39%	11%	9%	3%
Sample 2008	288	33%	27%	24%	12%	3%	1%
Highest Level of Education	Count	< High School	HS Diploma	Some College/ Tech	Tech College Graduate	Bachelor's Degree	Grad/Prof Degree
Sample 2011	488	12%	33%	33%	9%	7%	5%
Census (Population 25+)	836	13%	33%	33%	11%	6%	4%
Sample 2008	295	17%	31%	37%	6%	4%	5%

² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey.

³ "Neither" category added in 2011.

⁴ Census data separates those not in the labor force (and not looking for work) and the unemployed (job seeking), so this could explain the difference between the current sample and census data. Also, the average unemployment over the past five years would include some years (2005-2007) with relatively low unemployment and some with quite high (2008-2010).

⁵ Census employment data does not differentiate between full-time and part-time workers.

⁶ Percentage based on the number of households with a person receiving retirement income.

A question was added to the demographic portion of the survey in 2011 asking respondents if they live in a household where relatives and/or friends live together (i.e., “doubling-up” for convenience, to share expenses, or other reasons). About one-third (34%) of respondents live in a household where relatives and/or friends live together.

Quality of Life

Level of Satisfaction. Tribal members were asked to best describe their current level of satisfaction with a variety of quality of life issues on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation and their answers are summarized in Table 2. Approximately half of the respondents are satisfied with drinking water quality, water quality of lakes/streams, and the natural environment and open spaces on the Reservation.

A majority of members are dissatisfied with shopping opportunities and employment opportunities. Approximately half are also dissatisfied with public transportation, crime rate/safety, and housing choices. It should be noted that for nearly all of the items listed, a third or more of respondents are neutral. In particular, members living off the reservation were statistically more likely to be neutral about all the issues shown in Table 2 with the exception of opinions about the Reservation’s natural environment/open space where no statistically significant differences were found between on-and-off reservation members.

Table 2: Current Level of Satisfaction on Reservation				
Issue	Count	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied
Water quality (<i>drinking water</i>)	507	53%	37%	10%
Water quality (<i>lakes, streams</i>)	507	49%	38%	12%
Natural environment/open space (<i>wetlands, wildlife</i>)	510	46%	40%	14%
Medical care (<i>doctors, clinics, dentists</i>)	506	43%	40%	18%
Quality of all schools	505	33%	51%	16%
Roads/traffic	506	33%	45%	22%
Emergency services (<i>police, fire, ambulance</i>)	507	30%	46%	24%
Proximity to work	499	24%	61%	15%
Cell phone reception	500	22%	41%	37%
Computer/internet access	492	20%	51%	29%
Parks and recreation	509	19%	39%	42%
Cost of living	501	13%	46%	42%
Crime rate/safety	503	11%	35%	54%
Shopping opportunities	506	11%	32%	57%
Housing choices	502	10%	41%	49%
Employment opportunities	507	9%	36%	55%
Public transportation	502	6%	40%	54%

Satisfaction levels differ between demographic groups with respect to the Reservation issues included in Table 2:

- Females are more likely to be dissatisfied with crime rate/safety and water quality (lakes, streams) than males, but are slightly more likely to be satisfied with the natural environment/open space.
- Older respondents (45 and over) are more likely to say they are dissatisfied with cell phone reception, the cost of living, and crime rate/safety.
- Non-employed respondents are less satisfied with emergency services and housing choices than employed respondents.
- Respondents with children in the home are less satisfied with computer/internet access, medical care, and public transportation than members without children in the home.
- Lower income respondents (<\$50,000) are less satisfied with the cost of living, proximity to work, and water quality (lakes, streams).
- Homeowners have significantly higher levels of satisfaction with water quality (lakes, streams).
- Respondents with at least a Bachelor's degree were more likely to be dissatisfied with the quality of schools.

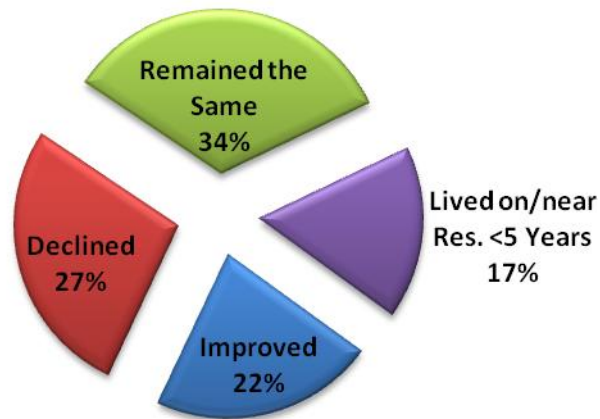
2008/2011 Comparisons

From 2008 to 2011, there were statistically significant decreases in the satisfaction ratings respondents give the cost of living, emergency services, proximity to work, school quality, and roads/traffic on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. A statistically significant increase in satisfaction is shown for medical care (Table 3).

Table 3: Current Level of Satisfaction on Reservation – <i>Satisfied Responses</i>: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results					
	Cost of Living	Crime Rate/Safety	Emergency Services	Employment Opportunities	Housing Choices
Sample 2011	13%	11%	30%	9%	10%
Sample 2008	19%	14%	38%	9%	13%
	Medical Care	Natural Environment	Parks and Recreation	Proximity to Work	Quality of All Schools
Sample 2011	43%	46%	19%	24%	33%
Sample 2008	28%	47%	16%	35%	51%
	Roads/Traffic	Shopping Opportunities	Water Quality (Lakes, Streams)	Water Quality (Drinking)	
Sample 2011	33%	11%	49%	53%	
Sample 2008	41%	13%	52%	58%	
<i>Computer/internet access, cell phone reception, and public transportation were added to the survey in 2011, so comparison to the 2008 survey is not possible.</i>					

Quality of Life on the Reservation. Approximately one-third of the respondents believe that their quality of life on the Reservation has remained the same over the past 5 to 10 years. (Figure 1). Approximately one in four members believes it has declined; 22% say it has improved. Seventeen percent have lived on/near the Reservation less than 5 years.

Figure 1: Quality of Life on Lac du Flambeau Reservation Over the Past 5 to 10 Years



Demographic comparison regarding quality of life opinions:

- Homeowners more strongly agreed that the quality of life on the Reservation has improved over the past 5 to 10 years compared to renters.

2008/2011 Comparisons

Results show a substantial decrease from 2008 to 2011 of respondents saying their quality of life on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation has declined. However, it appears that this does not mean their quality of life has improved but rather it has remained the same (Table 4). This change is statistically significant.

