

ESRC
Research
Centre for
Analysis of
Social Exclusion












Annual Report 2000



CASereport 10

ISSN 1465-3001

SUMMARY

-  This report covers the third year of the ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) from October 1999 to September 2000.
-  The Centre's objectives are to develop understanding within five broad areas: income mobility and economic exclusion; the role of social welfare institutions; family change and civil society; the dynamics of area decline and regeneration; analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it.
-  Greatly increased published output during the year included a substantial piece of academic output on average every week: nine books or reports, 23 book chapters and 19 articles in refereed journals. A further three books, six book chapters and ten refereed journal articles have been accepted for publication as a result of work in the Centre during the year.
-  The Centre published 13 CASEpapers, a CASEREport and six summary CASEbriefs in its own series.
-  The year involved the completion of the majority of interviews in the second wave of our longitudinal study of families living in low-income neighbourhoods in two parts of London, and the start of a parallel study of families in Leeds and Sheffield, financed by the Nuffield Foundation. We completed projects on disability, work and social security, and on the links between 'income risk', employment and family change.
-  We held 36 seminars and other events, including a lecture by the Rt Hon. David Blunkett, Secretary of State for Education on 'Social exclusion and the politics of opportunity', jointly organised with DEMOS. Other seminars were organised with HM Treasury, the Social Exclusion Unit, the Benefits Agency, the Department of Social Security, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Office for National Statistics and Statistics Users Council, and the National Housing Federation.
-  CASE members made a total of more than 100 conference or seminar presentations of their work during the year, more than 30 of them overseas.
-  Centre members were part of a range of official and independent groups on subjects including the Urban Task Force, evaluation of the Working Families Tax Credit for the Inland Revenue, the Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation for the Health Service, IPPR reviews of the future of social housing and of public/private partnerships, the Fabian Society's taxation review, the Commission for Health Improvement and the ESRC National Strategy Committee for Longitudinal Studies.
-  CASE continued to attract substantial media coverage during the year, with articles reporting the work of its members or radio and TV interviews averaging more than one a week.
-  Research staff inputs during the year amounted to about 11 full-time equivalents, of which 4.5 were ESRC-funded. Ten members of LSE and Bristol University teaching staff contributed all or some of their research time to CASE. The Centre hosted ten overseas visitors and its 'user fellow' programme continued successfully with three visitors. Six PhD students, two of whom submitted their theses at the end of the year, based their research in the Centre.
-  ESRC core funding amounted to £457,000, somewhat over half of the Centre's total spending of £851,000, which was a tenth greater than in the previous year. During the year, new grants awarded for projects based in the Centre amounted to more than £250,000.

CASE – an introduction

The ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) was established in October 1997 with funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). It is located within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and benefits from support from STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellow, and is associated with the School's Department of Social Policy. As well as research funding from the ESRC, it carries out research funded by other bodies, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the European Commission, the Cabinet Office, London Borough of Camden, Department of Social Security, University of Amsterdam, the Ashden Trust and the Basic Skills Agency.

The Centre's objectives as agreed with ESRC can be summarised as:

- Understanding the range of factors which explain income mobility, in particular the individual factors and social institutions which prevent poverty and exclusion, and promote recovery from periods of low income.
- Investigating the role of social welfare institutions including education, social security and private welfare arrangements in preventing exclusion (or failing to do so).
- Understanding the factors which enable successful coping with changes in family behaviour, including trends in cohabitation, child-bearing and marital breakdown, and the reasons for and effects of international differences in family, parenthood and partnership behaviour.
- Understanding the dynamics of area decline and regeneration, the factors contributing to different area trajectories, the effects of area on the life chances of those living in poor areas, the processes by which these effects occur, and the effectiveness and cost of area-based government policies.
- Analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it and promote inclusion.

Findings from our research under each of the headings are discussed later in the report by those leading the research in each area, and the activities of CASE members involved in each area are described in Appendix 1.

CASE subsumes the former LSE Welfare State Programme, and includes the research and consultancy group LSE Housing. It houses a number of postgraduate research students working on topics connected with its core areas of interest. It also contributes to research training in the field through organising and teaching part of the LSE's MSc in Social Research Methods (Social Policy).

It organises regular seminars on empirical and theoretical issues connected with social exclusion, and co-organises the monthly Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, supported by the Department of Social Security.

CASE hosts visitors from Britain and overseas, and members of LSE teaching staff on special or sabbatical leave.

The Centre publishes discussion papers in its CASEpapers series and summaries of its research in its CASEbriefs, as well as books and articles in academic journals. Particular conferences and activities are summarised in our occasional CASereports series. Information about the Centre, including texts of our CASEpapers, CASEbriefs and CASereports, are available on the CASE website (<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/Case>).

Review of the year, 1999/2000

CASE has now completed its third year of research, out of the five for which ESRC approved funding in 1997. This means that our activity now involves all parts of the sometimes lengthy research process: development and application for funding for new ideas; the start of newly co-funded research; continuing research on our core topics; completion of papers for later publication; publication in academic journals and books; and dissemination of completed work. The year was marked in particular by an acceleration in the number of pieces of substantial academic output reaching publication, averaging one a week over the year. The range of activity shown in this report reflects the talents of an exceptional group of research staff, members of teaching staff at LSE and other universities, and a small but highly effective support team. Highlights of this range of activity included:

- Publication by the Oxford University Press of *Paying for Health, Education and Housing: How Does the Centre Pull the Purse Strings* by Howard Glennerster, John Hills and Tony Travers with Ross Hendry, by the Cambridge University Press of *Thinking about Inequality* by Frank Cowell and Yoran Amiel, and by Blackwells of the second edition of Howard Glennerster's *British Social Policy since 1945*. *Cities for a Small Country* by Richard Rogers and Anne Power will be published by Faber in October 2000.
- A total of 19 articles published in refereed journals including the *Economic Journal*, *Journal of Social Policy*, *Journal of Income Distribution*, *Fiscal Studies*, *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, *Social Policy and Administration*, *Population Trends*, *International Journal of Social Welfare* and *American Economic Review*. Work from the Centre also resulted in 23 book chapters and six articles in other journals. A further ten refereed journal articles and six book chapters have been accepted and are awaiting publication.
- Reports published by the Institute for Public Policy Research on social housing finance by John Hills, and by the Department of Social Security on evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents and the Job Seekers' Allowance, including work by Abigail McKnight who joined the Centre as its Toyota Fellow in December 1999. She is also working on the dynamics of earnings and unemployment, and intergenerational links in disadvantage.
- Completion of Tania Burchardt's research on disabled people's incomes and employment opportunities. This included a report to be published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and other outputs including an article in the *Journal of Social Policy*. Other completed projects included Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper's work (with Stephen Jenkins from Essex University) on the links between 'income risk' and family change using data from the British Household Panel Survey. Martin Evans completed his work (with Glen Bramley from Heriot-Watt University) on the outcomes from public spending at a small area level for DETR.
- Katherine Mumford's interviews in the second wave of our longitudinal study of families living in low-income neighbourhoods in two parts of East London will be completed in Autumn 2000, as will the first wave of interviews in a parallel study financed by the Nuffield Foundation being carried out by Helen Bowman of families in Leeds and Sheffield. Ruth Lupton completed a full baseline study of 12 deprived areas across services, through interviews with both service providers and residents and consumers. Tom Sefton joined the Centre to start work on a new project on the economic evaluation of social policy initiatives (for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation) and Martin Evans examined trends in area polarisation (for the Social Exclusion Unit).
- Events during the year included a lecture at LSE by the Rt Hon. David Blunkett, Secretary of State for Education on 'Social exclusion and the politics of opportunity', jointly organised with DEMOS. Other well-attended conferences and seminars included: a Memorial Conference for Kit Russell (of the LSE Social Policy Department) on the role of settlements and social action; a seminar on local housing companies (with the National Housing Federation); and a seminar to discuss the chapters of a book to be published later in 2000, *Public Policy for the 21st Century* written in memory of the economist Henry Neuburger. A series of other seminars jointly organised with research users are discussed below.
- Three 'user fellows' spent time in the Centre during the year: Helen Evans, former Director of Bootstrap Enterprises in Hackney, John Graham from the Social Exclusion Unit and Bobby Duffy from MORI.
- Six students, two of whom submitted their theses during the year, based their PhD research in the Centre and three other members of the research staff are working towards PhDs. Polly Vizard won a prize from *Prospect* magazine for an essay drawing on her thesis work.
- Our links with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, Chester continued, particularly through the 'Gatsby programme' which involves the evaluation of training and a small grants programme for community groups.

We also completed a related evaluation of training in basic skills for the Basic Skills Agency and of capacity building for the DETR, and a project for the Ashden Trust involving resources, development and a support network for groups in low-income neighbourhoods setting up a range of cycling projects.

- New funding totalling over £250,000 was secured from a wide range of sources including: the Nuffield Foundation (for the family study in Leeds and Sheffield, and for dissemination of research on welfare to work initiatives); from the Social Exclusion Unit and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (to study trends in area polarisation); from the SEU (to organise consultations on the strategy for neighbourhood renewal); from Bradford Council (to look at race and ethnic minority issues around access to housing in the city); from the Department of Social Security (to examine the Earnings Top-up Experiment); and others including the Ashden Trust, the London Borough of Camden, the Benefits Agency, the 'Safe in the Cities' project, the Trades Union Congress and the European Union.
- CASE spent the year in temporary offices, with an entrance in Furnival Street (off High Holborn near Chancery Lane) while major rebuilding work is carried out on the Lionel Robbins Building. This work has progressed well and we hope to move back to new offices in the early spring of 2001. In the meantime, there has been some disruption to our work and seminar programme, but there were no major problems.



Rt Hon. David Blunkett at the CASE/DEMOS lecture on 'Social exclusion and the politics of opportunity'

The sections that follow discuss our activities in more detail under the objectives of the strands into which we divide our research. While this division between strands is organisationally useful, it does not mean that their work proceeds in isolation. Indeed, important parts of our research cross between or draw on several strands and we plan to strengthen this in future. The book described by Julian Le Grand below is an obvious example of this, but other notable examples include John Hobcraft and Abigail McKnight's research on the British birth cohort studies, which link family and economic variables, as does much of Jane Waldfogel's research. Similarly, 'area strand' work on low-income neighbourhoods and area-based policies connects closely with work on welfare policies by Martin Evans and others, while our analysis of welfare policies in turn connects closely with that of income and employment mobility.

One particular feature that we hope to pull out from our research is to identify the positive: factors, institutions or circumstances which act to promote inclusion or protect against exclusion. Examples discussed in the boxes below include the role of other family members in mediating income risk, the shared understanding through the NHS of the equity aims of its funding system, the importance of parental interest in education in later outcomes for children, the positive impact of recent school changes and of physical improvements reported by families in our survey in two low-income neighbourhoods in East London, and the positive results of community groups in tackling local problems.

The activities of individual researchers are described in Appendix 1. Details of the Centre's output and external relations activity during the year are given in Appendix 2A and 2B, and its performance indicators are summarised in Appendix 3.

User engagement and dissemination

As an ESRC research centre, part of our remit is to ensure effective dissemination of our research, and active engagement with its potential users. These cover several target audiences: academics and students; journalists and general readers; policy-makers; practitioners; and community groups. Notable impacts of our dissemination during the year range from the citation of work from the Centre in the Government's Green Paper on Housing and in reports from the Social Exclusion Unit to putting individuals in touch with the capacity building and training programmes with which we are involved at Trafford Hall.

We presented our work at more than a hundred conferences and seminars in Britain and overseas, and continued to run our own events and regular seminars, attracting practitioners and policy-makers as well as academics. A feature of the year was the number of special events we organised jointly with government departments on events aspects of policy. These included for: HM Treasury (on funding systems); the Social Exclusion Unit (three events on its draft national strategy for neighbourhood renewal); the Benefits Agency (on social exclusion and social security); the Department of Social Security (on monitoring trends in poverty and social exclusion); the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (on the Green Paper on Housing); and the Office for National Statistics and Statistics Users Council (on social exclusion statistics).

