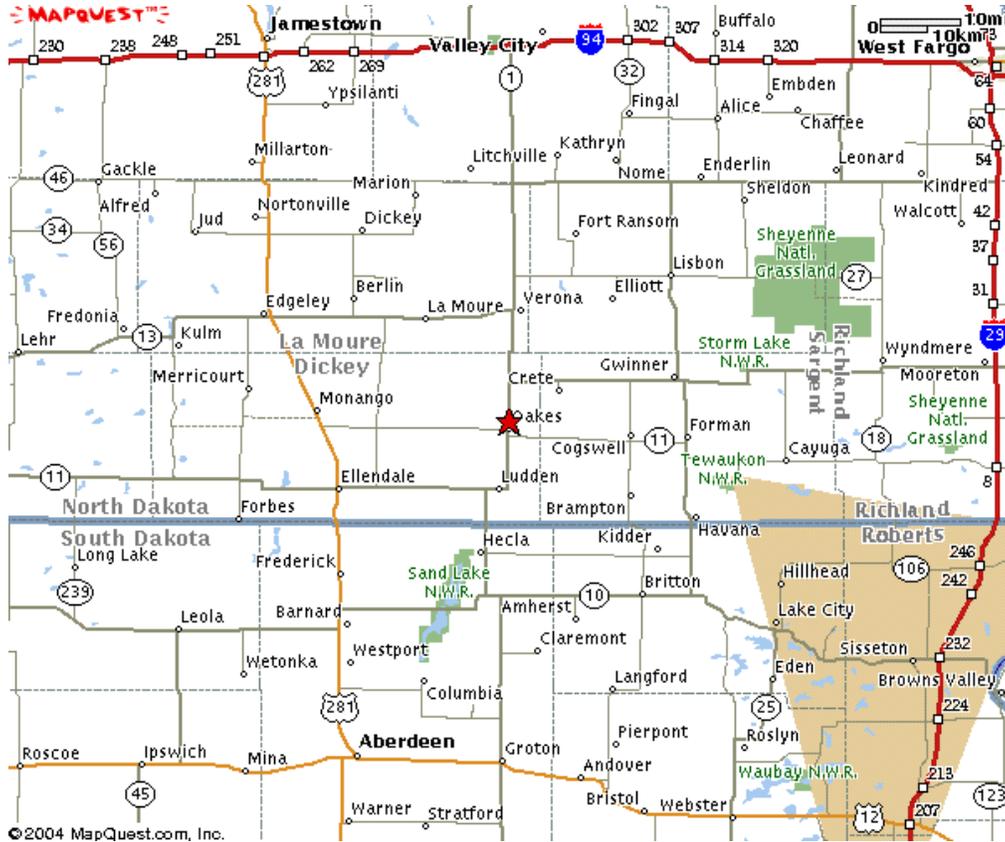


# Labor Availability Study

## The Community of Oakes and Surrounding Area



A collaboration of:

North Dakota Department of Commerce

University of North Dakota – Social Science Research Institute

Job Service North Dakota

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## **Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area**

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Major Findings

#### Summary of Findings

Site developers, economic planners, and others will often refer to the unemployment rate to determine if there is an available labor force, but while the unemployment rate is a consistent measure across the country, it is incomplete. Being unemployed is defined as not working but actively seeking work. However, some individuals who are working would be interested in changing jobs or occupations, others would want additional hours, and some are planning to find work within the year. These individuals are not normally counted as part of the available labor pool in an area. In 2004, the state of North Dakota, in cooperation with local partners, funded a study to measure the available labor pool.

In the area including and surrounding the community of Oakes, there exists a potential labor force of 14,530 individuals, or approximately 31 percent of the adult population. The majority of these individuals are currently working, but would be willing to consider alternative jobs. The labor force (those employed, which includes the self-employed as well as those actively seeking work) is estimated to be 62 percent of the adult population, or 29,110 individuals.

