

CONESUS LAKE, N.Y., A SURVEY

**Conesus Lake Association, and the
Developmental Impact Studies Center,
S.U.N.Y., Geneseo**

S.U.N.Y. Geneseo, May, 1987

DEDICATION

For Gordon Anderson, and the Lake he loved

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CONTRIBUTORS

Darrell A. Norris	Associate Professor, Geography, SUNY Geneseo Director, Developmental Impact Studies Center
Christine Nientimp Theodore Miraglia	Research Assistants, D.I.S.C.
Sharron Paulman Lisa Nagle	Research, C.L.A., School of Business, Geneseo Research, C.L.A., Geography, Geneseo
Evan McDonald	Cartography, D.I.S.C., Biology, Geneseo
Lisa Ostness Elaine Damari Lisa Meday Christine Schneider	Geography, Geneseo
Roseanne Bellanca	(Survey Design) Assistant Head, John Wiley Jones School of Business, Geneseo
Kirk Anne	Computer Center, SUNY Geneseo
Loretta Stratton	Secretary, Department of Geography, SUNY Geneseo
Michele Horton	Work-Study Assistant, Geography

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the late twentieth century, community identity is manifest in some ways, but waning in others. Support for professional teams thrives, but municipal voter turnout ebbs. In the information age, the community that lacks a measure of itself loses much of the identity that impels responsive government, planning, and business decisions. Conesus Lake has always been an evident unified environment, quite narrowly defined by the lake itself, its margins, and its tributary streams. The community of Conesus Lake residents has also been quite distinct from the village and farm population away from the lakeshore. Most importantly, the Conesus Lake Association has conferred an identity to the Lakers and their concerns that would otherwise be muted.

But, until now, the Lakers have not been revealed in ways typical of systematic municipal records or census enumeration. It is too easy — and wrong — to dismiss Conesus Lake's population as inherently recreational, transitory, unchanging, unconcerned, or somehow detached from the approach to governance that characterizes autonomous municipalities. Conesus Lake is revealed in this report as a remarkably varied community, one which is fast-changing, and certainly in need of coordinated government and planning. Here, for the first time, are the Lakers as they represent themselves. Their profile is an object lesson in the needs posed by many similar recreational-residential communities in New York State and elsewhere. The time is long past when cottage communities could be treated as a largely seasonal social landscape, generating tax-base while placing very modest demands on public services and the private sector. As a thriving year-round community, Conesus Lake deserves no less scrutiny than the towns and villages which bound it. This report, then, is a picture of the Lakers in 1986. May their community prosper.

II. SURVEY DESIGN AND RESPONDENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a mail-in survey sent to 1800 property owners recorded in the files of the Conesus Lake Association. The four-page survey was prepared by a Committee of the C.L.A. Board. Professors Roseanne Bellanca and Darrell Norris (respectively representing the School of Business and Department of Geography at S.U.N.Y. Geneseo) edited and revised the survey. Its final draft was typed by Mrs. Loretta Stratton of the Geneseo Geography Department. The C.L.A. employed two Geneseo student research assistants to: mail the survey, follow up initial non-respondents through telephone contact, assemble and encode the returns, and initiate a computer database compatible with SPSS statistical analysis of the results. Mrs. Sharron Paulman and Ms. Lisa Nagle, the two research assistants, subsequently supervised five student volunteers who assisted in encoding the results. They and I are indebted to Mr. Kirk Anne of the Computer Center at S.U.N.Y. Geneseo, who generously gave his time to designing a fast program facilitating error-free data. Throughout this research endeavor, the late Mr. Gordon Anderson of the C.L.A. was our principal contact. We very much appreciated his assistance, advice, and willingness to visit the campus for a wide variety of supervisory and clerical responsibilities. My formal involvement in this project is that of Director of Geneseo's newly established Developmental Impact Studies Center (D.I.S.C.). The Center's mission is to sponsor social and economic research at S.U.N.Y. Geneseo providing direct benefit to the surrounding community. The work on C.L.A.'s behalf is the first major project undertaken under D.I.S.C.'s auspices.

RESPONSE

The response rate by the Conesus Lake community was exceptionally high by standards typical of mail-in questionnaire surveys, especially one as wide-ranging and inevitably time-consuming as the C.L.A. questionnaire. The final database comprises 1032 respondents, 57.3 percent of the original mail-out.

The survey is stored in a computer file comprising 228 pieces of information for each respondent. Thus the entire database consists of 235,296 information items forming an overall profile of the Conesus Lake Community. This record of close to one quarter million items represents an enormously useful resource which in many respects transcends Federal, State, or Municipal statistics as a picture of the Lakers, their environment, and its principal problems.

QUESTIONS

A copy of the questionnaire is attached; a few remarks are in order concerning its content and reliability. Respondents cheerfully recorded their month-by-month residency in Conesus Lake properties, but appear to have been less conscientious in completing the following question, concerning rental occupancy. The omission may have reflected a reluctance to disclose rental information, and/or have arisen from respondent oversight (based on the virtually identical appearance of the first two questions). Respondents known to hold two or more Conesus Lake properties were provided with and asked to submit one return for each structure. Very few such returns were mailed in. It is therefore important to emphasize that these results profile the owner-occupiers of Conesus Lake, not vacationers, seasonal tenants, the Lake's academic year student community, or many of its absentee landlords. This report therefore generally characterizes the concerns of property owners who live on or near the Lake for part of the year, or in many instances, year-round.

The series of questions devoted to water sources and treatment, debris, vehicle ownership and parking, recreational activities, and road conditions were all clearly understood and carefully completed by almost all respondents. Again, it is important to stress that the survey results reflect Conesus Lake's community of taxpayer residents and their views. These people, it is fair to point out, have the greatest knowledge of (and vested interest in) issues such as shoreline and road conditions.

The set of questions covering household composition, employment, school attendance, and voting registration provides a basis for comparing the demography of the municipalities bounding Conesus Lake. It allows us to stratify patterns of opinion in terms of key groups in the population. Most respondents freely divulged their address, and therefore all such responses can be allocated to the 27 sections which constitute Conesus Lake's 'neighborhoods' for mail purposes and C.L.A. representation.

The matrix of travel destinations and activities seems as forbidding now as when it was conceived. Notwithstanding the time it must have taken them, respondents approached this crossword-like challenge with enthusiasm of self-discovery, creating an 11x11x1000+ matrix of trip data reflecting the community's contribution to the economic and social well-being of nearby service centers and metropolitan Rochester.

The final set of questions relates to the Lakers' support for C.L.A. -sponsored activities, and to their involvement or willingness to participate in public affairs and the work of the Association. Written comments and suggestions added to the survey were examined by Mr. Gordon Anderson and the C.L.A. ad hoc committee.

CONESUS LAKE SURVEY - SUMMER 1986

The Association is frequently asked by local governments, environmental agencies, highway departments, and others, for data about the Conesus Lake community, the information to be used to improve our Lake environment. Your answers to the questions in this survey will provide some of the needed data.

Please enter your answers in the spaces provided below. Participation is voluntary. We greatly appreciate your cooperation.

1. a. Please circle those months of the year during which you live on the Lake in this house:
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
YEAR ROUND
- b. Average number of people living in house _____
2. a. Please circle those months of the year during which tenants occupy this house:
JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC.
YEAR ROUND
- b. Average number of people living in house _____
3. What is the primary source of this house's water supply?
DIRECT FROM LAKE ___ WELL ___ WATER DISTRICT ___
4. If you draw your water directly from the Lake, do you have:
WATER FILTRATION SYSTEM ___ WATER PURIFICATION SYSTEM ___
UNTREATED WATER ___
5. Is this house connected to the Conesus Lake County sewer district?
YES ___ NO ___ UNKNOWN ___
6. Please check which of the following you apply to your lakefront lawn:
CHEMICAL FERTILIZER ___ PESTICIDE ___ WEED KILLER ___
COMMERCIAL LAWN CARE SERVICE ___ NONE OF THE ABOVE ___
7. Do you use pressure-treated lumber in or near the water?
YES ___ NO ___
8. To what degree is seaweed a problem in your area? Please circle one number on the scale:
(NOT A PROBLEM) 0 1 2 3 4 5 (A SERIOUS PROBLEM)

9. To what degree do you regard shoreline debris as a problem on your property?
Please circle one number on the scale:

(NOT A PROBLEM) 0 1 2 3 4 5 (A SERIOUS PROBLEM)

10. Would you be willing to pay a nominal fee for a special pick-up of debris once or twice a year?

UNWILLING TO PAY ___ WILLING TO PAY ___

11. How many registered vehicles are normally parked on or adjacent to this property?
Please indicate the number for each type:

PICK-UP TRUCKS ___ VANS ___ AUTOMOBILES ___

BOAT TRAILERS ___ CAMPERS ___ RV'S ___

12. Of the vehicles listed above, how many are normally:

GARAGED ___ PARKED OFF-ROAD ___ PARKED ROADSIDE ___

13. How many boats of the following kinds do you operate on Conesus Lake?

Power Boats under 35hp _____
Power Boats 35hp or greater _____
Sail Boats _____
Windsurfers _____
Canoes and other non-powered boats _____
Other Powered Craft _____

14. How many people who live at or visited your house participated in the following activities on or near Conesus Lake during the past 12 months?

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Fishing	___
Ice-Fishing	___
Hunting—Water Fowl	___
Other	___
Water Skiing	___
Cross-country Skiing	___
Snowmobiling	___
Ice Boating	___
ATV Use	___

15. Overall, considering just the past two years, how would you rate the fishing on Conesus Lake? Please circle one number on the following scale:

POOR 1 2 3 4 5 (EXCELLENT) NO OPINION

16. Please rate the surface condition of the two roads listed below by circling one number on each scale:

EAST LAKE ROAD (POOR) 1 2 3 4 5 (EXCELLENT) (NO OPINION)

WEST LAKE ROAD (POOR) 1 2 3 4 5 (EXCELLENT) (NO OPINION)

17. Please rate the condition of the ditches along the same two roads:

EAST LAKE ROAD (POOR) 1 2 3 4 5 (EXCELLENT) (NO OPINION)
 WEST LAKE ROAD (POOR) 1 2 3 4 5 (EXCELLENT) (NO OPINION)

18. How many persons in your household are:

LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD ___ 18-39 ___ 40-64 ___ 65 OR OLDER ___

19. How many people in your household are retired persons who are not working full or part time?
 ___ Persons

20. How many persons in your household work full or part time in:

LIVINGSTON COUNTY ___ Persons MONROE COUNTY ___ Persons
 OTHER (Please specify county: _____) ___ Persons

22. How many children in your household are:

INFANT OR PRE-SCHOOL ___ PRIMARY (grades K-6) ___
 JUNIOR HIGH (grades 7-8) ___ SENIOR HIGH (grades 9-12) ___

23. How many persons in your household are registered voters in:

LIVONIA ___ GENESEO ___ GROVELAND ___ CONESUS ___

24. Please check the boxes that apply to your primary source of purchase or service while you are living on Conesus Lake:

	Recreation	Appliances	Boat Service	Clothing	Dental	Groceries	Home Furnishings	Medical	Restaurants	Churches	Beauticians, Barbers
AVON											
CONESUS											
DANSVILLE											
GENESEO											
GROVELAND											
LAKEVILLE											
LIVONIA											
MT. MORRIS											
ROCHESTER											
SPRINGWATER											
OTHER											

25. Please give each of the following Conesus Lake Association activities a number based on your opinion of the activity's worth:

- 1 WORTH PROVIDING AND I WOULD ATTEND
- 2 WORTH PROVIDING BUT I WOULD NOT ATTEND
- 3 NOT WORTH PROVIDING
- 4 NO OPINION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

- a. Lake of Fire _____
- b. 10K and Fun Run _____
- c. Arts and Crafts Show _____
- d. Golf Tournament _____
- e. Boat Parade _____
- f. Dinner and Dance _____

Please list any other activities that you would like the Association to offer:

26. Have you used the Conesus Lake Association Directory to:

	YES	NO
FIND ADDRESSES OF RESIDENTS	_____	_____
CONSULT ADVERTISEMENTS	_____	_____
READ SAFETY REGULATIONS	_____	_____
FIND RENTAL PROPERTIES	_____	_____
FIND EMERGENCY NUMBERS	_____	_____
CONSULT MAP OF LAKESHORE	_____	_____
IDENTIFY CLA REPRESENTATIVES	_____	_____

27. Would you be interested in serving as:

	YES	NO
CLA SECTION REPRESENTATIVE	_____	_____
CLA SECTION SUPERVISOR	_____	_____
CLA DIRECTOR	_____	_____
CLA COMMITTEE MEMBER	_____	_____
TOWN PLANNING BOARD MEMBER	_____	_____
TOWN ZONING BOARD MEMBER	_____	_____
TOWN ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS MEMBER	_____	_____

COMMENTS:

Thank you for completing this survey.

The following information is optional:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

III. CONESUS LAKE OCCUPANCY

Occupancy patterns on Conesus Lake are dominated by two key groups in the respondent population. One half are year-round residents, and over forty percent live on the lake for two to six months during the year (Table III. 1). Less than six percent of respondents report year-round rental of their properties. In June, July, and August, almost all Conesus Lake properties are occupied by the survey respondents (Table III.2). May, including Memorial Day, is evidently a transitional month, as are September and October. Between November and April, occupancy is clearly limited to year-round residents; there is no evidence of a secondary peak based on winter recreation. The exodus of seasonal occupants is complete after October, and their arrival is almost equally abrupt during May-June. The S.U.N.Y. Geneseo Fall and Winter semesters extend from early September to mid-May, providing off-season rental income from some Conesus Lake properties. Many respondents elected to pass over questions 2 a. and 2 b. of the survey, presumably preferring to withhold information concerning tenant occupancy.

The June through August peak dovetails with the summer recess for public school teachers and students. Nonetheless, Conesus Lake is never dominated by large households, even in the summer season. Close to half the properties are typically occupied by two persons, and 11.6 percent are normally one-person households (Table III.3). Less than 10 percent contain five or more persons when the family is in residence. These figures do not take into account temporary guests or weekend additions to the family. Assuming that year-round occupancy is most characteristic of retirees and childless couples, an increase in the incidence of full-time residence on the lake would actually tend to reduce its peak summer resident population.

Section-specific occupancy is reported in Appendix One, columns B through E. January occupancy is relatively high on both sides of the lake at its north

end. High occupancy rates in these sections have more to do with Conesus Lake's demographic structure and development process than with proximity to Rochester area employment. Respondent occupancy rates exceed 90 percent in almost all sections during July. Section-specific occupancy rates in late Spring or early Fall are very variable.

Future changes in Conesus Lake occupancy will reflect the following factors:

1. The conversion of cottage properties to dwellings suited to year-round habitation.
2. New construction along the lake, including the replacement of older structures.
3. Shifts in the demand for and associated price of rental occupancy, as well as the prevailing market value of new construction and sales of existing units.
4. Turnover of Conesus Lake properties. High turnover will expedite occupancy changes, especially if new owners are demographically distinct from their predecessors.

In other words, future occupancy shifts are more likely to reflect the construction, modification, and sales of lakeshore properties than they are any simple change in duration of residence by existing owners. The C.L.A. may at a future date wish to examine the four factors noted above, focusing especially on local building permits and real estate sales.

