

# Would growing up in neighbourhoods with less material deprivation have led to better later life self-rated health in the National Child Development Study cohort (1958)?

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“A lifecourse approach to Neighbourhood Effects” Leverhulme Trust Grant

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# Leverhulme grant data

## National Child Development Study (NCDS)

- 1958 1-week birth cohort
- England Scotland and Wales
- N=18,554
- followed through their lives to present day

linked to

# Leverhulme grant data

## Census

- England, Scotland and Wales
- 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, and 2011

## Geography

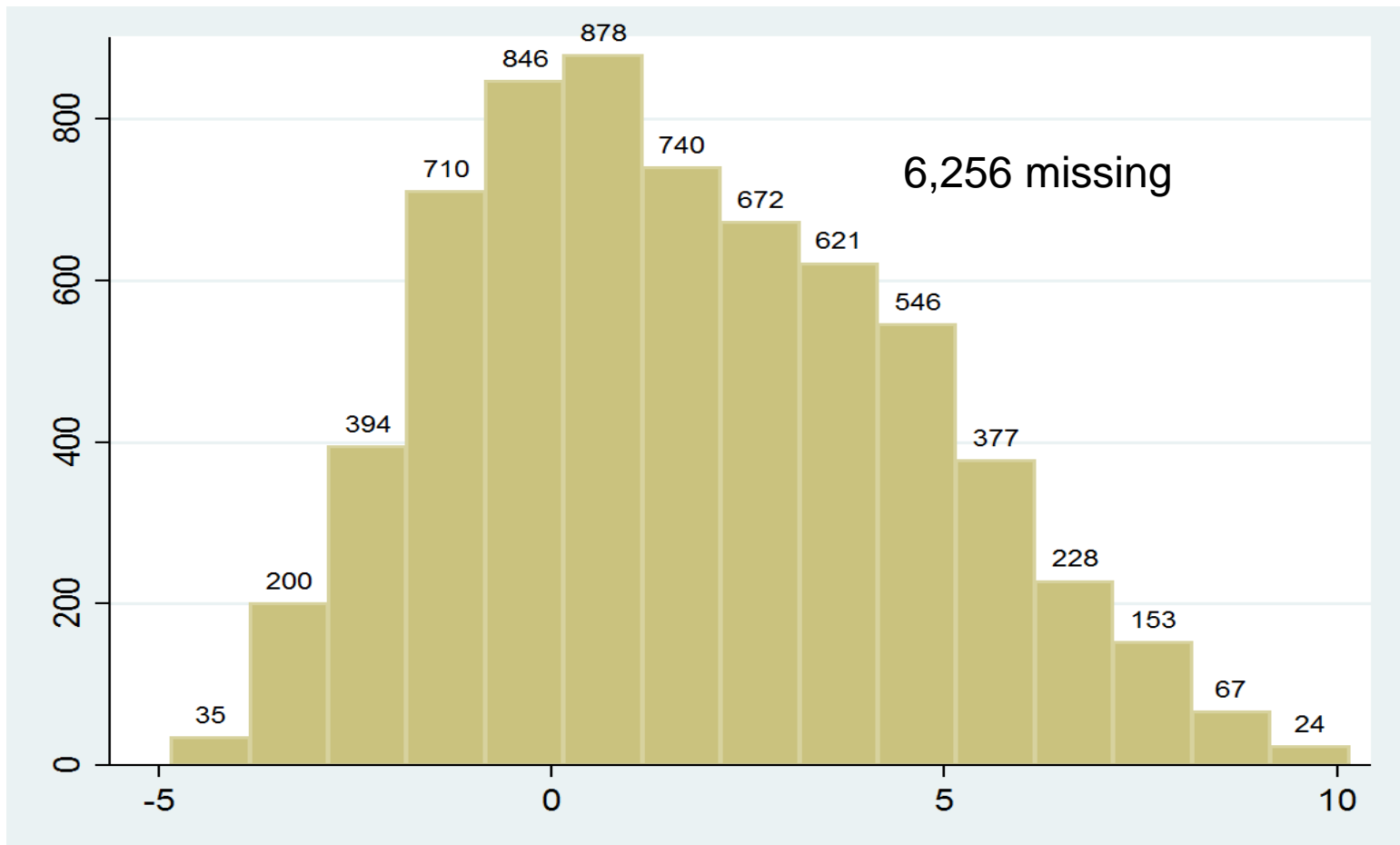
- Lower Super Output Area/Data Zones, 1,500 people, 2011 boundaries
- 40,000 “neighbourhoods”