#### Characteristics of the Potential Job Seekers

	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<b>Potential Job Seekers**</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Actively Seeking Work</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Planning to Look Within the Year</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Interested in Changing Jobs</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>20.7</b>
<b>Interested in Additional Jobs</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Those Discouraged From Looking</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>3.2</b>

\*Rounded to the nearest 10.

\*\*The numbers will not total to the Potential Job Seekers, as duplication is possible.

# Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

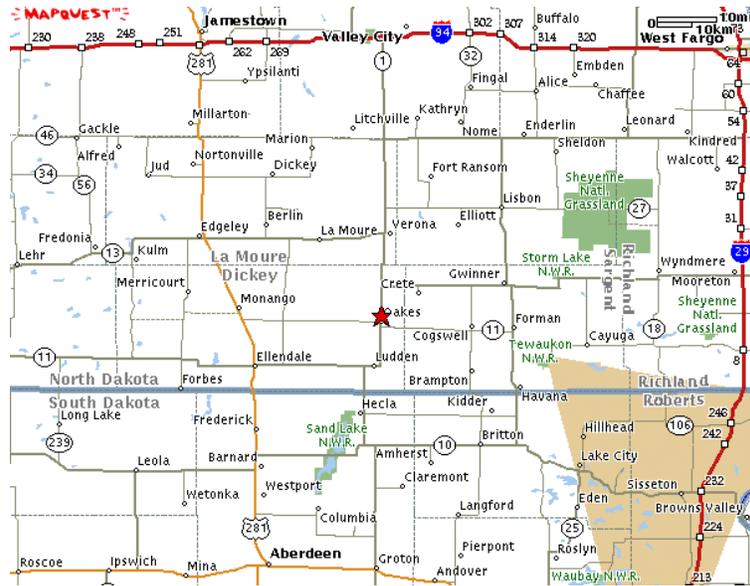
## Introduction

Scope of the Study:

During the spring of 2004, the state of North Dakota sponsored a study to identify the available labor force in those communities and counties that provided matching funds to conduct a labor availability survey. This was done in collaboration with the Workforce Development Division of the North Dakota Department of Commerce, Job Service North Dakota, the Social Science Research Institute (SSRI) at the University of North Dakota, and the Oakes Economic Development Corporation.

The purpose of the survey was to explore the potential labor force in and around Oakes, North Dakota, located in the central portion of the state. A questionnaire was designed to identify the characteristics and the size of the potential labor force in that area. A telephone survey was conducted by the SSRI, who contacted 1,853 respondents.

The core area for this survey included respondents from Dickey, LaMoure, Sargent, and Ransom Counties in North Dakota, as well as Brown, Marshall and McPherson Counties in South Dakota. These areas were included at the request of local economic developers and the established commuting patterns to and from the community of Oakes. The area highlighted in the adjacent map indicates the geographic area included in this report.



## Potential Job Seekers

Definitions of Potential Job Seekers:

At the time of the study, Job Service North Dakota reported the unemployment rate for Dickey County was 2.7 percent. The study focused only on adults 18 years and older. That focus is different from the defined labor force used by the U.S. Department of Labor and the Census Bureau, which use 16 years and older. In order to be considered unemployed, one has to be not working and actively seeking work. However, the potential labor pool includes not only those who are actively seeking work, but also those who are working and may be interested in working for another firm. In this survey, the identified Potential Job Seekers (PJSs) were divided into five categories:

## **Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area**

### 1. The unemployed

Those who are 18 and older, unemployed, and actively seeking work

### 2. Individuals who plan to seek a job within the next year

Those who are not working, not seeking work, but plan to be looking for work within the year would be included in this category.

### 3. People who are working, but would be willing to change jobs

Using Bureau of Labor Statistics definitions, these people would be classified as employed. This group includes those individuals who are presently working who may or may not be actively seeking work, but would consider changing employers.

### 4. People who are currently working and are willing to take an additional job

Like the previous group, these individuals would be defined as employed. However, they would be willing to work an additional job and, as such, are part of the possible labor pool for different businesses.

### 5. Individuals who are discouraged and do not look for work

For the purpose of this study, the discouraged worker is defined as someone who is not working, is not actively seeking work nor planning to find a job within the next year, but would accept a job, if it met their minimum acceptable wage requirements.

