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CASE

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The ESRC Research Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) is based at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD). It was established in 1997 with core funding from the Economic and Social Research Council, and its funding now runs until 2007. The Centre is also financially supported by the LSE and by a wide range of other organisations, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Sutton Trust, the Scarman Trust, the British Academy, East London Housing Partnership, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, H M Revenue and Customs, the Department for Trade and Industry, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF and the World Bank.

CASE is a multi-disciplinary research centre. It employs researchers recruited specifically for its ESRC-funded work programme, and also includes the research and consultancy group LSE Housing. Several staff divide their time between CASE and the Leverhulme Centre for Market and Public Organisation at Bristol University, co-funded by the ESRC. The Centre is affiliated to the LSE Department for

Social Policy, and also benefits from support from STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellows. It currently houses eight postgraduate students working on topics related to its core areas of interest.

This breadth of experience and research interests enables CASE to bring a wide range of approaches and methodologies to the study of social exclusion. Our work is linked by two themes: what experiences and processes generate social exclusion or promote resilience, and what is the impact of policy and policy change? Our specific research is divided into eight main areas:

- 1 Generational and life course dynamics.
- 2 Poverty, local services and outcomes.
- 3 The dynamics of low income areas.
- 4 The CASE neighbourhood study, a longitudinal study of family life in low income neighbourhoods.
- 5 Education and social exclusion.
- 6 Social networks and social capital.
- 7 Employment, welfare and exclusion.
- 8 Policies, concepts and measurement of social exclusion.



This report presents some of the main findings from our research in each area during 2005: most of our eighth and part of our ninth year. It also details the other activities of the Centre. More detail can be found in the publications listed in Appendix 2, which include CASE's own discussion paper series (CASE papers), research and conference reports (CASE reports) and summaries of findings (CASE briefs), all of which are disseminated free in printed form or via the web.

**For more information about the Centre and its work, including texts of our publications, please visit our website: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/>**

### The Year at a Glance

2005 was CASE's eighth full year. At the start of it we submitted our evaluation report to the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), covering all our activities since we started work in October 1997. This was favourably reviewed by a panel of referees in the first part of the year, as a result of which we were invited to take part in the ESRC's annual centres competition, competing for potential core funding after September 2007. Following an outline bid, we were one of six teams invited to submit a full proposal to the competition in December. The Council's decision will be announced in May 2006.

- *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty inequality and exclusion*, edited by John Hills and Kitty Stewart and including contributions from thirteen CASE authors, was published in January, with launches both at No 11 Downing Street, organised with the Smith Institute, and at LSE.
- Other major publications in the year included two reports for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Tania Burchardt's study of *Disabled young peoples' education and employment: Frustrated ambition* and Emily Silverman, Ruth Lupton and Alex Fenton's study of mixed income new communities, *A good place for children?*
- The Centre's overall number of publications increased over the previous year, with 69 pieces of published academic outputs in all, including four books or reports, 14 chapters in other books, and 16 refereed journal articles. In addition, four books and 13 further journal articles were awaiting publication at the end of the year.
- Papers and articles flowed from our analysis of large longitudinal datasets, such as the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohort studies, the

Millennium Cohort Study, and the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. We also completed our first report on our study tracking working families' incomes week-by-week across the year. We continued to collect and analyse data on our two area-related studies, starting the final rounds of visits to the twelve low-income areas we have been studying, and of interviews with families living within four of them.

- We continued to disseminate our work widely through seminars and conferences, in policy forums, and through the media. CASE members made more than 120 conference and seminar presentations during the year, many of them overseas. Increased media coverage included at least 79 press articles (including 17 by centre members) and 31 radio and television interviews related to the Centre's work. Events organised during the year included seminars on our research organised for the French Commission on Family and Poverty, and for the Rt Hon David Miliband, Cabinet Minister of Communities and Local Government (we also hosted his major speech on 'Social exclusion: the next steps forward' in November).
- The Centre continued its active engagement with research users in government and elsewhere. Its members were involved in a wide range of official and independent groups and committees, including the Pensions Commission, which reported in November.
- The ESRC provided just over half of the Centre's total funding of £1.2 million in the academic year 2004-05, with host institution support providing 16 per cent of the total and co-funding from other bodies increased further to 31 per cent. This maintains the healthy position of previous years. New grants of more than £500,000 were secured during

the year, considerably more than in previous years.

- Overall research staff inputs in 2004-05 were 13.6 FTEs, a reduction from the unusually high level of the previous year to that of the two previous years. Just under half (6.5) were ESRC-funded. Associated academic staff contributed 3.6 FTEs, and support staff 3.2 FTEs.

### CASE's research programme

The seven specific issues on which our research programme agreed with ESRC for the five years 2002 to 2007 is focussed are:

- What are the impacts of childhood circumstances on later life?
- How do family structures and parenting contribute to these processes?
- How does education affect patterns of advantage and disadvantage?
- How does the area where people live affect their life chances and opportunities?
- What is the role of social networks and social capital?
- How do processes of inclusion and exclusion operate in the labour market?
- How do these processes in the UK compare with other countries?

The sections which form the main body of this report discuss the progress on these issues within each of the eight inter-linked strands within which we organise our research. In addition, two overarching themes link different parts of the research programme: what experiences and processes generate social exclusion or promote resilience, and what is the impact of policy and policy change?

Our work combines basic research with a strong emphasis on its implications for policy formulation, together with analysis of relevant parts of social policy and of changes to them.

### Completed research

The year saw the publication of four books or reports resulting from the centre's research. *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion* (edited by John Hills and Kitty Stewart with contributors from across the centre's work) brought together findings from research within and outside the centre on the impact and effectiveness of the wide range of government policies that impact on distribution and inclusion. One reviewer described the book as 'the definitive text'; another said it was 'the kind of publication that helps renew my faith in the value of scholarly analysis of social policy'.

Two reports resulted from the completion of co-funded research for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Tania Burchardt's report on *Disabled young people's education and employment: Frustrated ambition* used both qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the ways in which young people's aspirations developed between their teenage years and young adulthood, and how this related to their disability status, and change in it (see box on page 23).

Emily Silverman, Ruth Lupton and Alex Fenton's *A good place for children: Attracting and retaining families in inner urban mixed income communities* presented the findings from their study of four 'mixed income new communities', and on their success in creating neighbourhoods that are attractive to families with children in particular, despite their inner city locations. It highlights the way in which such developments can lack affordable and/or well-designed family homes, but the authors suggest that they can be made to work for families and, in

so doing, could have a valuable role in revitalising Britain's inner cities.

At the same time, Rebecca Tunstall and Alice Coulter completed their research, also funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, following up a group of twenty council housing estates, originally among the least popular in England, which members of CASE have been visiting periodically for the last 25 years. The resulting report, which will be published in 2006, shows how these estates have improved to the extent that they have become much more like other council estates, but at the same time local authority estates in general have become more marginalised (see box on page 13). Liz Richardson completed her work with the LSE Public Policy Group for the Home Office on different ways of tackling anti-social behaviour in disadvantaged areas (see box on page 21).

Other publication highlights of 2005 included work by Simon Burgess, Ruth Lupton and colleagues on ethnic segregation, comparing, for instance the degree of segregation in schools and in the neighbourhoods within which they are located, and attracted considerable attention for the trends the analysis shows (see, for instance, 'Parallel lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods' by Simon Burgess, Deborah Wilson, and Ruth Lupton, *Urban Studies*). Tania Burchardt published articles on 'Are one man's rags another man's riches? Identifying adaptive expectations using panel data' (Social Indicators Research), and on equalisation scales with Asghar Zaidi, 'Comparing incomes when needs differ: Equivalising for the costs of disability in the UK' (*Review of Income and Wealth*).

A further piece of research completed and published in the year was Tom Sefton's work on public attitudes to redistribution. This research, using a special module in the 2004 British Social Attitudes survey built on previous qualitative research carried out for the

Centre by Alan Hedges, also published during the year (see CASEpaper 96). The studies show the ways in which people's explicit and implicit attitudes towards the redistributive role of the state vary, and the factors associated with this (see box on page 11).

The total number of articles, chapters, books and reports published during the year increased on the previous year (see Appendix 3), and we continue to have a healthy stream of output in the pipeline with, for instance, 13 further refereed journal articles and four books and reports forthcoming at the end of the year. We also published 16 of our own discussion papers, many of which will later become published in journals in revised form.

### New and continuing research

We have now completed three of the five years of our current core funding from the ESRC, and have made good progress with the major projects this involves, all of which are described in more detail in the sections that follow.

In our analysis of large longitudinal datasets, Carol Propper, John Rigg and Simon Burgess's research using the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) resulted in outputs including their paper on 'Health supplier quality and the distribution of child health' (CASEpaper 102). John Hobcraft and Wendy Sigle Rushton's analysis of the 1958 and 1970 birth cohort studies (National Child Development Study, the 1970 Birth Cohort Study) included their study of innovative statistical approaches, 'An exploration of childhood antecedents of female adult malaise in two British birth cohorts: Combining Bayesian model averaging and recursive partitioning (CASEpaper 95). Kathleen Kiernan's analysis of the new Millennium Cohort Study led to papers on non-residential fatherhood (forthcoming in the *Journal of Social Policy*) and, with Kate Pickett on marital status disparities in maternal smoking (forthcoming in

*Social Science and Medicine*). Work on income dynamics led to papers by John Rigg and Tom Sefton using the British Household Panel Study (forthcoming in the *Journal of Social Policy*) and by John Rigg using the Labour Force Survey on labour market trajectories of disabled people (CASEpaper 103).

We also continued our 12 areas and 200 families studies (the latter supported by the Nuffield Foundation as well as ESRC), with final rounds of visits to the areas and interviews with families starting during the year. Anne Power completed a full draft of her book, *City Survivors*, based on the interviews with the 200 families, giving a unique view of how it is to bring up children in these areas, and of how conditions in them have changed from the families' perspective since 1997 (see box on page 15).

Kitty Stewart started her work in the year on a new project funded by the Nuffield Foundation examining what happens to the later labour market position and other outcomes for mothers who follow different patterns of employment while they have young children. Other continuing work within the centre includes: research on low achievers in school education (led by Robert Cassen); joint work by Tom Sefton with Southampton University, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, on the distribution of older people's incomes in the UK, Germany and the USA; and Tania Burchardt and Bingqin Li's work with LSE Health and Social Care on a project funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation looking at the two-way links between mental health and social exclusion.

In 2005 we completed our first analysis of the unique data collected by the National Centre for Social Research tracking the incomes of a sample of families week by week over the whole of the financial year 2003-04, supported by HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs. The resulting report by John Hills, Rachel Smithies and Abigail McKnight was completed by the end of

the year, for publication in March 2006. It shows a surprising (to the authors, at least) degree of volatility in the incomes of those surveyed (low-income working families with children). Further work in 2006 will involve more detailed analysis of the dataset.

As well as funding for the Weak Market Cities project described below, new grants secured in the year included Eleni Karagiannaki and Tania Burchardt's successful application to the ESRC for a new project to start in 2006 on 'Health, wealth and consumption among the elderly in Britain and the US'.

### Dissemination and external links

Members of CASE also continued to be actively involved with a variety of non-academic research users. These included John Hills' work as a member of the Pensions Commission (whose second report, recommending far-reaching reforms to Britain's pensions system was published in November 2005) and Anne Power's work as a member of the Sustainable Development Commission (particularly on 'sustainable communities' and on the energy efficiency of the existing housing stock). Julian Le Grand completed his secondment to 10 Downing Street in August 2005 as the Prime Minister's adviser on health policy, where his work on the 'choice' agenda drew on earlier research within CASE and elsewhere.

Other activities with government departments and agencies included with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Equalities Review in the Cabinet Office, HM Treasury, HM Revenue and Customs, Department for Work and Pensions, Department of Trade and Industry, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and Basic Skills Agency. We also worked with other organisations, including our long-term collaboration with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, Chester; and the Architecture

Foundation; Eaga Partnership Charitable Trust; East London Housing Partnership; and the Scarman Trust, Inter-American Development Bank, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Our website continued to enable wide access to the Centre's output. Currently about 27,000 downloads of papers are made every month from the material available on the website, and our most popular papers were downloaded more than 10,000 times.

Other dissemination activities included more than 120 presentations at conferences and seminars in Britain and in other countries including Argentina, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, and the USA. We organised 21 of our own seminars and other events, with attendances ranging as in previous years from 30-50 for seminars to more than 100 for special events and lectures, such as David Miliband's lecture on 'Social Exclusion: The next steps forward' (delivered by Phil Woolas, MP, as a result of Mr Miliband's illness that day).

### International links

Our international research links continued to be strong. Our collaboration with the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC developed further. We were delighted to secure funding from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation for the first two years of the European end of our joint 'weak market cities' programme, bringing together lessons from what has been happening in seven cities in the USA and seven in Europe. Research on this started in January 2006. The collaboration also resulted in the publication of four new CASE/Brookings 'census briefs'. These focused on comparing UK and US census results, and on changes between 1991 and 2001 in the geography of concentrated poverty and worklessness in the UK, and trends in UK households and housing.

CASE and the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance continue to be the UK partners in the European Network on Inequality established as part of Harvard University's Multidisciplinary and Comparative Program on Inequality and Social Policy, led by William Julius Wilson, Katherine Newman (now at Princeton University), David Ellwood and Christopher Jencks. As part of the network Ruth Lupton visited Harvard and John Hobcraft and Kath Kiernan visited and made presentations at Princeton University. Doctoral students Melanie Penny from Harvard and Leslie Hinkson from Princeton spent time at CASE as part of the network.

The research programme proposed to ESRC for potential funding after September 2007 includes extensive international collaboration, including with Columbia University, and the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research in Vienna, as well as building on our links with Brookings and Princeton and with a range of individual collaborators in other European countries. If we are able to carry out this programme it will involve a greater focus on international comparisons across much of our work than in our current research programme.

### Arrivals and departures

The year saw several changes in CASE's research staff. Darcy Hango completed his time as a Research Officer working on the generational and life course dynamics strand of our work and returned to Canada, to McGill University. Carmen Huerta became the Research Officer working on this project, having completed her PhD within the centre (see box on page 9). Rachel Smithies finished her work on the income tracking project and joined a company specialising in supporting people into work, Work Directions. Emily Silverman left CASE at the end of the year to work in Israel. As work was completed on the 20 estates project, Rebecca Tunstall

returned to her lectureship in the Social Policy Department and Alice Coulter moved to a new research project in the department (but remains based in CASE). Helen Beck and Piers Hudson finished their appointments as research assistants, moving on to posts in private consultancy and the civil service respectively. At the end of the year Astrid Winkler, who had been working on preparation for the weak market cities project (supported by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) was appointed as one of the two research officers on the project.