Table 4: Quality of Life on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation Over the Past 5 to 10 Years: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results				
	Improved	Declined	Remained the Same	Lived on/near Reservation less than 5 years
Sample 2011	22%	27%	34%	17%
Sample 2008	29%	45%	23%	3%

Community Facilities and Services

There are decidedly mixed views about local services on the Reservation for members who had an opinion. Seven services out of eighteen had at least a majority of respondents rating it as very good or good: health and medical services, elderly facilities and services, water and sewer service, public school system, ambulance service, fire protection, and snow removal (Table 5). At the other end of the scale, three facilities and services have at least one-half of respondents rating them as poor or very poor: employment services, housing, and park and recreation facilities. Given the importance of these services, particularly housing and employment services, these would seem to be clear priorities for Tribal action.

Table 5: Opinions about the Quality of Community Facilities and Services						
Rate the following local services on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.	Count	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Health and medical services	428	26%	35%	22%	11%	5%
Elderly facilities and services	393	22%	35%	26%	12%	5%
Water and sewer service (<i>public system</i>)	369	18%	37%	37%	6%	2%
Public school system	398	22%	32%	31%	12%	4%
Ambulance service	363	17%	35%	31%	13%	4%
Fire protection	369	14%	37%	38%	7%	3%
Snow removal	398	17%	34%	31%	12%	6%
Waste management & recycling programs	377	14%	32%	38%	13%	4%
Road Maintenance	421	10%	33%	34%	16%	7%
Storm water management/rain runoff	345	10%	31%	41%	12%	6%
Public Library	391	9%	27%	32%	23%	8%
Family and social services	392	8%	26%	37%	22%	7%
Police protection	405	10%	22%	34%	21%	13%
Youth programs	372	8%	21%	26%	24%	22%
Land use/zoning	332	3%	21%	40%	22%	14%
Park and recreation facilities	410	4%	17%	27%	30%	22%
Housing	414	5%	15%	28%	32%	20%
Employment services	392	3%	11%	32%	38%	17%

Demographic comparisons:

- Non-employed respondents were more likely to rate elderly facilities/services and employment services as poor or very poor.
- Homeowners are more likely than renters to rate housing as poor or very poor.
- Older members rate the public library higher than younger members.
- Respondents with children in the home rate parks and recreation, the public library, and housing lower than those without children in their household.
- Respondents with annual household incomes of less than \$50,000 rate housing and youth programs lower than those with household incomes of \$50,000 and above.

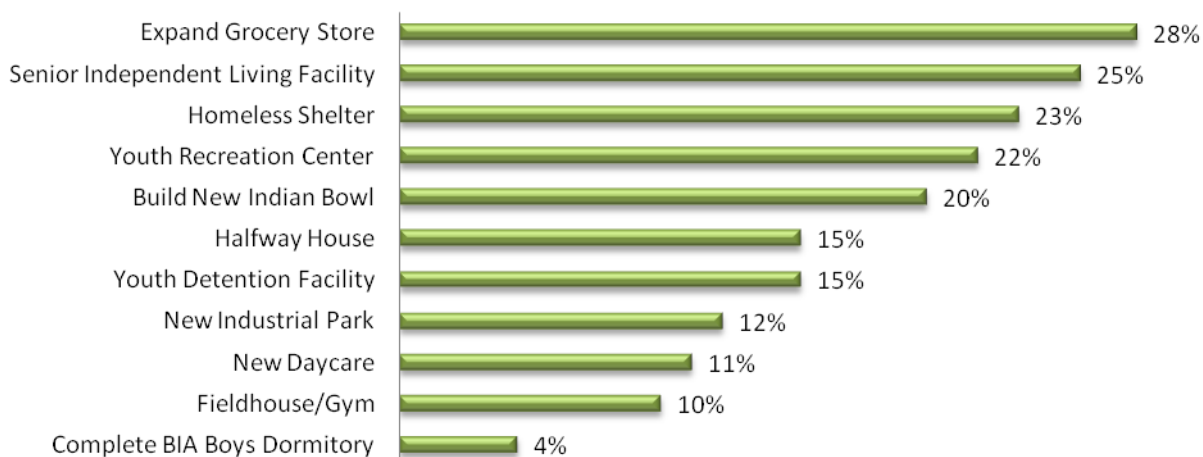
2008/2011 Comparisons

Results show substantial decreases between 2008 and 2011 in respondents' ratings of family and social services and the public school system. These changes are statistically significant. Other 2011 results are consistent with 2008 results (Table 6).

Table 6: Opinions about the Quality of Community Facilities and Services – Very Good + Good Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results						
	Ambulance Service	Elderly Facilities and Services	Family and Social Services	Fire Protection	Housing	Park and Recreation Facilities
Sample 2011	52%	57%	34%	52%	20%	21%
Sample 2008	57%	60%	43%	60%	19%	18%
	Land Use/ Zoning	Police Protection	Public Library	Public School System	Road Maintenance	Snow Removal
Sample 2011	24%	32%	36%	54%	43%	51%
Sample 2008	23%	31%	43%	67%	45%	49%
	Storm Water Mgmt/Rain Runoff	Waste Mgmt and Recycling Programs	Water and Sewer Service	Youth Programs		
Sample 2011	41%	45%	55%	29%		
Sample 2008	37%	45%	59%	33%		
<i>Health and Medical Services was added to the 2011 survey, so comparison to the 2008 survey is not possible. Some items were slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording is listed below:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning and land use ▪ Family services ▪ Storm water management 						

Tribal Investment. Members were asked which eleven projects, roughly comparable in size in terms of tribal investment, should be the top priorities on the Reservation (Figure 2). The top priority (chosen by slightly over one-fourth of respondents) is a grocery store expansion, followed by a senior independent living facility (25%), homeless shelter (23%), youth recreation center (22%), and building a new Indian Bowl (20%). Substantially few respondents show support for a halfway house, a youth detention facility, a new industrial park, a new day care facility, a fieldhouse/gym, or completing the BIA boys' dormitory.

Figure 2: Top Project Priorities on the Reservation



There are significant differences in the way demographic groups prioritize the projects summarized in Figure 2:

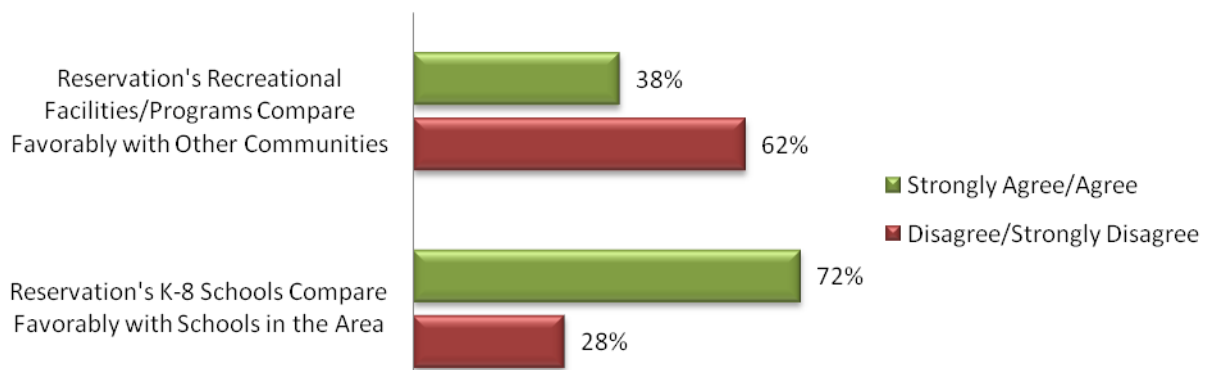
- The priority for a senior independent living facility increases with age, income, and if children are present in a household.
- A youth recreation center is more likely to be favored by members younger than 45 and members with children in their household.
- A homeless shelter is more likely to be favored by the unemployed, renters, lower income members, and those with less formal education.
- A new daycare is more likely to be given high priority by females, members younger than 45, and those with children in their household.
- Employed members and members without children in their household are more likely to favor an expanded grocery store.
- The priority for a fieldhouse/gym decreases with age.

