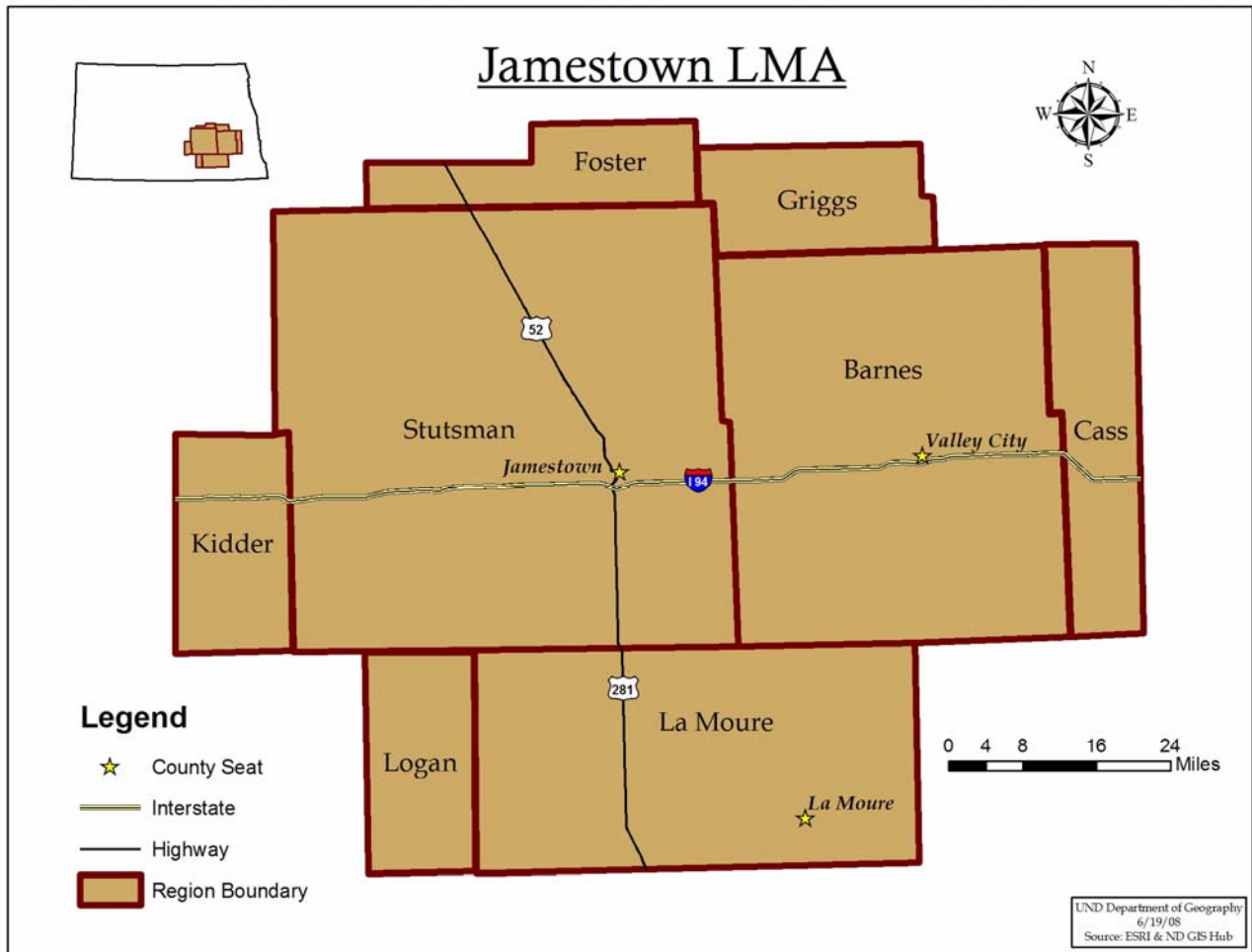


Jamestown Regional Labor Availability 2008



A collaboration of:



North Dakota Department of Commerce
Division of Workforce Development



Job Service North Dakota

Social Science Research Institute



University of North Dakota

*Knowledge to Bring People
and Resources Together*

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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 2008, 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 Jamestown, there exists a potential labor force of 18,026 individuals, or approximately 58 percent of the adult population. The labor force (those employed, which includes the self-employed as well as those actively seeking work) is estimated to be 56 percent of the adult population, or 17,402 individuals. This table shows the estimated count of those willing to take a new job or an additional job (Table 1). The majority of these individuals are currently working but would be willing to consider alternative jobs.

Table 1. Potential Job Seekers Characteristics

	Number*	Percentage
		18+
Potential Job Seekers	8,185	26%
Actively Seeking Work	1,286	4%
Planning to Look Within the Year	487	2%
Interested in Changing Jobs	5,534	18%
Interested in Additional Jobs	2,124	7%
Those Discouraged From Looking	136	< 1%

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

Scope of Study

In 2008 a collaboration consisting of the Workforce Development Division of the North Dakota State Department of Commerce, Job Service North Dakota, the Social Science Research Institute (SSRI) at the University of North Dakota, and local economic development groups pooled resources to create a study identifying the available labor force across the state.

The purpose of this study was to explore the size and characteristics of the potential labor pool in and around Jamestown. A telephone survey was conducted by SSRI, who interviewed 984 respondents in Stutsman, Barnes, LaMoure County as well as select areas of Kidder, Foster, Griggs, Logan and Cass Counties of North Dakota.

