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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (A project of the Education Commission of the States) is to provide the public with data on the educational attainments of important groups in the population of the United States. To provide the basic data each year, probability samples of 9-, 13-, and 17-year-olds are assessed in elementary and secondary schools across the United States. Samples of young adults 26 to 35 years of age and 17-year-olds not enrolled in school are assessed in their homes. This paper describes the approach used to sample the out-ofschool 17-year-old population in Year 02 of National Assessment and includes a limited description of the modifications made in Year 03.

THE BASIC PROBLEM

One of the National Assessment populations is defined as individuals who are 17 years of age (16-1/2 to 17-1/2) on April 1 of the assessment year. For example, the 17-year-old population for the Year 02 assessment was defined as individuals born between October 1, 1953, and September 30, 1954 (so 16-1/2 to 17-1/2 years old on April 1, 1971). A sample of 17-year-olds enrolled in school were surveyed in the Year 02 in-school assessment conducted during March, April, and May of 1971. A substantial number, perhaps 11 percent, of the 17-year-old population are not enrolled in

TABLE 1 - PERSONS 16-1/2 TO 17-1/2 YEARS OF AGE ON APRIL 1, 1970, BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS*

		Enrolle	ed grades	Not en	rolled
	Total	K th	rough 12	K thre	bugh 12
Age	number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
in years	(000)	(000)	of total	(000)	of total
16.50-16.75	1,038	951	91.6%	87	8.4%
16.75-17.00	923	834	90.4%	89	9.6%
17.00-17.25	946	824	87.1%	122	12.9%
17.25-17.50	949	810	85.4%	139	14.6%
16.50-17.50	3,856	3,419	88.7%	437	11.4%

*Source - Public Use Sample, 1 in 1,000 from 1970 U.S. Census. elementary and secondary schools on the April first when they are 16-1/2 to 17-1/2 years of age (see Table 1).

The National Assessment program requires large numbers of respondents since several different instruments are used for each age group-usually about 12 different instruments per age group with a target sample size of 2,000 to 2,500 responses per instrument. The instruments must be administered by a trained interviewer in person, thus adding considerably to the expense and ruling out mailed inquiries. A multistage area sample of household residents, used to sample the 26- to 35year-olds, was available for use in surveying the out-of-school 17-year-olds, but the anticipated number of out-of-school 17-year-old respondents from this sample was only about 100 per year, while 600 to 800 respondents were needed each year. Increasing the size of the area sample this much was considered too expensive since it was necessary to screen approximately 100 households in order to locate one eligible out-of-school 17-yearold.

YEAR 02 PILOT STUDY

Introduction

Several potentially useful list frames were considered in Year 02 of National Assessment (1970-71 school year). Table 2 shows the frames considered and several relevant characteristics of each. The secondary school records frame, consisting of dropouts reported by secondary schools during the past three school years, was the most promising list frame. A pilot survey was undertaken to gain experience in the operational and analytical problems involved in using the secondary school records frame.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps and Job Corps frames, though limited in universe coverage, were also included in the pilot study since these frames were readily available, assessment costs were expected to be relatively low due to the possibility of group testing, and since the Job Corps frame consisted mainly of individuals in group quarters (not covered by the area frame of households).

TABLE 2 - SUMMARI OF ALTERNATIVE SAMPLING FRAMES INVESTIGATE	TABLE	2	-	SUMMARY	OF	ALTERNATIVE	SAMPLING	FRAMES	INVESTIGATE
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Frame	Expected universe coverage	Relative sampling and assessment costs	Group sessions feasible	Difficulty in constructing frame	Covered by area (household) frame?	Anticipated cooperation (of agencies)
Area	95%	High	No	None	Yes	
Secondary School						
Records	70 to 80%	Low	No	Some	Most	Some problems
Colleges	2 to 3%	Medium	No	Considerable	Partial	Some problems
Military	3 to 4%	Very low	Yes	Some	Partial	Very poor
Neighborhood		-				• -
Youth Corps	5 to 6%	Very low	Yes	None	Yes	Good
Job Corps	1 to 2%	Very low	Yes	None	No	Very good
Employment Security Comm.						• •
(active files)	1 to 5%	Low	No	Considerable	Most	Some problems

The area frame was also sampled in the Year 02 pilot study, since it was the most complete sampling frame available and would be used to survey the 26- to 35-year-olds anyway. The sample from the area frame was limited to the number of households to be surveyed for young adults 26 to 35 years of age.

