## Appendix G

## NAEP 2015 Sample Design Memo

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From: Lloyd Hicks and John Burke
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Subject: Sample Design for 2015 NAEP - Draft

## I. Introduction

For 2015, the NAEP assessment involves the following components:
A. National assessments in reading, mathematics, and science at grades 4, 8, and 12;
B. State-by-state and Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) assessments in reading and mathematics for public schools at grades 4 and 8;
C. A state-by-state assessment in science for public schools at grades 4 and 8;
D. No state-by-state assessments in any states at grade 12;
E. Technology-based assessment (TBA) start-ups in reading, mathematics, and science at grades 4,8 , and 12 ;
F. Pilot assessments of science interactive computer tasks (ICTs) and hybrid hands-on tasks (HOTs) at grades 4, 8, and 12;
G. A special national study of Knowledge and Skills Appropriate (KaSA) items in mathematics, at grades 4 and 8 , including Puerto Rico.

Below is a summary list of the features of the 2015 sample design.

1. The alpha samples for grades 4 and 8 public, the gamma sample for grade 12 public, and the delta samples for private schools at grades 4,8 , and 12 will be used for the operational assessments in reading, mathematics, science, and meaning vocabulary. These samples will also be used for the national KaSA special studies at grades 4 and 8 .
2. There will be two sets of relatively small PSU-based samples for the TBA start-up assessments and for the pilot assessments of science ICTs/HOTs at grades 4, 8, and 12. The public school samples for these assessments are known as the Beta samples and the corresponding private samples are known as the Epsilon samples.
3. As in recent NAEP studies, Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) samples will form part of the corresponding state samples, and the state samples will form part of the national sample. There are twenty-one Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) participants. Twenty of the twenty-one participated also participated in 2013. Milwaukee WI is no longer participating, but Duvall County FL has been added in.
4. All states but Alaska, California, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Vermont have signed on to do science at grades 4 and 8 . BIE schools will not be doing science either.
5. Most schools in states doing science will receive a 1:1:1 RMS spiral ( $1 / 3$ reading, $1 / 3$ math, and $1 / 3$ science). Most schools in states not doing science will receive a 10:10:1 RMS spiral (10/21 reading, $10 / 21$ math, and $1 / 21$ science) to ensure that these states are sufficiently represented in the national science sample.
6. All TUDAs but Albuquerque, NM, Chicago, IL, and New York City, NY - those that constitute a relatively large proportion of their state population - will receive the 10:10:1 RMS spiral. Albuquerque, Chicago, and New York will receive the 1:1:1 RMS spiral (note that they are in states that have signed on for science).
7. A small subset of schools from each jurisdiction, regardless of whether they are doing science, will receive a spiral that includes meaning vocabulary and KaSA booklets at a rate that will support national level reporting. This spiral, the NL spiral, will consist of $6 / 21$ reading, $6 / 21$ math, $6 / 21$ science, $2 / 21$ meaning vocabulary, and $1 / 21 \mathrm{KaSA}$ booklets. The subsample of schools selected for the NL spiral in each state is proportional to the representation of each state in the nation.
8. There will be no samples in territories, other than for Puerto Rico at grades 4 and 8 for the KaSA study.
9. Most BIE schools will receive a 10:10:1 RMS spiral and a small subset will receive the NL spiral.
10. All BIE schools and students will be included in the operational samples at grades 4 and 8. This is because, after a hiatus in 2013, the National Indian Education Study (NIES) is resuming. Having all BIE students in sample is designed to provide detailed national results for American Indian and Alaskan Native (AIAN) students in reading and mathematics, as part of the National Indian Education Study (NIES). Because science will be spiraled with math and reading, the science sample will be spread across almost all BIE schools at grades 4 and 8.
11. As in 2013, the Department of Defense Schools are expected to be reported as a single jurisdiction (DoDEA), instead of the two components of domestic (DDESS) and overseas (DoDDS). DoDEA schools will receive either the 1:1:1 RMS spiral or the NL spiral.
12. At grade 12, there will be no state-level samples.
13. All private schools will receive a NL spiral.
14. Oversampling of private schools at grades 4 and 8 will be done at the same level as 2013. Response rates permitting, this will allow separate reporting for reading, mathematics, and science for Catholic and non-Catholic schools, but no further. As in 2013 there will be no oversampling of private schools at grade 12.
15. The sample sizes of assessed students for these various components are shown in Table 1 (which also shows the approximate numbers of participating schools).

Table 1. Target sample sizes of assessed students, and expected number of participating schools, for 2015 NAEP

|  | Spiral | Jurisdictions |  | Students |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spiral Indic. | States (incl. DC, BIE, DoDEA) | Urban <br> districts | Public school students | Private school students |  |
| Grade 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nat'l/state reading | RS, RM, NL | 53 | 21 | 133,000 | 3,000 | 136,000 |
| nat'l/state math | RS, RM, NL | 53 | 21 | 133,000 | 3,000 | 136,000 |
| nat'l/state science | RS, RM, NL | 47 |  | 105,000 | 3,000 | 108,000 |
| reading - vocabulary | NL |  |  | 7,200 | 800 | 8,000 |
| math KaSA | NL |  |  | 3,600 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Puerto Rico KaSA | PR | 1 |  | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Total - alpha | 4 |  |  | 386,800 |  | 386,800 |
| Total- delta | 1 |  |  |  | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 90 | 105 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 51 | 25 | 50 |
| Total schools - alpha, delta |  |  |  | 7,550 | 410 | 7,960 |
| Reading - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 10,800 | 1,200 | 12,000 |
| Mathematics - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 10,800 | 1,200 | 12,000 |
| Science - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 7,200 | 800 | 8,000 |
| Science ICT Pilot | TB |  |  | 3,600 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Science HOT Pilot | TB |  |  | 2,700 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Total - beta | 1 |  |  | 35,100 |  | 35,100 |
| Total - epsilon | 1 |  |  |  | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 50 | 50 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 41 | 25 | 39 |
| Total schools - beta, epsilon |  |  |  | 855 | 155 | 1,010 |
| Total number of students grade 4 |  |  |  | 421,900 | 14,100 | 436,000 |
| Total number of schools grade 4 |  |  |  | 8,405 | 565 | 8,970 |

