

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHOOSING SAMPLE

1. Determine the Skip Interval. Divide the number of cases in the sampling frame of delayed cases (N) by the sample size (n) and round to the nearest integer to obtain the skip interval (k).

Examples:

$$k = 60 / 30 = 2$$

$$k = 77 / 30 = 2.56, \text{ round to } 3$$

$$k = 94 / 30 = 3.13, \text{ round to } 3$$

2. Determine the Random Start Number. The table below contains a number for each SESA. Use this to select the random start number for the first case by multiplying the SESA's number by the number of cases in the sampling frame and rounding to the nearest integer.

AL	.987	IL	.596	MT	.509	PR	.238
AK	.576	IN	.758	NE	.630	RI	.226
AZ	.283	IA	.191	NV	.560	SC	.980
AR	.682	KS	.350	NH	.101	SD	.997
CA	.685	KY	.390	NJ	.430	TN	.397
CO	.954	LA	.924	NM	.551	TX	.507
CT	.629	ME	.988	NY	.789	UT	.765
DE	.167	MD	.445	NC	.796	VT	.328
DC	.042	MA	.316	ND	.570	VA	.981
FL	.284	MI	.791	OH	.044	WA	.927
GA	.604	MN	.353	OK	.064	WV	.758
HI	.178	MS	.651	OR	.086	WI	.465
ID	.810	MO	.083	PA	.892	WY	.577

3. Identify Remaining Cases. Select every k th case following the first selection (r), where k is the skip interval, until n (30) cases have been chosen. If the end of the sampling frame is reached before n cases have been selected, return to the beginning of the frame and continue the systematic selection.