During 2005 Tania Burchardt was appointed as a Research Councils UK 'Academic Fellow'. These fellowships, one of the first of which was awarded to CASE, allow someone who has been working as a contract researcher to spend five years working as part of CASE, while building up their teaching experience, and then becoming a permanent member of the academic staff of the LSE's Social Policy Department at the end of the fellowship. Both she and Abigail McKnight were promoted to Senior Research Fellowships during the year.

As well as Carmen Huerta, Francesca Borgonovi, Tania Burchardt, Julia Morgan, and Jason Strelitz successfully completed their PhDs during the year. We were delighted that following completion of her doctorate, Francesca Borgonovi was awarded a three-year post-doctoral fellowship by the British Academy, which she will spend in CASE working on issues connected with charitable donations and support for wider participation in the arts. We were also very pleased to welcome Mingzhu Dong and Catalina Turcu as new PhD students within the centre.

### Plans for the future

Much of our thinking during the year on future research was focussed on our bid to ESRC for a new research programme

to take place in the five years from October 2007 as part of the 2005 research centres competition. In July we heard that we had been invited to join the competition, following the Council's positive evaluation of our research so far. We were one of 30 teams to submit an outline bid to the competition in September, and one of the six invited to submit a full proposal in December.

Our plans build on and extend our current research and respond to issues which have become of increased concern or attention in affecting patterns of advantage and disadvantage, such as differences in childhood circumstances, growing wealth and asset inequalities, international migration, mental health, differences between neighbourhoods, and differences in people's abilities to exercise choice in their use of public and private services. The potential research programme has five inter-linked components:

- First, what do different notions of 'social justice' mean for how social policies are or might be designed? How do ideas of social inclusion, as involving people having control over things that affect their lives, relate to policies that stress individual choice and responsibility?
- Second, using data for the UK and other countries, we would look at the ways people's life chances are shaped, including effects of childhood poverty, parents' working patterns, childhood and parental physical and mental health, the quality of local public services, and of other characteristics, such as ethnicity or whether parents were born abroad, and the ways in which the places where children grow up affect their progress, prospects and ambitions.
- Third, we would look at the ways in which cities are changing, particularly those which have previously declined,

but are now the focus of public and private investment. This would include continuing our work comparing cities in Europe and in the USA, as well as examination of the effects of recent 'urban renaissance' policies in the UK, and of the contrasts between reviving city centres and neighbouring low-income neighbourhoods.

- Fourth, we would look at how changes in key social indicators – such as poverty, employment, and inequality – relate to changing government policies in a number of EU member states and in the USA. Looking ahead, as governments respond to ageing populations by changing pension systems, which people – and which generations – gain and lose? We would look at the extent to which policy differences between countries reflect different public views within them of the roles of government, particularly of the way in which taxes and spending policies redistribute resources between groups.
- Finally, we would look at the implications of these and other mechanisms and pressures for economic and social mobility. We would look at how people's incomes change over time (over short periods, over their working lives, and between generations) and how patterns of wealth and asset distribution and inequality build up and are changing. Such patterns of mobility or immobility can be seen both as the outcome of processes of the kind we will examine in the other streams, but also as drivers of the patterns of opportunities they describe.

In each part of our work, we would use the networks we have built up of people working on parallel issues in the UK and other countries and equivalent data for them to set trends and patterns in the UK in the context of developments elsewhere.

We are now awaiting the final decision to be announced by ESRC in May 2006, and to working out how to implement this exciting programme, depending on the support we can secure.

In the meantime, we already have, as readers will see from this report, a vibrant and successful research agenda, which we look forward to making more progress with in the current year.

**John Hills**  
Director, CASE  
March 2006



## Generational and life course dynamics: pathways into and out of social exclusion

Contact: Darcy Hango, Carmen Huerta, Kathleen Kiernan, John Hobcraft, Wendy Sigle-Rushton, Jason Strelitz

**Our research on generational and life course dynamics has continued to make use of a database that contains comparable measures from the NCDs and the BCS70 data sources which allows for cross cohort differences to be easily modelled and tested. Additional work has analysed early childhood outcomes using the more recent Millennium Cohort Study (MCS).**

The team explored the extent to which the legacies of childhood disadvantage for adult social exclusion differ across cohorts and by gender. John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan completed papers on cohort and gender differences and commonalities in the childhood antecedents of the timing and partnership context of becoming a parent.<sup>1</sup> John Hobcraft is also exploring the cohort and gender differences and commonalities in the childhood antecedents of adult health and well-being. Darcy Hango completed a working paper on the relationship between parental investments in children and adult well-being.<sup>2</sup> Wendy Sigle-Rushton presented her paper on the correlates of parental divorce taking into account both the paid work of mothers and the less often examined unpaid work of fathers.<sup>3</sup>

Kathleen Kiernan used the MCS to examine the extent to which non-resident fathers are engaged with their off-spring at the time they are born and in later infancy. Presence at the birth and being the formally recorded father were important independent predictors of subsequent co-residence with the mother, and for those fathers who continued to live apart, the extent to which they were in contact and involved in their child's life.<sup>4</sup> Kathleen Kiernan with Kate Pickett (University of York) also used the MCS to examine whether the

closeness of the tie between parents, as assessed by their partnership status at birth, was related to smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and maternal depression. For smoking in pregnancy, breastfeeding and maternal depression, there was a statistically increased risk of adverse health and health behaviours by decreasing degree of parental connectedness.<sup>5</sup>

Complementing previous work with Jane Waldfogel, Wendy Sigle-Rushton completed a draft paper examining the extent to which parenthood is selective of higher or lower income families in seven European countries.<sup>6</sup> The findings suggest little selection into parenthood by equivalised household income and suggests that comparisons of families with childless couples should not be greatly affected by selection bias. John Hobcraft's paper on the understanding of demographic processes explores the need for greater attention to pathways and processes and emphasises the importance of incorporating alleles, brains and context in enhancing knowledge and building the necessary mid-level theories.<sup>7</sup> Carmen Huerta and Wendy Sigle-Rushton are currently working on a paper (using the BCS70) that explores the childhood antecedents of young motherhood with a particular emphasis on the timing of disadvantage.

Jason Strelitz completed his research on second generation immigrants using the ONS longitudinal study and submitted his thesis entitled, 'The Second Generations: a longitudinal study of origins and socio-economic outcomes for children of immigrants'. Carmen Huerta also completed her thesis, which evaluates the impact of a Mexican poverty alleviation programme on child outcomes (see opposite). She has been working as a Research Officer at CASE since October 2005.

**1** J Hobcraft and K Kiernan (2005) 'The timing and partnership context of becoming a parent: cohort and gender commonalities and differences in childhood antecedents', Invited paper at PAA Annual meetings, Philadelphia 30 March-2 April 2005.

**2** D Hango (2005) 'Parental investment in childhood and later adult well-being: can involved parents offset the effects of socioeconomic disadvantage?', CASEpaper 98.

**3** W Sigle-Rushton (2005) 'Men's unpaid work and divorce: reassessing the independence hypothesis', paper presented at IUSSP Meeting, Tours, July 2005.

**4** K Kiernan, K (forthcoming) 'Non-residential fatherhood and child involvement: evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study', *Journal of Social Policy*.

**5** K Kiernan and K Pickett (forthcoming) 'Marital status disparities in maternal smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and maternal depression', *Social Science and Medicine*.

**6** W Sigle-Rushton (2005) 'The economic consequences of the transition into parenthood', paper presented at the IUSSP Meeting, Tours, July 2005.

**7** J Hobcraft (2006, forthcoming) 'The ABC of demographic behaviour: the interplays of alleles, brains and contexts in understanding population processes', *Population Studies*, 60 (2).

## Child Health and Nutrition in Rural Mexico: Did Progresa Improve the Life Chances of the Very Poor?

Carmen Huerta

**It is well established that poverty during early childhood can have deleterious consequences. Unfavourable childhood conditions are likely to be transmitted over the life course and across generations, thereby perpetuating the 'vicious circle' of poverty. Progresa – Mexico's main anti-poverty programme – aims to shift the odds of disadvantage by promoting and supporting parents' investments in children's education, health and nutrition. The Programme is based on the philosophy that investing in human capital can set the grounds for breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty in which poor families find themselves. Progresa provides benefits in three areas that are closely linked to each other: education, health, and nutrition. It offers a set of monetary and in-kind benefits that vary according to the demographic characteristics of each family. These benefits are conditional on children's school attendance and on attending regular health check ups.**

In her doctoral dissertation Carmen Huerta investigated to what extent this Programme improved children's life chances during the first three years of the intervention. The analyses were carried out using longitudinal data from a unique data set that contained randomised treatment and control groups.

The results indicate that, over a three year period, the Programme had a modest effect on young children's outcomes. Estimates suggest that the Programme contributed to a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea among children and to an improvement in their weight for age, but only for a selected group of the population: those aged 0 to 23 months at baseline. As the Figure below demonstrates for one of these outcomes, treatment children are significantly less likely to have poor health outcomes than the control group at wave two, slightly more than a year into the Programme.

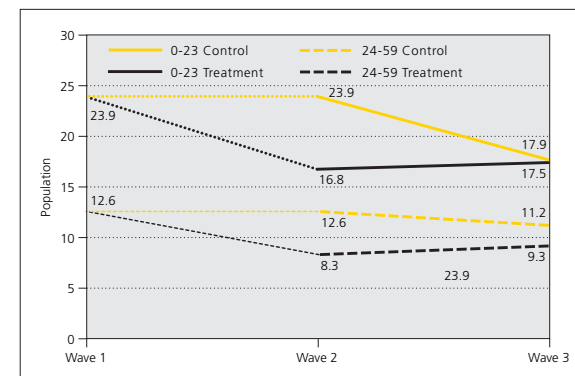
At wave three, however, differences between treatment and control groups are no longer significant. Between waves two and three some control localities were incorporated into the Programme. Hence, not observing differences between groups could indicate that

children in control localities who started receiving benefits managed to catch up with their treatment peers.

Estimates also show a modest, but positive effect on household food security (an increase of 7 per cent on caloric availability and of 7.3 per cent on dietary diversity), but it is not clear whether the increased access to food is large enough to meet the families' nutritional needs. Finally, Progresa's intervention had a modest impact on extending the duration of overall breastfeeding (already long at baseline).

Although the programme effects are somewhat small, one positive finding is worth emphasising. The results clearly and consistently demonstrate that it is children living in families with fewer resources that benefit most from the Programme's intervention. The findings aim to provide useful recommendations for child poverty alleviation strategies in developing countries and to point out lessons learned so that programmes like Progresa can be more effectively replicated in other countries.

Proportion Sick with Diarrhoea Eligible by age groups (in months) and Treatment



Note: Information on morbidity rates was not collected at Wave 1. We assume that the situation at baseline was similar to that of the control group at Wave 2.

## Poverty, local services and outcomes

Contact: Simon Burgess, Carol Propper, John Rigg, Christian Schluter

**The centre has continued its research on poverty and local services in a number of areas this year. Analysis of the link between low-income and child health has built on the centre's work from previous years, and there have been innovations such as a new way of modeling poverty, and investigation of whether subjective data can be incorporated into standard income models to better explain income changes. Public attitudes towards redistribution have been analysed using a special module of questions in the 2004 British Social Attitudes survey (see box opposite).**

The centre continued to utilize the very rich ALSPAC dataset – a survey that has followed all children born in Avon in 1991-92. Recent studies have highlighted that initial differentials between the health of poor and more affluent children in the UK do not appear to widen over early childhood (in stark contrast to the US). Carol Propper, John Rigg and Simon Burgess examined whether one reason for this is that, under a universal public-funded health care system, all children have access to equally effective primary care providers.<sup>1</sup> They considered firstly whether children from poorer families have access to general practitioners of a similar quality to children from richer families, and secondly whether the quality of primary care has an impact on their health at birth or during early childhood. Their results suggest that children from poor families do not have access to markedly worse quality primary care, and further, that the quality of primary care does not appear to have a large effect on differentials in health in early childhood.

Carol Propper and John Rigg also investigated the higher prevalence of respiratory symptoms (such as asthma) in children from poor compared to better-off families.<sup>2</sup> Their research focused on eight

potential transmission mechanisms, or mediating factors, that might explain this income gradient in childhood respiratory symptoms. They found that each transmission mechanism alone explained at most a modest part of the gradient. Jointly, however, the transmission mechanisms accounted for around a half, if not most, of the income gradient. Foremost among the mechanisms studied were maternal mental health and maternal smoking. Differential exposure to other children during infancy, local deprivation and differences in maternal human capital also accounted for part of the income gradient.

A paper by Simon Burgess and Carol Propper, with Arnstein Aassve (Essex) and Matt Dickson (Warwick), offers a new way of modelling poverty.<sup>3</sup> They bridge two different traditions in analysing poverty: economics and social policy. By treating life events as inter-related, endogenous processes, they make the basis for statistical inferences more secure. By tying analysis of poverty to individual decisions, they facilitate the use of economic analysis in empirical models of poverty. They argue that this indirect approach is the right way to bring economic tools to bear on the issue. In their implementation of this approach, they focus on endogenous demographic and employment transitions as the driving forces behind changes in poverty.

Christian Schluter and Xavi Ramos (UAB, Spain) have investigated the merits of using data on subjective expectations when examining income changes.<sup>4</sup> Expectations are central to behaviour, but despite the existence of data on subjective expectations, the standard approach is to *infer* expectations from realisations. Using expectations and income data from the British Household Panel Survey, they find evidence of superior information consistent with standard income modelling.

1 C Propper, J Rigg, and S Burgess (2005) 'Health Supplier Quality and the Distribution of Child Health', CASEpaper 102.

2 C Propper and J Rigg (forthcoming) 'Understanding socio-economic inequalities in childhood respiratory health', CASEpaper 109.

3 A Aassve, S Burgess, M Dickson, and C Propper (2005) 'Modelling poverty by not modelling poverty: An application of a simultaneous hazards approach to the UK', CASEpaper 106.

4 X Ramos and C Schluter (2005) 'Subjective Income Expectations and Income Risk', Working Paper 1950, University of Southampton.

## Public attitudes to redistribution

Tom Sefton

**Most people agree that the gap between those on high and low incomes is too large, but only a minority think that government should redistribute incomes from one group to the other. How are these attitudes towards income inequality and redistribution reflected in people's attitudes towards the welfare state and the taxes that pay for it, these being the principal instruments for redistribution? To address this question, we analysed a special module of questions included in the 2004 British Social Attitudes survey.**

We found that whilst few people are explicitly in favour of income redistribution, there is widespread support for redistributive tax and spending policies. On taxation, most people think that those on higher incomes should pay either a larger share of their income in taxes (47 per cent agree) or about the same share (40 per cent agree). On the social security system, a majority favour either flat-rate benefits or progressive benefits (where everyone gets something, but lower income groups get more), depending on the type of benefit and spending constraints. When we combine people's views about these issues, nearly nine in ten favour tax and spending policies whose overall impact is clearly redistributive, including most of those who, when asked directly, do not explicitly support redistribution. Thus, there appear to be strong levels of support for redistribution as a by-product of spending and taxation in ways people want.