TABLE III.1. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, MONTHS

NUMBER OF MONTHS PROPERTY OCCUPIED BY RESPONDENT	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
None	5.8	5.8
One	0.5	6.3
Two	7.0	13.3
Three	8.8	22.1
Four	7.6	29.7
Five	8.5	38.3
Six	8.7	47.0
Seven	2.9	49.9
Eight	0.8	50.7
Nine	0.0	50.7
Ten	0.2	50.9
Eleven	0.3	51.2
Twelve	48.7	99.9

NOTE: N= 1022

TABLE III.2 OCCUPANCY BY MONTH

MONTH	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS IN RESIDENCE
January	48.0
February	48.7
March	49.1
April	53.9
May	70.0
June	86.2
July	93.7
August	93.0
September	77.3
October	62.3
November	51.3
December	49.7

NOTE: N= 1029

TABLE III.3 OCCUPANCY BY NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RESIDENCE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RESIDENCE WHEN OCCUPIED BY RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
One	11.6
Two	48.8
Three	15.7
Four	14.3
Five	5.8
Six	2.7
Seven	0.7
Eight	0.4

NOTE: N= 986; 40 additional respondents reported no occupancy during the year.

IV. THE LAKE POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Conesus Lake's population profile has numerous implications. It is a critical factor in assessing the lake's potential as a consumer market, and the demands it places on the public sector. It is almost certainly central to the Lakers' opinion and preference profile on a wide variety of issues. It is the benchmark from which the lake's future development must inevitably proceed. And it is central to grasping the impact of a wide variety of public policy decisions, most especially those related to planning and development.

AGE STRUCTURE

The age profile of respondent households is illustrated in Figure IV.1 and reported in Appendix One, columns FF through II. The majority of households contain at least one person aged 40 to 64, and over one third contain one or more senior citizens. Less than 40 percent of respondent households contain persons 18-39 years old, and only one quarter include one or more children. These figures do not distinguish between the Lake's seasonal and year-round residents.

It is clear from Figure IV.1 that the lake's demographic profile exhibits considerable geographical variation. In general, those sections which include many households containing senior citizens are less apt to contain families with children. Also, the map suggests a wavelike north-to-south demographic transition, traceable to the sequence (and subsequent sale or inheritance) of lakeshore property development.

FAMILIES

Population viewed in purely age-structural terms can, however, be a misleading indicator of actual family composition. Children, for example, are always co-resident with older persons, usually parents, whereas senior citizens are apt to live alone or as elderly couples. Further analysis of the sample of respondents examined all possible permutations of co-resident age groups. After

reclassification, eight key family types were identified. Two of these types account for close to half the respondent households (Table IV.1). They are households comprising either senior citizens or middle aged persons, with no other age group represented. These two types comprise over 45 percent of all the respondent households. An additional 7 percent of households comprise senior citizens and middle-aged persons (usually a married couple with a modest age difference between the husband and wife). In other words, over half the respondent households are exclusively middle aged or older persons, fairly evenly divided between these two age groups. This pattern has rather obvious ramifications for the volume of property transactions along the lake in coming decades. It is entirely possible that buyers will not, for the most part, be late middle-aged or senior citizens. Thus the lake's role as a retirement (or pre-retirement) community may well lessen in the decades to come.

Families containing children are mostly nuclear families headed by middle-aged persons or, less commonly, parents under forty (Table IV.1, types 7 and 8). These comprise close to one quarter of the respondent sample. Multi-generational families are rare on Conesus Lake; grandparents and grandchildren are rarely co-resident (Table IV.1., some of type 6). Adults 18-39 years old (usually living as couples) without co-resident children are also an uncommon household type; only 7 percent of the Lakers match this profile. In future, however, professional two-income affluence may increase the representation of this group in Conesus Lake's population. Certainly any newcomers must either inherit or be able to afford lake property.

To sum up, the eight family types can be further reduced to four primary groups in the lake's population. Each of these groups comprises roughly one quarter of the lake's households.

1. RETIRED PERSONS
2. PRE-RETIREMENT 'EMPTY NESTERS' (No children)
3. FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
4. ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLDS, ESPECIALLY WORKING COUPLES WITHOUT CHILDREN

FAMILY TYPE DISTRIBUTION

The geographical distribution of respondent households gives a much better picture of the lake's social profile than that afforded by simple age-structural analysis. Households comprising only senior citizens are especially common in one of the earliest developed portions of East Lake Rd., sections 20 to 26 at the northern end of Conesus Lake (Table IV.2). It is noteworthy that prime age and young middle-aged households (with or without children) are also fairly common in these sections, suggesting that the filtering of properties to younger buyers is already well advanced along this part of the lakeshore.

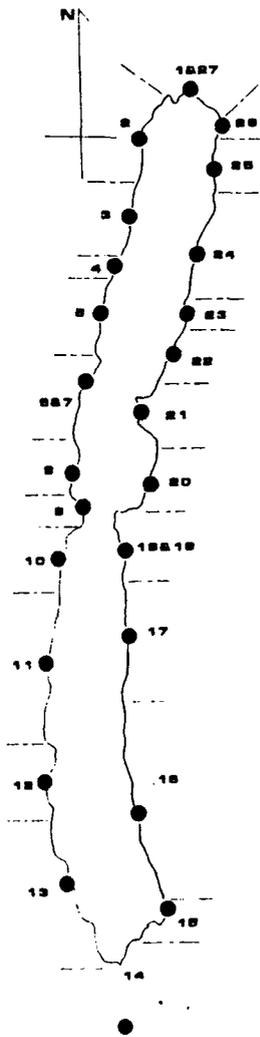
The older 'empty nesters', pre-retirees, and newly retired couples (types 2 and 3) rarely occupy the same sections as Conesus Lake's oldest residents. They are in fact concentrated between sections 7 and 20, interspersed with sections containing a large percentage of middle-aged parents with children. The latter, of course will soon be empty nesters themselves. In time, much of this middle-aged swathe, encompassing the lake's southern half, may be dominated by retirees if the residents choose to hold on to their properties. Sections 9 through 11 have already accomplished this transition (Table IV.2).

Other household and family types show no striking patterns of concentration, although it is noteworthy that entire sections are bereft of three or more family types. This suggests that the profiles of these small communities are reinforced by the role of social identity, acquaintance, and kinship in Conesus Lake's property market. In other words, newcomers may find some sections of the lake more congenial than others given their family status.

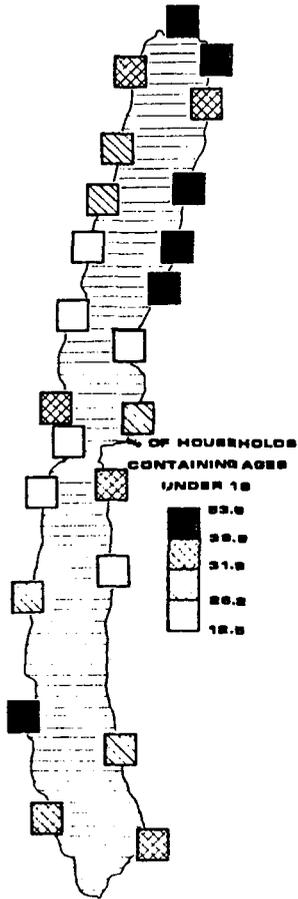
CONCLUSION

Mortality and migration are bound to exact a substantial toll of Conesus Lake's households in the next few decades. What is now primarily a retirement haven may well become sharply rejuvenated, especially given the north end's accessibility to Rochester employment. Simultaneously, however, 'aging in place' will yield new retirement age households in the central and southern portions of Conesus Lake currently dominated by middle-aged persons. For this reason, the overall age and family structure of the Lake is unlikely to change dramatically in the next twenty years or so. Whatever overall change does occur will most likely reflect new residential construction, and will therefore be concentrated in areas which still contain substantial acreages of developable land. The long term prospect is a transition to younger households, gradually occurring from north to south along both lakeshores.

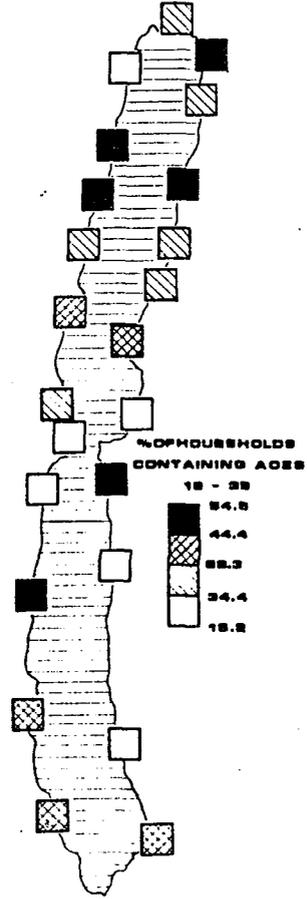
HOUSEHOLD AGE STRUCTURE



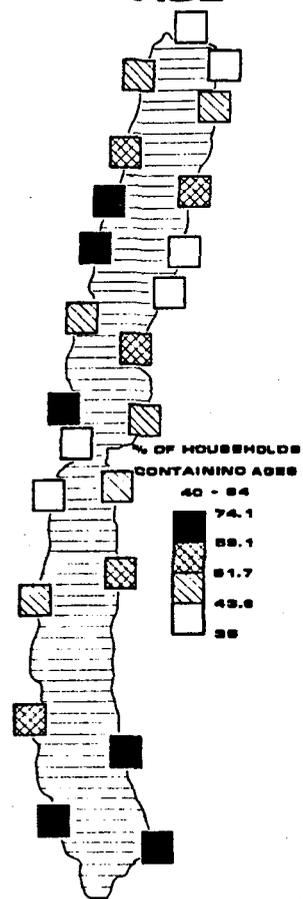
CHILDREN



PRIME AGE



MIDDLE AGE



SENIOR CITIZENS

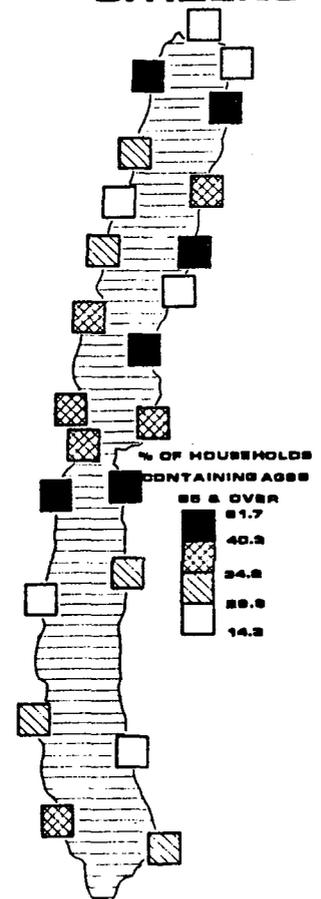


FIGURE IV.1 AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE IV.1. FAMILY TYPES IN RESPONDENT SAMPLE

TYPE	PERCENT
1. Only senior citizen(s) present. (65+)	23.2
2. Senior citizen(s) <u>and</u> middle aged person(s) present. (40+)	7.2
3. Only middle aged person(s) present. (40-64)	22.1
4. Middle aged and prime age person(s) present; all members aged 18-64.	11.4
5. <u>Only</u> prime age person(s) present. (18-39)	7.0
6. Senior citizen(s) co-resident with person(s) other than or in addition to middle aged person(s).	6.1
7. Middle aged person(s) with child(ren), with or without person(s) of prime age.	13.4
8. Prime age person(s) with child(ren).	9.7

NOTE : N = 988

TABLE IV.2 : HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY SECTION

SECTION		HOUSEHOLD TYPE (See Table IV.1)								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	n.d
		(Percent of respondents in section)								
NORTH END	1 *	17	-	17	-	<u>50</u>	-	<u>17</u>	-	-
	2	<u>44</u>	<u>9</u>	14	7	5	<u>9</u>	<u>14</u>	-	-
	3	22	<u>9</u>	22	<u>16</u>	6	3	13	9	-
	4	23	-	<u>23</u>	<u>32</u>	-	5	5	<u>14</u>	-
	5	16	7	19	<u>13</u>	7	<u>10</u>	13	10	7
WEST SIDE	6 *	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	10	-	<u>10</u>	-	<u>30</u>	10	-
	7 *	-	-	<u>42</u>	-	<u>17</u>	-	8	<u>33</u>	-
	8	14	<u>11</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	3	<u>11</u>	9	3	-
	9	<u>24</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	10	5	5	5	<u>14</u>	5
	10	<u>46</u>	6	<u>30</u>	3	-	-	3	9	3
	11	<u>25</u>	5	12	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	-	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	5
	12	19	2	21	7	5	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	5	10
SOUTH END	13	13	<u>10</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>13</u>	4	<u>11</u>	<u>15</u>	4	3
	14	18	<u>8</u>	<u>28</u>	10	5	5	13	<u>15</u>	-
	15	17	<u>12</u>	19	9	6	3	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	3
	16	10	<u>9</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>15</u>	6	4	<u>15</u>	5	4
	17	<u>25</u>	4	<u>28</u>	4	5	4	<u>19</u>	9	4
	18 *	17	<u>8</u>	<u>25</u>	-	<u>17</u>	<u>25</u>	8	-	-
	19	16	6	22	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	-	<u>13</u>	6
EAST SIDE	20	<u>26</u>	7	<u>30</u>	2	<u>16</u>	2	5	9	2
	21	<u>32</u>	6	9	<u>13</u>	6	4	<u>23</u>	6	-
	22	<u>24</u>	-	20	8	<u>12</u>	-	<u>16</u>	8	12
	23	<u>45</u>	-	20	-	<u>10</u>	-	<u>15</u>	10	-
	24	19	<u>8</u>	11	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>17</u>	8	3
	25	26	<u>14</u>	11	9	-	<u>14</u>	5	<u>19</u>	2
	26	<u>24</u>	3	5	<u>21</u>	<u>11</u>	-	11	<u>18</u>	8
NORTH END	27 *	14	-	<u>57</u>	-	<u>14</u>	-	-	-	14
TOTAL		23	7	22	11	7	6	13	10	NA

NOTE: - AN ASTERISK DENOTES A SECTION WITH A SMALL RESPONDENT SAMPLE.
 - UNDERLINED VALUES IN TABLE EXCEED OVERALL PERCENTAGE FOR LAKE.

V. EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

It would be a very great mistake to assume that, because retirees and seasonal cottagers are so prominent in Conesus Lake's demography, few Lakers hold full or part-time jobs. In fact the survey results indicate that the Lake's employed population exceeds the number of Laker households. Over 90 percent of these employees work in Livingston or Monroe Counties. Counting weekend as well as daily commuters, the peak employed population in the summer months approaches 1200 persons in the respondent sample, and (by extrapolation) over 2000 persons along the entire lakeshore. Granted, the survey did not permit us to distinguish between employed Rochesterians whose stay at Conesus Lake is purely a vacation, and those who weekend-commute. Judging from reported length of residence in the summer season, the latter must surely form a substantial majority. In any event, although there are probably substantially fewer than 2000 commuters in the lake's population, that figure does fairly represent the number of breadwinners who occupy lakeshore property seasonally or year-round.

SECTION-SPECIFIC EMPLOYMENT

The median number of employed persons working in Monroe or Livingston Counties is 1 per respondent household; the average is 1.1 (Table V.1). The survey also documented 100 persons who work in other (primarily adjacent) counties. Employment is very evenly distributed considering the section-specific concentrations of the lake's retirement age population (Table IV.2). This is because young two-income families are often found in the same sections as senior citizen households. Section 10 is, incidentally, the conspicuous exception to this pattern (Table V.1).

Conesus Lake's working population is relatively highest in Sections 6 and 7, 14 through 16, 24, and 26, all with at least 1.3 Monroe or Livingston employees per respondent household. Not surprisingly, these sections all contain above-average percentages of key working-age groups, most especially families

with children (Table IV.2). Despite these few peaks, what is striking is that the lake's employed population is remarkably evenly distributed, reflecting neither key differences in demographic structure nor proximity to Rochester area employment opportunities.

