1 2 1

INTERACTIVE INSTITUTE 2021

BUILDING AND SUSTAINING A CULTURE OF HIGH-QUALITY DATA

Sampling for Part B Indicators 8 and 14: Requirements, Strategies, and Lessons Learned

April 13–15, 2021





Presenters

Tamara Nimkoff, IDEA Data Center

Jim Green, Westat

Tony LoBianco, Kentucky Post School Outcomes Center

Participant Poll: Why are you joining today?



Agenda

- Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) requirements for sampling
- Panel discussion of the benefits and challenges of sampling
 - Practical
 - Methodological
- Participant Q and A
- Resources for sampling

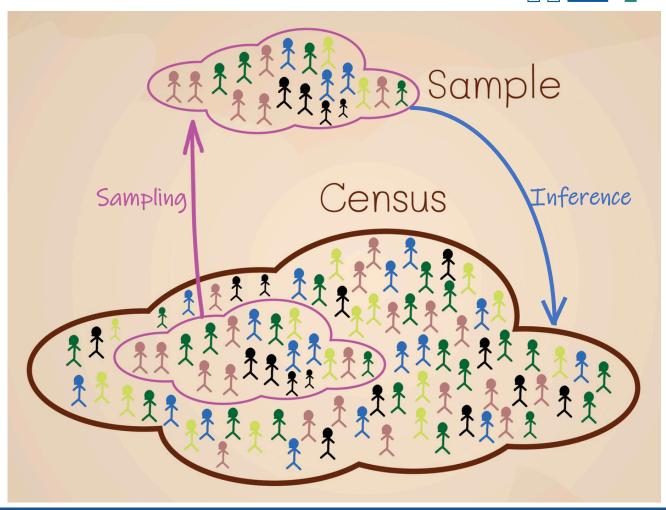
OSEP Requirements for Sampling



Census versus sample

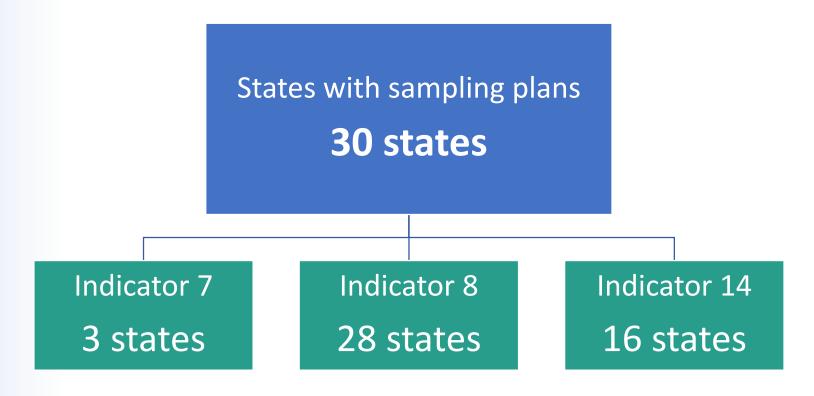
1121

- Sampling provides inferences about a target population
- Samples typically are used to
 - Address practical constraints, such as controlling costs and targeting resources
 - Improve data quality, such as improving representativeness and increasing precision





Sampling Allowed for Part B Indicators 7, 8, and 14



Based on FFY17 State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Reports (SPP/APRs)

General Requirements if Sampling

States must

- Submit any new or revised sampling plan to OSEP for approval
- Provide a description of their sampling methodology in the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report (SPP/APR) submission each year
- Specify the specific sampling methods and describe the procedures they will follow (e.g., simple random selection, stratification, clustering)
- Outline a sampling strategy that will yield valid and reliable estimates of the target population

Specific Sampling Requirements

- Describe expected similarities or differences between the sample and target population
- Identify potential problems, as they relate to sampling, and describe a plan to address them
 - Low response rates
 - Missing data
 - Selection bias
- Identify methods for ensuring representativeness of the respondent data

New, General Requirements for FFY 2020 (With Implications for Sampling)