In order to increase the out-of-school 17year-old sample size from the area frame, individuals 17-1/2 to 18-1/2 years old who were not enrolled in school when they were 16-1/2 to 17-1/2were also regarded as eligible. It was assumed that these individuals were representative of the population of interest. This allowed a larger sample size to be obtained from the area sample.

Estimation Procedure and Assumptions

Multiple frame sampling [1] describes the situation where several frames are sampled independently in the course of a single survey. Multiple frames are often used when either there is no single complete frame or an "expensive" complete frame is used jointly with one or more incomplete but "cheap" frames. Two assumptions are required: (1) each population member belongs to at least one of the frames used, and (2) the association (or lack of association) of each sample individual with each of the frames surveyed can be determined.

Each sample individual is classified as being a member of one of a number of domains. Domain totals are estimated using the sample data for each domain of each frame separately. Since the frames overlap, more than one estimate will be produced for some domains. All estimates for a domain are weighted together to obtain one overall estimate for each domain. The weighted domain total estimates are then simply summed to estimate population totals.

The model which defines the domains of interest for this study is shown in Figure 1. Sampling frames are identified by capital letters while



Frames: A, Area frame; B, School dropout lists; C, Neighborhood Youth Corps; D, Job Corps Centers; G, Group quarters (not sampled).

FIGURE 1 - THE DOMAIN MODEL FOR THE YEAR 02 PILOT STUDY

domains are denoted by lower case letters. The following assumptions were made in constructing the domain model shown in Figure 1.

- (a) Frames A and G do not overlap and their union is complete. That is, every eligible out-of-school 17-year-old belongs to the household population or the group quarters population, but not both.
- (b) Frame C is a subset of frame A. That is, all Neighborhood Youth Corps members are in the household population.
- (c) Frame D is a subset of frame G. That is, all Job Corps enrollees are in the group quarters population.

Given these assumptions, the four sampled frames intersect to define the seven domains shown in Figure 1. In order to completely specify the population, frame G is also shown in the figure. Estimates for domain g are not available from the survey data since frame G was not sampled.

Domains defined by several additional frames which were not sampled were also estimated and analyzed [2], but are not discussed in this paper. The domain estimates by frames and the weighted estimates are presented in subsequent sections of this paper.

Secondary School Records Sample

A sample of schools was selected by subsampling the in-school sample [3] used for the assessment of 17-year-olds in Year 02. This was a multistage probability sample of 116 first-stage units (counties or groups of counties) with clusters of schools as second-stage units, and schools having one or more of grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 as thirdstage units. First, 58 of the 116 sample PSUs were selected for the pilot study sample. Next, 173 of the 347 sample schools for the assessment of in-school 17-year-olds in the 58 selected PSUs were selected.

Lists of dropouts during three school years (1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71) were requested and cooperation was obtained from 147 or 85.0 percent of the 173 sample schools (see Table 3). After screening the lists to eliminate nonpopulation members who could be identified by their birthdates or school withdrawal dates, a sample of 957 potential eligibles was selected.

Field interviewers were assigned to locate the selected dropouts, ascertain their eligibility status, and administer assessment packages to those who were eligible (members of the target population of out-of-school 17-year-olds). The eligibility status was determined for 701 or 73.2 percent of the total sample, as shown in Table 4. The "not eligible" category included 43 persons whose birthdates did not meet the population definition and 182 who were enrolled in school during the reference month. This is not surprising since

 TABLE 3 - SCHOOL RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR

 LISTS OF DROPOUTS, YEAR 02

Category	Number of schools	Percent
Provided dropout lists	147	85.0
Refused to participate	26	15.0
Total	173	100.0

TABLE	4	-	RESI	PONSE	RATES	FOR	SAMPLE	OF
	5	SCI	100L	DROPC	UTS,	YEAR	02	

Category	Number	Percent
Eligibility status:		
Eligible	476	49.7
Not eligible	225	23.5
Not determined	256	26.8
Total sample	957	100.0
Response status:		
Respondent	345	72.5
Refused	89	18.7
Not located	42	8.8
Total eligibles	476	100.0
		/

some of the schools providing dropout lists did not supply the birthdate and withdrawal date information. Those whose eligibility was not determined were primarily cases where neither the dropout nor any other knowledgeable family member could be located.

The 345 respondents (Table 4) completed a total of 1,317 assessment packages or an average of 3.82 per respondent. (A total of 12 different packages were used to assess 17-year-olds in Year 02. Each out-of-school respondent was offered an incentive payment of five dollars per package if he agreed to complete two, three, or four packages. Each package required approximately one hour of the respondent's time.)