A commonly held view of the welfare state is that it should ensure that people have their basic needs met and that the amount that people should contribute ought to reflect what they can afford. When the implications of such a system are brought out, most people accept its redistributive effects, although there is

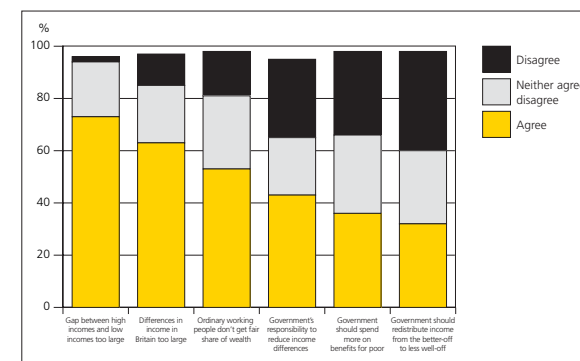
often resentment towards those who are seen to be abusing the system. Our analysis suggests that this adequately describes the views of about half of the population (the 'Club Members'), but that there are two other important perspectives. The 'Samaritans', who comprise around 30 per cent of the population, are much more inclusive: people have a responsibility to others in need, which does not depend on them having paid their 'dues'. This group is the strongest supporter of the welfare state and the most likely to favour overt redistribution. The third group, the 'Robinson Crusoes', comprise around 25 per cent of the population and are much more resistant to the redistribution implicit within the current system, believing that people should look after themselves more, rather than relying on the generosity of others.

The challenge for any progressive government is to design policies that appeal to those with a 'Samaritan bent'

and are also consistent with the value and belief systems of 'Club Members' who comprise the largest share of the population. This means avoiding redistributive policies that are seen to reward people regardless of their behaviour. This is a difficult balance to strike, though the survey provides some clues as to where most people would draw the boundaries – and these are not as narrow as might be expected. Whilst many people would want to limit the access of recent economic migrants to welfare benefits, for example, immigrants do not have to live here for very long before they are widely considered to be part of the 'welfare club'.

For more details see T Sefton (2005) 'Give and take: public attitudes to redistribution', in A Parks et al (eds) *British Social Attitudes 22nd Report: Two terms of New Labour: the public's reaction*, London: SAGE Publications.

### Attitudes to inequality and redistribution



Source: 2004 British Social Attitudes survey

## The dynamics of low income areas

Contact: Alice Coulter, Ruth Lupton, Caroline Paskell, Anne Power, Liz Richardson, Emily Silverman, Rebecca Tunstall, Astrid Winkler

**Two long-term area studies continued into their fourth round of fieldwork in 2005: CASE's study of 12 low-income areas, which started in 1998; and a longer-running study of 20 unpopular housing estates, which were first visited in 1981. Our work on the dynamics of low-income areas was also furthered through separate projects on how weak market cities re-develop a strong economic and cultural role, and on mixed-income communities.**

Caroline Paskell began 2005 with the publication of her report, with Anne Power, on the impact of post-1997 housing and regeneration policies on low-income areas, using evidence from the 12 Areas Study.<sup>1</sup> For the fourth round of extended fieldwork, Caroline's focus shifted from the areas' physical conditions to their social environments. Each area's community infrastructure was documented through observation, interviews and 'community maps' depicting the distribution of local facilities and resources. Her research also looked at how the government's recent community safety initiatives have been implemented in these areas and assessed their local impact.<sup>2</sup> Updated area profiles, using census and other local-level statistics, compiled with the assistance of Piers Hudson, provided the basis for two international conference papers on the national distribution and local character of social exclusion.<sup>3,4</sup>

As Chair of Birmingham's Independent Housing Commission, Anne Power produced the final report into the future of the city's council housing.<sup>5</sup> A separate review carried out by Anne, with the Sustainable Development Commission, showed that up to 15 per cent of the UK's carbon emissions could be saved by improving the energy efficiency of the existing housing stock. The advantages of renovating the housing

stock were also central to a workshop on demolition, which Anne and Liz Richardson organised with LSE Housing and the support of the Glasshouse Trust.<sup>6</sup>

Becky Tunstall and Alice Coulter continued their work with Anne Power looking at developments on less popular housing estates over 25 years of social and political change (see opposite). Becky also had two Census reports published, comparing data from the UK and US Censuses.<sup>7,8</sup>

Astrid Winkler returned to CASE, having spent two months investigating the characteristics of successful public spaces with Demos.<sup>9</sup> She is currently preparing a Census Brief on British trends in households and housing, to be published in 2006. Astrid was also involved with Anne Power in developing the CASE/Brookings Weak Market Cities Programme, conducting scoping visits to the US (Baltimore and Philadelphia) and Germany (Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin). Funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the programme will research the problems and potential of post-industrial 'weak market' cities in Europe and the US, with the aim of distilling successful policy and practice in urban revitalisation.

Emily Silverman and Ruth Lupton concluded their research for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into whether inner-city mixed-income new communities (MINCs) attract and retain families with housing choice. Their findings show that MINCs can offer attractive housing and surroundings which suit better-off families with children, but that they are more commonly designed and maintained in ways that deter such families – with particular problems around the availability and affordability of family-size homes. They conclude that creating MINCs with broad and sustainable family appeal is challenging rather than unattainable.<sup>10</sup>

1 C Paskell and A Power (2005) *The future's changed: Local impacts of housing, environment and regeneration policy since 1997*. CASE report 29.

2 C Paskell (2005) 'Plastic police' or community support? The role of PCSOs within low-income neighbourhoods.' Paper presented at *Securing the Urban Renaissance: Policing, Community and Disorder*, Glasgow University, 16-17 June.

3 C Paskell (2005) 'Spatial distribution of poverty in the United Kingdom.' Paper presented at *Conference on Mapping Poverty: National, Regional and County Patterns*, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, 8 September.

4 C Paskell (2005) 'Contextualising poverty and welfare: insights from 12 low-income areas.' Paper presented at *Poverty and Place in the US-UK: Comparisons of Experiences and Policy with a Look Toward the Future*, Cambridge-MIT Institute, Cambridge University, 15-16 September.

5 A Power (2006) *One Size Doesn't Fit All: Final Report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Future of Council Housing in Birmingham*. London: LSE Housing.

6 H Beck (2005) *Demolition and Renewal Community Workshop: workshop report*, London: LSE Housing.

7 R Tunstall (2005) *Using the US and UK Censuses for Comparative Research CBIR1*. London: CASE.

8 Tunstall, R. (2005) *Americans and Britons: Key Population Data from the Last Three US and UK Censuses CBIR2*. London: CASE.

9 Findings published in M Mean and C Timms (2005) *People Make Places: Growing the Public Life of Cities*. London: Demos.

10 E Silverman, R Lupton, and A Fenton (2006) *A Good Place for Children? Attracting and Retaining Families in Inner Urban Mixed Income Communities*. Coventry: Chartered Institute for Housing in association with the JRF.

## 25 years on 20 estates: Turning the tide?

Rebecca Tunstall and Alice Coulter

**For 25 years researchers at LSE have been carrying out a study of 20 council estates in England, which were originally among the least popular in the country. A new report from CASE presents the results of the fourth round of research, noting in particular changes since the 1994 round, but also comparisons with findings from the 1980s.**

The 1994 research found that local management, tenant involvement and capital investment were helping the estates to 'swim against the tide' of increasing social polarisation. In 2005, both staff and residents' assessments of progress in the estates were still mostly positive, seeing further improvements over the last 10 years. None of the estates are now the least popular of their landlords' estates, and only two were considered to be 'among the least popular'.

In 1994, local management, targeted capital investment and resident activism were key to explaining improvements on

these estates. By 2005, other contextual factors appear to have become more important, including the economic boom, a strong housing market, and increased demand for social housing. In addition, increased take-up of government initiatives, such as Right to Buy, Arms-Length Management Organisations, stock transfer and mixed tenure redevelopment, have profoundly affected these estates, signifying the decline of mono-tenure council estates.

Information gathered in 2005 from interviews with housing staff and estate residents, and analysis of census and other statistical data, shows that the estates have converged towards the national average on two neighbourhood renewal floor targets (relating to employment and education) and that trends in other indicators appear to be moving in that direction. Overall, earlier polarisation in social conditions, service quality, and life chances now seem to have been reversed as these estates become more 'normal'.

Yet the story is not entirely positive: most trends are positive, but significant gaps remain and some indicators are moving in the wrong direction. Overall, these estates have become more like other council estates, but the gap between social housing and other tenures has grown. So while conditions on these estates may have improved, there is a greater degree of marginalisation on local authority estates in general.

While these estates appear to have benefited from wider economic and social trends, these improvements may not be sustainable, particularly in the event of an economic downturn. The proliferation of landlords and management organisations, the lower priority attached to these more 'normal' estates, and reduced local management and resident involvement, may also increase the vulnerability of these estates.

For more details, see R Tunstall and A Coulter (2006, forthcoming) *25 years on 20 estates: Turning the tide?*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

### One of the 20 estates





## The CASE neighbourhood study

Contact: Rosey Davidson, Anne Power, Helen Willmott

**Rosey Davidson, Helen Willmott, and Anne Power continued their work on the Neighbourhood Study, which is tracking the experiences of 200 families in four low-income neighbourhoods over eight years, with the completion of the sixth round and the majority of the seventh round of interviews.**

Two key decisions were made about this final round of interviews. Firstly, the round seven topics were based around a definition of social exclusion developed within CASE as a means of drawing together the ongoing themes we have been exploring throughout the study. Thus, alongside recurring questions on area change and income, we are asking families about their access to services and about their health and well-being. We are also examining people's views on the term 'social exclusion', in particular whether they believe it is relevant to their own lives and/or the area they live in.

Secondly, given that this is to be the last time we talk to these parents, we wanted to get at what really matters to them, both positive and negative. The questionnaire is, therefore, more exploratory than in previous rounds, giving the respondents a chance to reflect on their neighbourhoods and their lives, and to explore their own interpretations of social exclusion. Relating the term to their own local experience will help

us understand the range of views of different parents, from which we hope to identify common themes.

Preliminary observations from round seven of the Neighbourhood Study have elicited very diverse responses. For example, part way through interviews in just one of the northern neighbourhoods (The Valley), the responses to the question concerning significant neighbourhood change were already hugely varied, encompassing work on a local play area, traffic calming, a rise in job opportunities locally, New Deal for Communities, new courses and initiatives, community events, and demographic change.<sup>1</sup> An initial examination of responses also shows very varied reactions to the questions about social exclusion, with some responses conveying no identification whatsoever with the term, and others offering considered accounts of how the term applies to themselves and others.

Overriding this variation is the overwhelming response from London families of their connectedness. Many feel that, because of good public transport links, they are in the 'centre of everything' or at the very least, they can get to places with ease. This view was dominant even in the families from our more outer London estate, which has traditionally been cut-off. The development of transport links in recent years appears to have transformed

resident's sense of place, in that they commonly talk of being 'only 15 minutes' from central London. However, a sense of exclusion manifested itself in other ways, for example, the observations from families in our inner London borough that despite unprecedented regeneration, there were still no banks, building societies or supermarkets, and two nearby hospitals had closed down.

Anne Power has written the forthcoming book, *City Survivors: Family Life in Unpopular Neighbourhoods*<sup>2</sup>, which utilises longitudinal case studies from the first five rounds of the Neighbourhood Study (1999 to 2003) to illustrate the coping strategies of families bringing up children in often challenging urban environments and the significance of community ties in these areas as a protective, anchoring factor (see opposite). A final book on the Neighbourhood Study is being prepared with the working title: 'Families and their neighbourhoods, North and South, and does government intervention help?'

<sup>1</sup> A Power and H Willmott (2005) 'Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under New Labour' in J Hills and K Stewart (Eds) *A more equal society?* New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion. Bristol: The Policy Press.

<sup>2</sup> A Power (forthcoming) *City Survivors: Family Life in Unpopular Neighbourhoods*.

## City Survivors

Anne Power

**When we began the task of understanding the dynamics of urban neighbourhoods from the perspective of parents with children, we wanted to find the answer to three questions: can unpopular areas work for families with children and do families find them good places to bring up children? Do families with children help make neighbourhoods and cities work by strengthening community ties, and can they do so in rapidly changing communities? How far does a sense of community contribute to family survival and city progress and what form should interventions take to counter the pressures on families of extreme instability?**

The first half of the book explores neighbourhood life from the perspective of families, focusing specifically on how families 'survive' in what seems a hostile environment. A strong reliance on local social links ensures support for parents and their children. The second half of the book examines why families constantly look outwards to the wider environment, confronting constant changes around them, adapting to new pressures on their families and seizing new opportunities as they emerge. Families focus inwards on their children's needs, but constantly operate within the wider neighbourhood arena where wider action can help families to survive.

Areas experiencing rapid ethnic change are in greatest need of external support, though special interventions in areas with high minority concentrations run the risk of provoking a backlash from local

communities who see the government responding to the needs of 'outsiders' rather than people who 'belong'. More thorough and continuous basic services in all built up neighbourhoods as a day to day routine of neighbourhood management would overcome this problem, but only dedicated funding would allow this because there are simply too many competing demands on limited city resources.

Only an accessible, local, known presence can achieve the critical balance between managing urban conditions with a light enough hand to foster community engagement as advocated by families, whilst maintaining a strong enough hand to deter transgressions of community security, such as damage to the surroundings and common spaces. This is not only a question of resources, but also of style, familiarity and communication. Parents have many ideas, tailored to their limited purses, their local perspective and their pro-youth perspectives. A major factor in brokering community change is the scale at which things happen and the wider response to community needs.

There is much that the wider community can do to help. A basic sense of justice creates a sense of responsibility towards poorer areas, but it is easy to miss the main message that action needs to be more intimate, localised and family-oriented than is typically the case. Schools offer a tried-and-tested model for a neighbourhood-based approach, but this is perhaps easier for schools to achieve than for other services, because they plainly exist for the societal good and help most families.

In sharp contrast, other social arenas (libraries, sports, repairs, security, transport, open spaces) are being modernised and, in the process, are becoming more private, more expensive, and less accessible to low income families. Services that are not well used because they are not affordable or poorly managed then disappear from poor communities. The desire, especially among families with children, for accessible parks, swimming pools and youth facilities highlights the conflict between need and access. As society becomes richer, standards rise and the costs of provision mount, so people at the bottom experience a new form of exclusion – from the public realm, which most people take for granted. Making cities more family friendly is a basic requirement of societal viability.