Response rates

- Compare response rate for current year to former year and indicate strategies to increase response rate, particularly for underrepresented groups
- Identify potential nonresponse bias and indicate strategies for ensuring responses represent cross-section of the target population

Representativeness

- Provide metric used to determine representativeness (e.g., +/-3% discrepancy, tests of statistical significance)
- Beginning FFY 2021, analyze representativeness by race and ethnicity and at least one other demographic category informed by stakeholder input



Specific Requirements if Sampling at the LEA Level

- States have the option to sample within all LEAs or to sample within some and use a census for others
- Consider risk of disclosure of personally identifiable information about individual children
- Include all LEAs with average daily memberships (ADM) over 50,000 each year
- Collect data from a representative sample of LEAs each year to be able to report on state performance annually

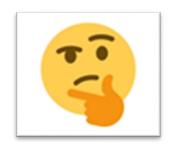


Specific Requirements if Sampling at the LEA Level (cont.)

- Report the most recently available performance data for each sampled LEA
- Take samples within selected LEAs that are representative of each of those LEAs
- Sample the performance of each LEA on the indicator at least once during the FFY 2020–2025 period

Participant Poll: How are you feeling about the requirements related to sampling?









Discussion of the Benefits and Challenges of Sampling



Panelists



Tony LoBianco

- Director, Kentucky Post School Outcomes Center
- Responsible for data collection and analysis of Part B Indicators 8 and 14 for Kentucky

Jim Green

- Senior Statistician, Westat
- Supports the review of sampling plans, including those for SPP/APR indicators



Panel Discussion: Practical Benefits and Challenges of Sampling

- What are the key practical advantages of sampling for Indicators 8 and 14 in your experience?
- What practical challenges have you encountered with sampling?



Panel Discussion: Methodological Benefits and Challenges of Sampling

- What are the methodological advantages of sampling for Indicators 8 and 14?
- What key issues or methodological challenges of sampling do states need to consider?

Participant Q and A



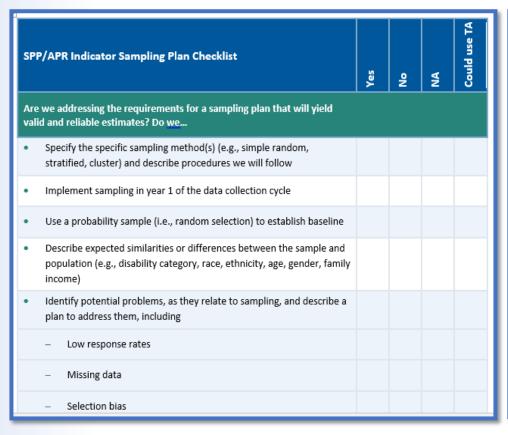


Current IDC Resources: Data Collection and Analysis for Indicator 8

- Making the Most of Parent Involvement Data
- Parent Involvement Data: How to Measure and Improve Representativeness for Indicator B8



Forthcoming IDC Resource: SPP/APR Indicator Sampling Plan Checklist



Action Steps to Move Forward on Sampling Plan

Consider the following questions to guide next steps.

- Reflect on what specific elements you have identified above as in place or not in place. What do you notice about gaps?
- What questions about the plan can you problem solve with your state team?
- What internal resources in your state can you leverage (e.g., data system, staff with expertise)?
- What outside support or expertise will you need (e.g., from a TA center, contractor)?
- What specific actions do you need to take to move forward on your sampling plan? Do you need to prioritize these actions? If so, how?

Contact Us

- Tamara Nimkoff, <u>tamaranimkoff@westat.com</u>
- Jim Green, <u>JimGreen@westat.com</u>
- Tony LoBianco, tony.lobianco@uky.edu



For More Information



Visit the IDC website

http://ideadata.org/



Follow us on Twitter

https://twitter.com/ideadatacenter



Follow us on LinkedIn

http://www.linkedin.com/company/idea-data-center



The contents of this presentation were developed under a grant from the U.S. Department of Education, #H373Y190001. However, the contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the U.S. Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the federal government.

Project Officers: Richelle Davis and Rebecca Smith



