Cohort Profile

Cohort Profile: The Study of Cognition, Adolescents and Mobile Phones (SCAMP)

Mireille B Toledano,1,2* Julian Mutz,1,2,3 Martin Röösli,4,5 Michael SC Thomas,6 Iroise Dumontheil6 and Paul Elliott1,2

1MRC-PHE Centre for Environment and Health, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, London, UK, 2National Institute for Health Research Health Protection Research Unit in Health Impact of Environmental Hazards at King’s College London, a partnership with Public Health England, and collaboration with Imperial College London, London, UK, 3Social, Genetic and Developmental Psychiatry Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King’s College London, London, UK, 4Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland, 5University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland and 6Centre for Educational Neuroscience, Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London, London, UK

*Corresponding author. MRC-PHE Centre for Environment and Health, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London, Norfolk Place, London W2 1PG, UK. E-mail: m.toledano@imperial.ac.uk

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Why was the cohort set up?

The Study of Cognition, Adolescents and Mobile Phones (SCAMP) is a prospective secondary school-based cohort study established to investigate whether use of mobile phones and other wireless devices that emit radio-frequency electromagnetic fields (RF-EMF) is associated with cognitive, behavioural, educational, physical and mental health outcomes during adolescence. Specifically, the principal aim is to discern whether any observed associations may be due to: (i) RF-EMF exposure from mobile phones; (ii) a combination of various RF-EMF sources (e.g. digital enhanced cordless technology phones or wireless internet); or (iii) other behavioural reasons associated with technology use for communication and entertainment, irrespective of exposure to RF-EMF.

Mobile phone use is widespread amongst children and adolescents, with market research suggesting that 43% of 8-11-year-olds and 86% of 12-15-year-olds in the UK own a mobile phone.1 In 2000, the UK government-commissioned Stewart Report highlighted that children and adolescents may be ‘more vulnerable [to potential adverse health effects resulting from mobile phones] because of their developing nervous system, the greater absorption of energy in the tissues of the head and a longer lifetime of exposure’.2 This concern has been echoed in other publications,3,4 and the possible health effects of RF-EMF have since been extensively reviewed. Although governments, non-governmental organizations and professional bodies have put forward recommendations and implemented policies to limit children’s and adolescent’s RF-EMF exposure,5 scientific uncertainty and public concern remain about the potential adverse health effects of RF-EMF from mobile phone use.

The 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) research agenda for RF fields ranked prospective cohort studies of children and adolescents as the highest priority research need.6 SCAMP was designed to address gaps in and limitations of the current knowledge base by: (i) focusing on adolescence, when personal mobile phone use becomes predominant; (ii) prospectively collecting self-reported information on mobile phone use together with traffic data from network operators; and (iii) assessing longitudinally
cognitive and behavioural development in relation to use of mobile phones and other wireless devices.

This research will help to inform UK and global health policy on adolescents’ mobile phone use. Additionally, the collection of data on other environmental exposures (e.g. air pollution, noise, green space use) will generate a rich dataset beyond RF-EMF exposures, which will allow for research on a wide range of other environmental and health issues in this important age group.

The North West-Haydock Research Ethics Committee approved the SCAMP study protocol and subsequent amendments. The study is conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (1964 and later revisions).

Who is in the cohort?

The SCAMP cohort consists of $N = 6905$ pupils. Assessments were undertaken in Year 7 (first year) of 39 secondary schools (26 state, 13 independent) in and around Greater London (Figure 1). Eligible schools were selected from the Department of Education’s register of educational establishments (EduBase) and from the January 2012 school census. Both datasets include information on the type of school (e.g. independent school), pupil characteristics (e.g. sex), geographical location and pupil headcounts by school year or age.

To select schools with pupils in the target age range (11-15-year-olds), any school classified as a primary, infant, junior, or middle school or with a statutory minimum age of 12 years was excluded. Any school classified as a special school, pupil referral unit or secure unit was also excluded as not representative of the general school-age population. Schools were included if they had a total Year 7 headcount of $N > 200$ or $N > 50$ pupils, for state and independent schools respectively.

167 eligible schools in Outer London were identified and mailed invitations to take part in SCAMP; 28 schools (19 state, nine independent) initially agreed to participate. An additional 39 schools in Inner London were invited to participate. Seven agreed to take part (three state, four independent). Through word of mouth and communication with schools and headteacher associations, another eight schools that met our eligibility criteria approached us to participate in SCAMP and were subsequently included in

![Figure 1. Map of schools participating in SCAMP.](https://academic.oup.com/ije/article-abstract/48/1/25/5132994)
the cohort. Four schools dropped out of the study before data collection due to logistical or technical issues, after having initially agreed to participate (however, \(n = 13\) pupils from two of these schools decided to participate individually at Imperial College London and were included in our analyses). Figure 2 provides an overview of the school recruitment process.

