Main samples	
	In 2000, 2876 children from 260 schools were in the main samples to participate in national monitoring. About half were in year 4, the other half in year 8. At each level, 120 schools were selected randomly from national lists of state, integrated and private schools teaching at that level, with their probability of selection proportional to the number of students enrolled in the level. The process used ensured that each region was fairly represented. Schools with fewer than four students enrolled at the given level were excluded from these main samples, as were special schools and Māori immersion schools (such as <i>Kura Kaupapa</i> <i>Māori</i>).
	Late in May 2000, the Ministry of Education provided computer files containing lists of eligible schools with year 4 and year 8 students, organised by region and district, including year 4 and year 8 roll numbers drawn from school statistical returns based on enrolments at 1 March 2000.
	From these lists, we randomly selected 120 schools with year 4 students and 120 schools with year 8 students. Schools with four students in year 4 or 8 had about a one percent chance of being selected, while some of the largest intermediate (year 7 and 8) schools had a more than 90 percent chance of inclusion. In the four cases where the same school was chosen at both year 4 and year 8 level, a replacement year 4 school of similar size was chosen from the same region and district, type and size of school.
Additional samples	From 1000 opwards, national monitoring has included additional samples of
	From 1999 onwards, national monitoring has included additional samples of students to allow the performance of special categories of students to be reported.
	To allow results for Pacific students to be compared with those of Māori students and other students, 10 additional schools were selected at year 4 level and 10 at year 8 level. These were selected randomly from schools that had not been selected in the main sample, had at least 20 percent Pacific students attending the school, and had at least 12 students at the relevant year level.
	To allow results for Māori students learning in Māori immersion programmes to be compared with results for Māori children learning in English, 10 additional schools were selected at year 8 level only. They were selected from Māori immersion schools (such as <i>Kura Kaupapa Māori</i>) that had at least 4 year 8 students, and from other schools that had at least 4 year 8 students in classes classified as Level 1 immersion (80 to 100 percent of instruction taking place in Māori). Only students that the schools reported to be in at least their fifth year of immersion education were included in the sampling process.
Pairing small schools	
	At the year 8 level, 9 of the 120 chosen schools in the main sample had less than 12 year 8 students. For each of these schools, we identified the nearest small school meeting our criteria to be paired with the first school. Wherever possible, schools with 8 to 11 students were paired with schools with 4 to 7 students, and vice versa. However, the travelling distances between the schools were also taken into account. Six of the 10 schools in the year 8 Māori immersion sample also needed to be paired with other schools of the same type.
	Similar pairing procedures were followed at the year 4 level. Nine pairs were required in the main sample of 120 schools. In one further case, a trio of schools was formed, with four students sampled from each school.
Contacting schools	At the fast week of two we attempted to taleshe as the estimated to tale
	At the first week of June, we attempted to telephone the principals or acting principals of all schools in the year 8 samples (excluding the 16 schools in the Māori immersion sample). We made contact with all schools during that week or early in the next week.

In our telephone calls with the principals, we briefly explained the purpose of national monitoring, the safeguards for schools and students, and the practical demands that participation would make on schools and students. We informed the principals about the materials which would be arriving in the school (a copy of a 20 minute NEMP videotape plus copies for all staff and trustees of the general NEMP brochure and the information booklet for sample schools). We asked the principals to consult with their staff and Board of Trustees and confirm their participation by the middle of July.

A similar procedure was followed in early August with the principals of the schools selected in the year 4 samples, and they were asked to respond to the invitation by the end of August. The principals of the 16 schools in the Māori immersion sample at year 8 level were contacted towards the end of August, and were sent brochures in both Māori and English.

Response from schools

Of the 296 schools originally invited to participate, 291 agreed. All five schools that declined to participate were in the year 8 sample. Three of these schools said that they needed a break, having participated in 1999. Another had special pressures in 2000, but was willing to participate in 2001. The fifth was a small school dealing with the death of a pupil, and the principal felt under too much pressure. At a later stage, too late for replacements to be organised, two schools in the Māori Immersion sample withdrew. One had arranged a two week field trip overlapping with their chosen assessment week. The other had reservations about participation and decided that they were just too busy.

Sampling of students

With their confirmation of participation, each school sent a list of the names of all year 4 or year 8 students on their roll. Using computer generated random numbers, we randomly selected the required number of students (12, or 4 plus 8 in a pair of small schools), at the same time clustering them into random groups of four students. The schools were then sent a list of their selected students and invited to inform us if special care would be needed in assessing any of those children (e.g. children with disabilities or limited skills in English).

At the year 8 level, we received 124 comments from schools about particular students. In 55 cases, we randomly selected replacement students because the children initially selected had left the school between the time the roll was provided and the start of the assessment programme in the school, or were expected to be away throughout the assessment week. The remaining 69 comments concerned children with special needs. Each such child was discussed with the school and a decision agreed. Nine students were replaced because they were very recent immigrants or overseas students who had extremely limited English language skills. Sixteen students were replaced because they had disabilities or other problems of such seriousness that it was agreed that the students would be placed at risk if they participated. Participation was agreed upon for the remaining 44 students, but a special note was prepared to give additional guidance to the teachers who would assess them.