The Centre's international links continued to strengthen during the year. An increased number of visiting academics spent time in the Centre, including Sheldon and Sandra Danziger (Michigan), Frank Furstenburg (Pennsylvania), and Vincent Vandenberghe (Louvain), while Jane Waldfogel visited again from Columbia. CASE members contributed more than 30 papers to conferences and seminars overseas in countries including Belgium, Canada, France, Japan, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, South Africa and the USA. Collaborative work with international partners included research on inequality and taxation; income mobility; risk and inequality; child poverty; social exclusion in Europe; low wage employment in Europe; and health-care use and finance. Other notable activities included Kathleen Kiernan's work on the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Family and Fertility Surveys programme steering committee (she and John Hobcraft both gave plenary addresses at its flagship conference), Anne Power's work with the Caisse des Dépôts in France on the evaluation of French urban regeneration programmes, and Polly Vizard's contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Human Development Report*.

As well as the academic publications mentioned above (and listed in detail in Appendix 2A), we published a further 13 CASEpapers (our rapid circulation discussion paper series), six A4 format CASEbriefs and one CASEreport. The texts of these are also immediately available for downloading from our website. Our publications and research continued to attract media attention during the year, particularly our work on the 'family gap' in pay, public attitudes to inequality and social security, child poverty, and urban regeneration and the future of cities. More than 50 newspaper or magazine articles were written by, reported on, or drew on research by members of the Centre, and 22 TV or radio interviews were broadcast with CASE members.

More direct 'user engagement' comes through the activities of CASE members on a wide range of advisory bodies and committees. During the year, these included evaluation of the Working Families Tax Credit for the Inland Revenue, the Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation for the Health Service, the Urban Task Force, the Minister of Housing's Sounding Board, IPPR reviews of the future of social housing and of public/private partnerships, and the Fabian Society's taxation review. Our user fellow programme continues to help strengthen links with potential users, with our three fellows during the year coming from each of government, the private sector and the voluntary sector.

For practitioners, as well as events such as the seminars on local housing companies and on the SEU's strategy for neighbourhood renewal, we write articles in the specialist press and talk to conferences and seminars organised by non-academic bodies, as well as providing frequent one-to-one briefings to visitors to the Centre. Our links through joint projects and events with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall help keep us in touch with community organisations, workers and residents from the kinds of neighbourhood on which parts of our work are focused.

Finances

The Centre's total spending was £851,000 during the year October 1999 to September 2000, a tenth greater than in the previous year. Core funding from ESRC of £457,000 was a slightly lower proportion of the total than in the previous year (still just over half). A sixth of the Centre's funding came from host institution funding from LSE, especially support provided by the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines, including for the Centre's Toyota Research Fellow. The rest of the Centre's funding came from organisations including the Gatsby Charitable Foundation; the Joseph Rowntree Foundation; the Ashden Trust; the Nuffield Foundation; the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions; the Department of Social Security; the Social Exclusion Unit; the Basic Skills Agency, and the European Union; and others (for details see Appendix 2C). During the year, new external grants with a total value of over £250,000 were awarded to the Centre, an increase of a third on 1998-99.

The coming year

During the first part of the coming year, we will complete initial reports on the 12 low-income areas which we are following, and on our study of families living within some of them. We will carry out the third wave of interviews with families living in the two East London neighbourhoods, and the second wave of interviews in Leeds and Sheffield. Work will continue on: links between changes in unemployment and poverty; intergenerational links in social exclusion using data from the 1958 and 1970 cohort studies; economic evaluation of social welfare initiatives; and trends in area polarisation.

Events that we are planning for the coming year include a seminar comparing social policies in the UK and Italy with the University of Siena, and a joint ESRC/CNRS conference on social exclusion in the UK and France.

Key objectives

Last year we aimed to maintain or increase the flow of published output. This has been more than achieved. As Table 1 shows, the Centre's output has been on a consistent upward trend since we started work in October 1997 (for further details, see Appendix 3).

Table 1 The Centre's output since October 1997

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
Books	2	4	9
Book chapters	4	7	23
Refereed journal articles	4	11	19
Other publications	25	38	37
Research staff (FTEs)	9.7	11.5	10.9
Associated academic staff (FTEs)	3.4	3.2	2.8

We also succeeded in our aim of securing co-funding (from the Nuffield Foundation) for the expansion of our family study. The book bringing together research from across the Centre's work is in complete draft, but will need some further work before submission which we hope will be before the end of 2000. We started work on other major outputs, but more progress on these will be needed in the coming year.

Our key objectives for the coming year are:

- To sustain the high level of academic output achieved in 1999–2000, and to complete major outputs such as the joint book, and others on communities and welfare policy. A particular focus will be on ensuring research already carried out reaches publication.
- To improve CASE's international links, including through holding joint events with colleagues from France, Italy and the USA.
- To maintain and maximise use of the Centre's links with users, not just with central bodies but also with grass-roots organisations.
- To strengthen internal links, setting up new mechanisms for ensuring that those involved in the different 'strands' of our work learn from each other.

John Hills, Director, CASE, October 2000.

Understanding income mobility and the factors underlying the dynamics of income change

Carol Propper, with Simon Burgess, Frank Cowell, Karen Gardiner, Abigail McKnight, and Christian Schluter

Poverty and inequality, income mobility and income risk are core themes in the study of social exclusion. During the year, we produced applied papers revealing new insights into the nature and causes of poverty and inequality, and technical papers on techniques for dealing appropriately with the available data.

Poverty has moved to the top of the policy and research agendas, pushed there not least by the Government's pledge to abolish child poverty within a generation. We have been pursuing three lines of analysis. First, Abigail McKnight has examined the long-term economic disadvantage associated with childhood poverty using two cohorts of individuals.¹ Children in poor households suffer from this while young, but, perhaps as importantly, this poverty has long-lasting effects. Children from low-income households have fewer educational qualifications and subsequently experience greater unemployment and non-employment. Children growing up in poor households are likely to be in low-income households in adulthood. Comparisons between two cohorts, one born in 1958 and one born in 1970, revealed that the increased risk of later poverty associated with growing up in poverty has risen. Although educational achievements increased markedly for all over the 1960s, educational inequalities remained.

Second, Chris Schluter, working with Stephen Jenkins of the University of Essex, compared the movement into and out of poverty by children in Britain and Germany.² Compared to Germany, poverty in Britain is higher and more persistent. In both countries, poverty is particularly persistent among children in lone-parent households and households with a non-working head. Events such as family formation and dissolution, and changes in household earnings or labour market attachment are associated with movements in and out of child poverty, but the strength of these associations is less favourable in Britain.

Third, Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper investigated the relationship between poverty and unemployment.³ They consider three issues: the puzzling nature of the aggregate relationship between poverty and unemployment; why the poverty rates of different demographic groups have a different sensitivity to the business cycle; and what individual characteristics are associated with vulnerability to recessions. They find that the relationship between changes in aggregate unemployment and poverty rates is weak, and derives mostly from the association between changes in unemployment and levels of income for those *in work*.

The recent dramatic rise in earnings inequality remains one of the key facts about modern Britain. This has been accompanied by a fall in earnings mobility, so that lifetime earnings inequality has increased. Abigail McKnight has begun work extending a previous study she conducted in this area.⁴ She is combining two major longitudinal datasets to provide a richer picture of pay, employment and unemployment spells over individuals' lives.

Frank Cowell and Yoram Amiel of the Ruppin Institute, Israel published *Thinking about Inequality*. In this book, they focus on the meaning of inequality, poverty and the way one should compare income distributions. They show that some of the more sophisticated developments in poverty measurement are inappropriate in the light of the way that people perceive income distributions. In May, Frank Cowell was co-organiser of the STICERD Annual Workshop 2000, 'Inequality: measurement, consequences and policy', which focused on a number of issues of direct relevance to social exclusion.

A concept closely related to income mobility is income risk. Income risk matters in its own right and as a factor influencing other behaviour: for example, economists are becoming interested in income risk as part of the explanation of savings behaviour. For both of these purposes, it is clearly important that risk is measured correctly. Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper working with Stephen Jenkins of the University of Essex produced a paper⁵ providing a critique of standard methods of doing this (see box). Frank Cowell contributed two papers⁶ to a special session at the European Economic Association's 2000 meeting in Bolzano. These papers use and examine the role of laboratory

questionnaire experiments in understanding the relationships between people's perceptions of inequality and their perceptions of risk. The experiments focus on the effect of income transformations on the perceived rankings of income distributions in either a risk or inequality context. A third paper⁷ reports on an international comparison of these distributional perceptions, and shows the importance of particular background variables in explaining different perceptions.

Finally, members of CASE have been contributing to the technical debate on appropriate techniques for dealing with imperfect incomes data. Chris Schluter has continued his co-operation with Mark Trede of the University of Cologne, working on the measurement of income mobility.⁸ Conventional approaches fail to use a lot of the information available. Instead, they derive a technique that allows much more of the original information to be usefully preserved. Using this, they are able to explain the empirical puzzle that Germany has more income mobility than the USA. Working with Maria-Pia Victoria-Feser, Frank Cowell has examined the problems of comparing income distributions when the data in the tails are unreliable.⁹ He also has a paper unifying and extending a collection of results in the literature on the empirical estimation of welfare indicators from sample data.¹⁰ Finally, Chris Schluter has continued to develop new techniques for comparing the extremes of income distributions, and has continued his work on statistical inference in inequality and poverty measures.¹¹

1. 'From childhood poverty to labour market disadvantage: changes in the intergenerational transmission of social exclusion' by Abigail McKnight in Wiemer Salverda *et al.* (eds) *Policy Measures for Low-wage Employment in Europe*, Edward Elgar.
2. 'The dynamics of child poverty: Britain and Germany compared', presented at the 2000 GSOEP conference in Berlin. This project is funded by the Anglo-German Foundation.
3. 'Why rising tides don't lift all boats' (Provisional title; forthcoming CASEpaper).
4. *Earnings Inequality and Earnings Mobility, 1977-1997: The Impact of Mobility on Long-term Inequality*, by Abigail McKnight, Employment Relations Research Series No. 8, Department of Trade and Industry.
5. *Measuring Income Risk*, CASEpaper 40. This paper was presented at ESPE 2000 conference in Bonn, and at ANU.
6. 'Risk perceptions and distributional judgements' with E. Schokkaert, and 'Risk perceptions, income transformations and inequality' with Y. Amiel and A. Polovin.
7. 'Attitudes towards risk and inequality'.
8. 'Local versus global assessments of mobility', presented at the World Congress 2000 of the Econometrics Society in Seattle and at GSOEP 2000 in Berlin.
9. 'Welfare rankings in the presence of contaminated data'.
10. 'Statistical inference for welfare indices under complete and incomplete information'.
11. 'Statistical inference for tail behaviour of Lorenz curves'; 'Statistical inference for inequality and poverty measures with dependent data'; and 'Asymptotic expansions for decomposable inequality and poverty measures' with Kees Jan van Garderen of Bristol (presented at the Annual Conference 2000 of ESRC Econometrics Study Group in Bristol).

Measuring household income risk

Karen Gardiner

The aim of understanding social exclusion has been a driving force behind recent developments in the analysis of income distribution, leading to a much greater focus on dynamic issues. This analysis enables us to answer questions like 'Do the poor stay poor, or is there a lot of income mobility?' An important relevant aspect of the dynamics of household incomes about which little is known is the income risk faced by households. This differs

from income mobility in that it concerns the fluctuations in household income *which individuals are unable to predict* – hence the term ‘risk’.

Knowing more about who in Britain is exposed to more or less household income risk is important for several reasons: income risk makes it difficult to make plans, ranging from decisions about insurance, savings and investments to taking holidays; the levels of income risk that individuals face will affect their behaviour with regard to things like taking a new job, embarking on additional education, saving for retirement and moving house; finally, the welfare state has always had an important role in providing insurance against certain income risks such as those associated with unemployment, sickness, old age and the birth of a child.

Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner, Stephen Jenkins and Carol Propper have recently completed a study of household income risk using the British Household Panel Survey, which examines appropriate measures and looks at the relative importance of demographic and labour market factors. In responding to the literature on income risk measurement, the approach we adopt addresses two key issues:

- **For whom should we calculate measures of household income risk?** We do so for *all adults* while most previous studies have focused only on prime-aged employed heads of households (typically men), who make up only a small fraction of our more comprehensive sample.
- **What income influences are not predictable and therefore sources of income risk?** We take the position that individuals can predict their household income only on the basis of their own characteristics, such as age, ability and education. This means, for example, they cannot predict income fluctuations due to future unemployment or from a spouse leaving the household. This is in contrast with other studies, which have often treated these income influences as known and therefore not a source of risk.

Our estimates of average household income risk for Great Britain imply that, for someone with an expected gross household income of £400 per week, income is likely to be above £620 or below £260 per week for 10 per cent of the time. Using our preferred measure of risk, we found that total income risk tends to be lower for older individuals and is slightly less for women than men, holding other factors constant. Individuals who are well off are likely to experience less income risk than those at the bottom of the income distribution.

The second main aim of our study was to look at whether demographic or labour market factors matter more for income risk. The existing literature on income risk has tended to focus primarily on labour market influences and in some cases has systematically removed the influence of demographics. We looked into this by splitting total risk into a component associated with the demographic characteristics of the household, such as number of children and the region where they live, and a labour market component, including the occupational category of adults in the household. Over a third of the sample (38 per cent) experience greater demographic than labour market risk, and this is particularly likely to be true for those aged under 50 or with higher household incomes.

We conclude that our preferred approach to measuring household income risk produces quite different estimates from the more typically used methodology, particularly for certain groups in the population. Our other main finding is that demographic factors are a significant source of income risk. This has important implications, not only for the risk measures one should use but also for the design of policies to address household income risk.

For a detailed account of this research see CASEpaper 40, *Measuring Income Risk* by Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner, Stephen Jenkins and Carol Propper.

Investigating the role of social welfare institutions including education, social security and private welfare arrangements

John Hills

After three years of the current Government, the shape and impact of its social policies – as opposed to the rhetoric used to describe them – is becoming clearer. The Budgets since 1997, and the 1998 and 2000 Spending Reviews have established something distinct from either the policies of Labour governments in the 1960s and 1970s, or Conservative governments in the 1980s and 1990s – and have imposed the stamp of the Treasury more firmly on social policy than ever before.¹

Those policies add up to a combination of ‘selective universalism’ and a ‘patchwork assault on poverty’. Selective, because only some universal parts of the welfare state are benefiting from higher spending – notably the NHS, but also school education and parts of social security, including Child Benefit. The assault on poverty – focused in particular on the pledge to end child poverty in 20 years – includes higher means-tested Income Support for pensioners and families with younger children, the minimum wage, the Working Families Tax Credit and the New Deals, reforms to National Insurance Contributions and income tax, and initiatives from the Social Exclusion Unit.

But there has been no across-the-board increase in social security benefits, nor a return to earnings-linking of items like the basic state pension. Where public spending has increased, this has been combined with reform. Partly as a result, and in contrast to earlier Labour governments, there was no immediate spending increase – rather, two years of austerity. This helped balance the public finances, and left room for reform, but the effects of the time delay can be seen in public scepticism about the Government’s record and in the most recent poverty figures, which showed the numbers with incomes below half the average continuing to rise into Labour’s second year in office, 1998–99.

In a detailed analysis of public attitudes to inequality and social security using data from the British Social Attitudes survey, Orsolya Lelkes and I concluded that many aspects of the Government’s strategy were in line with public opinion.² People have become more concerned about the gap between rich and poor, are more worried about this than in other countries, and believe that it is Government’s responsibility to do something about it. But concerns about fraud and disincentives involved in social security benefits for the unemployed have grown. The result is a sharp contrast between attitudes to different parts of social security. For the bulk of it – for retired people, carers, disabled people and low paid families in work – people think spending should be increased along with that on health and education, even if this means higher taxes. But more favour lower than higher spending on benefits for the unemployed. Instead, two-thirds believe that Government should *guarantee* a job for everyone who wants one. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the Government’s welfare reform slogan has been ‘work for those who can, security for those who cannot’.

Elements of the strategy might therefore be popular, but will they be effective? A series of studies within CASE during the year have shed light on this. David Piachaud and Holly Sutherland modelled the impact of the tax and benefit reforms announced up to January 2000, concluding that, by the time they are all in effect, they should reduce the number of children in poverty by one million, on course for the 20-year target.³ However, they also point out that even allowing for unrealistically successful measures to get parents into work would still leave two million children in poverty. Related work shows that the impact of the first four Budgets on the incomes of the poorest fifth of the population is almost exactly the same in aggregate as would have been the effect of simply uprating the entire tax and benefit system in line with *income* growth since 1997.⁴ Achieving this along with reform and stability in the public finances is a not unimpressive achievement, but new measures will be needed each year to avoid slipping back on the child poverty target, let alone to make further progress.

Another central policy is welfare-to-work. Research by members of CASE during the year looked at several aspects of this. Abigail McKnight was part of the teams evaluating the New Deal for Lone Parents and the Earnings Top-up experiment. Looking at differences between exit rates from Income Support for those called early and late into the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP) pilots, she suggests that the effect was that, after 18 months, 3.3 per cent fewer lone parents were still on benefit.⁵ For a low-cost voluntary scheme, this is quite successful compared to other similar initiatives, and results in an even lower net cost. But it is not a panacea. During the year, Martin Evans also continued his

research comparing such schemes in five countries, writing a report to be published in the next academic year, while one of our ‘user fellows’, Helen Evans, carried out a detailed study of the impact of the ‘Bootstrap’ employment project in Hackney, which will be published early in 2001. The study shows the success of a model involving individualised support over a wide spectrum of employability.

Another major piece of work completed was Tania Burchardt’s study for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation of the increasingly important topic of disability, work and social security. Among other empirical work, she used longitudinal data to examine transitions into (and out of) disability and at associated changes in working patterns, showing the importance of policies concerned with the retention in work of those who become impaired, as well as measures to move those already disabled into work.⁶

More generally, the Centre’s work on British welfare policy resulted in the book on funding systems for health, education and housing described in the box, and a series of articles by Phil Agulnik on pensions policy (see Appendix 2A). Tom Sefton started a new project on the evaluation of social welfare initiatives, working jointly with the LSE’s Personal Social Services Research Unit, and colleagues from York and Kent. Given the increased importance now given to ‘evidence-based policy’, this is well timed. We also continued our comparative work on social policies – most notably resulting in the report of the project co-ordinated by Martin Evans for the European Commission on changes in the structure of social protection in 12 central and eastern European countries.⁷

1. Howard Glennerster, *British Social Policy since 1945* (second edition), Blackwells, 2000.
2. John Hills and Orsolya Lelkes, ‘Social security, selective universalism and patchwork redistribution’, in R. Jowell *et al.* (eds) *British Social Attitudes: 15th Report*, Ashgate, 1999.
3. Holly Sutherland and David Piachaud, *How Effective is the British Government’s Attempt to Reduce Child Poverty?*, CASEpaper 38.
4. John Hills, *Taxation for the Enabling State*, CASEpaper 41.
5. See *Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents*, DSS Research Reports 108 and 110 by Abigail McKnight and others.
6. Tania Burchardt, *The Dynamics of Being Disabled*, CASEpaper 36 and *Journal of Social Policy*, Vol. 29, No. 4, 2000 and forthcoming report from Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *Enduring Economic Exclusion*.
7. Martin Evans, *Change and Choice in Social Protection: The Experience of Central and Eastern Europe*, Vol. 2, Phare Consensus Programme, ADECRI, Paris, 1999.

How well do funding systems for doctors, schools and social landlords operate?

John Hills

In the past decade, there has been a minor revolution in how local services are funded. Those who deliver the services now have their own budgets. How these budgets are calculated – how Whitehall pulls the purse strings – is now central to social policy. In research funded by ESRC, we analysed how these systems were devised, their incentives and how providers see them. We examined funding of doctors, schools and social housing.

Common and contrasting trends

Over the long term, funding for the three services has involved increasing stress on geographical needs-based equity. Labour governments stressed equalisation in relation to needs through devices like the Resource Allocation

Working Party (RAWP) system in the NHS, but, when resources were tightly constrained or cut under the Conservatives in the 1980s and 1990s, it proved equally important to protect areas where the shoe was already pinching tightest.

There were also differences. The structures of funding formulae reflect technical constraints, such as the number of observations of spending behaviour from which needs can be inferred. Health systems have been more sophisticated in generating and using data. Another contrast is the way local government involvement in education and housing strengthens pressures for local allocations, rather than acceptance of 'national' equity objectives.

There was a strikingly shared view of what equity in funding meant across the NHS: equal access to treatment for equal need. Some interviewees were surprised that we even asked – it was so obvious. Differences between fundholding and non-fundholding GPs had breached equity principles, but the new Primary Care Groups were popular with both groups, keeping devolved budgets, but restoring a uniform system.

In interviews with LEAs and schools, there was little questioning of devolving budgets to schools, despite criticism when first introduced. However, the distribution of funding between LEAs was heavily queried by LEA staff, who found it hard to identify a clear equity objective. Most LEAs believed they should receive a larger share, although they did not suggest that allocations were skewed on party-political grounds. The system was, however, seen as complex and confusing, even 'bonkers'. In schools, there was far greater acceptance of it.

The idea of an 'equity' objective in funding systems simply baffled local housing respondents. One council chief executive said, 'No clear definition exists – no consultation documents in which fairness or equity appears'. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the lack of any clear rationale for or consistency in rents was a major concern of the Housing Green Paper. However, landlords were favourable to reforms which had made social landlords more 'businesslike' and autonomous in their budgets. In general, in all three sectors, despite initial controversy, Conservative reforms of the late 1980s devolving budgetary responsibility to lower levels were welcomed and accepted.

Overall, the funding systems were free-standing, with little apparent official activity drawing lessons between them. Debate over allocations between LEAs was highly politicised in terms of local interests. This contrasted with health providers. GPs and schools tended to see funding as fair, even if incomprehensible. Social landlords' responses were fatalistic. However, there were few accusations of party-political favouritism. There were complaints about the inequity of differential treatment of fundholder GPs and of capital for grant-maintained schools in the last Parliament. Housing respondents were more relaxed about differences in treatment. The treatment of London recurred as a concern in three sectors, with accusations from outside that the cost adjustments favoured it.

Where next? Directions for reform

By 1999, all these systems were under review. One result may be less needs-based formula funding, with more grants related to central assessments of performance. However, the centre does not possess the detailed information to make good judgements about what local agencies should do. Smaller units like schools, GPs and smaller housing associations, or tenant-run estates do have the local knowledge.

The temptation to bypass local government altogether may grow, not just for schools funding, but also in social housing, as its ownership is increasingly transferred to free-standing housing associations or local housing companies. The pressure for the centre to involve itself in local detail will become irresistible, but potentially unmanageable and inefficient. The solution may involve local government becoming more of a local monitor and inspector.

For further details, see *Paying for Health, Education and Housing: How Does the Centre Pull the Purse Strings?* by Howard Glennerster, John Hills and Tony Travers, with Ross Hendry, published by the Oxford University Press (ISBN 0-19-924078-7).

Understanding the factors that enable successful coping with changes in family behaviour and international differences in family, parenthood and partnering behaviour

Kathleen Kiernan

In many European countries, marriage is no longer the marker of first union, children are increasingly being born outside of marriage and life-long marriage has been eroded by divorce.

In a paper on 'The state of European unions' Kathleen Kiernan examined partnership formation and dissolution for a range of countries drawn from Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Europe to ascertain the extent and depth of these changes as well as their implications for the private and public domains of life.¹ The aim was to provide a description of changes in union behaviour drawing in the main on data from the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) European Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS) and, in the case of Britain, the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS).

Earlier papers² provided a demographic analysis of cohabitation and childbearing outside marriage in Western Europe. In more recent work, we have widened these analyses to embrace Eastern Europe and to include a review of the policy responses in different European countries to these developments.³ In the past, ties between spouses were deemed to be of sufficient importance that marriages and divorces were included within the scope of vital registration systems. The rise of cohabitation has eroded this public acknowledgement and raises policy questions about the links between partners and unmarried parents and their children with respect to the public domains of life. Many European countries are recognising that changes in union behaviour are under way and marriage law, practices and values, and the assumptions on which public policies are built, are being evaluated.

