words, “This is a substantive assumption, and in many applications it is clearly inappropriate” (p. 48). In a similar manner, the author explains McFadden’s conditional logit model with clarity and keenness that are likely to benefit sociology readers.

Much as I like *The Logit Model*, several weaknesses of the book constrain me from recommending it as a standard textbook in a graduate sociology course. First, the author’s empirical examples are of limited interest to sociologists. Second, the book does not integrate well the logit model with other closely related models commonly used in sociology (such as the loglinear model). Third, it omits recent developments of the logit model for longitudinal data (i.e., panel data and event history data). Fourth, the book’s discussion of model misspecification and alternative estimation methods (especially under choice-based sampling) is too brief. Fifth, the computer software used (LOGITTD) does not appear to be well-known, at least to the American sociology community.

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