MONROE COUNTY SHARE

In no section does Monroe County's share of total employment fall below 50 percent (Table V.2). The county's median share is 64 percent, and exceeds 70 percent in nine sections. Six of the latter lie between Sections 14 and 21, running from the lake's south end to Old Orchard Point along East Lake Road. Thus Monroe County's employment share does not peak at the lake's north end; it is instead highest where middle-aged, child-free (and presumably affluent) lakeshore property-owners predominate. Winter occupancy rates in these sections are at or slightly below the average for the lake as a whole (Appendix One, column B). It therefore seems probable that many Monroe County employees in these sections are summer residents only. Nonetheless, peak summer commuting flows must place exceptional demands on East Lake Road, especially on weekends.

CONCLUSION

The recent surge of commercial and industrial development along the I-390 axis is bound to increase Conesus Lake's attraction for year-round residence and daily commuting. There is already substantial evidence that driving time between the lake's south end and north end poses no great barrier to commuting flows. Despite its obvious role as a retirement and recreational community, Conesus Lake already boasts a large employed population. In the Fall and Winter, it also accommodates hundreds of S.U.N.Y. Geneseo student commuters, and a growing year-round population of the college's faculty and staff (notice that sections with good Geneseo access have a relatively high Livingston County employment share; these include 2-4, 8, 11, and 13 — see Table V.2). Conesus Lake's claim to special recognition as a fully-fledged community is certainly

sustained by its impressive and remarkably uniform employment profile. The survey evidence also dispels any preconception that the lake faces a prospect of declining real income based on social security payments, investments, and other non-salary or non-wage earnings. Conesus Lake works.

TABLE V.1. MONROE AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES:
FULL AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, BY SECTION

	SECTION NO.	RESPONDENTS, NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	FULL AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, NO.	EMPLOYEES PER HOUSEHOLDS
NORTH END	1 and 27	14	15	1.1
	2	61	52	0.9
	3	34	38	1.1
	4	22	27	1.2
	5	31	32	1.0
	6 and 7	25	59	2.4
WEST SIDE	8	36	37	1.0
	9	21	20	1.0
	10	33	14	0.4
	11	61	68	1.1
	12	44	34	0.8
	13	73	64	0.9
SOUTH END	14	40	50	1.3
	15	65	85	1.3
	16	85	115	1.4
	17	58	46	0.8
	18	12	14	1.2
	19	33	33	1.0
EAST SIDE	20	43	43	1.0
	21	49	52	1.1
	22	26	27	1.0
	23	20	19	1.0
	24	38	48	1.3
	25	63	56	0.9
NORTH END	26	39	50	1.3
	TOTAL	1026	1094	(AVERAGE) 1.1

NOTE: 100 persons work outside Monroe and Livingston (MEDIAN) 1.0

TABLE V.2. MONROE COUNTY'S SHARE OF REPORTED MONROE
AND LIVINGSTON COUNTY EMPLOYMENT, BY SECTION
(MEDIAN = 64 PERCENT)

SECTION NO.	PERCENT MONROE COUNTY, OF FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	
1 and 27	64	(NORTH END)
2	58	
3	53	
4	52	
5	75	
6 and 7	63	(WEST SIDE)
8	54	
9	80	
10	57	
11	50	
12	74	
13	55	(SOUTH END)
14	72	
15	73	
16	64	
17	74	
18	86	
19	67	(EAST SIDE)
20	72	
21	85	
22	52	
23	53	
24	60	
25	64	
26	54	(NORTH END)

VI. RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

Like all of New York's Finger Lakes, Conesus Lake poses the challenge of compromise among the many needs and pleasures it serves. No subject better demonstrates this need for balance than recreational use of the lake environment. The lake is necessarily an amenity not only for those who live there year-round, but also for seasonal residents, rental vacationers, short-stay visitors, and passers-by. The best interests of these groups do not always correspond. Similarly, specific recreational activities on and around the lake pose many potential conflicts arising from issues of access, safety, privacy, pollution, esthetics, public morals, and so on. Finally, Conesus Lake, although its shoreline is privately held for most of its length, is a public amenity, and lake users enjoying various recreational activities can and do range freely. Under these circumstances, protection, regulation, and enforcement are extraordinarily difficult to provide.

ACTIVITY PREFERENCES

Of nine activities respondents were asked to report, two stand out. These are fishing and water-skiing, enjoyed respectively by two thirds and one half of the respondents in the course of the year (Table VI.1). Ice fishing and cross-country skiing rank third and fourth in popularity, but are typically enjoyed by just one or two persons in the households which favor these activities. Few Lakers hunt, snowmobile, own and operate All Terrain Vehicles, or go ice-boating (Table VI.1). The survey did not solicit information on other popular activities such as swimming and hiking.

FISHING AND WATER-SKIING: FOUR LAKER GROUPS

Conesus Lake's two most popular recreational activities can sometimes produce conflicts between the slow quiet pace of the angler and the necessary speed and disturbance which accompany water-skiing. A question which seems to us a necessary basis for resolving the possible conflict between these two fraternities is to ask whether Lakers and their guests typically engage in just

one, both, or neither of these activities, and, if so, how often. The answer is provided by Table VI.2.

One quarter of respondent households neither water-ski nor fish. Thus whatever opinions these 236 residents have concerning Conesus Lake recreation do not derive from a vested interest in one or both of these popular pursuits. Another 127 respondents — one eighth of the sample — water-ski but do not fish. More than double this number fish but do not water-ski. Finally, 384 respondent households report both activities. The evidence suggests that, owing to this group's size, Conesus Lake will not produce the polarization of views and antagonism that might otherwise typify conflicts between these two recreational uses of the lake.

It is also noteworthy that over two thirds of the Lakers report no or minimal participation in these two activities.

FISHING AND WATER-SKIING, BY SECTION

The four Laker groups discussed above are not evenly distributed along the lakeshore (Table VI.3). Respondent households who neither fish nor water-ski are very common in the northernmost sections of West Lake Road, as well as Sections 9, 18, and 21. The 'fish only' fraternity is well represented in several sections along the northern portion of East Lake Road, plus sections 8 through 12 on the opposite side of the lake (Table VI.3). Respondents who water-ski but do not fish are most characteristic of Sections 7 through 9 as well as 20, 22, and 24. Finally, the households which participate in both activities are well represented in Sections 11 through 24, as well as a few exclave sections. In effect, then, much of Conesus Lake's north end is comparatively tranquil; the central and southern portions of the lake are where water-skiing is a more common pursuit. This pattern, like many others, reflects the lake's developmental history and resultant current distribution of household and family types.

FISHING AND WATER-SKIING BY FAMILY TYPE

Table VI.4 demonstrates the association between household and family composition and recreational activity. Senior citizen households are most apt to fish but not water-ski, or are sedentary. The most active households are those containing children (especially older children whose middle-aged parents can afford high-powered craft). Prime age and middle-aged households without children report higher levels of inactivity than do the nuclear families, and slightly lower incidence of water-skiing. One implication of Table VI.4 is that more children, year-round living, and affluence on Conesus Lake are virtually bound to appreciably increase water-skiing as a favorite activity for residents and guests. Still, it is noteworthy that fishing crosses barriers of age and family status. Perhaps fishing would be even more common if the fish were!

POWER BOAT OWNERSHIP AND WATER-SKIING

As the C.L.A. Committee responsible for this survey predicted, water-skiing is primarily associated with the ownership of power-boats equipped with engines of at least 35 hp. Table VI.5 shows that well over half the respondents possess such craft, although most possess no more than one high-powered boat. Three-quarters of these owners report water-skiing as an activity; these are evenly divided between those reporting limited use and those indicating water-skiing by five or more residents and guests. The latter comprise one fifth of all respondents in the survey.

Lakers who do not own high-powered craft almost never water-ski. These non-owners and non-participants number 369 respondent households — 36 percent of the total.

Among owners and non-owners of power boats under 35 hp, water skiing is fairly common because many of these respondents own high-powered craft instead or as well. Nonetheless, among this group too, non-owners and non-participants number 384 households, confirming that between 35 and 40

percent of the Laker households neither own power boats nor participate in the Lake's second most popular recreational activity.

HOW GOOD IS CONESUS LAKE FISHING?

First-rate, according to a few respondents. But these are few indeed. A resounding 84 percent of those households willing to rate Conesus Lake fishing (well over two thirds were willing) viewed it as below average or poor (Table VI.6). Less than 4 percent rated Conesus Lake fishing above average or excellent. It would appear from these findings that a renewed effort should be made to remedy this situation.

BOAT OPERATION

Boat ownership is reported in Appendix One, columns T through W. Overall, among every hundred Laker households, 29 operate low-powered craft, 56 own high-powered boats, 31 own sailboats, and 44 own canoes. Very few households own two or more power boats of the same type, although 19 percent of sail boat owners operate two or more craft, and a slightly lower percentage of canoeists operate two or more canoes. Less than six percent of the respondents own windsurfers.

Section-specific boat ownership patterns mirror the patterns of recreational preference discussed above, as well as Conesus Lake's demographic structure. Extrapolating from the respondent sample, we estimate that current boat ownership on Conesus Lake exceeds 3000 craft, evenly divided between power and non-powered boats. This figure excludes craft brought by rental cottage vacationers or launched at the public boat launch. The survey did not question respondents on frequency of boat usage, and we recommend that a systematic survey of lake boat traffic be undertaken by C.L.A. volunteer observers positioned along the lakeshore.

CONCLUSION

By standards of the typical American suburban community (if such exists!), the Lakers are extraordinarily active folk, and exceptionally well-equipped to

pursue their favorite activities. The lake is the 'town common', as it were, an amenity easily reached from hundreds of back yards. But the history of common land in Britain and the United States is instructive here. Heavy and inconsiderate use breed conflict and controls. The finger is pointed at 'them', outsiders, and the commoners seek to enforce or establish exclusive rights. The evidence presented here suggests first that the Lakers have been remarkably successful in avoiding these problems so far, and second that some regulation of the lake recreational use will eventually prove necessary given the sheer scale of boat ownership and recreational activity. The C.L.A. may wish to establish whether its members feel that regulation is warranted and, if so, what forms of regulation would best meet lake user needs, most especially for fishing, water-skiing, and sailing. Finally, it is worth repeating that the negative rating of Conesus Lake fishing was easily the most unanimous response received in the survey.

TABLE VI.1: RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING DURING YEAR				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	One or more
	(Percent of households)				
FISHING	35	13	17	35	65
ICE - FISHING	81	6	6	6	19
WATERFOWL HUNTING	96	2	2	1	4
HUNTING, OTHER	95	2	1	2	5
WATER SKIING	51	6	8	35	49
CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	87	3	6	5	13
SNOWMOBILING	94	2	2	2	6
ICE BOATING	98	1	1	-	2
ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE USE	96	1	1	2	4

TABLE VI.2 Fishing and Water-skiing (1032 respondents)

NUMBER OF PERSONS FISHING IN TWELVE MONTHS	NUMBER WATER-SKIING IN TWELVE MONTHS				TOTAL
	None	1-4	5-9	10+	
None	236	73	30	21	363
1-4	214	154	48	33	449
5-9	47	26	28	29	130
10+	24	11	11	44	90
TOTAL	521	264	117	130	1032

TABLE VI.3: FISHING AND WATER-SKIING, BY SECTION

PERCENTAGE OF SECTION RESPONDENTS REPORTING:

SECTION NUMBER	NEITHER FISHING NOR WATER-SKIING	FISHING BUT NOT WATER-SKIING	WATER-SKIING BUT NOT FISHING	FISHING AND WATER-SKIING
1	28.6	57.1	0.0	14.3
2	31.1	26.2	14.8	27.9
3	32.4	20.6	14.7	32.4
4	31.8	22.7	13.6	31.8
5	18.8	18.8	9.4	53.1
6	50.0	10.0	10.0	30.0
7	13.3	13.3	26.7	46.7
8	16.7	30.6	22.2	30.6
9	33.3	23.8	19.0	23.8
10	18.2	45.5	9.1	27.3
11	14.8	32.8	11.5	41.0
12	18.2	31.8	11.4	38.6
13	24.7	19.2	13.7	42.5
14	15.0	25.0	15.0	45.0
15	21.5	26.2	12.3	40.0
16	25.9	28.2	7.1	38.8
17	23.3	31.7	6.7	38.3
18	41.7	8.3	8.3	41.7
19	12.1	42.4	12.1	33.3
20	23.3	14.0	20.9	41.9
21	36.7	22.4	8.2	32.7
22	7.7	23.1	19.2	50.0
23	5.0	35.0	10.0	50.0
24	15.8	23.7	21.1	39.5
25	27.0	41.3	4.8	27.0
26	25.6	28.2	12.8	33.3
27	14.3	42.9	0.0	42.9
TOTAL	22.9	27.6	12.3	37.1

FAMILY TYPES

(Key to Table which follows this page)

TYPE

1. Only senior citizen(s) present. (65+)
2. Senior citizen(s) and middle aged person(s) present. (40+)
3. Only middle aged person(s) present. (40-64)
4. Middle aged and prime age person(s) present; all members aged 18-64.
5. Only prime age person(s) present. (18-59)
6. Senior citizen(s) co-resident with person(s) other than or in addition to middle aged persons.
7. Middle aged person(s) with child(ren), with or without person(s) of prime age.
8. Prime age person(s) with child(ren).

TABLE VI.4: Fishing and Water-Skiing, by Family Type

FAMILY TYPE	FISHING	NO	YES	NO	YES
	WATER-SKIING	NO	NO	YES	YES
		(Percent, row sum)			
1		37	39	8	16
2		24	32	11	32
3		20	29	17	34
4		20	20	16	43
5		20	22	13	45
6		15	27	5	53
7		8	22	12	58
8		13	25	14	49
ALL RESPONDENTS		23	28	12	37

TABLE VI.5: POWER BOAT OWNERSHIP AND WATER-SKIING

(Sample sizes reported in parenthesis)

OWNERSHIP STATUS	(N)	PERSONS WATER-SKIING IN TWELVE-MONTH PERIOD		
		None	One to Four	Five or more
POWER BOATS 35 hp or greater (see note)		(percent, row sum)		
None	(446)	82.7	11.9	5.4
One	(534)	27.3	36.9	35.8
Two or more	(43)	14.0	32.6	53.3
POWER BOATS under 35 hp (see note)				
None	(724)	53.0	25.6	21.4
One	(287)	47.0	26.5	26.5
Two or more	(12)	16.7	25.0	58.3
ALL RESPONDENTS	(1023)	50.9	25.8	23.3

NOTE: Non-owners of low-powered boats often owned high-powered craft.