All parents of Year 7 pupils (aged 11–12 years) from participating schools received information packs about the study before the school assessments took place. Participation in SCAMP is voluntary and if parents did not want their child to take part in the assessment, they were asked to contact the research team (opt-out). Pupils can also decide not to participate in any part of the study at any point in time.

Of the \(N = 7375\) (according to school register data) Year 7 pupils at participating schools, \(n = 6616\) (89.71%) took part in the school-based computer assessment at baseline between November 2014 and July 2016. Of this non-participation, 14.62% (\(n = 111\)) is due to parental opt-out; the remaining 85.38% (\(n = 648\)) can be accounted for by absentees, non-assents by participants, withdrawals, technical issues or miscellaneous reasons.

**How often have they been followed up?**

**Direct follow-up with adolescents**

From November 2016 through July 2018, adolescents undertook a follow-up computerized assessment when they are in Year 9/10 (13–15 years old). As of July 2018, the estimated rate of attrition from the baseline computerized assessment was 24% (eight schools; \(n \sim 1593\) adolescents).

**Passive follow-up via record linkage**

Parental consent is requested for linkage of adolescents’ school assessment data to routinely collected data, including health and educational records as well as mobile phone traffic data from network operators. As of July 2018 we have received parental consent for data linkage for \(n = 1318\) (20%) of the pupils in our cohort.

**What has been measured?**

Table 1 provides an overview of the data that are being collected as part of the SCAMP computer assessment and the online questionnaires. Briefly, Year 7 pupils complete a series of questionnaires and a cognitive test battery on eight cognitive domains (non-verbal fluid intelligence, speech processing, cognitive flexibility, sustained attention, inhibition, working memory, visual attention and mental rotation), which are both embedded in a smart client software (Psytools, Delosis Ltd). The assessments take place under exam conditions during regular school time for a duration of approximately 60 min, with at least one researcher supervising each session. Approximately 2 years later, when pupils are in Year 9/10, the assessments are repeated under similar conditions. The school-based component of SCAMP is complemented by consent/assent registration and questionnaires that are accessible online and can be completed in any environment by both parents and pupils.

**Data linkage**

For those adolescents for whom we have received parental consent, approval has been obtained for linkage to health...
| Cognitive assessment                      | School assessment | Online questionnaire |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Non-verbal fluid intelligence: Cattell Culture Fair Test\(^9\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Speech processing: Speech-in-Noise Task\(^10\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Cognitive flexibility/task switching: Trail Making Test\(^11,12\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Sustained attention: AX-Continuous Performance Test\(^13\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Inhibition Find-the-Phone Task\(^14\), AX-Continuous Performance Task\(^13\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Working memory: Backwards Digit Span Task\(^15\), Find-the-Phone Task\(^14\), Dot Matrix Task\(^15,16\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Visual attention: Enumeration Task\(^17,18\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Mental rotation: Mental Rotation Task\(^19\) | ✓                 | ✓                    |

| Questionnaires                           |                   |                      |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Mobile phone                              |                   |                      |
| Current mobile phone ownership            | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Mobile phone details e.g. make, smartphone| ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Age first using a mobile phone            | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Age regularly using mobile phones         |                   | ✓                    |
| Use of other people’s mobile phones       | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Details on callers e.g. parents, friends  | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Frequency/duration of calls weekday, weekend|                   | ✓                    |
| Location of mobile phone when carrying/talking|              | ✓                    |
| Use of hands-free services                | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Parental encouragement to use hands-free services |               | ✓                    |
| Mobile internet use including proportion using WiFi | ✓ | ✓ |
| Messaging frequency text and instant messages | ✓ | ✓ |
| VoIP calls including type of connection and device | ✓ | ✓ |
| Long calls including somatic effects      | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Restricting mobile phone use              | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Hours of mobile phone use allowed daily   |                   | ✓                    |
| Type of contract and expenses/PAYG amount |                   | ✓                    |
| Problematic mobile phone use behaviour    |                   | ✓                    |
| Night-time mobile phone use; device use before sleep | ✓ | ✓ |
| Cordless phone                            |                   |                      |
| Duration of calls weekday, weekend        | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Location of base station                  |                   | ✓                    |
| Time phone docked into base station       |                   | ✓                    |