Table 1. Target sample sizes of assessed students, and expected number of participating schools, for 2015 NAEP (Continued)

|  | Spiral | Jurisdictions |  | Students |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spiral Indic. | States (incl. DC, BIE, DoDEA) | Urban districts | Public school students | Private school students |  |
| Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nat'l/state reading | RS, RM, NL | 53 | 21 | 133,000 | 3,000 | 136,000 |
| nat'I/state math | RS, RM, NL | 53 | 21 | 133,000 | 3,000 | 136,000 |
| nat'l/state science | RS, RM, NL | 47 |  | 105,000 | 3,000 | 108,000 |
| reading - vocabulary | NL |  |  | 7,200 | 800 | 8,000 |
| math KaSA | NL |  |  | 3,600 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Puerto Rico KaSA | PR | 1 |  | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |
| Total - alpha | 4 |  |  | 386,800 |  | 386,800 |
| Total- delta | 1 |  |  |  | 10,200 | 10,200 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 90 | 105 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 64 | 26 | 62 |
| Total schools - alpha, delta |  |  |  | 6,020 | 400 | 6,420 |
| Reading - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 15,300 | 1,700 | 17,000 |
| Mathematics - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 10,800 | 1,200 | 12,000 |
| Science - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 7,200 | 800 | 8,000 |
| Science ICT Pilot | TB |  |  | 3,600 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Science HOT Pilot | TB |  |  | 2,700 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Total - beta | 1 |  |  | 39,600 |  | 39,600 |
| Total - epsilon | 1 |  |  |  | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 50 | 50 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 44 | 25 | 41 |
| Total schools - beta, epsilon |  |  |  | 900 | 175 | 1,075 |
| Total number of students grade 8 |  |  |  | 426,400 | 14,600 | 441,000 |
| Total number of schools grade 8 |  |  |  | 6,920 | 575 | 7,495 |

Table 1. Target sample sizes of assessed students, and expected number of participating schools, for 2015 NAEP (Continued)

|  | Spiral | Jurisdictions |  | Students |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spiral Indic. | States (incl. DC, BIE, DoDEA) | Urban districts | Public school students | Private school students |  |
| Grade 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nat'l/state reading | NL |  |  | 11,700 | 1,300 | 13,000 |
| nat'l/state math | NL |  |  | 12,600 | 1,400 | 14,000 |
| nat'l/state science | NL |  |  | 9,900 | 1,100 | 11,000 |
| reading - vocabulary | NL |  |  | 5,400 | 600 | 6,000 |
| Total - gamma | 1 |  |  | 39,600 |  | 39,600 |
| Total-delta | 1 |  |  |  | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 76 | 80 | 77 |
| Total schools - gamma, delta |  |  |  | 520 | 55 | 575 |
| Reading - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 13,500 | 1,500 | 15,000 |
| Mathematics - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 10,800 | 1,200 | 12,000 |
| Science - TBA Start-up | TB |  |  | 8,100 | 900 | 9,000 |
| Science ICT Pilot | TB |  |  | 3,600 | 400 | 4,000 |
| Science HOT Pilot | TB |  |  | 2,700 | 300 | 3,000 |
| Total - beta | 1 |  |  | 38,700 |  | 38,700 |
| Total - epsilon | 1 |  |  |  | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| Typical max. no. students/school |  |  |  | 50 | 50 |  |
| Average assessed students/school |  |  |  | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| Total schools - beta, epsilon |  |  |  | 920 | 100 | 1,020 |
| Total number of students grade 12 |  |  |  | 78,300 | 8,700 | 87,000 |
| Total number of schools grade 12 |  |  |  | 1,440 | 155 | 1,595 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| GRAND TOTAL STUDENTS |  |  |  | 926,600 | 37,400 | 964,000 |
| GRAND TOTAL SCHOOLS |  |  |  | 17,510 | 1,990 | 19,500 |

## II. Assessment Types

The assessment spiral types are shown in Table 2. Five different spirals will be used at each of the grades 4 and 8 , and two at grade 12. Session IDs contain six digits, traditionally. The first two digits identify the assessment "type" (subjects and type of spiral in a general way). Grade is contained in the second pair of digits, and the session sequential number (within schools) in the last two digits. For example, session RS0401 denotes the first grade 4 reading, mathematics, and science operational assessment in a given school.

Table 2. NAEP 2015 assessment types and IDs

| ID | Type | Subjects | Grades | Schools | Comments |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| RS | Operational <br> P\&P | Reading, math, science <br> $(1: 1: 1)$ | 4,8 | Public | Most public schools in states <br> doing science, plus TUDAs in <br> some of those states |
| RM | Operational <br> P\&P | Reading, math, science <br> $(10: 10: 1)$ | 4,8 | Public | Most public schools in states not <br> doing science, plus TUDAs in <br> those states and most others |
| NL | Operational <br> P\&P | Reading, math, science, <br> Meaning Vocab, KaSA <br> $(6: 6: 6: 2: 1$, grades 4 \& 8; <br> $13: 14: 11: 6: 0$, grade 12) | $4,8,12$ | Public, <br> private | All private schools; all public <br> schools at Grade 12; some <br> public schools in each <br> jurisdiction (except Puerto Rico <br> and DoD overseas) at grades 4 <br> and 8 |
| PR | Operational <br> P\&P | KaSA Mathematics | 4,8 | Public | Puerto Rico only |
| TB | TBA start-ups <br> \& pilots | Reading, math, science, <br> science ICT, science HOT | $4,8,12$ | Public, <br> private | Booklets will not be used in any <br> other jurisdiction. |

## III. Sample Types and Sizes

In similar fashion to past years (but somewhat different), we will identify five different types of school samples: Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon. These distinguish sets of schools that will be conducting distinct portions of the assessment.