2008/2011 Comparisons

Due to different tribal projects listed on the 2011 survey, comparisons between the 2008 and 2011 survey cannot be made.

Recreational Facilities and K-8 Schools. Members were asked if the Reservation's recreational facilities and programs compare favorably with other communities and if the Reservation's K-8 schools compare favorably with other schools in the area (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Reservation's Recreational Facilities/Programs and K-8 Schools



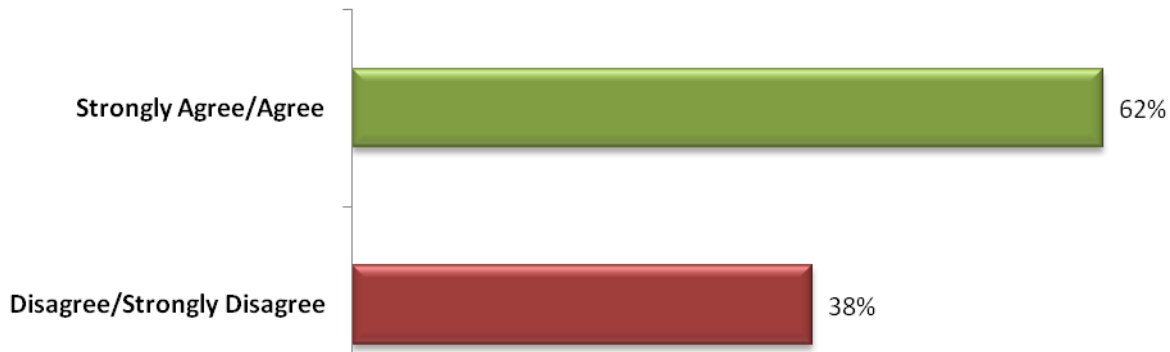
Approximately two-thirds of respondents with an opinion disagree/strongly disagree that the Reservation's recreational facilities and programs compare favorably with other communities (62%). A strong majority strongly agree/agree that the K-8 schools on the Reservation compare favorably with other schools in the area (72%).

Demographic difference:

- Lower income members are more likely to agree that the Reservation's K-8 schools compare favorably with other schools in the area.

Tribal Buildings/Businesses. Approximately two-thirds of respondents with an opinion strongly agree/agree that Tribal buildings/businesses on the Reservation are generally well maintained; slightly more than one-third disagree/strongly disagree (Figure 4). There are no significant differences among demographic groups regarding their opinions on tribal property maintenance. A summary of the results regarding *individual* property maintenance can be found in the housing section of the report on page 21.

Figure 4: Tribal Buildings/Businesses on the Reservation are Generally Well Maintained



There are no statistically significant demographic differences regarding tribal maintenance.

2008/2011 Comparisons

Compared to 2008, there were increases in the proportion of respondents who agree/strongly agree that the reservation's recreational facilities and programs compare favorably with other communities and that tribal buildings/businesses on the Reservation are generally well maintained. These increases are statistically significant (Table 7). The slight increase (2%) in the proportion of members who agree/strongly agree that the Reservation's K-8 schools compare favorably with other schools in the area is not statistically significant.

Table 7: K-8 Schools, Recreational Facilities, and Tribal Buildings/Businesses – Strongly Agree + Agree Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results

	Reservation's K-8 Schools Compare Favorably with Other Schools in the Area	Reservation's Recreational Facilities and Programs Compare Favorably with Other Communities	Tribal Building/Businesses on the Reservation are Generally Well Maintained
Sample 2011	72%	38%	62%
Sample 2008	70%	27%	37%

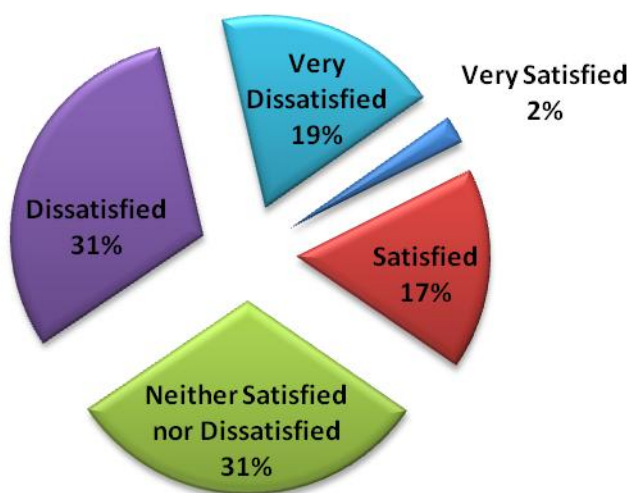
Items were slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording is listed below:

- *The Reservation's K-8 schools compare favorably with top-quality schools elsewhere in the state.*
- *The Reservation's recreational facilities and programs compare favorably with state & national facilities.*
- *Tribal property on the Reservation is generally well maintained.*

Communication

Members were asked how satisfied they are with overall communication from Tribal government on programs and issues. Only about one-fifth of members are satisfied or very satisfied with Tribal government communication (Figure 5). One-half of members are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with Tribal government communication and a substantial percentage of members (31%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. These results suggest that improving communications from the Tribal government to members should be a priority for Tribal leaders.

Figure 5: Satisfaction with Tribal Government Communication



There are no statistically significant demographic differences regarding satisfaction with Tribal government communication.

The question highlighted in Figure 5 was a new addition to the Lac du Flambeau Community Survey in 2011, so comparison to the 2008 survey is not possible.

Information Preference. Table 8 indicates that direct mailings are members' preferred primary source of information about Tribal programs and issues. About one-fourth of members prefer receiving their information through a newsletter. Few report a preference for electronic tribal communication (web site, email).

There are relatively few demographic differences with respect to communication preferences:

- Lower income respondents favor newspaper articles and public meetings more than higher income respondents.
- Web site communication is more popular among higher income respondents.