A set of domain classification questions such as "Do you belong to the Neighborhood Youth Corps?" was asked of each sample person. Based on the responses, each respondent was classified as a member of either domain ab, abc, bg, or bdg. A number of problems were encountered in making the classification due to missing data and respondents misinterpreting the domain classification questions [2].

Table 5 shows the domain estimates obtained by weighting the counts of eligibles by domain. Weights were computed as the inverses of the overall selection probabilities, with appropriate adjustments for nonresponse at all levels. Table 5 also shows the expanded estimates for 17-yearolds and for 18-year-olds separately.

Neighborhood Youth Corps and Job Corps Samples

The Year O2 pilot study included a small amount of work in sampling Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) and Job Corps (JC) enrollees. Samples of five NYC centers and five JC centers were selected. Within each center, the plan was to assess four enrollees individually and 24 enrollees in two groups of twelve per group. Each sampled enrollee was asked to complete two assessment packages; an incentive payment of ten dollars per respondent, was offered.

List frames for the NYC (out-of-school component) and the JC centers were obtained from the agencies' headquarters in Washington, D.C. The NYC centers were stratified by seven size-ofcenter categories and four geographic regions. The JC centers were stratified by five type-ofcenter descriptions and four regions. A controlled selection procedure was used to select a sample of five NYC centers and five JC centers with probabilities proportional to size. The

TABLE	5 -	- DOMAI	IN TOTAL	S ESTIM	ATED	FROM	S CHOO	
DROPO	TUC	LISTS	SAMPLE.	BY AGE	GRO	JP. YI	AR 02	

 •	Estimated	Estimated	
	total 16-1/2	total 17-1/2	
Domain	to 17-1/2	to 18-1/2	Estimated
	(born 10/53	(born 10/52	total
 	to 9/54)	to 9/53)	eligibles
 ab	139,935	142,925	282,863
abc	5,945	5,358	11,300
bg	3,648	9,787	13,435
bdg	1,744	0	1,744
Total	151,272	158,070	309,342

size measures were authorized enrollments (NYC) and center capacities (JC).

One of the selected NYC centers could not be located and it was later determined that the center had not operated since 1968. The four remaining NYC centers were all in operation; one of the four refused to participate in the assessment. All five sampled JC centers were operating and agreed to participate.

Records at the NYC and JC centers were examined to determine a list of all enrollees in the centers who were eligible for the study (belonged to the survey population by birthdate and school withdrawal date). A total of 318 assessment packages were completed by 159 sample enrollees in the eight cooperating NYC and JC centers. There were difficulties in that some enrollees did not keep appointments, especially in the NYC centers where enrollees were working at scattered locations rather than at the centers.

The domain estimates computed from the NYC and JC sample data are shown in Table 6. The numbers of respondents are also shown. Estimates are the sums of weights by domain and age group; weights were computed as the inverses of selection probabilities, adjusted for nonresponse.

The Area Sample

The National Assessment Year 02 out-of-school sample [3] was also used to survey out-of-school 17-year-olds. The multistage area probability

TABLE 6 - DOMAIN TOTAL ESTIMATES AND NUMBERS OF RESPONDENTS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS AND JOB CORPS SAMPLES, BY AGE GROUP*

	Estimated	Estimated	
0 1	total 16-1/2	total 17-1/2	
Sample	to 1/-1/2	to 18-1/2	Estimated
and	(born 10/53	(born 10/52	total
domain	to 9/54)	<u>to 9/53)</u>	eligibles
Neighborhood Youth Corps:		1	
ac	(7) 1.266	(9) 2.391	(16) 3.657
abc	(14) 3, 324	(14) 2,966	(28) 6.291
Total	(21) 4,590	(23) 5,358	(44) 9,948
Job Corps:			
dg	(13) 718	(8) 296	(94) 1,014
bdg	(54) 2.280	(40) 1.165	(94) 3,446
Total	(67) 2,998	(48) 1,461	(115) 4,460

*Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 7 - NA	TIONAL	ASSESSMEN	NT YEAR	. 02
OUT-OF-SCHOOL	SURVEY	RESPONSE	EXPERI	ENCE
	17-YEAR	R-OLDS		

Item	Total	Percent of total	Average per segment
Occupied housing units	8,203	100.0	15.78
Housing units screened	8,131	99.1	15.64
Reason for nonscreening:			
Not at home	41	0.5	.079
Incompetent	3	0.1	.006
Refused	28	0.3	.054
Eligible 17's			
out-of-school	86	100.0	.165
Package Respondents	83	96.5	.160
Reason for nonresponse:			
Not at home	1	1.2	.002
Refused	2	2.3	.004

design consisted of 52 first-stage units (counties or groups of counties) and 520 second-stage units (clusters of housing units). Primary units were stratified by region, socioeconomic status, and size of community. The low socioeconomic stratum was sampled at twice the rate of the remaining stratum. Third-stage units were the individual housing units determined by field listing. All eligible out-of-school 17-year-olds living in all sample housing units were "in the sample."