## 1. Alpha Samples at Grades 4 and 8

These are public school samples for grades 4 and 8 . They will be used for the operational state-bystate assessments in reading, math, and science and contribute to the national samples for these subjects as well. They will also be used for the national meaning vocabulary assessment and for the national KaSA special studies. There will be alpha samples for each state, DC, DoDEA, BIE, and Puerto Rico. The alpha samples will not be used for any TBA start-up assessments or pilot assessments.

The details of the target student sample sizes for the alpha samples are as follows:
A. At each grade, the target student sample size for a state depends on whether or not it signed on for science. For each state that signed on for science, the target student sample size is

7,600: roughly 2,200 assessed each for math, reading, and science. In these states the RS session type will be used. For the four states not signed on for science and BIE, the target student sample sizes are 5,300: 2,200 (assessed) each for math and reading and 220 for science. In these jurisdictions the RM session type will be used.
B. A national-level subsample will be applied to the sample schools at each grade with a target student sample size of 86,600 . Schools that are selected for this subsample will be given the NL spiral.
C. There will be samples for twenty-one TUDA districts. For two of the five largest (New York City and Chicago) where we require a sizeable science sample so as to ensure an adequate state sample, the student target samples sizes are three-quarters the size of a science state $(5,670)$. For the remaining three large TUDA districts (Los Angeles, Miami-Dade, and Houston) where only a smaller science sample is required, the student target sample sizes are threequarters the size of a non-science state sample $(4,000)$. For Albuquerque, a small TUDA where a sizeable science sample is required, the student target sample size is half the size of a science state $(3,780)$, whereas the remaining small TUDA districts where only a smaller science sample is required, the student target sample sizes are one-half the size of a non-science state sample $(2,650)$.
D. Note, that above, there is a conflict between sample size requirements at the state level, and the TUDA district level. This will be resolved as in previous years: the districts will have the target samples indicated in B, and reflected in Table 4. For the states that contain one or more of these districts, the target sample size indicated in A (and shown in Table 4) will be used to determine a school sampling rate for the state, which will be applied to the balance of the state outside the TUDA district(s). Thus the target student sample sizes, shown in Table 4, for states that contain a TUDA district, are only 'design targets', and are smaller than the final total sample size for the state, but larger than the sample for the balance of the state, exclusive of its TUDA districts. In the case of the District of Columbia, the state sample size requirement is that all schools and students be included. This renders moot any requirements for the DC TUDA sample, which by default consists of all schools operated by the DCPS district (but excludes charter schools in DC, even though those are all included in the state sample, as these are not operated by DCPS).
E. In Puerto Rico, the target sample size is 5,750 per grade (grades 4 and 8 ), with the goal of assessing 5,000 students. Only KaSA mathematics will be assessed in Puerto Rico (PR session type).

As in past state-by-state assessments, schools with fewer than 20 students in the grade in question will be sampled at a moderately lower rate than other schools (at least half, and often higher, depending upon the size of the school). This is in implicit recognition of the greater cost and burden associated with surveying these schools.

As mentioned above, the NAEP 2015 design includes an oversample of high proportion American Indian schools in certain states (as part of the NIES design). These schools will be sampled at higher rates than the other schools. The NIES oversample will take place in Arizona, Minnesota, North

Carolina, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Schools with relatively large percentages of American Indian students will be separately stratified, as explained below, and oversampled by factors ranging from 2 to 6 based on state and grade. Table 3 below shows the thresholds used to define the NIES oversampling strata along with their corresponding oversampling factors.

Table 3. Percent American Indian thresholds and oversampling factors for the NIES school oversample by state and grade

|  | Grade 4 |  | Grade 8 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Percent American <br> Indian thresholds | Oversampling <br> factor | Percent American <br> Indian thresholds | Oversampling <br> factor |
| Arizona | 50 | 3 | 50 | 2 |
| Utah | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 10 | 5 | 10 | 4 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Oregon | 10 | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| Washington | 10 | 6 | 15 | 6 |

Table 4 shows the target student sample sizes, and the approximate counts of schools to be selected in the alpha samples, along with the school and student frame counts, by state and TUDA districts for grades 4 and 8 . The table also identifies the jurisdictions where we take all schools and where we take all students.

Table 4. Grade 4 and 8 school and student frame counts, expected school sample sizes, and initial target student sample sizes for the 2013 state-by-state and TUDA district assessments (Alpha samples)