Table 8: Preferred Primary Source of Information about Tribal Programs and Issues	
Source	Percentage
Direct mailing	34%
Newsletter	24%
Newspaper Articles	18%
Other	10%
Public Meetings	6%
Web Site	5%
Email	3%
Radio	0%

2008/2011 Comparisons

Results show a substantial increase between 2008 and 2011 in respondents' preference for receiving tribal information from a newsletter and a decrease in preference of obtaining information at a public meeting. These changes are statistically significant (Table 9).

Table 9: Preferred Primary Source of Information about Tribal Programs and Issues – Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results							
	Direct Mailings	Email	Radio	Newspaper Articles	Newsletter	Web Site	Public Meetings
Sample 2011	34%	3%	1%	18%	24%	5%	6%
Sample 2008	39%	1%	1%	18%	14%	3%	18%

Economic Development

Tribal members were asked if the current council actively supports good economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs and if profits received from investing tribal money off the Reservation benefit the community. Their opinions are summarized in Table 10.

Approximately six in ten respondents with an opinion disagree/strongly disagree that the current council actively supports economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs; 42 percent agree/strongly agree with this opinion.

Two-thirds of respondents with an opinion disagree or strongly disagree that profits received from investing tribal money off the Reservation benefit the community; one-third agree/strongly agree that a benefit occurs.

The relatively high proportion of respondents who disagree or strongly disagree with the items in Table 10, at a minimum, support the need for improved communications between Tribal government and members.

Table 10: Opinions About Economic Development Issues on the Reservation					
	Count	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The current council actively supports good economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs	346	8%	34%	37%	21%
Profits received from investing tribal money off the Reservation benefit the community	377	9%	25%	34%	32%

Demographic difference:

- Respondents who have completed post-secondary education were less likely to agree/strongly agree that the current council actively supports good economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs.

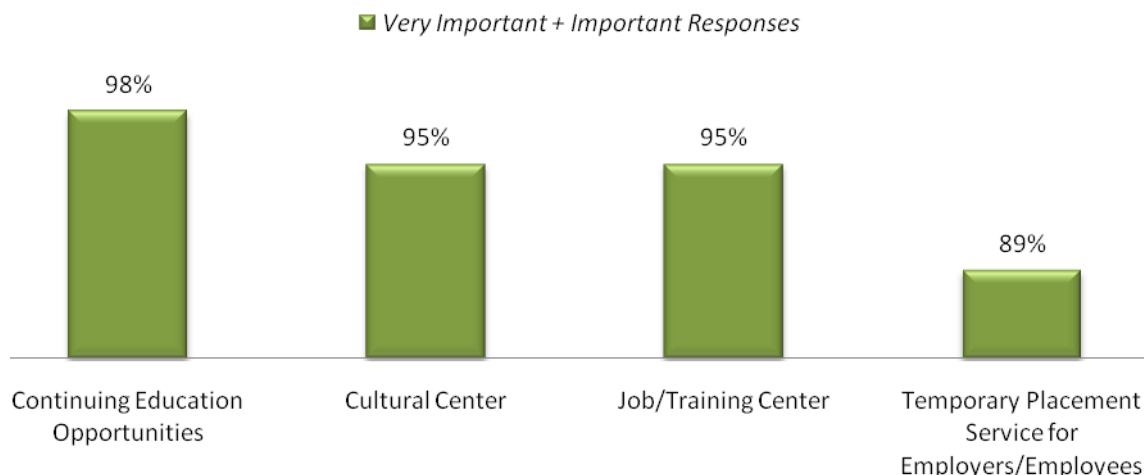
2008/2011 Comparisons

There was very little change for either result of the economic development issue questions from 2008 to 2011 (Table 11).

Table 11: Opinions About Economic Development Issues on the Reservation – <i>Strongly Agree + Agree Responses</i>: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results		
	The current council actively supports good economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs	Profits received from investing tribal money off the reservation benefit the community
Sample 2011	42%	34%
Sample 2008	43%	30%
<i>Items were slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording is listed below:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The council actively supports economic development activities through funding, policies, and programs.</i> ▪ <i>Dividends received from investing tribal money off the reservation benefit the community.</i> 		

Employment and Education Resources. Members were asked to rate the importance of four types of employment and educational resources services on the Reservation. Their responses are summarized in Figure 6 and clearly indicate that members place a high level of importance on all of the resources listed. Slightly fewer members place importance on a temporary placement service for employers/employees than the other resources listed, but there is still high support from members.

Figure 6: Importance of Employment and Educational Resources



Demographic differences regarding the importance of the services mentioned:

- Renters place more importance on a temporary placement service for employers and employees and a job/training center.
- Lower income members are more interested in a job training center than higher income members.
- Continuing education opportunities are more likely to be favored by those with children in their home.
- Younger members place higher importance on a cultural center than older members.

It does not appear to matter if a respondent is employed or not to be supportive of the two employment services mentioned:

- 88% of non-working members support a temporary placement service vs. 90% of working members.
- 96% of non-working members support a job/training center vs. 94% of working members.

The strong support given employment services on the reservation align with earlier results showing that members are generally dissatisfied with employment opportunities on the Reservation (Table 2), and few (14%) rate employment services on the Reservation as very good or good (Table 5).

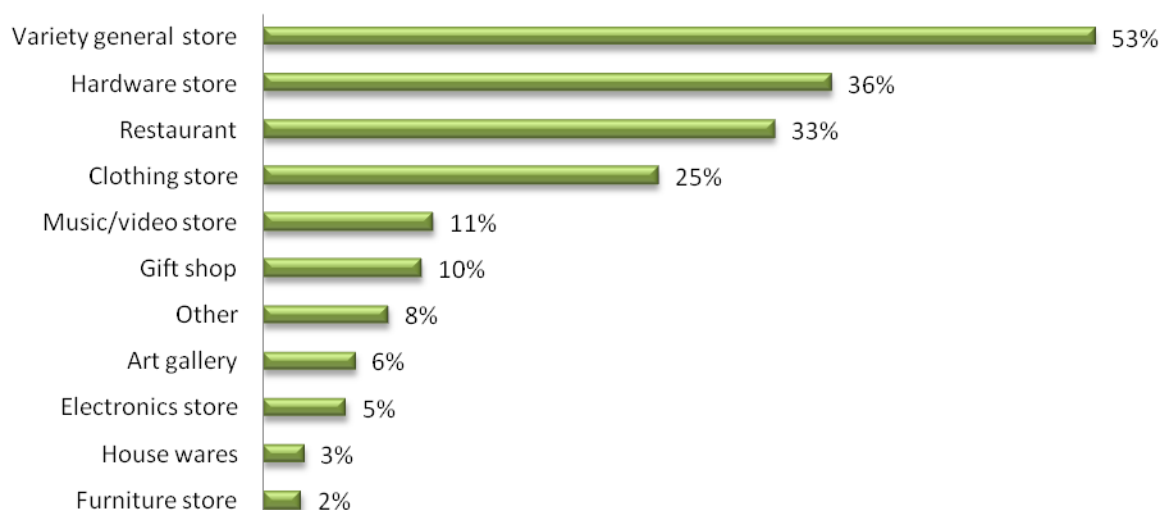
2008/2011 Comparisons

There are statistically significant increases in the importance given to a temporary placement service for employers/employees and a job/training center in 2011 compared to 2008 (Table 12).