**TABLE VI. 6 : RATING OF CONESUS
LAKE FISHING IN PRIOR TWO YEARS**

RATING SCALE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
1 (POOR)	438	61.3
2	163	22.8
3	86	12.0
4	18	2.5
5 (EXCELLENT)	10	1.4
NO OPINION	317	

BOAT OWNERSHIP

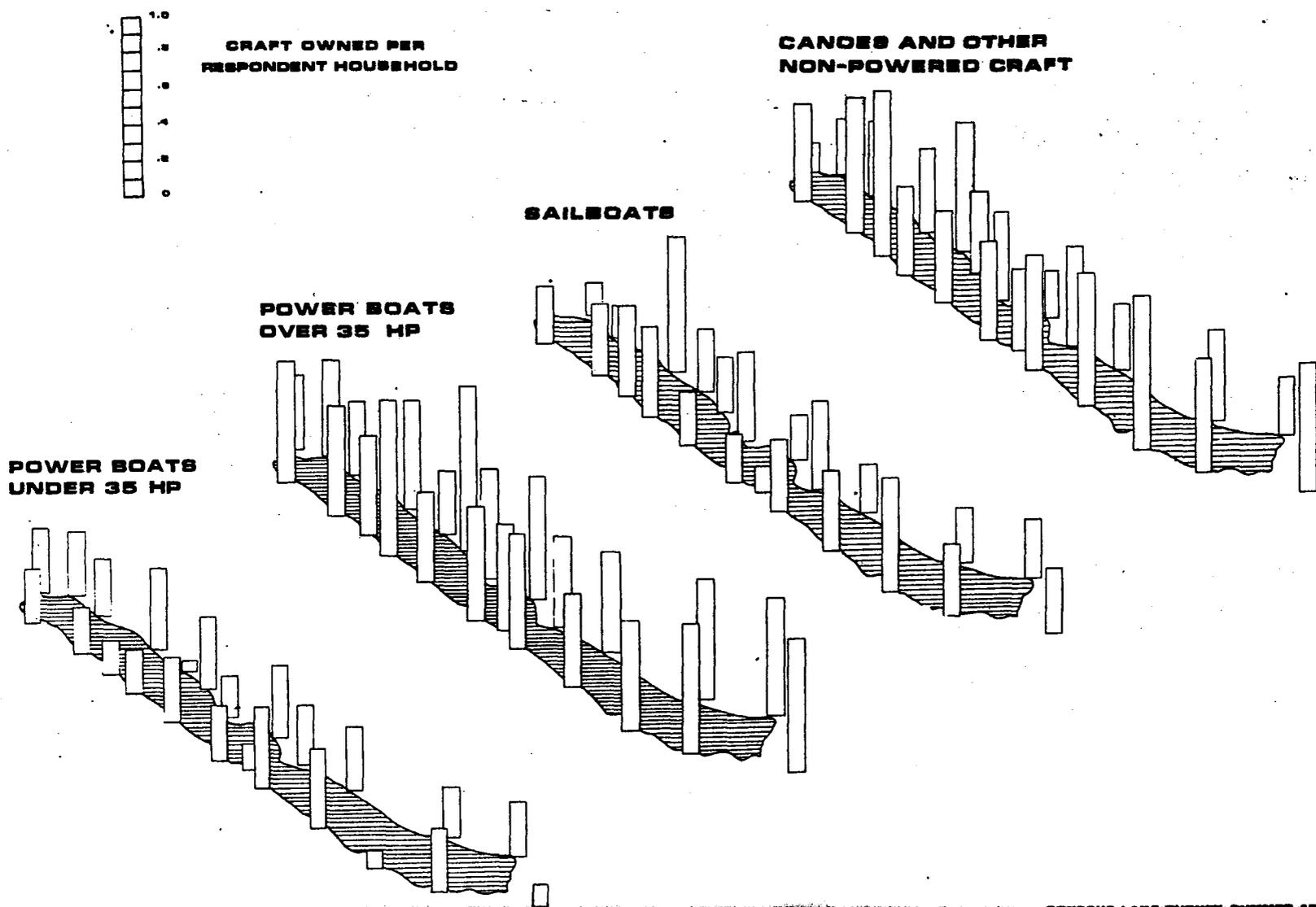


FIGURE VI.1

VII. ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Conesus Lake environmental issues are generally speaking dominated by questions concerning what goes into and comes out of the lake itself, and what goes on along its shoreline. The survey focused on: water sources and treatment, use of pressure-treated lumber, perceptions of lake debris and seaweed accumulation, and the condition of the lake's two main shoreline roads and their flanking ditches. I am not an environmental conservation specialist, and will therefore keep my remarks to a minimum.

WATER

Section-specific information concerning respondent water sources and treatment is reported in Appendix One, columns F through L. Overall, 57 percent of respondents are directly dependent on Conesus Lake for their water supply. Supply from public Water District source characterizes 23 percent of respondents, almost all living at the lake's north end in Sections 25 through 27 and 1 through 4. Well-water sources are used extensively at the south end of the lake as well as Sections 18, 20, and 22. Overall, 20 percent of respondents depend on well-water.

Many Lakers have two water-sources, and 69 percent (705 respondents) sometimes draw water directly from the lake (Appendix Two, Column I). Of these, 23 percent filter their lake water, 7 percent use a water purification system, and over two thirds drink it in untreated form (Appendix Two, Columns J through L). Use of purification systems is most typical of Sections 6 through 9 on the lake's West side, and Section 22 on the opposite shore. Over 97 percent of respondents have a sewer connection (No septic systems are permitted within the confines of the Conesus Lake County Sewer District).

LAWNS

At the time of writing, the coding of data concerning chemical applications to lakefront lawns has not yielded reliable results (We tried a permutation scheme but seem to have botched the classification). These results will be submitted to the C.L.A. Board at a later date.

PRESSURE-TREATED LUMBER

Just under half the respondents (46 percent) report using pressure-treated lumber, but many — perhaps most — do not own lakeshore property or have docks. The use of pressure-treated lumber is therefore best gauged by the fact that boat ownership is characteristic of 75 percent of the respondents. I therefore estimate that over 60 percent of lakeshore docks are built with pressure-treated lumber.

SEAWEED AND DEBRIS

Respondents' ratings of Conesus Lake's seaweed and debris problems, and their willingness to pay for a special debris pick-up, are reported by section in Appendix One, columns O through S. Their responses are also illustrated in Figure VII.1.

On a six-point scale (0 through 5) the seaweed problem is a source of moderate concern in almost all sections. The average rating of the problem is 3.1, where 5 denotes a serious seaweed problem (Appendix One, Column Q). The problem is seen to be especially acute at the ends of the lake (Figure VII.1)

Much the same can be said of the debris problem, although respondents view it less seriously overall (Average rating 1.8, Appendix One, Column R). Debris is evidently apt to accumulate in slack water such as McPherson's Cove (Section 20) as well as at the lake's extremities (Figure VII.1).

Only 33 percent of respondents are willing to pay a nominal fee for special debris pick-up once or twice a year (Appendix One, Column S). North end sections are more willing to pay this fee, presumably because they contain more year-round

residents (Figure VII.1). There is definitely no consistent relationship between the perceived severity of the debris problem and Lakers' willingness to pay extra to have debris removed.

ROADS

Respondents' ratings of East Lake Road and West Lake Road are reported in Appendix One, Columns X through AA, and illustrated in Figure VII.2. The condition of East Lake Road was seen to be below average or poor by almost 70 percent of the respondents. Although many West Lakers did not venture an opinion about East Lake Road, those who did were even more critical of its condition than were the East Lakers (Appendix One, columns Y and X).

West Lake Road's condition is viewed as below average or poor by 24 percent of the respondents. East Lakers seem to rate it more highly than its residents do (Appendix One, Column 2).

DITCHES

Ratings of the ditches flanking East and West Lake Roads are reported in Appendix One, columns BB through EE. Over 40 percent of the respondents have no opinion concerning the condition of roadside ditches. East Lake Road's ditches are viewed as poor or below average by 59 percent of those expressing an opinion; the figure for West Lake Road is 36 percent. Negative ratings appear to be most typical of sections with numerous year-round residents and/or senior citizens. Section 23 appears to be a special case; almost all respondents have an opinion about the East Lake Road ditches, and their opinion is extremely negative.

For road and ditch conditions alike, it is obvious that East Lake Road is viewed by the Lakers as falling well short of the standard required for a community which relies on just two roads, and which accommodates a very large summer resident and visitor population.

ROADS, DITCHES, AND FAMILIES

Prime age couples with or without children are especially critical of the lake's roads, especially East Lake Road (Tables VII.1 and VII.2). Households comprising or including senior citizens are most likely to express no opinion concerning the two roads' condition. Overall, the variation in opinion appears to reflect how often (and how fast) the lake's constituent household types drive. Ratings of ditches follow essentially the same pattern (Tables VII.3 and VII.4). It is evidently impossible to define a single objective standard for a feature of the environment that elicits radically different judgemental standards. One senses that, for most respondents, the improvement of East Lake Road's surface takes precedence over a draconian widening or realignment of the road. The survey did not ask and therefore cannot answer this question, but it is one which a follow-up survey and/or public meeting might profitably address.

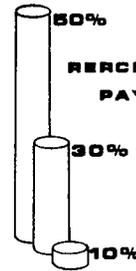
CONCLUSION

Suppose that the average New Yorker were asked where one might find a community of several thousand inhabitants, largely reliant upon untreated or well water, coping with natural organic accumulation, and largely dissatisfied with one of just two principal roads. The range of guesses would be instructive, and quickly revised if the New Yorker were told that this was a New York community with a substantial (if divided) municipal tax base. Conesus Lake's environmental concerns include but do not end with protection of the natural environment. Sound infrastructural investment sensitive to the needs and means of the lake's residents must surely command the close attention and collaboration of the municipalities which share responsibility for its shoreline.

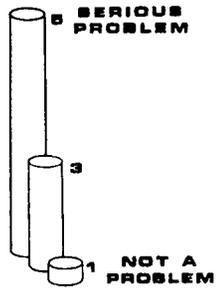
SEAWEED AND DEBRIS

DEBRIS PICK UP

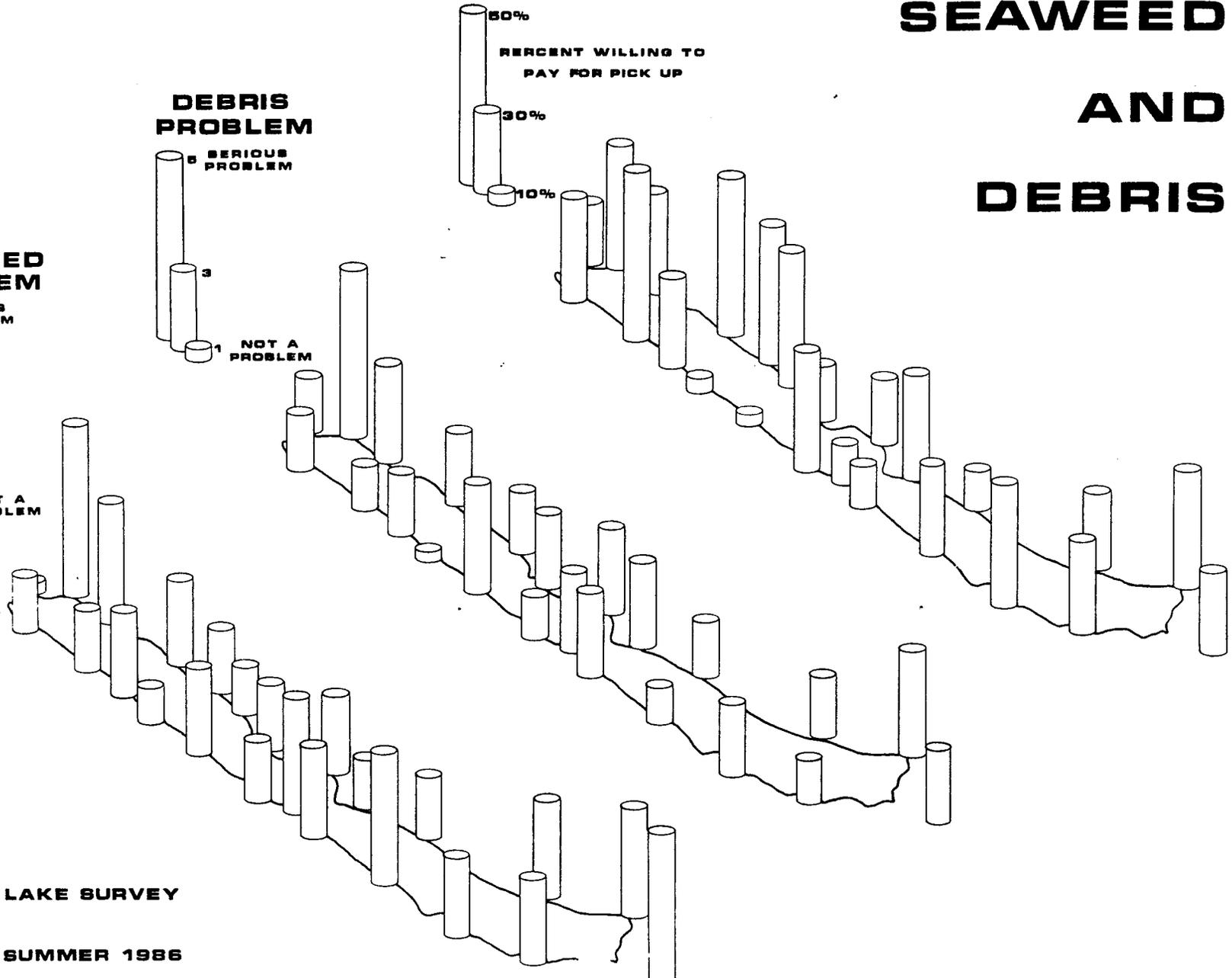
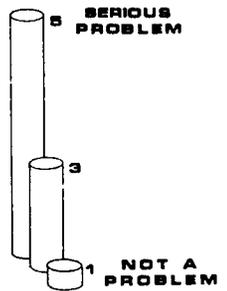
PERCENT WILLING TO
PAY FOR PICK UP



DEBRIS PROBLEM



SEAWEED PROBLEM



SOURCE:

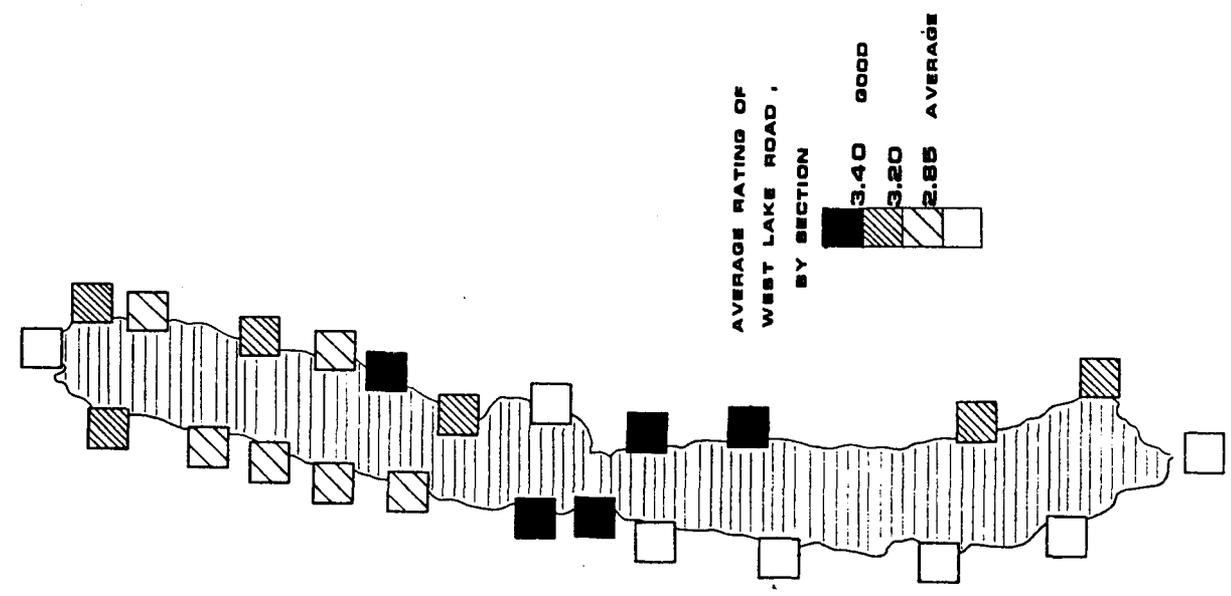
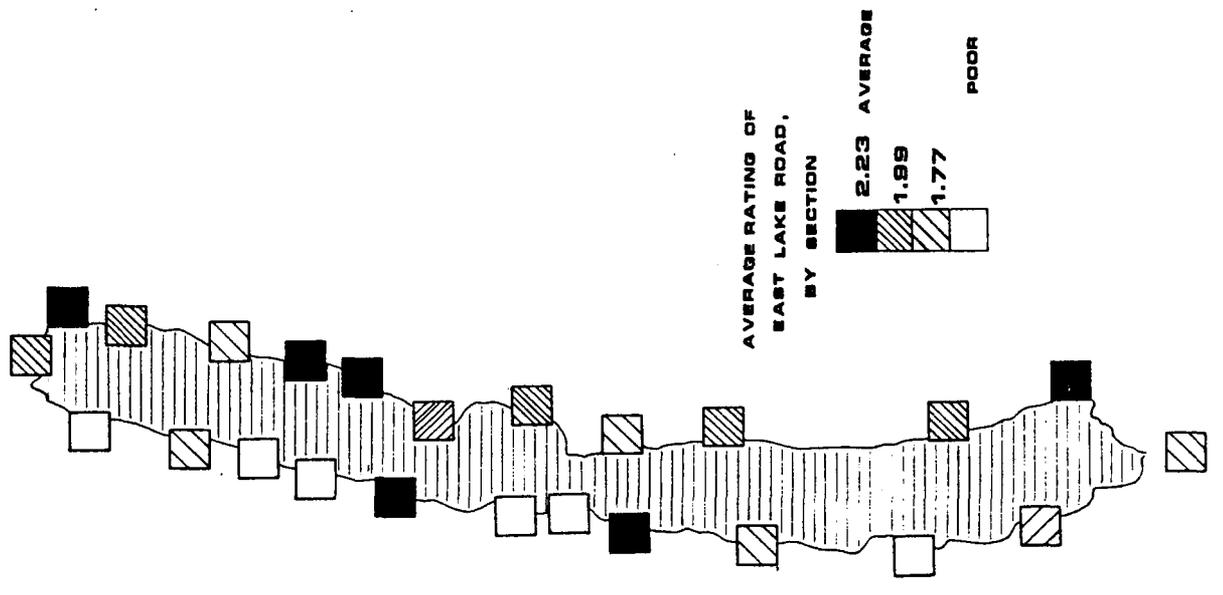
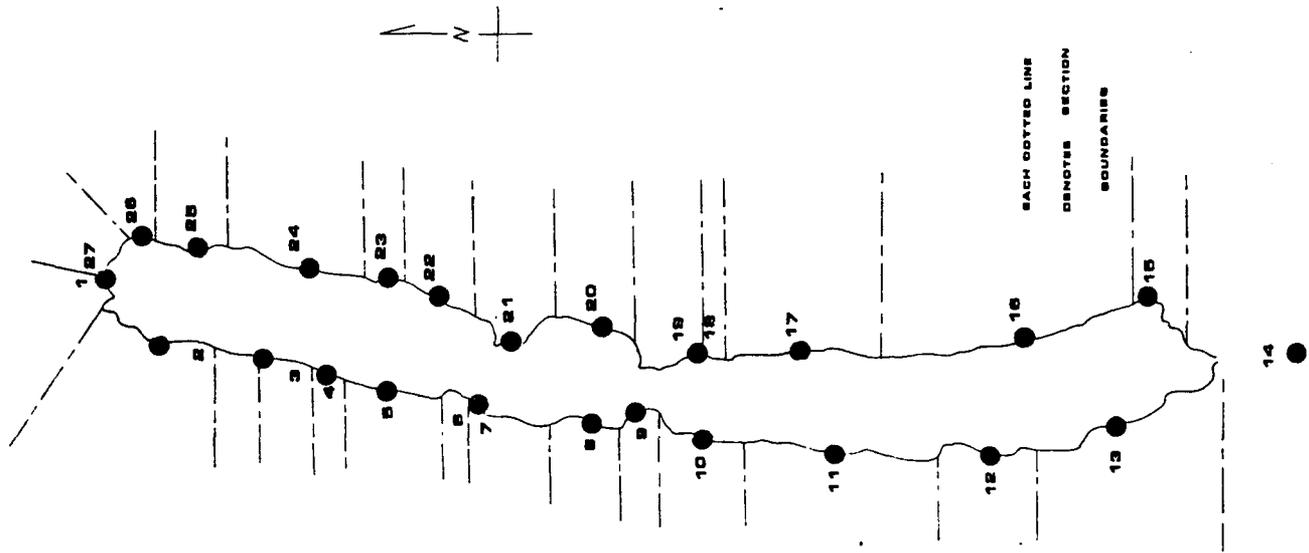
CONESUS LAKE SURVEY

SUMMER 1986

FIGURE VII.1: SEAWEED AND DEBRIS

FIGURE VII.2: EAST LAKE AND WEST LAKE ROAD RATINGS

RATING OF ROADS



SOURCE: CONESUS LAKE SURVEY, SUMMER 1988
 BASED ON RATING 1(POOR)-5(EXCELLENT)

FAMILY TYPES

(Key to Tables which follow this page)

TYPE

1. Only senior citizen(s) present. (65+)
2. Senior citizen(s) and middle aged person(s) present. (40+)
3. Only middle aged person(s) present. (40-64)
4. Middle aged and prime age person(s) present; all members aged 18-64.
5. Only prime age person(s) present. (18-39)
6. Senior citizen(s) co-resident with person(s) other than or in addition to middle aged persons.
7. Middle aged person(s) with child(ren), with or without person(s) of prime age.
8. Prime age person(s) with child(ren).

TABLE VII.1: Rating of West Lake Road's Condition by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT WITH NO OPINION	PERCENT RATING ROAD POOR OR BELOW AVERAGE
1	226	33	21
2	71	25	28
3	218	22	17
4	113	12	18
5	69	12	30
6	60	22	13
7	131	10	12
8	96	6	24
UNKNOWN	33	59	13
TOTAL	1017	21	19

TABLE VII.2: Rating of East Lake Road's Condition by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT WITH NO OPINION	PERCENT RATING ROAD POOR OR BELOW AVERAGE
1	226	29	49
2	71	21	58
3	218	17	54
4	113	13	63
5	69	9	73
6	60	28	45
7	131	12	53
8	96	4	71
UNKNOWN	33	55	27
TOTAL	1017	19	55

TABLE VII.3: Rating of West Lake Road Ditches, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	PERCENT WITH NO OPINION	PERCENT RATING DITCHES AS BELOW AVERAGE
1	56	14
2	44	25
3	47	18
4	42	20
5	40	34
6	52	18
7	35	18
8	31	24
UNKNOWN	81	6
TOTAL	46	19

TABLE VII.4: Rating of East Lake Road Ditches, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	PERCENT WITH NO OPINION	PERCENT RATING DITCHES AS BELOW AVERAGE
1	48	30
2	42	40
3	37	37
4	43	33
5	30	43
6	53	28
7	37	35
8	27	39
UNKNOWN	61	21
TOTAL	41	34

VIII. VEHICLES

Respondents report between 2300 and 2400 registered vehicles normally parked on or adjacent to their property, an average of 2.3 vehicles per property. These results indicate total parking in excess of 4000 registered vehicles around Conesus Lake when most Lakers are in residence. Summer weekend parking almost certainly exceeds this figure.

Nearly all Lakers operate automobiles (Table VIII.1). Approximately one-quarter of the respondents have pick-up trucks. The same fraction owns boat trailers. Only ten percent operate vans, and very few respondents own campers or recreational vehicles (Table VIII.1). Laker households commonly own more than one car; among automobile owners there are typically 1.7 cars on or next to the property.

Only just over one-quarter of the respondents garage at least some of their registered vehicles (Table VIII.2). Roughly 84 percent of the vehicle parking around Conesus Lake is either in garages or, much more commonly, off-road. One-fifth of the Lakers regularly park vehicles on the roadside; for the lake as a whole we estimate that approximately 650 vehicles are normally parked in this manner.

Given the narrow road frontage of many cottage lots, and the relatively abrupt slopes that typify lakeshore properties, it seems safe to assume that much 'off-road' parking is, nonetheless, very close to the right-of-way on East and West Lake roads and the sideroads they serve. Certainly the sheer number of registered vehicles per household suggests that guest off-road parking is limited or non-existent for many properties. As with lake recreational use, these results indicate the need for a systematic survey undertaken by the C.L.A. at selected times, including summer weekend conditions.

TABLE VIII.1: VEHICLES BY TYPE

TYPE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	NUMBER OF VEHICLES
Pick-up Trucks	258	280
Vans	102	121
Automobiles	957	1638
Boat Trailers	244	298
Campers	31	36
Recreational Vehicles	17	18
TOTAL	1028	2391

TABLE VIII.2: VEHICLE PARKING

PARKING CIRCUMSTANCE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	NO. OF VEHICLES	VEHICLES PER RESPONDER
GARAGED ON PROPERTY	261	411	1.6
PARKED OFF-ROAD	750	1516	2.0
PARKED ON ROADSIDE	202	363	1.8
TOTAL	N/A	2290	N/A

NOTE: TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES REPORTED SHOWS SLIGHT DISCREPANCY WITH TABLE VIII.1.

IX. SHOPPING AND TRIPS

INTRODUCTION

The Conesus Lake consumer market is like a string of beads. Every bead is equally accessible (and inaccessible) to the remaining beads on the string. There is no single 'center' that best serves the market. For this reason, and the historical evolution of service and small industrial centers near the lake, Conesus Lake has never supported a single dominant place patronized and sustained by the majority of the Lakers. Were Lakeville larger, it might have assumed this role, but, as we shall see, Lakeville actually commands a small share of respondent trip destinations.

DESTINATIONS

Survey respondents were presented with an array of ten local service centers and eleven relatively common trip purposes. They were simply asked to check which places were their primary destinations for each trip purpose during residence on Conesus Lake. No information was obtained concerning how often particular places were visited for particular purposes. Requiring this task for a 10 x 11 matrix would have been far too time-consuming for the respondent.

The best estimate of each destination's share of the Conesus Lake market is the overall percentage of mentions it received (Table IX.1, column 3). In this light, Rochester leads all other places as a destination for the Lakers, for the city accounted for one third of all mentions. Also, 75 percent of the respondents report shopping or other Rochester trips for at least one purpose (Table IX.1).

Among smaller places closer to the lake, Geneseo and Livonia stand out, accounting for 21 and 15 percent respectively of all trip mentions, and attracting between 70 and 80 percent of the lake's households. Avon, Conesus, and Lakeville all command a 6 percent share, and all draw less than half the lake's population (Table IX.1). Dansville, Groveland, Mt. Morris, and Springwater are too far or too small to attract an appreciable share of the Conesus Lake consumer market.

PURPOSE

The breakdown of mentions by purpose is reported in Table IX.2. The percentages are of mentions; they cannot be viewed as an estimated share of total trips actually made. For example, it would be wrong to assume that grocery trips are only twice as common as visits to the dentist (unless the entire lake population suffers rampant cavity hypochondria, which seems extremely unlikely). It is fair to deduce from Table IX.2 that Conesus Lake trips, excluding commuting, are dominated by eating out and grocery shopping needs.

MARKET SHARE

Table IX.3 reports each place's percentage share of the total mentions in each trip category. These are a reasonable estimate of market share, although subject to indeterminate differences in actual trip frequency and dollar volume expenditure.

The restaurant market is exceptionally fragmented; no single place commands a high share of the Lakers' patronage. Variety of choice and experience are obviously important criteria in eating out, and many nearby places contain well-known locally popular eating establishments. Geneseo, Livonia, and Rochester were mentioned most often by respondents, and appear to command close to 60 percent of the Laker market (Table IX.3).

Geneseo is the leading destination for grocery shopping, and contains the nearest Wegmans store. Livonia commands close to a quarter of this market. Rochester's surprisingly high share is presumably based on grocery shopping incidental to work-trips, mall excursions, or other special visits to the city. Also, the sheer size of the Wegmans superstore opposite Marketplace Mall may be a key lure (Table IX.3).

Shopping for clothing, home furnishings, and appliances is dominated by Rochester, which has a majority share of mentions in each category. The remaining business is mostly shared by Mt. Morris, Livonia, and, especially,

Geneseo (Table IX.3). Geneseo also commands the highest local share of the hair and beauty care market.

Boat service is dominated by successful businesses in Conesus and Livonia, which account for three-quarters of all mentions. Rochester's high share of trips for dental appointments and medical attention surely reflects the fact that summer season residents on Conesus Lake continue to patronize their 'home' dentists and physicians in Rochester. As one would expect, recreational trips and church attendance span virtually the entire gamut of alternatives open to the Lakers.

GROCERY SHOPPING: SECTION-SPECIFIC PREFERENCE

Space precludes a detailed appraisal of section-specific shopping preferences. Suffice to say that it is common for the West Lakers to favor Geneseo, and the East Lakers Livonia, provided that each place offers a comparable choice. The case of grocery shopping is instructive, because it demonstrates Rochester's ability to penetrate the entire Conesus Lake market.

Notice first that Geneseo's grocery stores consistently command a higher percentage of the West Lakers than their East Lake counterparts (Table IX.4). Notice also that reported Rochester grocery shopping is more common among East Lake Road residents, for whom the closest reasonably large supermarket is in Livonia, not Geneseo. In Sections 25 through 27, owing to Livonia and Lakeville's proximity, neither Geneseo nor Rochester commands a near-monopoly of grocery trips. Along the south two-thirds of East Lake Road, however, between Sections 16 and 24, thirty to fifty percent of the respondents report Rochester grocery shopping, despite the 30-38 mile drive involved. Also, the likelihood of Rochester grocery shopping does not diminish with increasing distance from the city, and nor does the selection of Rochester as a place to eat out (Figure IX.1).

CONCLUSION

The existing profile of shopping and trip preferences suggests that a large share of the Conesus Lake consumer dollar is spent thirty or more miles away in Rochester. For some trip purposes, for example durable goods shopping for price and variety, Rochester's market share is likely to persist. Among smaller local centers, Livonia and Geneseo stand out as Laker destinations, and either would benefit from offering wider and more attractive opportunities for Laker shoppers. Despite its extremely favorable location, Lakeville is largely an untapped resource as a Laker shopping destination. It is mainly a place to eat out, and this tends to characterize most of the places within reasonably easy reach of the lake. Given customer satisfaction and goodwill, specialized services such as boat repair or hair care can thrive in just about any community serving Conesus Lake. Aside from boat-service at Conesus, however, almost all Laker trips head north, or west to the Geneseo area. Commuting flows and seasonal residence almost certainly explain this bias, which places Mt. Morris, Groveland, Springwater, and Dansville at a distinct disadvantage as potential shopping destinations. The places most able to expand their share of the Laker market are Geneseo, Livonia, Lakeville, and Avon. In each case a substantial increase in the number and variety of retail opportunities would be needed to significantly alter current trip patterns.