A total of 8,131 of the 8,203 sample housing units in the 520 second-stage sampling units were screened for out-of-school 17-year-olds (see Table 7). Of the 86 eligibles identified, 83 cooperated and completed a total of 325 assessment packages, an average of 3.92 per respondent.

Domain estimates were computed by summing the weights of sample eligibles by domains. Weights were calculated as the inverses of selection probabilities, adjusted for nonresponse. Table 8 shows the domain total estimates by domain, and by age group. The numbers of respondents are shown in parentheses. Adding the estimates for domains ab and abc indicates that 428,742 of the estimated 551,016 in the household population, or 78 percent, were associated with the secondary school records (dropout list) frame.

Combined Domain Total Estimates

The domain total estimates shown in the previous three sections were computed using the sam-

TABLE 8 - DOMAIN TOTAL ESTIMATES AND NUMBERS OF RESPONDENTS FOR THE AREA SAMPLE, BY AGE GROUP*, YEAR 02

	Estimated total 16-1/2	Estimated total 17-1/2	
Domain	to 17-1/2	to 18-1/2	Estimated
	(born 10/53	(born 10/52	total
	<u>to 9/54)</u>	to 9/53)	eligibles
a	(7) 39,411	(14) 77,461	(21) 116,872
ab	(29) 178,880	(30) 236,025	(59) 414,904
ac	(0) 0	(1) 5,403	(1) 5,403
abc	(0) 0	(2) 13,837	(2) 13,837
Total	(36) 218,291	(47) 332,726	(83) 551,016

*Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

TABL	E	9	-	DO	MAIN	TO	CAL	ES?	CIMATES,	BY	FRAM	ZS,
AND	WE	IC	H	TED	DOM	AIN	TOT	LAT	ESTIMAT	ES.	YEAR	02

	Estimate	s compute	d from	sample	Weighted
Domain		data from	frame		domain
	A	В	С	D	totals
a	116,872				116,872
ab	414,904	282,863			328,945
ac	5,403		3,657		4,968
abc	13,837	11,300	6,291		11,573
bg		13,435			13,435
bdg		1,744		3,446	2,828
dg				1,014	1,014
g [*]					
Total	551,016	309,342	9,948	4,460	479,635

*A total for domain g cannot be estimated from the survey data.

ple data from each domain of each sampled frame separately. The eight domains defined by the model (Figure 1) are shown in Table 9 along with the domain total estimates. Also shown are combined domain total estimates obtained by weighting together the domain estimates for overlapping domains. The weights used to combine two or more estimates for a particular domain should meet two conditions: (1) the weights should be determined independently of the survey estimates, and (2) the sum of the weights applied to the various estimates for a domain must sum to one. The weights used to obtain the overall domain estimates shown in Table 9 were computed proportionate to the average first-stage sampling rates.

The weighted domain totals should be the best domain size estimates available; the sum of the weighted estimates is an estimate of the Year O2 survey population, defined by the union of frames A, B, C, and D (Figure 1). The estimates shown are for both 17-and 18-year-olds and are not adjusted to an estimate for a one-year age group.

Coverage of Population

In order to estimate the population coverage afforded by various frames and unions of frames, it is necessary to estimate the universe size. The area or household frame covers approximately 93.4 percent of the population, based on data from the 1970 Census Public Use Sample (see Table 10). An estimate of the total population size may be obtained by dividing .934 into the sum of the weighted domain total estimates for the domains

TABLE 10 - PERSONS 16-1/2 TO 17-1/2 YEARS OF AGE AND NOT ENROLLED IN GRADES K THROUGH 12 ON APRIL 1, 1970, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE*

	Total	Household otal population			quarters Lation
Age	number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
in years	(000)	(000)	of total	(000)	of total
16.50-16.75	87	84	96.6%	3	3.4%
16.75-17.00	89	86	96.6%	3	3.4%
17.00-17.25	122	112	91.8%	10	8.2%
17.25-17.50	139	126	90.6%	13	9.4%
16.50-17.50	437	408	93.4%	29	6.6%

*Source - Public Use Sample, 1 in 1,000 from 1970 U.S. Census.