Table 12: Importance of Placement Services and Job Training Center – <i>Very Important + Important Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results</i>		
	A Temporary Placement Service for Employers and Employees	A Job/Training Center
Sample 2011	89%	95%
Sample 2008	83%	90%
<i>Continuing education opportunities and cultural center were added to the 2011 survey, so comparisons to the 2008 survey is not possible.</i>		

Downtown Businesses. Tribal members were asked which businesses they would most like to see downtown. Their opinions are summarized in Figure 7. A majority of members chose a variety general store as one of their top choices. A hardware store and restaurant were the second and third choices. Four of the ten businesses mentioned on the survey received less than 10 percent support. Eight percent of respondents wrote in “other” businesses they would like to see downtown (car wash, ice cream shop, etc.). Appendix B contains the complete compilation of “other” businesses mentioned.

Figure 7: Businesses Members Would Most Like to See Downtown



Demographic differences regarding types of downtown businesses:

- An electronics store and music/video store are more likely to be favored by members younger than 45.
- Females are more interested in a downtown gift shop and less interested in a hardware store.
- Higher-income respondents are more likely to have interest in a downtown restaurant, gift shop, and variety general store and are less interested in a music/video store.
- Renters show more interest in a clothing store than homeowners.
- Interest in a downtown hardware store and variety general store increases with homeownership and age.

2008/2011 Comparisons

Due to changes made to the businesses listed in the 2011 survey (compared to 2008), comparisons between the 2008 and 2011 survey cannot be made.

Transportation

Public Transportation. Members were asked to rate the importance of specific types of public transportation on the Reservation (Table 13). Almost all respondents (98%) believe it is important or very important that the Reservation have disability/elder transportation services. Four in five respondents believe it is important or very important to have a commuter/ride share program. Approximately three-fourths of members place importance on a bus service and a bike trail system. Taxi service was the public transportation of least importance to members, although a substantial number are in favor (61%).

Table 13: Importance of Specific Types of Public Transportation on the Reservation					
	Count	Very Important	Important	Un-important	Very Un-important
Disability/Elder transportation services	501	67%	31%	2%	1%
Bus service	503	38%	39%	19%	3%
Bike trail system	495	30%	45%	22%	4%
Commuter/ride share program	498	27%	53%	18%	2%
Taxi	495	19%	42%	34%	5%

Demographic comparisons:

- Unemployed members and lower income members place more importance on bus service.
- Younger respondents place higher importance on taxi service and a bike trail system.
- Renters place higher importance on a taxi service than homeowners.
- Households with children place greater importance on a bike trail system.

2008/2011 Comparisons

Compared to 2008 the proportion of respondents who place high importance on three of the public transportation options included in Table 14 increased substantially in 2011 (taxi, bus service, and commuter/ride share program). These increases are statistically significant.

Table 14: Importance of Specific Types of Public Transportation on the Reservation – *Very Important + Important Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results*

	Bus Service	Commuter/ Ride Share Program	Disability/Elder Transportation Services	Taxi
Sample 2011	77%	80%	98%	61%
Sample 2008	61%	67%	96%	43%

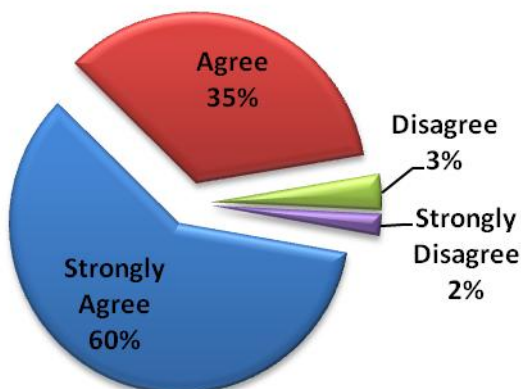
Some transportation items were slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording is listed below:

- *Bus Service (local)*
- *Commuter/ride share program to work*
- *Disability transportation services*

Bike trail system was added in 2011, so comparison to the 2008 survey is not possible.

Public Transportation to Minocqua. Members were asked if they would pay \$2.00/ride for public transportation to Minocqua; 95 percent with an opinion would and 5% would not.

**Figure 8: Would Pay \$2.00/Roundtrip for
Public Transportation (bus, taxi, etc.) to Minocqua**
Count = 443



Demographic differences regarding public transportation to Minocqua:

- Females and members younger than 45 were more likely to *strongly agree* that they would pay \$2.00/roundtrip for public transportation to Minocqua.

In the 2008 survey, respondents were asked if they would pay \$2.00/ride for public transportation (bus, taxi, etc.). Due to the specific focus in the 2011 survey (public transportation to *Minocqua*), comparisons between the 2011 and 2008 survey cannot be made.

Housing

As Table 15 indicates, a majority of respondents with an opinion believe that a high priority should be placed on the rehabilitation of existing homes on the Reservation, an assisted living facility, single-family housing (owner), and single-family housing (rental). Forty-two percent place high priority on apartments. Nearly one-half of respondents place low priority on more town houses or condominiums.

Table 15: Priority of Housing Types on the Reservation				
What priority should the Tribe put on increasing the following housing types on the Reservation?	Count	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Rehab existing houses	465	63%	25%	12%
Assisted living facility	469	63%	30%	7%
Single family housing (<i>owner</i>)	465	62%	27%	11%
Single family housing (<i>rental</i>)	467	54%	32%	14%
Apartments	456	42%	40%	18%
Duplexes (<i>2 units</i>)	448	29%	43%	28%
Town houses or condominiums	436	21%	31%	47%

Significant demographic differences concerning housing priority:

- Respondents without children in their household place less importance on duplexes and town houses/condominiums than respondents with children.
- Renters place higher priority on single family housing (rental), duplexes, apartments, and town houses/condominiums than homeowners.
- Younger members place a higher priority on duplexes and town houses/condominiums than older members.
- Unemployed members place higher priority on duplexes than employed members.