TABLE IX.1: REPORTED DESTINATIONS

PLACE	NUMBER OF MENTIONS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENT OF MENTIONS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
Avon	698	418	6.0	40.5
Conesus	725	467	6.2	45.3
Dansville	299	158	2.6	15.3
Geneseo	2460	817	21.1	79.2
Groveland	96	89	0.8	8.6
Lakeville	707	462	6.1	44.8
Livonia	1775	729	15.2	70.6
Mount Morris	259	184	2.2	17.8
Rochester	3843	777	33.0	75.3
Springwater	34	30	0.3	2.9
OTHER	755	303	6.5	29.4
TOTAL	11,651	1032	100.0	N/A

TABLE IX.2 MENTIONED TRIPS BY TRIP PURPOSE

PURPOSE	PERCENT SHARE OF MENTIONS
Restaurant eating	17
Grocery shopping	14
Clothing purchases	9
Recreational trips	9
Salons and barbers	8
Health care	8
Appliance purchases	8
Home furnishing	7
Church attendance	7
Dental appointments	7
Boat service	6
TOTAL	100

TABLE IX. 3 : SHARE OF MENTIONS BY PURPOSE AND DESTINATION

PLACE	PURPOSE OF TRIP										
	Restaurants	Groceries	Clothing	Home Furn.	Appliances	Hair Care	Boat	Dental	Medical	Recreation	Worship
Avon	9	11	3	3	5	9	*	7	5	3	3
Conesus	7	2	*	*	*	*	46	*	*	15	9
Dansville	2	3	2	2	1	2	*	5	6	2	2
Geneseo	22	36	21	9	20	23	3	15	22	24	23
Groveland	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	2
Lakeville	13	7	*	2	2	8	5	*	*	12	9
Livonia	18	23	7	2	11	15	26	15	1	12	30
Mt. Morris	3	1	2	10	2	2	*	*	2	1	1
Rochester	18	15	57	66	52	29	9	44	55	23	15
Springwater	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OTHER	5	2	6	6	5	9	8	11	7	6	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NOTE: AN ASTERISK DENOTES LESS THAN ONE PERCENT

TABLE IX. 4 : THE GROCERY TRIP : PREFERENCE FOR
GENESE0 AND ROCHESTER, BY SECTION

SECTION	PERCENT MENTION OF GENESE0	PERCENT MENTION OF ROCHESTER
1 (NORTH END)	83	17
2	63	18
3	77	15
4	82	27
5	74	16
6	90	-
7	58	-
8 (WEST SIDE)	80	11
9	66	24
10	82	33
11	84	18
12	67	16
13	67	21
14 (SOUTH END)	58	30
15	57	21
16	39	34
17	36	29
18	17	50
19	38	44
20 (EAST SIDE)	37	33
21	41	37
22	42	31
23	30	15
24	49	35
25	49	14
26	53	18
27 (NORTH END)	29	14

SHOPPING : GENESEO & ROCHESTER

(source - Conesus Lake Study)

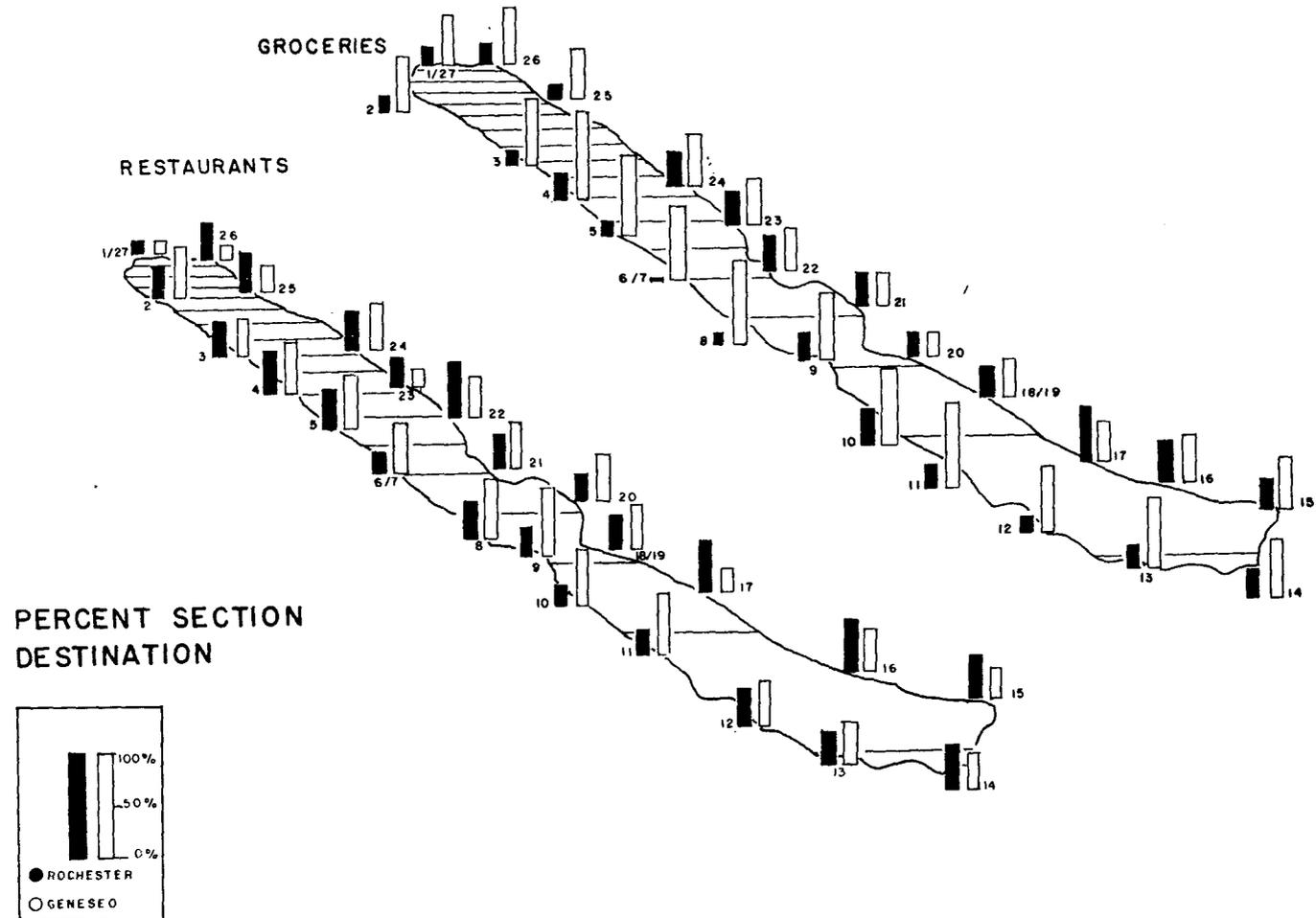


FIGURE IX.1: GROCERY SHOPPING AND RESTAURANT PATRONAGE: GENESEO AND ROCHESTER

X. PARTICIPATION AND SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION

Livonia voters are easily the largest bloc of constituents along the lakeshore, and it seems reasonable to assume that any inter-municipal initiative to address some of the issues raised in this report will most likely be led by the Town and Village of Livonia. Certainly the Balkanization of the lakeshore does not make it easy to achieve the cooperation and involvement necessary to resolve questions of environmental conservation, development planning, recreation, road improvement, and so on (Figure X.1).

In addition to a comprehensive grass-roots system of Supervisors and Section Representatives, the Conesus Lake Association seeks to enhance community involvement and identity through a number of social activities, its annual directory, and volunteer endeavors by the Directors and Committees of its Board. A key feature of the C.L.A. survey was to solicit members' opinions of these community initiatives.

C.L.A. ACTIVITIES

Virtually all C.L.A. members not only support the Lake of Fire light display, but actively participate in this effective and esthetically pleasing declaration of community identity (Table X.1). The Arts and Crafts Show also evokes widespread and active support. For other activities surveyed, detractors do not exceed 16 percent of the respondents, and at least half the Lakers have an opinion about the worth of the event. Intended participation ranges from 12 percent (the 10K and Fun Run) to 51 percent (the Boat Parade). The strong support for the Lake of Fire, Arts and Crafts Show, and Boat Parade suggests excellent potential for C.L.A. - sponsored activities with equivalent mass appeal and personal involvement. Examples might include a costume gala or music festival.

Tables XI.2 through XI.5 report family and household type differences in support for four selected activities. The Lake of Fire is almost equally and universally popular among all groups in the Laker population (Table XI.2). The

10K and Fun Run is understandably more popular among younger households (Table XI.3), but no group objects to the event in significant numbers. The most active support for (and opposition to!) the golf tournament is voiced by prime age couples. Senior citizens are apt to be indifferent about the tournament (Table XI.4). They are also most likely to be indifferent about the Boat Parade, which is most strongly supported by families with children (Table XI.5).

DIRECTORY USE BY FAMILY TYPE

Respondents use of the C.L.A. Directory is reported in Tables X.6 through X.12. In all but one case (finding rental properties) Directory use is lowest among prime age households without children (type 5). This would seem to indicate a need to more fully involve these households in the lake community. They are the only group, for example, which does not universally use the Directory to find residents' addresses (Table X.6), or commonly use it to consult business advertisements (Table X.7). The majority of the Lakers do read safety regulations published in the Directory; few residents actually need to find rental property listings (the 1986 Directory contains 33 listings, and is evidently not comprehensive). A surprisingly large percentage of the respondents claim to have used the Directory to find emergency numbers, and almost all consult the double-page map of section addresses (Tables X.10 and X.11). Finally, a clear majority have identified their C.L.A. Section Representative in the Directory (Table X.12).

WILLINGNESS TO SERVE, BY FAMILY TYPE

Overall, Lakers' willingness to serve in C.L.A. positions or Town Government never exceeds 9 percent of the respondent households (Tables X.13 through X.19). There is, however, an interesting and very consistent family-specific pattern. Prime age couples with children are between two and four times as likely as the entire respondent sample to be willing to serve in the Laker community and its Town Governments. Also, childless households headed by a (usually young)

middle aged person, family type 4, also show potential for greater community involvement. This combination of energetic young families and (probably affluent, professional, two-income) older childless couples bodes well for continued voluntarism on the lake. It is noteworthy that, despite the discretionary time available to them, and quite commonly year-round residence too, senior citizen households are consistently unwilling to be drawn into the responsibilities of office. Presumably concerns of health and limited mobility limit their willingness to take on these obligations.

FIGURE X.1

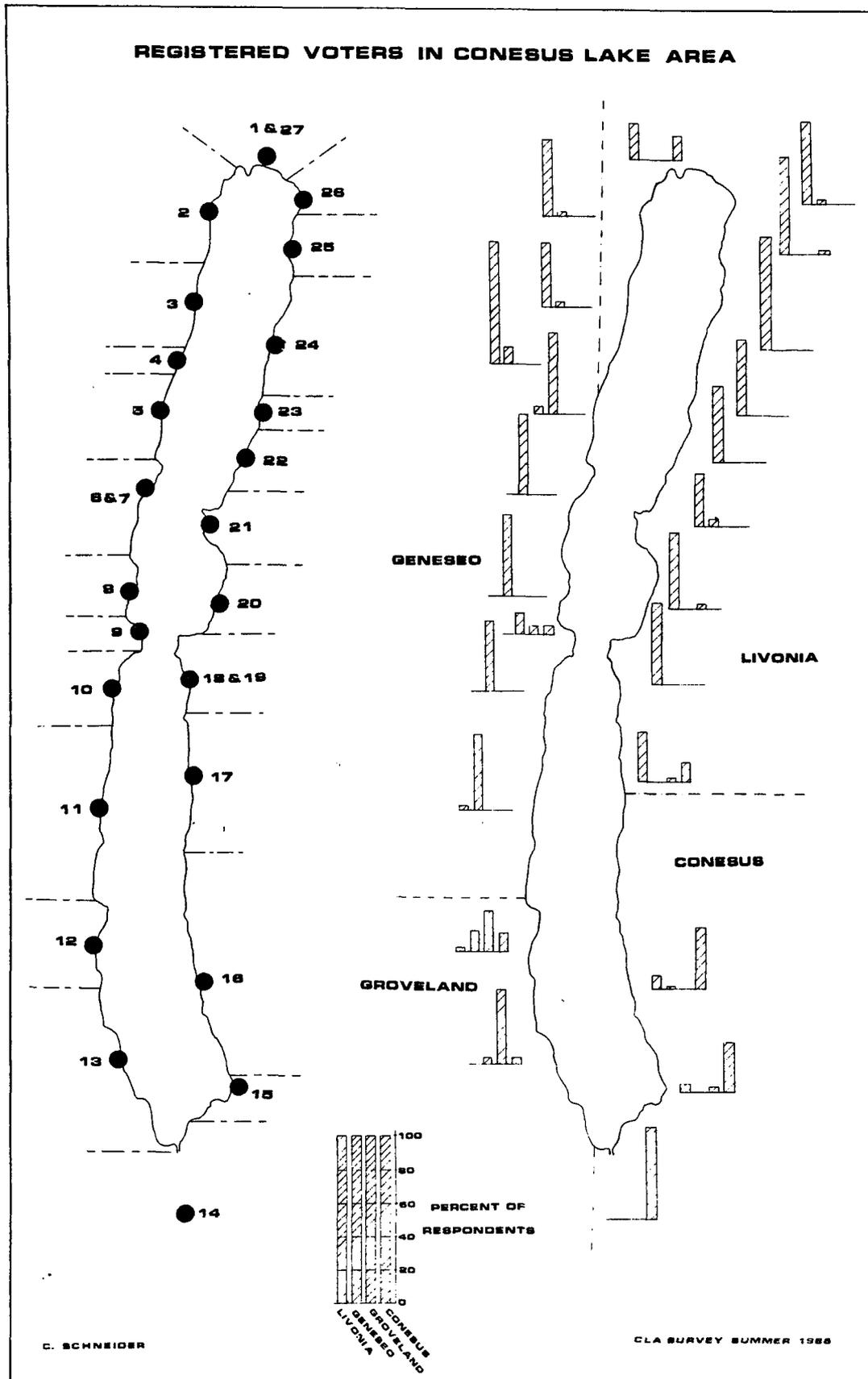


TABLE X.1 : RATING OF C.L.A. ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	OPINION			
	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	Worth providing, would attend	Worth providing would not attend	Not worth Providing
		PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS		
Lake of Fire	946	96	2	2
10K and Fun Run	569	12	77	11
Arts and Crafts show	802	76	20	4
Golf Tournament	641	22	49	14
Boat Parade	782	51	34	15
Dinner and Dance	597	38	48	14

FAMILY TYPES

(Key to Tables which follow this page)

TYPE

1. Only senior citizen(s) present. (65+)
2. Senior citizen(s) and middle aged person(s) present. (40+)
3. Only middle aged person(s) present. (40-64)
4. Middle aged and prime age person(s) present; all members aged 18-64.
5. Only prime age person(s) present. (18-39)
6. Senior citizen(s) co-resident with person(s) other than or in addition to middle aged persons.
7. Middle aged person(s) with child(ren), with or without person(s) of prime age.
8. Prime age person(s) with child(ren).

