Research Design

1. Cross-sectional – single point in time; correlational research allowing us to make inferences about associations, not causation; snap shot of how things are (at that moment, place, conditions, etc.)
2. Longitudinal (any number of follow-ups)
	1. Trends

Survey a particular group over time, where each time, you have a different sample of individuals; example: 3rd graders from year to year, each class of 3rd grade students changes each year.

* 1. Cohort

Survey a particular group over time, where you survey a different representative sample of the group each time; example: class of 2018 is sampled over time, a different sample is drawn each time.

* 1. Panel (includes pre-post)

Survey the same people over time

1. Comparison group for experimental designs
	1. Quasi-experimental design

No random assignment at the individual level

Sometimes the control group has “unknown” treatment that is not accounted for in the analysis

* 1. True experimental design

Random assignment at the individual level

1. Others (please describe:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)