The other main theme in our analysis of the state of European unions using the FFS data was partnership dissolution. We were particularly interested in assessing the relative fragility of different types of first union: namely, direct marriage, cohabitations that converted into marriage and cohabiting unions that had not converted into a marriage by the time of the survey.

We addressed a number of questions. First, we asked whether marriages are more likely to break down if they are preceded by a period of cohabitation. We found that in some countries there was evidence that those who cohabit prior to marriage have a higher risk of marital dissolution (France, Germany and Sweden) and in other countries this was not the case (Norway, Finland, Austria and Latvia).

We also investigated whether length of cohabitation prior to marriage had any bearing on dissolution risks. For example, short duration cohabitations may have different implications from longer periods of cohabitation, in that short cohabitations may be more likely to include people with a greater commitment to marriage than those who cohabit more long term. The evidence from our analysis suggested that in all the countries there was little variation in the relative risk of marital breakdown according to length of pre-marital cohabitation.

From our analyses, there is robust cross-national evidence that cohabiting unions that had not converted to marriages were the most fragile unions but that the role of pre-marital cohabitation in union dissolution is more variable across nations. The other robust finding from our analysis was one relating to inter-generational continuities in partnership breakdown. Across all the countries included in our analysis, children who had experienced parental divorce as well as being more likely to cohabit were also more likely to experience partnership breakdown in adulthood compared with those without such an experience. In future work, we intend to examine the inter-linkages between these two findings.

We have also continued to work on the inter-generational and life-course transmission of social exclusion. Abigail McKnight's work comparing the impact of childhood poverty on long-term economic disadvantage in two birth cohorts has been described above. John Hobcraft also continues to explore the broad inter-disciplinary thickets of inter-generational and life-course transmission of social exclusion. During this year, his main projects have focused on the

roles of schooling and educational qualifications in the emergence of adult social exclusion (see box), and on continuity and change in social exclusion between ages 23 and 33. Both of these studies have made use of the rich body of longitudinal information collected in the National Child Development Study concerning the cohort of children born in the first week of March 1958. In addition, he has been exploring issues of how to combine different childhood measures and multiple indicators of adult social exclusion.

1. 'The state of European unions: an analysis of Fertility and Family Survey data on partnership formation and dissolution' by Kathleen Kiernan; paper presented at UN ECE Flagship Conference on FFS (forthcoming in Conference Proceedings and UN Statistical Journal).
2. 'Cohabitation in Western Europe' by Kathleen Kiernan, *Population Trends*, No. 96, 1999; 'Childbearing outside marriage in Western Europe' by Kathleen Kiernan, *Population Trends* No. 98, 1999.
3. 'Cohabitation in Western Europe: trends, issues and implications' by Kathleen Kiernan; paper prepared for National Symposium (USA) on 'Implications of cohabitation for children, families and social policy', Pennsylvania State University, 2000.

Schooling, qualifications and the inter-generational transmission of social exclusion

John Hobcraft

In order to assess the roles of schooling and educational qualifications in the emergence of adult social exclusion, we explored a series of detailed regression models separately for men and women for each of a wide range of indicators of adult disadvantage at both ages 23 and 33. These included experience of unemployment, being in receipt of non-universal benefits, low income, low occupational class, living in social housing and a high malaise score, as well as ever being a lone mother. A number of other measures were considered at age 23, such as experience of not being in education or employment from 16 to 23, or early parenthood, and at age 33, such as lacking a telephone or cigarette smoking.

The core strategy for assessing these issues was to consider successive blocks of characteristics, ordered by their increasing proximity to the level of qualifications and the adult outcomes. Thus, we began by considering a cluster of variables that represent the parental background of the survey members, including measures of childhood poverty, of father's social class, parental housing tenure, parental education and experience of family disruption. The second block of variables included reports of mother's and father's interest in their child's education, filtered through the observational lens of a teacher, and on the child's behaviour attributes, observed through a parental lens. Once selected terms had been added to the initial model for parental background, the resultant model was used as an anchor for considering a third wave of potential characteristics for inclusion, which included summaries of educational test scores and of frequent school absences at ages 7, 11 and 16, and of three different reports of contact with the police by age 16. These terms were then also locked into the next model and reported qualification levels were then considered for inclusion.

In summary, there are two dominant patterns to emerge from the examination of the wide range of outcomes considered.

- 1 Educational qualifications show a clear and strong relationship to every single adult measure of disadvantage at ages 23 and 33, and for both men and women, and this is generally stronger at age 33 than at age 23. This strong relationship emerges net of controls for a wide range of childhood factors, which include measures of parental interest in education, results of educational test scores and indications of frequent school absences.

2 The childhood precursor that most frequently remains a clear predictor of negative adult outcomes, net of all the other factors considered is childhood poverty.

A number of other important findings emerge:

- Mother's interest in schooling is more salient for women, while father's interest matters more for men.
- Low parental interest in schooling, frequent absence from school and low educational test scores are all quite influential on subsequent disadvantage, even net of qualification levels.
- Early contact with the police is a better indicator of anti-social behaviour than frequent absences from school in relation to adult outcomes for men, but absences are more influential for women.

Specific continuities in exclusion also emerge:

- The father being in Social Classes IV or V remains a clear predictor of male survey members also being in these classes at ages 23 and 33, net of all the other factors considered.
- Growing up in social housing shows a similar specific legacy of being in social housing for both men and women at ages 23 and 33.
- Childhood behaviour indicators most specifically relate to adult malaise.

For a detailed account of this research, see CASEpaper 43, *The Roles of Schooling and Educational Qualifications in the Emergence of Adult Social Exclusion* by John Hobcraft.

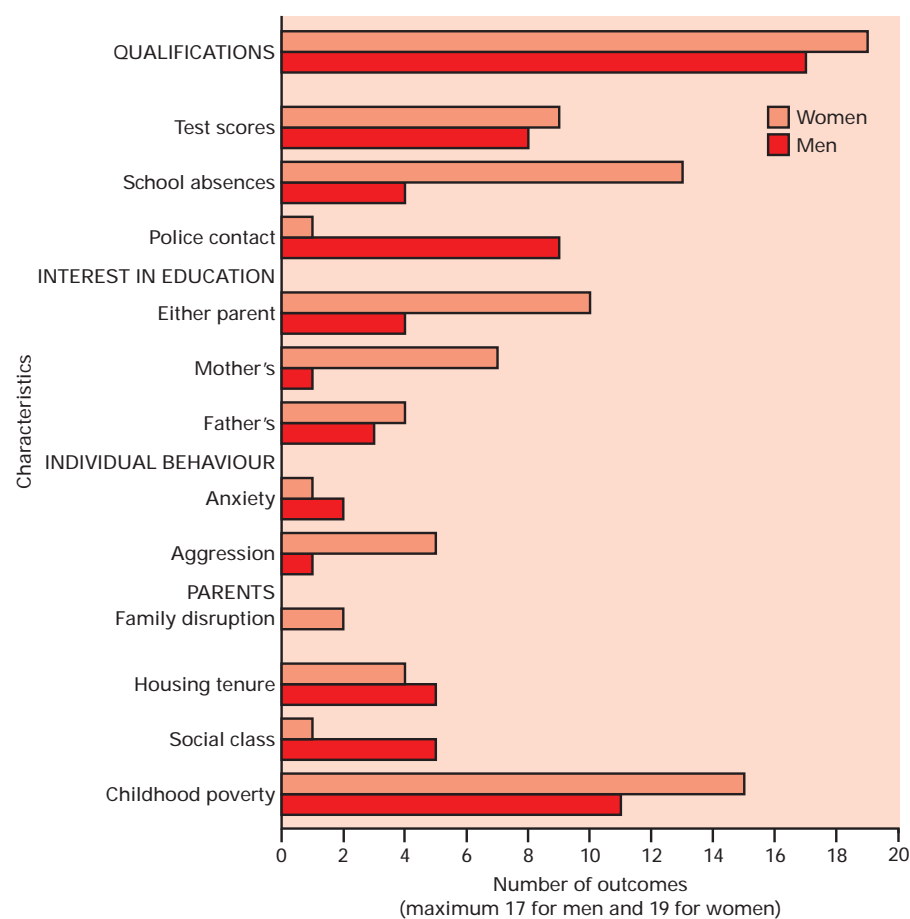


Figure 1 Number of outcomes with significant relationship to parental and childhood characteristics

Understanding the dynamics of area decline and regeneration, the effects of area on the life chances of those living in poor areas, and the effectiveness and cost of area-based government policies

Anne Power

We know a lot more about deprived, declining and abandoned urban areas than we did a year ago – not least because of reports from the Social Exclusion Unit, the Urban Task Force, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and many other government and voluntary initiatives. Our own intensive investigation of conditions in low-income areas is also bearing fruit. We have completed the first round of our in-depth investigation of 12 of the poorest areas in the country, including interviews with 350 local staff and residents, visits to over 250 local organisations and personal interviews with what will be 200 families.

What have we learned from this intense contact and information gathering? The 12 areas are very different in their condition and problems. Some are still declining rapidly, to the point of serious collapse in services and accelerating abandonment; some are recovering fast and have an air of cautious optimism; some, maybe the majority, are extremely varied and mixed even within very short distances. But they all share some deep-seated characteristics. School performance is far below the national average in spite of significant advances in many of the schools. Drug trading and abuse are significant problem areas, causing serious crime, demoralisation and even panic. Concentrations of vulnerable and unstable people not only lead to high population turnover, empty property and decay, but also make it difficult to run some services. On the one hand, unemployment is falling significantly, even if more slowly in proportionate terms than the national average; on the other hand, a shortage of jobs and skills still affects these areas. Residents are fighting extremely hard for improvements, and there is hope that the new programmes and initiatives, strongly focused on these areas, will make a real difference.

In the coming year, we will publish our first report on the 12 areas. Ruth Lupton, our area researcher, will revisit all of them over the next four months to present and gather feedback on the findings, and to look more closely at the schools and their attempts to manage the much more concentrated problems they face. She has also prepared an article on the management problems of schools with a seriously disadvantaged intake showing that many extraordinary strategies, interventions and initiatives are necessary, just to keep these schools functioning.¹ Even where these measures are successful, the poverty, the high proportion of disrupted families and the behaviour problems all impact directly on the actual examination results – now the standard measure of achievement. Our contribution to the Centre's forthcoming book, *Understanding Social Exclusion* (see below), based on Ruth Lupton's research, reinforces this finding across many services and aspects of social relations.

The 200-family study is happening in four of the areas – Hackney, Newham, Sheffield and Leeds. People's own account of how the area affects them and their children has brought us up sharp. The most unexpected and strongest finding is that the people we interviewed feel that their areas are improving in spite of problems, particularly in London (see box). In this, they are far above the national average. People in these poor areas attach far more importance to family and community than elsewhere. Most of the people we met had local links. Parents' experience of schools was particularly striking. They were pleased with the noticeable progress since they themselves were at school and were happy to see their children pushed to work hard. They wanted to help with homework but, particularly in maths and at secondary school, they were not always sure that they could. Most parents were in regular contact with the schools about their children's progress.

On the other hand, almost all families were frightened for their children's future and a higher proportion than nationally wanted to move to escape crime, drugs and low standards. Overwhelmingly, parents thought their children had less freedom and were under more threat than they had been in their own childhood. Social housing tenants, a majority of the families, were deeply frustrated by the rigidities, discrimination and inability to control conditions. The northern neighbourhoods are very different from London in atmosphere and experience, and we will explore this in more detail in the coming year. So far, we have interviewed two-thirds of the 100 families in the North and are halfway through

revisiting the 100 London families. We will produce in the next academic year the first report on the families study in London.² By Christmas, we will be ready to report back from the 100 northern families and will have completed the second round of interviews with the London families. 2001 will see preparation of two books based on our investigation over time of how the areas we know from close hand are changing under the impact of much wider forces. We are also preparing the final results of another long-term study of nearly a hundred small-scale, community-led, self-help projects which we have been evaluating for the Gatsby Charitable Foundation. Based on detailed work over five years, we are producing a book on the role of self-help and community involvement in the broader social changes affecting poor neighbourhoods. In addition, we are following our earlier work on ‘the slow death of great cities’³ with a new report – *Neighbourhood Voices* – straight from the ground, documenting in the words of the people living and working in semi-abandoned inner northern city neighbourhoods just how it feels and how they manage to carry on.

