

Method	Type	Primary Secondary	Positivist Interpretivist	Quantitative Qualitative	Reliability Validity	Advantages x5	Disadvantages x5	Studies x3
Longitudinal Surveys	A study of a group over a period of time where data is regularly collected. They are often large-scale quantitative surveys	Primary	Tend to be positivists, but may be interpretivist if produce qualitative data.	Quantitative or Qualitative	Reliable or valid according to which type of data: quantitative / Qualitative is obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Study changes over time 2) Make comparisons over time 3) Useful to study changing attitudes over time using the same sample. Any change, therefore, is not related to the make up of the sample 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Problems recruiting the sample. Issues of commitment. 2) Maintaining contact with the sample. Reliable? 3) How do you keep the research team together and on task? 4) Obtaining long-term funding 5) Tend to rely on questionnaires and interviews. Valid? 	<p>ITVs World In Action....7up...14up</p> <p>JWB Douglas 'The Home and the School'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sample 3500 in March 1948 b) Analysed education and home backgrounds c) Further research carried out when the sample reached age 16. <p>National Child Development Study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Followed Children born during the week 3-9 March 1956 b) Impact of disadvantage on education. From 'Birth to 7'.

Summary of Research Methods: Longitudinal Studies