| Device use at school                      |                   |                      |
| Desktop computer                          | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Laptop                                    | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Tablet                                    | ✓                 | ✓                    |

| Device use outside school                 |                   |                      |
| Desktop computer                          | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Laptop                                    | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Tablet/ebook reader                       | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Media player                              | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Gaming console portable/nonportable       | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Smart TV                                  | ✓                 | ✓                    |

| Video games                               |                   |                      |
| Frequency of play including type of games  | ✓                 | ✓                    |
| Playing alone or in group                 |                   | ✓                    |
| Use of other technologies                 |                   |                      |
| E-mail                                    | ✓                 | ✓                    |

(Continued)
|                                | School assessment | Online questionnaire |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
|                                | Baseline         | Follow-up            |
|                                | Child     | Parent   |
| TV                             | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Internet                       | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Parental restriction on daily internet use | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Social networking              | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Music headphones, speaker      | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| WiFi at home including router location, night-time switching off | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Number of wireless devices in household | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Smart house                    | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Smart meter                    | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Health and well-being          |                |                      |
| Health-related quality of life: KIDSCREEN-10\(^2\) | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Sleep length, latency, quality, disturbance | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Hearing and tinnitus           | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Headaches                      | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Disabilities, illness or medical condition | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Prescriptions, medications, therapy | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Head trauma, brain surgery, exposure to radiation | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Suffered electric shocks       | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Learning disabilities and/or other special education needs including attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Familial special education needs | ✓ √         | ✓ √                  |
| Giftedness                     | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Symptoms of depression: PHQ-9\(^2\) | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Symptoms of anxiety: GAD-7\(^2\) | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Cyber bullying                 | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Body image                     | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Puberty                        |               | ✓ √                  |
| Life-changing events           | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Pregnancy and child development |                |                      |
| First child, number of siblings | ✓ √         | ✓ √                  |
| Use of wireless devices during pregnancy | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Smoking, alcohol and caffeine consumption during pregnancy | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Dietary restrictions during pregnancy | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Exposure to chemicals during pregnancy | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Born prematurely, complications during pregnancy or at birth | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Birthweight                    | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Breastfeeding behaviour        | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Behaviour                      |                |                      |
| Emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity or inattention, peer relationship problems, prosocial behaviour: SDQ\(^2\) | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Self-efficacy                  | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Domain-specific impulsivity: DSIS-C\(^2\) | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Leisure activities             | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Musical instruments            |               | ✓ √                  |
| Sport and physical activity    | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Diet                           | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Eating habits and factors affecting food intake | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Smoking, alcohol, and cannabis consumption | ✓ √     | ✓ √                  |
| Sociodemographics              |                |                      |
| Age                            | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |
| Sex                            | ✓ √            | ✓ √                  |

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records. This will allow long-term health follow-up through hospital episode statistics (HES) and birth, mortality and cancer registration records, via NHS Digital or the Office for National Statistics. Linkage to adolescents’ data on mobile phone calls, texting and data downloads is undertaken annually via the mobile network operators (Table 2).

Biological samples collection (SCAMP Bio-Zone)

To provide additional information on covariates (e.g. puberty, stress, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, genotype), non-invasive biological samples (urine and saliva) and anthropometric measurements (height, weight, waist circumference, grip and pinch strength) are being collected in 12/39 schools (Table 2). All schools were invited to participate in SCAMP Bio-Zone. The pupils taking part in SCAMP Bio-Zone (n = 2270) are also in the main cohort, unless they were absent during the day or at the time of the computer assessment. This resulted in n = 289 adolescents who participated in Bio-Zone but who did not complete the computer assessment.

Personal and home environmental exposure monitoring

A subset (n ~ 200) of the main cohort participates in a personal exposure monitoring study that started after the baseline data collection. The aims of this study are to: (i) gain an in-depth understanding of personal and home exposures to RF-EMF, noise and air pollution that is representative of real-life situations; (ii) differentiate exposure to RF-EMF from mobile phone use and from other sources; (iii) enhance and validate the exposure assessment for the main cohort; and (iv) assess in detail exposure-relevant behaviour and characteristics. All pupils receive an invitation to participate in the personal and home environmental exposure monitoring study after they have participated in the school assessment, through an information pack that is either sent to the parental home address or handed out to the adolescents at school.