There are other exciting things happening: a report for the Basic Skills Agency on *Barefoot Basic Skills* training for community volunteers; a feedback report to the Social Exclusion Unit on their National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal based on detailed consultations with 80 residents and front-line staff; a report to the Government on capacity building for active community leaders; a final report on our two years’ work on cycling projects as a route out of exclusion. Richard Rogers and Anne Power’s book, *Cities for a Small Country*, following the work of the Urban Task Force, will be out this October challenging the way we build, where we build and how we can relink thriving city centres with increasingly abandoned inner communities.⁴

1. ‘The impact of concentrated disadvantage on school organisation and processes; evidence from secondary schools in deprived areas’.
2. *Talking to Families in East London: A Report on the First Stage of the Research*, Katharine Mumford, forthcoming CASEreport 9.
3. *The Slow Death of Great Cities?* Anne Power and Katharine Mumford, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 1999.
4. *Cities for a Small Country*, Richard Rogers and Anne Power, Faber, 2000.

Talking to families in East London

Katharine Mumford

What is it like to bring up children in low-income neighbourhoods? How do families perceive neighbourhood change? What impact do regeneration initiatives have on their daily lives? CASE’s neighbourhood study, involving 200 families, is exploring such small-area dynamics in detail.

The first wave of interviews with 100 families in two East London areas highlighted high levels of dissatisfaction with neighbourhood conditions, yet great optimism for the future. Both areas had a number of large-scale, quite high-profile regeneration programmes under way including: New Deal for Communities, Single Regeneration Budget funding and an education action zone.

Around two-fifths of the families we spoke to wanted to move out of their area, mainly for ‘area-related’ rather than ‘property’ or ‘personal’ reasons. These area-related reasons included drugs, crime, insecurity and poor institutions/services, particularly education. But families also pointed to all sorts of tangible improvements: physical refurbishment, schools, transport, community facilities, regeneration efforts. In one area that had recently benefited from an underground extension, several families were pleased that at last they had been ‘put on the map’.

Most people thought both primary and secondary schools were getting better. The improvements identified included: new head-teachers (sometimes brought in as ‘trouble-shooters’); the introduction of homework; good

publicity in local newspapers; after-school clubs; improvements to the school building; better academic results; better translation of documents.

Around a half of the families we interviewed felt that there was a lot of community spirit in their area, just higher than the national average. Far more felt that community spirit mattered, suggesting that a greater feeling of community would help. People were linked into their local areas in all sorts of ways. As well as local kinship and friendship networks, 85 of the families were involved in their schools, churches, voluntary projects, adult education classes and/or had a family member employed locally. Although there will have been some 'recruitment bias' as some of the families were contacted through community projects, there was a high level of worklessness among our sample and over a half of the families were receiving some form of means-tested benefit. Our data illustrate the variety of local linkages that can exist in low-income areas – through local employment, use of local statutory and voluntary services, or contribution to service provision (e.g. through taking on the role of school governor).

People's experience of their immediate living environment varied enormously, over the space of a few hundred metres. Families living in insecure tower blocks with drug-taking on the stairwells were sometimes living in fear, while others in blocks just down the road talked about how secure they felt. And the impact of problems varied between families. For example, those with close, local family ties often talked about these as a great source of strength and as a real pull to remaining within the area.



SRB-funded improvements in low-rise flats/maisonettes

There may be specific London factors at work. Both areas had experienced a rapid increase in house prices, though the Hackney area close to the City of London had prices double those of our Newham dockside area. This may explain why, alongside a high level of dissatisfaction with existing conditions, many people felt their area was getting better. On the other hand, people had clearly noticed all sorts of physical improvements. And both areas are still dominated by social renting, so the owner-occupier market plays a relatively small part in the areas' overall make-up.

Rather than being clearly 'socially excluded' or 'included' – 'in' or 'out' – the London families seemed to have a much more mixed experience. We will continue to investigate the hurdles and supports, barriers and routes to opportunities they encounter beyond their front doors, and how these interact with family life.

For further details see *Talking to Families in East London: A Report on the First Stage of the Research*, CASEreport 9, by Katharine Mumford.

Analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it and promote inclusion

Julian Le Grand

Most members of the Centre have been involved in the production of a book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*, planned for publication in 2001. This combines the results of research on the topic undertaken by members of CASE with results from research from elsewhere to draw together a picture of the current state of knowledge on the key aspects of social exclusion which the Centre is investigating. The intention is to encourage debate in political, government, research and academic circles about social policy concerning social exclusion.

The phenomenon of social exclusion can be approached in a number of ways, depending on the kind of question one wants to ask about it. The book is concerned with three main questions. How can it be measured? What are its main determinants or influences? What are the consequences of the research findings in these areas for policies towards social exclusion? The empirical results relate, for the most part, to Britain but the issues are relevant to most industrialised countries.

The introduction to the book examines the history and possible interpretations of the concept of social exclusion. Then come three parts. The first part discusses measurement issues. One chapter draws on work already undertaken by the society strand, where a specific interpretation of the concept is operationalised and the extent of social exclusion in Britain is estimated. The remaining chapters in this part examine the issues involved in coping with the dynamics of income, the extent of persistent poverty, including child poverty, and the characteristics of those who experience it – who are most likely to be socially excluded.

The second part considers the main risk factors influencing, or even determining, the process of social exclusion. These include genetic inheritance, family background, family break-up, education, the labour market, and lifetime events such as unemployment, disability and old age. This draws on the work of the family, income and welfare strands. There are also two chapters with a special focus on area and community influences, reflecting the work done by the areas strand.

Finally some of the policy issues are considered. The purpose is not to put forward some consensus concerning how to deal with social inclusion; indeed, among the chapter authors, it would be well nigh impossible to arrive at such a consensus. Rather, the purpose is to consider how a focus on social exclusion may alter the policy questions that are most relevant.

Tania Burchardt and Julian Le Grand also started a new project examining the roles of constraint and choice where people lack goods or do not take part in activities. Continuing activities include Julian Le Grand's work on incentives and the programme of regular seminars. The latter have included presentations by distinguished British scholars, such as Simon Szreter from the University of Cambridge, John Goldthorpe from the University of Oxford, John Macnicol from Royal Holloway and Paul Gregg from Bristol, as well as international visitors, including Frank Furstenberg of the University of Pennsylvania and Stephan Liebfried from the University of Bremen. Contributions to the policy debate have been discussed in earlier articles, but the box below describes in detail one important part of this – the consultations we organised for the Social Exclusion Unit on its strategy for neighbourhood renewal.

Talking to residents and front-line staff about neighbourhood renewal

Liz Richardson

In March 1998, the Social Exclusion Unit (SEU) asked CASE to organise a seminar event to find some answers to the problems of rebuilding disadvantaged neighbourhoods. The event brought together front-line practitioners, civil servants, policy-makers and community representatives to look at examples of success and to discuss ways forward (see *Tackling Difficult Estates*, CASereport 4).

In September 1998, the SEU published *Bringing Britain Together: A National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal*. This outlined the severity of the problems faced by poor neighbourhoods and proposed 18 Policy Action Teams (PATs) which would look at what could be done to bridge the gap between the poorest neighbourhoods and the rest of Britain. The PATs eventually developed 600 individual recommendations. This work was brought together in the Social Exclusion Unit's *National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal: A Framework for Consultation* (April 2000), setting out 30 key ideas under four broad themes:

- reviving local economies
- reviving communities
- decent services
- leadership and joint working.

In March 2000, two years on from our first seminar, the SEU asked CASE to bring together residents, community representatives and practitioners to get their reactions to the proposals in the draft strategy. We organised two 'Think Tank' events – one primarily for active residents, the other aimed at front-line workers – both at Trafford Hall, near Chester, the National Tenant Resource Centre. We invited people who we knew were doing positive and practical work to tackle problems in difficult areas and who would therefore have useful experience to contribute to an action plan based on the National Strategy. Many more people wanted to come and have their say than we could accommodate. We selected around 40 participants from a mix of areas, from different services and types of project, aiming to mix ethnicity, age and gender.

What did participants tell us? Overall, the feedback strongly supported the general thrust and specific ideas of the Strategy. There seemed to be a consensus on what the priority problems were and what needed to be done, and this tallied with the Strategy. The Think Tanks highlighted a great deal of energy and confidence generated by residents and workers who were actively tackling practical problems. There were many inspiring positive examples. However, there were still some serious worries over underlying structural problems, such as the economic backdrop, which affect the potential of the Strategy proposals to make an impact on conditions. Many continued to be wary of the Government's intentions and commitment, especially to 'genuine' community involvement. Their past experiences of area renewal made them wary of actual delivery. There was an underlying concern with the difficulties of shifting existing power balances in favour of communities. There were many detailed suggestions for how to interpret and apply the broad proposals already made. Most of the concerns were about implementation. How sensitively and honestly will the proposals be applied in real-life situations? And how much say will ordinary people have? There was a strong neighbourhood focus in both events. The clear message was that action should be taken at the level at which problems affected people, as close to the ground as possible.

Events like these Think Tanks gave an opportunity for our work in CASE to be strengthened through our work with policy-makers and practitioners.

For further details, see *Views of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal*, CASereport 11 (forthcoming).

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH AND RESEARCH STAFF

Income mobility, poverty and economic exclusion

Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper (together with Stephen Jenkins of Essex University) have been examining measures of income risk and assessing the contribution of labour market and demographic events to income risk. They have also been examining the reasons for a lack of a strong relationship between aggregate poverty and unemployment. They have been using BHPS data to identify what factors contribute to the lack of this aggregate relationship, and for which individuals a relationship exists at individual level. The work indicates that individuals vary considerably in their exposure to the business cycle, and those that are very exposed tend to have higher poverty rates. **Carol Propper** has finished work on the use of private health care (which will appear in the *Journal of Health Economics*).

Frank Cowell and Chris Schluter continued their analysis of the problems that appear to arise solely because of data. Chris also analysed methods for rigorous statistical inference for inequality measures which recognise the intra-household dependence of incomes. Both projects contrast the 'local' and 'global' or aggregate properties of mobility indices and address the problem of modelling of income mobility.

Social welfare institutions and private welfare arrangements

Phil Agulnik completed work on his PhD thesis, 'Pension reform in the UK: evaluating retirement income policy'. He was also involved in work with the National Institute for Economic and Social Research on the inter-generational effects of the Government's pension reform proposals and with the Citizen's Income Trust on a project comparing tax-benefit reform in the UK and Ireland.

Tania Burchardt completed a Joseph Rowntree Foundation project on disabled people's incomes and employment opportunities. This used large-scale datasets to assess the extent to which changes in the benefit system over the last 15 years, and policies supporting paid work, had succeeded in boosting disabled people's incomes and raising employment rates. She continued work on her PhD, using Sen's capabilities framework to gauge social exclusion among disabled people.

Martin Evans carried out research for the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions to study the outcomes of government spending in small urban areas of London, Nottingham and Liverpool. He is studying evidence of increasing small area polarisation of poverty and welfare claims for the Social Exclusion Unit of the Cabinet Office and for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. He also worked on a report for the Nuffield Foundation on international welfare to work policy, and is preparing a book on the same subject.

Jane Falkingham has continued to investigate poverty and social exclusion in the countries of the Former Soviet Union, and in particular in Central Asia. Last summer, she was the Principal Investigator for the first nationally representative household survey of living standards in Tajikistan – the findings from which were published as CASEpaper 39. She has also continued work on her longstanding research interest on income and resources in later life. Along with other colleagues in CASE, she has constructed a simple simulation model to evaluate the impact of the planned reform of the UK pension system on people's income in retirement.