For more details, see A Power (forthcoming) *City Survivors: Family Life in Unpopular Neighbourhoods*.



## Employment, welfare and exclusion

Contact: Francesca Bastagli, Francesca Borgonovi, Tania Burchardt, John Hills, Eleni Karagiannaki, Abigail McKnight, John Rigg, Tom Sefton

**This year has seen considerable research activity within the centre on pension systems, both in the UK and abroad. In the centre's employment-related work, there have been studies on the performance of the new Jobcentre Plus initiative, the determinants of low-pay job turnover and the labour market progression of disabled people.**

John Hills continued as a member of the Pensions Commission, which published its second report in November.<sup>1</sup> It proposed a new settlement for UK pension policy in the 21st century, consisting of automatic enrolment of all employees into a new National Pensions Saving System or an existing company pension scheme (but with the right to opt-out) and a more generous and less means-tested state pension. The report also recommended that the State Pension Ages should rise over time to contain the increase in public spending and that, as a corollary, action needed to be taken to facilitate later and more flexible retirement.

Meanwhile, Tom Sefton continued his research for the Nuffield Foundation on the impact of pension systems on the distribution of incomes among older people in the UK, US and Germany. This project is examining the pattern of earlier life time events, such as divorce or unemployment, among older people and their relationship to incomes in later life with a particular focus on how different welfare systems compensate for, or penalise, certain lifetime trajectories.

The pension system in Greece formed the focus of Eleni Karagiannaki's recently published study on the determinants and implications of changes in the living arrangements of older people in Greece.<sup>2</sup> She found that the expansion in pension provision in the 1980s promoted a greater degree of independent living among the older population, but that the extended family continues to play

a very important role in alleviating pensioner poverty.

In the centre's employment-related research, Abigail McKnight and Eleni Karagiannaki investigated why low-pay jobs tend to be more precarious than high-paid jobs using the Labour Force Survey. Preliminary findings indicate that low-paid workers not only have higher rates of job separation, but the reasons why low-paid people leave work are very different to high-paid workers. Eleni also published her research on the effectiveness of the new Jobcentre Plus initiative<sup>3,4</sup> (see opposite).

In a separate study, John Rigg compared the labour market trajectories of disabled and non-disabled persons.<sup>5</sup> The research finds that disabled people (especially men) experience significantly slower earnings growth and significantly higher rates of exit from work (especially those with a severe disability). The evidence draws attention to the need for policies to tackle the barriers that disabled people face in the workplace, not merely in access to jobs.

CASE's user fellow, Rebecca Endean from DWP, charted the evolution of policy on incapacity benefits and assessed the impact of major policy changes. She also analysed trends in inflows to and outflows off Incapacity Benefit, using longitudinal data drawn from the Lifetime Labour Market Database. Her findings suggest that the primary reason for the growth in the numbers receiving benefits was a fall in the rate of outflow off benefits.

An important government objective is to reduce the number of households who cannot afford to heat their home adequately. Tom Sefton completed a Peer Review of the Government's methodology for calculating the number of fuel poor households.<sup>6</sup> Helen Beck, Liz Richardson and Tom Sefton also helped design a new research programme for the Eaga Partnership

Charitable Trust, proposing a series of themes and research questions aimed at exploring the relationship between the risk of fuel poverty, basic skills problems, and lack of access to local services.

**1** Pensions Commission (2005) *A New Pension Settlement for the Twenty-First Century: The Second Report of the Pensions Commission*, The Stationery Office.

**2** E Karagiannaki (2005) 'Changes in the Living Arrangements of Elderly People in Greece: 1974-1999', CASEpaper 104.

**3** E Karagiannaki (2005) *Jobcentre Plus or Minus? Exploring the performance of Jobcentre Plus for non-jobseekers*, CASEpaper 97.

**4** E Karagiannaki (2006) *Exploring the effects of integrated benefit systems and active labour market policies: Evidence from Jobcentre Plus in the UK*, CASEpaper 107.

**5** J Rigg (2005) *Labour Market Disadvantage amongst Disabled People: A longitudinal perspective*, CASEpaper 103.

**6** T Sefton and J Cheshire (2005) *Peer Review of the Methodology for Calculating the Number of Households in Fuel Poverty*, report for the DTI and Defra.

## The effects of integrated benefit systems and active labour market policies: evidence from Jobcentre Plus

Eleni Karagiannaki

**Jobcentre Plus, which was launched in the UK in April 2002, was designed to bring together the service of the Benefits Agency and the Employment Service to provide a fully integrated benefit claims and work placement/job-seeking service. The main aim of the new organisation was to strengthen the link between welfare and work for a wide range of working age benefit claimants, including the unemployed, lone parents, disabled people and carers.**

The principal advantage of the integrated system is seen to be the extension of the activation policies (work placement and job-seeking

programmes) to a wider group of people who otherwise may be difficult to reach, but an integrated system also carries some potential risks. First, there is a risk that attempts at applying activation strategies to inactive benefit claimants will divert the energies and resources of the Public Employment Services away from unemployed people, as traditionally defined. Second, there is the risk that the emphasis put on the delivery of a work-focused service will have negative effects on the delivery of the benefit service.

This study examines how changes in the level of integration within districts and over time affected performance with respect to job entries, customer service and benefit service delivery. The results indicate that Jobcentre Plus has had a

distinct positive effect on rates of job entry, no significant effect on customer service outcomes and a negative effect on the accuracy of processing benefit claims (see table below). In keeping with the argument that the new integrated service and the work-focus of the new organisation may have negative effects on elements of the service relating to the benefit claims process, the findings indicate that the accuracy of processing claims for the JSA, IS and IB benefits, have been adversely affected by Jobcentre Plus.

For more details, see Eleni Karagiannaki (2006) *Exploring the effects of integrated benefit systems and active labour market policies: Evidence from Jobcentre Plus in the UK*, CASEpaper 107.

### Performance at different level of integration

|   | Districts' level of integration |                             |            |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
|   | Full Integration <sup>1</sup>   | No integration <sup>2</sup> | Difference |
| Job entries-Jobseekers <sup>3</sup>         | 11.25                           | 9.29                        | 1.96***    |
| Job entries-Disabled people <sup>3</sup>    | 4.56                            | 3.08                        | 1.48***    |
| Job entries-Lone Parents <sup>3</sup>       | 0.85                            | 0.23                        | 0.63***    |
| Jobseeker's Allowance accuracy <sup>4</sup> | 88.14                           | 93.11                       | -4.97**    |
| Incapacity Benefit accuracy <sup>4</sup>    | 91.93                           | 99.32                       | -7.39***   |
| Income Support accuracy <sup>4</sup>        | 85.37                           | 92.12                       | -6.76***   |
| Customer Service level <sup>5</sup>         | 83.10                           | 83.87                       | -0.77      |

**Note:** The figures of this table are predicted values from a series of regression estimating the effect of the level of integration on performance with respect to job entries, customer service and benefit service delivery.

\*\*\* significant at 1%; \*\* significant at 5%; \* significant at 10%

1. No office is integrated Jobcentre Plus office.

2. 100% of offices are integrated Jobcentre Plus offices.

3. Job entries as a percentage of total number of clients of each client group.

4. Accuracy of processing benefit claims (% of accurate claims out of total claims checked).

5. Customer service measures performance in the delivery of the standards set out in the Customers and Employers charts (%).

## Education and social exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, Simon Burgess, Robert Cassen, Howard Glennerster, Ruth Lupton, Abigail McKnight

**Despite Abigail McKnight's absence this year on maternity leave, the work of the strand has continued apace.**

The work in progress with Bristol colleagues on the scale of ethnic segregation in schools, which was reported last year, was published as a CASE paper.<sup>1</sup> This year, by linking data on the ethnic origins of state pupils with their national test scores, Deborah Wilson and Simon Burgess were able to compare such students' progress through primary and secondary school. The results confirmed the finding that at 16 pupils from some ethnic groups do less well in public exams than their white counterparts and others do better. However, what was striking about this work was that all non white ethnic groups make greater progress between 11 and 16 than do white pupils. Much of the gain occurs before the high stakes public exams at 16. The gains are pervasive, happening in almost all schools in which minority pupils are found. The most problematic group are disadvantaged white boys, bearing out many teachers' worries. Colleagues tested various explanations advanced in the literature – poverty, language, and school quality – and found little support in the data. They conclude that their findings are more consistent with the importance of factors such as family aspirations and attitudes.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Cassen continued with his project designed to find out why it is that the UK has a relatively high number of low achievers in school despite the UK having a good record with average and high achievers. He has been exploring what works with low achievers, something we need to know much more about in rigorous research terms (see opposite).

Tania Burchardt completed her project for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on the education and labour market success of disabled young people.<sup>3</sup> Previous research published some time ago had found that disabled young people had much lower aspirations for their future than non disabled children, but this study suggests that the scope and level of aspirations among 16 year old disabled people are now very similar to non-disabled young people. This is a major gain in one sense, but is marred by the fact that these aspirations are often unfulfilled. Compared with non-disabled young people, fewer disabled people gain the education or training place they want, fewer gain good qualifications, and at age 26 disabled people are more than four times as likely to be unemployed (see box on page 23 for more details).

Ruth Lupton took up a post at the Institute of Education at London University but remains an associate of CASE. She has continued work begun in CASE on the impact of local social deprivation on school processes. She has argued, in a paper drawing on that work, that the government's social justice aspirations are unlikely to be met without a departure from its managerialist approaches to low performing schools and more recognition of the problems faced in disadvantaged areas and the exceptional funding needs of such schools.<sup>4</sup> She has joined with colleagues at the Institute and Bath University in a major interdisciplinary project tracing the experiences and outcomes of pupils with similar class backgrounds and attainments who face different pedagogical approaches, peer relations and other experiences in school.

**1** S Burgess, D Wilson and R Lupton (2005) *Parallel Lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods*, CASEpaper 101.

**2** D Wilson and S Burgess (2006) *The Dynamics of School Attainment of England's Ethnic Minorities*, forthcoming CASEpaper 105.

**3** T Burchardt (2005) *The education and employment of disabled young people*, York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

**4** R Lupton 'Social Justice and school improvement: improving the capacity of schools in the poorest neighbourhoods', *British Educational Research Journal*, Vol 31 (5), pp 589-604.

## Low Achievement in British Education

Robert Cassen and Geeta Kingdon

**This project, which is funded by Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Sutton Trust, aims to provide a profile of low-achieving students at the end of compulsory education, using different measures of low achievement, in particular those getting no GCSE/GNVQ passes and those scoring nothing better than a 'D'. Using the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) and related matched data, we are able to identify the low-achieving students and the background factors associated with their achievement scores. We will also use econometric analysis to explore the determinants of low achievement, including use of a two-period panel which we have constructed.**

There is particular interest in the extent of improvement in student performance that can be expected from schools. Much of the research literature suggests that only 10-15 per cent of the variance in outcomes is school-related, the rest being attributable to socio-economic status (SES). But, there are puzzles with this finding. Different groups in the population perform very differently; for example, rates of low achievement vary significantly between boys and girls (60 per cent of low achievers are boys) and between different ethnic groups (see Table below). Similarly, schools in disadvantaged areas and/or with high proportions of disadvantaged students show widely differing outcomes. We will explore in depth the students who have the relevant risk factors at Key Stage 2 – mainly low attainment, eligibility for Free School Meals (FSM), neighbourhood and school factors – and do not 'succumb' to them by Key Stage 4; and, conversely, those who do worse than their early performance and background would predict.

We will also look in more depth at the 'boy' factor: while broadly speaking boys and girls come from the same backgrounds and go to the same schools, girls do considerably better. We will examine whether there is any differentiation by school and by background, using 8-digit postcode data. We can also look further at schools in disadvantaged areas and with high FSM proportions, to see what further insights can be gained on their relative performance; and at differential performance by Local Education Authorities (LEAs). We hope in general to reach a better understanding of low achievement. The report will also cover policies to redress low achievement, based on the research findings and on extensive desk research by the principal researcher together with visits to schools, Further Education colleges and LEAs.

### Percentage of students with no passes at GCSE/GNVQ, by ethnicity and gender

| Ethnicity       | % of students with no GCSE/GNVQ passes |            |            |                     |
|-----------------|--|------------|------------|---------------------|
|                 | Girls                                  | Boys       | Total      | Boy-girl difference |
| Bangladeshi     | 3.6                                    | 5.4        | 4.5        | 1.8***              |
| Indian          | 1.9                                    | 2.7        | 2.3        | 0.8***              |
| Pakistani       | 3.6                                    | 5.7        | 4.7        | 2.1***              |
| Other Asian     | 6.0                                    | 6.1        | 6.1        | 0.2                 |
| Black African   | 7.8                                    | 8.2        | 8.0        | 0.4                 |
| Black Caribbean | 4.3                                    | 8.5        | 6.3        | 4.1***              |
| Other Black     | 6.0                                    | 9.0        | 7.5        | 2.9***              |
| Chinese         | 4.0                                    | 4.8        | 4.4        | 0.9                 |
| White British   | 4.3                                    | 6.3        | 5.3        | 2.0***              |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>4.5</b>                             | <b>6.5</b> | <b>5.5</b> | <b>2.0***</b>       |

Source: PLASC data for 2003.

\*\*\* significant at 1%; \*\* significant at 5%; \* significant at 10%

## Social networks and social capital

Contact: Helen Beck, Alex Fenton, Ruth Lupton, Catherine Nixon, Anne Power, Liz Richardson, Emily Silverman, Nic Wedlake.

**During 2005 we were involved in several new pieces of work related to social capital, citizenship and community engagement; research on incentives to promote informal social control in areas facing anti-social behaviour; three pieces of work looking at the potential roles for active citizens; research into mixed communities and housing market renewal areas; and an evaluation of a youth engagement programme.**

Together with LSE Public Policy Group, we looked into whether incentives can help people behave in ways that tackle anti-social behaviour in disadvantaged neighbourhoods (see opposite).

There is some debate currently about the potential roles for active citizens in both improving public services and reviving local democracy. We were involved in three pieces of work on these issues. Firstly, we undertook an assessment of the different succession strategies for a neighbourhood management pathfinder, tackling the core question of sustainability. This project will report in early 2006. Secondly, we were commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) to look at new models of neighbourhood governance. This will help to inform policy and offer practical guidance for practitioners on neighbourhood working. The project is due to report in Spring 2006. Thirdly, our work on if, and how, user involvement can improve public services was published in 2005. It concluded that the benefits of community engagement for service improvement can take some time to emerge and are often difficult to quantify. However, the evidence shows systematically that the benefits tend to outweigh the costs.<sup>1</sup> We found that there were signs of better institutional

responsiveness, and better integration of involvement into strategy-making, which coincides with a shift in government away from a managerialist vision of public services, and towards transforming services around the needs of users.<sup>2</sup>

Our research into mixed income new communities showed neighbourhood renewal goals are unlikely to be achieved unless the communities contain children across the income range, who use the same schools and services, and provide common ground for parents from different backgrounds (see also 'Dynamics of low income areas' strand on page 12).<sup>3</sup> Successful strategies for community-building included hiring a community development worker and providing informal meeting places.

