

## CLS register of approved DAC projects

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 181
<b>Project title</b>	Estimating the Technology of Skill Formation and Maternal Well-Being
<b>Institution</b>	University of Essex
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project examines the dynamics of cognitive and non-cognitive skills development in young children. It departs from the existing literature by considering whether parent-reported measures of child non-cognitive skills are influenced or contaminated by parental well-being. In order to address this potential issue, we make use of data from the Millennium Cohort Study, which collects longitudinal information on parental well-being as well as measures of child non-cognitive skills provided by different observers, such as interviewers and teachers. Our modelling strategy deals with the issue of measurement and at the same time shows how child and parental non-cognitive skills accumulate over time and influence each other. We use estimates obtained from the model to illustrate how contamination in parental measures of child non-cognitive skills could affect the evaluation of policies and interventions that also directly affect parental well-being.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Children, dynamic factor analysis, human capital, measurement, and policy
<b>Date received</b>	23 August 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	5 October 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 180
<b>Project title</b>	Trade-offs in the Design of Maternity Policy: Evidence from the United Kingdom
<b>Institution</b>	Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This paper provides comprehensive evidence on trade-offs in the design of maternity benefit policies: (i) trade-offs between two policy tools – extensions of maternity pay and extensions in job protection – and (ii) trade-offs in their respective impacts on different socio-economic groups of recipients – children, with the National Pupil Database, and mothers, with the Quarterly Labour Force Survey. To that end, we consider a range of reforms to the maternity leave legislation that took effect in the United Kingdom in 1994, 2000, 2003, and 2007.</p> <p>Since the maternity leave period starts before childbirth, maternity leave reforms are often introduced as a function of an expected date of birth - and so are those considered in this research project. We show that the use of common evaluation techniques introduces bias into the results when analyses are conducted using the exact date of birth rather than the expected date of birth (the true determinant for entitlement to the reform's benefits). We show how the use of an auxiliary database that informs about the distribution of the measurement error (the typical difference between the actual and expected birth date), namely the MCS, can be used to retrieve correct estimates of the impact of the maternity leave reforms.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Discontinuity designs, maternity benefits, maternity leave, measurement error, and regression
<b>Date received</b>	23 August 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	5 September 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 174
<b>Project title</b>	Examining adverse and positive childhood experiences, and neighbourhood violent crime, as determinants of youth violence: Analyses of data from the Millennium Cohort Study
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This research is part of a project commissioned by The Youth Endowment Fund to CLS researchers. The overall objective is to provide evidence to better understand the risk and protective factors associated with youth offending in England and Wales, using the MCS. We aim to investigate the relationship between negative and positive childhood experiences and their potential influence on youth violence. Additionally, the role of neighbourhood crime will also be examined.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Police recorded crime data
<b>Date received</b>	28 April 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 172
<b>Project title</b>	Coastal youth: exploring the impact of coastal towns on young people's life chances
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	Coastal towns in England and Wales have experienced stark economic decline in recent decades, with residents now likely to experience multiple levels of deprivation. Despite this, little research has examined the impacts of these challenges on young people and their future prospects. Our study, therefore, questions how growing up in coastal towns shapes young people's life chances, including their likelihood of having good educational, employment, housing, and health outcomes in adulthood. To explore these issues and develop meaningful policy interventions to improve coastal youth life chances, we will collect and analyse longitudinal and new qualitative data across six coastal towns. Additionally, we will undertake secondary analysis of NCDS data – specifically, from a sample of 11-year-old children's essays about their imagined lives at age 25 – to shed light on how youth opportunities, aspirations, and mobility plans have changed over time and across generations.
<b>Keywords</b>	Coastal deprivation, life course research, spatial inequalities, youth life chances, and youth mobilities
<b>Date received</b>	29 March 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	20 April 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 171
<b>Project title</b>	Dynamics of Preference and Social Geography
<b>Institution</b>	Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	I estimate a dynamic general equilibrium model of neighbourhood choice and immigrants' cultural assimilation using a 17-year-long micro panel dataset that includes proxy variables for immigrants' cultural traits and neighbourhood choices. Social benefit from cultural assimilation depends on cultural similarities from their neighbours. Therefore, cultural assimilation effort is jointly determined with a neighbourhood choice. Using the model estimates, I discuss how to

	design a rent subsidy conditional on cultural dissimilarity from their neighbours that can effectively induce immigrants' cultural assimilation.
<b>Keywords</b>	Cultural assimilation, immigration, neighbourhood choice, social integration, and segregation
<b>Date received</b>	4 May 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	9 May 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 170
<b>Project title</b>	Assessment of retrospective bias and validation of life history data in the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA)
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	The proposed research plans to study agreement between prospective and retrospective reports of early life and childhood circumstances in the National Child Development Study (NCDS). Comparing retrospective data with the data collected prospectively provides a unique opportunity to understand the accuracy with which early life and childhood experiences can be recalled. This information will be used to inform decisions for the inclusion of such measures in the new life history module of the English Longitudinal Study of Aging (ELSA), planned to be administered in 2023/24 (with participants who entered the study after 2006). In 2006/7, ELSA collected life history information using a Life History Questionnaire (LHQ), focusing on relationships and fertility, housing and mobility, jobs and earnings, and health. In addition to measures included in 2006/7, the new LHQ will include questions about earlier life experiences not asked previously due to limited knowledge about the accuracy with which older adults can recall information about childhood.
<b>Keywords</b>	Early life, life history, prospective, recall bias, retrospective, and validation
<b>Date received</b>	6 March 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	20 April 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 168
<b>Project title</b>	Harmonising diagnoses of health conditions across British birth cohorts
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access

<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Britain's five national "birth cohorts" follow people from birth until now to learn more about their lives, including their health. It can be hard for researchers to combine data from these cohorts or to compare health across cohorts because they record information about the same health problems in different ways.</p> <p>Our goal is to use information from these birth cohorts and the healthcare system to identify people with health conditions that could make them more likely to have bad COVID-19 outcomes, and how long they have had these conditions for. In this project, we will look at cancer, heart, and blood vessel diseases, chronic breathing problems, and diabetes. We want to do this so that researchers can use these studies together and be sure these health conditions are measured and defined in the same way. We also want to understand how what people say about their health in surveys compares to their medical records. This is important information for researchers who only use survey data where health conditions are self-reported.</p> <p>Our work will make it easier for other researchers to investigate the effects of the pandemic on people.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical health
<b>Date received</b>	15 February 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	22 February 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 167
<b>Project title</b>	The association between high street accessibility and social isolation and mental health in adolescence
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Loneliness and social isolation are associated with poor mental health. Young people are the age group most affect by loneliness and social isolation. The UK government's Tackling Loneliness Team have noted the lack of evidence specifying which features of young people's local areas influence their likelihood of suffering from loneliness and social isolation. This hampers wider efforts to understand the links between features of young people's local areas, social isolation, and loneliness (and consequently, their mental health).</p> <p>This project aims to link national spatial data describing young people's local surroundings, though linkage of built environment variables – with a focus on high street accessibility – to survey data from the Millennium Cohort Study. We will investigate the association between high street</p>

	accessibility in childhood and social isolation in cohort members. We will also subsequently examine the relative contribution of high street and green space accessibility on young people's social isolation, while controlling for other relevant demographic and person related characteristics.
<b>Keywords</b>	High streets, social isolation, geo-linkage, millennium cohort study, and mental health
<b>Date received</b>	8 February 2023
<b>Date approved</b>	20 April 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 165
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0028: Identifying clusters of COVID-19 and long COVID symptoms
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bristol
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>We are a team of researchers at the University of Bristol and University of Cambridge who would like to understand if symptoms of COVID-19 and long COVID group together. We want to answer questions like “does having COVID-19 with a cough make it more likely that you will lose your sense of smell?” We will do this by combining data from 9 cohorts into one large dataset. The dataset will have information about when a person had COVID-19 and what symptoms they had. It will also include age and sex. We will group people according to their symptoms and to find out if age, sex, or time since COVID infection makes a person more likely to have a group of symptoms.</p> <p>Other researchers have done a similar study in each of the 9 cohorts separately. They found two groups of symptoms. If some symptom groups are less common, by combining data across the 9 cohorts we are more likely to identify them. Knowing which symptoms group together may help doctors to diagnose long COVID and improve the quality of life of people that have it.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID clusters
<b>Date received</b>	5 December 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	12 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 164
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0027: Mental health and COVID-19 vaccine outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University of Nottingham
<b>Application type</b>	Data access

<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>COVID-19 vaccines play a major role in preventing people from getting severely ill or dying from COVID-19. Two factors affect how the vaccines can keep protecting people. First, people need to be fully vaccinated. Second, the vaccines need to be effective. This research aims to understand how well COVID-19 vaccines work in people with mental health conditions (e.g., depression and anxiety). Specifically, we try to understand two questions. First, In the UK population, what proportion of people with mental health conditions are fully vaccinated against COVID-19? Second, whether this group of people are more likely to get infected, get ill, or die due to COVID-19 even after being vaccinated, compared with those without mental health conditions? We will use data from the UK LLC to estimate how many people have taken COVID-19 vaccines and how effective the vaccines are, in people with and without mental health conditions.</p> <p>This research will help inform healthcare providers on three aspects. First, how to engage and support people with mental health conditions to receive COVID-19 vaccines. Second, how to assist healthcare professionals to deliver vaccines to this group. Third, whether this group will need additional interventions to reduce health risks related to COVID-19.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Vaccines
<b>Date received</b>	5 December 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	12 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 162
<b>Project title</b>	Associations between early-life mental health indicators and sleep in adulthood
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Research Data Storage Service (RDSS)
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>It is well known that not getting enough sleep can be harmful for your mental health. And we also know that when your mental health suffers, your sleep can suffer too. Poor sleep has also been linked to many different physical health problems and can shorten life expectancy. But can your mental health as a child continue to affect your sleep as an adult? In this project, we aim to use data from BCS70 to find out whether mental health in early life is related to sleep in adulthood. In the age 46 sweep, BCS70 participants were asked to wear a device on their thigh that tracked how much they moved for one week. We plan to use these data to estimate how much sleep participants were getting</p>



	and compare this with the state of their mental health when they were much younger.
<b>Keywords</b>	Mental health, childhood, sleep, accelerometry, and risk factors
<b>Date received</b>	1 December 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	2 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 161
<b>Project title</b>	Enhancing the Millennium Cohort Study by linking environmental variables
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This research project aims to study the environmental pollution exposure of Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) participants by linking annual pollution data to the residence and school location of MCS participants from 9 months until age 19 (waves 1 - 7). First, we will use the linked data to study inequalities of environmental exposure over the life course. Second, we will enhance the MCS data by creating research-ready linked data that other researchers could access.
<b>Keywords</b>	Air pollution, environmental inequality, life course, children, adolescents, and health
<b>Date received</b>	30 November 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	8 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 160
<b>Project title</b>	Air Pollution Impacts on Cognition for Children (APIC for Children) considering greenspace and noise impacts
<b>Institution</b>	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This research project will study how air pollution, greenspace, and noise around the school and home affect children's cognitive performance and development using the nationwide MCS and environmental data. MCS follows up over 19,000 lives born in 2000-01 across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. To date, cognitive performance was measured at age 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, and 17



	years. Surrounding air pollution, greenspace, and noise will be measured from the pre-natal stage to the timing of each cognitive test. Despite increasing evidence, the impacts of such environment remains unclear. This study will provide further evidence from repeated measures of cognitive performance with wide range of air pollution, green space, and noise exposure over the nations for nearly two decades. This study could address a few novel research questions, including, 'Which pollutant, greenspace, and noise matters in terms of children's cognitive development?', 'When is critical to mitigate the impacts?', and 'Are those impacts different in urban and rural areas?'.
<b>Keywords</b>	Children, cognition, educational attainment, child development, environment, air pollution, greenspace, and noise
<b>Date received</b>	14 November 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	8 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 158
<b>Project title</b>	Breastfeeding and child development
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is to investigate the impact of breastfeeding on long term outcomes, including educational attainment, health, and others.
<b>Keywords</b>	Breastfeeding and child development
<b>Date received</b>	27 September 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	8 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 157
<b>Project title</b>	Association between self-reported mental health and property size
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is to exploit the rich Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data available, in the first instance, for England and Wales (similar data are available for Scotland but have not yet been linked). The December 2021 release of EPC data contains UPRN

	<p>codes, which facilitates matching to the reference dataset (Ordnance Survey AddressBase Premium Epoch 87 data (September 2021)).</p> <p>We propose to link the EPC data (which contains upwards of 100 variables) to participants of wave 3 of the COVID-19 web survey, since full addresses were available for this wave. The main variables we are interested in at this stage are the accurate measure of property size (m<sup>2</sup>), number of habitable rooms, property type, building age band, and tenure. It will also be possible to calculate the size of each participant's garden, and whether this is fully private, semi-public (e.g., open space around a block of flats), or absent.</p> <p>Further work could make use of the detailed set of variables relating to energy costs and energy efficiency, since this is likely to be the single most important public policy issue in the UK.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19, EPC, inequality, housing, and mental health
<b>Date received</b>	8 September 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	13 July 2023

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 156
<b>Project title</b>	Effect of incentivisation on response and data quality in MCS
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	CLS shared drive
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Retaining cohort members across time is a major aim of longitudinal studies, in order to reduce the possibility of non-response bias. The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is the largest on-going representative study of people born in the UK at the turn of this century. For the first time in MCS history, monetary incentives were introduced in the form of a randomised experiment in a web survey. Across the total issued sample (N = 13,533) - 75% were randomly allocated to the incentive group, and 25% were allocated to the control group. This study will assess the effect of the incentive on response rates and data quality (e.g., break off rates, item non-response, speeding, measures of satisficing, and completeness of responses).</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Attrition, data quality, incentives, non-response, and response rates
<b>Date received</b>	30 August 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	8 September 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 155
<b>Project title</b>	Linkage of National Longitudinal Cohort Studies and Administrative Data access / Genetics: A Mutually Beneficial Arrangement

<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The overall aim of this project is to address several methodological issues at the interface between linked cohort data and administrative data that are mutually beneficial for both data sources: missing data, data quality, residual confounding. This will be undertaken using existing data linkages in health and education with UCL Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) cohorts.</p> <p>We will address the following three methodological research questions, which will be directly reflected in the project work packages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can linked administrative data aid the handling of missing cohort data?</li> <li>2. How can linked cohort data improve our understanding of the quality of administrative data?</li> <li>3. How can linked cohort data help address residual confounding in analyses of administrative data?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Administrative data, cohort data, data linkage, education, Millennium Cohort Study, MCS, National Pupil Data access / Geneticsbase, NPD, and residual confounding
<b>Date received</b>	29 July 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	8 September 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 154
<b>Project title</b>	Machine learning screening for long-COVID (SAIL IGRP 1427)
<b>Institution</b>	Glasgow Caledonian University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This main aim of this project is to investigate the traits which contribute to the development of long-covid. These include traits at the person and community level.</p> <p>Statistical analyses will be applied to the Millennium Cohort Study to find out whether some traits are more common among people that develop long-covid. The project will first try to find patterns in the data, and then see if these patterns can predict the people who develop long-covid. Since the MCS follows people over time we will also be able to tell if a person's past living conditions have an impact on their current state of health.</p>

