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Autore	Lynn Peter <1966->
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2.4.4 Stability of Units and Hierarchies 2.5 Conclusion; References; 3 Ethical Issues in Longitudinal Surveys; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 History of Research Ethics; 3.3 Informed Consent; 3.3.1 Initial Consent; 3.3.2 Continuing Consent; 3.3.3 Consent to Trace Respondents; 3.3.4 Consent for Unanticipated Activities or Analyses; 3.3.5 Implications for Consent of Changing Circumstances of Sample Members; 3.3.6 Consent for Linkage to Administrative Data; 3.3.7 Using Administrative Data without Full Consent; 3.3.8 Can Fully Informed Consent be Realised?; 3.4 Free Choice Regarding Participation 3.5 Avoiding Harm 3.6 Participant Confidentiality and Data Protection; 3.6.1 Dependent Interviewing; 3.6.2 The Treatment of Research Data; 3.7 Independent Ethical Overview and Participant Involvement; Acknowledgements; References; 4 Enhancing Longitudinal Surveys by Linking to Administrative Data; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Administrative Data as a Research Resource; 4.3 Record Linkage Methodology; 4.4 Linking Survey Data with Administrative Data at Individual Level; 4.4.1 Sampling, Sample Maintenance and Sample Evaluation; 4.4.2 Evaluation Methodology 4.4.3 Supplementing and Validating Survey Data 4.5 Ethical and Legal Issues; 4.5.1 Ethical Issues; 4.5.2 Legal Issues; 4.5.3 Disclosure Control; 4.6 Conclusion; References; 5 Tackling Seam Bias Through Questionnaire Design; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Previous Research on Seam Bias; 5.3 SIPP and its Dependent Interviewing Procedures; 5.3.1 SIPP's Pre-2004 Use of DI; 5.3.2 Development of New DI Procedures; 5.3.3 Testing and Refining the New Procedures; 5.4 Seam Bias Comparison - SIPP 2001 and SIPP 2004; 5.4.1 Seam Bias Analysis for Programme Participation and Other 'Spell' Characteristics 5.4.2 Seam Bias Evaluation for Income Amount Transitions

Sommario/riassunto

Longitudinal surveys are surveys that involve collecting data from multiple subjects on multiple occasions. They are typically used for collecting data relating to social, economic, educational and health-related issues and they serve as an important tool for economists, sociologists, and other researchers. Focusing on the design, implementation and analysis of longitudinal surveys, *Methodology of Longitudinal Surveys* discusses the current state of the art in carrying out these surveys. The book also covers issues that arise in surveys that collect longitudinal data via retrospective
