1. Introduction
   1. Generalizability
      1. Necessary for informing policy decisions
      2. Should be the ultimate goal of federally funded research
   2. MRTs
      1. Provide a strong case for causality and external validity
      2. There is ambiguity when understanding what populations result generalize to
   3. Current sampling practices
      1. Convenience sampling is typically implemented in MRTs as researchers balance limited resources across all aspects of study design and implementation
   4. SBS
      1. Stratified balanced sampling is promising and readily accessible method for stepping up your generalizability game
      2. Methodologically untested and perhaps overly optimistic
   5. Sampling Research
      1. Little work has been done developing a framework for testing and comparing sampling methods in educational research
   6. Study goal
      1. Develop framework for modeling sample selection and school participation
      2. Test SBS and other methods in this framework
2. Results
   1. Generalizability – B-index [plot]
      1. Stratified balanced sampling beats out other methods at participation rates below 50%
      2. Random sampling better than convenience sampling
      3. Stratified convenience sampling is worse than unstratified by this measure
   2. Generalizability – SMD
      1. For most covariates, stratification improved generalizability [plot]
      2. For two covariates, only SBS resulted in balance [plot]
      3. For two covariates, all methods resulted in balance [plot]
      4. For three covariates, stratified methods performed worse, or SBS performed worse than SCS and SRS
   3. Generalizability - ICC vs Coefs
      1. Relationship between ICC and Coef for bad and neutral plots
   4. Feasibility – Response rates
      1. SBS sucks convenience sampling rules.
   5. Feasibility – Geni Plot
      1. Look at cumulative frequency for being selected vs cumulative proportion