TABLE.	11 – ESTIMATED	FRAME S	IZES AND POPULATION
	COVERAGE FOR	VARIOUS	FRAMES AND
	UNIONS OF	FRAMES.	YEAR 02

Frame	Estimated ^a frame size (number)	Estimated population coverage (percent)
A	462,359	93.4
В	356,782	72.1
C	16,541	3.3
D	3,842	. 0.8
Gp	17,277	3.5
BUC	361,750	73.1
BUD	357,796	72.3
BUCUD	362,764	73.3
AUB	478,622	96.7
AUBUC	478,622	96.7
AUBUD	479,636	96.9
AUBUCUD	479,636	96.9
Total ^C	495,031	100.0

^aEstimates for frames and unions of frames obtained by summing the appropriate weighted domain totals.

^bIncomplete estimate since domain g cannot be estimated.

^CThis estimate is based on the assumption that frame A is 93.4 percent complete.

included in frame A (462,359 ÷ .934 = 495,031). Comparisons of frame coverage were computed and are shown in Table 11.

Frame B (school dropout lists) is estimated to cover about 72 percent of the population of interest. Frames C (Neighborhood Youth Corps) and D (Job Corps) cover a small part of the population. Attempting to maximize the part of the population covered by the "cheap" frames (B, C, and D) did not appear very promising since BUCUD was estimated to cover only 1.2 percent more than B alone. Nearly 97 percent coverage can be obtained by sampling frames A (area frame) and B (school dropout lists); additional coverage obtained by also sampling from frames C and D would be negligible.

Level of the Estimated Totals

The estimated total for the out-of-school 17-year-old population (495,031 for a two-year age group) shown in Table 11 looks low compared with Census Public Use Sample Data (437,000 for a oneyear age group from Table 10) and Current Population Survey estimates. A small part of the difference occurred since mentally and physically handicapped persons were not counted as eligibles and the withdrawal date used in defining the survey population was adjusted by about three months to accommodate the data collection schedule. The domain ab total estimated from the frame B sample looks low (see Table 9). A possible explanation is that some schools do not have sufficiently adequate records to prepare a complete list of all dropouts during the past three school years.

Summary of Results

The pilot study results were interpreted to indicate that the secondary school records frame and the area frame should be used in combination for subsequent years of National Assessment. The alternative of increasing the size of the area sample by several times was not considered practical.

It was suggested that, although the union of the area and school dropout frames covered an estimated 97 percent of the population, the coverage might be increased slightly by surveying lists of early high school graduates obtained from a sample of high schools. An increase in the coverage of the school dropout frame was also hypothesized if one were to obtain dropout lists from schools with grades 7 or 8 in addition to grades 9, 10, 11, or 12.

The response rates attained in the pilot study were regarded as satisfactory, but it was hoped that better selection and training of interviewers would result in fewer sample dropouts in the "not located" category in Year 03.

THE YEAR 03 SURVEY

This section briefly describes the modifications in the overall survey design for Year 03 of National Assessment. A more complete document describing the Year 03 assessment is available [4].

- Four frames were sampled in Year 03 (1971-72 school year) to survey out-of-school 17-year-olds:
 - Frame A area frame,
 - Frame B secondary school records frame of dropouts from schools with grades 9, 10, 11, or 12,
 - Frame H early high school graduates reported by frame B schools, and
 - Frame J secondary school records frame of dropouts reported by schools with grades 7 or 8 but none of the grades 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Frames A and B were defined in the same way as in Year 02. Frame H consisted of persons reported to have graduated and left school before the April first date when they were 16-1/2 to 17-1/2 years of age. Since many frame H members were enrolled in colleges and living in group quarters, they were not covered by frames A and B. Frame J was added to determine whether or not the population coverage by the "cheap" frames might be increased by sampling dropouts from schools with any of the grades 7 through 12 rather than only those with any of the grades 9 through 12. Frame J was kept separate from frame B in order to evaluate this difference in coverage.

The sample designs for the frame A and frame B surveys were similar to the Year 02 designs. The sample sizes were approximately double those for Year 02. The frame A sample consisted of 104 primary units and 1,040 secondary units and over 17,000 households. The school samples for frames B, H, and J were selected from the 116 Year 03 in-school sample primary units. The sample sizes in terms of numbers of schools selected are shown in Table 12, which also shows response rates for determining eligibility status of sample individuals and cooperation rates for those determined to be eligible for the survey. The response rates were similar to those for Year 02. The response rates for the frame A sample in Year 03 are shown in Table 13.