We were asked by communities to help further the debate about neighbourhoods facing large scale change, possible demolition and tenure mix. Communities in areas undergoing housing market renewal have serious concerns about how the demolition can leave communities divided, and wanted communities to be able to make a bigger contribution to plans.<sup>4</sup>

Much of our work on community engagement to date has focused on adult volunteers, identifying the need to get younger people more involved. In April 2005 we started a new evaluation of a youth engagement programme being run at Trafford Hall, home of the National Communities Resource Centre collecting information from around 200 young people.

We continued work on two long term evaluations of community training and small grant programmes. Some of our earlier work on assessing and understanding community groups' activity was published in 2005.<sup>5,6</sup>

**1** E Richardson (with SQW Ltd) (2005) *Improving delivery of mainstream services in deprived areas – the role of community involvement*, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Research Report 16, London: ODPM.

**2** E Richardson (2005) 'User engagement in public services: policy and implementation', *Benefits: The Journal of Social Security*, 13 (3): 189-197.

**3** E Silverman, R Lupton, A Fenton (2006) *A Good Place for Children? Attracting and Retaining Families in Inner Urban Mixed Income Communities*, Coventry: Chartered Institute for Housing in association with the JRF.

**4** H Beck (2005) *Demolition and Renewal Community Workshop: workshop report*, London: LSE Housing.

**5** E Richardson and J Elster (2005) *The Seven Stages of Developing a Neighbourhood Project: a guide for community groups*, London: LSE Housing.

**6** E Richardson and T Sefton (2005) 'Assessing small community groups: what makes them tick?', *Community, Work and Family*, 8 (1): 69-92.

## The role of individual incentives within strategies promoting civil renewal

Helen Beck and Liz Richardson

**This study examines the role of incentives in encouraging support for positive forms of behaviour. Where a significant problem of anti-social behaviour exists, people may not try to tackle it because the costs outweigh the likely impact of their action. The rationale for incentive schemes is that they change the calculation for individuals, giving them greater gains from supporting anti-social behaviour initiatives and greater hope that others in their community will support the initiatives as well.**

To test the value of incentive schemes the study focused on the operation of three schemes. The first, the *Irwell Valley Housing Association's Gold Service*, operates in a neighbourhood in Salford. Gold Service provides individual cash bonuses and faster maintenance services to tenants who pay their rents promptly and do not breach their tenancy agreement. The second scheme is *Sanctuary Housing Association's Good Neighbour Declaration*, which is mainly symbolic, with the association asking residents to sign up to a personal contract on how they will behave. The third scheme is *The Blackthorn Good Neighbours Project*, a community-based voluntary project on a council estate in Northampton. This is a collective incentive scheme, providing facilities that help develop greater neighbourhood solidarity and cohesion. In addition, the researchers chose a control area, the University ward in Middlesbrough, where the local authority has been active in combating many different forms of anti-social behaviour.

Detailed background material was collected on each of the estates and focus group interviews were undertaken with a range of residents. These provided the context and the material for a public survey undertaken in the four areas. The survey plus the focus groups are used as the main instruments for exploring the impact of incentives in anti-social behaviour schemes.

The main findings of the research are:

- The incentive schemes already in operation have been either relatively modest or deliberately narrowly targeted in their ambitions. In their strongest form, they challenge conventional ways of thinking.
- Levels of detailed awareness of schemes are generally relatively low, even where membership levels are high, yet the incentive schemes are positively evaluated when recognised.
- People value them because they offer: direct benefits; clarity in rules; and a sense that the authorities are taking anti-social behaviour issues more seriously.
- However, compared to other forms of interventions in estates, incentives appeal strongly to only a minority of the people. Other approaches, such as better community facilities or cracking down on offenders, were more strongly supported.
- Incentives seemed to attract support from a relatively distinct group of people who do not support more punitive measures, and who would not be easily reached by other measures. Appealing to a minority of residents who are untouched by other measures can make an important contribution to encouraging civil renewal.

Finally, as new incentive schemes are devised, it will be important for policy-makers to recognize that they are still unfamiliar and, for some people, controversial. The design of schemes will need to be carefully tailored to the context of each community where they operate.

For more details see S Bastow, H Beck, P Dunleavy, and E Richardson (2005) *The Role Of Individual Incentives within Strategies Promoting Civil Renewal*, London: LSE Housing.

## Policies, concepts and measurement of social exclusion

Contact: Francesca Bastagli, Francesca Borgonovi, Tania Burchardt, Howard Glennerster, John Hills, Julian Le Grand, David Piachaud, Tom Sefton, Kitty Stewart, Polly Vizard

### Policies

2005 began with the publication of *A More Equal Society?* New Labour, poverty, inequality and social exclusion, edited by John Hills and Kitty Stewart.<sup>1</sup> It brought together analysis of the impact of government policies since 1997 across the welfare state and area regeneration, drawing on work of members of CASE (and elsewhere).

Several pieces of work have examined the constraints which operate on policymaking. David Piachaud reflected on the continuing tendency to concentrate on the delivery of social welfare services, at the expense of tackling macro-level influences on welfare outcomes across the 'public' and 'private' spheres, such as the structure of the market economy, social attitudes and behaviour.<sup>2</sup> Francesca Borgonovi completed her PhD and secured a postdoctoral fellowship to work on the relationship between private donations and public funding of the arts.<sup>3</sup>

Research on specific policy areas this year included Howard Glennerster and Abigail McKnight on asset-based welfare;<sup>4</sup> and a continuing focus on measuring child poverty, its consequences, and the efficacy of policies designed to combat it (David Piachaud;<sup>5</sup> Jane Waldfogel;<sup>6</sup> and Kitty Stewart and Carmen Huerta).<sup>7</sup>

Francesca Bastagli continued work on her PhD thesis, examining the effectiveness of different designs of social safety nets in Latin America, as well as undertaking consultancy for the Inter-American Development Bank on efforts to improve poverty monitoring in Brazil, Chile and Honduras.

### Concepts

The relationship between subjective and 'objective' measures of well-being was examined from a number of different perspectives. Tania Burchardt examined how satisfaction with income changed with different income trajectories, over a period of two to ten years, using data

from the British Household Panel Survey.<sup>8</sup> Orsolya Lelkes considered how happiness was affected by the process of economic transition in Eastern Europe, and the mediating role of religious belief, while Tania Burchardt reflected on what role subjective well-being should have in the design of social policies.<sup>9</sup>

Julian Le Grand was on leave at Number 10 Downing Street for much of the year but also found time to continue the debate initiated by his book on individual motivation and public policy.<sup>10</sup> Polly Vizard drew on her research over many years on the work of Amartya Sen to compile an encyclopaedia entry, reflecting the wide range of disciplines on which his ideas have had an impact.<sup>11</sup>

### Measurement

Kitty Stewart investigated whether GDP and unemployment were adequate proxies for a broader concept of well-being (including material welfare, education, health, productive activity and social participation), in the context of comparisons across regions of the European Union.<sup>12</sup> The findings lent some support to the European Council's decision to focus on regional unemployment as the measure of inequality within a country, while allocating Structural Funds on the basis of regional GDP, but the case for exploiting a wider set of indicators remains.

John Hills worked with Abigail McKnight and Rachel Smithies analysing data and writing a report on the way in which the incomes of low-income working families vary during the year.<sup>13</sup> This shows a surprising degree of within-year income volatility, with strong implications for the measurement of income distribution and mobility and for the design of state transfers such as tax credits and social security benefits.

Finally, Tania Burchardt completed her project for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on disabled young people's aspirations for education and employment<sup>14</sup> (see box opposite).

1 J Hills and K Stewart (eds) (2005) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and social exclusion*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

2 D Piachaud (2005) 'Social policy and politics', *Political Quarterly*, 76 (3): 350-356.

3 F Borgonovi (forthcoming) 'Do public grants to American theatres crowd-out private donations?', *Public Choice*.

4 H Glennerster and A McKnight (2005) 'A capital start but how far do we go?' in W Paxton and S White (eds) *The Citizen's Stake*, The Policy Press.

5 D Piachaud (2005) 'Child poverty: an overview'. In G Preston (ed) *At Greatest Risk*. Child Poverty Action Group.

6 J Waldfogel (2005) 'Social mobility, life chances and the early years' in S DeLorenzi, J Reed and P Robinson (eds) *Maintaining Momentum: promoting social mobility and life chances from early years to adulthood*. Institute for Public Policy Research. Also (2005) 'Early childhood policy: a comparative perspective' in K McCartney and D Phillips (eds) *The Handbook of Early Childhood Development*, Blackwell.

7 K Stewart and M Huerta (2005) 'Reinvesting in children? Policies for the very young in South Eastern Europe and the CIS', UNICEF Innocenti Working Paper.

8 T Burchardt (2005) 'Are one man's rags another man's riches? Identifying adaptive preferences using panel data', *Social Indicators Research*, 74: 57-102.

9 T Burchardt (2005) 'Just happiness? Subjective well-being and social policy' in N Pearce and W Paxton (eds) *Social Justice: building a fairer Britain*, Politics. See also O Lelkes (forthcoming) 'Tasting freedom: happiness, religion and economic transition', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*.

10 J Le Grand (2006) 'Should citizens of a welfare state be transformed into 'queens'? A reply to Risse', *Economics and Philosophy*, 21 (2) 305-308.

11 P Vizard (2005) 'Amartya Sen' Entry in *New Makers of Modern Culture*, Routledge.

12 K Stewart (2005) 'Dimensions of well-being in EU regions: do GDP and unemployment tell us all we need to know?', *Social Indicators Research*, 73 (2): 221-246.

13 J Hills, R Smithies and A McKnight (2006) *Tracking Income: How Working Families' Incomes Vary Through the Year*, CASEReport 32.

14 T Burchardt (2005) *The education and employment of disabled young people: Frustrated ambition*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

## Frustrated Ambition: disabled young people's education and employment

Tania Burchardt

'I want to be a megastar female vocalist'

'Any job – you can't pick and choose these days'

**The views teenagers express about their hopes and expectations for the future, like the two quoted above, vary widely. Seeing yourself as having a useful role to play in adult life is important in its own right as a component of personal autonomy. Research has also shown that having positive aspirations, even if they appear unrealistic, and a belief in your ability to shape your own future, are strongly associated with subsequent achievement in education and getting a good job.**

A previous study using data on the 1958 birth cohort found a wide 'aspiration gap' between disabled and non-disabled young people (Walker, 1982). For example, at age 16, the proportion of disabled youngsters aspiring to semi-skilled and unskilled jobs was six times that of non-disabled youngsters with those aspirations. This study set out to investigate whether the same was true for today's physically disabled young people, using data from the 1970 British Cohort Study and recent DFES Youth Cohort Studies.

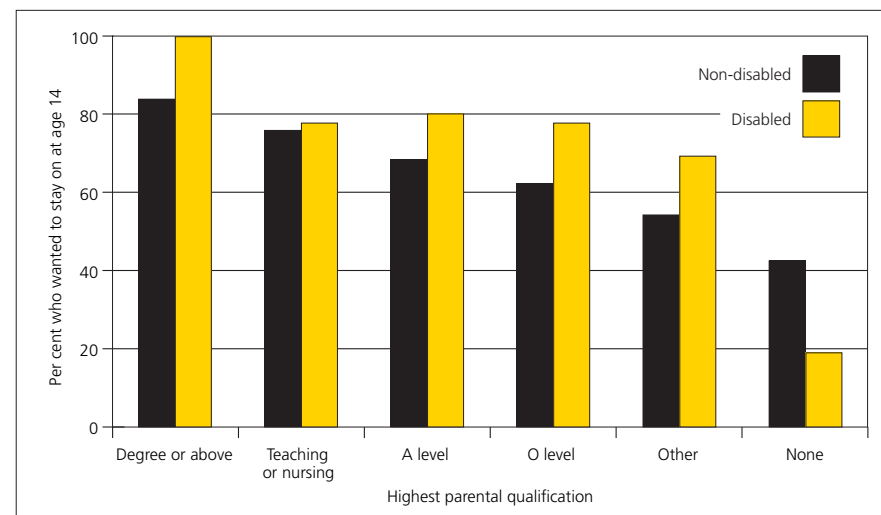
For both disabled and non-disabled young people, there was a strong gradient of educational and occupational aspirations relating to their parents' educational and social class background (see Figure below). But at age 16, the similarities between disabled and non-disabled young people's aspirations were more striking than the differences.

This is very encouraging, suggesting that the 'poverty of aspiration' in earlier generations of disabled young people has been overcome, perhaps as a result of more mainstream education, and the growth of the disability rights movement.

The discouraging aspect of the results is that high aspirations have not been translated into comparable educational or occupational attainment. The resulting frustration and disappointment are reflected in a widening gap between disabled and non-disabled young people in various measures of confidence and subjective well-being as they move into their twenties. The goal of equality of opportunity is still far from being achieved.

For more details see T Burchardt (2005) *The education and employment of disabled young people: Frustrated ambition*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

### Young people's educational aspirations and parental education



Source: 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) age 16 survey

## Appendix 1 – Research and research staff

**Francesca Bastagli** continued her PhD research on the effectiveness of conditional cash transfers to poor households, focusing on Brazil's national Bolsa Familia reform. She is analysing the role of such policies in broader welfare state development in several Latin American countries and is using administrative and national household income survey data to assess the Brazilian experience. She also worked as a consultant for the Inter-American Development Bank and undertook research in Brazil, Chile and Honduras to co-author the study 'Poverty monitoring and evidence-based policymaking in Latin America'. She helped the End Child Poverty Campaign – a coalition of UK NGOs – analyse linkages in financial provision during pregnancy and child health outcomes. Finally, she was a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Social Policy for courses on the Foundations of Social Policy and Child Poverty, Rights and Development.

**Helen Beck** continued her research focusing on the impact of a capacity building training and small grants programme for tenants and residents of social housing and community volunteers, based at Trafford Hall, home of the National Tenants Resource Centre. Her research involved monitoring and evaluating the quality of training and the impact of this programme. In conjunction with **Liz Richardson** and the LSE Public Policy Group, she worked on a study for the Home Office's Civil Renewal Research Programme to find out more about ways to strengthen communities by changing individual and household behaviour, for example through good neighbour agreements.

**Francesca Borgonovi** completed her PhD thesis on the intended and unintended consequences of public subsidies to performing arts organisations. She spent a few months as a visiting scholar at the Goldman School of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley. She was

awarded a British Academy Postdoctoral fellowship and in September she began working on her project on the impact of government incentives on donations of time and money in the United States and the United Kingdom.