	Finally, this research will be crucial to doctors and other healthcare experts since it will allow them to better treat and prevent long-covid. Thus, reducing suffering and healthcare costs.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health, long COVID, and machine learning
<b>Date received</b>	22 July 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	15 December 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 152
<b>Project title</b>	Understanding and mitigating associations between childhood neighbourhood deprivation and adolescent mental health in two UK birth cohorts
<b>Institution</b>	King's College London (KCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Neighbourhood deprivation refers to a lack of access to opportunities (e.g., education, employment) and resources (e.g., food, accommodation, clothing) among residents. Growing up in a deprived neighbourhood has been linked with a greater risk of mental health difficulties including emotional and behavioural problems in childhood and adolescence. However, some individuals fair better than expected despite living in less-than-ideal economic circumstances and are therefore described as being 'resilient'. We aim to investigate (1) whether childhood neighbourhood deprivation is associated with adolescent mental health and (2) what factors in an individual's life (e.g., cognitive skills, parenting, social support, green space access) help protect their mental health from the negative effects of neighbourhood deprivation during childhood. This knowledge will help improve targets for intervention to better support young people who grow up in deprived areas.
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation and mental health
<b>Date received</b>	5 July 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	12 July 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 151
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0015: Socio-demographic determinants of COVID-19
<b>Institution</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)

<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Research has shown that some people are more at risk of COVID-19 than others because of personal factors, such as sex, ethnicity, or financial situation. In this study, we aim to understand whether differences in peoples' personal factors increase their risk of COVID-19. To do this, we will link data from 10 research studies with data on COVID-19 infection status from NHS health records. We will use statistical modelling to look at the relationship between personal factors and COVID-19. We will also look at whether certain combinations of personal factors increase someone's risk of COVID-19 further. For example, are Ethnic Minority women without a university degree more likely to report having had COVID-19 than others?</p> <p>Our findings will identify groups of individuals who had the highest risk of COVID-19 in the early waves of the pandemic. We will share the results with policy makers to help with decisions on how to support and protect these people.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19 and personal factors
<b>Date received</b>	21 June 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	28 June 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 150
<b>Project title</b>	Socio-demographic determinants of COVID-19
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The study aims to understand whether differences in peoples' sociodemographic characteristics and circumstances increase their risk of catching COVID-19. These include ethnicity, gender, age, education, occupational social class, overcrowding, household size, subjective financial stability, housing tenure, urban/rural location, IMD, and whether respondents receive social benefits. This study is part of the Longitudinal Health and Wellbeing study of the National Core Studies programme, which brings together data from over 10 population surveys.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19, inequalities, infection, ethnicity, gender, and IMD
<b>Date received</b>	12 May 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	12 May 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 149
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<b>Project title</b>	llc_0010: Association of COVID19 and long COVID with disruption in employment and finances
<b>Institution</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has led to large-scale employment disruption, but little is known about the impact on employment for people who caught COVID-19. In this project, we will compare the differences in employment status, the number of hours worked, and financial circumstances for people who have had COVID-19 compared to those who have not had COVID-19. To do this we will use employment and financial data from research studies, in combination with NHS health records on COVID infection. Although we have information on COVID-infection from our research studies, NHS infection data will give us more reliable information about who was infected and when. NHS healthcare and hospital records will also tell us how severe peoples' infections have been, and how long they have lasted. We hope that this study will tell us how COVID19 infection might influence people's ability to carry on in work and cope financially. We will share the results of this project with policy makers to guide decisions on how to support people who have been infected by COVID19 to return to work and financially support their families. This will be particularly important given the large numbers of people who have long COVID.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Long COVID, employment, and finance
<b>Date received</b>	14 April 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	13 May 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 148
<b>Project title</b>	Parental investments and child development
<b>Institution</b>	Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project aims to understand the role played by different types of parental investments in the formation of skills during primary school years. In particular, we consider how school quality, parental time spent with the child and private tutoring affect the development of cognitive and socio-emotional skills, as well as academic performance measured at ages 7 and 11 of cohort members in the Millennium Cohort Study.</p>

<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	5 April 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	19 April 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 147
<b>Project title</b>	MELD-B: Multidisciplinary ecosystem to study life course determinants and prevention of early-onset burdensome multimorbidity (SAIL IGRP 1377)
<b>Institution</b>	University of Southampton
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Many people live with several long-term health conditions like diabetes, heart disease or dementia. Multimorbidity means having more than one health condition that may need medical management or behavioural adaptation. Throughout a person's life, many things influence their chance of multimorbidity, like biology (e.g., age), things that happen to them (e.g., infections), behaviours (e.g., smoking) and broader experiences (e.g., environment, education, work, income). Our aim is to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) methods to identify time points and risk factors across the life course that would help us prevent the development of early-onset, burdensome multiple long-term condition multimorbidity (MLTC-M). We will do this through multidisciplinary working and analysis of cohorts which provide data spanning many years in participants' lives. We will also use anonymised electronic health records to explore healthcare data. We will disseminate our findings to organisations and decision-makers to make this research impactful on a population level.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Multimorbidity
<b>Date received</b>	4 April 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 146
<b>Project title</b>	Evaluating the student loans uptake and repayment among a cohort born in 1989
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps



<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The recent government response to the Augur Review has been released and proposes a £11,500 reduction in student loans in real terms with the aim to reduce the amount of debt students graduate with. They have also proposed a new £25,000 repayment threshold, meaning graduates will make at least a modest contribution to paying back their student loan once they start benefitting from it. With the Next Steps data, we have an opportunity to better understand the nature of student loans repayment, including the large number of graduates who are not expected to come close to repaying their loans in full – and indeed a not insubstantial number are expected to make no repayments at all – yet we know very little about who these individuals are or what jobs they are doing. If they were disproportionately employed in ‘socially valuable’ occupations (such as social care, for example), would that change how non-repayment of loans was viewed, for example? This kind of analysis would shed new light on important policy questions, including what level of taxpayer subsidy of the student loan system is ‘acceptable’, and what implications different changes to loan repayment terms may have on repayments and for which groups. We are interested in understanding how SLC loan values and repayments vary in the Next Steps cohort by subject studied, university attended and income/occupation at age 25 as well as key demographic characteristics (gender, ethnicity, parental education etc). Moreover, the planned work will have a strong methodological element, for example improving data quality by correcting any errors that we find in our data release, and allow us to conduct missing data reports and provide advice to users on how to handle missing data. By using the data ourselves for this research, this will also improve our knowledge and understanding of it, which will help improve the user support we are able to provide through training and user guides.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Student loan uptake
<b>Date received</b>	9 March 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	10 March 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 145
<b>Project title</b>	CNC web survey Autumn 2021
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project aims to analyse the MCS autumn 2021 engagement web survey. It studies cohort members responses about awareness of and engagement with the CNC study by comparing answers for different demographic factors such as ethnicity, educational level, sex, among others.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	CNC and web survey

<b>Date received</b>	7 March 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	15 March 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 144
<b>Project title</b>	Is school absenteeism harmful to education and labour market outcomes? (SAIL IGRP 1351)
<b>Institution</b>	University of Strathclyde
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Consequences for educational attainment and labour market outcomes are not fully understood. Frequently absent students miss out on classroom learning and developing key dispositions crucial for future success. This project examines whether school absenteeism is negatively associated with individuals' educational attainment and labour market outcomes. Additionally, it investigates whether psychosocial dispositions (e.g., self-esteem), behavioural dispositions (e.g., risky behaviour), and aspirations (e.g., educational) can explain the association between absenteeism and educational attainment. It will further consider the role of these dispositions and children's educational attainment in explaining the association between absenteeism and labour market outcomes. Finally, we will analyse whether the consequences of absenteeism for these outcomes differ across socio-demographic groups (gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic background). Our study will provide much-needed evidence on the consequences of school absences for educational and labour market outcomes among different socio-demographic groups. This will give policymakers and practitioners the necessary information to place a greater emphasis on interventions to reduce absenteeism. The project will further clarify how absenteeism leads to disadvantages in these life course outcomes. By highlighting the relative importance of attending to learning loss and dispositions for educational and labour market success, it will become clear which interventions can mitigate the harmful effects of absenteeism. The study is timely within the current context of COVID-19 school closures - an enforced period of "absenteeism" for all children, with evidence of increasing absenteeism and socioeconomic disparities in absences after schools reopened.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	3 March 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 143
<b>Project title</b>	The role of greenspace in child development

<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage - GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The main aim is to explore in depth the role of area greenspace in children's cognitive, behavioural, and socioemotional development. The project will link in well with my ongoing research on this using the existing greenspace data in MCS (sweeps 1 to 6). The existing MCS data (only available at ward level for the UK) are out of date for most of the sweeps (they are based on MEDix, itself based on information in 2000). They are also indexing green cover only. This new project will provide more precise, granular, and up to date data for sweeps 1 to 7. Importantly it will include proximity to greenspace as well, which seems key for the child and adolescent population especially.
<b>Keywords</b>	Child development and green spaces
<b>Date received</b>	17 February 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	15 March 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 142
<b>Project title</b>	The impact of COVID-19 lockdowns on body weight of adolescents
<b>Institution</b>	University of Warwick
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage - GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH) / UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project aims to estimate the causal effect of the accessibility to food outlets that supply high-calorie food, such as fast food, on the weight of adolescents using longitudinal data. We will use the independent variation in the accessibility to fast-food outlets in the individual's living environment caused by COVID-19 lockdown restrictions, to identify the causal effect of the access to fast-food outlets on weight status.</p> <p>Our sample will be drawn from the three waves of the new COVID-19 survey of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) participants, covering the period between May 2020 and March 2021. This will be linked to the data from the MCS main survey merged with other administrative data, and of locations of food premises. The use of the linked rich individual-level longitudinal data makes the study unique, enabling us to estimate the above causal effect to inform policy.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19 and adolescent body weight
<b>Date received</b>	16 February 2022

<b>Date approved</b>	6 May 2022
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<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 140
<b>Project title</b>	Childhood obesity, is fast food exposure a factor?
<b>Institution</b>	University of York
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Access to fast food has often been blamed for the rise in obesity which in turn has motivated policies to curb the spread of fast food. However, robust evidence in this area is scarce, particularly using data outside of the US. We investigate whether the access to fast food increased BMI of adolescents at a time when fast food restaurants started to open in the UK. We combine data on the location and timing of the first openings of all fast-food outlets in the UK from 1968-1986, with data on objectively measured BMI from the 1970 British Cohort Study. The relationship between adolescent BMI and the distance from the respondents' homes and time since opening, is studied using regression analysis. We find that fast food exposure had no effect on BMI.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Childhood obesity and fast-food
<b>Date received</b>	26 January 2022
<b>Date approved</b>	16 February 2022

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 139
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0009: Understanding the impacts of healthcare disruption on health
<b>Institution</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project will study the impacts of health care disruption in the UK. We will examine the experiences of those individuals affected by disruption, including whether it has impacted their health and if these impacts have had larger impacts on poorer people. We expect the project will be important for responding to the impacts of COVID-19 healthcare disruption and help benefit patients and service planners. We will share the findings with policy makers, NHS care managers, and politicians to help inform how the UK responds to COVID-19 healthcare disruption for years to come (e.g., which services to invest</p>

	in or prioritise, which types of people need additional help) and also to improve NHS resilience for the future.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	22 November 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	25 November 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 138
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0008: Risk factors and prediction models for long COVID: analysis of longitudinal cohort studies with linked NHS data
<b>Institution</b>	University of Plymouth
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Patients with long COVID have symptoms over a long time. Some patients do not receive a diagnosis by their doctors, and do not receive support for recovery from long COVID. With the requested data, we will compare two sources of information on long COVID, reported by patients and by their doctors. We will identify who are more likely to miss a diagnosis by doctors. The data on patients are needed to find who are at higher risk of having long COVID. The benefit to patients includes the improved diagnosis of long COVID. More patients will receive a diagnosis by doctors. They will have better chance to have healthcare support for recovery.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	22 November 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	25 November 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 136
<b>Project title</b>	Education and Society in Scotland
<b>Institution</b>	University of Edinburgh
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Secondary schools in Scotland attended by MCS cohort members at sweep 7 will be classified according to their history during several waves of educational reform in the twentieth century: the creation of the selective system (1920s-40s), the transition to comprehensive schooling (1970s), and the reforms to mid-secondary curriculum and

	assessment (late 1980s). The resulting data, along with sweep 7 of the MCS, would then be used to extend a time series obtained from the Scottish School Leavers Surveys (biennially 1976-2002), and the Scottish Mental Survey (aged 16 in 1952). Previous research on this series (Box 1.7) has shown that the origins of schools and their rate of transition to new structures in the 1970s and 1980s had a persisting influence on young people's experience, but that policy gradually shaped schools of diverse origins into a common system. Adding MCS data would assess whether that common experience has lasted.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	15 October 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	16 December 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 135
<b>Project title</b>	The effect of early exposure to lead on children's development
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is to investigate the impact of metals and toxins on children's development using a large and unique sample of milk teeth collected from nearly three thousand participants of the MCS.
<b>Keywords</b>	Child development
<b>Date received</b>	4 October 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	12 October 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 134
<b>Project title</b>	Physical activity and physical function in mid- to later-life
<b>Institution</b>	University of Exeter
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	By examining device-measured patterns of PA, and its association with PF in mid-life, there is the potential to identify windows-of-opportunity at this stage in the life course that could inform the future design and recommendation of interventions and guidelines. We intend to examine the raw accelerometer data in different ways than the derived

	<p>outcomes provided in the main data set. We plan to derive new metrics from the raw data, focusing on how people accumulate their activity between- and within-days (activity pattern). The analysis will allow us to determine the different patterning of activity between high and low functioning adults in the BCS70. Results could then be used to develop more tailored public health messaging for promoting physical function in mid-life via physical activity.</p> <p>A limited number of derived variables from these data are available in the main survey data; however, access to the raw files allows for more further processing and analysis. For the purpose of this research project, the derived physical activity variables are required as 'exposures' in our association analysis, with physical function measures as the 'outcomes'.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Accelerometry
<b>Date received</b>	28 September 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	12 October 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 133
<b>Project title</b>	Development of the British birth cohort studies as mixed methods resources for the study of mid- and later-life
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This cross-cohort qualitative longitudinal seeks to advance understanding of cohort members' lived experience of long COVID. Via three waves of qualitative longitudinal interviews conducted with 40 individuals across five cohort studies – the four CLS studies plus the 1946 NSHD – we will investigate: long COVID sufferers' experiences of and perspectives on the condition; the impacts that long COVID has had on their lives and sense of self; and their perspectives on the treatment and support they have or have not received from the healthcare system.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health and long COVID
<b>Date received</b>	27 August 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	12 October 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 132
<b>Project title</b>	Fluoride exposure via drinking water and child development
<b>Institution</b>	UK Health Security Agency