|  | Grade 4 |  |  |  |  | Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jurisdiction | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  |
| Alabama | 719 | 110 | 57,293 | 7,600 |  | 462 | 96 | 58,020 | 7,600 |  |
| Alaska | 361 | 158 | 9,870 | 5,300 |  | 276 | 118 | 9,865 | 5,300 |  |
| Arizona | 1,184 | 111 | 83,596 | 7,600 |  | 784 | 104 | 82,121 | 7,600 |  |
| Arkansas | 488 | 113 | 36,667 | 7,600 |  | 300 | 99 | 35,481 | 7,600 |  |
| Bureau of Indian Education | 136 | 136 | 3,330 | 3,330 | ** | 112 | 112 | 2,904 | 2,904 | ** |
| California | 5,907 | 103 | 470,328 | 7,600 |  | 2,876 | 96 | 454,580 | 7,600 |  |
| Colorado | 1,041 | 97 | 65,699 | 5,300 |  | 554 | 93 | 62,665 | 5,300 |  |
| Connecticut | 575 | 114 | 40,276 | 7,600 |  | 315 | 96 | 41,529 | 7,600 |  |
| Delaware | 118 | 94 | 10,099 | 7,600 |  | 61 | 61 | 9,885 | 7,600 | * |
| District of Columbia | 122 | 122 | 5,113 | 5,113 | ** | 73 | 73 | 4,539 | 4,539 | ** |
| DoDEA Schools | 108 | 108 | 7,514 | 7,514 | ** | 63 | 63 | 5,596 | 5,596 | ** |
| Florida | 2,183 | 96 | 204,096 | 7,600 |  | 1,173 | 94 | 201,815 | 7,600 |  |
| Georgia | 1,248 | 92 | 130,599 | 7,600 |  | 552 | 87 | 129,337 | 7,600 |  |
| Hawaii | 203 | 112 | 14,902 | 7,600 |  | 83 | 62 | 13,132 | 7,600 |  |
| Idaho | 373 | 127 | 22,095 | 7,600 |  | 212 | 101 | 21,610 | 7,600 |  |
| Illinois | 2,310 | 121 | 152,571 | 7,600 |  | 1,610 | 110 | 153,611 | 7,600 |  |
| Indiana | 1,059 | 110 | 78,537 | 7,600 |  | 496 | 90 | 80,280 | 7,600 |  |
| Iowa | 647 | 138 | 36,039 | 7,600 |  | 374 | 108 | 35,713 | 7,600 |  |
| Kansas | 704 | 145 | 36,223 | 7,600 |  | 395 | 115 | 35,689 | 7,600 |  |
| Kentucky | 734 | 113 | 51,728 | 7,600 |  | 407 | 99 | 50,978 | 7,600 |  |
| Louisiana | 754 | 115 | 54,823 | 7,600 |  | 479 | 102 | 52,027 | 7,600 |  |
| Maine | 326 | 169 | 13,609 | 7,600 |  | 199 | 116 | 13,687 | 7,600 |  |
| Maryland | 893 | 110 | 64,759 | 7,600 |  | 379 | 93 | 60,562 | 7,600 |  |
| Massachusetts | 955 | 111 | 70,874 | 7,600 |  | 477 | 90 | 71,996 | 7,600 |  |
| Michigan | 1,731 | 119 | 113,008 | 7,600 |  | 1,071 | 102 | 116,734 | 7,600 |  |
| Minnesota | 934 | 117 | 62,923 | 7,600 |  | 702 | 114 | 62,522 | 7,600 |  |
| Mississippi | 422 | 106 | 38,029 | 7,600 |  | 286 | 95 | 37,697 | 7,600 |  |
| Missouri | 1,160 | 130 | 68,565 | 7,600 |  | 691 | 110 | 68,104 | 7,600 |  |

Table 4. Grade 4 and 8 school and student frame counts, expected school sample sizes, and initial target student sample sizes for the 2013 state-by-state and TUDA district assessments (Alpha samples) (Continued)

|  | Grade 4 |  |  |  |  | Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jurisdiction | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  |
| Montana | 392 | 214 | 11,146 | 7,600 |  | 273 | 157 | 10,789 | 7,600 |  |
| Nebraska | 536 | 167 | 22,939 | 7,600 |  | 303 | 126 | 21,793 | 7,600 |  |
| Nevada | 385 | 97 | 33,934 | 7,600 |  | 161 | 84 | 33,313 | 7,600 |  |
| New Hampshire | 268 | 141 | 13,975 | 7,600 |  | 141 | 90 | 14,348 | 7,600 |  |
| New Jersey | 1,360 | 114 | 99,003 | 7,600 |  | 750 | 97 | 98,145 | 7,600 |  |
| New Mexico | 440 | 130 | 25,977 | 7,600 |  | 225 | 102 | 25,261 | 7,600 |  |
| New York | 2,397 | 104 | 199,215 | 7,600 |  | 1,443 | 94 | 198,874 | 7,600 |  |
| North Carolina | 1,422 | 103 | 116,094 | 7,600 |  | 703 | 91 | 116,743 | 7,600 |  |
| North Dakota | 258 | 258 | 7,760 | 7,760 | ** | 183 | 183 | 7,403 | 7,403 | ** |
| Ohio | 1,778 | 115 | 129,775 | 7,600 |  | 1,118 | 100 | 132,975 | 7,600 |  |
| Oklahoma | 872 | 136 | 50,101 | 7,600 |  | 584 | 120 | 47,828 | 7,600 |  |
| Oregon | 750 | 131 | 42,558 | 7,600 |  | 422 | 108 | 42,917 | 7,600 |  |
| Pennsylvania | 1,649 | 91 | 129,728 | 5,300 |  | 900 | 87 | 133,900 | 5,300 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 988 | 171 | 33,865 | 5,750 |  | 401 | 125 | 32,888 | 5,750 |  |
| Rhode Island | 166 | 121 | 10,751 | 7,600 |  | 59 | 59 | 10,248 | 7,600 | * |
| South Carolina | 633 | 101 | 55,665 | 7,600 |  | 307 | 89 | 55,154 | 7,600 |  |
| South Dakota | 314 | 197 | 10,084 | 7,600 |  | 245 | 160 | 9,476 | 7,600 |  |
| Tennessee | 989 | 109 | 76,003 | 7,600 |  | 581 | 97 | 73,679 | 7,600 |  |
| Texas | 4,373 | 99 | 386,022 | 7,600 |  | 2,224 | 95 | 372,168 | 7,600 |  |
| Utah | 613 | 102 | 48,529 | 7,600 |  | 244 | 91 | 45,931 | 7,600 |  |
| Vermont | 218 | 218 | 6,247 | 6,247 | ** | 122 | 122 | 6,138 | 6,138 | ** |
| Virginia | 1,115 | 100 | 95,536 | 7,600 |  | 384 | 86 | 94,826 | 7,600 |  |
| Washington | 1,231 | 116 | 79,005 | 7,600 |  | 610 | 99 | 78,960 | 7,600 |  |
| West Virginia | 423 | 157 | 20,728 | 7,600 |  | 196 | 98 | 20,744 | 7,600 |  |
| Wisconsin | 1,090 | 136 | 61,306 | 7,600 |  | 642 | 109 | 61,502 | 7,600 |  |
| Wyoming | 185 | 185 | 7,185 | 7,185 | ** | 87 | 87 | 6,902 | 6,902 | ** |

