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## © Born in Bradford's Better Start: an experimental birth cohort study to evaluate the impact of early life interventions

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## ABSTRACT

Background: Early interventions are recognised as key to improving life chances for children and reducing

inequalities in health and well-being, however there is a paucity of high quality research into the effectiveness of

interventions to address childhood health and development outcomes. Planning and implementing standalone

RCTs for multiple, individual interventions would be slow, cumbersome and expensive. This paper describes the

protocol for an innovative experimental birth cohort: Born in Bradford's Better Start (BiBBS) that will simultaneously

evaluate the impact of multiple early life interventions using efficient study designs. Better Start Bradford (BSB) has

been allocated £49 million from the Big Lottery Fund to implement 22 interventions to improve outcomes for

children aged 0-3 in three key areas: social and emotional development; communication and language

development; and nutrition and obesity. The interventions will be implemented in three deprived and ethnically

diverse inner city areas of Bradford.

Method: The BiBBS study aims to recruit 5000 babies, their mothers and their mothers' partners over 5 years from

January 2016-December 2020. Demographic and socioeconomic information, physical and mental health, lifestyle

factors and biological samples will be collected during pregnancy. Parents and children will be linked to their

routine health and local authority (including education) data throughout the children's lives. Their participation in

BSB interventions will also be tracked. BiBBS will test interventions using the Trials within Cohorts (TwiCs) approach

and other quasi-experimental designs where TwiCs are neither feasible nor ethical, to evaluate these early life

interventions. The effects of single interventions, and the cumulative effects of stacked (multiple) interventions on

health and social outcomes during the critical early years will be measured.

Discussion: The focus of the BiBBS cohort is on intervention impact rather than observation. As far as we are aware

BiBBS is the world's first such experimental birth cohort study. While some risk factors for adverse health and social

outcomes are increasingly well described, the solutions to tackling them remain elusive. The novel design of BiBBS

can contribute much needed evidence to inform policy makers and practitioners about effective approaches to

improve health and well-being for future generations.



**ATTACHMENTS** 

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