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These areas were determined by developer and were based on community and business trade patterns. According to 2007 Census estimates, there are approximately 31,316 people age 18 and older living in these areas (Table 2).

Table 2. Jamestown Labor Market Area

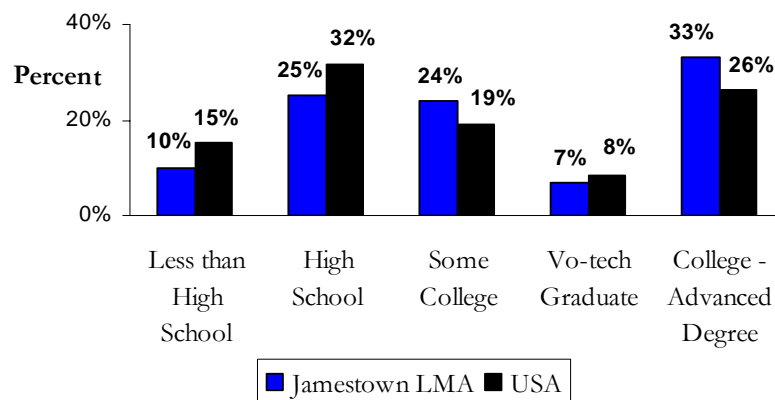
Area/Counties	Population Estimate	Adult 18+
Stutsman	20,480	16,357
Barnes	10,783	8,628
LaMoure	4,110	3,278
Kidder (Select)	453	336
Foster (Select)	534	427
Griggs (Select)	334	287
Logan (Select)	549	466
Cass (Select)	2,029	1,537
Total	39,272	31,316

The Population

Approximately 40 percent of the survey respondents lived in Jamestown. Slightly more women (52 percent) than men (48 percent) completed the survey. The typical respondent is 52 years old and currently working (51 percent) and travels approximately 14 minutes or 11 miles to get to work. According to the sample responses, the largest occupations in the Jamestown LMA are Office and Administrative Support (15 percent) followed by Sales and Office Occupations and Healthcare Support (both 11 percent). In general, respondents were well educated, with 92 percent having received a high school diploma and 33 percent having received a college degree.

These results differ somewhat from the results of the 2000 Census data for the region. According to the Census Bureau, 52 percent of the population are female while 48 percent are male, and the median age is 39. The Census Bureau also found that 81 percent of the population had a high school diploma and 22 percent had a college degree. Educational attainment in the United States according to the US Census is presented as a comparison (Figure 1).

Figure 1. LMA Educational Attainment



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Because only people age 18 or older were asked to participate in the survey, the median age of respondents (52) is higher than that of the population as a whole (39). In comparison, the median age of the nation was 35.3 in 2000. Among survey respondents, 19 percent were between the ages of 18 and 34.

At the time of this study the unemployment rate in the Jamestown area was 4.1percent.¹ Among the respondents, 52 percent are currently working, 2 percent are actively seeking work, and 1 percent are not actively seeking work. An additional 19 percent are considered potential job seekers (PJS's), which are people who are willing to change jobs or take an additional job if the circumstances are right. These PJS's will be covered later in the report.

The Current Workforce

Workforce Demographics. A typical employed respondent worked 40 hours per week and makes \$14.50 per hour. A majority of these respondents had only one job and work full-time, defined in this study as 35 hours per week or more. Eighteen percent held more than one job. Generally, if a respondent works more than one job, the additional job is part-time. Only 25 percent of employed respondents have shift-oriented schedules, but 22 percent of working respondents said they would be willing to work shifts. Table 3 displays the most recent occupations of the current employees in Jamestown.

Table 3. Jamestown LMA Current Occupations

Occupational Group	Number	Percentage
Managerial, Professional and Related Occupations	6,125	38%
Managerial	246	2%
Business and Financial Operations	901	6%
Computer and Mathematical Science	355	2%
Architecture and Engineering	164	1%
Life, Physical and Social Services	218	1%
Community and Social Services	873	5%
Legal Occupation	11	< 1%
Education, Training and Library	1,474	9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	82	1%
Healthcare Practitioner and Technicians	55	0%
Healthcare Support	1,747	11%
Service Occupations	1,474	9%
Protective Services	573	4%
Food Preparation and Serving	382	2%
Building and Grounds, Cleaning, Maintenance	355	2%
Personal Care	164	1%

¹ Reflects Stutsman County as of March, 2008.

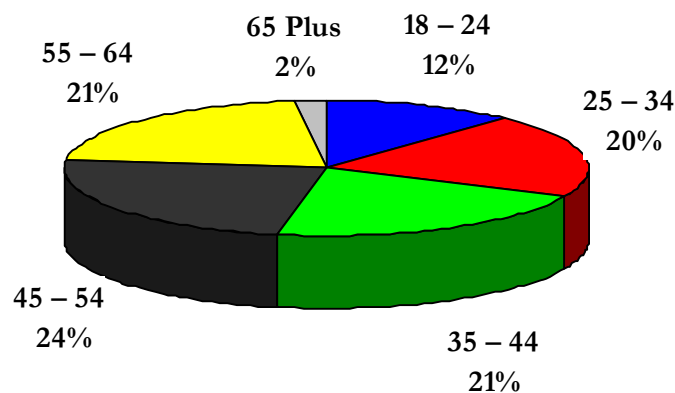
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Table 3. LMA Current Occupations (continued)