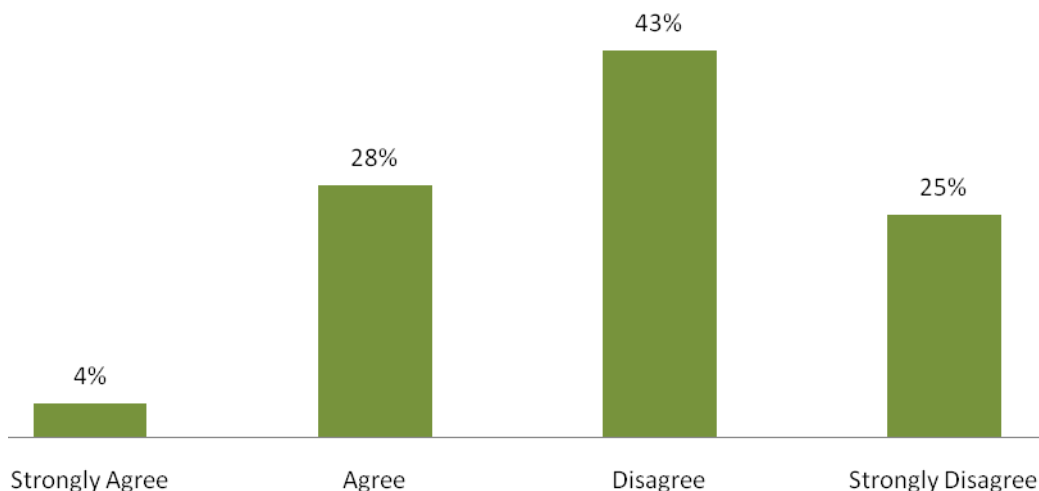
The results regarding housing priority (Table 15) seem to conform to the quality of life ratings discussed earlier – specifically member dissatisfaction (49%) with housing choices on the Reservation.

2008/2011 Comparisons

In the 2008 survey, respondents were asked their opinion about the availability of housing types on the Reservation (too many, right amount, too few). Due to the somewhat different focus in the 2011 survey (priority of increasing housing types on the Reservation), comparisons between the 2008 and 2011 survey were not made.

Housing Maintenance. More than two-thirds of respondents with an opinion (68%) disagree/strongly disagree that housing on the Reservation is generally well maintained. (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Housing on the Reservation is Generally Well Maintained



Demographic difference:

- Employed members are less likely to agree that housing on the Reservation is generally well maintained.

2008/2011 Comparisons

2011 results are in exact alignment with 2008 results (Table 16).

Table 16: Housing on the Reservation are Generally Well Maintained – Strongly Agree + Agree Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results	
Sample 2011	32%
Sample 2008	32%
<i>Wording was slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording is listed below:</i>	
▪ <i>Properties on the Reservation are generally well maintained.</i>	

The results from an earlier question regarding Tribal buildings/businesses maintenance (see Figure 4, page 13) shows that members are much less pleased with the upkeep of individual property (Figure 9) than they are with Tribal property.

Land Use and Growth

Members were asked to rank (high, medium, or low) the priority of specific types of future development on the Reservation. Three types of development, economic development, new housing, and more land purchase are high priorities to over a majority of respondents with an opinion. About half the respondents placed high priority on recreational areas and more hunting and gathering areas. A relatively small proportion of respondents believe that developing land for government services buildings is a high priority (Table 17).

The high priority members give to economic development is consistent with members' dissatisfaction with employment opportunities on the Reservation (see Table 2). The relatively high priority given to new housing is also consistent with the earlier reported results regarding members' belief that there is a need for more housing (assisted living, single family) on the Reservation (Table 15).

Table 17: Opinions about Future Development on the Reservation				
What priority should the Tribe put on the following types of future development?	Count	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority
Economic development/all types	474	60%	34%	7%
New housing	475	59%	33%	8%
More land purchase	461	54%	28%	18%
Recreational areas	471	48%	40%	12%
More hunting and gathering areas	468	46%	37%	17%
Developing land for gov't. services buildings	448	15%	40%	46%

Demographic comparisons:

- Males were significantly more likely to place a high priority on more hunting and gathering areas and more land purchase than females.
- Renters were more likely to place high priority on more land purchase and more recreational areas than homeowners.
- Younger respondents and members with children in their households were significantly more likely to place a high priority on more recreational areas.

2008/2011 Comparisons

There is a statistically significant increase in the importance placed on new housing in 2011 compared to 2008. The importance placed on economic development/all types and more hunting gathering areas in 2011 were lower than 2008, although not statistically significant (Table 18).

Table 18: Opinions about Future Development on the Reservation – High Priority Responses: Comparison of 2011 and 2008 Survey Results			
	New Housing	Economic Development/ All Types*	More Hunting and Gathering
Sample 2011	59%	60%	46%
Sample 2008	49%	66%	50%
<i>Developing land for government services buildings, more land purchase, and recreational areas were added to the 2011 survey, so comparison to the 2008 survey is not possible.</i>			
<i>*Item was slightly modified from the 2008 survey. 2008 wording was: Economic Development</i>			

Conclusions

A unique aspect of this survey was the opportunity given to all adult Tribal members to participate in the survey regardless of their residence status. Off-reservation members were much more likely to say they don't have an opinion about many of the issues addressed on the survey.

There were marked differences in opinions depending on members' demographic characteristics. In particular, key differences were identified based on age, income, home ownership, and if children reside in the home. Younger members place higher priority on a new daycare, fieldhouse/gym, cultural center, taxi service, recreational areas, duplexes, town houses/condominiums, and a bike trail system. Lower income members rated housing and youth programs lower and placed higher priority on a job training center, homeless shelter, and bus service. Homeowners more strongly agreed that their quality of life on the Reservation has improved over the past 5 to 10 years compared to renters. Renters were more likely to place high priority on more land purchase and more recreational areas than homeowners. Members with children in their household were much more likely to support various recreational opportunities on the Reservation (youth recreation center, bike trail system, more recreational areas).

Housing concerns were evident in the survey results. New housing was one of the top two priorities of members when asked about future Tribal development (economic development was the top priority). Only 17 percent of respondents rated housing on the Reservation as very good or good. In addition, a senior independent living facility and a homeless shelter were the second and third choices respectively, when members were asked to prioritize eleven projects of comparable tribal investment (an expanded grocery store was the top choice). Further, about one-third of respondents report living in a household where relatives and/or friends live together (i.e., "doubling-up" for convenience, to share expenses, or other reasons).

Members place considerable importance on current and future job opportunities. More than one-half of respondents are dissatisfied with employment opportunities and only 11 percent rate employment services on the Reservation as very good or good. Nearly all survey respondents were in favor of a temporary placement service for employers and employees, a job/training center, and continuing education opportunities.

Tribal members appear generally satisfied with the Reservation's natural environment, water (drinking and lakes/streams), and health and medical services. Members do, however, show concern with employment opportunities, shopping opportunities, crime rate/safety, and public transportation.

Less than one-fourth of members are satisfied or very satisfied with Tribal government communication, one-half of members are dissatisfied/very dissatisfied, and a substantial percentage of members (31%) are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. Direct mailings and newsletters are the preferred primary sources of information about tribal programs and issues.

A majority of Tribal members are interested in a downtown variety general store rather than more specialized (electronics, house wares, furniture) stores.

Almost every respondent places importance (98%) on disability/elder transportation services. Four in five respondents believe it is important or very important to have a commuter/ride share program.