Briefly, adolescents carry a portable RF-EMF measurement device (ExpoM-RF) for a duration of 48–72 h to assess their personal exposure to 16 frequency bands (87.5–5875 MHz). They also complete a time-activity diary on a study smartphone that is in flight mode. The ExpoM-RF
Table 2. SCAMP enhancements data collection

| Personal monitoring |  |
|---------------------|----------------|
| **RF-EMF** |  |
| 16 frequency bands (87.5–587.5 MHz) incl. GPS data for 48–72 h (ExpoM-RF) |  |
| Smart phone activity diary including GPS data for 48–72 h |  |

| Noise | Measured | Modelled |
|-------|----------|----------|
| Fixed-site monitor assessments of hourly LAeq and Lmax (home and at school: indoors and outdoors) | Outdoor noise from different transport sources for each home address and school location |  |
| Road traffic noise for each building (TRANEX<sup>25</sup>) | Rail noise data for each address (ICL) |  |
| Airport noise data for London Heathrow and London City airport (ICL) |  |  |

| Air pollution | Measured | Modelled |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>X</sub> (NO and NO<sub>2</sub>), O<sub>3</sub> and particle number concentrations (home and at school: indoors and outdoors) | NO<sub>X</sub> (NO and NO<sub>2</sub>), O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> (separated into primary tailpipe and non-tailpipe sources) (LHEM<sup>26</sup>) |  |
| Average exposure for different seasons, weekend and weekday, as well as mobility (in-vehicle, train, cycling) |  |  |

| Non-invasive biological samples (first morning void urine and saliva samples) | Exposure biomarkers | Environmental tobacco smoke |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Brake wear (Cu, Sh, Ba) | Tyre wear (Zn) | Resuspension of road dust (Al, Ca) |
| Mechanical abrasion from the engine (Fe, Mo, Mn) | Tailpipe markers indicative of oil/fuel combustion (Cr, Ni, V, As) |  |
| Other biomarkers | Pubertal status | Stress (cortisol) |
| Genotype (saliva sample) | DNA sample (ORAgene<sup>6</sup>) |  |

| Anthropometric measurements | Height (cm) | Weight (kg) |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Waist circumference (cm) | Grip and pinch strength (kg) |  |
| Spirometry | Forced vital capacity (VFC) | Forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV1) |

| Data linkage | Mobile network operator data | Frequency/duration of mobile phone calls |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Numbers of SMS | Volume of internet traffic data |  |

| Educational achievement data | School exam results | Key Stage 2 and 3 results |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Cognitive Abilities Test (CAT) results | Information from National Pupil Database | Information about Special Educational Needs |

| Health data | HES admitted patient care | HES critical care |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| HES outpatients | HES accident and emergency | Diagnostic imaging dataset |
| ONS Mortality data | Birth records | Cancer registration data |

| Primary care data (where available) |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|

(Continued)
records global positioning system (GPS) data for the entire duration of the personal monitoring study, and the study smartphone records GPS data each time an activity is being logged in the diary. Exposure to air pollution and noise at home is measured throughout the same period using fixed-site indoor and outdoor monitors. Adolescents also complete a paper-based self-report questionnaire about exposure-relevant factors and mobile phone use (Supplementary Table 1, available as Supplementary data at IJE online) and provide first morning-void urine and saliva samples on the last day of the measurement period. Finally, Android users are encouraged to provide further in-depth data via the smartphone application XmobiSense27 (this is unavailable for iPhones, which use the iOS operating system). The application records the number of phone calls, time spent talking on the phone, use of speaker phone or other hands-free services, side of head (laterality), amount of data uploaded/downloaded and type of network [e.g. second- or third-generation (2G or 3G)]. The main advantage of XmobiSense is that data transfers (uploads/downloads) over the mobile phone network and over the wireless local area network (W–LAN) network are recorded separately. Moreover, for internet/voice-over internet protocol (VoIP) calls (e.g. Skype), XmobiSense can differentiate those made through the mobile phone network from those made via W–LAN (Table 2). As only relatively few pupils use Android phones, individual phone usage data are also downloaded directly from iOS phones where possible.