Occupational Group	Number	Percentage
Sales and Office Occupations	4,204	26%
Sales	1,774	11%
Office and Administrative Support	2,429	15%
Farming and Related Occupations	710	4%
Farming and Related Occupations	710	4%
Construction, Extraction, Installation and Repair	1,092	7%
Construction and Extraction	409	3%
Installation and Repair	682	4%
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	2,375	15%
Production	1,037	6%
Transportation and Material Moving	1,338	8%
Military	-- ²	--
Military	--	--
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	136	1%
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	136	1%

The demographics of Jamestown's current labor force are similar from those of the general population. Current employees have a median age of 43. Thirty two percent of these current employees are between the ages of 18 and 35 (Figure 2). Also, 43 percent are male, 39 percent have a college degree, and the average wage of current employees is \$14.50 per hour.

Figure 2. Age Groups



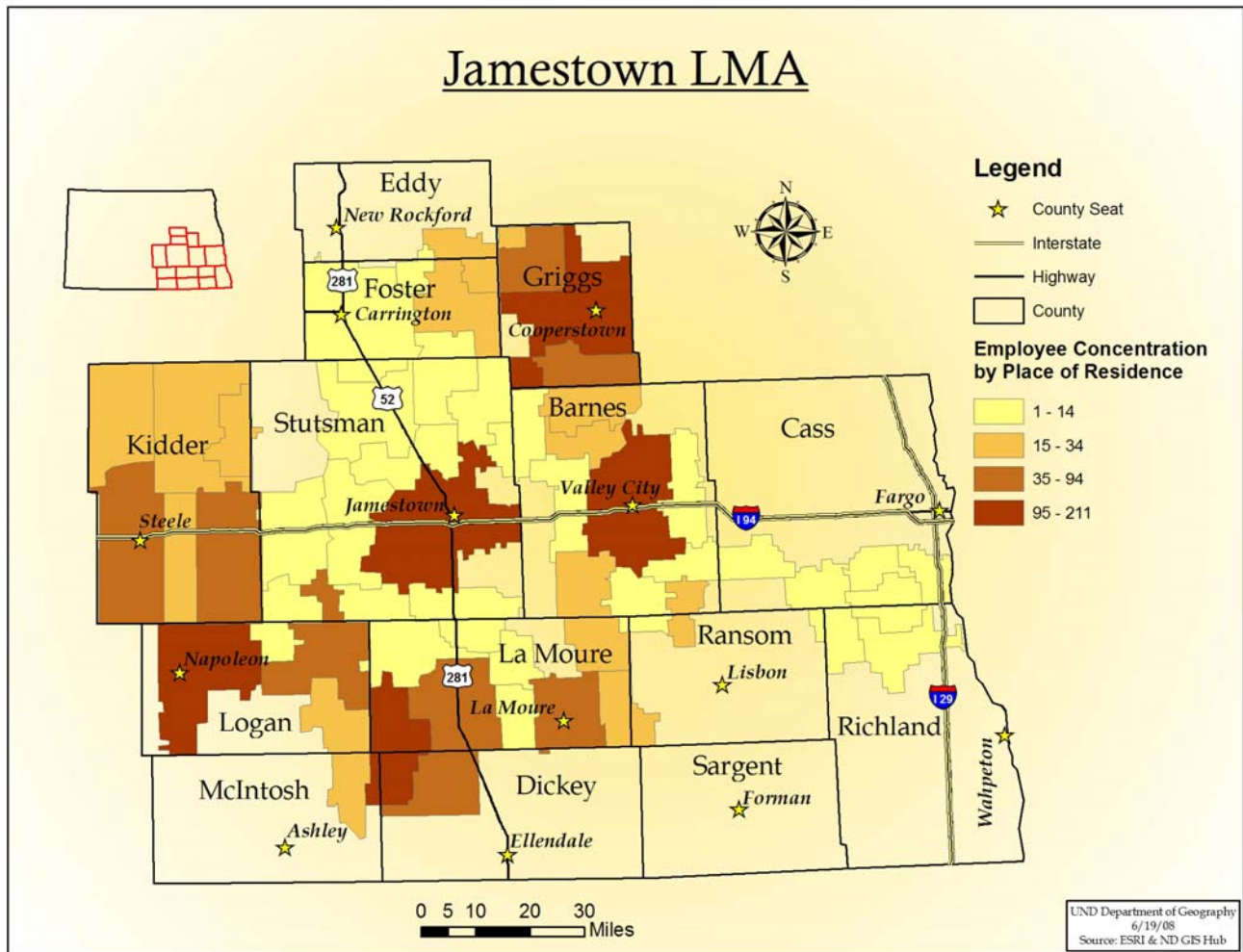
² None found or small count suppressed.

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Commuting Patterns. Typically, current employees travel 11 miles or 14 minutes to get to work. This depends on the occupation of the employee, however. For instance, those in Office and Administrative Support occupations travel less than 4 miles or 7 minutes to get to work while those in Healthcare Practitioner and Technical occupations travel 31 miles or 28 minutes to get to work. The average length of tenure for employees in Jamestown is 3.5 years. Of the currently employed respondents, 87 percent work full-time, defined here as more than 35 hours a week, and most (88 percent) work year round jobs.

Employee Concentration by Place of Residence. Figure 3 graphically presents the number of employees by place of residence in the LMA.