Table 4. Grade 4 and 8 school and student frame counts, expected school sample sizes, and initial target student sample sizes for the 2013 state-by-state and TUDA district assessments (Alpha samples) (Continued)

|  | Grade 4 |  |  |  |  | Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jurisdiction | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  |
| Albuquerque | 95 | 52 | 7,426 | 3,780 |  | 40 | 32 | 6,721 | 3,780 |  |
| Atlanta | 55 | 42 | 4,238 | 2,650 |  | 24 | 24 | 3,509 | 3,509 | ** |
| Austin | 79 | 44 | 6,988 | 2,650 |  | 24 | 24 | 5,542 | 2,650 | * |
| Baltimore City | 127 | 56 | 6,385 | 2,650 |  | 102 | 53 | 5,654 | 2,650 |  |
| Boston | 72 | 52 | 4,165 | 2,650 |  | 41 | 41 | 3,867 | 2,650 | * |
| Charlotte | 103 | 43 | 11,447 | 2,650 |  | 45 | 32 | 10,717 | 2,650 |  |
| Chicago | 501 | 102 | 29,331 | 5,670 |  | 482 | 100 | 28,794 | 5,670 |  |
| Cleveland | 71 | 71 | 2,970 | 2,970 | ** | 66 | 66 | 2,755 | 2,755 | ** |
| Dallas | 147 | 43 | 13,031 | 2,650 |  | 42 | 42 | 10,799 | 2,650 | * |
| Detroit | 66 | 48 | 4,213 | 2,650 |  | 50 | 50 | 3,224 | 3,224 | ** |
| Duval County, FL | 115 | 44 | 9,999 | 2,650 |  | 48 | 31 | 9,098 | 2,650 |  |
| Fresno | 71 | 44 | 5,854 | 2,650 |  | 23 | 23 | 5,086 | 2,650 | * |
| Hillsborough County, FL | 171 | 44 | 15,515 | 2,650 |  | 85 | 43 | 15,159 | 2,650 |  |
| Houston | 176 | 64 | 17,149 | 4,000 |  | 64 | 46 | 13,400 | 4,000 |  |
| Jefferson County, KY | 100 | 44 | 7,589 | 2,650 |  | 46 | 29 | 7,345 | 2,650 |  |
| Los Angeles | 556 | 66 | 50,563 | 4,000 |  | 191 | 64 | 45,215 | 4,000 |  |
| Miami | 271 | 67 | 26,278 | 4,000 |  | 162 | 65 | 27,130 | 4,000 |  |
| New York City | 768 | 74 | 72,429 | 5,670 |  | 527 | 71 | 68,327 | 5,670 |  |
| Philadelphia | 162 | 48 | 11,438 | 2,650 |  | 126 | 46 | 9,573 | 2,650 |  |
| San Diego | 145 | 47 | 10,378 | 2,650 |  | 62 | 36 | 9,231 | 2,650 |  |
| District of Columbia PS | 80 | 80 | 3,291 | 3,291 | ** | 32 | 32 | 2,289 | 2,289 | ** |
| Total | 52,240 | 7,831 | 3,776,296 | 443,343 |  | 28,770 | 6,215 | 3,725,584 | 441,811 |  |

Counts for states do not reflect the oversampling for their constituent TUDA districts.
Target student sample sizes reflect sample sizes prior to attrition due to exclusion, ineligibility, and nonresponse.

* identifies jurisdictions where all schools (but not all students) for the given grade are included in the NAEP sample.
** identifies jurisdictions where all students for the given grade are included in the NAEP sample

Table 5 consolidates the target student (and resulting school) sample size numbers, to show the total target sample sizes in each state, combining the TUDA targets with those for the balance of the state.