TABLE X.2: Opinion of Lake of Fire, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	RATING OF ACTIVITY			
	1	2	3	4
	(Percent, row sum).			
1	87.2	1.8	2.6	8.3
2	90.1	1.4	4.2	4.3
3	89.9	3.7	1.8	4.6
4	96.5	--	.9	2.6
5	91.3	--	1.4	7.3
6	88.3	5.0	1.7	5.0
7	93.1	--	3.8	3.1
8	93.7	2.1	1.1	3.1
TOTAL	89.3	1.9	2.3	6.5

- RATINGS
1. 'Worth providing and I would attend'
 2. 'Worth providing but I would not attend'
 3. 'Not worth providing'
 4. 'No opinion'

TABLE X.3: Opinion of 10K and Fun Run, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	RATING OF ACTIVITY			
	1	2	3	4
	(percent, row sum)			
1	.9	28.0	6.2	64.9
2	2.9	41.4	8.6	47.1
3	5.5	45.2	7.4	41.9
4	10.6	49.6	6.2	33.6
5	13.0	49.3	2.9	34.8
6	8.3	36.7	8.3	46.7
7	7.6	56.8	4.5	31.1
8	15.8	55.8	6.3	22.1
TOTAL	6.6	43.3	6.3	43.8

- RATINGS
1. 'Worth providing and I would attend'
 2. 'Worth providing but I would not attend'
 3. 'Not worth providing'
 4. 'No opinion'

TABLE X.4: Opinion of Golf Tournament, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	RATING OF ACTIVITY			
	1	2 (percent, row sum)	3	4
1	10.6	18.1	6.6	64.7
2	21.4	20.0	11.4	47.2
3	9.2	40.6	6.5	43.7
4	15.9	31.0	13.3	39.8
5	21.7	36.2	17.4	24.7
6	21.7	30.0	3.3	45.0
7	10.7	40.5	9.9	38.9
8	17.9	40.0	8.4	33.7
TOTAL	13.6	31.0	8.8	

- RATINGS
1. 'Worth providing and I would attend'
 2. 'Worth providing but I would not attend'
 3. 'Not worth providing'
 4. 'No opinion'

TABLE X.5: Opinion of Boat Parade, by Family Type.

FAMILY TYPE	RATING OF ACTIVITY			
	1	2 (percent, row sum)	3	4
1	36.7	19.0	9.3	35.0
2	36.6	26.8	15.5	21.1
3	41.0	27.6	10.1	21.3
4	38.1	34.5	10.6	16.8
5	30.4	39.1	17.4	13.1
6	50.5	21.7	5.0	22.8
7	49.6	21.4	13.7	15.3
8	42.1	31.6	16.8	9.5

TOTAL 39.5 26.0 11.7

- RATINGS
1. 'Worth providing and I would attend'
 2. 'Worth providing and I would not attend'
 3. 'Not worth providing'
 4. 'No opinion'

TABLE X.6: Use of C.L.A. Directory to find residents' addresses, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, Percent
1	94.2
2	94.4
3	87.5
4	91.2
5	72.5
6	96.7
7	93.2
8	91.7
TOTAL	89.2

TABLE X.7: Use of C.L.A. Directory to consult advertisements, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, percent
1	74.3
2	64.8
3	62.5
4	61.9
5	47.8
6	60.0
7	63.6
8	63.5
TOTAL	63.4

TABLE X.8: Use of the C.L.A. Directory to read Safety Regulations
by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, percent
1	65.0
2	70.4
3	63.4
4	59.3
5	56.5
6	68.3
7	68.2
8	63.5
TOTAL	63.2

TABLE X.9: Use of the C.L.A. Directory to Find Rental Properties,
by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, percent
1	11.1
2	12.7
3	15.3
4	19.5
5	30.4
6	8.3
7	15.2
8	21.9
TOTAL	13.6

TABLE X.10: Use of C.L.A. Directory to find Emergency Numbers,
by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, percent
1	50.0
2	46.5
3	43.1
4	46.0
5	26.1
6	56.7
7	44.7
8	39.6
TOTAL	43.6

TABLE X.11: Use of C.L.A. Directory to Consult Map of Lakeshore,
by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have Used, percent
1	74.8
2	90.1
3	81.5
4	83.2
5	75.4
6	81.7
7	87.9
8	87.5
TOTAL	80.0

TABLE X.12: Use of C.L.A. Directory to Identify C.L.A. Representatives, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Have used, percent
1	62.4
2	63.4
3	58.8
4	57.5
5	43.5
6	65.0
7	55.3
8	56.3
TOTAL	57.1

TABLE X.13: Willingness to serve as Conesus Lake Association
Section Representative, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	3.6
2	11.3
3	8.8
4	14.2
5	7.2
6	3.3
7	6.1
8	20.8
TOTAL	8.8

TABLE X.14: Willingness to serve as Conesus Lake Association
Section Supervisor, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	1.8
2	4.2
3	2.3
4	8.0
5	5.8
6	0.0
7	3.8
8	15.6
TOTAL	4.5

TABLE X.15: Willingness to serve as Conesus Lake Association
Director, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	1.3
2	1.4
3	.9
4	9.7
5	4.3
6	0.0
7	3.8
8	11.5
TOTAL	3.7

TABLE X.16: Willingness to serve as Conesus Lake Association
Committee Member, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	2.7
2	9.9
3	5.6
4	13.3
5	10.1
6	3.3
7	3.8
8	18.8
TOTAL	7.2

TABLE X.17: Willingness to serve as a Town Planning Board
Member, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	3.6
2	4.2
3	2.8
4	10.6
5	7.2
6	5.0
7	5.3
8	14.6
TOTAL	5.8

TABLE X.18: Willingness to serve as Town Zoning Board
Member, by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	3.6
2	5.6
3	4.2
4	8.8
5	7.2
6	1.7
7	4.6
8	10.4
TOTAL	5.3

TABLE X.19: Willingness to serve on Town Board of Appeals,
by family type.

FAMILY TYPE	Percent Willing
1	2.2
2	4.2
3	3.2
4	7.1
5	5.8
6	1.7
7	3.8
8	11.5
TOTAL	4.5

**XI. IMPLICATIONS OF LENGTH
OF RESIDENCE**

INTRODUCTION

Conesus Lake's occupancy profile, as we have noted, approaches 100 percent residence during three peak summer months. Broadly speaking, the entire spectrum of the Lake community is conditioned by who is there, when, and for how long. This final section of the report therefore considers most aspects of the survey in terms of four Laker groups defined by length of residence. Length of residence is tantamount to period of residence, because respondents who do not live on the lake year-round spend either a summer season there, or -typically - a longer period which excludes the Winter months. The four Laker groups defined by length of residence are:

1) Absentee owners who may visit their property, but do not report temporary residence there at any time during the year. Their properties are, for the most part, rented year-round. These households comprise just over five percent of the respondent sample (Table XI.1).

2) Summer season residents, who report lake occupancy for up to five months, and are typically there for three months. One third of the respondents fit this pattern.

3) Households for whom the lake is their principal (or joint) residence, and who live there from 6 to 9 months.

4) Households who live on the lake year-round, spending no more than 3 months (and usually much less time) away from their lake home. Close to half the respondents are year-round residents.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Prime age households, without or (especially) with children, are most likely to live on Conesus Lake year-round (Table XI.2). Senior citizen households are most likely to spend a few (usually winter) months away from the Lake. Residence during the summer season is most typical of nuclear families with middle-aged parents, and of cross-generational families. Prime age respondents are most likely to report absentee owner status of the property. The key implication of these results is that a more youthful population of property buyers will likely increase the incidence of year-round Conesus Lake occupancy.

SCHOOL

Respondents report a total of 451 children, of whom 336 are school age (Table XI.3A). Respondents for whom Conesus Lake is 'home' report 274 children in their households, of whom 198 are school age. The survey therefore suggests that the entire Laker community accounts for up to 350 children in area schools. At present, only 184 of the 498 year-round resident households responding to the survey have children living at home; thus 63 percent of these households are exclusively adult, and 79 percent of the 6-9 month households are adult-only (Table XI.3B). Changes in the incidence of year-round living or in the profile of new Laker households could eventually increase Conesus Lake's contribution to local school enrollments. Given the current picture, however, pressure on the area school system is unlikely to be felt suddenly or sharply unless extensive lakeshore residential development occurs during a very short period.

EMPLOYMENT

Year-round residents on Conesus Lake are the group most likely to be employed in Livingston County (Table XI.4). Lakers present 6-9 months are least likely to be employed at all. Summer residents rarely work in Livingston, but quite commonly work (and live) in Monroe (Table XI.4). Also, two-income households are a common feature of the lake's summer resident population. Even for year-round residents, Monroe County employment exceeds Livingston County commuting, although not by a wide margin (Table XI.4).

RECREATION

Fishing is common to all Laker groups, but most characteristic of the summer resident population (Table XI.5). The same is true of water-skiing. Winter activities are, as one would expect, most characteristic of the year-round residents, one-quarter of whom ice-fish and a slightly lower percentage cross-country ski (Table XI.5). Lower recreational participation rates by 6-9

month residents are due largely to the high proportion of elderly and late middle-aged persons in this group (Table XI.2). For both fishing and water-skiing, it is clear that summer residents account for actual lake use well beyond their numbers in the lake's population.

Length of residence scarcely colors the lake community's attitude toward fishing. Between two-thirds and three-quarters of each group were willing to rate Conesus Lake fishing, and over 55 percent of each group rated the fishing poor or below average (Table XI.6). Year-round residents were slightly more opinionated and less charitable about this issue.

Summer residents exhibit the highest ownership rates for every category of craft on Conesus Lake (Table XI.7). Ownership rates for 6-9 month residents and absentees are identical and relatively low. Regardless of length of residence, however, ownership of power boats exceeding 35 hp exceeds 49 percent of households. A changing lake residence profile might well influence the frequency of boat use; it would not significantly affect overall ownership rates.

VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND PARKING

Much the same is true of registered motor vehicles (Table XI.8). Interesting exceptions to the marked similarity of the groups' vehicle ownership patterns include the year-round residents' partiality for pick-up trucks, and relatively high van ownership by summer and year-round residents (Table XI.8).

Garaging of vehicles is most typical of year-round residents (Table XI.9). Summer residents are most apt to supplement off-road parking with vehicles left on the roadside.

ENVIRONMENT

Year-round residents are most critical of the lake's two principal roads, and most likely to express an opinion about their condition (Table XI.10). Close to two-thirds of the responding year-round households regard East Lake Road's condition as below average or poor.

All groups are equally willing to evaluate Conesus Lake's seaweed problem, and all are in general agreement about its severity (Table XI.11). Although it is seen as less pressing, the shoreline debris problem also elicits a uniform response among the lake's four residency groups (Table XI.12). However, willingness to pay for a special debris pick-up is greatest among year-round residents (Table XI.13). Still, even in this group over 60 percent are reluctant to pay the extra involved.

CONCLUSION

Although stereotypical thinking and a vocal minority might suggest otherwise, Conesus Lake is actually far less factionalized than one might expect of a community embracing year-round and seasonal residents and their vested interests. What the Lakers possess, do, and think has surprisingly little to do with how long they spend on Conesus Lake in a typical year. In the light of this evidence, the lake community's evolution should not engender serious internal divisions. It may, however, increase public pressure to resolve growing issues of environmental quality, recreational use, and public expenditure on services and physical infrastructure. On these issues, it would appear that the Lakers are a remarkably homogeneous lobby, and therefore most effectively represented by a single Association devoted to the interests of the entire lakeshore community.

TABLE XI.1: LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

GROUP	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS
ABSENTEE OWNERS (Never in residence)	5.3
SUMMER RESIDENTS (Resident 1 to 5 months)	32.5
LAKE AS PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE (Resident 6 to 9 months)	13.4
YEAR-ROUND RESIDENTS (Resident 10 to 12 months)	48.9

TABLE XI-2 FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE DURING YEAR

FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD TYPE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	LENGTH OF RESIDENCE			
		Absentee	Summer	Principal	Year-round
		(PERCENT, ROW SUM)			
1	229	2	34	26	38
2	71	9	32	18	41
3	218	5	31	12	53
4	113	3	35	8	54
5	69	16	19	4	61
6	60	7	45	13	35
7	132	2	44	7	48
8	96	1	22	5	72
NO DATA/ OTHER	44	41	14	9	36
ALL GROUPS	1032	6	32	13	49

TABLE XI.3.A: CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	AGE GROUPS				
		PRE-SCHOOL	PRIMARY	JUNIOR (grades 7-8)	SENIOR (grades 9-12)
ABSENTEE	NO. HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	4	3	5	4
	NO. CHILDREN	4	3	5	4
SUMMER	NO. HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	24	31	19	50
	NO. CHILDREN	35	43	24	59
PRINCIPAL	NO. HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	6	15	3	5
	NO. CHILDREN	9	19	3	5
YEAR-ROUND	NO. HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	45	55	29	55
	NO. CHILDREN	67	75	32	64
ALL GROUPS	NO. HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	79	104	56	114
	NO. CHILDREN	115	140	64	132

**TABLE XI. 3. B: CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE**

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT OF HSHDS WITH CHILDREN	CHILDREN PER HUNDRED HOUSEHOLDS		PERCENT OF CHILDREN
		Overall	Households with children	
ABSENTEE	31	31	100	25 19 56
SUMMER	37	48	130	22 27 51
PRINCIPAL	21	26	138	25 53 22
YEAR-ROUND	37	48	129	28 32 40
ALL GROUPS	34	44	128	25 31 41

TABLE XI.4: EMPLOYMENT LOCATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

EMPLOYMENT LOCATION AND NUMBER WORKING

RESIDENCE STATUS	LIVINGSTON			MONROE			OTHER		
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
	(PERCENT OF RESPONDENT GROUP)								
	-----			-----			-----		
ABSENTEE	83	8	10	54	19	27	92	2	6
SUMMER	89	6	5	51	27	22	86	6	8
PRINCIPAL	95	4	1	77	14	10	90	6	4
YEAR-ROUND	60	26	15	53	31	16	95	4	1
ALL GROUPS	75	16	9	56	27	18	91	5	4

**TABLE XI. 5 : RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE**

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING					
	FISHING	FISHING BY 3 OR MORE PERSONS	ICE-FISHING	WATER-SKIING	WATER-SKIING BY 3 OR MORE PERSONS	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING
ABSENTEE	51	14	11	39	26	7
SUMMER	71	40	13	60	43	5
PRINCIPAL	66	33	9	34	23	4
YEAR-ROUND	62	34	26	47	34	23
ALL GROUPS	65	35	19	49	35	14

TABLE XI-6: RATING OF FISHING BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	RATING OF FISHING	
	"BELOW AVERAGE OR POOR"	"NO OPINION"
	(percent of group)	
ABSENTEE	57	35
SUMMER	56	31
PRINCIPAL	57	30
YEAR-ROUND	62	26
ALL GROUPS	60	28

N = 1013

TABLE XI-7: BOAT OWNERSHIP BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS WHO OWN			
	Power Boats under 35 hp	Power Boats 35 hp +	Sail Boats	Canoes and row-boats
ABSENTEE	25	49	22	41
SUMMER	37	66	36	52
PRINCIPAL	22	50	23	40
YEAR-ROUND	27	52	30	41
ALL GROUPS	29	56	31	45

NOTE: OVERALL OWNERSHIP RATE IS 4 PERCENT FOR 'OTHER' POWERED CRAFT, AND 5 PERCENT FOR WINDSURFERS.