<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH) / UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Water fluoridation schemes in public water supplies are known to help reduce the risk of dental caries. However, an increasing number of international studies are reporting a potential adverse effect of fluoride exposure on child IQ. We aim to investigate this association in England using child development measures collected in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) from birth to 11 years of age, and fluoride concentration data from the Drinking Water inspectorate (DWI) which is available for the same period.
<b>Keywords</b>	Fluoride in water
<b>Date received</b>	7 September 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 131
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0006: Comparing the burden of long COVID in the community as measured by self-report and electronic health records: a study by the CONVALESCENCE consortium
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	There is considerable uncertainty about the extent to which individuals with a history of COVID-19 go on to develop long COVID. In particular, separate findings from surveys of individuals in the community self-reporting long COVID and studies of primary care records have suggested that the proportion of individuals with a history of COVID-19 receiving a diagnosis of long COVID from general practitioners may be of an order of magnitude lower than the proportions of individuals reporting persistent symptoms themselves. In this study, we will compare the self-reporting of long COVID by individuals with their primary care records of long COVID, to further evaluate the extent of long COVID in the community being recognised by primary care practitioners.
<b>Keywords</b>	Convalescence
<b>Date received</b>	6 September 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 130
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<b>Project title</b>	llc_0004: Examining the serological response to SARS-CoV-2 infection and vaccination across the National Core Studies
<b>Institution</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Antibodies are biological molecules that control immunity to viral infections. When individuals catch a virus such as COVID-19 or receive a vaccination to protect against COVID-19, they produce antibodies that travel around the body to tackle (or prepare to tackle) the infection. However, everyone's antibody response is different; some people produce fewer antibodies, or their antibodies might diminish more quickly over time. Examining levels of antibodies over time after COVID-19 infection or vaccination will help to identify groups of people who have a poor or decreasing antibody response, who might benefit from a booster vaccine. Examining antibody levels over time will also help to estimate the best time (i.e., how long after the second vaccination) to give a COVID-19 booster vaccine, in order to maximise immunity.
<b>Keywords</b>	Serology
<b>Date received</b>	6 September 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 129
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0003: The social and mental wellbeing consequences of contracting COVID19
<b>Institution</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	There are many mechanisms through which an individual's experience of COVID-19 may impact their ability to function healthily within society. COVID-19 symptoms may be associated with poorer mental wellbeing many months later, and more severe experiences of COVID-19 and the associated trauma could potentially have longer term consequences for mental wellbeing. Additionally, the experience of the disease itself and subsequent long-term symptoms may have a detrimental impact on employment and other social activities. Even experiencing asymptomatic COVID-19 potentially has problems: the requirement for those who test positive to socially isolate may disadvantage people in the labour market and have negative impacts on peoples' mental wellbeing. COVID-19 may also have longer term latent effects on

	people's wellbeing, even if people were initially asymptomatic. However, it is challenging to investigate these mechanisms using administrative or survey data alone. Self-reported measures of COVID-19 may not be accurate, while administrative health care data alone often does not contain subjective indicators of mental wellbeing or social indicators such as employment. Thus, in this project we aim to link survey data with health records provided by the UK LLC to address these topics.
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19 and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	6 September 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 128
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0002: Methodological enhancement and documentary analysis of the UK LLC
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bristol
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The UKRI funded Longitudinal Health and Wellbeing National Core Study aims to understand the health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by uniting longitudinal population study data from established studies with participants national depersonalised electronic health records. It has built the UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration as a new infrastructure to host de-personalised data from many UK longitudinal studies and to link these to participants routine records. This will form a new national Trusted Research Environment for secure research using linked longitudinal data across studies. Approved researchers will use the UK LLC for COVID policy relevant research.
<b>Keywords</b>	Methodological project
<b>Date received</b>	29 July 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 127
<b>Project title</b>	Growing up in coastal towns
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage - GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)

<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Coastal towns have come to the fore in recent UK policy debates, as some of the most deprived neighbourhoods are now in coastal areas. These debates often raise concerns about the future of young people in these towns, largely because of the limited educational and employment opportunities. Despite this, there is almost no research on the impact of growing up in coastal towns. This led us to develop our research questions: 1. Are there place-based inequalities between coastal towns and the rest of the UK, and how do these inequalities impact on the young people who grow up in coastal towns? 2. How are youth aspirations shaped by their experiences of growing up in a coastal town? In light of these experiences, what are the solutions they would propose to improve their coastal communities? 3. What data can we use/generate to better understand these issues?
<b>Keywords</b>	Civic engagement, coastal towns, deprivation, educational achievement, health, labour market outcomes, and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 126
<b>Project title</b>	The effect of deindustrialisation on community participation and political involvement across multiple family generations
<b>Institution</b>	University of Milan (Italy)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is to reveal how a person's individual, family and local community experiences of manufacturing decline shape the way they participate in politics and their political attitudes over the course of their life.
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation
<b>Date received</b>	15 July 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	20 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 125
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0007: Multi-Longitudinal Cohort Study into occupational factors and COVID Risk as part of PROTECT National Core Study
<b>Institution</b>	University of Manchester
<b>Application type</b>	Data access

<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Infection and death rates linked to the SARS-COV-2 epidemic have been particularly high within the United Kingdom. One prominent source of increased risk throughout has been occupation, with several occupations identified as being high risk (e.g., health workers). Differences in occupation characteristics (e.g., ability to work from home, contact with the public, working outside) have been considered important in explaining increased risk of SARS-COV-2 infection and death. There is however still great uncertainty regarding the influence of occupation, and within occupational factors on infection, disease severity, and death.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health and occupation
<b>Date received</b>	18 August 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 124
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0005: Are immune-mediated diseases risk factors for long COVID?
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The predisposing factors responsible for individuals developing prolonged duration of COVID-19 symptoms over several months (long COVID) are unknown but exaggerated inflammatory and autoimmune responses have been proposed as key determinants. Individuals suffering from chronic inflammatory disorders, including atopic conditions and autoimmune diseases, have heightened risk of developing other inflammatory diseases, phenomena known as autoimmune and atopic diatheses. People with a history of atopic and/or autoimmune diseases might also have an increased liability for long COVID following SARS-CoV-2 infection if immune dysregulation is in part or wholly responsible for protracted symptomatology. However, associations between chronic inflammatory diseases and long COVID risk have not been studied rigorously in epidemiological settings to date.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	18 August 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	14 September 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 123
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<b>Project title</b>	Careers education in school and the link to post-16 outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	The Careers & Enterprise Company
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH) / UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The purpose of the research is to investigate the association between the quality of careers education provided in English secondary schools and post-16 attitudes and pathways. The Millennium Cohort Study provides a unique opportunity to bring the evidence up-to-date and to understand the role of careers education in shaping the pathways of young people, within the current policy context. Our intention is to use the additional detail from the National Pupil Database about attainment to identify the additionality of careers support and careers-related activity, including part-time work and community activities, as asked about within MCS. We also intend to explore the feasibility of linking the MCS to separate data on the quality of school career programmes from 2016-2018 (held by The Careers & Enterprise Company, funded by the Department for Education) to enrich the evidence on careers education. [This proposed linkage is the subject of this application form].
<b>Keywords</b>	Community activities and part-time work
<b>Date received</b>	6 July 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	16 December 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 122
<b>Project title</b>	llc_CONVALESCENCE: Characterisation, determinants, mechanisms, and consequences of the long-term effects of COVID-19 providing the evidence base for health care services (CONVALESCENCE)
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The UK's chief scientific and medical advisors have commissioned a new programme of research into COVID-19. Part of this programme is designed to use the data from longitudinal studies to help answer certain research questions. This project is called the Longitudinal Health and Wellbeing National Core Study. As part of the researchers leading this programme have also secured specific funding to research a collection of symptoms and health and wellbeing outcomes that are known collectively as 'long COVID.'
<b>Keywords</b>	Health

<b>Date received</b>	1 July 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	19 August 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 121
<b>Project title</b>	llc_LHW: Longitudinal Health & Wellbeing – National Core Study
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The UKRI funded Longitudinal Health and Wellbeing National Core Study aims to understand the health, social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic by uniting established population cohorts and national anonymised electronic health records to inform policy. ... For [all] research themes we are employing longitudinal population-based cohorts, linked administrative data and electronic health records to produce novel and impactful insights to reduce the impact of the pandemic.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	1 July 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	19 August 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 120
<b>Project title</b>	llc_0001: Harmonised Core Socio-demographic Measures Data access / Geneticsset
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration (UK LLC)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This project will generate a harmonised dataset of sociodemographic measures for inclusion as a research resource on the UK Longitudinal Linkage Collaboration platform. The project aims to facilitate COVID-19 research by identifying and, where possible, addressing differences in how participant characteristics are measured by the longitudinal population studies who are contributing data to the platform, and in so doing, help expedite researchers who want to use data from different studies to enhance the scope and possibly even precision of their work.
<b>Keywords</b>	Harmonisation
<b>Date received</b>	1 July 2021



<b>Date approved</b>	18 August 2021
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<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 118
<b>Project title</b>	Mental Health and the Built Environment: How changing environments impact children's and young people's mental health and wellbeing trajectories
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The Mental Health and the Built Environment project will develop the methods to examine and analyse longitudinally in the largest and first study of its kind, the relationships between the built environment and mental health outcomes amongst children and young people in London, Manchester, and Birmingham. This will be accomplished using building-level data and Millennium Cohort Study data from 2008 to 2018. It will deliver timely and novel research, data resources for researchers and evidence to inform transport, urban planning, and housing policy about the links between the built environment and mental health outcomes in children and young people. Our primary research question is if and what characteristics of the built environment have an effect on mental health and wellbeing outcomes in children and adolescents?
<b>Keywords</b>	Environment and health
<b>Date received</b>	9 June 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	17 June 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 117
<b>Project title</b>	In their own words: Five generations of Britons describe their experiences of the Coronavirus pandemic. Findings from the COVID-19 survey in Five National Longitudinal Studies
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS and COVID-19
<b>Abstract</b>	The textual responses of the cohort members will be analysed in an effort to examine the experiences of this cohort during the COVID-19 pandemic. Exploring these experiences will provide a comprehensive picture of Britons' perceptions of how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected their lived realities. These responses will be very broad and

	cover a range of topics, and the research questions are, as of yet, not set in stone. Some potential areas that we may focus on are mental health, wellbeing, social life, higher education, etc.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	12 May 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	12 May 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 116
<b>Project title</b>	Stay at home: Housing, home, and COVID-19 (unfunded book)
<b>Institution</b>	University of York
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	I am writing a short book called 'Stay at home: Housing, home and COVID-19'. It uses evidence from many different sources to explore 1) the role that housing and home played in lockdown experiences, 2) the effects the pandemic and lockdown had on people's housing conditions, and housing security, and 3) the role, if any, that housing circumstances played in risk of infection and disease. The open response questions in the CLS wave 1 Codi survey will be a vital source.
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19 and housing
<b>Date received</b>	18 March 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	25 March 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 115
<b>Project title</b>	The impact of social media use on mental health: Evidence from the MCS
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	We aim to evaluate the impact of social media use on mental health using the Millennium Cohort Study. We will exploit an Instrumental Variable research design that will use how changes in broadband and 3G/4G/Wi-Fi coverage over time and geographical areas affect adolescents' use of social media. We will use the created Instrumental Variables to study how social media use impact mental health during

	adolescence. We will use the data collected and analysed by The Office of Communications (Ofcom) from telecoms operators around the UK to generate the Instrumental Variables (coverage, access, and download speed (e.g., in Mbit/s)). We will link the Ofcom data to the MCS using postcode's centroids of the cohort members' residences.
<b>Keywords</b>	3G coverage, 4G, coverage, broadband, mental health, performance data, and Wi-Fi coverage
<b>Date received</b>	1 February 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	9 February 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 114
<b>Project title</b>	Ethnic Diversity, Inequality and Social Cohesion: The Longitudinal Effects of Changing Community Composition on Social Cohesion amongst Movers and Stayers
<b>Institution</b>	University of Manchester
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is broadly to identify the drivers of intergroup relations in the UK. In particular, we aim to examine whether the ethnic composition of a young person's school has an impact on their intergroup attitudes in adulthood, and how any effect of school ethnic composition may moderate (or be moderated by) parental attitudes and neighbourhood ethnic composition.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	26 January 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	9 February 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 112
<b>Project title</b>	The impact of criminal activity on childhood and adolescents' risky behaviours, well-being, and educational outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage - GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	We aim to evaluate the impact of exposure to local criminal activity on childhood and adolescents' risky behaviours, well-being, and educational outcomes. We will construct local criminal activity variables

	around cohort members residences and schools over cohort members' life using the official police administrative data from <a href="https://data.police.uk/data/">https://data.police.uk/data/</a> . We will first describe changes and trajectories in exposure to criminal activity over time and around cohort members' residences and schools. We will evaluate how criminal activity changes are associated with the cohort member's well-being, the prevalence of risky behaviours such as drug and alcohol consumption, antisocial behaviours, among other risky behaviours, and educational attainment and school absenteeism.
<b>Keywords</b>	Anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, <a href="https://data.police.uk/data/">https://data.police.uk/data/</a> , and individual crime
<b>Date received</b>	1 February 2021
<b>Date approved</b>	9 February 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 111
<b>Project title</b>	Investigating environmental and individual characteristics interactions to understand inequalities in BMI and body composition
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Overweight and obesity has been increasing globally since the 1980s, widely attributed to an increasingly obesogenic environment. There have also been increases in inequalities in obesity, with high income countries largely show inverse associations between socioeconomic position (SEP) and body mass index (BMI). Although the environment has been credited with driving secular increases in obesity, not all individuals exposed to an obesogenic environment are overweight or obese. Psychological factors have also been highlighted in the development of obesity, and these factors may interact with the environment. It is hypothesised that less advantaged individual SEP results in worse psychological symptoms and greater exposure to an obesogenic environment, and that the environment moderates the mediating effect of psychological characteristics. Those with worse mental health have reduced coping ability when faced with obesogenic cues, and obesogenic environments result in greater opportunity to regulate negative emotions in maladaptive ways. Using structural equation modelling, these pathway and interactions can be tested in the Millennium Cohort Study, to further understand how inequalities in obesity arise.
<b>Keywords</b>	Environment and health
<b>Date received</b>	9 December 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 December 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 110
<b>Project title</b>	InSPIRE: Innovating UK clean air policies to prevent cognitive disorders across the life course, particularly for vulnerable urban populations
<b>Institution</b>	University of Birmingham
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	New emerging research shows that where people live determines the extent to which air pollution impacts cognitive health, particularly vulnerable populations living in major UK conurbations. Population density, transportation, and mortality rates from respiratory diseases are recognised to vary sharply according to environment and location. From a primary prevention standpoint, with particular reference to vulnerable populations in the UK's major conurbations, it is unclear which policies or strategies reduce the negative impact of social determinants and health inequalities on air quality and its effect on cognitive health. The InSPIRE consortium comprising 24 academics, 11 institutions, and +24 stakeholders seeks to co-develop pioneering primary prevention policies for improving air quality We will engage in a highly ambitious research programme using the latest developments in complex system science modelling.
<b>Keywords</b>	Air pollution and health
<b>Date received</b>	9 December 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 December 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 109
<b>Project title</b>	Examining relationships between the neighbourhood environment and health outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage - GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	It is increasingly understood that one's environment impacts health and wellbeing and that individual behaviours are influenced by the context in which they occur. This project will aim to examine potential relationships between aspects of the neighbourhood environment, specifically green spaces and crime, and health outcomes including mental health and physical activity behaviours. The requested geographic identifiers will allow linkage between cohort member postcodes and: (1) distance to green spaces using Geographical