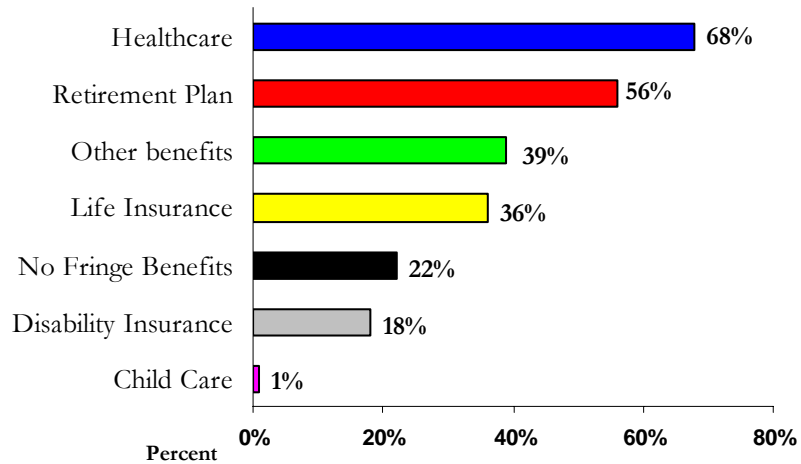
Figure 3. Employee Concentration by Place of Residence



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Employee Benefits. Over two thirds of the workforce (68%) receives health care benefits followed by retirement plans (56%) and other benefits (39%). More than one in five workers (22%) does not receive any fringe benefits. Figure 4 displays the benefits that currently employed respondents receive at their jobs.

Figure 4. Employee Benefits Received



Occupational Summary. Table 4 presents the respective occupations in the Jamestown LMA by number of employed respondents as well as by years with current employer, wages, and hours worked. In the Jamestown LMA, the highest percentage of employees are in Office and Administrative Support (15 percent) followed by Sales and Office Occupations and Healthcare Support (both 11 percent). The occupations with the oldest employees are Food Preparation and Serving Related (55) while the occupations with the youngest employees are in Architecture and Engineering (33). Architecture and Engineering Occupations also pays the best with an average wage of \$30.00 per hour. On average, employees in Farming work the most hours (58).

Table 4. Jamestown LMA Occupational Summary

Occupational Group	Estimated Number	Percent	Years with Current Employer	Hours Worked Average Week	Hourly Wage
Management	246	2%	1	40	\$19.90
Business and Financial Operations	901	6%	7	42	\$17.50
Computer & Mathematical Science	355	2%	3	40	\$15.80
Architecture and Engineering	164	1%	6	45	\$30.00
Life, Physical, and Social Science	218	1%	17	43	\$19.80
Community and Social Services	873	5%	8	43	\$13.80
Legal Occupations	11	0%	2	25	\$9.50
Education, Training, and Library	1,474	9%	4	41	\$16.20

Table 4. Jamestown LMA Occupational Statistics (continued)

Occupational Group	Estimated Number	Percent	Years with Current Employer	Hours Worked Average Week	Hourly Wage
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	82	1%	3	40	\$23.00
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	55	<1%	6	41	\$14.80
Health Care Support	1,747	11%	9	35	\$20.10
Protective Service	573	4%	4	50	\$14.00
Food Preparation and Serving Related	382	2%	8	34	\$10.40
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	355	2%	4	42	\$30.00
Personal Care and Service	164	1%	1	36	\$17.10
Sales and Related	1,774	11%	4	41	\$13.30
Office and Administrative Support	2,429	15%	8	38	\$13.00
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	710	4%	5	58	\$24.90
Construction and Extraction	409	3%	8	51	\$21.90
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	682	4%	3	42	\$18.90
Production	1,037	6%	6	44	\$14.80
Transportation and Material Moving	1,338	8%	3	41	\$14.80
Military	-- ³	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous	136	1%	12	37	\$12.70

Retirement Plans of the Older Workers. Workers age 55 and older were asked if they plan to retire in the next five years. Survey results indicate that 54 percent, equal to 1,800 workers were interested in retiring. When asked “how many years until they plan to retire”, few, equal to less than 150, had a specific point time identified within the next five years. These results appear to indicate that retirement may be a desire of many older workers but, they are deciding upon retirement very near to the actual retirement point.

About 11 percent of those planning to progressively retire, changing from full-time to part-time, etc. The remainder intends to retire all at once. About 94 percent plan to retire and remain in North Dakota. The remainder expressed plans to reside else where, did not have definitive plans or did not respond.

Under-Employment. An estimated 1,270 workers in the Jamestown area consider themselves to be “under-employed.” Individuals responding that they consider themselves to be under-employed were more likely to be female than male by almost two to one. No particular age group stood out as more likely to feel “under-employed.”

³ None found or small count suppressed.

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Reasons cited for feeling under-employed included feeling under-utilized skills, not working enough hours, not working within areas of trainings and low wages. The occupations held by under-employed respondents included Protective Services, Farming and Office and Administrative Support occupational groups.

Seventy one percent of those reporting feeling under-employed are included in the Potential Job Seekers discussion below. As such, those who feel they are under-employed would most likely change jobs if a new position came along in the near timeframe.

Potential Job Seekers

Potential Job Seekers (PJS's) Defined. PJS's may either be employed or unemployed and are interested in either taking an additional job or changing jobs if the circumstances are right. In the Jamestown area 26 percent of survey respondents' fall into this category, this is equivalent to approximately 8,185 people. The five types of potential job seekers are listed in detail below.