## Townsend index combines levels of:

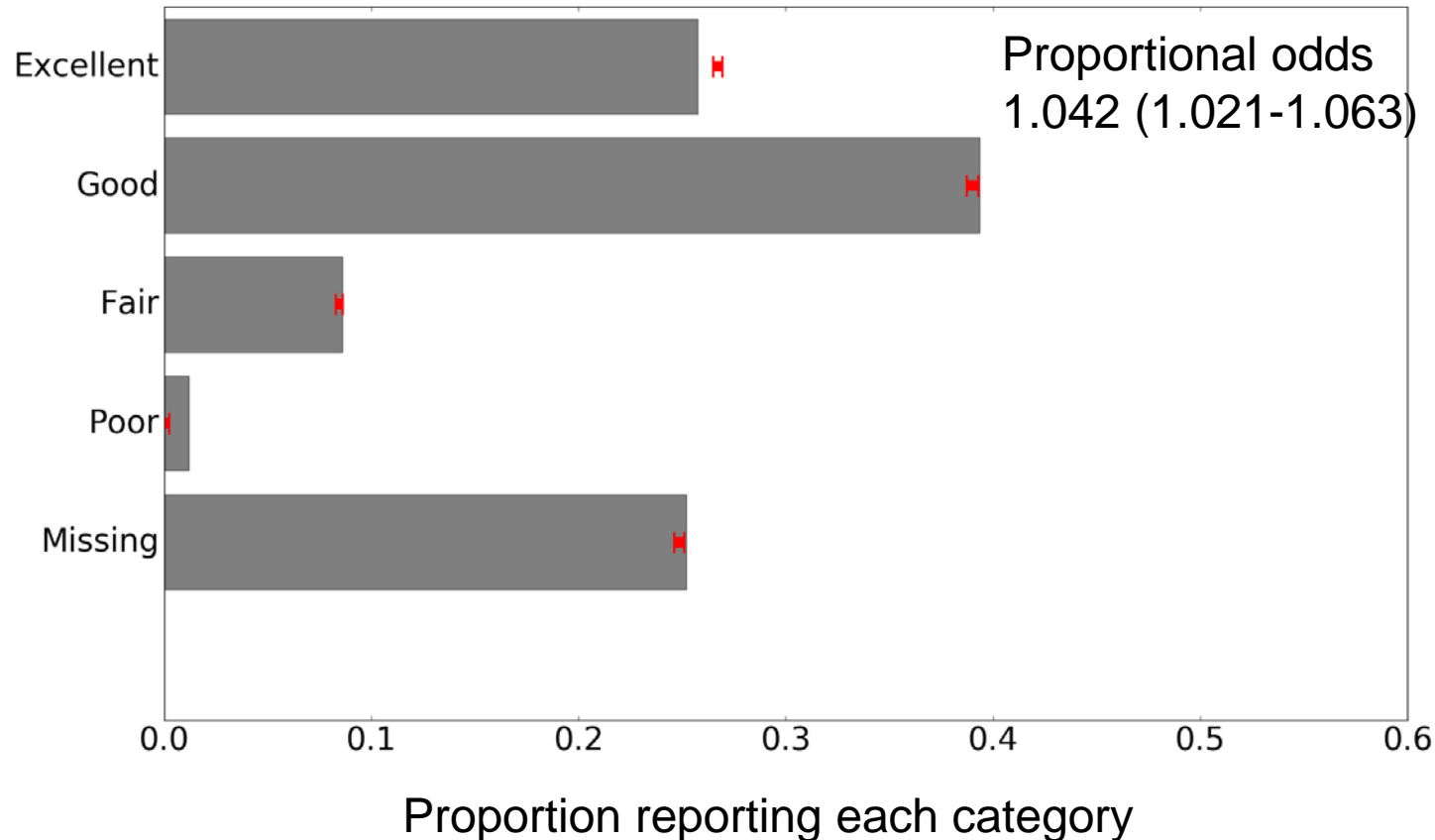
- unemployment (of those who are economically active)
- non-car ownership
- non-home ownership and
- household overcrowding (of all households)

to measure neighbourhood material deprivation

**Townsend deprivation at 13. What if decrease it by 1 unit (1/3 SD), i.e. shift everyone one bin to the left?**



**Self-rated health at age 33. N = 11,291.**  
**Red bars are estimates of 1 unit change in Townsend.**



# Dissemination

The research project will lead to no fewer than three high-impact academic journal articles.

The findings will be

- published in leading academic journals in the health geography, quantitative methodology and social epidemiology fields
- made open access through UCL funding
- disseminated through presentations at conferences and events