What has it found? Key findings and key publications from the baseline study

Baseline data collection was completed in July 2016. Table 3 provides an overview of the baseline sociodemographic characteristics of the SCAMP cohort that took part in the computer-based school assessment. For comparative purposes, Table 3 also shows these characteristics for the target Greater London school population from census data. Characteristics of mobile phone use at baseline are presented in Table 4. The sociodemographic characteristics of the SCAMP Bio-Zone cohort at baseline are presented

Table 3. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics of the SCAMP cohorta

| Ethnicity | Target populationb | Overall (N = 6616) | Male (n = 3147, 47.57%) | Female (n = 3469, 52.43%) |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|           | Range              | Median (IQR)      | Median (IQR)            | Median (IQR)            |
| White     | 11-12              | 12.07 (11.79-12.34) | 12.09 (11.82-12.37)     | 12.04 (11.76-12.31)     |
| Black     | 21.33              | 41.08 (40.34)     | 41.63 (41.00)           | 39.18 (38.50)           |
| Asian     | 21.23              | 1670 (25.24)      | 23.67 (23.00)           | 26.66 (26.00)           |
| Mixed     | 8.70               | 683 (10.32)       | 10.65 (10.00)           | 10.03 (9.40)            |
| Other/missing | 5.60               | 373 (5.64)        | 5.47 (5.00)             | 5.79 (5.30)             |
| Missing   | 2.07               | 249 (3.76)        | 3.59 (3.00)             | 3.92 (3.50)             |

The socioeconomic classification is based on the highest National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SEC) level (five-group version) of either parent.

aData based on participants who took part in the computer-based assessment.

bData on ethnicity and type of school of target population is based on the January 2015 School Census [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2015]; data on socioeconomic classification is based on the 2011 Census: NS-SEC in London [https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/ns-sec-report-data].

cData on age missing for n = 19 participants.

dPercentages for ethnicity in target population available for state-funded secondary schools only.
Table 4. Baseline mobile phone use characteristics of the SCAMP cohorta

|                  | Weekday | Weekday | Weekend | Weekend |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                  | n       | %       | n       | %       |
| Call frequency   |         |         |         |         |
| Never            | 448     | 6.77    | 807     | 12.20   |
| Few/month        | 1198    | 18.11   | 1224    | 18.50   |
| Few/week         | 1410    | 21.31   | 1032    | 15.60   |
| ~1/day           | 823     | 12.44   | 753     | 11.38   |
| 2–5/day          | 1068    | 16.14   | 898     | 13.57   |
| 6–10/day         | 328     | 4.96    | 411     | 6.21    |
| 11–20/day        | 115     | 1.74    | 209     | 3.16    |
| ≥21/day          | 100     | 1.51    | 156     | 2.36    |
| Missing          | 1126    | 17.02   | 1126    | 17.02   |
| Call duration/day|         |         |         |         |
| 0 min            | 524     | 7.92    | 812     | 12.27   |
| 1–5 min          | 2557    | 38.65   | 1792    | 27.09   |
| 6–15 min         | 1237    | 18.70   | 1243    | 18.79   |
| 16–30 min        | 525     | 7.94    | 682     | 10.31   |
| 31–59 min        | 263     | 3.98    | 372     | 5.62    |
| ≥1 h             | 209     | 3.16    | 293     | 4.43    |
| ≥3 h             | 175     | 2.65    | 296     | 4.47    |
| SMS texts        |         |         |         |         |
| None             | 1023    | 15.46   | 1164    | 17.59   |
| 1–5/day          | 1978    | 29.90   | 1513    | 22.87   |
| 6–10/day         | 983     | 14.86   | 900     | 13.60   |
| 11–40/day        | 813     | 12.29   | 897     | 13.56   |
| 41–70/day        | 287     | 4.34    | 393     | 5.94    |
| 71–100/day       | 168     | 2.54    | 253     | 3.82    |
| ≥101/day         | 234     | 3.54    | 366     | 5.53    |
| Missing          | 1130    | 17.08   | 1130    | 17.08   |
| Instant messages |         |         |         |         |
| None             | 915     | 13.83   | 865     | 13.07   |
| 1–5/day          | 1117    | 16.88   | 905     | 13.68   |
| 6–10/day         | 969     | 14.65   | 819     | 12.38   |
| 11–40/day        | 1001    | 15.13   | 1008    | 15.24   |
| 41–70/day        | 465     | 7.03    | 602     | 9.10    |
| 71–100/day       | 288     | 4.35    | 369     | 5.58    |
| ≥101/day         | 360     | 5.44    | 547     | 8.27    |
| Missing          | 1501    | 22.69   | 1501    | 22.69   |

Instant messages include e.g. Whatsapp, iMessage, Instagram Direct, Snapchat.

aData based on participants who took part in the computer-based assessment.