## **Population Characteristics**

### General Population Characteristics:

Based on the 2000 Census, Dickey County had slightly fewer males (49.3 percent) than females (50.7 percent). Almost 8 out of 10 adults 25 and older (79.6 percent) have completed high school, and 16.6 percent have a college degree. Compared to the nation, the population of Dickey County is less mobile, with 36.0 percent of the population residing in a different residence than the one where they lived in 1995. Nationally, 43.0 percent of the population moved from their 1995 residence and lived elsewhere in 2000. The median age for the general population in Dickey is 40.7 years of age.

According to the Dickey County Economic Development Corporation, the labor market area for Dickey County extends beyond its borders. The U.S. Census reported 47,183 individuals 18 years or older who lived in and around Dickey County.

### Sample Population Characteristics:

The sample gathered for the Oakes area closely mirrors the general population characteristics. The sample reported more female respondents than males, 45.2 to 54.8 percent. This is within the acceptable range of plus or minus 5 percent. In addition, the unemployment rate, defined as those who are not working and actively seeking work reported by the study, was 2.7 percent, which is identical to the reported unemployment rate for the area. The median age of the respondents was 52 years of age.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Employment Status:

According to the survey, 49.4 percent of the adult population, or approximately 23,310 individuals, are currently working for wages in the Oakes labor market area. Within the Oakes area there are approximately an additional 5,800 people who are self-employed.

### Active Labor Force:

The active labor force includes 23,310 individuals working for wages and 1,270 who are actively seeking work, for a labor force of 24,580.

### Inactive Labor Force:

The inactive labor force includes those who are planning to look for work within the next year (900 individuals), as well as those who are discouraged from seeking work (1,510 individuals). These individuals are not included in the unemployment rate, as they are not working or actively seeking work.

## Characteristics of the Employed Labor Force

### Employed Workers:

The 23,310 employed in the Dickey County labor market area work an average of 40.9 hours a week. Those involved in farming and agricultural production were most likely to work longer hours than any other group (48.6 hours per week). Those involved in the service occupations (those who prepare or serve food, maintain buildings or grounds, provide personal care or protective services) worked the fewest average hours, 35.2 hours per week. This is an indication of the larger percentage of part-time jobs in those occupations. The following table reports the average hours worked by occupational group.

<b>Average Hours Worked by Occupations</b>	
<b><u>Occupational Group</u></b>	<b><u>Average Hours Worked</u></b>
<b>Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>Service Occupations</b>	<b>35.2</b>
<b>Sales and Office Occupations</b>	<b>38.8</b>
<b>Farming and Related Occupations</b>	<b>48.6</b>
<b>Construction, Extraction and Repair</b>	<b>45.8</b>
<b>Production, Transportation and Material Moving</b>	<b>44.0</b>
<b>Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>40.6</b>

### Age Distribution:

The median age for those who are working is 44. As shown in the following table, there is little variation among the different occupations within the labor market area. The youngest occupational group is comprised of those involved in production and transportation, with a median age of 43. The oldest group, with a median age of 48, are those who are involved in farming production or related occupations.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Median Age of Occupations

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	45
Service Occupations	44
Sales and Office Occupations	44
Farming and Related Occupations	48
Construction, Extraction and Repair	43
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	43
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	44

#### Educational Attainment:

The typical worker has at least some college, but this varies as some occupations have differing levels of required education and training. Those in the occupational group of managers, professionals, and related occupations generally have the highest education, while those in production and transportation occupations have at least a high school diploma.

#### Current Occupation:

The largest occupational group for the Oakes labor area consists of managerial, professional, and related workers. The following table shows the number of employed by occupational group.

