

The **Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS)** is an ESRC Resource Centre, based at the Institute of Education, University of London. CLS houses three of Britain's internationally-renowned birth cohort studies:

- [1958 National Child Development Study](#) (NCDS)
- [1970 British Cohort Study](#) (BCS70)
- [Millennium Cohort Study](#) (MCS)

<http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/text.asp?section=000100010002>

The studies involve multiple surveys of large numbers of individuals from birth and throughout their lives. They have collected information on education and employment, family and parenting, physical and mental health, and social attitudes. Because they are longitudinal studies that follow the same groups of people throughout their lives, they show how histories of health, wealth, education, family and employment are interwoven for individuals, vary between them and affect outcomes and achievements in later life. Through comparing the different generations in the three cohorts, we can chart social change and start to untangle the reasons behind it. Findings from the studies have contributed to debates and enquiries in a number of policy areas over the last half-century including: education and equality of opportunity; poverty and social exclusion; gender differences in pay and employment; social class differences in health; changing family structures; and anti-social behaviour.

The studies were key sources of evidence for a number of government inquiries such as the Plowden Committee on Primary Education (1967), the Warnock Committee on Children with Special Educational Needs (1978), the Finer Committee on One Parent Families (1966-74), the Acheson Independent Inquiry into Inequalities in Health (1998) and the Moser Committee on Adult Basic Skills (1997-99). A study of working mothers and early child development helped shift the argument for increased maternity leave. Another study on the impact of assets, such as savings and investments on future life chances, played a major part in the development of assets-based welfare policy, including the much debated 'Baby Bond'.

CLS provides support and facilities for those using data from the three studies, as well as conducting research using the cohort data, with a special interest in family life and parenting, family economics, youth life course transitions and basic skills.

CLS is one of eight departments that make up the [Faculty of Policy and Society](#) at the [Institute of Education](#).

Using data from the cohort studies

Cohort study data is used by researchers undertaking a range of policy-relevant research. We are also aiming to increase the use of the data by those working outside universities – we encourage researchers and policy makers in government and the voluntary sector to take part in the research training and support that we offer. CLS organises user forums to share results and methodologies and we hold workshops introducing new users to the datasets at least twice a year. International conferences are also planned to report research findings. See [Events](#) for further details.

Register to join our mailing list to receive regular updates on CLS news, events and publications. [Registration form](#)

Accessing data

Data from the studies is available free of charge from the [UK Data Archive](#), which is administered by the Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS), University of Essex. Public access to the studies makes them a scientific and civic resource of immense value to the research, educational and policy communities in the UK and abroad. [Further information on how to access the data.](#)

Please inform CLS of any publications resulting from the use of cohort data (journal articles, books, reports, working papers, conference presentations etc) so they can be added to our [online reference database](#). This information helps us to assess how useful the data is to the research community and makes it easier for us to secure financial investment in the future. It also informs researchers about other work using the studies and so helps to avoid duplication. You can send this information to CLS by completing the [contact form](#).

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Downloads

 [CLS Annual Report 2007-08](#)
(0.7Mb)

The UK Longitudinal Studies Centre

 The UK Longitudinal Studies Centre (ULSC) is the national resource centre for promoting longitudinal research and for the design, management and support of longitudinal surveys. It was established by the ESRC as independent centre in 1999.

Together with our sister centre, the [ESRC Research Centre on Micro-Social Change](#) (MISOC), we comprise the Institute for Social & Economic Research (ISER), a department of the [University of Essex](#)

The ULSC aims to:

- Promote the use of the rich portfolio of longitudinal data sets in the UK
- Support users of those data through the provision of advice, information, training in longitudinal analysis and the provision of resources to make data easier to use
- Improve longitudinal survey methods, carry out methodological research and promote best practice in the production of high quality data for users

The UK's unique portfolio of longitudinal studies has made a major contribution to understanding society and to advances in the social sciences. The goal of the ULSC is to ensure the collection of longitudinal data of the highest quality to meet UK social research needs and to promote its widest and most effective use.

- [What are longitudinal studies?](#)
- [Why longitudinal research?](#)

The ULSC has built a wide portfolio of activities and services covering all aspects of longitudinal survey research.