Appendix A – Non-Response Bias Test

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. For example, suppose non-respondents believe that new housing on the Reservation is a low priority (Question 18A), whereas most of those who returned their questionnaire believe it is a high priority. In this case, non-response bias would exist and the raw results would overstate the overall priority placed on new housing on the Reservation.

The standard way to test for non-response bias is to compare the responses of those who return the first mailing of a questionnaire to those who return the second mailing. Those who return the second questionnaire are, in effect, a sample of non-respondents (to the first mailing), and we assume that they are representative of that group. In this survey, 342 people responded to the first mailing and 180 responded to the second mailing.

We found only 3 variables with statistically significant differences between the mean responses of these two groups of respondents (Table A1) out of 97 tested. We only tested responses when a respondent had an opinion (don’t know and no opinion responses were not included in the standard T-Test). Respondents to the first mailing were slightly more satisfied with the water quality of lakes and streams on the Reservation, slightly more willing to support tribal investment in building a new Indian Bowl, and were less enthusiastic about a downtown clothing store. None of the differences would affect the overall interpretation of the results. **The Survey Research Center (SRC) concludes that non-response bias was not a concern for this sample.**

Table A1 – Statistically Significant Differences Between Responses of First and Second Mailings			
Variable	Mean First Mailing	Mean Second Mailing	Statistical Significance
Q1P Level of Satisfaction: Water Quality (lakes, streams)	1.58	1.73	.018
Q4 Tribal Investment: Build New Indian Bowl	.23	.13	.004
Q13 Downtown Businesses: Clothing Store	.22	.31	.026

Appendix B: Lac du Flambeau Community Survey Written Comments

Q4 The projects listed below are roughly comparable in size in terms of tribal investment. Please mark the two projects in which you believe are the top priorities on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. 'Other' responses

Housing

- Housing (3x)
- Apartment complex
- Assisted living facility
- Group home
- Homes for members/member housing/houses for reservation members (5x)
- Housing for single people
- Housing needs
- Housing, purchase of land to accompany housing thus balance use of existing land and availability of land
- Housing availability
- More apartments
- More housing
- More housing units
- Nursing home/we need our own nursing home (2x)
- Public Housing
- Senior living facility
- Shelter for battered women

Treatment Centers

- Treatment center (2x)
- Drug and alcohol treatment center
- Drug Problem
- Intervention programs
- Residential treatment
- Treatment center strongly recommend for alcoholics/drug addicts

Education

- Education (2x)
- A building for Nicolet students and LCO Community College Students
- Alternative/tribal high school
- Build a high school
- High School
- HSGED

Jail/Prison/Detention

- Our own jail (2x)
- Adult detention facility
- Family detention facility
- Local jail/for adults
- The kids would glorify the youth detention facility

Casino Related

- Buy another casino or business
- Casino Expansion
- Casino Management
- Off res. Casino

Teen/Youth Facilities

- A place for teens and young adults better than the others.
- Really need something for kids 13-20, too much drugs
- Youth Employment Program

Other

- Car wash (2x)
- Library (2x)
- New community center building (2x)
- Auto Repair Shop
- Fast food restaurants, clothing/shoe stores, hardware stores, tire/oil shop
- Greenhouse
- Helping people survive
- Increase police presence
- Internet Building
- More incentives for people who thrive off the reservation
- More per cap!
- New roof on Tribe Center
- Nice beach
- Ojibwe language preservation
- Public pool
- Put back Vets Memorial
- Some type of manufacturing plant
- Transportation school vehicle

Q9 Which is your preferred primary source of information about Tribal programs and issues? 'Other' responses**Family and Friends**

- Family/family members (6x)
- Friends (2x)
- Friends relatives
- My mom & family

Other

- People (6x)
- Word of mouth (6x)
- Phone (2x)
- Asking
- Bad
- Bar Gossip
- Complaining people
- Flyers at more public places gas stations, store etc.
- Gossip
- Have none

- Moccasin telegraph
- Not informed
- Off the street
- Person to person
- Postings
- Talking to my bros who live there
- Tribal Letters
- What ever is posted on bulletin boards when ever?

Q13 Which two businesses would you most like to see downtown? 'Other' responses

Food-Related

- Ice Cream/Ice cream shop (2x)
- Pizza
- Grocery store
- Health food store-produce market
- Native themed ice cream shop for downtown summer tourists.
- Snack shop (where teens can hang out)
- Subway (sandwiches)
- Year round burger with some healthy food also/ice cream place w/ drive thru-Place for kids to run to and get ice cream/food quick, preferably on the right side of current grocery store

Automobile

- Car wash (3x)
- Auto oil change and car wash/lube & carwash (2x)
- Auto Parts store (2x)
- 24 gas station
- Auto Repair Shop

Other

- Flower shop/small florist (2x)
- Internet/Internet opportunity (2x)
- Library/new/bigger library (2x)
- Shoe store (2x)
- Wal-mart (2x)
- A tribal operated store where we can sell native merchandise.
- All types of stores
- Arcade, game place
- Beauty Salon
- Bowling/theatre
- Different mix of stores
- Dollar store, Dollar Tree
- Fabric store
- Guitar shop/store, sales and repair
- Hardware/general store
- I don't live there
- Land purchase
- Maybe another hotel
- Youth-training for summer for sports, Ojibwe language, Ojibwe themed activities.
- Private arts/crafts & instructional native craft

- Red Box (movies)
- Sporting goods
- Tackle, fish store
- Thrift/trade shop
- Tribal brand name clothing outlet
- Work factory
- Work on improving current incubator(s) with tribal and store entro (?)
- Youth entertainment

Q21 Employment Status 'Other' responses

- Disability/disabled (9x)
- Student/full time student (7x)
- In Jail/in prison/inmate/lockup (5x)
- SSI/SSI disability check (4x)
- Home maker/housewife (3x)
- Military (2x)
- 55
- Applying for disability
- At-home mom
- Seasonal
- Social security
- Temporary employed

Appendix C: Quantitative Summary of Responses by Question

LAC du FLAMBEAU COMMUNITY SURVEY- 2011

QUALITY OF LIFE The following questions ask your opinion on the quality of life on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

1. Referring to the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, please fill in the circle that best describes your current level of satisfaction.