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.

Table 5. Jamestown LMA Potential Job Seekers Characteristics

Characteristics of the Potential Job Seekers		
	Number	Percentage of Population 18 Years of Age and over
Potential Job Seekers ⁴	8,185	26%
Actively Seeking Work	1,286	4%
Planning to Look Within the Year	487	2%
Interested in Changing Jobs but No Additional Jobs	4,151	13%
Interested in Both Changing Jobs and Additional Jobs	1,384	4%
Interested in Additional Jobs -but not changing jobs	741	2%
Those Discouraged From Looking	136	< 1%

Additionally, 2 percent or 760 non-working individuals would consider employment at some point in the future, under the right circumstances but were not planning to look for work within the next year and therefore did not meet the definition of “Potential Job Seeker” listed above. Often these individuals have additional requirements they felt needed to be met prior to considering employment such as working from home, the right job or they were forced to by their economic situation.

The number of available workers an employer can expect in an area depends upon individual work experiences, the skills of applicants, the working conditions, wages, and benefits offered. Table 6 presents the current or most recent occupation of potential job seekers.

⁴ Will not sum as PJSs can be in multiple categories.

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Table 6. Potential Job Seekers Current or Most Recent Occupation Overview

Occupational Group	Number	Percent of PJS	Interested New Jobs	Interested in Additional Job	Hourly Wage Coded	Lowest Hourly Rate Would Accept to Work
Managerial	73	1%	73	73	-- ⁵	\$30.00
Business & Financial Operations	343	5%	294	245	\$15.20	\$10.30
Computer & Mathematical Science	73	1%	73	73	\$12.50	\$11.00
Architecture and Engineering	147	2%	147	--	--	\$25.00
Life, Physical and Social Services	171	3%	171	24	\$19.80	\$6.20
Community and Social Services	171	3%	171	24	\$17.80	\$17.70
Legal Occupation	10	< 1%	10	10	\$11.50	\$13.00
Education, Training and Library	416	7%	416	98	\$13.60	\$15.10
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media	73	1%	73	--	\$23.00	\$10.00
Healthcare Practitioner & Technicians	24	< 1%	24	--	\$11.20	\$10.20
Healthcare Support	783	12%	514	538	\$21.00	\$16.40
Protective Services	171	3%	171	73	\$15.00	\$13.50
Food Preparation and Serving	122	2%	122	24	\$13.00	\$12.60
Building & Grounds, Cleaning, Maintenance	171	3%	171	10	\$13.80	\$12.70
Personal Care	49	1%	24	49	\$16.10	\$9.90
Sales	710	11%	612	196	\$11.30	\$15.20
Office and Administrative Support	1,077	17%	1,077	147	\$13.70	\$13.00
Farming and Related Occupations	294	5%	294	24	\$31.00	\$13.00
Construction and Extraction	245	4%	245	73	\$16.30	\$12.60
Installation and Repair	73	1%	73	24	\$18.70	\$13.70
Production	538	9%	538	24	\$15.10	\$12.40
Transportation & Material Moving	514	8%	465	147	\$16.10	\$13.20
Other Occupations not Classified Elsewhere	--	--	--	--	--	--

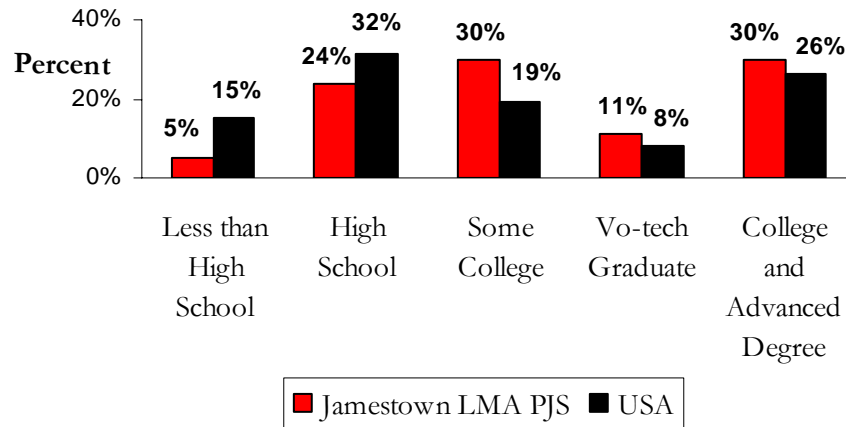
As the previous table shows, in the Jamestown area, there tends to be much greater interest in “new” jobs than additional jobs across most occupational groups. PJS’s in the Healthcare Support occupational group tended to be the most interested in “additional jobs.”

⁵ None found or small count suppressed.

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PJS's Demographic Profile. The demographics of PJS's are similar to those of those in the sample population. In general, the median age of a PJS is 41 years old, making them younger than the rest of the sample. In addition, PJS's are just as likely to be male (49 percent), have about the same education than the rest of the workforce, have the same tenure at their jobs (3.5 years), have less years of management experience (12.3 years), and have slightly less experience with computers (12 years). Figure 5 presents the PJS's educational attainment compared to the 2007 national averages according to the US Census.