Howard Glennerster spent part of the year visiting the National Association of Social Insurance and Brookings Institution in Washington, where he worked on the US poverty line, social welfare policy in the UK since 1997 and health-care finance. A book from his work with **John Hills, Tony Travers** and **Ross Hendry** on funding systems for health, education and housing was published by the Oxford University Press in August 2000, as was the second edition of his book, *British Social Policy since 1945*.

John Hills carried out a study of social housing finance as part of the Institute for Public Policy Research's Forum on Social Housing. He also examined taxation and public finances under the Labour Government since 1997 as part of a book which he co-edited and which is to be published later in 2000. He worked with **Orsolya Lelkes** analysing and interpreting British Social Attitudes Survey data on social security, redistribution and the policies of New Labour. The results were published by the National Centre for Social Research in 1999. Orsolya Lelkes is also researching for her PhD, examining changes in well-being in Hungary during the economic transition analysing large-scale household datasets.

David Piachaud, with Holly Sutherland of the Cambridge Microsimulation Unit, examined the effectiveness of the British Government's attempt to reduce child poverty (CASEpaper 38). His more general research covers social security, income distribution, and the relationship between social and economic policies.

Tom Sefton is working full time on a two-year Joseph Rowntree Foundation project: 'Economic evaluation in social welfare: developing the infrastructure'. The main aim is to promote greater and better use of economic evaluation in the social welfare field. Initial work has highlighted some of the key issues faced by those attempting to evaluate social welfare programmes and has begun to explore ways in which the tools of economic analysis can be applied and, where necessary, adapted to meet the particular requirements of an evaluation. As part of this project, he is conducting a number of case study evaluations across different areas of social welfare. He will also be involved in establishing a network of researchers interested in this field, and organising a series of seminars and training workshops aimed at both economists and non-economists.

Family change, parenthood and partnership behaviour

John Hobcraft's work in CASE focuses on continuity and change in social exclusion, including the linkages between generations and within the life-course for individuals. The work is characterised by consideration of a broad range of indicators or outcomes measuring social exclusion and by a strongly multidisciplinary approach to explanatory variables, and uses longitudinal information from the British Birth Cohort Studies. His continuing work includes a study of factors involved in continuity and change for young adult social exclusion between ages 23 and 33, and a study of the role of schooling and educational qualifications in the emergence of adult social exclusion.

Kathleen Kiernan's research makes extensive use of longitudinal and comparative data, with a particular focus on the demography of partnership including cohabitation, lone motherhood, early parenthood and parenthood outside marriage both in Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

Abigail McKnight joined CASE as the Toyota Research Fellow in December 1999 and since then has continued her work on the evaluation of active labour market programmes. Her contribution to the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents was published by the Department of Social Security in April 2000. Her assessment of the impact of the Earnings Top-up pilot programme will be published early in 2001. She has also been looking at how the 'penalty' associated with growing up in poverty has changed over time with a strong emphasis on educational attainment, unemployment experience and adult earnings. Her work on the graduate labour market, addressing the issue of risk and uncertainty attached to investment in higher education and how the introduction of differential tuition fees could harm access to individuals from less privileged backgrounds, received widespread media attention.

Jane Waldfogel (Columbia University, New York) once again visited CASE, working on a variety of projects related to the family and income strands. While at CASE, she presented a paper on early maternal employment and child outcomes at a meeting of the British Society of Population Studies, began work on a paper, with Sandra and Sheldon Danziger, on welfare reform and lone mothers' employment, and completed work on several articles on child and family policy topics. She also celebrated the publication in June of her edited volume with Sheldon Danziger, *Securing the Future: Investing in Children from Birth to College*, which she and Danziger had worked on during a prior visit to CASE. She also helped organise a conference on brain development and childhood interventions, which was held in July at the Centre for Economic Performance.

Community, area and polarisation and regeneration

Helen Bowman is now working as a Research Officer on the Family/Neighbourhood Study in Leeds and Sheffield. She is currently carrying out interviews with families in the two areas and will have completed the first 100 interviews by November 2000.

Jake Elster has completed a two-year piece of action research with LSE Housing on community cycling projects. This work involved setting up four pilot cycling projects: two cycle recycling projects with young people, a delivery service for sheltered housing residents and a cycle-taxi service for elderly people. This led to the development and running of a programme to support community and youth groups to set up their own cycling projects. This support has resulted in new cycling projects and the development of existing cycling projects. At the same time, our research has demonstrated the positive impacts that such projects can have, and has illuminated an important new angle to promoting and increasing cycling. A report of this work will be published later in 2000.

Anthony Lee made further progress on his part-time doctoral research on transfers of council housing stock to registered social landlords, while working as a management consultant in the social housing sector.

Ruth Lupton has been working with **Anne Power** and **Howard Glennerster** on understanding why different low-income areas and neighbourhoods follow particular trajectories of recovery or stagnation. Collection of comparative social and economic data is under way in 12 case-study areas. Initial fieldwork, comprising interviews with residents, service providers and policy-makers, was completed during 1999. Further visits will take place in 2000/01. She is also working on her PhD, looking at the impact of concentrated deprivation on public service delivery. This research focuses specifically on secondary schools. She has been working with **Helen Smith** on a short research project on mental health problems in such neighbourhoods.

Katharine Mumford is working on the qualitative family/neighbourhood study, researching the experience of families living in low-income neighbourhoods, and exploring how families cope with area problems. She completed the first wave of interviews with 100 families in two East London neighbourhoods in February 2000. A forthcoming CASEREport will detail what she found. The study will follow the direction of change in the neighbourhoods, and continue to explore the families' experiences, through repeat interviews at six- to nine-month intervals. She is now nearing completion of the second round of interviews with the same families.

Caroline Paskell worked closely with **Anne Power** on the follow-up publication to the government's Urban Task Force report. Her PhD research is focused on the intersection of youth crime and parenting strategies in disadvantaged areas, specifically on attempts by residents of high-crime housing estates to divert young people from crime and anti-social behaviour.

Anne Power is working with **Ruth Lupton** and **Howard Glennerster** on understanding why low-income areas and neighbourhoods recover or stagnate. She is also working with **Katharine Mumford** and **Helen Bowman** on the families study; and with **Liz Richardson** on evaluating a large training and community change project, based on capacity building and skills development in low-income areas. With Richard Rogers she has just completed a follow-up book to the Urban Task Force Report of July 1999, to be published by Faber and Faber in October 2000 (*Cities for a Small Country*). She also carried out a study for Bradford City Council of issues around race and access to housing in the City, working with **Sara Awan**.

Megan Ravenhill completed a social audit for KeyChange, looking at their work with homeless young women in Exeter and Reigate (see CASEpaper 37). She then worked with the London Borough of Camden on their clients' routes into homelessness, prevention of homelessness, the impact of social exclusion and the process of inclusion. Work on her PhD thesis on homelessness has continued, looking at the processes of social exclusion and inclusion. She also completed her participant observations at the Merton Action Trust (working with alcoholics and homeless men and women), but continues to be an advisor to them. She has also worked with **Liz Richardson** conducting telephone interviews to evaluate the Gatsby project, and with **Ruth Lupton**.

Liz Richardson worked with **Anne Power** on a community change project, funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, which provides training and small grants to facilitate and stimulate community self-help, and has been making a detailed evaluation of its impacts. She also carried out evaluation work for the DETR on a similar programme for community capacity building, and completed an evaluation of community-led and intensive approaches to tackling basic skills issues (funded by the Basic Skills Agency). She organised consultation events for the Social Exclusion Unit on the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal. She also worked with **Jake Elster** on the action research project to develop sustainable transport initiatives linked to tackling social exclusion issues.

Rebecca Tunstall completed work on her PhD thesis on tenant management organisations. She completed a book chapter on estate regeneration and social exclusion, and a study for the National Housing Federation on the experiences of housing associations that have taken over ownership management of council estates. She is working with **Tom Sefton** and **Anne Power** on an evaluation of a project to prevent youth homelessness in London.

Exclusion and society

Julian Le Grand and **Abigail McKnight** organised the Centre's regular seminars on social exclusion. He and **David Piachaud** continued to edit the manuscript for the volume on CASE work. He also worked with **Tania Burchardt** on a new research project on social exclusion and opportunity.

Polly Vizard completed her thesis, 'Conceptualising poverty in a human rights framework: foundational issues in ethics, economics and international law'. She was a contributor to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report (2000), *Human Rights and Human Development*.

User fellows

Helen Evans visited CASE to carry out a survey and series of interviews with people who had used the services of Bootstrap, a community-based employment project in Hackney, which she used to direct. Her report on this will be published by CASE early in 2001. **John Graham** from the Social Exclusion Unit visited CASE early in 2000 to examine the drugs markets in some of the low-income areas being investigated by the Centre. As a result, the Centre has been developing ideas for a larger project to follow up this work and will start a new project jointly with South Bank University in November 2000. Our third user fellow was **Bobby Duffy** from MORI, who examined data on attitudes to public services in low-income areas, looking in particular at the differences in satisfaction between low- and higher-income residents.

APPENDIX 2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 1999–2000

A. PUBLICATIONS

(*) Reflects work largely completed outside the Centre.

A1. Books

- Agulnik, P, Jordan, B and Duffin, S. (2000) *Stumbling towards a Basic Income*. London: Citizen's Income Trust.
- Atkinson, A, Glennerster, H and Stern, N (eds) (2000) *Putting Economics to Work: Volume in Honour of Michio Morishima*, STICERD Occasional Paper 22. London: LSE.
- Bowman, H, Burden, T and Konrad, J (2000) *Successful Futures? Community Views on Adult Education and Training*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation/York Publishing Services.(*)
- Cowell, F and Amiel, Y (1999) *Thinking about Inequality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Glennerster, H (2000) *British Social Policy Since 1995*, 2nd Edition. Blackwells.
- Glennerster, H, Hills, J, and Travers, A (with R Hendry) (2000) *Paying for Health, Education and Housing: How Does the Centre Pull the Purse Strings?* Oxford University Press.
- Hills, J (2000) *Reinventing Social Housing Finance*. London: Institute for Public Policy Research.
- McKnight, A (with K Purcell, and C Simm) (1999) *The Lower Earnings Limit in Practice: Part-time Employment in Hotels and Catering*. Manchester: Equal Opportunities Commission.(*)
- McKnight, A (with J Hales and others) (2000) *Synthesis Report*, Department of Social Security Research Report No. 108.
- McKnight, A (with C Hasluck and P Elias) (2000) *Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents: Early Lessons from the Phase One Prototype – Cost-Benefit Analysis and Econometric Analyses*, Department of Social Security Research Report No. 110.
- McKnight, A (with A Smith *et al.*) (2000) *Understanding the Impact of JobSeeker's Allowance*, Department of Social Security, Research Report No. 111.(*)
- McKnight, A (with P Elias, ONS and others) (2000) *Standard Occupational Classification 2000 Volume 1 and Volume 2*. London: The Stationery Office.(*)
- Waldfogel, J and Danziger, S (eds) (2000) *Securing the Future: Investing in Children from Birth to College*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

A2. Book chapters

- Agulnik, P (2000) 'Individual accounts and post-compulsory education', in T Milns (ed.) *Paying for Learning*. London: IPPR.
- Burchardt, T and Hills, J (2000) 'The changing balance between public and private welfare', in H Glennerster *et al.* (eds) *Putting Economics to Work: Volume in Honour of Michio Morishima*, STICERD Occasional Paper 22. London: LSE.
- Burgess, S and Propper, C (2000) 'Poverty in Britain', in P Gregg and J Wadsworth (eds) *The State of Working Britain*. Manchester: University of Manchester Press.
- Cowell, F (1999) 'Estimation of inequality indices', in J Silber (ed.) *Income Inequality Measurement: From Theory to Practice*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic.
- Cowell, F and Amiel, Y. (1999) 'Income transformations and income inequality', in D Slottje (ed.) *Advances in Econometrics, Income Distribution and Scientific Methodology*. Heidelberg: Physica Verlag.
- Cowell, F and Mercader-Prats, M. (1999) 'Equivalence scales and inequality', in J Silber (ed.) *Income Inequality Measures: From Theory to Practice*. Boston, MA: Kluwer Academic.
- Falkingham, J (1999) 'Poverty in Central Asia', in *Central Asia 2010: Prospects for Human Development*. New York: UNDP The Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS.
- Falkingham, J (2000) 'Income, poverty and well-being in Central Asia', in S Hutton and G Redmond (eds) *Poverty in Transition Economies*. London: Routledge.
- Falkingham, J (2000) 'From security to uncertainty: the impact of economic change on child welfare in Central Asia', in K Vleminecx and T M Smeeding (eds) *Child Well-being in Modern Nations*. Bristol: The Policy Press.
- Gardiner, K (2000) 'Inequalities in income and wealth', in I Anderson and D Sim (eds) *Social Exclusion and Housing: Context and Challenges*. Chartered Institute of Housing.
- Hills, J and Lelkes, O (1999) 'Social Security, selective universalism and patchwork redistribution', in R Jowell *et al.* (eds) *British Social Attitudes: 15th Report*. Ashgate.
- Kiernan, K (2000) 'European perspective on union formation', in L Waite, C Bachrach, M Hindin, E Thomson and A Thornton (eds) *Ties that Bind: Perspectives on Marriage and Cohabitation*. Hawthorne: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Le Grand, J (1999) 'Financing health care', in Z Reacham, M Hensher and L Rose (eds) *Implementing Health Sector Reform in Central Asia*. Economic Development Institute of the World Bank.
- Le Grand, J (1999) 'CORA and the Third Way: Some unanswered questions', in Office for Public Management *CORA: Community, Opportunity, Responsibility, Accountability*. Report of a Symposium on the Future of Public Services. Office for Public Management.