These activities include:

- Collecting the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS)
- Providing services in the design and management of longitudinal Survey Research
- Running a Methodological Research Programme to improve longitudinal survey and analysis methods, and to disseminate results
- Promoting the application of research methods appropriate for the analysis of longitudinal survey data through provision of Training resources
- Developing Data and Research Resources to enable easier access to longitudinal data, information and advice

The critical importance of longitudinal data has been recognised by the ESRC, government and other research councils. The ULSC works with these bodies and with other UK longitudinal studies in developing a National Strategy for Longitudinal Studies, through a National Longitudinal Strategy Committee.

For further information, you might like to read the [short brochure](#) (PDF), which more fully describes the work carried out by ULSC.

ULSC is directed by [Nick Buck](#).

<http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/survey/ulsc>

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Longitudinal Survey Resources

- [1946 Birth Cohort](#)
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- [1997-2001 British Election Panel Study](#)
- [Longitudinal Study Support \(CeLSIUS\)](#)
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- [English Longitudinal Study of Ageing \(ELSA\)](#)
- [EuroPanel Users \(EPUNet\)](#)
- [ESDS Longitudinal](#)
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- [Longitudinal Data Analysis](#)
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- [Luxembourg Income Study](#)
- [Longitudinal Study of the Census](#)
- [Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England \(LSYPE\)](#)
- [Millennium Cohort Study \(MCS\)](#)
- [MISOC](#)
- [Daily Life and Social Change](#)
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- [National Child Development Study \(NCDS\)](#)

- [Network of Economic and Social Science Infrastructures in Europe \(NESSIE\)](#)
- [Netherlands Kinship Panel Study \(NKPS\)](#)
- [National Longitudinal Strategy Committee \(NLSC\)](#)
- [National Survey of Health and Development \(NSHD\)](#)
- [Oswald](#)
- [Panel Study on Belgian Households](#)
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- [Quality Profile for Longitudinal Studies](#)
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- [Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics \(SLID\)](#)
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- [British Household Panel Survey \(BHPS\)](#)
- [Cohorts Enhancement Project \(CEP\)](#)
- [Keeping Track. A Guide to Longitudinal Resources](#)
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- [Quality Profiles for Longitudinal Surveys](#)
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Please [let us know](#) about any broken links or ones that should be added.

Non-UK Longitudinal Surveys

- [ALSWH](#)
- [American Time Use Survey \(ATUS\)](#)
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- [SIPP](#)
- [Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics \(SLID\)](#)
- [SoFIE](#)

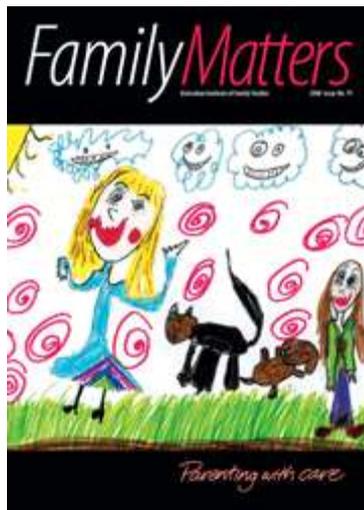
Please [let us know](#) about any broken links or ones that should be added.



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Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children

Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) is a major study following the development of 10,000 children and families from all parts of Australia. The study commenced in 2004 with two cohorts - families with 4-5 year old children and families with 0-1 year old infants. *Growing Up in Australia* is investigating the contribution of children's social, economic and cultural environments to their adjustment and wellbeing. A major aim is to identify policy opportunities for improving support for children and their families and for early intervention and prevention strategies.



[Parenting with care](#)

- [Presentations from the 2nd Growing Up in Australia Research Conference](#)
- **Overview of the study:** [Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children is now walking and talking \[PDF 475 KB\]](#) by Matthew Gray and Diana Smart presents an overview of *Growing Up in Australia*, including the study design and sample and key research questions. The [“Parenting with care” issue of Family Matters](#) focuses on research from *Growing Up in Australia*.
- **Update:** [Summer 2010 Newsletter](#) gives an update on the *Growing Up in Australia* study.

- [Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children Annual Report 2008-09](#) (November 2009)
- [Wave 3 data set](#): Application forms are available to request the latest *Growing Up in Australia* data set.
- **Mailing list:** [Join the Growing Up in Australia email alert service](#) to keep up to date with developments in the study.

Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) is conducted in partnership between the [Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs](#) (FaHCSIA), the [Australian Institute of Family Studies](#) (AIFS) and the [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) (ABS).

<http://www.aifs.gov.au/growingup/>

Other longitudinal studies

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Longitudinal Studies of Children

Australia and New Zealand

[**Australian Temperament Project \(ATP\)**](#)

The Australian Temperament Project (ATP) is a longitudinal study of children's development that began in 1983 with the enrolment of a representative sample of over 2000 infants and their families from urban and rural areas of Victoria. The study investigates pathways to psychosocial adjustment across childhood and adolescence, and the influence of personal, family and environmental factors.

[**Christchurch Health and Development Study**](#)

The Christchurch Health and Development Study is a New Zealand longitudinal study of a birth cohort of 1265 children born in Christchurch in mid-1977. The children have been studied from infancy into childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Recent research has focused on issues relating to the mental health and personal adjustment of cohort members as young adults.

[**Competent Children, Competent Learners**](#)

The Competent Children, Competent Learners longitudinal project of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research tracks the development of a group of children from near 5

through school. It analyses the impact of different experiences and resources on a range of competencies, and what can help narrow the gaps between children.

[Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study](#)

The Dunedin Multidisciplinary Health and Development Study is a continuing study of the health and development of 1037 babies born in Dunedin's Queen Mary Maternity Hospital between 1 April 1972 and 31 March 1973. The babies were studied at birth, then followed up and assessed through childhood and adolescence and into adulthood.

[Footprints in Time – The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children \(LSIC\)](#)

LSIC is collecting information about the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, covering areas such as health, culture, education, housing and family relationships. The study is designed to determine how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children develop resilience, what helps to improve their wellbeing and future, and to recognise links between early childhood experiences and later life outcomes. The study began in 2008-2009 with two cohorts of children – one aged between 6-18 months old and one between 3-4 years old.

[Life Chances Study](#)

Conducted by the Brotherhood of St Laurence, the Life Chances longitudinal study commenced in 1990 in order to examine the life opportunities and life outcomes of a small group of children born in inner Melbourne. The study looks at the influences of social, economic and environmental factors in children's lives, and compares the lives of children in families on low incomes with those in more affluent circumstances.

[Mater-University of Queensland Study of Pregnancy and its Outcomes \(MUSP\)](#)

The MUSP longitudinal study commenced between 1981-1983 through collaboration between the Mater Mothers Hospital in Brisbane, and the University of Queensland. The study began as a prospective study of 8556 pregnant women and has collected data on both mother and child after birth, through childhood and adolescence, and into early adulthood. The main focus of the study has been the assessment of the health and social outcomes for both mother and child.

Europe

[All Babies in Southeast Sweden study \(Swedish website\)](#)

The ABIS study is a population-based cohort study in which newborn infants have been followed from birth and onwards with regular biological samples and questionnaires. See also [Children's assent and participation in a longitudinal cohort study of child health](#).

[Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children \(ALSPAC\)](#)

Supported by the University of Bristol, ALSPAC originated in the European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood (ELSPAC). ALSPAC recruited more than 14,000

pregnant women with estimated dates of delivery between April 1991 and December 1992. These women, the children arising from the index pregnancy and the women's partners have been followed up since then and detailed data collected throughout childhood. The study's main aim is to understand the ways in which the physical and social environments interact over time with genetic inheritance, to affect children's health, behaviour and development.

[*birthcohorts.net*](#)

The aim of birthcohorts.net is to facilitate exchange of knowledge and collaboration between cohorts and researchers. The website includes a list of European birth cohort studies, together with key information such as number of participants, design, data, contact people and other information.

[*Danish National Longitudinal Study of Children Young Children in Care Study*](#)

The Danish National Longitudinal Study of Children and the Young Children in Care Study are being conducted by the Danish National Centre for Social Research. The National Longitudinal Study of Children born in 1995 is a unique dataset which aims to monitor children from birth to adulthood. The study examines the health and development of children as well as the effects of non-institutional sources of learning and institutional welfare efforts. The Young Children in Care study focuses on children from the 1995 cohort who have been placed in care.