### Occupations of Those Employed

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	8,680	37.2
Managerial	1,630	7.2
Business and Financial Operations	980	5.4
Computer and Mathematical Science	50	0.7
Architecture and Engineering	260	1.7
Life, Physical and Social Services	20	0.2
Community and Social Services	510	1.3
Legal Occupation	190	0.4
Education, Training and Library	2,030	7.9
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	350	0.6
Healthcare Practitioner and Technicians	540	2.4
Healthcare Support	2,120	7.2
Service Occupations	2,910	14.5
Protective Services	370	1.5
Food Preparation and Serving	1,520	6.3
Building and Grounds, Cleaning, Maintenance	440	3.7
Personal Care	580	3.0
Sales and Office Occupations	4,430	15.7
Sales	1,310	3.9
Office and Administrative Support	3,120	11.8
Farming and Related Occupations	1,420	5.9
Farming and Related Occupations	1,420	5.9
Construction, Extraction, Installation and Repair	1,680	16.1
Construction and Extraction	680	9.2
Installation and Repair	1,000	5.9
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	3,350	10.0
Production	2,630	6.5
Transportation and Material Moving	720	3.5
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	840	3.8
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	840	3.8

\* Rounded data

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Trained in Another Occupation:

Of those currently working, 47 percent are working in an occupation different from the one in which they received training. About 49 percent of those who are working in clerical and sales were trained as professionals, technicians, and managers. In addition, 50 percent of the managerial, professional, and related occupations were working in occupations other than the one in which they were trained.

### Longevity with Current Employer:

Those who work in the farming and related occupations had the longest tenure (as a group) with their current employer, with a median of 9 years. Those involved in service occupations have the shortest tenure with their current employer (approximately 4.5 years).

### Current Wage:

Overall, the typical wage for this area is \$11.43 per hour. As an occupational group, the highest median (typical) wage is found among construction, extraction, and repair occupations, with a wage of \$14.00 per hour. The lowest paid occupational group was involved with service occupations (\$7.50 per hour).

### Wages of Those Employed

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Average/Mean</u>	<u>Typical/Median</u>
<b>Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations</b>	<b>\$15.18</b>	<b>\$13.00</b>
<b>Service Occupations</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>7.50</b>
<b>Sales and Office Occupations</b>	<b>12.94</b>	<b>9.93</b>
<b>Farming and Related Occupations</b>	<b>11.77</b>	<b>10.38</b>
<b>Construction, Extraction and Repair</b>	<b>14.22</b>	<b>14.00</b>
<b>Production, Transportation and Material Moving</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>10.00</b>

Job Service North Dakota conducts other surveys that collect information on wages. The Oakes labor market area is part of the East Central portion of the state. When comparing wages as reported in the labor availability survey with the other sources, the wage data are consistent with those sources.

### Current Commute Distance:

The occupational groups likely to commute the furthest were those people involved in the production and transportation occupations, with an average commute of 16 miles. The group that makes the shortest commute was made up of those who work in farming occupations, with a commute of 11 miles. The furthest distance reported to travel to work was over 100 miles.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Characteristics of the Available Labor Force

#### Available Workers:

Those individuals looking for work, planning to seek work, or would consider a different or alternative job were defined as being part of the available labor force. According to the survey, there were 14,530 individuals available for work in the Dickey County area.

#### Work Status:

The majority of the available labor force is currently employed. Of the available labor force, 74 percent, or 10,810 individuals, are currently working. The majority of the available labor force (79 percent) is interested in working at jobs on a year-round basis. About 400 people, or 50 percent of those who are working part-time (defined as less than 30 hours), would like to work on a full-time basis.