	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied
A Computer/internet access	20%	51%	29%
B Cell phone reception	22%	41%	37%
C Cost of living	13%	46%	42%
D Crime rate/safety	11%	35%	54%
E Emergency services (police, fire, ambulance)	30%	46%	24%
F Employment opportunities	9%	36%	55%
G Housing choices	10%	41%	49%
H Medical care (doctors, clinics, dentists)	43%	40%	18%
I Natural environment/open space (wetlands, wildlife)	46%	40%	14%
J Parks and recreation	19%	39%	42%
K Proximity to work	24%	61%	15%
L Public transportation	6%	40%	54%
M Quality of all schools	33%	51%	16%
N Roads/traffic	33%	45%	22%
O Shopping opportunities	11%	32%	57%
P Water quality (lakes, streams)	49%	38%	12%
Q Water quality (drinking water)	53%	37%	10%

2. What has happened to your quality of life on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation over the past 5 to 10 years? (● Mark ONE only)	Improved	Declined	Remained the Same	Lived on or near Reservation less than 5 years
	22%	27%	34%	17%

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES The following questions ask your opinion on community facilities and services on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

3. Rate the following <u>local services</u> on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.	Don't Know	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
A Ambulance service	28%	12%	25%	22%	9%	3%
B Elderly facilities and services	22%	17%	27%	20%	10%	4%
C Employment services	22%	2%	9%	25%	29%	13%
D Family and social services	22%	6%	20%	29%	17%	6%
E Fire protection	27%	11%	27%	28%	5%	2%
F Health and medical services	15%	22%	30%	18%	10%	4%
G Housing	18%	4%	13%	23%	26%	17%
H Park and recreation facilities	19%	3%	14%	22%	24%	18%
I Land use/zoning	33%	2%	14%	27%	15%	9%
J Police protection	20%	8%	18%	27%	17%	10%
K Public library	23%	7%	21%	25%	18%	6%
L Public school system	21%	17%	25%	24%	9%	3%
M Road maintenance	17%	8%	27%	28%	13%	6%
N Snow removal	20%	14%	27%	25%	9%	5%
O Storm water management/rain runoff	32%	7%	21%	28%	8%	4%
P Waste management & recycling programs	26%	10%	24%	28%	10%	3%
Q Water and sewer service (public system)	27%	13%	27%	27%	5%	1%
R Youth programs	27%	5%	15%	19%	17%	16%

4. The projects listed below are roughly comparable in size in terms of tribal investment. Please mark the **TWO** projects in which you believe are the top priorities on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.
(● Mark **TWO** only)

20%	Build new Indian Bowl	4%	Complete BIA boys dormitory	12%	New industrial park
22%	Youth recreation center	25%	Senior independent living facility	10%	Fieldhouse/gym
23%	Homeless shelter	15%	Halfway house	15%	Youth detention facility
11%	New daycare	28%	Expand grocery store	13%	Other, specify _____

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
5. The Reservation's K-8 schools compare favorably with other schools in the area.	9%	42%	15%	5%	29%
6. The Reservation's recreational facilities and programs compare favorably with other communities.	3%	25%	29%	17%	26%
7. Tribal buildings/businesses on the Reservation are generally well maintained.	6%	45%	22%	10%	17%

COMMUNICATION The following questions ask for your opinion about communications on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

8. How satisfied are you with overall communications from Tribal government on programs and issues?

Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
2%	17%	31%	31%	19%

9. Which is your **preferred primary source** of information about Tribal programs and issues? (● Mark **ONE** only)

Direct Mailings	Email	Radio	Newspaper Articles	Newsletter	Web Site	Public Meetings	Other: _____
34%	3%	0%	18%	24%	5%	6%	10%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT The following questions ask about how you view economic development on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
10. The current council actively supports good economic development activities through funding, policies, & programs.	5%	23%	25%	14%	32%
11. Profits received from investing tribal money off the reservation benefit the community.	6%	19%	25%	23%	27%

12. Rate the importance of having the following on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation:	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant
A A temporary placement service for employers and employees	40%	49%	11%	0%
B A job/training center	59%	36%	5%	0%
C Continuing education opportunities	68%	29%	2%	0%
D Cultural center	52%	43%	5%	0%

13. Which **TWO** businesses would you most like to see downtown? (● Mark **TWO** only)

6%	Art gallery	25%	Clothing store	5%	Electronics store	2%	Furniture store
10%	Gift shop	36%	Hardware store	3%	House wares	11%	Music/video store
33%	Restaurant	53%	Variety general store	8%	Other, specify _____		

TRANSPORTATION The following questions ask your opinion about transportation on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

14. How important are the following types of public transportation on the Reservation?		Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant
A Bus service		38%	39%	19%	3%
B Commuter/ride share program		27%	53%	18%	2%
C Disability/Elder transportation services		67%	31%	2%	1%
D Taxi		19%	42%	34%	5%
E Bike trail system		30%	45%	22%	4%
15. I would pay \$2.00/roundtrip for public transportation (bus, taxi, etc.) to Minocqua	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
	53%	31%	3%	2%	11%

HOUSING The following questions ask your opinion about housing on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

16. What priority should the Tribe put on increasing the following housing types on the Reservation?		High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	No Opinion
A Single family housing (owner)		57%	25%	10%	8%
B Single family housing (rental)		50%	30%	13%	7%
C Duplexes (2 units)		26%	38%	25%	10%
D Apartments		38%	36%	17%	10%
E Town houses or condominiums		18%	27%	41%	13%
F Rehab existing houses		58%	23%	12%	8%
G Assisted living facility		58%	28%	7%	8%
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Opinion
17. <u>Housing</u> on the Reservation is generally well maintained.	3%	23%	36%	21%	17%

LAND USE AND GROWTH The following questions ask for your opinion about land use on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

18. What priority should the Tribe put on the following types of future development?		High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	No Opinion
A New housing		55%	31%	8%	7%
B Economic development/all types		56%	31%	6%	7%
C More hunting and gathering areas		42%	34%	16%	8%
D Developing land for government services buildings		13%	35%	41%	11%
E More land purchase		49%	25%	16%	9%
F Recreational areas		44%	37%	11%	8%

DEMOGRAPHICS Please tell us some things about yourself.

	Male	Female		18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+
19. Gender:			20. Age:						
	47%	53%		8%	13%	18%	24%	22%	15%
21. Employment Status:			Employed Full Time	Employed Part Time	Self Employed	Un-employed		Retired	Other:
			39%	8%	5%	21%		19%	9%
22. Place of Residence:			Own	Rent	Neither				
			45%	34%	20%				
23. Do you live in a household where relatives and/or friends live together (i.e., “doubling-up” for convenience, to share expenses, or other reasons)?			Yes	No					
			34%	66%					
24. Number of Adults (18 or older) in Household:			0	1	2	3	4	5+	
				21%	44%	19%	9%	7%	
25. Number of Children (under 18) in Household:			54%	16%	15%	8%	4%	3%	
26. Annual Household Income Range:			Less than \$15,000	\$15,000 – \$24,999	\$25,000 – \$49,999	\$50,000 – \$74,999	\$75,000 – \$99,999	\$100,000 or More	
			30%	25%	24%	12%	5%	3%	
27. Highest Level of Education:			Less than high school diploma	High school diploma/ GED/HSED	Some college/tech	Tech college graduate	Bachelor’s degree	Graduate or professional degree	
			12%	33%	33%	9%	7%	5%	

Thanks for completing the survey!

Please return your survey by xxxx, 2011 to:

Survey Research Center, University of Wisconsin – River Falls
410 S. Third St., 124 Regional Development Institute
River Falls, WI 54022