The domain total estimates by frames and the overall domain total estimates for Year 03 are shown in Table 14. The methods used to compute

TABLE	12	-	SCHOOL A	1ND	INDIV	IDUAL	RESPONSE	RATES,
			YEAR	03	LIST	SAMPLE	ZS	

Them	F	rame B	F	rame H	F	Frame J	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
School response:							
Provided lists	362	85.0	103	79.2	199	93.0	
Refused	64	15.0	27	20.8	15	7.0	
Total	426	100.0	130	100.0	214	100.0	
Eligibility status	. '						
Eligible	1,024	51.1	55	57.9	64	46.0	
Not eligible	500	25.0	17	17.9	53	38.1	
Not determined	479	23.9	23	24.2	22	15.8	
Total	2,003	100.0	95	100.0	139	100.0	
Response status:							
Respondent	732	71.5	39	70.9	45	70.3	
Refused	188	18.4	11	20.0	11	17.2	
Not located	104	10.2	5	9.1	8	12.5	
Total	1,024	100.0	55	100.0	64	100.0	

the estimates were the same as have been described for Year 02. The Year 03 domain model assumed that frames B, H, and J were nonoverlapping and that each of those three frames overlapped with frames A and G.

Table 15 shows the estimated frame sizes and the estimated population coverage for frames and unions of frames. The estimated coverage by frames A and B was about the same as in Year 02. Sampling from frame H in addition to frames A and B increased the estimated coverage from 96.2 percent to 96.5 percent, but the coverage by the "cheap" frames could be increased from 73.5 percent (frame B) to 78.7 percent (frames B and H). For this reason, it appeared that sampling frame H was worthwhile. Also the dropout and early graduate lists could be obtained from the same sample schools, so the additional cost of adding frame H was small. Frame J added little to the population coverage and the use of frame J was not continued beyond Year 03.

The level of the estimates was still low, as in Year 02, and appeared to indicate that schools were not able to supply complete lists of dropouts during the previous three school years.

TABL	E 1	L4	-	DC	MAIN	TC	DTAL	ES	STIMATES,	BY	FRAM	ÆS,
AND	WE1	GE	ITI	D	DOMA	EN	TOT	L	ESTIMATES	3,	YEAR	03

	Domain	estimates com	puted	from	sample	data	
		fro	m fran	ne:			
	A	В		Н	J		
		(dropouts	(e	early	(dropo	outs	
		from 9,10,	ł	nigh	from 7	7,8	Weighted
		11,12 grad	le so	hoo1	grad	le	domain
Domain	(area)	schools)	gı	ads)	schoo	ols)	totals
a	77,708	3					77,708
bg		13,267					13,267
gh			1	L,699			1,699
gj		`			575	5	575
ab	475,238	3 263,426					339,149
ah	36,552	2	16	5,377			23,590
aj	7,182	!			7,909)	7,649
g*						_	
Total	596,680	276,693	18	3,076	8,484	•	463,637

*A domain g total cannot be estimated from the survey data.

TABLE 13 - YEAR 03 FRAME A SURVEY RESPONSE FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL 17-YEAR-OLDS

		Percent	Avg. per
Item	Total	of total	segment
Occupied housing			
units	17,184	100.0	18.36
Housing units			
screened	17,126	99.7	18.30
Reason for			
nonscreening:			
Not at home	17	0.1	.02
Refused	41	0.2	.04
Eligible 17's			
out-of-school	158	100.0	.169
Package respondents	139	88.0	.149
Reason for			
nonresponse:			
Not at home	5	3.2	.005
Refused	14	8.9	.015

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TABLE 15 - ESTIMATED FRAME SIZES AND POPULATION COVERAGE FOR VARIOUS FRAMES AND UNIONS OF FRAMES, YEAR 03

Frame	Estimated ^a frame size (number)	Estimated Population coverage (percent)
L'EGUN	(induder)	(percenc)
A	448,096	93.4
В	352,416	73.5
H	25,289	5.3
J	8,224	1.7
Gb	15,541	3.2
BUH	377,705	78.7
BUJ	360,640	75.2
BUHUJ	385,929	80.4
AUB	461,363	96.2
AUBUH	463,062	96.5
AUBUHUJ	463,637	96.6
Total ^C	479,760	100.0

a,b,^cSee Table 11 footnotes.