- Le Grand, J (1999) 'Los nuevos desalios de la politica social: estado, mercado y equidad. La experiencia del Reino Unido', in J Carpio and I Novacovsky (eds) *De Igual a Igual*. Buenos Aires: Sistema de Informacion, Monitore y Evaluacion de Programas Sociales.
- Le Grand, J (1999) 'New approaches to the welfare state', in A Gamble and T Wright (eds) *The New Social Democracy*. Oxford: Blackwells.
- Le Grand, J (1999) 'Conceptions of social justice', in R Walker (ed.) *Ending Child Poverty*. Bristol: The Policy Press.
- Le Grand, J (2000) 'La competencia y les fuerzas del mercado en el Estado de Bienestar', in S Machado, J Delgado and L Seara (eds) *Las Estructuras del Bienestar en Europa*. Madrid: Civitas Ediciones, Fundacion ONCE.
- Le Grand, J (2000) 'From knight to knave? Public Policy and market incentives', in P Taylor-Gooby (ed.) *Risk, Trust and Welfare*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
- McKnight, A (2000) 'Graduate employability and performance indicators: First destinations and beyond', in *Moving on: Graduate Careers Three Years after Graduation*. DFEE-CSU-AGCAS-IER.(*)
- McKnight, A (2000) 'From childhood poverty to labour market disadvantage: changes in the intergenerational transmission of social exclusion', in W Salverda, C Lucifora and B Nolan (eds) *Policy Measures for Low-wage Employment in Europe*. Edward Elgar.
- Power, A (2000) 'From unlettable homes to urban sprawl: planning for housing need', in R Bate, R Best and A Holmans (eds) *On the Move: The Housing Consequences of Migration*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Tunstall, R (2000) 'The impact of estate regeneration', in I Anderson and D Sim (eds) *Social Exclusion and Housing: Context and Challenges*. Chartered Institute of Housing.
- Waldfoegel, J (2000). 'Economic dimensions of social policy', in J Midgley, M Tracey and M Livermore (eds) *The Handbook of Social Policy*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

A3. Refereed journal articles

- Agulnik, P (1999) 'The proposed second state pension', *Fiscal Studies*, Vol. 20, No. 4.
- Agulnik, P (2000) 'Maintaining incomes after work: do compulsory earnings-related pensions make sense?', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Spring.
- Barr, N (2000) 'La *partnership* pubblico-privata nelle pensioni: all ricerca del giusti equilibrio', *L'Assistenza Sociale*, No. 1, March.(*)
- Bramley, G and Evans, M (2000) 'Getting the smaller picture: Small area analysis of public expenditure incidence and deprivation in 3 English cities', *Fiscal Studies*, Vol. 21, No. 2.
- Burchardt, T (1999) 'Disability benefit reform: falling between the stools of "work" and "security"?'', *Benefits*, Vol. 27, January/February.
- Burchardt, T and Propper, C (1999) 'Does the UK have a private welfare class?', *Journal of Social Policy*, Vol. 28, No. 4.
- Cowell, F, Ferreira, F and Litchfield, J (1999) 'Income distribution in Brazil 1981–1990. Parametric and non-parametric approaches', *Journal of Income Distribution*. Vol. 8.
- Cowell, F (2000) 'Measurement of inequality', *Handbook of Income Distribution*, Vol. 1.
- Evans, M (1999) 'Comparing income benefits systems using hypothetical cases', *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, Vol. 2, No. 2.
- Falkingham, J (2000) 'Poverty, out of pocket payments and access to health care: evidence from Tajikistan', *Social Science and Medicine*, August.
- Falkingham, J, Rake, K and Evans, M (2000) 'British pension policy in the 21st century: A partnership in pensions or a marriage to the means test?', *Social Policy and Administration*, September.
- Kleinman, M and Whitehead, C (1999) 'Housing and urban regeneration', *National Institute Economic Review*, No. 4/99.
- Hills, J (1999) 'The Welfare State in the UK: evolution, funding and reform', *Journal of Social Security Study Abroad*. Tokyo: Institute of Population and Social Security Research.
- Hills, J (2000) 'The changing balance between public and private welfare: experiences in Britain', *Journal of Welfare and Social Security Studies*, May 2000, No. 57 (in Hebrew).
- Jacobs, D (2000) 'Low public expenditures on social welfare: do East Asian countries have a secret?', *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 9, No. 1.
- Kiernan, K (1999) 'Childbearing outside marriage in Western Europe', *Population Trends*, No. 98.
- Lelkes, O (2000) 'A great leap towards liberalism?: The Hungarian Welfare State', *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 9, No. 3.
- Smith, J, McKnight, A and Naylor, R (2000) 'Graduate employability: policy and performance in higher-education', *Economic Journal*, Vol. 110, No. 464.
- Waldfoegel, J and Paxson, C (1999) 'Parental resources and child maltreatment', *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*, May.
- Waldfoegel, J, Joshi, H and Paci, P (1999) 'The wages of motherhood: better or worse?', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, Vol. 23, No. 5.
- Waldfoegel, J, Higuchi, Y and Abe, M (2000) 'Family leave policies and women's retention after childbirth: evidence from the United States, Britain and Japan', *Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 12.(*)

A4. Other journal articles

- Agulnik, P and Barr, N (2000) 'The public/private mix in UK pension policy', *World Economics*.
- Falkingham, J (2000) 'The human cost of transition: health in Central Asia', *Eurohealth*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring.
- Kleinman, M (1999) 'There goes the neighbourhood: area policies and social exclusion', *New Economy*, December.
- Mumford, K and Power, A (1999). 'Who can save the city?', *Streetwise*, No. 38, November.
- Mumford, K (2000) 'Home sweet home?', *Relational Justice Bulletin*, January.
- Power, A (2000) 'Social Exclusion', *RSA Journal*, 2 April.

A5. Other publications

CASEpapers

CASE/29	Jo Sparkes	<i>Schools, Education and Social Exclusion</i>
CASE/30	Susan Harkness and Jane Waldfogel	<i>The Family Gap in Pay: Evidence from Seven Industrialised Countries</i>
CASE/31	Anne Power and Emmet Bergin	<i>Neighbourhood Management</i>
CASE/32	Simon Burgess, Carol Propper, Hedley Rees and Arran Shearer	<i>The Class of '81: The Effects of Early Career Unemployment on Subsequent Unemployment Experiences</i>
CASE/33	Didier Jacobs	<i>Low Inequality with Low Redistribution? An Analysis of Income Distribution in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan compared to Britain</i>
CASE/34	Sheldon Danziger and Jane Waldfogel	<i>Investing in Children. What do we Know? What should we do?</i>
CASE/35	Anne Power and William Julius Wilson	<i>Social Exclusion and the Future of Cities</i>
CASE/36	Tania Burchardt	<i>The Dynamics of Being Disabled</i>
CASE/37	Megan Ravenhill	<i>Homelessness and Vulnerable Young People: A Social Audit of KeyChange Charity's Supported Accommodation</i>
CASE/38	David Piachaud and Holly Sutherland	<i>How Effective is the British Government's Attempt to Reduce Child Poverty?</i>
CASE/39	Jane Falkingham	<i>A Profile of Poverty in Tajikistan</i>
CASE/40	Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner, Stephen P Jenkins and Carol Propper	<i>Measuring Income Risk</i>
CASE/41	John Hills	<i>Taxation for the Enabling State</i>

Other CASE publications

CASereport 6	<i>CASE Annual Report 1999</i>
CASEbrief 12	<i>Schools, Education and Social Exclusion</i>
CASEbrief 13	<i>The Family Gap in Pay</i>
CASEbrief 14	<i>Social Security, Redistribution and Public Opinion</i>
CASEbrief 15	<i>How Effective is the British Government's Attempt to Reduce Child Poverty?</i>
CASEbrief 16	<i>Measuring Income Risk</i>
CASEbrief 17	<i>Funding Systems for Doctors, Schools and Social Landlords</i>

Other publications

- Burchardt, T (2000) 'Review of *Choice and Public Policy* by Peter Taylor-Gooby', *Journal of Social Policy*, Vol. 29, No. 2.
- Burchardt, T (2000) 'Social exclusion', entry in M. Davies (ed.) *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Social Work*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Burgess, S, Gardiner, K, Jenkins, S and Propper, C. (2000) *Measuring Income Risk*, ISER Working Papers, 2000-15. Essex University.
- Cowell, F and Gardiner, K (2000) *Welfare Weights*, Office of Fair Trading Economic Research Paper No. 20.
- Evans, M (1999) *Change and Choice in Social Protection: The Experience of Central and Eastern Europe*, Volume 2, Phare Consensus Programme European Commission. Paris: ADECRI
- Glennester, H (2000) 'Fifty plus: a UK Government report', *National Academy of Social Insurance*, Policy Brief.
- Hills, J (1999) 'Social exclusion in the UK: the state of current research', in *Social Exclusion Statistics*, Conference Papers. Esher: Statistics Users' Council.
- Kleinman, M with S Aulakh, A Holmans, N Morrison and C Whitehead (1999) *No Reason not to Invest*. London: Shelter
- Le Grand, J and Nissan, D (2000) *A Capital Idea: Start-up Grants for Young People*. London: Fabian Society.
- McKnight, A (2000) *Trends in Earnings Inequality and Earnings Mobility, 1977-1997: The Impact of Mobility on Long-term Inequality*, Department of Trade and Industry Employment Relations Research Series, No. 8.
- Vizard, P (2000) *Antecedents of the Idea of Human Rights: A Survey of Perspectives*, UNDP Background Paper.

Forthcoming books

- Burchardt, T *Enduring Economic Exclusion: Disabled People, Income and Work*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Fraser, N and Hills, J (eds) *Public Policy for the 21st Century: Social and Economic Essays in Memory of Henry Neuburger*. Policy Press.
- Rogers, R and Power, A *Cities for a Small Country*, Faber.

Forthcoming book chapters

- Bramley, G and Evans, M 'Public expenditure at the local level', in J Bradshaw (ed.) *Poverty and Locality*. Policy Press.
- Glennester, H 'The Blair Government's social policy record', in A Seldon (ed.) *The Blair Effect*. Institute of Contemporary History and Little Brown.
- Glennester, H 'Economics of social policy', in P Alcock, A Erskine and M May (eds) *Social Policy Encyclopaedia*. Blackwells.

Hobcraft, J 'The consequences of female empowerment for child well-being: a review of concepts, issues and evidence in a post-Cairo context', in H Presser and G Sen (eds) *Women's Empowerment and Demographic Processes: Moving beyond Cairo*. Oxford: OUP.