**Sheere Brooks** continued work on her PhD which has been focusing on the implications of tourism expansion on squatter settlements in a case study of a Jamaican tourist resort town. The study has been assessing the implications that this may have for the exclusion of deprived communities in tourism settings. In addition, the study gauges the impact on local governance, in terms of interventions used by the tourism private sector and NGOs to address squatter settlements in what is normally the preserve of the State. She completed the second phase of fieldwork in Jamaica between 2004 and 2005 and is now in the process of analysing data and writing up chapters of her thesis. In addition to this, she has been working with the Policy Studies Institute on a number of DWP welfare to work longitudinal studies.

**Tania Burchardt** launched her report on disabled young people's aspirations for education and employment and began a new project funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on time and income poverty, combining semi-structured interviews with analysis of the UK Time Use Survey. She also continued her work operationalising the capability approach, focusing this year on the difficulties raised for analysing 'agency goal' achievement by processes of subjective adaptation. Joint research with PSSRU on a systematic review of the two-way links between mental health and social exclusion continued, as did joint work with **Eleni Karagiannaki**, developing funding proposals on consumption and ill health in old age, and on the distributional effects of inheritance. During 2005, she was appointed as a Research Councils UK 'Academic Fellow'.

**Simon Burgess** published his research on the evolution of Keystage test scores for pupils in England with Deborah Wilson and Adam Briggs, using a universe dataset of state school students with linked test score records to document the evolution of attainment through school for different ethnic groups. He also continued his work with Arnstein Aasve, Matt Dickson, and **Carol Propper** on developing a new approach to modelling, focusing on endogenous demographic and employment transitions as the driving forces behind changes in poverty. *Poverty by not Modelling Poverty: An Application of a Simultaneous Hazards Approach to the UK* bridges the economics and social policy traditions in analysing poverty.

**Robert Cassen** continued his work funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Sutton Trust on low achievement in British education. The project is expected to complete in 2006.

**Alice Coulter** continued her work with **Becky Tunstall** and **Anne Power** looking at developments on less popular housing estates over 25 years of social and political change. This latest round of research, involving interviews with staff and residents on 20 estates across England, as well as analysis of statistical data, assesses progress on the estates since 1994. The final report, *25 years on 20 estates: Turning the tide?* is due to be published in Spring 2006. Alice recently started work on a new project with **Hartley Dean** in the Department of Social Policy, looking at the work-life balance in a low income neighbourhood.

**Rosemary Davidson** continued her work on the Neighbourhood Study, completing the sixth round of interviews with one hundred families in East London. She is currently back out in the field interviewing the families for a final round, before undertaking qualitative longitudinal analysis of the data with **Anne Power** and **Helen Willmot**

(spanning a seven year period), focusing primarily on Labour's attempts at tackling social exclusion.

**Mingzhu Dong** joined CASE in August 2005 for her second year of doctoral study. Her research is on unemployment and re-employment policy issues, focusing on China. She designed the questionnaire instrument for data collection for her degree thesis. In September she presented her paper, *Social exclusion among state-owned enterprise (SOE) workers in urban China: Using preliminary data from Beijing and Wuhan*, at the Royal Geography Society Annual Conference.

**Martin Evans** was awarded an ESRC Research Fellowship in the middle of 2005 for three years. The first part of his Fellowship allows him to take up a position as Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley. Earlier in the year, he completed the work on evaluation of the New Deal for Communities for the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and undertook research for the New Zealand Government on the policy approach of 'making work pay' and its impact on child poverty. Martin is also working for the United Nations Development Programme on Vietnamese social protection systems and their impact on incomes and poverty.

**Alex Fenton** completed research on a JRF-funded project looking at families in mixed-income inner-city communities, culminating in the report 'A Good Place For Children'. Since then he has been working with **Rebecca Tunstall** on a review of the research evidence on mixed tenure and mixed income development (for the Housing Corporation, English Partnerships and the JRF) and on the HARPS project which is looking at compositional effects on primary schools, with **Ruth Lupton**. He has also been delivering training in the use of open source software in qualitative and mixed-methods data analysis.

**Howard Glennerster** has spent much of the past year revising his history of social policy since 1945 and bringing it up to date with a chapter on social policy since 1997 and broader reflections. He has been working on a longer scale analysis of the impact of social policy on the income distribution since 1937. He worked with **Abigail McKnight** on a paper first presented in Oxford and now published by IPPR on the limits to, and opportunities for, asset based welfare. It also led to a shortened version being published in *Poverty and Social Justice*. He has also lectured in Buenos Aires to a group interested in replicating CASE's work in Latin America. He participated in a Europe-wide conference on the state of welfare states in the new EU since 1990 and helped with a Brookings publication comparing UK and US health care rationing.

**John Hills** spent much of the year on three activities. First he worked with **Abigail McKnight** and **Rachel Smithies** analysing data and writing a report, to be published in March 2006, on the way in which the incomes of low-income working families vary during the year. This shows a surprising degree of within-year income volatility, with strong implications for the measurement of income distribution and mobility and for the design of state transfers such as tax credits and social security benefits. He also co-ordinated CASE's bid to the Economic and Social Research Council's 'centres competition' for potential funding for CASE after September 2007. He continues as a member of the Pensions Commission, chaired by Adair Turner, which produced its second report in November, with recommendations for major changes to the UK's system of public and private pensions. He was co-editor, with **Kitty Stewart** of *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*, published in January.

**John Hobcraft**, now Professor of Social Policy and Demography at the University of York, continued his work on pathways

in and out of social exclusion, including papers with **Kathleen Kiernan** on cohort and gender differences and commonalities in the childhood antecedents of the timing and partnership context of becoming a parent.

**Carmen Huerta** completed and was awarded her PhD entitled 'Child Health and Nutrition in Rural Mexico: Did Progresá Improve the Life Chances of the Very Poor?'. During the summer, she presented a paper at the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) conference in Tours, France. She joined CASE in October 2005 as a Research Officer to work in the intergenerational research strand with **Kathleen Kiernan**, **John Hobcraft** and **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**. She is currently examining the pathways to 'off-time' motherhood using data from the 1970 British cohort.

**Eleni Karagiannaki** carried out further research assessing the success of Jobcentre Plus with respect to job entry outcomes, customer service and benefit service delivery. She also continued her work with **Abigail McKnight** on a project examining the reasons for job separations among low paid workers. In addition, she examined the impact of multi-generational co-residence on the living standards of the elderly people in Greece.

**Kathleen Kiernan** continued her work on unmarried parenthood using newly available data from the Millennium Cohort Study. She examined the role and the involvement of fathers not living with their children at the time of the birth and (with Kate Pickett) the strength of parental relationships with respect to cessation of smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and maternal depression.

**Julian Le Grand** continued in his role as Senior Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister for much of the year. Then, his period of secondment over, he returned

to the LSE where he continued his work on the reform of public services.

**Bingqin Li** completed a research project funded by the British Academy and London University on Urban Social Exclusion of Rural-urban Migrants in China. She continues to write up research findings based on data collected through this project. She has just completed a joint research project with the Social Development Research Centre at the State Council, PRC on Housing Reform for Civil Servant in China. She is also working on a research project with the Institute of International Economics, Nankai University on Social Responsibilities of Multinational Corporations in China.

**Ruth Lupton** worked with **Emily Silverman** and **Alex Fenton** on a project funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation investigating mixed income communities and the extent to which they are attracting and retaining families with housing choice. Their report, *A Good Place for Children?*, was published in January 2006. She also published papers with Alan Berube on analysis of neighbourhood change using the Census, and with **Simon Burgess** and Deborah Wilson on ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods.

**Abigail McKnight** was on maternity leave during 2005. She is now working with Richard Dickens (CEP/QMWC) on a project funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. This research project utilizes a large longitudinal administrative database covering earnings and benefit receipt and tracks individuals experience from the mid 1970s to the present day. The project seeks to examine the career trajectories of individuals, particularly low wage individuals moving off benefits and those receiving in-work benefits.

**Caroline Paskell** continued her work on the Dynamics of Low-Income Areas Study, funded by the ESRC. In 2005, the research focused on the 12 areas' social

environments: their community and voluntary infrastructure; and community safety issues and initiatives. The work on community safety efforts was presented at a conference and has been written up for a book chapter. In addition, the local statistical profiles were updated. Caroline drew on this combination of qualitative and quantitative research in presentations at two international conferences, detailing the trends of local social exclusion and quality of life.

**David Piachaud** has been continuing to do work on child poverty and on the relationship between economic growth and inequality.

**Anne Power**, in her role as Chair of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the future of council housing in Birmingham, submitted her final report, which was finally released in February 2006. She also completed her forthcoming book, *City Survivors*, based on the life stories of 24 families showing the impact of poor neighbourhood conditions on family life. She is currently working on two further books on the final round of the 12 Areas Study and on the Neighbourhood Study.

**Carol Propper** continued her joint research with **John Rigg** on the impact of income and family circumstance on health outcomes in middle childhood. They have been focusing recently on the incidence of respiratory conditions and asthma. Asthma is one of the major illnesses affecting children in the UK and is associated not only with poor current health but also with long term poor health outcomes.

**Liz Richardson** worked on the role of community engagement in improving service delivery. She looked at succession planning for neighbourhood management, and more broadly at models of neighbourhood governance. Her work including a new evaluation of a youth engagement programme, and ongoing evaluation of community

capacity building programmes. She worked with **Helen Beck** and **Anne Power** on the issues facing residents in housing market renewal areas. She worked with **Helen Beck**, and LSE Public Policy Group on an investigation of incentives to promote citizenship and neighbourliness.

**John Rigg** continued his joint research with **Carol Propper** on the impact of income and family circumstance on health outcomes in middle childhood, focusing on the incidence of respiratory conditions and asthma. He also completed a paper examining the labour market progression of disabled people in Britain.

**Tom Sefton** continued his research for the Nuffield Foundation on the impact of welfare systems on the distribution of older people's incomes in the UK, US and Germany. He is currently examining the pattern of earlier life time events among the current older population and their relationship to incomes in later life with a particular focus on how different welfare regimes compensate for, or penalise, certain lifetime trajectories. Earlier in the year, he completed a review of the methodology for calculating the number of fuel poor households for the DTI/Defra (with John Cheshire). He also analysed the results from a special module of questions in the British Social Attitudes survey on public attitudes to the overall structure of taxation and public spending and levels of explicit and implicit support for redistribution.

**Hyun Bang Shin** continued with his PhD research. His thesis seeks to explore the dynamics of property-led residential redevelopment in Seoul, Korea and Beijing, mainland China. In particular, the research examines the recent experiences of residential redevelopment in these cities, and takes a comparative perspective to examine how property-led redevelopment can take place in different urban contexts and impact upon the livelihood strategies and social relations of the urban poor who cannot be treated as a homogeneous group in society.

**Wendy Sigle-Rushton** completed a paper examining the economic well-being of households both before and after having a child. Using harmonized panel data from the European Community Household Panel, the change in economic circumstances of new parents can be compared across six European countries. She also completed a paper on the relationship between fathers' unpaid work and divorce using the British Cohort Study. Both papers were presented at the IUSSP meetings in July 2005. She continues her work on cross cohort comparisons of the life course with other researchers, from the Generational and Life Course strand.

**Emily Silverman's** report on families in mixed income new communities, *A Good Place for Children?*, was published by the Chartered Institute of Housing for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in January 2006. The report was co-authored with **Ruth Lupton** and **Alex Fenton**. Emily has since taken up a post-doctorate research fellowship at the Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology.

**Kitty Stewart** worked with **Carmen Huerta** on a paper for UNICEF examining government support for very young children in South Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. She contributed a chapter on *Equality and Social Justice* to Anthony Seldon's

analysis of Blair's second term, and began work on a project examining medium-term employment trajectories for mothers returning to low-wage work after time at home with children.

**Jason Strelitz** successfully completed his PhD on second generation immigrants using the ONS longitudinal data. He started a new job as Performance & Strategy Officer at Lambeth Borough Council in September 2005.

**Sarah Thomas de Benitez** completed her one year of case study fieldwork on social policies and street children in the central Mexican city of Puebla, as part of her ESRC-sponsored PhD. She also began work as a co-researcher with Gareth Jones (Geography, LSE) on a two year research project entitled *'Being in public' the multiple childhoods of Mexican 'street' children*, which forms part of the ESRC's Identities and Social Action Programme.

**Rebecca Tunstall** worked with **Anne Power** and **Alice Coulter** on the latest round of a 25 year study of unpopular council estates. She also developed a typology of mixed income and mixed tenure neighbourhoods for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and prepared a review of the state of knowledge on mixed income housing development with **Alex Fenton** for the Housing Corporation, English Partnerships and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, as well as studying for an MA in Printmaking.

**Catalina Turcu** joined CASE in October from Llewelyn Davies, a planning consultancy, to begin work on her PhD thesis on the impact that demolition and refurbishment of housing have on communities and their sustainability, focusing on the contribution/role of these two policies to the creation of sustainable communities in the Housing Market Renewal areas of the North and Midlands. This year's work has involved

the development of a comprehensive theoretical and application framework, methodological approach and extensive literature review.

**Polly Vizard** continued to work on the relationship between Sen's 'capability approach' and theories of human rights. She acted as a consultant for the Overseas Development Institute / DFID project *Human Rights and Poverty Reduction*, completing a co-authored paper, *Rights and economic growth: inevitable conflict or common ground*, with Andy McKay. She presented a paper at the Fourth International Conference on the Capability Approach (*Pogge v Sen on Global Poverty and Human Rights*) and completed the editing for her forthcoming book, *Global Poverty and Human Rights, Sen's Capability Perspective Examined*.

**Jane Waldfogel** was a visitor in CASE during the summer of 2005. She spent much of that time finishing her book, *What Children Need*, which draws on developmental science and research to identify what children need at each stage of the lifecycle, what parents provide, and how childcare and other policies can help meet children's needs when parents work. During her visit, Jane also provided advice to UK policy makers on issues related to the early years and child care, subsequent to the ten year child care strategy announced in the pre-budget report in December. In other work, she completed a second paper with Paul Gregg and Elizabeth Washbrook on how low-income families' spending patterns have changed since 1997. This paper was presented at a conference at the National Poverty Center at the University of Michigan and will be published in a special issue of *Labour Economics*.

**Astrid Winkler** returned to CASE having spent two months investigating the characteristics of successful public spaces at the think-tank Demos. She has been preparing a Census Brief on trends in households and housing in

## Appendix 2 – List of Publications 2005

the UK. Astrid also helped develop the CASE/Brookings Weak Market Cities Programme, conducting initial research visits to the US (Baltimore and Philadelphia) and Germany (Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin). Funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, this programme will research the problems and potential of post-industrial 'weak market' cities across Europe and the US, with the aim of distilling successful policy and practice responses to urban revitalisation.