TABLE XI-8: VEHICLE OWNERSHIP BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT OPERATING:						
	Pick-up Truck	Van	One Car	Two or more cars	No Car	Boat trailer	Camper R.V.
ABSENTEE	20	7	48	51	2	20	9
SUMMER	16	10	44	51	6	25	1
PRINCIPAL	13	7	47	44	10	17	4
YEAR-ROUND	35	11	41	51	8	25	3
ALL-GROUPS	25	10	43	50	7	24	3

TABLE XI-9: VEHICLE PARKING BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	PARKING OF VEHICLES								
	OFF-ROAD			GARAGE			ROADSIDE		
	(NO. OF VEHICLES)								
	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+
(PERCENT OF RESIDENCE GROUP)									
ABSENTEE	24	31	46	83	10	7	81	10	8
SUMMER	23	32	45	86	9	5	77	10	13
				76	13	11	23	10	7

TABLE XI. 8 : VEHICLE OWNERSHIP BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT OPERATING :							R.R.
	Pick-up Truck	Van	One Car	Two or more Cars	No Car	Boat trailer	Camper	
ABSENTEE	20	7	48	51	2	20	9	2
SUMMER	16	10	44	51	6	25	1	2
PRINCIPAL	13	7	47	44	10	17	4	-
YEAR-ROUND	35	11	41	51	8	25	3	2
ALL-GROUPS	25	10	43	50	7	24	3	2

TABLE XI.10 : RATING OF ROADS BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE STATUS	RATING OF ROADS			
	'BELOW AVERAGE OR POOR'		'NO OPINION'	
	(PERCENT OF GROUP)			
	EAST LAKE ROAD	WEST LAKE ROAD	EAST LAKE ROAD	WEST LAKE ROAD
ABSENTEE	37	20	35	28
SUMMER	49	12	21	20
PRINCIPAL	49	17	23	26
YEAR-ROUND	63	24	16	19
ALL GROUPS	55	19	19	21

**TABLE XI-II: RATING OF SEAWEED
PROBLEM BY LENGTH
OF RESIDENCE.**

RESIDENCE STATUS	RATING OF PROBLEM 0, 1, or 2	3, 4, or 5	6
	(PERCENT OF GROUP)		
ABSENTEE	27	73	-
SUMMER	33	66	1
PRINCIPAL	36	64	-
YEAR-ROUND	31	68	1
ALL GROUPS	32	67	1

**NOTE: 0 = 'NOT A PROBLEM',
5 = 'SERIOUS PROBLEM',
6 = 'NO OPINION'**

**TABLE XI.12: RATING OF DEBRIS PROBLEM
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE**

RESIDENCE STATUS	0,1, or 2	3,4, or 5	6	(PERCENT OF GROUP)
ABSENTEE	73	27	-	
SUMMER	70	29	1	
PRINCIPAL	72	27	1	
YEAR-ROUND	66	33	1	
ALL GROUPS	69	30	1	

NOTE: 0 = 'NOT A PROBLEM'
5 = 'SERIOUS PROBLEM'
6 = 'NON'

**TABLE XI.13 : WILLINGNESS TO PAY
FOR SPECIAL DEBRIS
PICK-UP BY LENGTH
OF RESIDENCE.**

RESIDENCE STATUS	PERCENT WILLING
ABSENTEE	19
SUMMER	27
PRINCIPAL	32
YEAR-ROUND	39
ALL GROUPS	33

XII. CONCLUSIONS

It is now exactly one year since my students and I embarked on this research. The survey seemed then, and still seems, an amazingly ambitious undertaking for an Association with no public executive or legislative authority, and an extremely limited budget. It was, I think, most fortunate that S.U.N.Y. Geneseo was approached to undertake the work, because we too have extremely limited resources, except for the all-important skills, enthusiasm, and determination of our undergraduate students and support staff. This survey is about people; its existence rests on the energy of three groups. They are the C.L.A.'s Ad Hoc Survey Committee which conceived the impossible, the Geneseo students who accepted this challenge, and, most importantly, the Conesus Lake residents who responded en masse and extraordinarily conscientiously to such a comprehensive and time-consuming set of questions. There is a tendency these days to attribute too much to the possibilities afforded by the computer. Granted, the results and analysis presented here would have been inconceivable three decades ago, at least for a small Association working with a small College. But they would have been equally inconceivable now without the critically important commitment and talent of all the people involved in this project. My first conclusion, then, given that editorial prerogative of sewing the final stitches, is to celebrate that spirit of voluntarism and determination that underscores so much that is good about New York State, and which certainly pervades the Conesus Lake Association and those privileged to work with its members.

My second conclusion is that only this report and its related display have been completed, not the ongoing need to keep a close eye on the evolving environment and society of Conesus Lake. I do hope that this report will stimulate more active interest and concern among the Towns which govern the lakeshore, and the many agencies, boards, and regulatory bodies which touch its citizens' lives. In the future, perhaps, a holistic sense of Conesus Lake will stimulate further work devoted to the entire Lake community.

Thirdly, this report has, I hope, helped to dispel the view that Conesus Lake is simply a recreational community, retirement haven, or seasonal exurban retreat. It is not simply any of these. It is an extremely complex community, changing in subtle but important ways. To group the lakeshore's demographic structure does reveal Conesus Lake's multi-faceted nature, and helps us sort out its varied patterns of behavior and opinion. The lake's demography also tells us that change, quite rapid change, even predictable change, will characterize the community during the next two or three decades. In a nutshell, the lake's north end will become more youthful, with all that that entails, while many sections further south will acquire a distinct caste of senior citizenry. Given a world of 45 minute commuting and relative affluence, permissive development policies would engender a boom beyond the wishes of the lake's residents and the capacity of its roads. Extensive south end development is not 'too far'; it may however be 'too much'.

My fishing experience is limited to 200 pounds of mackerel caught in a single day in the English Channel, a day I generally choose to forget. My water-skiing record is sporadic and consistently dismal — quite literally a drag, in fact. It is therefore with considerable hesitation that I pass any judgement on Conesus Lake recreation. Suffice to say that households' participation in both these activities has maintained a climate of mutual consideration not always matched elsewhere, but that boat ownership and use, if it continues to increase, may require some restriction on what, when, and where recreational activities and craft are permitted on Conesus Lake.

The widespread consumption of untreated lake water is one of several environmental facets of the lake that pose cause for concern. It seems to me that the Lakers relish the thought — really a pretense now — that their community can somehow 'rough it', can get by without many of the amenities or safeguards

that characterize more conventional settings. In the long run, this attitude may prove costly.

Trouble in Paradise? Hopefully not. Friction? Certainly. I wish the Conesus Lake Association every success in resolving these questions, and thank its members for their support of this survey.

Darrell A. Norris, May 20, 1987.

XIII. APPENDIX ONE
SURVEY RESULTS BY SECTION

section-specific findings

requested by the C.L.A. Board, and completed by December 1986. Highlights are as follows:

1. Respondent sample size was small for sections 1,6,7,18, and 27. Results specific to these sections should be treated with caution. 1026 respondents were identifiable by section.
2. Winter occupance of Conesus Lake homes is greatest at the north end of the lake, on both sides.
3. In sections 5,8,9,11,12,16,17,19,21, and 23, at least 80 percent of the respondent households report a primary dependence on the lake as a direct source of water supply. These sections are concentrated in the central portion of the shoreline.
4. Reported use of wells is highest (over 40 percent) in sections 14,18,20, and 22, on the east side of the lake.
5. Although 585 respondents report dependence on direct lake water, 705 report some water consumption drawn from the lake. Filtration systems appear to be most common in sections 4-7,11,15,16,23, and 27. Water purification systems are rare, except in sections 6-8 and 22, south of water district access. Consumption of untreated lake water exhibits no obvious spatial pattern.
6. The seaweed problem is viewed as being most serious by respondents in sections 9,14, and 25.
7. The debris problem is apparently most pressing in section 26.
8. Willingness to pay for debris pick-up is highest overall at the north end of the lake, where year-round occupance is common.
9. The incidence of high-powered motor-boats is generally inversely associated with ownership of their low-powered counterparts. Section 21 exhibits the highest overall reported ownership of these craft. No section exhibits very low ownership of both types. Above-average sailboat and canoe ownership tend to characterize the same sections, but are not typically associated with above-average power boat operation.
10. A negative view of East Lake Road is most typical of West Lake Road respondents, if they have an opinion.

11. A low rating of West Lake Road is also most typical of West Lake Road respondents, if they had an opinion.
12. The roadside ditches are less apt to provoke an opinion.
13. Children are common in responding households in sections: 5-7, 24-26, 14-15, and 21.
14. Prime age adults and young adults are common in sections: 1,4,7, 19,24, and 26.
15. Middle aged persons are the most common component of Conesus Lake households, most especially in sections: 8,13, and 16.
16. Senior citizens are common in sections: 2,10,18, and 25.

COLUMN HEADINGS

- A. Respondent sample size, by section
- B. Percent of respondents in residence in January
- C. Percent of respondents in residence in May
- D. Percent of respondents in residence in July
- E. Percent of respondents in residence in October
- F. Percent dependent on water supply direct from lake
- G. Percent dependent on water supply from well
- H. Percent dependent on water supply from water district
- I. Respondent sample size: water drawn directly from lake
- J. Percent reporting water filtration system
- K. Percent reporting water purification system
- L. Percent reporting untreated lake water
- M. Percent regarding seaweed as a serious (5) or moderately serious (4) problem (six-point scale, zero through five)
- N. Percent responding 0 or 1 to seaweed question.
- O. Percent regarding shoreline debris as a serious (5) or moderately seriously (4) problem (six-point scale, zero through five)
- P. Percent responding 0 or 1 to debris question
- Q. Average rating of seaweed problem
- R. Average rating of shoreline debris problem
- S. Percent willing to pay for special debris pick-up

- Percent operating power boats under 35 hp
- U. Percent operating power boats 35 hp or greater
 - V. Percent operating sail boats
 - W. Percent operating canoes and other non-powered boats
 - X. Percent rating East Lake Road poor or below average surface condition
(1 or 2 on a five point scale from poor to excellent)

(Percentage based on Lakers willing to evaluate the road)
 - Y. Percent expressing no opinion concerning East Lake Road
 - Z. Percent rating West Lake Road poor or below average surface condition
(1 or 2 on a five point scale)
 - AA. Percent expressing no opinion concerning West Lake Road
 - BB. Percent rating East Lake Road's ditches poor or below average
 - CC. Percent with no opinion concerning East Lake Road ditches
 - DD. Percent rating West Lake Road's ditches poor or below average
 - EE. Percent with no opinion concerning West Lake Road ditches
 - FF. Percent of respondent households containing persons less than 18 years
old
 - GG. ditto, 18-39 years old
 - HH. ditto, 40-64 years old
 - II. ditto, 65 or older

SECTION	Question 1 a)					Qu.3			Qu.4			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	7	86	100	100	86	29	14	57	4	0	0	100
2	61	51	79	92	77	3	5	92	21	0	10	90
3	34	62	77	100	71	6	3	91	12	25	8	67
4	22	64	77	91	73	27	0	73	9	67	0	33
5	31	52	68	90	61	81	19	0	26	35	0	65
6	10	40	80	100	80	60	0	40	9	33	33	33
7	15	47	53	67	47	40	33	27	8	38	24	38
8	36	47	58	94	58	81	17	3	28	25	18	57
9	21	29	48	91	29	95	5	0	21	19	10	71
10	33	39	73	100	61	67	33	0	26	23	8	69
11	61	43	62	93	61	80	15	5	51	39	8	53
12	44	41	66	91	66	84	16	0	39	10	8	82
13	73	48	70	96	59	78	22	0	65	15	8	77
14	40	48	58	85	48	13	87	0	22	14	0	86
15	65	46	71	92	60	70	30	0	52	33	0	67
16	85	41	61	94	54	86	13	1	75	31	5	64
17	58	48	79	88	67	80	20	0	50	28	10	62
18	12	75	83	100	75	50	50	0	5	0	0	100
19	33	33	64	94	46	82	18	0	28	7	4	89
20	43	47	84	98	70	42	56	2	25	28	4	68
21	49	33	45	94	41	87	13	0	40	20	0	78
22	26	69	81	96	81	50	46	4	17	24	29	47
23	20	50	65	100	60	90	10	0	18	39	6	55
24	38	61	79	97	74	76	8	16	27	15	7	78
25	63	65	84	97	79	0	0	100	16	0	12	88
26	39	56	74	95	64	0	0	100	8	0	0	100
27	7	0	100	100	43	33	0	67	3	33	0	67
TOTAL	1026	48	70	94	62	57	20	23	705	23	7	69

SECTION	Qu. 8		Qu. 9		Qu. 8	Qu. 9	Qu. 10	Qu. 10			
	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
1	14	57	43	43	1.6	2.4	60	43	29	0	14
2	37	30	17	62	2.6	1.6	36	30	55	32	45
3	24	21	6	56	2.9	1.5	53	24	53	38	59
4	32	14	14	46	3.1	1.7	32	18	56	36	73
5	23	29	3	77	2.3	.9	13	26	74	39	42
6	40	0	10	80	3.5	1.0	20	40	50	50	60
7	27	20	7	79	2.8	.8	7	33	47	13	47
8	31	31	11	56	2.7	1.4	41	28	58	25	44
9	55	0	14	43	3.6	2.0	19	14	48	14	43
10	49	9	24	46	3.2	2.0	20	46	61	30	58
11	37	17	12	68	2.9	1.3	32	42	48	27	58
12	36	14	20	48	3.9	1.9	41	11	56	43	66
13	54	6	6	52	3.1	1.4	33	34	67	34	44
14	76	5	21	44	4.2	1.9	30	15	70	33	58
15	54	12	29	37	3.5	2.4	39	31	65	28	26
16	44	6	12	49	3.3	1.7	32	28	60	28	44
17	31	22	9	54	2.7	1.6	19	34	48	24	34
18	33	17	17	42	3.2	2.1	25	17	50	42	67
19	27	33	21	43	2.3	2.1	39	33	49	39	46
20	35	16	14	43	3.0	2.3	26	9	65	23	19
21	35	27	11	40	2.8	1.9	23	22	57	41	45
22	19	27	8	50	2.5	1.7	44	39	77	31	46
23	45	20	16	53	2.7	1.6	45	50	35	30	65
24	50	19	16	45	3.1	1.9	50	45	53	50	40
25	62	12	28	40	3.7	2.3	36	27	40	16	35
26	87	5	62	22	4.5	3.5	41	36	51	15	31
27	33	43	0	86	2.3	.6	0	14	57	0	14
TOTAL	43	17	17	50	3.1	1.8	33	29	56	31	44

SECTION	Qu. 16				Qu. 17				Qu. 18			
	X	Y	Z	AA	BB	CC	DD	EE	FF	GG	HH	II
1	86	0	43	0	60	29	25	43	14	57	43	14
2	84	37	20	23	62	65	42	57	17	30	46	62
3	78	30	32	6	70	69	56	24	24	49	59	33
4	67	18	33	5	65	23	44	18	18	55	64	27
5	68	30	25	10	33	59	35	33	32	39	61	32
6	25	60	11	10	0	80	13	20	40	40	50	40
7	70	17	33	0	57	48	38	33	42	58	40	0
8	91	34	23	0	67	66	33	14	17	37	72	37
9	88	24	50	5	88	60	50	43	24	29		38
10	74	42	42	6	45	67	21	12	12	15	42	51
11	72	48	35	7	71	66	45	13	31	46	44	30
12	85	39	51	7	88	60	44	11	23	41	57	34
13	70	41	34	3	57	69	29	29	25	44	74	34
14	78	10	33	8	54	30	37	33	33	43	58	30
15	65	5	16	11	52	23	31	45	31	39	63	32
16	60	0	18	35	53	14	39	66	24	35	74	23
17	73	5	6	45	62	20	29	75	27	31	55	32
18	83	0	0	46	36	8	0	73	17	42	50	50
19	66	6	17	41	44	22	31	59	28	50	52	31
20	64	2	0	36	65	19	25	71	16	33	47	35
21	67	6	17	41	71	31	36	71	31	41	53	41
22	58	0	5	20	50	8	20	40	23	35	42	23
23	55	0	0	35	89	5	43	65	25	35	35	45
24	70	0	15	28	66	22	31	64	32	51	53	35
25	57	16	21	39	44	37	31	58	37	38	48	55
26	57	26	11	26	64	63	36	71	30	57	38	27
27	40	29	33	57	0	86	n.g.	100	0	17	66	17
TOTAL	69	19	24	21	59	42	36	46	26	39	55	35