	Information Systems (GIS) in MCS ages 11, 14 and 17 and (2) crime data from Police.Data.UK in MCS ages 11, 14 and 17.
<b>Keywords</b>	Green spaces and health
<b>Date received</b>	8 December 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	9 February 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 108
<b>Project title</b>	Social differences in the experience of a pandemic
<b>Institution</b>	Goethe University (Germany)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The study aims to analyse how the answers to the open-ended question in the COVID-19 survey differ by social characteristics of the cohort members. Main questions regard differences by age, gender, educational level, and social class:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are different topics addressed by social characteristics of the cohort members?</li> <li>• Who is more likely to report negative or positive experiences associated with the pandemic?</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	Survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	25 November 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 December 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 107
<b>Project title</b>	The collapse of mining communities in the UK: life-time education, health, and labour market outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	Royal Holloway, University of London
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The purpose of this project is to investigate the lifetime outcomes of individuals that, during their adolescence, were residing in areas that were affected by the 1980s collapse of the coal mining sector in the UK. Using BCS70 data linked with geo-located information of coal mines in England and Wales, this project proposes to look into the trajectory of affected individuals, before and after the closures of the mines, relative to comparable individuals. The project will look in their</p>

	performance, behaviour, and choices over their lifetime, along many dimensions, e.g., educational attainment that can be linked to subsequent labour market outcomes.
<b>Keywords</b>	Mining
<b>Date received</b>	8 October 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	15 October 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 106
<b>Project title</b>	COVID-19: the role of neighbourhood deprivation in difficult times on individuals' wellbeing.
<b>Institution</b>	French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) (France)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The main objective of this work is to test whether different types of pre-COVID neighbourhood socio-economic deprivation (i.e., local income deprivation, local environmental deprivation, local housing-related deprivation, etc.) correlate with changes in behaviours (such as exercise, sleep, diet, and alcohol use) which are drivers for health conditions and overall health conditions throughout the pandemic.
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation
<b>Date received</b>	24 September 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	15 October 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 105
<b>Project title</b>	Poor and Skilled? Neighbourhood deprivation and non-cognitive skills development.
<b>Institution</b>	Sciences Po Paris (Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris) (France)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	The objective of this research is to add to the literature on neighbourhood effects by investigating whether growing up and living throughout life in a more or less deprived neighbourhood has an impact on individuals' non-cognitive skills development such as sociability, initiative, or self-confidence (Carneiro and Heckman, 2003).
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation



<b>Date received</b>	24 September 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	15 October 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 104
<b>Project title</b>	Risk factors for early or premature natural menopause: evidence from the 1970 British Cohort Study and the 1958 National Child Development Study
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	This paper uses data from the 1970 British Cohort Study and the National Child Development Study to shed further light on the factors throughout life affecting premature or early natural menopause - particularly early life, reproductive, lifestyle and socio-demographic influences. It employs pooled individual level analysis aimed at strengthening the evidence about common risk factors across women in the cohorts.
<b>Keywords</b>	Menopause
<b>Date received</b>	11 September 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 September 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 103
<b>Project title</b>	A multi-perspective analysis of university students' personal mental health and well-being capital and its effect on their life outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University of Surrey
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	The project will provide insight into how young people's life outcomes (educational, employment, mental health, and well-being) are dependent on their intersectionalities and how it is moderated by their university environment. By addressing how the characteristics of the university environment can improve the life outcomes for young people, universities can identify whether their environments may be detrimental to certain young persons and can work to put into place policies and practices that can reduce the disadvantages that may be faced by some groups of young persons.
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education

<b>Date received</b>	28 August 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 September 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 102
<b>Project title</b>	Educational choices and social interactions. Reassessing Educational Strategies in a divided Society (ERESS)
<b>Institution</b>	University of Southampton
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	ONS SRS
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	This project contributes to this literature by proposing an analysis of the decision processes accounting for those differentials. The analysis seeks to address the following questions using data from Next Steps. The educational choices of interest are 1) GCSE subject choice (2004) (EBacc-eligible, demanding, and applied subjects) in year 9, 2) A-levels as opposed to vocational qualifications or leaving education after year 11 (2006), 3) and university entry.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	13 July 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	16 July 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 101
<b>Project title</b>	The development of novel physical behaviour metrics using free-living body-worn accelerometer data and their relationship with measures of clinical and health outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University of Strathclyde
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	This project will look at thigh-worn accelerometer data collected from a group of free-living subjects, the BCS70 cohort, to characterise potential novel physical behaviour (PB) metrics that describe real-world physical behaviours and capabilities in the general population which are masked by more generic analysis of daily accumulations of physical activity. We will also investigate and identify physical behaviour metrics that could act as digital biomarkers for specific diseases states, such as diabetes, by pairing the accelerometer data with lifestyle and health information captured within the main BCS70 survey.

<b>Keywords</b>	Accelerometry
<b>Date received</b>	13 July 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	16 July 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 100
<b>Project title</b>	Vision impairment and physical activity in childhood and adolescence
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Our goal is to identify whether children and adolescents with impaired vision can achieve healthy levels of PA equivalent to those without impaired vision, the types of PA that enable this and thus the interventions that might be required to ensure all children and adolescents with impaired vision can access and benefit from PA.
<b>Keywords</b>	Vision and physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	7 July 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	16 July 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 99
<b>Project title</b>	Patterns of atopic eczema disease activity from birth through mid-adulthood
<b>Institution</b>	University of California (United States)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this analysis is to identify subtypes of atopic dermatitis based on patterns of disease activity into mid-adulthood, examine whether early and mid-life characteristics are associated with atopic eczema subtype.
<b>Keywords</b>	Eczema
<b>Date received</b>	6 July 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	16 July 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 98
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<b>Project title</b>	Impacts of COVID-19 on UK birth cohorts
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, Next Steps, MCS, and COVID-19
<b>Abstract</b>	The Centre for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) and the MRC Unit for Lifelong Health and Ageing (LHA) commissioned a special coronavirus (COVID-19) web survey to understand the health, social, and economic impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak. In combination with data from LHA, this research project aims to use the longitudinal data from the CLS birth cohorts to understand how people at different life stages are being affected, and how prior life experiences shape resilience or vulnerability to its effects.
<b>Keywords</b>	COVID-19
<b>Date received</b>	15 June 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	18 June 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 97
<b>Project title</b>	How active travel can improve our health and well-being: a study using linked administrative data (SAIL IGRP 1001)
<b>Institution</b>	Swansea University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This project will use information collected in i) the Active Adults Survey, which includes information on mode of travel to work and adult's sport participation, ii) the National Survey for Wales, which also includes information of active travel uptake and is currently being utilised by WG to monitor progress on active travel in Wales, and iii) the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) in order to examine children's active travel patterns. To further enhance our knowledge on active travel in Wales, we will link the aforementioned surveys to health and education records to examine the health and well-being of those that actively travel and those who are not. Income and social circumstances will also be explored in terms of the influence on active travel uptake, should these datasets become available.
<b>Keywords</b>	Travel and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	8 June 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	5 February 2021

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 96
<b>Project title</b>	Social mobility and educational attainment in the UK, and how it has changed over time
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The aim of the research is to generate a better understanding of and to provide evidence regarding educational attainment gaps in the UK, and the extent of social mobility in education over time. We aim to answer the following research questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the educational attainment gaps in England, specifically in relation to one's background including parental education and socioeconomic circumstances, gender, ethnicity?</li> <li>2. What are the mechanisms underlying these attainment gaps, and particularly what is the relationship between early life circumstances and parenting behaviours and educational attainment?</li> <li>3. How do educational attainment gaps compare across generations, and across countries in the UK?</li> <li>4. Does educational attainment relate to other aspects of life (e.g., mental health and wellbeing, labour market outcomes), and if so, to which ones?</li> </ol> <p>In providing updated estimates on the extent of social mobility in education for the UK – including the structural and behavioural mechanisms underlying it, how it has changed over time and how it varies across countries in the UK – this study will provide vital new evidence for policymakers to tackle problems that prevent poorer children from achieving their educational potential, and for reducing the attainment gap.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education and social mobility
<b>Date received</b>	13 May 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	21 May 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 94
<b>Project title</b>	Intergenerational Altruism and Transfers of Time and Money – A Lifecycle Perspective
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Parental investments in children can take one of four broad forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Time investments during childhood and adolescence that aid child development.</li> <li>2. School quality choice.</li> <li>3. Expenditures for further education.</li> <li>4. Cash transfers in the form of inter-vivos gifts and bequests.</li> </ol> <p>Using panel data that covers a cohort of individuals from birth to retirement, we estimate a dynastic model of household decision-making with intergenerational altruism that nests a multi-period child production function, incorporates all four of these types of investments, and allows us to quantify the relative importance of those investments in explaining intergenerational persistence in outcomes.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Parental investment
<b>Date received</b>	6 April 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 April 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 93
<b>Project title</b>	Area-level variation in common mental disorders among lesbian, gay, bisexual and questioning compared to heterosexual young people: a feasibility study
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning (LGBQ) young people are more likely than heterosexuals to have mental health problems and they are at higher risk of suicide. This is thought to be caused by stigma and discrimination. We think that stigma and discrimination towards sexual minorities might be worse in some areas of the UK than others. This could lead to geographical variation in mental health problems among LGBQ compared to heterosexual young people.
<b>Keywords</b>	Geography, LGBTQ+, and mental health
<b>Date received</b>	16 April 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 April 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 92
<b>Project title</b>	Impact of socioeconomic circumstances on risks and life-course consequences of preterm birth: studies into differential exposure and susceptibility (SAIL IGRP 0924)
<b>Institution</b>	University of Liverpool

<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project aims to investigate the pathways to inequalities in health and educational outcomes for children who are born preterm by applying novel causal mediation and Interaction analysis techniques to the linked data within SAIL.</p> <p><b>Aim:</b> To better explain inequalities in preterm birth prevalence by understanding how the relationship between socioeconomic status (exposure) and preterm birth (outcome) is mediated by maternal risk factors and determine whether preterm birth and socioeconomic status interact to influence inequalities in later life.</p> <p><b>Hypotheses:</b> Socioeconomic inequalities in the distribution of preterm birth are caused by differential exposure to risk factors for preterm birth, and that preterm birth has different impacts on later life outcomes dependent on childhood socioeconomic circumstances.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education and health
<b>Date received</b>	10 March 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 March 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 91
<b>Project title</b>	Modelling the intergenerational transmission of socioeconomic status between individuals over the life course contrasting occupational earnings with credit access
<b>Institution</b>	University of Nottingham
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	In progress
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This research project seeks to explore the extent to which two different measures of inequality/social stratification, namely occupational earnings, and credit risk scores, which are attained in adulthood (and represent socioeconomic position), differ across individuals depending on their socioeconomic background and generation.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Economy
<b>Date received</b>	9 March 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	21 May 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 90
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<b>Project title</b>	Investigating the pattern of physical activity accumulation in children with and without Asthma
<b>Institution</b>	Swansea University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>It is well established that most children and adolescents aged between 5-18 years old in the UK fail to meet the current recommended guidelines of a minimum of 60 minutes per day of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA; Chief Medical Officer, 2019). Current literature suggests that physical activity (PA) levels in children with Asthma are similar to those of their healthy counterparts (Jago et al. 2017), although those with poorer disease control, greater severity of disease or a recent hospital admission tend to be less active (Pike et al. 2017). Further interpretation is confounded by possible interactions with age, sex, and maturation status, among other things, which have not previously been accounted for. Jago et al. (2019) proposes a stronger association between time spent sedentary and Asthma, than Asthma and PA, with the associations increasing with age and being greater in girls. A fundamental characteristic of PA and sedentary time is its compositional nature within a constrained time period (i.e., 24 hours). However, much of the existing data fails to account for this and, consequently, little is known regarding the pattern of PA and sedentary time accrual in those with Asthma compared to their healthy counterparts. Indeed, it is hypothesised that whilst total PA may not differ, the manner in which this PA is accumulated may vary considerably according to disease status and severity.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	5 March 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	22 July 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 89
<b>Project title</b>	Physical activity, sedentary behaviour, and mental health
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Sedentary behaviour and physical activity could be modifiable risk factors for depression in young people. We aim to use accelerometer data from ages 7 and 14 to explore associations between sedentary behaviour, light activity, and moderate to vigorous activity with depressive symptoms at age 17. The results of our study will help to</p>

	inform guidelines and interventions for improving the mental health of young people through the promotion of activity.
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	3 March 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	17 March 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 88
<b>Project title</b>	Development of the British birth cohort studies as mixed methods resources for the study of mid- and later life
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data access method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The UK's birth cohort studies are recognised internationally as a unique resource. Following representative samples of Britons throughout their lives, these studies collect valuable data on an extensive range of quantitative variables and have made a tremendous contribution to the understanding of a broad range of issues, including ageing. However, the cohort studies contain relatively little qualitative data, which means that they are not able to provide robust evidence on individuals' own experiences of and perspectives on ageing. Our aim is to remedy that deficit by adding new qualitative data collection to the three oldest studies: the 1946 National Survey of Health and Development (NSHD), the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS), and the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70). Our project has both resource development and empirical aims. We will add a qualitative, person-centred approach to the 1946, 1958, and 1970 birth cohort studies in order to: (a) conduct longitudinal mixed methods research into ageing and well-being, (b) facilitate cross-cohort comparisons of cohort members' perspectives and experiences, and (c) enrich the cohort studies for other qualitative and mixed methods researchers. Our empirical investigations will focus on the means through which individuals construct identity and maximise well-being over the life course and in their daily lives.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Mixed methods and survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	19 February 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 April 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 87
<b>Project title</b>	Actigraphic correlates of ADHD
<b>Institution</b>	King's College London (KCL)