#### Additional Employment:

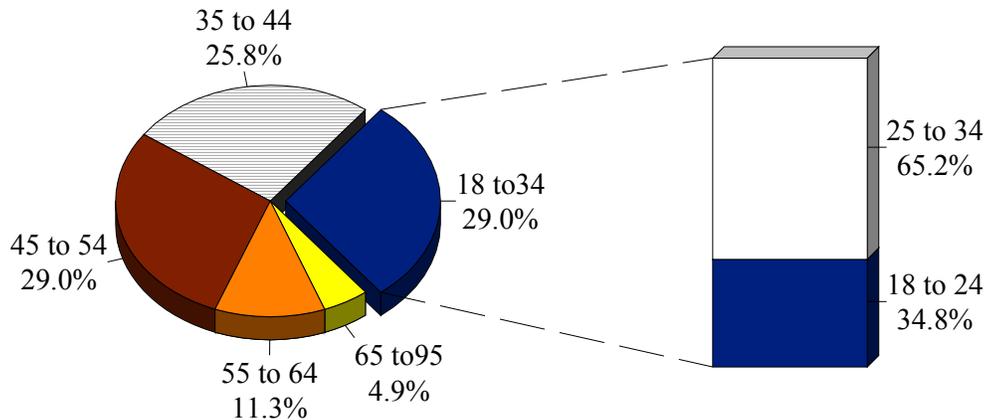
According to the survey, about 3,440 individuals are willing to take on an additional job. Some of these would also be willing to consider a different employer, depending on wages, benefits and working conditions.

#### Available for Work in the Next Year:

Approximately 900 individuals reported that they plan to seek work within the next 12 months.

#### Age Distribution:

Of the available labor force, approximately 4,210 individuals, or 29 percent, are under the age of 35.



## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Educational Attainment:

Over 36 percent of the available labor force are graduates of a post-secondary program of study.

#### Educational Attainment of the Available Labor Force

<u>Educational Attainment</u>	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Below HS Diploma or GED	940	6.5
HS Diploma or GED	5,030	34.6
Some College/Vo-Tech	3,700	25.5
Vo-Tech Graduate	1,080	7.4
College Degree	2,660	18.3
Advanced Degree	<u>1,120</u>	<u>7.7</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Rounded Data

### Last Held Occupation:

The following table shows the estimated number of individuals who reported their current job classification.

#### Current Occupation of the Available Labor Force

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	3,790	35.1
Service Occupations	1,090	10.1
Sales and Office Occupations	2,280	21.1
Farming and Related Occupations	480	4.4
Construction, Extraction and Repair	1,040	9.6
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	1,550	14.3
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	<u>580</u>	<u>5.4</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Rounded data

### Occupations Trained In:

Approximately 5,050 people were trained in an occupation other than the one in which they are or have been working.

#### Additional Occupations in which the Available Labor Force Have Trained

<u>Occupational Group</u>	<u>Number*</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	2,040	40.4
Service Occupations	430	8.5
Sales and Office Occupations	840	16.6
Farming and Related Occupations	300	6.0
Construction, Extraction and Repair	840	16.6
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	530	10.6
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	<u>70</u>	<u>1.3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Rounded data

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

Minimum Acceptable Wage:

### Lowest Acceptable Hourly Wage of Those Currently Working

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Minimum Acceptable Average Wage</u>
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	\$12.55
Service Occupations	9.35
Sales and Office Occupations	10.07
Farming and Related Occupations	11.21
Construction, Extraction and Repair	13.01
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	10.65
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	9.53

The median minimum acceptable wage for the available labor force was \$10.00 per hour.

Maximum Distance Willing to Commute:

Those in farming and related occupations are willing to travel the furthest for a job, with a median distance of 33 miles. The typical distance for the available labor force was around 30 miles or 30 minutes.

Benefits Desired:

The most desired benefit for potential workers was health insurance. This pattern was consistent for all occupational groups. Other benefits desired include retirement plan, paid vacation, and sick leave.

Main Factor Influencing Decision to Change Jobs:

The single most important factor to entice someone to work at a different job other than his or her current occupation was pay, with 34 percent citing that factor. The other two most important factors that would influence a person's decision include career advancement (10 percent) and benefits (7 percent).

Work Schedule Preference:

The majority of the available labor force would like some ability to have a flexible schedule at work. The majority would prefer to work 40 hours a week and to work during the daytime.

Education and Training Willingness by Age Distribution:

The available labor force is well trained, with 42 percent receiving training within the last three years. The type of training included: basic skills, product or sales information, interpersonal skills, how to be better organized, quality improvement, technical skills, and safety.