**Ashgar Zaidi** worked for DWP in the Cross-Cutting Pensions Analysis Division as an Economic Advisor. He worked on key analytical issues to improve our understanding of the drivers of economic well-being and poverty for future pensioners, to analyse the pension prospects and population share of current and future pensioner populations of minority ethnic groups, and to provide an intelligent customer function for the Benefit Forecasting and Modelling Division (by contributing to the ongoing development, validation and use of PENSIM2). He also worked towards promoting DWP's links with academics, in particular by providing support to the Work, Pensions and Labour Economics Study Group.



(\*) denotes publications largely attributable to work outside the centre. Non-CASE authors indicated by *italics*.

### A1 Books and reports

Burchardt, T (2005) *Frustrated Ambition: disabled young people's education and employment*. The Policy Press.

Donnelly, J, Kovacova, A, Osofsky, J D, Osofsky, H, Paskell, C and Salem-Pickartz, J (eds.) (2005) *Developing Strategies to Deal with Trauma in Children: A Means of Ensuring Conflict Prevention, Security and Social Stability*. NATO Security Through Science Series: Human & Societal Dynamics, NATO. (\*)

Hills, J and Stewart, K (eds) (2005) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. The Policy Press.

Richardson, E (with SQW Ltd) (2005) *Improving Delivery of Mainstream Services in Deprived Areas – the role of community involvement*. Research Report 16. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

Silverman, E, Lupton, R and Fenton, A, *A Good Place for Children? Attracting and retaining families in inner urban mixed income communities*. Chartered Institute of Housing for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

### Forthcoming

Glennerster, H, *British Social Policy Since 1945* (Third Edition). Blackwells.

Tunstall, R and Fenton, A, *Mixed tenure, mixed income, mixed communities: what do we know; a review of the evidence*. Housing Corporation, English Partnerships and JRF.

Vizard, P, *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's capability framework explored*. Oxford University Press.

Waldfoegel, J, *What Children Need*. Harvard University Press.

### A2 Book Chapters

The following chapters are in J Hills and K Stewart (eds) (2005) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. The Policy Press.:

Burchardt, T, 'Selective inclusion: asylum seekers and other marginalised groups'.

Gregg, P, Waldfoegel, J and Washbrook, E, 'That's the way the money goes: expenditure patterns as real incomes rise for the poorest families with children'.

Hills, J and Stewart, K, 'Conclusion: a tide turned but mountains yet to climb?'

Lupton, R and Power, A, 'Disadvantaged by where you live? New Labour and neighbourhood renewal'.

McKnight, A, 'Employment: tackling poverty through 'work for those who can''.

McKnight, A, Glennerster, H and Lupton, R, 'Education, education...: an assessment of Labour's success in tackling educational inequalities'.

Power, A and Willmot, H, 'Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under New Labour'.

Richardson, L, 'Social and political participation and inclusion'.

Sefton, T and Sutherland, H, 'Inequality and poverty under New Labour'.

Stewart, K, 'Towards an equal start? Addressing childhood poverty and deprivation'.

Stewart, K, 'Changes in poverty and inequality in the UK in international context'.

Stewart, K and Hills, J, 'Introduction'.

Burchardt, T (2005) 'Just happiness? Subjective well-being and social policy'. In N Pearce and W Paxton (eds) *Social Justice: building a fairer Britain*. Politics.

Burgess, S, Andersson, F, Holzer, H, and Lane, J (2005) 'Where are the good jobs? The role of local geography'. In F Andersson, H Holzer, and J Lane (eds) *Moving Up or Moving On: who advances in the low-wage labor market?* Sage. (\*)

Glennerster, H (2005) 'The health and welfare legacy'. In A Seldon and D Kavanah (eds) *The Blair Effect 2001-2005*. Cambridge University Press.

Kiernan, K (2005) 'Parenthood and parenting'. In S Dex and H Joshi (eds) *Children of the 21st Century: from birth to nine months*. The Policy Press.

Li, B (2005) 'Urban housing privatisation: redefining the responsibilities of the state, employers and individuals'. In S Green and G Liu (eds) *Exit the Dragon? Privatisation and state ownership in China*. Blackwell.

Paskell, C (2005) 'Causes and effects of delinquent behaviour and social exclusion'. In J Donnelly et al (eds) *Developing Strategies to Deal with Trauma in Children: a means of ensuring conflict prevention, security and social stability*. NATO Security Through Science Series: Human and Societal Dynamics. NATO.

Piachaud, D (2005) 'Child poverty: an overview'. In G Preston (ed) *At Greatest Risk*. Child Poverty Action Group.

Power, A (2005) 'Where are the poor? The changing patterns of inequality and the impact of attempts to reduce it'. In A Giddens (ed) *The New Egalitarianism*. Polity Press.

Power, A (2005) 'Neighbourhood management and the future of human



settlements'. In UIA World Congress (ed) *Socially Inclusive Cities: emerging concepts and practice*. LIT Verlag.

Power, A (2005) 'Housing and society'. In P Bill (ed) *Affordable Housing*. Smith Institute.

Rigg, J and Taylor, M (2005) 'The labour market behaviour of older workers: a comparison between England and Scotland'. In J Ermisch and R Wright (eds) *Living in Scotland*. The Policy Press.

Sacchi, S and Bastagli, F (2005) 'Italy: striving uphill but stopping halfway. The troubled journey of the minimum income'. In M Ferrera (ed) *Welfare State Reform in Southern Europe. Fighting poverty and social exclusion in Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal*. Routledge.

Sefton, T (2005) 'Give and take: attitudes to redistribution'. In A Park, J Curtice and K Thomson (eds) *British Social Attitudes: The 22nd Report*. National Centre for Social Research.

Stewart, K (2005) 'Equality and social justice'. In A Seldon and D Kavanah (eds), *The Blair Effect 2001-2005*. Cambridge University Press.

Tang, J, Dong, M, and Duda, M (2005) 'Marginality among laid-off state-owned enterprise workers'. In B Wu, H Xiaquan Zhang and A Flynn (eds) *Marginalisation in China: perspectives on transition and globalisation*. Ashgate. (\*)

Waldfoegel, J (2005) 'Social mobility, life chances, and the early years'. In S DeLorenzi, J Reed, and P Robinson (eds) *Maintaining Momentum: promoting social mobility and life chances from early years to adulthood*. Institute for Public Policy Research.

## Forthcoming

Ahlgburg, D and Cassen, R (2006) 'Population and development'. In A Dutt and J Ros (eds) *International Handbook of Development Economics*, Edward Elgar. (\*)

Brooks, S and Minto, I, 'The role of the hotel and tourism sector in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Caribbean: a case study of Barbados and Jamaica'. In M Daye and D Chambers (eds) *New Perspectives on Caribbean Tourism*. Routledge.

Burchardt, T, 'Happiness and social policy: barking up the right tree in the wrong neck of the woods'. In L Bauld, K Clarke and T Maltby (eds) *Social Policy Review 18: analysis and debate in social policy*. The Policy Press.

Glennester, H and McKnight, A (2005) 'A capital start but how far do we go?'. In W Paxton and S White (eds) *The Citizen's Stake*. The Policy Press.

Goldthorpe, J and McKnight, A, 'The economic basis of social class'. In S Morgan, D Grusky and G Fields (eds) *Mobility and Inequality: frontiers of research from sociology to economics*. Stanford University Press.

Sefton, T, 'Distributive and redistributive policy'. In M Moran, M Rein and R Goodin (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. Oxford University Press.

Waldfoegel, J (2006) 'Early childhood policy: a comparative perspective'. In K McCartney and D Phillips (eds) *The Handbook of Early Childhood Development*. Blackwell.

## A3 Refereed journal articles

Burchardt, T (2005) 'Are one man's rags another man's riches? Identifying adaptive expectations using panel data', *Social Indicators Research*, 74: 57–102.

Burgess, S, Johnston, R, Jones, K, Propper, C, Sarker, R and Bolster, A (2005) 'Spatial scale and the neighbourhood effect: multinomial models of voting at two recent British general elections', *British Journal of Political Science*, 35: 487-514. (\*)

Burgess, S, Johnston, R, Jones, K, Propper, C, Sarker, R and Bolster, A (2005), 'A missing level in the analysis of British voting behaviour: the household as context as shown by analyses of a 1992-1997 longitudinal survey', *Electoral Studies*, 24: 201-225. (\*)

Burgess, S, Johnston, R, Jones, K, Propper, C, Sarker, R and Bolster, A (2005), 'Neighbourhood social capital and neighbourhood effects', *Environment and Planning A*, 37: 1443-1459. (\*)

Burgess, S, Johnston, R, Jones, K, Propper, C, Sarker, R and Bolster, A (2005), 'Egocentric economic voting and changes in party choice: Great Britain, 1992-2001', *Journal of Elections, Political Opinion and Parties*, 129-144. (\*)

Burgess, S, Johnston, R and Wilson, D (2005), 'England's multi-ethnic educational system? A classification of secondary schools', *Environment and Planning A*, 37: 45-62.

Burgess, S and Turo, H (2005) 'Unemployment dynamics in Britain', *Economic Journal*, 115: 423-448. (\*)

Burgess, S and Wilson, D (2005) 'Ethnic segregation in England's schools', *Transactions in British Geography*, 30 (1): 20-36.

Burgess, S, Wilson, D and Lupton, R (2005) 'Parallel lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods', *Urban Studies*, 42 (7): 1027-1056.

Gregg, P, Washbrook, L, Propper, C and Burgess, S (2005) 'The effects of a mother's return to work decision on child development in the UK', *Economic Journal (Features)*, 115: F48-80.

Hango, D and Houseknecht, S (2005) 'Marital disruption and accidents/injuries among children', *Journal of Family Issues*, 26 (1): 3-31. (\*)

Le Grand, J (2005) 'Should citizens in public services be transformed into 'queens'? A response to Risse', *Economics and Philosophy*, 21 (2) 305-308.

Lucifora, C, McKnight, A and Salverda W (2005) 'Low-wage employment in Europe: a review of evidence', *Socio-Economic Review*, 3 (2): 259-292.

Lupton, R (2005) 'Social justice and school improvement: improving the quality of schooling in the poorest neighbourhoods', *British Educational Research Journal*, 31 (5): 589-604.

Lupton, R and Berube, A (2005) 'Poor neighbourhoods in the 1990s: better or worse? An analysis of 1991 and 2001 UK Census data', *Benefits*, 13 (3): 179-188.

Ni Bhrolchain, M and Sigle-Rushton, W (2005) 'Partner supply in Britain and the US: estimates', *Population*, 60 (1-2): 37-64. (\*)

Piachaud, D (2005) 'Social policy and politics', *Political Quarterly*, 76 (3): 350-356.

Propper, C, Eachus, J and Chan, P (2005) 'Access to healthcare resources in the UK: the case of arthritis', *Health Economics*, 14: 391-406. (\*)

Propper, C, Damiani, M and Dixon, J (2005) 'Mapping choice in the NHS: analysis of routine data', *British Medical Journal*, 330 (7486): 284. (\*)

Propper, C, Jones, K, Bolster, A, Johnston, R, Burgess, S and Sarker, R (2005) 'The impact of neighbourhood on adult mental health: evidence for the UK', *Social Science and Medicine*, 61 (10): 2065-2083. (\*)

Propper, C (2005) 'Why economics is good for your health', *Health Economics*, 14 (10): 987-998. (\*)

Richardson, E (2005) 'User engagement in public services: policy and implementation' *Benefits*, 13 (3): 189-197.

Richardson, E and Sefton, T (2005) 'Assessing small community groups: what makes them tick?', *Community, Work and Family*, 8 (1): 69-92.

Sigle-Rushton, W (2005) 'Young fatherhood and subsequent disadvantage in the United Kingdom', *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 67: 735-753.

Sigle-Rushton, W, Hobcraft, J and Kiernan, K (2005) 'Parental disruption and subsequent disadvantage: a cross cohort comparison', *Demography*, 42 (3): 427-446.

Stewart, K (2005) 'Dimensions of well-being in EU regions: do GDP and unemployment tell us all we need to know', *Social Indicators Research*, 73 (2): 221-246.

Zaidi, A and Burchardt, T (2005) 'Comparing incomes when needs differ: equalising for the extra costs of disability in the UK', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 51 (1): 89-114.

## Forthcoming

Borgonovi F, 'Do public grants to American theatres crowd-out private donations?', *Public Choice*.

Burgess, S, McConnell, B, Propper, C and Wilson, D, 'Girls rock, boys roll: an analysis of the age 14-16 gender gap in English schools', *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*. (\*)

Cowell, F and Cruces, G, 'Perceptions of inequality and risk', *Research On Economic Inequality*, 12.

Davidson, R, Kitzinger, J and Hunt, K, 'The wealthy get healthy, the poor get poorly? Lay perceptions of health inequalities'. *Social Science & Medicine*. (\*)

Gardiner, K, Burgess, S, Propper, C, 'School, family and county effects on adolescents' later life chances', *Journal of Family and Economics Issues*.

Gregg, P, Waldfoegel, J and Washbrook, E, 'Family expenditures post-welfare reform in the UK: are low-income families with children starting to catch up?', *Labour Economics*.

Hills, J, 'A new pension settlement for the twenty-first century? The UK Pensions Commission's analysis and proposals', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 22 (1).

Hobcraft, J, 'The ABC of demographic behaviour: how the interplays of alleles, brains and contexts over the life course should shape research on understanding population processes', *Population Studies*, 60 (2).

Johnston, R, Jones, K, Burgess, S, Bolster, A, Propper, C and Sarker, R, 'Fractal factors? Scale, factor analysis and neighbourhood effects', *Geographical Analysis*. (\*)

Kiernan, K, 'Non-residential fatherhood and child involvement: evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study', *Journal of Social Policy*.

Kiernan, K, and Pickett, K, 'Marital status disparities in maternal smoking during pregnancy, breastfeeding and maternal depression', *Social Science and Medicine*.

Lelkes, O, 'Tasting freedom: happiness, religion and economic transition' *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*.

Li, B, 'Urban social change in transitional China – a perspective of social exclusion and vulnerability', *Journal of Contingencies and Crises Management*.

Mitchell-Smith, G, 'Doing time on the New Deal: a temporal analysis of welfare to work', *Social Policy and Administration*.

Propper, C, Burgess, S and Wilson, D, 'Extending choice in English health care: the implications of the economics evidence', *Journal of Social Policy*. (\*)

Propper, C (with Aassve, A, Burgess, S, Dickson, M), 'Employment, Family Union, and Childbearing Decisions in Great Britain', *Journal of Royal Statistical Society A*.

Rigg, J and Sefton, T, 'Income dynamics and the life cycle', *Journal of Social Policy*.