Figure 5. Potential Job Seekers Educational Attainment



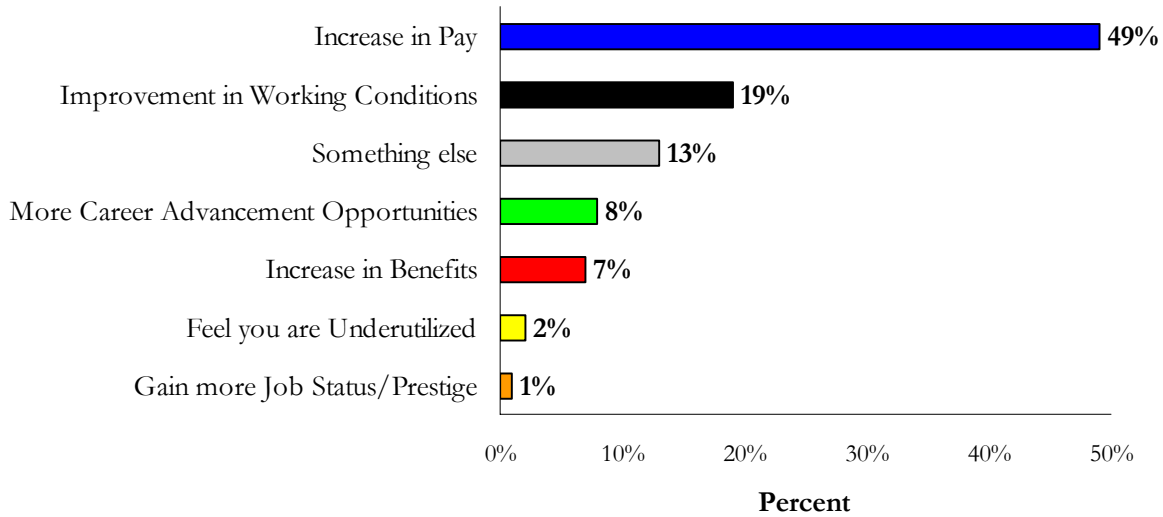
Commuting Patterns. The typical PJS travels 15 miles or 17 minutes one-way to get to their job. This, of course, varies by occupation. For instance, PJS's in Computer and Math Sciences travel 35 miles or 40 minutes to get to work while PJS's in Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance only travel 2 mile or 3 minutes. The typical PJS would be willing to travel 3 miles to go to work. No particular occupational group stood out as willing to travel further than any other.

Work Shifts. On average, 29 percent of PJS's work shifts. Of those that don't currently work shifts, 24 percent would be willing to work shifts. Specifically, many PJS's (56 percent) say they would work shifts if it resulted in better pay. The most popular choice of shift for this group is daytime (57 percent). Currently 88 percent of PJS's currently employed work year round while 12 percent work seasonal jobs.

Seasonal Employment. Generally, in Jamestown, year round jobs are preferred (78 percent). Overall, 70 percent of PJS's are interested in flexible work schedules in which their work hours are arranged around their personal schedules.

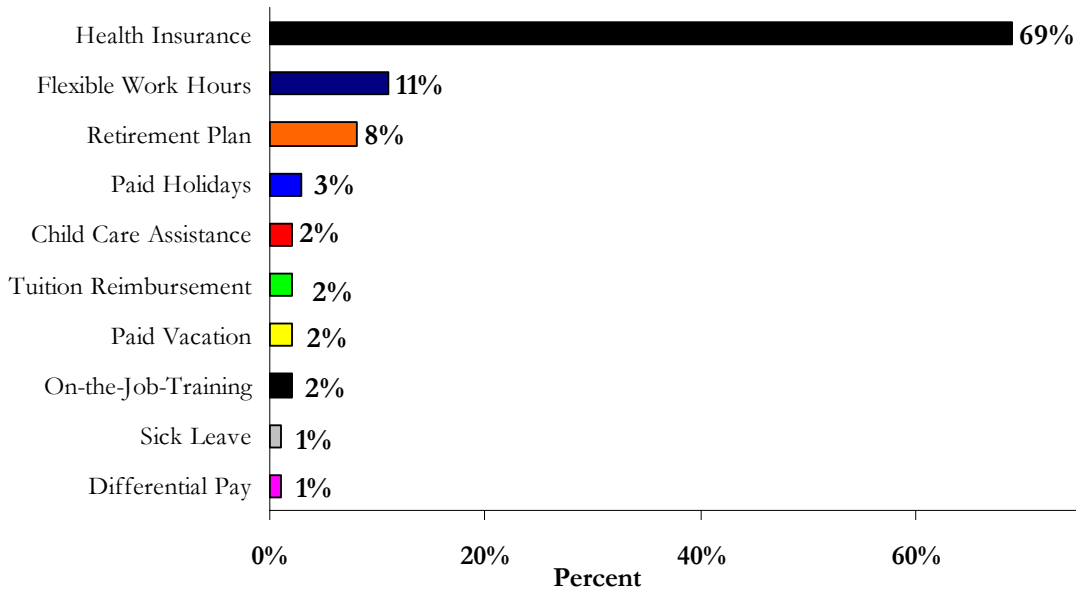
Choosing Alternative Employment. The reasons why PJS's would consider alternative employment vary. As presented in Figure 6, the most common reason to choose alternative employment is an increase in pay (49 percent). However, 19 percent would seek alternative employment for Improved Working Conditions. Of those who selected "Something else" the most common cited reasons dealt with variety of work experienced, quality of management and desire to reduce stress.