In the corresponding operation at year 4 level, we received 145 comments from schools about particular students. Forty-seven students originally selected needed to be replaced because they had left the school, were not actually year 4 students, or were expected to be away throughout the assessment week. Nine students were replaced because of their NESB status and very limited English. Forty students were replaced because they had disabilities or other problems of such seriousness the students appeared to be at risk if they participated (31 because of severe disabilities or learning difficulties and 9 because of limited ability to cope emotionally with the assessment situation). Special notes for the assessing teachers were made about 49 children retained in the sample.

Communication with parents

Following these discussions with the school, Project staff prepared letters to all of the parents, including a copy of the NEMP brochure, and asked the schools to address the letters and mail them. Parents were told they could obtain further information from Project staff (using an 0800 number) or their school principal, and advised that they had the right to ask that their child be excluded from the assessment.

At the year 8 level, we received about 20 phone calls including several from students wanting more information about what would be involved. The main issues raised by parents were our reasons for selection of their child, a wish for fuller details or reiteration of what would be involved, concerns about the use of video equipment, or reluctance of the child to take part. Ten children were replaced as a result of these contacts, two at the child's request, and eight at the parents' request (two families would not allow their child to view videos or use computers on religious grounds, the other six families simply requested that their child not participate).

At the year 4 level we also received about 10 phone calls from parents. Some wanted details confirmed or explained (notably about reasons for selection). Three children were replaced at parents' request (one because of concern about the emotional demands on their child, one because of concern about missing class time, and one because the parents felt the child was not suited to the assessments).

Practical arrangement with schools

On the basis of preferences expressed by the schools, we then allocated each school to one of the five assessment weeks available and gave them contact information for the two teachers who would come to the school for a week to conduct the assessments. We also provided information about the assessment schedule and the space and furniture requirements, offering to pay for hire of a nearby facility if the school was too crowded to accommodate the assessment programme.

Results of the sampling process

As a result of the considerable care taken, and the attractiveness of the assessment arrangements to schools and children, the attrition from the initial sample was quite low. Less than three percent of selected schools did not participate, and less than three percent of the originally sampled children had to be replaced for reasons other than their transfer to another school. The sample can be regarded as very representative of the population from which it was chosen (all children in New Zealand schools at the two class levels except the one to two percent in special schools or schools with less than four year 4 or year 8 children).

Of course, not all the children in the sample actually were able to be assessed. Nine year 8 students and 18 year 4 students left school at short notice and could not be replaced. Two year 8 students withdrew too late to be replaced. A further 10 year 8 students and 4 year 4 students were absent from school throughout the assessment week. Some others were absent from school for some of their assessment sessions, and a small percentage of performances were lost because of malfunctions in the video recording process. Some of the students ran out of time to complete the schedules of tasks. Nevertheless, for many tasks over 95 percent of the student sample were assessed. No task had less than 90 percent of the student sample assessed. Given the complexity of the Project, this is a very acceptable level of participation. Region

Composition of the sample

Because of the sampling approach used, regions were fairly represented in the sample, in approximate proportion to the number of school children in the regions.

PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS FROM EACH REGION						
REGION	% of year 4 sample	% OF YEAR 8 SAMPLE				
Northland	4.2	5.0				
Auckland	30.8	30.0				
Waikato	10.0	9.2				
Bay of Plenty/Poverty Bay	8.3	8.3				
Hawkes Bay	4.2	5.0				
Taranaki	3.3	3.3				
Wanganui/Manawatu	5.8	5.8				
Wellington/Wairarapa	11.7	10.8				
Nelson/Marlborough/West Coa	st 4.2	4.2				
Canterbury	10.8	11.7				
Otago	4.2	4.2				
Southland	2.5	2.5				

Demography

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS IN EACH CATEGORY				
VARIABLE	CATEGORY	% year 4 sample	% year 8 sample	
Gender	Male	48	52	
	Female	52	48	
Ethnicity	Non-Māori	77	82	
	Māori	23	18	
Geographic Zone	Greater Auckland	29	30	
	Other North Island	49	47	
	South Island	22	23	
Community Size	> 100,000	57	55	
	10,000-100,000	25	22	
	< 10,000	18	23	
School SES Index	Bottom 30 percent	28	18	
	Middle 40 percent	36	46	
	Top 30 percent	36	36	
Size of School	< 20 y4 students	15		
	20-35 y4 students	23		
	> 35 y4 students	62		
	<35 y8 students		25	
	35–150 y8 students		30	
	> 150 y8 students		45	
Type of School	Full Primary		33	
	Intermediate		49	
	Other (not analysed)		18	