The available labor force is willing to be trained, if needed, for a different job. However, they would prefer to have on-the-job training, in part to take care of their existing financial responsibilities. Generally speaking, the longer the training, the fewer people who would consider that training. The most popular form of training desired is on-the-job training, with over 66 percent of the available labor force opting for that method.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Type of Company Desired by the Available Labor Force:

The majority of the available labor force would like to work for a business involved in information and computer technology. The least desired firms are those involved in machine trades or construction. The following table reports the desirability of different types of companies.

<b>Industry That is of Interest to the Available Labor Force</b>	
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage of Available Labor</u>
Information Computer Technology	69.1
Health Services	45.1
Engineering	59.1
Manufacturing	44.7
Business Services Operation	59.1
Machine Trades or Construction	33.5

The desirability of a particular firm is dependent on the skill sets of the available labor force. For example, of those who have a college degree or higher, about 70 percent would like to work for an information technology firm. This same group would be the least willing to work for a firm involved in construction (24 percent).

### Interest for Specific Industries by Educational Attainment of Available Labor Force (Percent)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>No HS Diploma</u>	<u>HS Graduate or (GED)</u>	<u>Some Schooling Post HS</u>	<u>Vo-Tech Graduate</u>	<u>4 Yr College Degree or Higher</u>
Information/Computer Technology	47.2	71.5	73.9	73.2	70.3
Health Services	34.3	47.7	49.3	39.0	44.8
Engineering	40.0	42.0	25.4	39.0	29.0
Manufacturing	36.1	59.6	40.1	53.7	31.0
Business Services Operation	60.0	57.0	69.5	63.4	55.2
Machine Trades or Construction	48.6	44.0	28.4	31.7	24.1

### Technical Skills of the Available Labor Force:

The available labor force has a variety of skills it can bring to the workplace. The typical manager had seven years of experience.

Over half of the available labor force (52 percent) reported having experience with office suite software.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Self-Reported Proficiency of Various Computer/IT Skills (Percentage) of Potential Job Seekers

<u>Technical Skill</u>	<u>Not Skilled</u>	<u>Some Skills</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Above Average</u>	<u>Very Skilled</u>	<u>No Answer</u>
Word Processing	1.4	5.8	14.7	17.7	12.5	47.9
Using Spreadsheets	6.0	11.6	18.8	9.8	6.6	47.2
Using Databases	8.4	11.2	17.4	10.7	4.4	47.9
Using Desktop Publishing	14.6	10.5	14.7	6.7	5.4	48.1
Computer Programming	5.3	3.0	1.9	1.4	0.4	88.0
HTML Programming	6.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	88.0
Installing Computer Hardware	0.5	3.0	4.0	1.4	0.0	91.1

### Characteristics of the Discouraged Workforce

#### Characteristics of the Discouraged:

According to the survey, about 1510 people would be defined as discouraged workers. A discouraged worker is someone who does not have a job, is not looking for a job, and is not planning to look for a job, but knows what pay would encourage them to become a part of the labor force.

The median age of the discouraged workers is 52, which is older than those who are currently working (45). The most common barrier for these people is the lack of child care. Over 7 percent of the discouraged population reported child care or raising children as a barrier. Most of those who are discouraged from looking for work are satisfied working as unpaid family workers on farms or family owned businesses.

The discouraged workers, as a group, have slightly lower levels of education when compared to other members of the available labor force. Approximately 17 percent of the discouraged have a college degree or higher. If training is required, 63 percent would like on-the-job training.

This group does not have a great deal of experience as employees, with 81 percent having not worked for an employer within the past two years.

The average minimum acceptable wage for the discouraged is \$10.12 per hour. The discouraged workers were more likely to want to work year-round. The average distance the discouraged worker is willing to travel to work is 23 miles.

#### Benefits Desired:

Discouraged workers desire health insurance, followed by retirement contributions and flexible work hours. Paid vacations were also desired.

The industry that appealed to the discouraged workers was information technology, which is similar to that of the rest of the available labor force. However, the least desirable industry was manufacturing.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

### Percentage of Discouraged Workers Interested by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Information/Computer Technology	68.3
Health Services	36.7
Engineering	38.3
Manufacturing	35.0
Business Services Operation	45.0
Machine Trades or Construction	43.3

### How the Study Was Done

#### Target Population:

The target population was defined as adults 18 years of age or older, who had a working residential telephone number, and resided in the Oakes labor market area. The adult with the most recent birthday in the household was asked to complete the survey.