#### A4 Other journal articles

Karagiannaki, E (2005) 'Does Jobcentre Plus work for non-jobseekers?' *Disability Rights Bulletin*, Summer 5-7.

Shin, H B (2005) 'Changes in China's social welfare system during the reform period' (Korean), *Health and Welfare Forum*, 104:116-135.

Preston, G (2005) 'Helter Skelter', *Poverty*, February.

#### Forthcoming

Burchardt, T, 'Disability and child poverty: changing weights and measures', *Poverty*, March.

Hills, J, 'Why isn't poverty history?' *Sociology Review*, 15 (3).

#### A5 Other publications

Bastow, S, Beck, H, Dunleavy, P and Richardson, E (2005) *The Role of Individual Incentives Within Strategies Promoting Civil Renewal*, LSE Public Policy Group and CASE.

Burchardt, T (2005) 'Editorial: social exclusion', *Benefits* 13 (3).

Burchardt, T (2005) 'The education and employment of disabled young people' *Joseph Rowntree Foundation Findings*.

Dong, M, Duda, M and Zhang, X (2005) 'China's homeownership-oriented housing policy: an examination of two programs using survey data from Beijing'. *Joint Center for Housing Studies Publication W05-7*. Harvard University.

Fenton, A (2005) 'Weft QDA 1.0, an open-source tool for qualitative data analysis, for Windows and GNU Linux'. [www.pressure.to/qdal/](http://www.pressure.to/qdal/) (Computer software).

Hills, J and Stewart, K (2005) 'Policies towards poverty, inequality and exclusion since 1997', *Joseph Rowntree Foundation Findings*.

Kiernan, K (2005) 'Fathering and Child Outcomes by Eirini Flouri'. Book Review. *Journal of Infant and Child Development*, 14.

Ramos, X and Schluter, C (2005) 'Subjective Income Expectations and Income Risk', Working Paper 1950, University of Southampton.

Richardson, E and Elster, J (2005) 'The 7 stages of developing a neighbourhood project', LSE Housing.

Sefton, T and Cheshire, J (2005) Peer Review of the Methodology for *Calculating the Number of Households in Fuel Poverty in England*. Report for Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs/Department for Trade and Industry.

Silverman, E, Lupton, R and Fenton, A (2005) 'Attracting and retaining families in new urban mixed income communities', *Joseph Rowntree Foundation Findings*.

Tunstall, R (2005) 'Studying urban areas in the US and UK using the censuses 1980/01 to 2000/01', Washington DC: Brookings Institution.

Vizard, P (2005) 'Amartya Sen'. In *New Makers of Modern Culture*. Routledge.

#### Forthcoming

Beck, H and Richardson, E, LSE *Evaluation of the Trafford Hall 'Making Things Happen' Capacity Building Programme 1999-2003*. Housing Research Summary, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

Perrons, D and Sigle-Rushton, W (2006) *Work Today: characteristics, constraints and outcomes – a literature review*. London: Equal Opportunities Commission.

Sigle-Rushton, W and Perrons, D (2006) *Work Today: characteristics, constraints and outcomes – a statistical analysis*. London: Equal Opportunities Commission

Stewart, K and Huerta, M C, 'Reinvesting in children? Policies for the very young in South Eastern Europe and the CIS'. UNICEF Innocenti Working Paper.

#### CASEpapers

|                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| <b>CASE/89</b>  | Asghar Zaidi, Joachim Frick and Felix Buchel       | Income Mobility in Old Age in Britain and Germany   |
| <b>CASE/90</b>  | Robert Plotnick                                    | Teenage Expectations and Desires about Family Formation in the United States  |
| <b>CASE/91</b>  | Polly Vizard                                       | The Contributions of Professor Amartya Sen in the Field of Human Rights   |
| <b>CASE/92</b>  | Gabrielle Preston                                  | Helter Skelter: Families, Disabled Children and the Benefit System  |
| <b>CASE/93</b>  | Rachel Smithies                                    | Public and Private Welfare Policy in the United Kingdom, 1979 to 1999   |
| <b>CASE/94</b>  | Orsolya Lelkes                                     | Knowing What is Good for You: Empirical Analysis of Personal Preferences and the 'Objective Good'   |
| <b>CASE/95</b>  | John Hobcraft and Wendy Sigle-Rushton              | An Exploration of Childhood Antecedents of Female Adult Malaise in Two British Birth Cohorts: Combining Bayesian Model Averaging and Recursive Partitioning |
| <b>CASE/96</b>  | Alan Hedges  | Perceptions of Redistribution: Report on Exploratory Qualitative Research   |
| <b>CASE/97</b>  | Eleni Karagiannaki                                 | Jobcentre Plus or Minus? Exploring the Performance of Jobcentre Plus for Non-Jobseekers   |
| <b>CASE/98</b>  | Darcy Hango  | Parental Investment in Childhood and Later Adult Well-Being: Can More Involved Parents Offset the Effects of Socioeconomic Disadvantage?                    |
| <b>CASE/99</b>  | Paul Gregg, Jane Waldfogel and Elizabeth Washbrook | Expenditure Patterns Post-Welfare Reform in the UK: Are Low-Income Families Starting to Catch Up?   |
| <b>CASE/100</b> | Kathleen Kiernan                                   | Non-Residential Fatherhood and Child Involvement: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study   |
| <b>CASE/101</b> | Simon Burgess, Deborah Wilson and Ruth Lupton      | Parallel lives? Ethnic Segregation in Schools and Neighbourhoods  |
| <b>CASE/102</b> | Carol Propper, John Rigg and Simon Burgess         | Health Supplier Quality and the Distribution of Child Health  |
| <b>CASE/103</b> | John Rigg  | Labour Market Disadvantage amongst Disabled People: A Longitudinal Perspective  |
| <b>CASE/104</b> | Eleni Karagiannaki                                 | Changes in the Living Arrangements of Elderly People in Greece: 1974-1999   |

#### Other CASE publications

|  |                                 |   |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>CASE report 29</b>                              | Caroline Paskell and Anne Power | 'The future's changed': Local Impacts of Housing, Environment and Regeneration Policy since 1997          |
| <b>CASE report 30</b>                              | Kitty Stewart (ed)              | CASE Annual Report 2004   |
| <b>CASE report 31</b>                              | Jake Elster and Anne Power      | Environmental Issues and Human Behaviour in Low Income Areas in the UK                                    |
| <b>CASE-Brookings census brief 3</b>               | Ruth Lupton                     | Changing Neighbourhoods? Mapping the Geography of Poverty and Worklessness using the 1991 and 2001 Census |
| <b>CASE-Brookings census brief 4</b>               | Alan Berube                     | Narrowing the Gap? The trajectory of England's poor neighbourhoods, 1991-2001                             |
| <b>CASE-Brookings census brief international 1</b> | Rebecca Tunstall                | Americans and Britons: Key Population Data from the Last Three US and UK Censuses                         |
| <b>CASE-Brookings census brief international 2</b> | Rebecca Tunstall                | Using the US and UK Censuses for Comparative Research   |

## Appendix 3 – Key Performance Indicators

### Summary of performance indicators

#### A: Publications (excluding those largely attributable to work outside the Centre)

|                            | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02*        | 2003 | 2004 | 2005            | Forthcoming |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| A1 Books and reports       | 2       | 4       | 9       | 6       | 12              | 11   | 4    | 4               | 4           |
| A2 Book chapters           | 4       | 7       | 20      | 12      | 15 <sup>†</sup> | 19   | 10   | 14 <sup>‡</sup> | 6           |
| A3 Refereed journal papers | 4       | 11      | 19      | 18      | 22              | 16   | 13   | 16              | 13          |
| A4 Other publications      | 32      | 36      | 37      | 49      | 37              | 31   | 39   | 35              | 6           |

\* Covers 15 months, October 2001–December 2002. Previous figures for academic years.

<sup>†</sup> Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*.

<sup>‡</sup> Excludes chapters forthcoming in *A More Equal Society?*

#### B External relations

|  | 1997-98  | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02* | 2003    | 2004            | 2005            |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| B1 Membership of committees  | 12       | 34      | 33      | 39      | 51       | 57      | 68              | 82              |
| B2 Membership of networks  | 6        | 7       | 11      | 13      | 14       | 12      | 9               | 8               |
| B3 Overseas visitors (more than 2 days)  | 2        | 4       | 9       | 2       | 6        | 7       | 4               | 1               |
| B4 Overseas visitors (over 3 months)   | 3        | 1       | Nil     | 1       | 1        | 2       | 3               | 2               |
| B5 substantial advice and consultancy (excluding grant and journal refereeing) | 10       | 15      | 10      | 7       | 13       | 13      | 4               | 12              |
| B6 Conference papers and seminar presentations                                 | 64       | 112     | 111     | 95      | 108      | 91      | 129             | 126             |
| B7 Media coverage: newspapers  | 61       | 78      | 57      | 59      | 55       | 61      | 49 <sup>#</sup> | 79 <sup>#</sup> |
| B8 Media coverage: radio and TV  | 37       | 38      | 22      | 48      | 28       | 36      | 21              | 31              |
| B9 CASE events:<br>Conferences:<br>Seminars:                                   | 10<br>21 | 6<br>21 | 6<br>30 | 7<br>15 | 7<br>25  | 8<br>20 | 7<br>18         | 6<br>15         |
| B10 International collaborative research projects                              | 5        | 3       | 11      | 10      | 10       | 10      | 12              | 13              |

\* Covers 15 months, October 2001–December 2002. Previous figures for academic years.

<sup>#</sup> Does not include coverage of Pensions Commission reports.

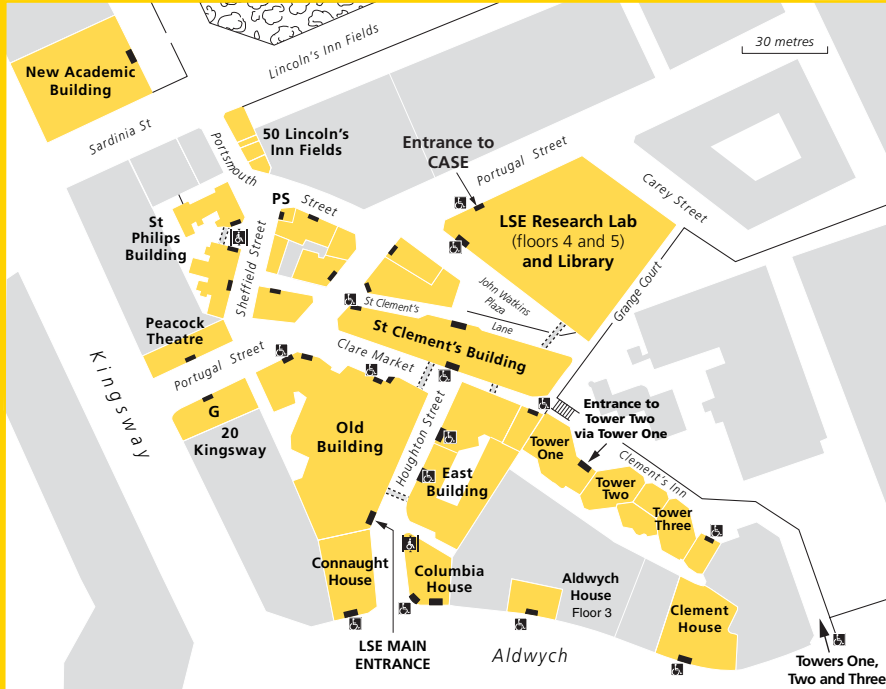
#### C: Financial resources (October–September, £000s)

|                                 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| C1 ESRC core funding            | 297     | 430     | 457     | 441     | 496     | 492     | 564     | 570     |
| C2 Other ESRC funding           | 51      | 15      | Nil     | 8       | 14      | 67      | 39      | 83      |
| C3 Host institution             | 95      | 142     | 142     | 155     | 216     | 228     | 229     | 192     |
| C4 Other funding                | 219     | 178     | 251     | 282     | 304     | 261     | 287     | 384     |
| OST and other research councils | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |
| UK foundations                  | 143     | 121     | 147     | 187     | 179     | 155     | 165     | 192     |
| UK industry and commerce        | 2       | 1       | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | 7       |
| UK local authorities            | Nil     | Nil     | 3       | 2       | Nil     | 9       | 27      | 2       |
| UK central government           | 72      | 25      | 75      | 77      | 112     | 26      | 93      | 142     |
| UK voluntary sector             | Nil     | 16      | 12      | 6       | 4       | 2       | 3       | 41      |
| European Union                  | 2       | 10      | 2       | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |
| Other overseas                  | Nil     | 5       | 12      | 10      | 9       | Nil     | Nil     | Nil     |
| C5 Overall total                | 660     | 764     | 851     | 885     | 1,029   | 1,048   | 1,119   | 1,229   |

#### D: Staff Resources (October–September)

|   | 1997-98   | 1998-99    | 1999-00    | 2000-01    | 2001-02    | 2002-03    | 2003-04    | 2004-05    |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| D1 Research staff (of which ESRC funded)            |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Individuals   | 13 (6)    | 4 (7.5)    | 13 (6)     | 14 (6)     | 18 (9)     | 18 (14)    | 25 (13)    | 20 (10)    |
| Full-time equivalents                               | 9.7 (4.3) | 11.5 (5.3) | 10.9 (4.5) | 11.3 (4.1) | 14.3 (4.6) | 13.4 (7.0) | 17.6 (8.3) | 13.6 (6.5) |
| D2 Associated academic staff (of which ESRC funded) |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Individuals   | 12 (7)    | 11 (5)     | 10 (6)     | 11 (6)     | 11 (6)     | 14 (7)     | 14 (6)     | 14 (7)     |
| Full-time equivalents (of which ESRC funded)        | 3.4 (2.2) | 3.2 (1.8)  | 2.8 (1.7)  | 3.1 (1.5)  | 3.1 (1.7)  | 3.0 (1.6)  | 4.1 (1.2)  | 3.6 (1.7)  |
| D3 Support staff                                    |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Individuals   | 3         | 5          | 5          | 7          | 6          | 7          | 7          | 8          |
| Full-time equivalents                               | 1.6       | 3.4        | 3.6        | 3.1        | 3.2        | 2.8        | 3.4        | 3.2        |
| D4 Research students                                | 4         | 5          | 6          | 10         | 13         | 11         | 12         | 12         |
| D5 Staff development days                           | 75        | 75         | 61         | 53         | 42         | 90.5       | 83         | 68         |

## How to find us



CASE is situated in the Research Laboratory, on the fifth floor of the Lionel Robbins Building, Portugal Street.

The School seeks to ensure that people are treated equitably, regardless of age, disability, race, nationality, ethnic or national origin, gender, religion, sexual orientation or personal circumstances. This information in this annual report can be made available in alternative formats, on request. Please contact: CASE

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