SAMPLING WITH UNCERTAIN FRAME COUNTS: CHALLENGES IN SAMPLING HEAD START CHILDREN FOR THE FACES STUDY

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# Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES)

- FACES is a repeated cross-sectional study of Head Start program quality and child outcomes (previous cohorts: 1997, 2000, and 2003)
- Gathers comprehensive data on the cognitive and social-emotional development of Head Start children
- Each cohort of children is followed from entry into Head Start, through 1 or 2 years of program participation, with followup in the spring of kindergarten



#### 2006 FACES Sample Design

- Four stages (targeted completes)

   programs (60)
   centers (2 per program)
   classes (3 per center)
   children (10 per class)
- Home visitors included
- First 3 stages selected PPS (estimated number of eligible children)



## **Eligible Sampling Units**

#### Programs

- 50 states plus DC
- Excluding AI/AN and Migrant/Seasonal programs
- Providing direct services to child in target age group
- In good standing (financially, operationally)
- Centers and Classes and Home Visitors
- Children Must Be:
  - Age 3+
  - New to Head Start
  - Enrolled at time of site visit



#### **Sample Frames**

- Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) for programs
- List of centers and classes from sites on a rolling basis as recruited and provided
- Class rosters from sites on rolling basis, two weeks before site visit



# Timing and Availability of Frames (First 3 Stages)

- PIR available at time of sampling from 2004-2005 school year
- Center and class lists obtained in summer 2006, often before fall class enrollment known
- Estimated number of eligible children used as measure of size
- Estimates often way off (both directions)



## Child Rosters (Stage 4 Frames)

- Didn't want to get these more than 2 weeks before site visit
  - Dynamic nature of class composition
  - Especially in first few weeks of school year
- Still a number of changes during that 2 week period
  - Roster error
  - Change since roster



#### Grouping Centers and Classes Before Sampling

- More grouping needed than expected
- Center (fewer eligible children per center)
- Class (fewer eligible children per class—often selected all)
- Budgetary implications to have more centers and more classes
- Still ended up with sample shortfall at child level



## Final Fall 2006 Sample Sizes at Program, Center, and Class Levels

	Program	Center	Class
Sampled/Released	64	140	415
Eligible	63	135	410
Participating	60	135	410
Target	60	110 to	300 to
		120	350
Sum of Weights	1,630	14,148	42,973



## Target Child Sample Over Time (Initial Design)

- Select 3,274 children (fall 2006)
- Expected 90% consent and 45/55% split\* – 1,326 3yo cohort – 1,621 4yo cohort
- Expected 95% completes among consented in fall 2006
- Expected completes in kindergarten year
   766 3yo cohort (spring 2009)
   1,171 4yo cohort (spring 2008)

\*From OMB package in prior round



#### Oversampling 3-Year-Olds (New to 2006 Cohort)

- Goal is to have comparable sample sizes between 2 age cohorts in kindergarten year
- Select 4,051 children (fall 2006)
- Expected 90% consent
   2,025 3yo cohort
   1,621 4yo cohort
- Expected 95% completes among consented in fall 2006
- Expected completes in kindergarten year
   1,170 3yo cohort (spring 2009)
   1,171 4yo cohort (spring 2008)



#### **Oversampling Three-Year-Olds**

- When oversampling, one usually knows the population proportion in each stratum (3yo vs. 4yo cohort)
- This was not known for the current year, and the age mix proportion changing over time
- Used estimates from prior rounds of FACES



#### Planned to Oversample 3-Year-Old <u>Classes</u>

Thought most classes were single-age
 Turns out most were mixed-age

Not an issue in prior rounds (not needed for sampling)

 At class level, ended up using synthetic MOS, giving classes with 3s a little boost in selection probability – but not enough to achieve sample targets



# Oversampled 3s <u>at Child Level</u> Instead

- Wanted proportion of initial sample to be 56% 3yo and 44% 4yo (to end up with 50% each in kindergarten year)
- Within center, tried proportional allocation by age group first
- If < 56% 3yos, then figured out what was needed to get 56% within center



#### **Original and Revised Strategy** at Child Level

- Select 20 children per class group
- Subsample 10 for main release
- Randomly order other 10 to release as needed (replicate of size 1)
- Modified after first 20 programs (due to emerging) sample size shortfall)
- Last 40 programs
  - abandoned replicate release process
  - if <80 elig. children in program, selected all</li>
     if <40 elig. children in center, selected all</li>
  - otherwise, basically same process as before



# Final Fall 2006 Sample Sizes by Age Cohort

	All children in selected classes		Sampled/ Released		Eligible/ Consented		Target Consented	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
3-yr-olds	2,460	<b>58.2</b>	2,256	<b>59.1</b>	2,017	<b>60.8</b>	2,025	55.5
4-yr-olds	1,765	<b>41.8</b>	1,561	<b>40.9</b>	1,298	<b>39.2</b>	1,621	44.5
Total	4,225	100.0	3,817	100.0	3,315	100.0	3,646	100.0



#### Conclusions

#### Lessons Learned

- Estimates of class sizes and age mix unreliable before school year starts
- Not sure would do things differently
- Difficulties encountered
  - Lack of accurate size estimates at each stage
  - Quick turnaround and rolling process can't see the big picture
  - Sample allocation based on partial/inaccurate picture can lead to sample sizes over/under target