[Danish National Longitudinal Study of Children - more details \[Word doc 40 KB\]](#)

[*European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood \(ELSPAC\)*](#)

ELSPAC is a longitudinal, epidemiological study initiated by the World Health Organisation in the 1980s which aims to identify the factors influencing healthy development of children. Countries participating in the study are Great Britain, Isle of Man, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia, Ukraine, parts of Croatia and Estonia and initially also Spain and Greece. Co-ordination and development work is carried out in Bristol at the Institute of Child Health (University of Bristol), which acts as a Central Survey Office.

[*The Generation R Study \(The Netherlands\)*](#)

The Generation R Study is a cohort study from fetal life until young adulthood in a multi-ethnic urban population. The study is designed to identify early environmental and genetic causes of normal and abnormal growth, development and health from fetal life until young adulthood. Almost 10,000 mothers with a delivery date between April 2002 and January 2006 were enrolled in the study.

[*German Youth Institute longitudinal studies*](#)

The German Youth Institute (DJI) is Germany's largest non-university research institute devoted to the study of children, youth and families. The institute conducts three major longitudinal studies:

- Family Survey: This survey has been conducted since 1986 and examines issues such as living arrangements, family patterns, network structure of families and relatives, dynamics of partnership, and careers and their impact on family life.

- Youth Survey: This survey has been conducted since 1992, and is based on regular representative polls of young people in Germany (aged 12 to 29). The survey examines issues such as living conditions and social and political orientation.
- Children's Panel: The longitudinal study on 'Childhood in Germany' has been in operation since 2001. The study provides a differentiated description of children's living situations and tries to identify the impact of different living conditions on the development of children's personalities.

[Growing Up in Ireland](#)

Growing Up in Ireland is a government study that aims to paint a picture of children in Ireland and how they are developing in the current social, economic and cultural environment. The information gathered from the study will contribute to the future design of policies and services to ensure all children can have the best possible start in life. The study includes two cohorts of children: 8500 nine-year-olds and 10,000 nine-month-olds. The first wave of data collection commenced in 2007 and the study plans to follow the two cohorts of children over seven years.

[Growing Up in Scotland](#)

Growing Up in Scotland (GUS) was launched in 2005 and is following the progress of 2 groups of Scottish children and their families - 5,000 born between June 2004 and May 2005 and 3,000 born between June 2002 and May 2003. The study aims to follow this national sample from infancy through to their teens. GUS is funded by the Scottish Government and is being carried out by the Scottish Centre for Social Research, in collaboration with the Centre for Research on Families and Relationships at the University of Edinburgh and the MRC Social and Public Health Sciences Unit at Glasgow University.

[Millennium Cohort Study \(MCS\), Centre for Longitudinal Studies](#)

The first sweep of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) took place between June 2001 and January 2003, gathering information from the parents of 18,818 babies born in the UK over a 12-month period and living in selected UK wards at age 9 months. The Centre for Longitudinal Studies heads the consortium conducting the study.

[National Child Development Study \(NCDS\), Centre for Longitudinal Studies](#)

The NCDS is a continuing, multi-disciplinary longitudinal study which takes as its subjects all those living in Great Britain who were born between 3 and 9 March 1958. At various stages the study attempts to trace all members of the birth cohort in order to monitor their physical, educational, social and economic development.

[Survey Resources Network](#)

The aim of the Survey Resources Network is to provide a coherent and integrated approach to the development of skills and knowledge, the dissemination of research findings and research resources, and the promotion of best survey practice. The Network includes an extensive question bank and other resources.

North America

[Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study \(CILS\) \(USA\)](#)

CILS is a longitudinal study designed to study the adaptation process of the immigrant second generation which is defined broadly as U.S.-born children with at least one foreign-born parent or children born overseas but brought at an early age to the U.S. The original survey was conducted in 1992 with samples of over 5000 children in Years eight and nine. Two follow up surveys were conducted – just before the children finished high school and in early adulthood.

[Early Childhood Longitudinal Study \(ECLS\) \(USA\)](#)

The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS) program includes three longitudinal studies that examine child development, school readiness, and early school experiences. Cohorts were selected at birth and kindergarten and will be followed through childhood and early adolescence.

[Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect \(LONGSCAN\) \(USA\)](#)

LONGSCAN is a consortium of research studies operating under common by-laws and procedures, initiated in 1990 with grants from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to a coordinating center at the University of North Carolina and five satellite sites. The goal of LONGSCAN is to follow children and their families until the children themselves become young adults. Comprehensive assessments of children, their parents, and their teachers are scheduled to occur through childhood and adolescence and into early adulthood.

[Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children](#)

From the University of Minnesota's Institute of Child Development, the Minnesota Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children began in 1975 with the recruitment of 267 first-time mothers in their third trimester of pregnancy. The overarching goal of the project is to trace the course of individual development and to understand factors that guide it toward good outcomes or poor outcomes.

[National Children's Study \(U.S.\)](#)

The National Children's Study examines the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21. The goal of the study is to improve the health and well-being of children.

[National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health \(USA\)](#)

The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) is a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7-12 in the United States during the 1994-95 school year. The Add Health cohort has been followed into young adulthood. Add Health combines longitudinal survey data on respondents' social, economic, psychological and physical well-being with contextual data on the family, neighbourhood, community, school, friendships, peer groups, and romantic relationships, providing opportunities to study how social environments and behaviours in adolescence are linked to health and achievement outcomes in young adulthood.

[NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development \(USA\)](#)

Initiated by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in 1991, this comprehensive longitudinal study was designed to answer questions about the relationship between child care experiences and characteristics and children's developmental outcomes.

[Simmons Longitudinal Study: Adaptation and Development Across the Lifespan](#)

Based at the College Graduate School of Social Work, Boston, MA, the Simmons Longitudinal Study (SLS) began in 1976 to follow one group of children entering kindergarten to adulthood. The study began as a broad-based effort to determine behavioural, health, and family factors that identify preschool youth at risk for poor academic performance and adjustment in the early school years. Data collection has focused on important developmental stages in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.

[Statistics Canada's National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth \(NLSCY\)](#)

The NLSCY is a comprehensive survey designed to examine a variety of factors thought to influence a child's social, emotional and behavioural development. The study is following a representative sample of Canadian children from birth to early adulthood.

[US Child Development Supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics](#)

In 1997, the Institute of Social Research at the University of Michigan supplemented its core data collection for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) with data on parents and their 0-12 year-old children, the Child Development Supplement. The objective of the study is to provide researchers with a comprehensive, nationally representative, and longitudinal database of children and their families with which to study the dynamic process of early human capital formation.

Other Australian Longitudinal Studies

[Australian Longitudinal Study of Ageing \(ALSA\)](#)

ALSA is a cross-disciplinary prospective study of adults aged 70 years and over that began in Adelaide, Australia in 1992 and is being conducted by the Centre for Ageing Studies at Flinders University. It is a population based bio-psycho-social and behavioural study of 2087 older adults residing in the community and in residential care.

[Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia \(HILDA\)](#)

The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey is a major longitudinal panel survey of Australian households which began in 2001. The primary objective of the HILDA survey is to support research around three inter-related objectives: income dynamics, labour market dynamics, and family dynamics.

[Life at School Project, Australian National University](#)

The Life at School Project is a longitudinal and multidisciplinary study of school bullying and building capacity to regulate safe school communities. The project started in 1996 when 32 primary schools in Canberra were asked to participate in distributing self-completion questionnaires to children and their parents about the quality of school life. The focus of the research was school bullying, who was most likely to be a victim or a perpetrator of bullying, how well were schools dealing with bullying, and what should be done to manage the problem better. Since 1996, versions of the Life at School Survey have been conducted in Bangladesh, Canada and South Korea. In 1999, a follow-up was conducted to investigate status of original children in relation to bullying and victimization. Longitudinal information can now be obtained on continuity and change in children's experiences of bullying and victimization from middle childhood to young adulthood.

[Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia \(LSIA\)](#)

The LSIA is the most comprehensive survey of immigrants ever to be undertaken in Australia. There are a number of LSIA surveys, surveying migrants arriving in Australia (or being granted their visa) at different points.

[Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth \(LSAY\)](#)

The LSAY study the progress of several groups of young Australians as they move from school into post-secondary education and work. The oldest group in the project was born in 1961 while the youngest were born between 1987 and 1988. Issues investigated in the LSAY project include school achievement and school completion, participation in vocational and university education, gaining and maintaining employment, and household and family formation.

[Negotiating the Life Course, Australian National University](#)

The Negotiating the Life Course Project is designed to study the changing life courses and decision-making processes of Australian men and women as the family and society move from male breadwinner orientation in the direction of higher levels of gender equity.

[Queensland School Reform Longitudinal Study](#)

The Queensland School Reform Longitudinal Study (QSRLS) is the most extensive observation study of classroom practices conducted in Australia. It was commissioned by Education Queensland (EQ) and conducted by researchers from the School of Education, The University of Queensland, from 1998 to 2000. The researchers made detailed observations and statistical analyses of 975 classroom lessons offered in 24 EQ schools over three years. The Study sought to investigate possible relationships between school-based management practices and enhanced student outcomes, both academic and social.

[The PATH Through Life Project, Australian National University](#)

The Personality and Total Health (PATH) Through Life Project is a longitudinal study of an adult community sample (7485) randomly selected from the Electoral Rolls of Canberra and Queanbeyan. Adults were 20-24 (young), 40-44 (midlife) and 60-64 (older) at the beginning of the study. The study aims relate to clinical outcomes that constitute the major burden of

disease within the Australian community and the mental-health related impact of various personal, social and lifestyle transitions and events.

[Wollongong Youth Study](#)

The Wollongong Youth Study (WYS) is a longitudinal study of over 800 teenagers in Wollongong, New South Wales and metropolitan Sydney. With the support of the Australian Research Council (2004-2006) and the on-going support of the Wollongong Catholic Diocese, the WYS commenced in 2003 when students entered high school. The broad aim of this research is to identify the key psychological factors that put adolescents at risk of poor emotional, social, behavioural, and academic well-being. Students are currently surveyed once a year.

[Women's Health Australia](#)

The Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health commenced in 1996 and conducts surveys with over 40,000 Australian women who were aged 18-23, 45-50 and 70-75 when the study began. The study collects information on women's physical health, mental health, psychosocial wellbeing and sociodemographic factors and other factors. The study is being conducted by researchers from the University of Newcastle in collaboration with the University of Queensland. The study was commissioned by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing. Women's Health Australia is designed to follow young, mid-age and older women for up to 20 years and will explore factors that promote or reduce health in women who are broadly representative of the whole Australian population.

General Survey Resources

- [American Statistical Association \(ASA\)](#)
- [ASA, Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section](#)
- [Association for Survey Computing \(ASC\)](#)
- [Centre for Applied Social Surveys \(CASS\)](#)
- [Current Educational Research in the UK](#)
- [CHILD](#)
- [CPR](#)
- [CRFR](#)
- [CSSS/SSL](#)
- [DDI](#)
- [DIW-Newsletter](#)
- [EAM](#)
- [EASR](#)
- [EES](#)
- [ESDS](#)
- [ESOMAR](#)
- [ESPE](#)
- [Economic and Social Research Council \(ESRC\)](#)
- [ESRC Centre for Neighbourhood Research](#)
- [ESRC Research Methods Programme](#)
- [ESS](#)
- [Eurostat](#)
- [ILO](#)
- [ILR](#)
- [IPUMS](#)

- [Intute: Social Sciences](#)
- [European Socio-economic Classification \(ESeC\)](#)
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- [Multinational Time Use Study \(MTUS\)](#)
- [Guide to Free Statistical Software](#)
- [JISC Resource Guides](#)
- [Manchester Information & Associated Services \(MIMAS\)](#)
- [Web of Knowledge \(Social Science Citation Index\)](#)
- [What is a Survey?](#)
- [Market Research Society \(MRS\)](#)
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- [National Statistical Office of Thailand](#)
- [National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification \(NS-SEC\)](#)
- [One Plus One](#)
- [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#)
- [Pensions Policy Institute \(PPI\)](#)
- [paysurveycentral](#)
- [Psychometric Society](#)
- [The Question Bank: Social Surveys Online](#)
- [Qualitative Data Service \(QUALIDATA\)](#)
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