Table 5. Total sample sizes, combining state and TUDA samples

|  | Grade 4 |  |  |  |  | Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jurisdiction | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  |
| Alabama | 719 | 109 | 57,293 | 7,600 |  | 462 | 96 | 58,020 | 7,600 |  |
| Alaska | 361 | 158 | 9,870 | 5,300 |  | 276 | 118 | 9,865 | 5,300 |  |
| Arizona | 1,184 | 111 | 83,596 | 7,600 |  | 784 | 104 | 82,121 | 7,600 |  |
| Arkansas | 488 | 113 | 36,667 | 7,600 |  | 300 | 99 | 35,481 | 7,600 |  |
| Bureau Of Indian Education | 136 | 136 | 3,330 | 3,330 | ** | 112 | 112 | 2,904 | 2,904 | ** |
| California | 5,907 | 277 | 470,328 | 15,818 |  | 2,876 | 229 | 454,580 | 15,902 |  |
| Colorado | 1,041 | 97 | 65,699 | 5,300 |  | 554 | 93 | 62,665 | 5,300 |  |
| Connecticut | 575 | 114 | 40,276 | 7,600 |  | 315 | 96 | 41,529 | 7,600 |  |
| Delaware | 118 | 94 | 10,099 | 7,600 |  | 61 | 61 | 9,885 | 7,600 | * |
| District Of Columbia | 122 | 122 | 5,113 | 5,113 | ** | 73 | 73 | 4,539 | 4,539 | ** |
| DoDEA Schools | 108 | 108 | 7,514 | 7,514 | ** | 63 | 63 | 5,596 | 5,596 | ** |
| Florida | 2,183 | 227 | 204,096 | 14,969 |  | 1,173 | 209 | 201,815 | 14,962 |  |
| Georgia | 1,248 | 130 | 130,599 | 10,004 |  | 552 | 108 | 129,337 | 10,903 |  |
| Hawaii | 203 | 112 | 14,902 | 7,600 |  | 83 | 62 | 13,132 | 7,600 |  |
| Idaho | 373 | 127 | 22,095 | 7,600 |  | 212 | 101 | 21,610 | 7,600 |  |
| Illinois | 2,310 | 197 | 152,571 | 11,805 |  | 1,610 | 185 | 153,611 | 11,842 |  |
| Indiana | 1,059 | 110 | 78,537 | 7,600 |  | 496 | 90 | 80,280 | 7,600 |  |
| Iowa | 647 | 138 | 36,039 | 7,600 |  | 374 | 108 | 35,713 | 7,600 |  |
| Kansas | 704 | 145 | 36,223 | 7,600 |  | 395 | 115 | 35,689 | 7,600 |  |
| Kentucky | 734 | 142 | 51,728 | 9,137 |  | 407 | 113 | 50,978 | 9,157 |  |
| Louisiana | 754 | 115 | 54,823 | 7,600 |  | 479 | 102 | 52,027 | 7,600 |  |
| Maine | 326 | 169 | 13,609 | 7,600 |  | 199 | 116 | 13,687 | 7,600 |  |
| Maryland | 893 | 150 | 64,759 | 9,501 |  | 379 | 133 | 60,562 | 9,541 |  |
| Massachusetts | 955 | 155 | 70,874 | 9,803 |  | 477 | 125 | 71,996 | 9,842 |  |
| Michigan | 1,731 | 162 | 113,008 | 9,966 |  | 1,071 | 149 | 116,734 | 10,614 |  |
| Minnesota | 934 | 117 | 62,923 | 7,600 |  | 702 | 114 | 62,522 | 7,600 |  |
| Mississippi | 422 | 106 | 38,029 | 7,600 |  | 286 | 95 | 37,697 | 7,600 |  |
| Missouri | 1,160 | 130 | 68,565 | 7,600 |  | 691 | 110 | 68,104 | 7,600 |  |
| Montana | 392 | 213 | 11,146 | 7,600 |  | 273 | 157 | 10,789 | 7,600 |  |

Table 5. Total sample sizes, combining state and TUDA samples (Continued)

|  | Grade 4 |  |  |  |  | Grade 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jurisdiction | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  | Schools in frame | Schools in sample | Students in frame | Overall target student sample size |  |
| Nebraska | 536 | 167 | 22,939 | 7,600 |  | 303 | 126 | 21,793 | 7,600 |  |
| Nevada | 385 | 97 | 33,934 | 7,600 |  | 161 | 84 | 33,313 | 7,600 |  |
| New Hampshire | 268 | 141 | 13,975 | 7,600 |  | 141 | 90 | 14,348 | 7,600 |  |
| New Jersey | 1,360 | 114 | 99,003 | 7,600 |  | 750 | 97 | 98,145 | 7,600 |  |
| New Mexico | 440 | 151 | 25,977 | 9,188 |  | 225 | 111 | 25,261 | 9,347 |  |
| New York | 2,397 | 142 | 199,215 | 10,507 |  | 1,443 | 132 | 198,874 | 10,659 |  |
| North Carolina | 1,422 | 137 | 116,094 | 9,500 |  | 703 | 116 | 116,743 | 9,551 |  |
| North Dakota | 258 | 258 | 7,760 | 7,760 | ** | 183 | 183 | 7,403 | 7,403 | ** |
| Ohio | 1,778 | 182 | 129,775 | 10,396 |  | 1,118 | 162 | 132,975 | 10,198 |  |
| Oklahoma | 872 | 136 | 50,101 | 7,600 |  | 584 | 120 | 47,828 | 7,600 |  |
| Oregon | 750 | 131 | 42,558 | 7,600 |  | 422 | 108 | 42,917 | 7,600 |  |
| Pennsylvania | 1,649 | 131 | 129,728 | 7,482 |  | 900 | 126 | 133,900 | 7,571 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 988 | 171 | 33,865 | 5,750 |  | 401 | 125 | 32,888 | 5,750 |  |
| Rhode Island | 166 | 121 | 10,751 | 7,600 | * | 59 | 59 | 10,248 | 7,600 | * |
| South Carolina | 633 | 101 | 55,665 | 7,600 |  | 307 | 89 | 55,154 | 7,600 |  |
| South Dakota | 314 | 197 | 10,084 | 7,600 |  | 245 | 160 | 9,476 | 7,600 |  |
| Tennessee | 989 | 109 | 76,003 | 7,600 |  | 581 | 96 | 73,679 | 7,600 |  |
| Texas | 4,373 | 250 | 386,022 | 16,167 |  | 2,224 | 202 | 372,168 | 16,291 |  |
| Utah | 613 | 102 | 48,529 | 7,600 |  | 244 | 91 | 45,931 | 7,600 |  |
| Vermont | 218 | 218 | 6,247 | 6,247 | ** | 122 | 122 | 6,138 | 6,138 | ** |
| Virginia | 1,115 | 100 | 95,536 | 7,600 |  | 384 | 86 | 94,826 | 7,600 |  |
| Washington | 1,231 | 116 | 79,005 | 7,600 |  | 610 | 99 | 78,960 | 7,600 |  |
| West Virginia | 423 | 157 | 20,728 | 7,600 |  | 196 | 98 | 20,744 | 7,600 |  |
| Wisconsin | 1,090 | 136 | 61,306 | 7,600 |  | 642 | 109 | 61,502 | 7,600 |  |
| Wyoming | 185 | 185 | 7,185 | 7,185 | ** | 87 | 87 | 6,902 | 6,902 | ** |
| Total | 52,240 | 7,831 | 3,776,296 | 443,343 |  | 28,770 | 6,215 | 3,725,584 | 441,811 |  |

Sample sizes for each state do reflect the samples in the TUDA districts within the state.

