1. Introduction
   1. Generalizability
      1. Shortcomings of RCTs in field research
         1. Sampling methodology is vague and based on convenience
      2. External validity becoming a larger focus in education
   2. Planning for generalizability
      1. Introduce/ Summarize SBS
      2. Pros and Cons
         1. Transparency
         2. Improve PATE estimation
         3. May be difficult to implement
         4. Requires extant data
         5. Limited research on this method
   3. Limited sampling research in this context
      1. Sampling Models
         1. How do we model convenience sampling?
      2. Participation Models
         1. How do we model school participation?
   4. Research Questions
      1. Generalizability
      2. Feasibility
      3. Population participation effect
2. Framework
   1. Context
      1. Large-scale multi-site randomized trial
      2. Nationally Represented
   2. Sampling Methods
      1. Random, Convenience, Balanced
      2. Stratified, Non-stratified
   3. Participation Model
      1. Stuart, Tipton, Fellers
      2. Data based on convince samples
      3. Introduce covariates that predict participation and sampling
3. Method
   1. Simulation Design
   2. Data Source
      1. CCD, State DOE, Census
   3. Data Generation
      1. Participation model
   4. Cluster Analysis
   5. Sampling Models
4. Results
   1. Generalizability
   2. Feasibility
5. Conclusion
   1. Evidence supports designing for generalizability
   2. SBS very difficult to implement, but may be worth additional resources
6. Limitations
   1. Sampling Model
      1. More complicated convenience methods
   2. Participation Model
      1. Based on convenience data
      2. Ignores Districts, Teachers
   3. Cluster analysis
      1. # of clusters
      2. Which variables to weigh
      3. Omitted variables
      4. Variable relationship to participation/heterogeneity
   4. Treatment Effect
      1. What is the impact on PATE estimation