<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The proposed research project will use data from the six waves of the Millennium Cohort Study (MSC) data, to examine concurrent and historical actigraphic patterns in young people with and without ADHD. The study will investigate how the context of actigraphic measurement (i.e., when motor activity is monitored) influences the association between actigraphy and ADHD, after robust adjustment for potential bio-psycho-social confounders.
<b>Keywords</b>	Accelerometry and ADHD
<b>Date received</b>	4 February 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	20 February 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 86
<b>Project title</b>	Estimating the Returns to Early Childhood Development
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The team has come together to work on a project that will constitute a chapter of the IFS 'Deaton Review,' and a draft paper is due by summer 2020. The chapter is estimating the medium-term returns to early years investments. As part of this project, we are hoping to exploit synergies and to conduct analysis to contribute to the MCS7 Initial Findings, specifically on cognitive development and academic attainment, and to include genetic analysis as part of this (subject to META-DAC approval etc.). No outputs would be published until MCS7 data are available at the UKDS.
<b>Keywords</b>	Survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	13 February 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	20 February 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 85
<b>Project title</b>	Academies' impact: Looking beyond exams
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage

<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Increased school autonomy and competition is being introduced internationally as a way to raise educational standards through quasi-market incentives. Academies have more autonomy and flexible governance, being out of Local Authority (LA) control. Previous literature has focused on pupil performance at KS2 and KS4 to evaluate the impact of attending an academy on school outcomes. This is in line with performance tables that largely drive school competition and parental choice. If academies are maximizing their position in performance tables, they may be targeting students at the threshold with traditional teaching focused on exams preparation or directing students to different subject choices according to ability. Looking beyond exam performance, I would like to answer the following research questions: (1) Are pupils at academies (sponsored/converters) doing better at problem solving and social skills than their peers at LA maintained schools? (2) What influence do schools (academies) have on subject choice pattern? In both cases the treatment group is "pupils attending academies" and the control group "pupils attending LA maintained schools that later became academies."</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education and schools
<b>Date received</b>	7 February
<b>Date approved</b>	20 February 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 84
<b>Project title</b>	How does growth in earlier life modify the relationship between adult BMI and cardio-metabolic outcomes?
<b>Institution</b>	Loughborough University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This project will provide novel insights into the contribution of body size trajectories to the resilience to adverse cardiometabolic outcomes observed in individuals of similar BMI. For example, this project will lead to a greater understanding of the specific age period(s) which confer cardiometabolic resilience and thus identification of groups of individuals (who share similar trajectories) in which this resilience manifests. This information is relevant to anyone conducting research on related topics, including life course epidemiologists, human population biologists and public health researchers. As BMI levels (and prevalence of overweight/obesity) are rising on a global scale, the beneficiaries of this grant extend beyond the UK alone. In addition to adding to the existing literature, the findings of the project will stimulate new research, for example, into the life course behaviours associated</p>

	to cardio-metabolic resilience and any underlying body composition changes and hormonal/metabolic pathways.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	24 January 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	20 February 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 83
<b>Project title</b>	Investigating the early life determinants of physical capability in midlife
<b>UKDS project ref.</b>	186390
<b>Institution</b>	Manchester Metropolitan University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	This project will aim to investigate whether a range of factors in early life that have previously been shown to be associated with objective measures of physical capability (including grip strength and standing balance performance) in later life, are associated with physical capability at age 46y in BCS70. Factors to be investigated include physical activity, anthropometrics, indicators of socioeconomic position, and markers of motor development. This will provide new insights on factors in early life that may be useful targets for intervention to promote the development and maintenance of peak physical capability.
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical capability
<b>Date received</b>	16 January 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 January 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 82
<b>Project title</b>	Understanding the determinants of educational achievement and the association with health and well-being in Wales: findings from the Millennium Cohort Study (SAIL IGRP 1015)
<b>Institution</b>	Cardiff University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Understanding the factors that potentially influence children's educational achievement is important as this could contribute to the Welsh Government's recommendations and policies to tackle

	inequalities in educational achievement as well as raise educational standards. Health and education data will be linked to Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) data to provide a unique opportunity to explore issues, which have previously been not possible due to a lack of available linked information. This project aims to complete an analysis to study children's educational progress and the association with children's health, taking into consideration the potential impact of a child's home, school, and neighbourhood environments.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	7 January 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 January 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 81
<b>Project title</b>	School choice and educational inequality: Economic analysis of parental preferences, constraints, and policies
<b>Institution</b>	University of Cambridge
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	School performance data show that pupils make markedly different levels of progress through secondary school and that the socio-economic gap in pupil achievement widens due to the different schools attended by different pupils. School assignment in England is determined by a system of school choice: since 1988, parents have had the right to nominate which schools they would like their child to attend. These nominations are combined with school admissions policies to determine the final allocation of pupils to schools. In this project we will study parents' preferences for school characteristics, and the implications of these and schools' admissions criteria for educational inequality.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education, pupil achievement, and SES
<b>Date received</b>	3 January 2020
<b>Date approved</b>	23 January 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 80
<b>Project title</b>	These paradata will be used in my PhD thesis, where I will be looking at adolescent obesity in terms of time use and wellbeing, using the MCS as the main data source
<b>Institution</b>	University of Warwick
<b>Application type</b>	Data access

<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	I will be looking at mode differences across physical activity measurements as part of a study focusing on adolescent obesity. Those will involve comparisons between accelerometer and time diary data, as well as differences in mode within the time diary instrument, i.e., the paper, web, and app.
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	19 December 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	23 January 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 78
<b>Project title</b>	Early life mental health, biomarkers in mid-life, and premature mortality: evidence from the 1958 British birth cohort
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	We capitalise on the availability of three assessments of mental health spanning childhood and adolescence in a population based prospective birth cohort to characterise trajectories of early life mental health and investigate their association with biomarkers in mid-life and all-cause mortality in early old age. We hypothesised that early life mental health is associated with biomarkers in mid-life and premature all - cause mortality. Considering that females live longer than males and that they are on average less healthy, we investigated modification of all hypothesised associations by sex. To further unpack the association between early life mental health and mortality, we grouped deaths in three broad categories, health related deaths, “deaths of despair (suicides, addiction related) and accidents.
<b>Keywords</b>	Mental health and mortality
<b>Date received</b>	5 November 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	5 November 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 77
<b>Project title</b>	Estimation of parent’s preferences over secondary schools in England
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO



<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	I would like to use data from the MCS and the NPD to identify the factors that guide parents' choices of schools in England and Wales. I wish to explore two main questions: how parents trade-off different attributes of schools in their school applications (notably in terms of quality scoring, distance, and pupils mix); and the extent to which parents take account of the quality of schools in their choice of residential location. I would also consider how these preferences vary for different types of households.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	20 October 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	22 January 2020

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 76
<b>Project title</b>	'Primary' and 'secondary' effects of social origins on educational attainment: a new approach
<b>Institution</b>	Nuffield College
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	Despite decades of educational reform and expansion, social inequalities in educational attainment have been stubbornly persistent. Individuals from more advantaged backgrounds not only outperform those from less advantaged backgrounds in examinations (the 'primary effects' of social origins), but they also make more ambitious educational choices, even at comparable levels of prior performance (the 'secondary effects' of social origins). From a policy perspective, it is essential to understand the relative importance of primary and secondary effects in order to determine when and how to intervene to reduce them. This is an issue which both sociologists and economists have addressed, but existing findings are inconclusive. In addition, certain considerations have thus far been neglected. First, existing studies have focused almost exclusively on the influence of family economic resources, by and large ignoring other sources of (dis)advantage. This is likely to underestimate the size of both primary and secondary effects and can only tell a partial story about their sources and about over-time change. Second, little effort has been made to identify the mechanisms that generate these effects. We seek to address these neglected issues. Moreover, we will do so by examining the British case in comparative perspective. In this way we should be able to shed light on the possible influence of different educational institutions and policies.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education

<b>Date received</b>	12 October 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 November 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 75
<b>Project title</b>	How reliable are local neighbourhood measures of deprivation for measuring young people's socio-economic background?
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps and MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this paper will be to concurrently investigate the properties of different socio-economic status measures that can be derived using administrative data, most of which encompass some form of local neighbourhood measures of deprivation.
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation
<b>Date received</b>	16 July 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	24 September 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 73
<b>Project title</b>	What Moderates the Scarring Effect of Youth Unemployment on Mental Wellbeing?
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>There is an established link between youth unemployment and later life mental health, both in the UK and in other developed countries. Less is known, though, about whether this is true of all individuals, or whether the association is confined to particular groups.</p> <p>Using Next Steps, we will study whether months unemployed between ages 16-20 is associated with GHQ scores at age 25 and whether this association differs by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neighbourhood Index of Multiple Deprivation (age 14/15)</li> <li>2. Family Socio-Economic Status (age 13/14)</li> <li>3. Internal Locus of Control (age 14/15)</li> <li>4. Gender</li> </ol> <p>These questions will be investigated using OLS regression with interaction terms added between months unemployed and each of the</p>

	<p>factors listed in turn. To our knowledge Next Steps has not been used before to assess the impact of youth unemployment on later mental health.</p> <p>The requested data will be used to derive the months unemployment variable used in the regressions.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Mental health and unemployment
<b>Date received</b>	21 August 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	24 September 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 72
<b>Project title</b>	Investigating the long-term outcomes of people who experience adversity in childhood, including time in care
<b>Institution</b>	University of Oxford
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>People who spend time in the care of children's services have poor health, education, and employment outcomes across the life course. These studies suggest that it is the experience of being in care which leads to poor outcomes. The present study proposes to use quasi-experimental methods to explore the contribution of the care experience to later life outcomes for participants in two birth cohorts (1958 and 1970). I work in collaboration with two historians at the University of Oxford who will conduct qualitative analyses (of other sources) to complement our interpretation of the findings. The study will contribute to a greater understanding of the ways in which welfare provision impacts on long-term outcomes of its recipients.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Care experience
<b>Date received</b>	19 August 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	24 September 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 71
<b>Project title</b>	Moving for the Kids: Residential Choices, School Choices, and Ethnic and Socioeconomic Segregation
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS

<b>Abstract</b>	<p>I will study, through analysing households' moving behaviours, how parents' residential choices depend on the social composition of neighbourhoods but, importantly, also local school opportunities. My key research questions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How do the residential choices of young families depend on the social composition of neighbourhoods?</li> <li>2. What is the additional influence of local school opportunities on residential choices?</li> <li>3. To what extent do households from different ethnic groups or socioeconomic strata respond differently to various contextual characteristics in their residential choices?</li> <li>4. How can any such group differences, as referred to in the previous research question, be explained?</li> </ol> <p>In short, I plan to use the full address data of the MCS for three purposes: (i) Measuring the distances over which households move; (ii) Assessing the distances between households' homes and a range of school options; (iii) Matching relevant area characteristics to households' residential locations.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Residential choices
<b>Date received</b>	2 August 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 November 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 70
<b>Project title</b>	Exploring the link between survey length and panel attrition
<b>Institution</b>	University of Salamanca (Spain)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This research aims has two main goals. First, it aims to build a theoretical framework to disentangle the dimensions of survey length and propose a set of indicators. Second, it addresses the link between response and survey length in longitudinal studies using data from the MCS. These two main goals can be expanded in four operative objectives.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	26 July 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	26 July 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 69
<b>Project title</b>	Faith Schooling, Faith and Economic and Educational Outcomes

<b>Institution</b>	Lancaster University
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The project seeks to examine the importance of faith, and of attending a faith school on educational and other economic outcomes (such as earnings at age 25, and measures of non-cognitive skills like risk aversion, also at age 25). There will also be inference on the importance of the ethos of a faith school by comparing, among those attending a faith school, those who are faithful (i.e., report a high level of how important their faith is in their everyday life) with those who are not faithful to see if the faithful perform better in faith schools.</p> <p>The requested geographical data provides the distances to the schools that could have been attended by the next steps cohort member. This is important as it provides some information on the other options available to the cohort member when they made their school choice.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	8 July 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	15 July 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 68
<b>Project title</b>	Activity and Motion in 24 hours (AM24)
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Associating activity descriptions from Millennium Cohort Study diary data with simultaneously collected accelerometer records; investigating possibilities for making inferences from each type of record to the other.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Accelerometry
<b>Date received</b>	9 May 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	11 July 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 65
<b>Project title</b>	School level influences on the early secondary phase
<b>Institution</b>	Manchester Metropolitan University

<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The project will analyse how the experiences and outcomes of socio-economically disadvantaged pupils compared to their peers between the end of primary school and age 14 and identify how this varies with pupil, school, and place characteristics. A UKDS SecureLab application (128602) has been made to access the KS2 linked MCS data to test pupil and place effects; this request seeks to add to this usage through the analysis of the effect of school level variables. The main research question is: Are age 14 outcomes influenced by school characteristics? The school characteristics to be considered include peer characteristics, measures of school quality and the size of the school. The change in these characteristics from primary to secondary will also be tested.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	25 April 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	7 May 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 64
<b>Project title</b>	The Development of Occupational Aspirations during Middle Childhood and Early Adolescence
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bristol
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The proposed doctoral research aims to examine how gender, ethnicity and SES affect children's development of OAs via individual, family, school, and neighbourhood factors. Additionally, the proposed research aims to uncover the long-term relations between OAs and academic subject preferences, academic self-efficacy, and academic attainment among diverse groups of children based on gender, ethnicity, and SES. The proposed research will address the following research questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the role of ethnicity, gender, and SES in varying the development of occupational aspirations from age 7 to 14?</li> <li>2. How are individual, family, school, neighbourhood factors associated with explaining group patterns in the development of occupational aspirations from age 7 to 14?</li> <li>3. How are academic subject preferences, academic attainment and academic self-efficacy related to the development of occupational aspirations from age 7 to 14?</li> <li>4. How do these relations vary across gender, ethnicity, and SES groups?</li> </ol>

<b>Keywords</b>	Child development, education, and occupational aspiration
<b>Date received</b>	12 April 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	7 May 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 62
<b>Project title</b>	Intergenerational Altruism and Transfers of Time and Money: A Lifecycle Perspective
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Parental investments in children can take one of three broad forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Time investments during childhood and adolescence that aid child development, and in particular cognitive ability.</li> <li>2. Educational investments that improve school quality and hence educational outcomes.</li> <li>3. Case investments in the form of inter vivos transfers and bequests.</li> </ol> <p>We develop a dynastic model of household decision making with intergenerational altruism that nests a child production function, incorporates all three of these types of investments, and allows us to quantify their relative importance and estimate the strength of intergenerational altruism. Using British cohort data that follows individuals from birth to retirement we find that around 40% of differences in average lifetime income by paternal education are explained by ability at age 7, around 40% by subsequent divergence in ability and different educational outcomes, and around 20% by inter vivos transfers and bequests received so far.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Parental investment
<b>Date received</b>	18 March 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 61
<b>Project title</b>	Mental Health among adolescents; geographical determinants
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS



<b>Abstract</b>	The main research question is looking into the impact of sleep on mental health of adolescents. As research has shown how formative those years are, one can easily understand the benefits from better understanding key causal relationships. Methodologically, the research aims at using exogenous variation in the sunset time as an instrument for sleep deficiencies.
<b>Keywords</b>	Mental health and sunset variation
<b>Date received</b>	11 March 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 60
<b>Project title</b>	The changing nature of residential mobility over childhood” – spin off from “Home moves in the early years”
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This research project examines household moves involving children in the UK during their first 14 years (over 2001-2016). We assess the prevalence and nature of moves in relation to children’s age and previous moving history, asking three research questions. First, did the probability of moving vary with children’s age? Second, did life events differentially affect the probability of moving as children grew older? Third, did the characteristics of moves change as children grew older? We use data from all 6 waves of the Millennium Cohort Study, including all families who participated in at least two waves (n=17,300). The main analysis uses multilevel event history analysis, which treats moves as recurrent events to allow repeat mobility throughout the study period. We consider as relevant life events partnership changes, changes in number of children in the household, and change in employment at household level. To characterise moves, we rely on information about house quality, housing tenure, and (if available) distance moved.
<b>Keywords</b>	Residential choices
<b>Date received</b>	11 March 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 59
<b>Project title</b>	‘First in Family’ graduates in England
<b>UKDS project ref.</b>	113943

<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The policy discussion about ‘widening participation’ (WP) in UK higher education (HE) has expanded beyond traditional socioeconomic gaps to identifying ‘first in the family to attend university’ students as a specific form of disadvantage. ‘First in Family’ (FiF) refers to students who attend university (and obtain a degree), but whose mother and father did not. Fifteen of the 24 Russell Group universities target these potential students in their WP campaigns, although little is known about their characteristics. This project will be the first large-scale research study on FiF in the UK and will inform national and university level WP policies.</p> <p>This research will shed light on FiF students and how well this proxies existing measures of disadvantage. We will compare FiF students to their peers who could have been FiF, but who do not go to HE, and those who are not FiF to attend university, to identify whether there are substantive differences in their non-cognitive traits such as aspirations, locus of control (perceived autonomy over their life) and academic self-concept to identify whether these explain their higher educational trajectories. We will then explore the decisions FiF students make in terms of the HE institution, subject choice and drop-out as compared to their non-FiF peers at university. Furthermore, we will investigate how being FiF affects labour market outcomes. We will examine a contemporaneous generation of young adults and compare them with two younger cohorts, using nationally representative data to determine how WP is affecting HE aspirations over time.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education
<b>Date received</b>	11 March 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 58
<b>Project title</b>	Undermatch in higher education: prevalence, drivers, and outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>It is widely known that there are substantial socio-economic gaps in students’ likelihood of attending higher education (HE). But students from disadvantaged backgrounds are also less likely to attend a high-status university than their richer counterparts, even when they have</p>

	<p>similar A-level grades (Chowdry et al, 2013). This has important implications for disadvantaged students' future earnings and employment prospects, and hence for equity and social mobility. This project would produce the first UK-based research on this so-called phenomenon of 'undermatch' – where a student's academic credentials would permit them to access a university that is more selective than the one they attend. While the evidence suggests that this is a significant issue in the US, with over 40% of students undermatching in their postsecondary choice (Smith et al 2013), we have little idea of the scale of the issue in the UK.</p> <p>In this project we will use linked the longitudinal study Next Steps to analyse the phenomenon of undermatch in the UK, and its implications for students' employment prospects. In particular, we will address the following research questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the extent of undermatch in the UK system?</li> <li>2. What are the characteristics of undermatched students (such as gender, ethnicity, age, socio-economic status, prior attainment, predicted grades, subject choice at A-level, school type)?</li> <li>3. Do students who undermatch have worse outcomes at university (drop out, and less likely to achieve a good degree)?</li> <li>4. Do undermatched students have worse early labour market outcomes (be unemployed, in lower status jobs or earn less after graduating)?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education
<b>Date received</b>	4 February 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 56
<b>Project title</b>	The effects of student loan debt on graduates' financial and life decisions in the UK
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The increasing use of student loans to fund higher education is a global phenomenon and a factor fuelling its expansion and rising participation. In England, loans have facilitated the raising of tuition fees allowing increased access while limiting public expenditure. The vast majority of undergraduates depend on these loans to fund their studies and compared with previous decades, more students rely on them and borrow larger amounts to pay for their higher education. One of the consequences of funding access through such policies is increasing student loan debt. As levels of student loan debt have risen over time, so has the time it takes graduates to repay their loans. Current estimates suggest that the majority of graduates in England will be</p>

	<p>paying off their loans for most of their working lives and a sizable proportion will never pay off their loans in full. In other words, student loan debt is not a brief interlude, but a “new normal” that may shape graduates’ post-university choices, behaviour, and life events well into the future. Yet, we know nothing about the longer-term consequences of growing student loan indebtedness on graduates’ life choices in England. US research is available but might not be applicable to graduates in England because of differences in the student loans systems in the two countries.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education
<b>Date received</b>	1 February 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	19 March 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 55
<b>Project title</b>	The long-run effects of attending a preferred secondary school: Evidence from an English cohort
<b>Institution</b>	Lancaster University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Schools vary in quality, and in England, high-performing schools tend to be over-subscribed: there are more applicants than places available. In this paper, we use nationally representative cohort data linked to administrative education records to study the long-term consequences of failing to gain admission to one’s preferred secondary school in England. Our empirical strategy leverages features of the institutional setting and the literature on school choice to make a credible case for a selection-on-observed variable identifying assumption. Failing to gain a place at a preferred school had little impact on performance in high-stakes examinations, but increased drop-out rates from high-school and university and reduced mental health and income at age 25 years. A potential channel is increased early engagement in risky behaviours such as drug use and truancy. These effects are especially pronounced in areas which deployed a manipulable assignment mechanism for school places. Our results show that schools are important in shaping more than test scores, and the workings of the school admission system play a fundamental role in ensuring access to good schools.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	23 January 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	12 February 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 54
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<b>Project title</b>	The causal effect of air quality on child development and health: Evidence from Chile and the UK
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	I plan to linkage the Millennium Cohort with air pollution data from the Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN). The AURN is the UK's largest automatic monitoring network and is the main network used for compliance reporting against the Ambient Air Quality Directives. It includes automatic air quality monitoring stations measuring oxides of nitrogen (NO), sulphur dioxide (SO), ozone (O), carbon monoxide (CO) and particles (PM 10, PM 25). I request have access to geographical information at postcode level and the date of birth.
<b>Keywords</b>	Air pollution
<b>Date received</b>	21 January 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	12 February 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 53
<b>Project title</b>	CLS (S drive) and Ipsos Mori
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Interviewers on MCS are required to follow extensive and complex contact and tracking protocols to minimise non-contact and non-location and there is potential for mistakes or failure to follow protocols correctly. At wave 5 this information was recorded in the field using paper contact sheets which interviewers transcribed into an electronic system at home. At wave 6, interviewers were equipped with tablets, and the ECS system was developed for recording contact and tracking attempts. Extensive training was provided to interviewers on the new system. The objectives were to improve the quality and timeliness of paradata for fieldwork monitoring and mover tracing and to maximise interviewer compliance (and hence survey response) with the fieldwork protocols. This paper looks at the impact of the ECS on survey protocol compliance, non-contact and non-location rates, and survey cost.
<b>Keywords</b>	Survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	3 January 2019

<b>Date approved</b>	15 January 2019
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<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 52
<b>Project title</b>	Beyond careers: 'Other' reasons why cohort members enrolled on a degree by age 33 (1991)
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This application for data enhancement is part of [the co-applicant's] PhD thesis. [Their] research questions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is there a relationship between the age in which 1958 cohort members were awarded their degrees, their social class and gender?</li> <li>2. How do cohort members who were mature students between 1982 and 2008 talk about their decisions to enter higher education as a mature student, in their life stories as told at age 50?</li> <li>3. What new insights be gained by using quantitative and qualitative longitudinal secondary data guided by the life course approach in researching mature student decisions?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education
<b>Date received</b>	10 January 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	15 January 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 51
<b>Project title</b>	Predicting 1958 cohort members' future further education and careers: Their teachers' views in 1969
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>This application for data enhancement is part of [the co-applicant's] PhD thesis. Her key research questions are: 1) Is there a relationship between the age in which 1958 cohort members were awarded their degrees, their social class and gender? 2) How do cohort members who were mature students between 1982 and 2008 talk about their decisions to enter higher education as a mature student, in their life stories as told at age 50? 3) What new insights be gained by using</p>

	quantitative and qualitative longitudinal secondary data guided by the life course approach in researching mature student decisions?
<b>Keywords</b>	Higher education
<b>Date received</b>	10 January 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	15 January 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 50
<b>Project title</b>	The effects of socio-economic circumstances on physical activity patterns among young people
<b>Institution</b>	Swansea University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	UK public health guidelines state that children should undertake 60 minutes per day of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity (MVPA) and that achieving this is associated with better health (Department of Health, 2011). However, our work in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) observed that MVPA levels are low – with only half of primary school-aged children partaking in enough activity (Griffiths et al 2013). Less is known about UK-wide activity levels of adolescents but use of accelerometers at the sixth survey of MCS allow activity levels and patterns in this sample to be determined. Our study seeks to examine these data and to explore if time spent being physically active and sedentary varies by socio-economic circumstance (SEC).
<b>Keywords</b>	Physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	8 January 2019
<b>Date approved</b>	15 January 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 49
<b>Project title</b>	Child abuse and Metabolic Syndrome: A Life-course Approach
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bedfordshire
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is an important public health issue. Metabolic syndrome which is clustering of metabolic abnormalities such as abdominal obesity, low HDL, and hypertriglyceridemia



	<p>increases cardiovascular risk. Increasing evidence suggest adverse childhood experiences might accelerate metabolic syndrome in midlife and at older ages. Emerging evidence suggest that the association between child abuse and MetS may include indirect pathways. There is also evidence linking social support with metabolic syndrome and social support with child abuse. However, research on the role of social support in the lives of abused and neglected children and the extent to which this hypothesised lack of social support (as a mediator) lead to increased risk of MetS in midlife is unknown. This study expands on Delpierre et al.'s (2016) study by testing the association of physical, sexual, emotional/psychological abuse and neglect on risk of MetS, drawing upon the same 1958 British Birth cohort and the role of social support in influencing this association. Therefore, an existing on-going long-term survey of approximately 17,000 UK babies born during one week in 1958 will be used. The relative importance of pathways (social support) linking physical, sexual, emotional/psychological abuse and neglect with MetS can only be assessed if these pathways are modelled simultaneously. Path analysis which is a type of Structural equation modelling (statistical method) that will allow for such simultaneous modelling will be used. Thus, this research is of clinical importance, as it has implications for the identification of causal mechanisms in onset of MetS following child abuse. It is hoped that greater understanding of causal mechanisms may lead to the identification of high-risk groups, novel therapeutic targets to prevent onset of MetS and to inform guidelines for the effective management of children abused and neglected.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Child abuse and metabolic syndrome
<b>Date received</b>	27 November 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	11 December 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 48
<b>Project title</b>	Health Production Functions in Childhood
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Exercise and diet quality in childhood are positively associated with health outcomes, both physical and mental. However, it's not clear whether this association reflects a causal relationship or is simply due to unobserved characteristics of children and/or their families. Furthermore, little research is available on potential complementarities between exercise and diet quality – i.e., whether one can substitute for the other, or whether they are both necessary for health and development. In this work, we plan to use the MCS wave 6 data to derive measures of diet quality and exercise, using weather data to instrument for these behaviours.</p>

<b>Keywords</b>	Nutrition, physical activity, and weather
<b>Date received</b>	22 November 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	11 December 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 47
<b>Project title</b>	Early life mental health, biomedical risk factors in mid-life, and premature mortality: the 1958 British birth cohort
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Early life mental health is known to be associated with socio-economic outcomes and mental health in adulthood. We investigated the association between conduct problems and affective symptoms in childhood and adolescence with biomedical risk factors in mid-life and premature all-cause mortality. Methods: We used the 1958 British birth cohort which includes prospective data on early life mental health (age 7 to 16), a biomedical survey at age 44/45 (n = 9210) and information on all – cause mortality up to age 55 (n = 17657). Adjustment for potential-confounders-person and variable-centred approaches allowed us to test the accumulation of risk and sensitive period hypotheses, as well as investigate the differential predictive ability of conduct problems and affective symptoms. Results: In both person and variable centred approaches, early life mental health was associated with biomedical risk factors, where associations were more pronounced in women, as well as all-cause mortality. The accumulation of risk and sensitive period hypotheses were supported in associations with biomedical risk factors and all – cause mortality. Affective symptoms in adolescence and conduct problems in childhood were the stronger predictors of biomedical risk factors and mortality risk. Conclusion: Experiencing affective symptoms and conduct problems in early life is associated with less favourable levels of risk factors and mortality in mid-life. The transition from childhood to adolescence appeared to be a sensitive period in both genders, but the broader differences in the association with biomedical risk factors point to potentially gender specific mechanisms of action, as well as early life mental health being partly one of the drivers of the gender paradox in health and mortality.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Biomedical risk factors, mental health, and mortality
<b>Date received</b>	12 November 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	13 November 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 46
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<b>Project title</b>	Harmonised meta-analysis of the prospective associations between sedentary time, light-, moderate-to-vigorous- and vigorous physical activity with markers of adiposity in population-based samples of children and adolescents
<b>Institution</b>	Norwegian School of Sports Sciences (Norway)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>We will determine the magnitude and shape of the prospective associations between physical activity intensities (light, moderate-to-vigorous, and vigorous) and sedentary time with body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference using objectively measured physical activity data from MCS wave 4 linked with adiposity data from MCS wave 6 (7 years follow-up). The main research questions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is magnitude and shape of the prospective association between objectively measured sedentary time, light, moderate-to vigorous and very vigorous intensity physical activity with cardio-metabolic risk markers in children and adolescents?</li> <li>2. Is the association with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and vigorous physical activity independent of sedentary time?</li> <li>3. Is the association with sedentary time independent of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Adiposity and physical activity
<b>Date received</b>	6 November 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	13 November 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 45
<b>Project title</b>	A novel 24-hour compositional data analysis approach to understand the influence of sleep, sedentary time, and physical activity on children's and adolescents' behavioural, psychological, and cognitive health
<b>Institution</b>	University of East Anglia
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Project not pursued by applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Children's healthy development and wellbeing are influenced by their movement behaviours (i.e., sleep, sedentary behaviour, physical activity). These behaviours have traditionally been studied in isolation, but the emerging field of time-use epidemiology has signalled a paradigm shift, where such behaviours are considered as inter-related and occurring in a mutually exclusive manner over a finite period of time, such as a 24-hour day. The proposed study will examine</p>

	associations between 24-hour movement composition (assessed by wrist worn accelerometry) and markers of behavioural, developmental, psychological, and cognitive health.
<b>Keywords</b>	Child development and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	6 November 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	10 January 2019