* identifies jurisdictions where all schools (but not all students) for the given grade are included in the NAEP sample.
** identifies jurisdictions where all students for the given grade are included in the NAEP sample.


## Stratification

Each state and grade will be stratified separately, but using a common approach in all cases. TUDA districts will be separated from their state, and each part stratified separately. The first level of stratification will be based on urban-centered type of location. This variable has 12 levels (some of which may not be present in a given state or TUDA district), and these will be collapsed so that each of the resulting location categories contains at least nine percent of the student population. Within each of the resulting location categories, schools will be assigned a minority enrollment status. This is based on the two race/ethnic groups that are the second and third most prevalent within the location category. If these groups are both low in percentage terms, no minority classification will be used. Otherwise three (or occasionally four) equal-sized groups (generally high, medium, and low minority) will be formed based on the distribution across schools of the two minority groups.

Within the resulting location and minority group classes (of which there are likely to be from three to fifteen, depending upon the jurisdiction), schools will be sorted by a measure derived from school level results from the most recent available state achievement tests at the relevant grade. In general, mathematics test results will be used, but where these are not available, reading results will be used. In the few states that do not have math or reading tests at grades 4 and 8 (or where we are unable to match the results to the NAEP school frame), instead of achievement data, schools will be sorted using a measure of socio-economic status. This is the median household income of the 5-digit ZIP Code area where the school is located, based on the 2012 ACS (5-year) data.

Once the schools are sorted by location class, minority enrollment class, and achievement data (or household income), a systematic sample of schools will be selected using a random start. Schools will be sampled with probability proportional to size. The exact details of this process are described in the individual sampling specification memos.

## 2. Beta Sample

The beta sample comprises the national public school samples at grades 4,8 , and 12 . This sample will be used to conduct the TBA start-ups in reading, mathematics, and science and the pilot assessments in science interactive computer tasks (ICTs) and hybrid hands-on tasks (HOTs) at all three grades. Each of these samples will be nationally representative, with the exception that schools that are included in the grades 4 and 8 alpha samples with certainty will not be represented. This is because there is to be no overlap with the grade 4 and 8 alpha school samples.

The first stage of sampling for the beta sample is the selection of a sample of geographic primary sampling units (PSUs). These will be selected using the same design as for the 2014 assessments, but minimizing the overlap with PSUs in that assessment. A total 67 PSUs will be selected, representing the U.S. (but not including Puerto Rico, or DoDEA schools that are located outside the 50 states and D.C.). This PSU component is needed because of the operational complexities of administering the computer-based assessment. A select group of staff will be trained to administer those assessments. The school stratification of the beta sample within PSUs will be by type of location and median household income. Schools with more than 15 percent black or Hispanic students will be sampled at twice the rate of other schools, so as to increase the student sample sizes for these two groups.

The number of students targeted per school will be 50 (either 25 start-up and 25 ICT/HOT or 50 start-up).

## 3. Gamma Sample

This is the public school sample at grade 12, used for the reading, mathematics, science, and meaning vocabulary assessments. It will consist of a single sample of schools covering only nationallevel estimates. The number of students targeted per school will be 95 ( 28 reading, 30 for math, 24 science, and 13 meaning vocabulary).

As in past assessments, modest oversampling of Black and Hispanic students will be undertaken in this sample. This will be carried out at the school level. Each school with more than 15 percent Black and Hispanic students will be given twice the selection probability of other schools of comparable size. This means that while about 53 percent of the student population (including over 90 percent of the Black and Hispanic students) are in the oversampled schools, about 70 percent of the sample students will come from these schools.

## Stratification

The Gamma sample will have an implicit stratification, using a hierarchy of stratifiers and a serpentine sort. The highest level of the hierarchy is Census division ( 9 implicit strata). The next stratifier in the hierarchy is type of location, which has twelve categories. Many of the type of
location strata nested within Census divisions will be collapsed with neighboring type of location cells (this will occur if the expected school sample size within the cell is less than 4.0). These geographic strata will be subdivided using a dichotomous high minority status category for oversampling purposes. Schools with more than 10 Black or Hispanic students and greater than 15 percent Black or Hispanic students will be considered high minority and placed in an oversampling stratum. All other schools will be considered low minority and placed in a regular sampling stratum. If the expected sample size for a high or low minority stratum is less than 8.0 , it will be left as is. If the expected sample size is greater than 8.0 , then the stratum will be subdivided into up to four substrata (two for expected sample size up to 12.0, three for expected sample size up to 16.0 , and four for expected sample size greater than 16.0). For the regular sampling strata, the subdivision will be by state or groups of contiguous states. For the oversampling strata, the subdivision will be by percentage Black and Hispanic. Within these substrata, the schools are to be sorted by school type (public, BIE, DoDEA) and median household income from the 20125 -year ACS (using a serpentine sort within the school type substrata).

## 4. Delta Samples

These are the private school samples at grades 4,8 , and 12 for conducting the operational assessments in reading, mathematics, science, and meaning vocabulary, as well as the KaSA special studies at grades 4 and 8 that are incorporated into the NL spiral. The number of students targeted per schools will be 105 ( 30 reading, 30 math, 30 science, 10 meaning vocabulary, and 5 KaSA ) at grades 4 and 8 , and 95 ( 28 reading, 30 for math, 24 science, and 13 meaning vocabulary) at grade 12. The sample sizes are large enough to report results by Catholic and non-Catholic at grades 4 and 8 , but at grade 12 only for private schools as a whole. Approximately half the sample at each grade will be from Catholic schools. This is very similar to the design used in 2013, at each grade.

