

Methodological and training inputs to research studies

Across 2022/23 we have been partnering with research teams in the development of three new cohort studies to enhance recruitment of both co-resident fathers and Own Household Fathers (those living in a separate household from their child/ren for all or most of the time), and the breadth and quality of fatherhood data collected for child development and family research.

The Early Life Cohort Feasibility Study

Led by the [Centre for Longitudinal Studies](#) at University College London, funded by the [ESRC](#).

As Co-investigators in the Scientific Leadership and Delivery Team, we have been supporting the project team to include fathers and fatherhood issues in all aspects of the study, including study protocols, qualitative research, survey instruments, parent-facing materials and interviewer briefings.

The Education and Outcomes Panel Study B; and Education and Outcomes Panel Study C

With the [National Centre for Social Research](#), funded by the Department for Education.

We are supporting the project teams to include fathers and fatherhood issues in data collection, working with the teams on survey instruments and interviewer briefings, and providing input to literature reviews.

This work builds on a joint methodological [project with Scotcen](#) for the Economic and Social Research Council in 2019, focusing on how to recruit and retain fathers in longitudinal studies, and cognitively testing survey questions about Own Household Fathers. It also draws on our *Where's the Daddy?* methodological review of how fathers are identified and differentiated in large-scale quantitative datasets (available in the Research section of our website).

As a standalone contribution, we can offer briefings and training for researchers, survey field-forces and qualitative research recruiters to build their skills and confidence in recruiting and collecting data from fathers including Own Household Fathers. We contributed bespoke 'engaging fathers' sessions for interviewers in the three above cohort studies.