Table 5. Multiple logistic regression analyses of sociodemographic variables with mobile phone ownership

| Independent variables | Unadjusted model | Adjusted modela |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                       | OR    | 95% CI | OR    | 95% CI |
| Age (years)b          | 1.32  | 1.13–1.55 | 1.62  | 1.34–1.96 |
| Sex                   |       |        |       |        |
| Male                  | 1.00  | –      | 1.00  | –      |
| Female                | 0.89  | 0.78–1.02 | 0.96  | 0.83–1.12 |
| Ethnicity             |       |        |       |        |
| White                 | 1.00  | –      | 1.00  | –      |
| Black                 | 0.47  | 0.37–0.59 | 0.58  | 0.45–0.76 |
| Asian                 | 0.16  | 0.13–0.19 | 0.18  | 0.15–0.22 |
| Mixed                 | 0.51  | 0.39–0.67 | 0.56  | 0.42–0.75 |
| Other/not interpretable| 0.35 | 0.26–0.47 | 0.40  | 0.29–0.56 |
| Socioeconomic classification |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial/professional occupations | 1.00 | – | 1.00 | – |
| Intermediate occupations | 0.85 | 0.65–1.12 | 1.06  | 0.79–1.42 |
| Small employers and own-account workers | 0.50 | 0.42–0.60 | 0.72  | 0.59–0.87 |
| Lower supervisory and technical occupations | 0.42 | 0.31–0.56 | 0.72  | 0.52–0.98 |
| Semi-routine/routine occupations | 0.45 | 0.37–0.56 | 0.62  | 0.50–0.78 |
| Type of school        |       |        |       |        |
| Independent           | 1.00  | –      | 1.00  | –      |
| State                 | 0.26  | 0.21–0.33 | 0.40  | 0.31–0.52 |

N = 5339.

The socioeconomic classification is based on the highest National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SEC) level (five-group version) of either parent.

aAdjusted for all other independent variables in the table.

bOdds ratios for age indicate the expected increase in odds of owning a mobile phone with a 1-year increase in age.
Variables associated with mobile phone ownership

We carried out multiple logistic regression analyses of current mobile phone ownership with age, sex, ethnicity, parental socioeconomic classification and type of school. After adjustment for other covariates, we found 62% [odds ratio (OR) = 1.62, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.34-1.96] higher odds of owning a mobile phone for each year of age. Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicities were associated with lower odds of currently owning a mobile phone compared with adolescents of White ethnicity. For example, Asian adolescents have 82% (OR = 0.18, 95% CI 0.15-0.22) lower odds of owning a mobile phone than White adolescents (Table 5). Adolescents at state schools had considerably lower odds of owning a mobile phone than those at independent schools (OR = 0.40, 95% CI 0.31-0.52). Finally, adolescents whose parental occupations were classified as ‘Higher managerial, administrative and professional’ had higher odds of owning a mobile phone than adolescents with parents in other occupations, except for ‘Intermediate’ (Table 5).

Variables associated with mobile phone call frequency and duration

We performed ordinal logistic regression analyses of self-reported mobile phone call frequency and duration, both on weekdays and on weekends, in relation to covariates. At higher ages, adolescents reported more frequent mobile phone calls, both on weekdays (OR = 1.70, 95% CI 1.49-1.94) and on weekends (OR = 1.58, 95% CI 1.39-1.80), and slightly longer call duration on both weekdays (OR = 1.13, 95% CI 0.99-1.29) and weekends (OR = 1.14, 95% CI 1.00-1.29). Female adolescents self-reported more mobile phone use than males except for call frequency on weekends, with ORs ranging from 1.16, 95% CI 1.05–1.28, for weekday call frequency to 1.37, 95% CI 1.23–1.52, for weekday call duration. Compared with pupils of White ethnicity, adolescents of Black or Mixed ethnicity tended to report higher levels of mobile phone call frequency and duration, whereas pupils of Asian background reported lower call frequency and duration (Table 6a and b). In most analyses, mobile phone call frequency or duration were unrelated to parental socioeconomic classification. However, pupils at state schools reported higher levels of mobile phone use than pupils at independent schools (Table 6a and b).

We have recently published a paper examining the validity of self-reported mobile phone use in SCAMP when compared with mobile operator traffic data.30 The findings show that self-reported usage distinguishes between high and low use.

What are the main strengths and weaknesses?

