Quantitative Longitudinal Research: References / Resources

Last updated: 10.8.06 (Vernon Gayle / Paul Lambert).

This file is available from [http://www.longitudinal.stir.ac.uk/](http://www.longitudinal.stir.ac.uk/) and the associated WebCT site ([http://webct.stir.ac.uk/](http://webct.stir.ac.uk/)). It is possible that over time its contents will be updated, so it may help to check back at those sites occasionally.

Part 1: Texts / monographs

i) Introductions to Longitudinal Research Strategies


Wheaton, B. 2003. “When methods make a difference”. Current Sociology. 51(5)543-72. (Many of the examples used in this general discussion of social science methodology are concerned with longitudinal data resources).


ii) Detailed Longitudinal Methods guidance


Gilbert, G.N. 1993. *Analyzing Tabular Data: Loglinear and logistic models for social researchers*. London: UCL Press. (It is often forgotten that simple forms of longitudinal have long been amenable to loglinear modelling approaches. Gilbert’s book remains one of the best available introductions, whilst Hagenaars – below - covers these topics in much more depth).


Greenacre, M. and Jorg Blasius. 1994. *Correspondence Analysis in the Social Sciences: Recent developments and applications*. London: Academic Press. (Correspondence Analysis is a widely used technique for describing data relationships that is particularly popular in France. In part 3 of this edited book, examples are given of how longitudinal event history and panel data formats can be analysed with correspondence analysis techniques).


Vermunt, J. K. 1997. *IEM : A general program for the analysis of categorical data*. Tilburg, Netherlands: Tilburg University. (IEM is a very powerful freeware for analysing categorical data, some forms of which are easily adapted to event history analyses).

iii) Longitudinal Data Resources


iv) Selected Research Examples


Mouw, T. 2002. “Racial differences in the effect of job contacts: Conflicting evidence from cross-sectional and longitudinal data”. *Social Science Research.* 31(4)511-38. *(Illustration of how our discussions of causality require longitudinal information on temporal order).*

Pahl, R. and Pevalin, D. 2005. “Between family and friends: a longitudinal study of friendship choice”. *British Journal of Sociology.* 56(3), 433-450. *(This paper uses fairly straightforward analysis techniques, but required some complex data management exercises on the BHPS to set it up).*


**Part II: Selected Internet resources:**

**Guides to access to longitudinal datasets:**

ISER Keeping Track project: [http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/projects/ldr4ss/](http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/projects/ldr4ss/)

UK Data Archive: [http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/](http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/)

Economic and Social Data Service: [http://www.esds.ac.uk/](http://www.esds.ac.uk/) *(see esp. ‘ESDS Longitudinal’)*

UK Question Bank: [http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/](http://qb.soc.surrey.ac.uk/)

**Major Longitudinal Data Resources:**

British Household Panel Study: [http://iserwww.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/bhps/](http://iserwww.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/bhps/)

NCDS, BCS and MCS: [http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/text.asp](http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/text.asp)

UK Census : [http://census.data-archive.ac.uk/](http://census.data-archive.ac.uk/)

ESDS International (with macro-economic time series’): [http://www.esds.ac.uk/international/](http://www.esds.ac.uk/international/)


PSID (longest running national panel social survey, USA): [http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/](http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/)

GSEOP (German Socio-Economic Panel study) (exemplary webpages and support services): [http://www.diw.de/english/sop/](http://www.diw.de/english/sop/)


LIS (internationally harmonised repeated cross-sectional labour force surveys) : [http://www.lisproject.org/](http://www.lisproject.org/)


ISSP (repeated cross-sectional cross-national): [http://www.issp.org/homepage.htm](http://www.issp.org/homepage.htm)

CHER : [http://www.ceps.lu/cher/data.cfm](http://www.ceps.lu/cher/data.cfm)

### Selected Teaching and Learning Materials:

Longitudinal Data Analysis (Stirling University): [http://www.longitudinal.stir.ac.uk/](http://www.longitudinal.stir.ac.uk/)

Research Methods Programme: [http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/methods/](http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/methods/)

Centre for Applied Statistics (short course materials online, and national training and consultancy service): [http://www.cas.lancs.ac.uk/](http://www.cas.lancs.ac.uk/)

UK Longitudinal Studies Research Centre (Essex): [http://www.irc.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/](http://www.irc.essex.ac.uk/ulsc/)


CENMAP (‘masterclasses’ in longitudinal methods, oriented towards economics students): [http://cemmap.ifs.org.uk/events.php](http://cemmap.ifs.org.uk/events.php)

PEAS (Practical Exemplars in the Analysis of Surveys) (features detailed SPSS, Stata, R and SAS programming guides) [http://www.napier.ac.uk/depts/fhls/peas/](http://www.napier.ac.uk/depts/fhls/peas/)

SOSIG (see eg ‘internet for social statistics’): [http://sosig.ac.uk/](http://sosig.ac.uk/)

Research Capacity Building Network (training for Education researchers): [http://www.cf.ac.uk/socsi/capacity/](http://www.cf.ac.uk/socsi/capacity/)

Population Studies Centre, University of Western Ontario, Longitudinal side (includes links to teaching materials, sociology course on longitudinal research): [http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/sociology/longitudinal/](http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/sociology/longitudinal/)

### Research Projects of Interest:


CAMSIS (Occupational information over time): [http://www.cf.ac.uk/socsi/CAMSIS/](http://www.cf.ac.uk/socsi/CAMSIS/)

EuroPanel Users Network: [http://epunet.essex.ac.uk/](http://epunet.essex.ac.uk/)