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 44
<b>Project title</b>	Exploratory analysis of the Policy and Events Headlines Bank
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Data collection in cohort studies is typically conducted over several months, and the circumstances across time and/or place vary during the fieldwork period. Such differences in the circumstances create quasi-experimental conditions, which allow for inference between these structural conditions at the given time and in the given place, and the individual cohort members' lives. These structural conditions may include policy interventions (e.g., changes to school funding, or health care reforms), local economic shocks (e.g., firm closures), and environmental incidents (e.g., localised flooding and extreme weather), which in turn may affect the cohort members' wellbeing, physical and mental health, attitudes, or economic decisions. Furthermore, where significant relationships are found, this understanding has a potential to unlock the value of the longitudinal observational data to make robustly causal claims. The research aims to answer the following questions: What are the relationships between the structural conditions during the MCS fieldwork and the cohort members' responses to questions? How do these relationships affect further outcomes across cohort members lives? The exact date of interview of the MCS1 will be used to identify whether the interview took place before or after the terrorist attacks which took place on the 11 September 2001, and the dates of the MCS6 will be linked to the Policy and Events Headlines Bank, which collected BBC news articles across the four UK nations during the period of the age 14 fieldwork. This linked dataset will be used for preliminary and exploratory analysis of the impact of these events on the cohort members' responses to various questions.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Survey analysis
<b>Date received</b>	7 October 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	9 October 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 43
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<b>Project title</b>	Early-life cognitive function, sex, socioeconomic status, and the development of obesity in the UK and USA
<b>Institution</b>	University of Edinburgh
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	Pre-morbid cognitive functions are associated with many later life health outcomes, above and beyond what can be explained by socioeconomic variables from both early and later life. More recently, sex has been found to interact with pre-morbid cognitive function, such that women with higher cognitive function tend to be healthier than their male counterparts. This project aims to model weight gain and loss, as assessed by BMI, across three decades of life in two large, comparable samples, the National Child Development Study (NCDS) from the UK and the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (NLSY) from the US, both of which include a rich set of early life social and cognitive variables. While incorporating these early and later life socioeconomic variables, we wish to investigate the associations among cognitive function, sex, nationality, and BMI from early adulthood into midlife.
<b>Keywords</b>	Cognitive function, health, SES, and sex
<b>Date received</b>	5 October 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	9 October 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 42
<b>Project title</b>	Scoping existing dietary data available in CLOSER to support cross-cohort research questions
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	Briefly, this CLOSER-funded research project aims to document and describe all dietary data in CLOSER cohorts. The overall objective is to make the dietary data easier to use for future research and potential cross-cohort comparisons.
<b>Keywords</b>	Dietary data
<b>Date received</b>	3 October 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	9 October 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 41
<b>Project title</b>	The impact of a health information intervention on children's health, health related behaviour and academic performance in the UK
<b>Institution</b>	University of Essex
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	In this project we investigate the impact of releasing information on children's weight status (e.g., normal weight, overweight) based on the National Child Measurement Programme on children's health, health-related behaviour (sedentary behaviour, physical activity, fruit intake, etc.), adverse effects (psychological outcomes) and academic performance.
<b>Keywords</b>	Health
<b>Date received</b>	3 October 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	9 October 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 40
<b>Project title</b>	The link between Key Stage 2 examinations, children's well-being, and mental health
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Using the MCS, I intend to investigate the link between the key stage 2 tests in England and children's well-being / mental health. My focus will be upon the fifth sweep, when children were in the final year of primary school. Within this wave of the MCS children were asked a number of questions about their well-being, mental health, and enjoyment of school. This includes questions, which will be the primary outcomes within our analysis.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	3 October 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	9 October 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 39
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<b>Project title</b>	Post-18 Education Review – Comparison of Outcomes in LSYPE 1 and LSYPE 2
<b>Institution</b>	University of Sheffield
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The proposed work will contribute to the government’s review of post-18 education provision and is being done at the request of the Review Commissioner, Professor Alison Wolf. The analysis will consider the factors associated with aspirations, progression, and outcomes in post-compulsory education for members of the LSYPE2 cohort, and compare those to LSYPE1 individuals, in order to identify changes over time.</p> <p>In particular, the following research questions will be considered (all focussing on changes between cohorts):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what post-16 routes do young people aspire in Years 9, 10, and 11?</li> <li>2. What transitions do young people make through post-16 education?</li> <li>3. What types of vocational qualifications do young people take (e.g., BTEC versus NVQ)?</li> <li>4. What are the characteristics of young people who engage with apprenticeships?</li> <li>5. To what extent is there ‘churn’ between low level vocational qualifications, employment, and unemployment.</li> <li>6. What are the subject areas of choice for young people going to university?</li> <li>7. Do young people make an active choice to go to university or passively drift into it?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Post-18 education
<b>Date received</b>	24 July 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	21 August 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 38
<b>Project title</b>	Evaluating the genotype calls in MBC
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bristol
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This data will be used to test the genotype calling to make sure the results are sensible.



<b>Keywords</b>	Genotype calling
<b>Date received</b>	11 July 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	19 July 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 37
<b>Project title</b>	Caesarean sections and family outcomes
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>In this project we aim to examine empirically the causal nature of the relationship between mode of delivery and maternal mental wellbeing, mother-child attachment, and children's non-cognitive outcomes. The main research question is whether caesarean sections have a causal impact on maternal mental health, which could in turn affect the child's emotional development. In order to provide credible causal evidence about the effects of caesarean sections on these outcomes, we will exploit time variation in the unplanned c-section rate, which has been associated with physician leisure incentives. We plan to follow the methodology of Costa-Ramón, Rodríguez-González, Serra-Burriel, and Campillo-Artero (2018), where the time of birth is used as an instrumental variable for whether a c-section was performed. This will allow us to overcome potential omitted variable bias and to focus on caesarean sections that do not respond to a clear medical indication. In order to implement this strategy, we need to control for the weekday of admission to the hospital and the weekday of birth, given that these variables could affect the probability of caesarean sections themselves (c-sections are more common during workdays than during weekends – see e.g. Brown (1996)), as well as the quantity and quality of resources available at the hospital or maternity ward, which could have an independent impact on the mother's satisfaction with childbirth.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Caesarean sections and maternal mental health
<b>Date received</b>	13 July 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	19 July 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 36
<b>Project title</b>	Secondary Education and Social Change in the UK since 1945
<b>Institution</b>	University of Cambridge
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server

<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	SESC explores the history of education in Britain after 1945, with a focus on how this was experienced by parents and pupils. We are particularly interested in how educational experience informs identity at different points across the lifecycle (rather than just when at school) and how this varies between generations. Our core research question is: how does educational experience affect the whole life cycle of individuals, from their parents' schooling to their own schooling, through to decisions about their own children's schooling?
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	1 June 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	14 June 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 35
<b>Project title</b>	The relationship between child maltreatment and trajectories of antisocial behaviour across the life-course
<b>Institution</b>	University of Oxford
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Aims:</b> The proposed research aims to investigate the relationship between child maltreatment and trajectories of antisocial behaviour (ASB) across the life-course. Our main research question will be: does child maltreatment increase the life-time risk of developing chronic ASB?</p> <p><b>Background:</b> There is a well-documented relationship between child maltreatment and antisocial behaviour. However, it is less clear whether child maltreatment increases the life-time risk of chronic ASB or whether its negative effects are confined to specific developmental period(s) (e.g., adolescence). I have recently carried out a systematic review and meta-analysis of the longitudinal evidence examining the relationship between child maltreatment and antisocial behaviour across the life-course and found a paucity of evidence on life-course trajectories of ASB and their relationship with child maltreatment. In order to address this limitation, I will use novel latent growth curve analysis techniques for handling ordinal data to analyse rich longitudinal data available from the 1958 British birth cohort.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Anti-social behaviour and child maltreatment
<b>Date received</b>	25 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	14 June 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 34
<b>Project title</b>	Outcomes of the economic restructuring between the 1960s and 1980s
<b>Institution</b>	University of Sheffield
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	We are going to assess the extent to which economic restructuring between the 1960s and 1980s was associated with a range of outcomes of interest to criminologists, such as truancy from school.
<b>Keywords</b>	Criminality and economics
<b>Date received</b>	25 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	14 June 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 33
<b>Project title</b>	Collecting relationship data with smartphones in the MCS
<b>Institution</b>	University of Southampton
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data access method</b>	N/a
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	For this enhancement, MCS respondents would download a mobile phone or web app that regularly asks questions about their close and intimate relationships, dating and sexual behaviour, use of social media and on-line dating, and moods and emotions. The app would be user-friendly, designed to engage participants and optimize response and recall. The data would provide new insights into relationship dynamics and emotional well-being among young adults but would also provide important information for future research as the MCS cohort ages.
<b>Keywords</b>	Technology and wellbeing
<b>Date received</b>	15 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	14 June 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 32
<b>Project title</b>	The equity impact of Academies - pupil intake
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access

<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Previous studies using administrative data found a significant short run increase in pupil intake quality for earlier academies and post-2010 sponsored academies. Additionally, there is evidence of increasing social stratification in secondary schools that became academies after 2010. The rich MCS data containing detailed information on family income and individual ability allow to assess in a more precise way secondary school composition and segregation of academies compared to only using free school meals and Key Stage 2 performance available on administrative data. The research issue is the composition of schools that become academies and whether this varies across different types of academies. I investigate if there is stratification with pupils from different backgrounds segregated in different school types. The outcome of interest is the distribution of pupils' characteristics across secondary schools.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	11 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 31
<b>Project title</b>	The changing landscape: diverse friendships and the effects of contextual diversity on youth outcomes.
<b>Institution</b>	University of Bristol
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>We would like to link individual records of MCS cohort members to school-level (Tier 3) data from the National Pupil Database (NPD). The linking variable will be the combination of the MCS cohort member ID and the NPD school identifier, the URN. We understand that CLS already holds MCS cohort member identifiers matched to URN at Key Stage 1 and 2 (i.e., those used to create the KS1 and KS2 Linked Administrative Datasets currently available under Secure Access from the UK Data Service).</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	14 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 30
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<b>Project title</b>	Deposit of look-up table for an index of social advantage/ disadvantage in the UK
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service
<b>Cohort</b>	N/a
<b>Abstract</b>	This is a multi- purpose multi-topic index of social conditions at the small area level, which may be used to estimate or control for ‘neighbourhood effects’ and inform the study of mobility. It was originally designed for use with the Millennium Cohort Study, but analysts may find it useful to link to other data sets. It was also designed to make comparisons with the USA and may have such an application in other research projects. This is a look-up table for an index of social advantage/ disadvantage on 41, 465 small areas across the whole of the UK in 2001: Lower Super Output Area in England and Wales, Data zone in Scotland and Ward in Northern Ireland.
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation
<b>Date received</b>	16 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 29
<b>Project title</b>	Irritability, reward processing and adolescent depressive and eating disorder symptoms
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Childhood irritability is associated with increased risk of depression and eating disorders in adolescence, but the mechanisms underlying this are not understood. Depression is associated with reduced reward-seeking behaviour, whilst irritability can be conceptualised as increased sensitivity to reward omission. This study tests the hypothesis that increased sensitivity to reward omission manifests as irritability in childhood and leads to the developments of reduced reward-seeking behaviour associated with depression and eating disorders.
<b>Keywords</b>	Behaviour, depression, and CANTAB
<b>Date received</b>	1 May 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 28
<b>Project title</b>	The impact of socio-economic background and secondary schooling on students' access to labour market: Evidence from England
<b>UKDS project ref.</b>	92560
<b>Institution</b>	Durham University
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>One of the main aims for my PhD project is to find out whether there is a correlation between secondary school segregation and young people's labour market outcomes. My main research questions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To what extent are young people's 17/18 or 18/19 and/or education transitions influenced by school intake characteristics and segregation?</li> <li>2. In terms of school segregation, to what extent is secondary schooling, including the type of secondary school attended, school characteristics, and peer effects, linked to the students' occupational statuses in their early adulthood? To what extent is the effect of advantage in access to labour market, especially the advantage in access to elite occupation, mediated by the differences in school characteristics?</li> </ol> <p>By linking national school segregation figures for secondary school, with Next Steps data, which contain the related information about young people's early occupational statuses and economic circumstances in early adulthood, I plan to use the regression model to probe into the extent to which school intake characteristics and segregation are related to students' occupational statuses in their early adulthood and the extent to which the effect of advantage in access to labour market, especially the advantage in access to elite occupations, is mediated by the differences in school characteristics.</p>
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	25 April 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 27
<b>Project title</b>	What Happened to Thatcher's Children?
<b>Institution</b>	University of Sheffield
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data access method</b>	Data not available

<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	I would like to access the cause of deaths of NCDS and BCS70 cohort members. This is because I would like to explore the extent to which it is possible to chart the impact of the heroin epidemic in the UK in the 1980s and early 1990s and assessing the cause of death allows me to do this. I would also be able to explore the incidence of people taking their own lives too (which might be a further consequence of economic hardship and alienation).
<b>Keywords</b>	Mortality
<b>Date received</b>	29 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 26
<b>Project title</b>	What are the factors associated with travel to primary and secondary schools in the UK?
<b>Institution</b>	Cardiff University
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	What are the factors associated with travel to primary and secondary schools in the UK? What is the sensitivity of 'distance to school' as children transition from primary to secondary school in the UK? What are the key country differences in the effect of factor associated with travel to school across England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland?
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	19 April 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	17 May 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 25
<b>Project title</b>	Calculating distances from NCDS/BCS70 cohort members to UK universities
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data access method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70



<b>Abstract</b>	My project seeks to estimate the distribution of pecuniary returns to post-secondary schooling in UK, using a marginal treatment effect (MTE) approach. This approach aims to identify a differential in monetary returns, known as a treatment effect, for those individuals at the margin of selecting some level of education beyond secondary schooling. This MTE technique requires instrumental variables, for the estimator to be well identified. One example, extensively used in the literature, is distance to university during childhood. Children who live nearby universities may be more likely to go on to enter university, holding constant the expected pecuniary returns to university.
<b>Keywords</b>	Distance and higher education
<b>Date received</b>	5 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	20 March 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 24
<b>Project title</b>	Linking urban/rural, IMD and cycling data to MCS
<b>Institution</b>	London School of Health and Tropical Medicine
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This work follows on from previous research on the impacts of the Bikeability cycle training scheme, see Goodman et al 2015 and Goodman et al 2016. We are now conducting follow up work on the potential impacts of Bikeability when cohort members are in wave 6. All three of the variables requested to be linked were included in these original papers, and so consistency in being able to use these for MCS6 would be beneficial.
<b>Keywords</b>	Cycling, IMD, and rural/urban
<b>Date received</b>	1 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	20 March 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 23
<b>Project title</b>	Calculating distances from MCS cohort members to high-performing state and selective schools
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS

<b>Abstract</b>	Private school choice continues to be significantly dependent on both price and “quality” of competition from local state schools (Blundell et al., 2010). There is little evidence as to the importance of grammar schools as competition, although it is widely assumed that, when available, these may substitute for private schooling for those who can pass the '11-plus' test. We seek to estimate the determinants of choosing private schooling, including the importance of geographical accessibility to both private schools and “high quality” state schools, including grammar schools. Our hypothesis is that the accessibility of private schools will be positively associated with demand for private schooling, while the accessibility of “high quality” state-funded alternatives will be negatively associated with demand for private schooling.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	1 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	20 March 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 20
<b>Project title</b>	The effect of school composition on young people's educational attainment in England, in comparison to the family and neighbourhood
<b>Institution</b>	University of Edinburgh
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This PhD's main aim is to understand how the inequalities found between families and neighbourhoods effect young people's educational attainment. Inequalities have been conceptualised through young people's access to economic, social, and cultural capital at home and within the area. Both the analysis undertaken so far, and literature on neighbourhood effects highlights the link between schools and both place and attainment. Therefore, analysis containing both levels could elucidate the link between the neighbourhood you live and the composition of the school you attend.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	23 January 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	25 January 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 19
<b>Project title</b>	Assessing the Relative Access to Grammar Schools for Students for Deprived Socio-Economic backgrounds
<b>Institution</b>	University of Nottingham

<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	In my research study, I will seek to analyse the mechanism that results in fewer students from deprived socio-economic backgrounds attending grammar schools. In order to do this, I will run a regression on the likelihood of applying to grammar school, depending on a measure of socio-economic class, controlling for other individual and school level characteristics. I will then run a regression on the likelihood of a child attending a grammar school for different socio-economic backgrounds, conditional on applying. Thus, endeavouring to differentiate between the effects resulting in fewer children from deprived socio-economic backgrounds entering grammar school. To my knowledge previous research studies haven't differentiated between the effects resulting in fewer children from deprived socio-economic backgrounds entering grammar schools. However, my research study should give an insight into this relationship and distinguish whether it is a result of fewer children applying or whether they aren't getting in conditional on applying, (or a combination of these effects).
<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation, education, and SES
<b>Date received</b>	23 January 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	25 January 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 18
<b>Project title</b>	Neurocognitive impact of air pollution exposures in childhood: Assessment of air pollution effects on the development of cognition and behaviour in children
<b>Institution</b>	ISGlobal - Barcelona Institute for Global Health (Spain)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL IOE server
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This project aims to explore the associations between environmental factors, such as air pollution, noise, greenness and night light pollution with cognition and behaviour development and the presence of autistic traits in children using the Millennium Cohort Study.
<b>Keywords</b>	Air pollution, autism, behaviour, cognition, green spaces, and health
<b>Date received</b>	23 January 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	25 January 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 17
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<b>Project title</b>	Variation in the gender wage gap over the life course
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data enhancement
<b>Data release method</b>	UCL Data Safe Haven (DSH)
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS, BCS70, and Next Steps
<b>Abstract</b>	<p><b>Gender Wage Gap</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does the gender wage gap look like over the life-course? Does it grow or narrow later in life? Does the gap look similar or different at points in the life cycle for those born more recently?</li> <li>2. What role do early childhood attributes and experiences play in determining the subsequent wage gap between men and women and do childhood influences still matter having accounted for early adulthood experiences?</li> <li>3. What role does childbearing and childrearing play in the emergence of the gender wage gap and how persistent is any penalty over the life-course?</li> <li>4. How much of the gender wage gap is accounted for by differences in human capital accumulation over the life-course? How different does the wage gap look over the life-course for men and women with similar human capital attributes (qualifications and labour market experience)? Is the wage gap substantially different among the well-qualified and those working mainly in full-time employment?</li> <li>5. How much of the gender wage gap is attributable to the sorts of jobs undertaken by men and women in terms of occupation, contract type and employer type (workplace size, industry)? Do women face greater barriers to wage growth than men associated with labour market segmentation/segregation and, if so, do these barriers change over the life-course and have they changed for younger cohorts?</li> </ol> <p><b>Occupational Mobility</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the occupational mobility patterns of men and women over the life course? How does motherhood and fatherhood impact occupational mobility and has this changed across generations?</li> <li>2. Are mother's making very different labour market decisions depending upon the size of their family? What are mother's patterns of occupational mobility over the life course of their children? Do mothers suffer more downward mobility if they adapt their careers around the needs of their family?</li> </ol>
<b>Keywords</b>	Gender wage gap and occupation
<b>Date received</b>	31 July 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	14 November 2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 16
<b>Project title</b>	Request to link grammar school variable to MCS6 data

<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	Direct release to applicant
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Research into the impact of attending grammar schools upon the pupil's cognitive, non-cognitive, socio-emotional, and behavioural outcomes.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	9 June 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	13 June 2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 15.3
<b>Project title</b>	Alcohol Misuse: Electronic Longitudinal Alcohol Study in Communities (ELAStiC) (SAIL IGRP 0336)
<b>Institution</b>	Cardiff University
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	SAIL Databank
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	Do family structure, household composition, youngsters' previous ill-health and educational attainment predict their use of alcohol? What is the effect of a mother's alcohol use during pregnancy on a child's educational attainment by age 14 years? What is the association between early childhood alcohol consumption and hospital admission and mental health (up to age 11)?
<b>Keywords</b>	Alcohol misuse
<b>Date received</b>	20 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 15.1
<b>Project title</b>	Using health record linkage in the UK Millennium Cohort Study to investigate childhood obesity, asthma, infections, and injury (SAIL IGRP 0410)
<b>Institution</b>	Swansea University
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	SAIL Databank

<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The aim of this project is [...] to address important issues relevant to children's health. This will be done by enhancing information collected in the longitudinal, UK-wide Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) by linking participating children to their routine health records. These issues include: health service implications of early life onset of obesity and overweight; timeliness of immunisations; association of infections with asthma and allergic disorders in childhood; and burden of disease due to childhood injuries.
<b>Keywords</b>	Child health
<b>Date received</b>	20 March 2018
<b>Date approved</b>	2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 14
<b>Project title</b>	Investigating the effect of air pollution on cognitive outcomes in MCS
<b>Institution</b>	London School of Health and Tropical Medicine
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage – GEO
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	This project examines the impact of 6 pollutants (CO, NO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>X</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>25</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> ) on cognitive outcomes of MCS cohort members. Data at postcode level has been linked to the nearest DEFRA 1km grid point for these pollutants, spanning the period 1999 - 2015. Both 'time-sliced' (i.e., a single measure of each pollutant based on year of interview) and 'accumulated' (i.e., total exposure based on length of time lived at each reported address) have been calculated.
<b>Keywords</b>	Air pollution and cognition
<b>Date received</b>	May 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	May 2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 13
<b>Project title</b>	MCS and Ofsted data
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS

<b>Abstract</b>	Which school factors are cross-sectionally associated with children's socio-emotional and language development at ages 5, 7 and 11 years? Does school context moderate the effect of family context on child outcomes at ages 5, 7 and 11 years? How much variance in socio-emotional and language outcomes at ages 7 and 11 years is attributed to family, school, and neighbourhood contexts?
<b>Keywords</b>	Child development and education
<b>Date received</b>	22 March 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 12
<b>Project title</b>	Request for MCS4 teacher survey linkage with Ofsted
<b>Institution</b>	University of Essex
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	MCS
<b>Abstract</b>	The applicant has Ofsted data about school performance that needs to be linked to the MCS4 Teacher survey. This Ofsted data has been linked with the MCS data that [the applicant] requested. This new linked data set was sent to the UKDS in July 2017.
<b>Keywords</b>	Education
<b>Date received</b>	21 April 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 11
<b>Project title</b>	Request to do DNA extraction and genotyping BCS70: genetic risk map for physical activity
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Sample request / DNA
<b>Data release method</b>	Sample release
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Genetics
<b>Date received</b>	22 March 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	2017



<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 10
<b>Project title</b>	BCS70 request to enact additional assays
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Sample request / DNA
<b>Data release method</b>	Sample release
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	
<b>Keywords</b>	Genetics
<b>Date received</b>	31 March 2017
<b>Date approved</b>	2017

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 9
<b>Project title</b>	The long-term consequences of infant domestic adoption (Nuffield Foundation)
<b>Institution</b>	King's College London (KCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	The life-long nature of adoption is enshrined in UK law, but systematic evidence on outcomes of infant adoption beyond the early adult years is severely limited. This study is designed to fill that gap by exploring the long-term consequences of UK infant domestic adoption using data from the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohorts. We will compare adopted people with their age-peers on indicators of mid-life socio-economic circumstances; intimate relationships and social support; health-related behaviours, physical health, and cognition; mental health and well-being, and alcohol problems and crime.
<b>Keywords</b>	Adoption
<b>Date received</b>	6 September 2016
<b>Date approved</b>	2016

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 8
<b>Project title</b>	The early life social and psychosocial origins of adult cancers
<b>Institution</b>	French National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM) (France)

<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	The research question I would like to answer would focus the “exposure” stage for cancer incidence in the first 16 years of life. Here, the longitudinal design from birth is key, since prospective and therefore unbiased data are available on the childhood context, including detailed social and psychosocial factors. The age of the cohort members is also key – they are now entering a life stage where cancer incidence will increase exponentially – and especially among men. Given the improvements in the UK regarding cardiovascular disease and mortality, the big public health issue for this generation will be morbidity and mortality from cancers and neurodegenerative diseases. This data linkage will provide important data to explore these big public health questions.
<b>Keywords</b>	Cancer
<b>Date received</b>	20 July 2016
<b>Date approved</b>	2016

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 6
<b>Project title</b>	Data linkage of the 1958 National Child Development Study dataset with the UK AAA screening programmes
<b>Institution</b>	University of Leicester
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	Infra-renal aortic diameter is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The health services across the UK have introduced ultrasound screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm for men in the year of their 65th birthday and around 400,000 men are invited for screening every year. Currently AAA screening programmes are solely focussed on the diagnosis and treatment of AAA (approximately 1.5% prevalence in those screened). Men without AAA have their aortic diameter recorded but nothing is done with this information. Research is ongoing to determine the prognostic significance and potential clinical use of infra-renal aortic diameter at age 65. Little is known about the causes of abnormal aortic diameter other than traditional cardiovascular risk factors, however. The effects of in-utero development, environmental and socio-economic factors prior to the age of 65 are unknown. There is some evidence that nutrition in utero may influence cardiovascular disease and aortic development but direct associations with aortic diameter in later life have not been described. In 2023 the men in the 1958 National Child Development Study will be invited for AAA screening.

	Women are currently not screened for AAA, but it is feasible by 2023 that targeted screening of high-risk women for AAA may be introduced. In this enhancement we are proposing to link data from the 1958 National Child Development Study with the UK AAA Screening Programmes.
<b>Keywords</b>	Abdominal aortic aneurysm and AAA
<b>Date received</b>	2016
<b>Date approved</b>	2016

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 4
<b>Project title</b>	Early access to a subset of transcribed age 11 NCDS essays, to be combined with NCDS survey variables
<b>Institution</b>	London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), University of London
<b>Application type</b>	Data access
<b>Data release method</b>	
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS
<b>Abstract</b>	The principal research question of this project is: does attending a private school influence subjective expectations about the future? To address this question our analysis has three stages. First, we will use a matching procedure to identify a set of respondents who have the same socio-economic background but who differ in terms of the type of school they attended. Then we will use this matched sample to conduct some simple bivariate regression analyses to observe whether there are differences in the types of occupations these students expect they will be employed within when they are 25. Finally, we hope to qualitatively analyse the essays of the students. This is the main part of the project, and the matching is primarily being used as a method of case selection to identify respondents whose essays may best help us address our research question.
<b>Keywords</b>	Life course
<b>Date received</b>	1 June 2016
<b>Date approved</b>	2016

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 2
<b>Project title</b>	Allow DNA extraction in BCS70 for the dress rehearsal sample, and DNA methylation from this DNA
<b>Institution</b>	King's College London (KCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Samples request / DNA

<b>Data release method</b>	Sample release
<b>Cohort</b>	BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	There is no META-DAC governance of the BCS70 samples until CLS make the formal decision to hand them over. Background information is provided in the application for depletable blood DNA from NCDS (reviewed by META-DAC 01 December 2015). Description of issues and how this was dealt with: to be added by Gabriella Conti on her return (w/c 23-Jan TBC)
<b>Keywords</b>	Genetics
<b>Date received</b>	2016
<b>Date approved</b>	20 March 2018

<b>Reference</b>	DAC / 1
<b>Project title</b>	Data linkage NCDS-BCS for neighbourhood effects research, health, and well-being
<b>Institution</b>	University College London (UCL)
<b>Application type</b>	Data linkage
<b>Data release method</b>	UK Data Service SecureLab
<b>Cohort</b>	NCDS and BCS70
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>To link data to the National Child Development Study (NCDS) and British Cohort Study (BCS) to conduct research for a Leverhulme Project Grant due to start in June 2016 and last for two years. The project will contribute to neighbourhood effects research through a novel life course perspective. It will determine whether living in a deprived neighbourhood in early life matters more for later life health and wellbeing than other life stages. The data from the two British birth cohort studies will provide a unique perspective of individuals currently in mid to later life who have been interviewed throughout the latter 20th Century and early 21st Century during which time small area data from the census can be linked. Our data are a set of 2011 Census Lower Super Output Area and Data Zone polygons that can be matched to the postcode centroid of each individual in the cohort studies at each sweep from age 16 (i.e., 1974 in NCDS and 1986 in BCS). The data include Townsend deprivation scores and other census measures to two decimal places for each decennial census 1971 to 2011 at the 2011 Census boundaries. Our plan is to start the linkage as soon as possible and have it completed by August 2016. We plan to start analysis in September 2016 and to write up our research findings from January 2017. We anticipate that the linkage will be completed at the Centre for Longitudinal Studies. We would like the option to be present during the work to ensure we understand how the data are linked and any cause of incorrect matches. Our project team is Dr Paul Norman, University of Leeds, Dr Emily Murray, UCL, a research associate based at UCL yet to be appointed.</p>

<b>Keywords</b>	Deprivation
<b>Date received</b>	10 February 2016
<b>Date approved</b>	2016