Strengths

SCAMP is by far the largest study in the world to prospectively investigate adolescents’ cognitive, behavioural, educational, physical and mental health outcomes in relation to use of mobile phones and other wireless devices (previous studies31–33 included fewer than 1000 participants). It is also the largest collection of cognitive data in adolescents in terms of both the variety of different cognitive tasks/domains studied and the number of adolescents for whom the data are available. The cohort includes adolescents from both state and independent schools and a wide range of socioeconomic and ethnic groups.

For approximately 20% of the cohort we have received parental consent to link the school assessment data with traffic data from network operators, medical records, educational records and other routinely collected data, with potential for long-term follow-up.

Additionally, the collection of data on other environmental exposures (e.g. air pollution, noise, green space use) will generate a rich dataset beyond RF-EMF exposures, which will allow for research on a wide range of other environmental and health issues in this important age group.

Weaknesses

There could be potential for participation bias, with respect to: (i) the schools participating in SCAMP; (ii) the schools who agreed to take part in SCAMP Bio-Zone; (iii) the pupils for whom parental consent for data linkage
Table 6. Ordinal logistic regression analyses with sociodemographic variables of self-reported mobile phone calls: [(a) frequency (no. of calls), (b) duration (minutes)]

| Independent variables | Unadjusted model | Adjusted model* |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                       | Weekday | Weekend | Weekday | Weekend | Weekday | Weekend |
|                       | OR      | 95% CI  | OR      | 95% CI  | OR      | 95% CI  |
| (a) Frequency         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Age                   | 1.99    | 1.77–2.23 | 1.81    | 1.61–2.04 | 1.70    | 1.49–1.94 | 1.58    | 1.39–1.80 |
| Sex                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Male                  | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Female                | 1.07    | 0.98–1.18 | 0.98    | 0.89–1.07 | 1.16    | 1.05–1.28 | 1.03    | 0.93–1.15 |
| Ethnicity             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| White                 | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Black                 | 2.11    | 1.83–2.43 | 2.08    | 1.80–2.39 | 1.80    | 1.54–2.11 | 1.70    | 1.45–1.99 |
| Asian                 | 0.80    | 0.70–0.91 | 0.73    | 0.64–0.83 | 0.65    | 0.56–0.74 | 0.60    | 0.52–0.69 |
| Mixed                 | 1.59    | 1.35–1.87 | 1.47    | 1.25–1.73 | 1.45    | 1.22–1.73 | 1.28    | 1.07–1.52 |
| Other/not interpretable | 1.61 | 1.30–2.00 | 1.48    | 1.20–1.83 | 1.35    | 1.06–1.72 | 1.32    | 1.04–1.67 |
| Socioeconomic classification |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Managerial/professional occupations | 1.00 | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Intermediate occupations | 1.14 | 0.95–1.37 | 1.09    | 0.91–1.31 | 0.97    | 0.80–1.17 | 0.94    | 0.78–1.13 |
| Small employers and own-account workers | 1.33 | 1.14–1.54 | 1.30    | 1.12–1.50 | 1.03    | 0.88–1.21 | 1.03    | 0.88–1.20 |
| Lower supervisory and technical occupations | 1.20 | 0.93–1.54 | 1.04    | 0.81–1.34 | 0.99    | 0.76–1.28 | 0.88    | 0.68–1.14 |
| Semi-routine occupations | 1.34 | 1.13–1.58 | 1.37    | 1.16–1.61 | 1.04    | 0.88–1.24 | 1.07    | 0.90–1.27 |
| Type of school        |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Independent           | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| State                 | 2.48    | 2.23–2.76 | 2.35    | 2.11–2.61 | 2.08    | 1.83–2.37 | 2.08    | 1.83–2.37 |
| (b) Duration          |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Age                   | 1.26    | 1.11–1.42 | 1.27    | 1.13–1.42 | 1.13    | 0.99–1.29 | 1.14    | 1.00–1.29 |
| Sex                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Male                  | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Female                | 1.31    | 1.18–1.44 | 1.27    | 1.16–1.40 | 1.37    | 1.23–1.52 | 1.36    | 1.23–1.51 |
| Ethnicity             |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| White                 | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Black                 | 1.88    | 1.63–2.17 | 2.08    | 1.80–2.40 | 1.61    | 1.37–1.89 | 1.80    | 1.53–2.11 |
| Asian                 | 0.72    | 0.63–0.82 | 0.78    | 0.69–0.88 | 0.62    | 0.54–0.72 | 0.68    | 0.59–0.78 |
| Mixed                 | 1.37    | 1.16–1.62 | 1.45    | 1.23–1.70 | 1.18    | 0.98–1.41 | 1.25    | 1.05–1.49 |
| Other/not interpretable | 1.42 | 1.14–1.77 | 1.30    | 1.05–1.62 | 1.12    | 0.87–1.43 | 1.09    | 0.86–1.38 |
| Socioeconomic classification |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Managerial/professional occupations | 1.00 | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| Intermediate occupations | 1.24 | 1.02–1.50 | 1.23    | 1.02–1.48 | 1.06    | 0.87–1.30 | 1.08    | 0.89–1.30 |
| Small employers and own-account workers | 1.28 | 1.10–1.49 | 1.27    | 1.10–1.48 | 1.08    | 0.92–1.27 | 1.07    | 0.92–1.26 |
| Lower supervisory and technical occupations | 1.18 | 0.91–1.52 | 1.21    | 0.94–1.55 | 1.06    | 0.81–1.38 | 1.06    | 0.82–1.37 |
| Semi-routine occupations | 1.50 | 1.27–1.78 | 1.44    | 1.22–1.70 | 1.25    | 1.05–1.50 | 1.17    | 0.98–1.39 |
| Type of school        |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Independent           | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       | 1.00    | –       |
| State                 | 1.94    | 1.73–2.17 | 1.94    | 1.74–2.17 | 1.80    | 1.57–2.06 | 1.82    | 1.59–2.07 |