#### Target Labor Market County Area Sample Sizes:

The sample was drawn at the county level and provides an accuracy at plus or minus five percent with a 90 percent confidence level. The samples are distributed in proportion to the total adult population age 18 or older.

#### Field Period:

The survey data were collected February 05, 2004, through April 05, 2004.

#### Sample Design:

Information about how survey samples are developed is important in assessing the validity and reliability of the results of the survey. While a fully random design is the most desirable approach in developing a representative sample of the population, this approach often results in under-sampling demographic groups with low rates of telephone ownership. These groups most often include young adults, minorities, and individuals with low education and income. Increasingly, researchers use stratified random designs to guard against under-sampling. To determine whether a representative sample was obtained, it is helpful to calculate the response rate for the sample as a whole, as well as to examine how closely the sample matches the known demographic characteristics of the population. If substantial differences are detected, post-stratification weights can be applied during analysis to ensure that the results of the survey can be generalized to the larger population.

To obtain a representative sample for the labor market survey, random selection of households and random selection of respondents within households by county were used during the data collection process. The survey of adults (17 or older) performed by SSRI was conducted by telephone. A random sample of 10-digit telephone numbers was generated for each county labor market area utilizing Genesys Sampling Systems Random Digit Dialing (RDD) in-house software. The list from which the numbers were drawn included only selected North Dakota and South Dakota area codes and telephone banks (that is, blocks of 1,000 consecutive numbers) that had been determined to contain a threshold number of active residential numbers.

## Oakes Labor Availability and Surrounding Area

Overall, SSRI called 9,436 numbers in the selected labor market counties to determine whether each was a working residential number in contrast to a nonworking number, a commercial/business line, a cell phone, data or fax line, or a non-primary household telephone. SSRI staff classified 2,843 of these numbers as working residential numbers eligible for interview and successfully interviewed 1,853 of these households. Throughout the study, completed interviews were monitored to determine whether the county samples matched population estimates in terms of gender and the age distribution of North Dakotans aged 18 or older.

### Response Rates:

Survey professionals in general have found that response rates for telephone surveys have declined in recent years. These declines are related to the proliferation of fax machines, answering machines, blocking devices and other telecommunications technology that make it more difficult to identify and recruit eligible individuals. These declines are also related to the amount of political polling and market research that is now done by telephone and to the higher likelihood that eligible households will refuse to participate in any surveys. The consequence has been that response rates for telephone surveys are now calculated in several different ways, although all of these approaches involve dividing the number of respondents by the number of contacts believed to be eligible. Differences in response rates result from different ways of calculating the denominator, i.e. the number of individuals eligible to respond. The most conservative approach is one adopted by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO). The CASRO method uses the known status of portions of the sample that are contacted to impute characteristics of portions of the sample that were not reached. The CASRO method of calculating the response rates for the overall project yields an average completion rate of 65.9 percent. The following table shows the dispositions as well as the CASRO response rates by county for the drawn sample.

**Response Rate by County for the Oakes Area**

<u>County</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>HCNI</u>	<u>CASRO</u>
Dickey	261	1,457	48	3	73	4	67	64.4%
LaMoure	265	1,035	31	4	70	3	55	67.4%
Sargeant	269	808	27	1	75	0	64	65.9%
Ransom	263	1,015	40	2	77	3	44	68.0%
Brown	254	802	78	4	45	25	77	63.3%
Marshall	282	486	41	11	55	18	68	66.7%
McPherson	<u>259</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65.7%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>6,275</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>65.9%</b>

<b>C</b>	Completed Interviews	<b>R</b>	Refused
<b>NW</b>	Non-working telephone	<b>T</b>	Terminated Interview
<b>NP</b>	Non-Primary Household	<b>HCNI</b>	Household Contacted Not Interviewed
<b>B</b>	Language Barrier		