## Stratification

The private schools are to be explicitly stratified by private school type (Catholic/Other). Within each private school type, stratification will be by Census region (4 categories), type of location (12 categories), and enrollment size. In general, where there are few or no schools in a given stratum, categories will be collapsed together, always preserving the private school type.

## 5. Epsilon Sample

This sample is analogous to the beta sample, but for private schools, at grades 4,8 , and 12 . The same PSUs will be used as for the beta sample. There will be no oversampling of private schools for this sample. The epsilon sample schools will not overlap with the delta sample schools.

## IV. New Schools

To compensate for the fact that files used to create the NAEP school sampling frames are at least two years out of date at the time of frame construction, we will supplement the Alpha, Gamma, and Delta sample with new school samples at each grade.

The new school samples will be drawn using a two-stage design. At the first stage, a minimum of ten school districts (in states with at least ten districts) will be selected from each state for public schools, and ten Catholic dioceses will be selected nationally for the private schools. The sampled districts and dioceses will be asked to review lists of their respective schools and identify new schools. Frames of new schools will be constructed from these updates, and new schools will be drawn with probability proportional to size using the same sample rates as their corresponding original school samples.

The school sample sizes in the above tables do not reflect new school samples.

## V. Substitute Samples

Substitute samples will be selected for each of the Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon samples. The substitute school for each original will be the next "available" school on the sorted sampling frame, with the following exceptions:
A. Schools selected for any NAEP samples will not be used as substitutes.
B. Private schools whose school affiliation is unknown will not be used as substitutes. Also, unknown affiliated private schools in the original samples will not get substitutes.
C. A school can be a substitute for one and only one sample. (If a school is selected as a substitute school for grade 12, for example, it cannot be used as a substitute for either grade 4 or grade 8.)
D. A public school substitute will always be in the same state as its original school.

## VI. Contingency Samples

The districts that are taking part in the TUDA program are volunteers. Thus it is possible that at some point over the next few months, a given district might choose to opt out of the TUDA program for 2015. However, it is not acceptable for all schools in such a district to decline NAEP, as then the state estimates will be adversely affected. Thus to deal with this possibility, in each TUDA district, subsamples of the alpha sample schools will be identified as contingency samples. In the event that the district withdraws from the TUDA program prior the selection of the student sample, all alpha sampled schools from that district will be dropped from the sample, with the exception of those selected in the contingency sample. The contingency sample will provide a proportional representation of the district, within the aggregate state sample. Student sampling in those schools will then proceed in the same way as for the other schools within the same state.

## VII. Student Sampling

Students within the sampled schools will be selected with equal probability. The student sampling parameters vary by sample type (Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon) and grade, as described below.

## Alpha Sample, Grades 4 and 8 Schools (Except Puerto Rico)

A. The sample size for each school will depend upon which spiral the school was assigned, either RS, RM or NL.
B. In schools assigned the RS spiral, all students will be selected, up to 100 . If the school has more than 100 students, 90 will be selected. In some schools, the school may be assigned more than one 'hit' in sampling. In these schools we will select a sample of size 90 times the number of hits, taking all students if this target is greater than or equal to $90 / 100$ of the total enrollment.
C. In schools assigned the RM spiral, all students, up to 70, will be selected. If the school has more than 70 students, 63 will be selected. In some schools, the school may be assigned more than one 'hit' in sampling. In these schools we will select a sample of size 63 times the number of hits, taking all students if this target is greater than or equal to $63 / 70$ of the total enrollment.
D. In schools assigned the NL spiral, all students will be selected, up to 100 . If the school has more than 100 students, 90 will be selected.
E. The student sampling procedures for DC at grades 4 and 8 have yet to be determined.

## Alpha Sample, Puerto Rico Grades 4 and 8

A. All students, up to 55 , will be selected.
B. If the school has more than 55 students, a systematic sample of 50 students will be selected with no oversampling.
C. All students will be assigned to assessment type PR.

## Delta Samples, Grades 4 and 8

A. All students, up to 115 , will be selected.
B. If the school has more than 115 students, a systematic sample of 105 students will be selected.
C. All students will be assigned to assessment type NL.

## Beta and Epsilon Samples, Grade 8

A. In each school, a sample for computer-based testing will be selected as follows: All students up to 50 will be selected. If there are more than 50 students enrolled, a sample of 50 students will be selected.
B. All students will be assigned to the TB session.

## Gamma and Delta Samples, Grade 12

A. All students, up to 105 , will be selected.
B. If the school has more than 105 students, a systematic sample of 95 students will be selected.
C. All students will be assigned to assessment type NL.

## VIII. Weighting Requirements

Weighting activities for the 2015 NAEP assessments are not covered under the current NAEP contracts. However, based on past experience, below is a description of the likely weighting requirements.

## The Operational Samples

These samples will have a single set of weights for each subject (reading, math, science, and meaning vocabulary at grades 4,8 , and 12) applied to reflect probabilities of selection, school and student nonresponse, any trimming, and the random assignment to the particular subject. There will be a separate replication schemes by grade and public/private. Such weights will also be derived for the Puerto Rico KaSA assessment and the national KaSA special studies at grades 4 and 8.

## The Pilot Test Samples

Fully adjusted weights will not be provided for the students in the TBA start-up and science ICT and HOT pilot test studies. However, preliminary weights will be available for these samples. These will reflect the school and student selection probabilities, but with no adjustments for nonresponse.

## The NIES Samples

The NIES survey samples consist of two grade-specific samples, comprising students selected for each of the grade 4 and 8 operational samples. We will create one set of weights for each gradespecific sample. The NIES weights are designed for any aggregation of the NIES data, not involving NAEP achievement data. NIES analyses involving NAEP achievement data should use the appropriate NAEP operational weights.