Figure 6. Reasons PJS’s would Consider Alternative Employment



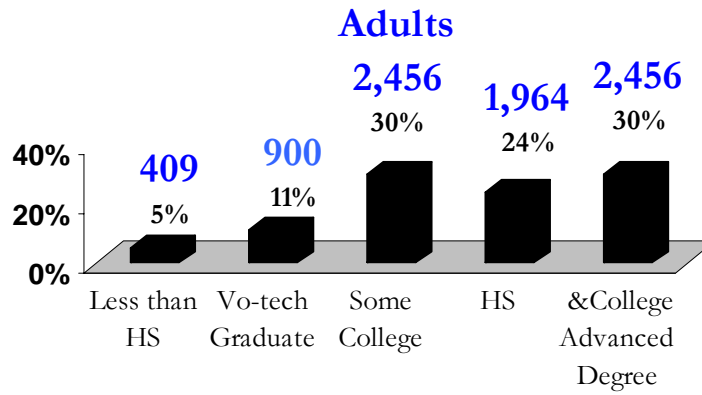
Job Benefit Preferences. The most desirable benefit to PJS’s is clearly healthcare insurance (69 percent), followed by flexible work hours (11 percent) and retirement plans (8 percent). (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Benefits by Rank of Importance



Educational Attainment. Approximately 95 percent of PJS’s in Jamestown have at least a high school education and 30 percent have a college degree. Figure 8 presents the educational attainment percentage and the projected number of adults in each area.

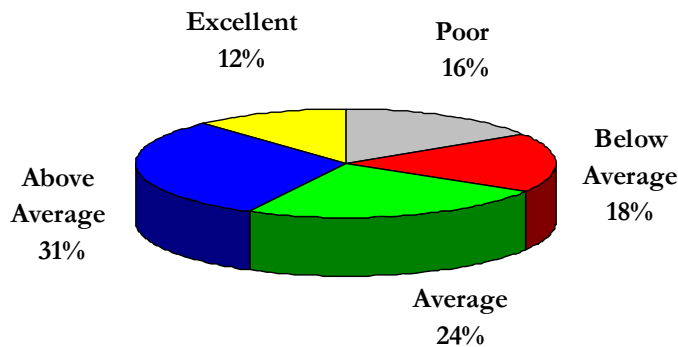
Figure 8. PJS's Educational Attainment and Projected Number of Adults



Management Experience. Among the PJS's, 68 percent of Jamestown respondents indicated that they have some management experience. The median length of time for this experience is 13 years.

Computer Experience. A majority of PJS in the Jamestown area have some computer experience. On a scale of one to ten, respondents in the Jamestown area were asked to self-assess their computer skills⁶. Figure 9 presents the self-assessed computer skill percentages. Forty three percent or 3,520 of the PJS's reported they have "excellent" or "above average" skills.

Figure 9. Self Assessed Computer Skills



⁶ Responses from one to ten were grouped as follows: Poor 1-2, Below Average 3-4, Average 5-6, Above Average 7 – 8, and Excellent 9-10.

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Training Preferences. Although PJS's in Jamestown have impressive education and skill levels, there is still the acknowledgement by the group that more training may be necessary in certain professions. There are, however, some differences in the type of training these people would be willing to consider.

As presented in Table 7 the industry that PJS's were most interested in receiving training for is Business Services (40 percent) while the industry with the least amount of interest is Life Sciences (12 percent).

Table 7. Industries Most Interested in Receiving Training

Industry	Percent Interested ⁷
Business Services	40%
Healthcare Service Fields	36%
Construction Trades	23%
Production	19%
Engineering Fields	15%
Not interested in any of the above	13%
Life Sciences	12%

The majority of PJS's are interested in training. Overall, the most desirable type of training is On-the-Job according to 54 percent of PJS's. Those individuals who already had higher levels of education tended to be more likely to attend additional training. Twenty-four percent of PJS's indicated that they intended to further their education by going back to or attending college. Many of these already had some college training. Forty five percent of PJS's indicated that some barrier existed that would prevent them from seeking further training. Generally the barriers cited were family responsibilities, travel distance required for training and age.

Table 8. PJS's Training Interests

Training Desired	Percent Interested
On-the-job	54%
Eighteen months or less	18%
Two to four years	14%
Nineteen to twenty three months	6%
Over four years	2%
Did not know / Refused	6%

⁷ Respondents were allowed to choose up to two of the industries listed.

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Many PJS's have received Job Skills training in the past three years (Table 9). Thirty eight percent indicated they have received some Job Skills training. The most common training received was Technical Training followed by Computer Training.

Table 9. PJS's Training Received in the Past Three Years

Training Received	Percent
Technical Training	18%
Computer Training	16%
Thinking and Organizing	12%
Interpersonal Skills	11%
Safety Training	11%
Product Sales	6%
Quality Improvement	6%
Basic Skills	5%
Did not know /Refused	2%

Methodology

Target Population. The target population was defined as adults 18 years of age or older who had the most recent birthday residing in telephone households in the selected labor market county areas.

Target Labor Market Areas. The 2008 study included 37 North Dakota counties, 3 Minnesota counties and 4 South Dakota counties (defined by the Department of Commerce).

Target Labor Market County Area Sample Sizes. County sample sizes provide 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 in each of the target labor market county areas.