N = 4629.
Odds ratios, indicates changes in odds of being in higher mobile phone call (a) frequency and (b) duration categories associated with the independent variable group relative to the reference group. The socioeconomic classification is based on the highest National Statistics Socioeconomic Classification (NS-SEC) level (five-group version) of either parent.

*Adjusted for all other independent variables in the table.

**Odds ratios for age indicate proportional odds ratios for a 1-year increase in age on level of call (a) frequency and (b) duration [e.g. for each 1-year increase in age, the odds of being in higher mobile phone call (a) frequency or (b) duration categories (see Table 4) on weekdays increase by (a) 99% and 70% and (b) 26% and 13% for the unadjusted and adjusted models, respectively].
Supplementary data are available at [www.scampstudy.org]. Further details about the study are available at [www.scampstudy.org]. Enquiries regarding data access or potential collaboration for research purposes should be sent to SCAMP Principal Investigator (PI) Dr Mireille B Toledano [m.toledano@imperial.ac.uk]. These requests will be considered by the SCAMP Data Access Committee and may require additional ethical approval. (All STATA code available on request.)

Where can I find out more? Can I get hold of the data?

Further details about the study are available at [www.scampstudy.org]. Enquiries regarding data access or potential collaboration for research purposes should be sent to SCAMP Principal Investigator (PI) Dr Mireille B Toledano [m.toledano@imperial.ac.uk]. These requests will be considered by the SCAMP Data Access Committee and may require additional ethical approval. (All STATA code available on request.)

Supplementary Data

Supplementary data are available at IJE online.

Profile in a nutshell

- SCAMP is a prospective secondary school-based cohort study investigating whether the use of mobile phones and other wireless devices is associated with cognitive, behavioural, educational, physical and mental health outcomes.
- A total of 6905 pupils (11-15 years of age) take part in an assessment during school time when they are in Year 7 (baseline) and again when they are in Year 9/10 (follow-up).
- Participants are from 39 secondary schools (26 state, 13 independent) in and around Greater London, UK.
- Pupils complete a series of self-report questionnaires on their lifestyle, mood and use of mobile phones and other wireless devices, as well as a cognitive test battery covering non-verbal fluid intelligence, speech processing, cognitive flexibility, sustained attention, inhibition, working memory, visual attention and mental rotation. These data are complemented by optional additional lifestyle questionnaires that pupils and their parents are encouraged to complete at home.
- Furthermore, pupils at 12/39 schools provide non-invasive biological samples (urine/saliva) and anthropometric measurements (SCAMP Bio-Zone). Another subset of the cohort (n ~ 200) participate in a personal and home environmental monitoring study to gather an in-depth understanding of personal environmental exposures.
- Parental consent is requested for linkage of adolescents’ school assessment data to routinely collected data including health and educational records as well as mobile phone traffic data from network operators. For further information see [www.scampstudy.org] or contact the PI, Dr Mireille B Toledano.

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Author Contributions

M.B.T., M.R., M.S.C.T., I.D. and P.E. conceived of the project; J.M wrote the paper with input from M.B.T.; J.M wrote the paper with input from M.B.T., M.R., M.S.C.T., I.D. and P.E. All authors read and approved the final version of this paper.

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