Field Period. The survey was pre-tested January 3 and 4 and the data were collected February 11 and April 1 through 23, 2008.

RDD Sample Design. SSRI's in-house GENESY RDD windows based program is licensed through Marketing Systems Group⁸ (MSG). The list-assisted Random Digit Dialing (RDD) sample that would be utilized for this project could best be characterized as a single-stage *Epssem* sample of all residential telephone numbers in the target state areas⁹. The sample is generated using a randomized process. The following generally describes how an RDD sample is generated using a working bank threshold of 1+lh.

First, all residential exchanges and working blocks are determined. A block is defined to be working if one (1) or more listed residential telephone numbers are found within that block. Within any given block there are 100 possible two-digit combinations that form the suffix in a complete telephone number. For instance, in working block 21, numbers 00-99 can be appended to form the one hundred complete numbers 2100-2199. Example: (602) 371-8807, 602 is the Area code, 371 is the exchange, 88 is the working block, and 07 is one of the one hundred possible suffixes. This forms the sample frame of all possible telephone numbers within which RDD samples are then generated. All exchanges and working blocks are then arrayed in a specific order by county – generally, the order is Region, Metro Areas, non-metropolitan areas with exchanges and working blocks in ascending order within each county.

Epssem (Equal Probability Selection Method) sample is generated in the following way:

- The sample frame is first specified, which is defined as a group of exchanges serving some geographic area – this could be a city, county, state, National, etc., or even just a set of exchanges.
- The second sampling interval is then calculated by summing all of the exchanges and working blocks in the frame, times 100.
- This sum is then divided by the number of RDD records desired, thus specifying the size of the frame subdivisions.

⁸ Marketing Systems Group, GENESYS Sampling Systems, 565 Virginia Drive, Fort Washington, PA, 19034, 1-800-336-7674, www.genesys-sampling.com.

⁹ This method differs from dialing purely at random. Purely random dialing is not as efficient because most of the randomly generated telephone exchanges will not be in operation, many telephone numbers grouped into what are called 100-blocks will not be in use, and many of the 100-blocks that are in use will contain numbers for businesses only.

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- At this point, the frame size has been fixed and divided into equal-sized subsets of ten-digit numbers, with all the numbers ordered in the original scheme outlined above.
- Within each of the subsets, one number is selected at random from each of the equal-sized subsets.
- All working banks and possible ten-digit numbers are given an equal probability of selection, regardless of the density of listed households within them. Hence, an extremely representative sample is produced.
- There are a few advantages to an *epsem* sample
 1. Extremely pure and statistically projectable sample
 2. Allows you to project to all households with a phone number
 3. There is no potential bias toward households with listed phone numbers

After the samples have been generated they are put through GENESYS-CSS (Comprehensive Sample Screening), which identifies about 90% of the non-productive numbers as well as flag for any ported cell phones. This attended screening process greatly enhances identification of both business and non-working/disconnected numbers. GENESYS-CSS RDD samples not only allow for TCPA compliance, but are also the most cost-efficient samples available for survey research – significantly more efficient than even listed household samples and client supplied lists. Unlike other systems that rely solely on databases of non-working numbers that need constant updates, this methodology provides up-to-the-minute results since the sample is screened just a day or two prior to being utilized by SSRI interviewers.

Response Rates. Recording the outcome, or disposition of each call attempt, and tabulating the results at the conclusion of the each study period documented the response rate for each labor market county area. SSRI computes the response rate based upon the most conservative approach methodology 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 labor market area yields an average completion rate of 64.3% if over-quota eligible are assumed to qualify as “good numbers.” Table 1 shows the dispositions and the Upper Bound and CASRO response rates by county for the sample numbers classified.

Table10. Labor Market Area Sample Dispositions

Jamestown LMA	Dates	C	NW	NP	B	R	T	HH C	CASRO	Total
Stutsman County	4-1 to 4-2	267	724	32	6	72	11	54	66.1%	1,166
Barnes County	4-13 to 4-14	265	625	17	9	65	17	39	68.7%	1,037
LaMoure County	4-15 to 4-21	256	1,655	45	3	32	27	68	66.8%	2,086
Kidder Select	4-16 to 4-17	43	140	12	1	17	4	9	58.9%	226
Foster Select	4-11 to 4-13	40	231	18	14	35	8	32	34.8%	378
Cass Select	2-11 to 2-11	5	41	3	0	1	6	2	35.7%	58
Griggs Select	4-7 to 4-12	36	91	4	2	8	2	7	67.9%	150
Logan Select	4-17 to 4-23	72	129	9	1	10	3	18	69.9%	242
Totals		984	3,636	140	36	240	78	229	64.3%	5,343

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

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Interviewing Procedures. Telephone interviews were conducted from SSRI and the Department of Sociology at the University of North Dakota by trained interviewers with supervision and random monitoring for technique and adherence to established procedures. All telephone interviews were conducted with a computer assisted telephone interview (Sawtooth Ci3 Windows-based Interviewing) system.

Production interviewing began after a pre-test of the survey in a series of actual telephone interviews. The majority of interviews were conducted on weekday and Sunday evenings. Throughout the study, completed interviews were monitored to determine whether the samples match U.S. Census 2000 North Dakota County population estimates in terms of gender and the age distribution of respondents age 18 or older. Efforts to complete interviews with selected respondents were extensive. The number of callbacks to complete an interview with an eligible respondent ranged from 1 to 12.