Kiernan, K 'Lone-mother families in Europe', in K B Bierschock *et al.* (eds) *Living Arrangements and Family Structures: Facts and Norms*. Leske and Budrich Leverkusen, Germany.

Kiernan, K 'Non-marital childbearing: a European perspective', in L Wu (ed.) *Non-marital Fertility*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Forthcoming refereed journal articles

Agulnik, P, Sefton, J and Cardarelli, R 'The Pensions Green Paper: a generation accounting perspective', *Economic Journal*.

Burchardt, T 'The dynamics of being disabled', *Journal of Social Policy*.

Evans, M 'The British New Deals', *International Journal of Social Welfare*.

Glennerster, H 'US poverty studies and poverty measurement: the past twenty-five years', *Social Service Review*, 75th anniversary edition.

Kiernan, K and Furstenberg, F 'Delayed parental divorce: how much do children benefit?', *Journal of Marriage and the Family*.

Kiernan, K and Hobcraft, J 'Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion', *British Journal of Sociology*.

Kleinman, M 'Include me out? The new politics of place and poverty', *Policy Studies*.

Kwon, H-J 'Income transfers to the elderly in Korea and Japan', *Journal of Social Policy*.

Propper, C 'The demand for private health care in the UK', *Journal of Health Economics*.

Schluter, C (with M Trede) 'Statistical inference for inequality and poverty measurement with dependent data', *International Economic Review*.

Forthcoming other

Hills, J 'Public views of the equality agenda', Smith Institute, *Equality in Action*.

Kiernan, K 'Family formation and dissolution in the West', *Encyclopaedia of Social and Behavioural Sciences*.

B. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

B1. Membership of committees

- **T Burchardt:** HM Treasury working group on long-term care financial products; IPPR Commission on Public/Private Partnerships, working group on public/private partnerships in core services; Member of SCOPE Advisory Group on disabled children and young people; Member of NCVO advisory group on social exclusion; Member of Social Exclusion Unit's Policy Action Team on financial services; Member of JRF Advisory Group on future orientations, forward planning and socio-economic behaviour; Member of JRF advisory group on financial intermediaries.
- **H Glennerster:** Member of the Secretary of State for Health's Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation; Member of Cabinet Office Steering Group; Member of Higher Education Funding Council Research Assessment Exercise, Social Policy Panel; Member of Higher Education Funding Council Social Policy Benchmarking Group.
- **J Le Grand:** Commissioner on Commission for Health Improvement; Member of Department of Health NHS Incentives Group; Member of Department of Health, NHS Performance Evaluation Group; Member of the Fabian Commission on Taxation and Incentives; Member of IPPR Commission on Public/Private Partnerships.
- **J Hills:** Member of IPPR Forum on Future of Social Housing; Member of JRF Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee; ESRC assessment panel for Joint Infrastructure Fund; WFTC/DPTC Evaluation Steering Group, Inland Revenue.
- **J Hobcraft:** Member of US National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Population.
- **K Kiernan:** UNECE Fertility and Family Surveys Advisory Group, Geneva; DoH Steering Group on Step-families; JRF Advisory Committee on Parental employment and child outcomes; Advisory Committee John Smith Institute project on parental employment and child outcomes; ESRC National Strategy Committee for Longitudinal Studies.
- **A Power:** Member of Advisory Sounding Board for Nick Raynsford MP, Minister for Housing; Voluntary Director, National Tenant Resource Centre, Trafford Hall, Chester; Member of Urban Forum, National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal Reference Group; Member of Communities that Care; Member of Comité d'évaluation du Programme Renouvellement Urbain – Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, Paris; Member of North Manchester Regeneration Area expert panel; Member of Policy Action Team 4 on Neighbourhood Management (SEU); Member of Policy Action Team 7 on Unpopular Housing (SEU); Member of the Urban Task Force; Member of APRC, London School of Economics.
- **E Richardson:** Member of Basic Skills Agency Advisory Committee.

B2. Membership of networks

- **P Agulnik:** European Network for Research into Supplementary Pensions.
- **F Cowell:** Member of Living Standards, Inequality and Taxation TMR network; European Science Foundation group on attitudes to risk and inequality.
- **M Evans:** CERC Association (France); Coordinator, Social Exclusion in Europe network based in Amsterdam School of Social Science.
- **H Glennerster:** European Social Policy Network; 'Social Exclusion in Europe' network.

- **K Kiernan:** European Consortium for Sociological Research.
- **J Le Grand:** Founding Academician, Academy of Learned Societies for the Social Sciences.
- **A McKnight:** European Low Wage Employment Research Network (LOWER).
- **C Propper:** Ecuity group (US and Europe) on fairness in health care delivery.

B3. Overseas visitors (more than two days)

Professor Sheldon Danziger (Michigan)
 Professor Sandra Klein Danziger (Michigan)
 Professor Frank Furstenberg (Pennsylvania)
 Dr Keijo Rahkonen (Finland)
 Dr Heinz Rothgang (Bremen)
 Mr Jonathan Stein (Atlantic Fellow; Community Legal Services, Philadelphia)
 Dr Uwe Wagschal (Bremen)
 Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia)
 Professor Vincent Vandenberghe (Louvain Catholic University)

B4. Overseas visitors (more than three months)

None

B5. Substantial advice and consultancy

- **T Burchardt:** Jenny Morris/SCOPE on social exclusion of disabled people and young people; *Benefits* Editorial Board; Referee for Nuffield Foundation; Referee for Policy Press.
- **M Evans:** Evaluator for European Commission DGXII.
- **K Kiernan:** Grant referee, Nuffield Foundation; Member of Joseph Rowntree Foundation Cohabitation working group; Grant referee, Medical Research Council.
- **A McKnight:** Grant referee, Leverhulme Trust.
- **D Piachaud:** TUC.
- **A Power:** Neighbourhood management for DETR/SEU; Bradford City Council (race and ethnic minority housing issues); Member of Social Exclusion Unit Neighbourhood Renewal Think Tank.
- **M Ravenhill:** Advisor to Merton Action Trust on homelessness/alcoholic project; Camden Council (homelessness issues).
- **R Tunstall:** Safe in the City (with **T Sefton**); Referee for Policy Press and *Urban Studies*.
- **P Vizard:** Contributor, UNDP Human Development Report 2000.

B6. Conference papers and presentations

Conference papers

S Burgess: Royal Economic Society Conference, St Andrews, July 2000 ('The class of '81: the effects of early-career unemployment on subsequent unemployment experiences'); European Society of Population Economics conference, Bonn, June 2000 ('Measuring income risk').

D Downes: New York University School of Law conference on Mass Incarceration in the USA – Causes and Consequences, February 2000 ('The macho penal economy: mass incarceration in the USA – a European perspective'); Athens University Conference on Social Exclusion and Minority Groups, June 2000 ('Mass incarceration in the USA – implications for Europe').

H Glennerster: International Ministerial Symposium on Financing and Organisation of Long Term Care, Commonwealth Fund, Washington DC, 20–22 October 1999; Annual Conference, National Association of Primary Care, November 1999 ('Evaluating the success of the Government's performance'); International Symposium, Tokyo, 31 March 2000 ('Reforms to the UK system of health and long-term care'); Welfare Reform Symposium, Kyoto University, 3 April 2000 ('UK Social Security, health and welfare'); The National Healthcare Summit, Montreal, 14 April 2000 ('Did the British health care system succeed in introducing competitiveness?'); Conference on Canada's Health Care Future, Toronto, 24 May 2000 ('The UK: who pays, who delivers?: the latest developments in the UK health and long-term care').

J Hills: Statistics Users' Council, Annual Conference, 22 November 1999, London ('Social exclusion statistics'); LSE Housing seminar on Local Housing Companies, 6 December 1999 (Conference Chair); 11th European School on Historical and Comparative Social Research on Social Policy, Amsterdam School for Social Research, 10 December 1999 ('The dynamics of social exclusion'); LSE Social Policy Department/CASE Conference on Settlements, 16 December 1999 (session Chair); National Housing Federation Chief Executive's Conference, 21 January 2000, Warwickshire ('Housing finance for the future'); Institute for Public Policy Research, Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio, Italy, 17–19 March 2000 ('Progressive government: how should government pay?'); Chartered Institute of Housing Annual Conference on Managing Diversity, Harrogate, 14 June 2000 ('Social Security – the future. Where will housing fit in?'); Centre for Economic Performance, LSE Conference on 'What do we know about brain development and childhood interventions?', 13–14 July 2000 ('Policy implications: seven essentials for nurturing policy-makers'); Joseph Rowntree Foundation Summer School, Cambridge, 17 July 2000 ('Income, wealth and (re)-distribution: what has happened

since 1995?'); Social Policy Association Annual Conference, Roehampton Institute, 18 July 2000 ('Current work within CASE'); CASE/DSS Workshop on Indicators to Monitor the Government's Strategy to Tackle Poverty and Social Exclusion, London, 19 July 2000 ('Measurement of income poverty and deprivation: the British approach' and summing-up).

J Hobcraft: Population Association of America, Los Angeles, March 2000 ('Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion', with **K Kiernan**); UNECE FFS Flagship Conference, Brussels, 29–31 June ('Moving beyond elaborate description: towards understanding choices about parenthood'); British Society for Population Studies and Nederlandse Vereniging voor Demografie Conference, Utrecht, 31 August–1 September 2000 ('Continuity and change in early adult social exclusion').

K Kiernan: Colloquium on Demographic Behaviour, Population and Society, University of Minho, Portugal, 27 November 1999 ('The changing demography of European families: trends and issues'); Population Association of America, Los Angeles, March 2000 ('Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion', with **J Hobcraft**); UNECE FFS Flagship Conference, Brussels, May 2000 ('The state of European unions: an analysis of Fertility and Family Survey Data on partnership formation and dissolution'); BSPS and Dutch Demographic Society Joint Conference, August 2000 ('The transformation of marriage').

M Kleinman: EURA Conference, Paris, 21–22 October 1999 ('The governance of London and the business sector'); Conference on the role of the private and public sectors in the social security system, Kyoto, Japan, 29 August 2000 ('Can the European social model be sustained? Work, welfare and policy options in the European Union').

J Le Grand: Ernest Oppenheimer Colloquium on Globalisation, South Africa, 25–27 February 2000 ('From knight to knave, from pawn to queen: the State, the market and social services'); Tokyo, Japan, April 2000 ('The State, the market and social service').

A McKnight: Department of Trade and Industry Employment Relations Research Conference, 24 February 2000 ('The impact of mobility on long-term inequality'); Gingerbread 2000 Conference on The Future for Lone Parent Families, 28 March 2000 ('Early findings from the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents').

K Mumford: Social Policy Association Annual Conference, Roehampton Institute, 18 July 2000 ('Initial findings from the 200 Families Study').

R Lupton: State of Conurbation Conference, Nottingham, 30 November 1999 ('Social inclusion').

D Piachaud: Millennium Conference of Hong Kong Baptist University, 18–19 June 2000 ('International social welfare: the impact of globalisation').

A Power: Standing Conference on Social Exclusion and Economic Regeneration (SCEER), Housing and Social Exclusion Conference, 28 October 1999 ('Housing and social exclusion: an overview'); CRISIS Millennium Debate, 16 November 1999 ('Designing our homelessness: the use of public space'); London Housing Federation Conference, 30 November 1999 ('Housing demand and affordable housing'); North British Housing Association Conference, 30 November 1999 ('Social inclusion and poor housing'); Neighbourhood Management, Urban Environment Conference, 1 December 1999 ('Rediscovering the community: defining and building on neighbourhood and community values'); Royal Society of Arts, Birmingham, 7 December 1999 ('Poor areas and social exclusion'); Kit Russell Memorial Conference, LSE Social Policy Department, 16 December 1999 ('The role of settlements and social action in the twenty-first century'); LPAC Conference, Housing in London, 27 January 2000 ('Setting the housing scene'); LGA Annual Housing Conference, Our Future Housing, 24 February 2000 ('Managing our neighbourhoods'); Empty Homes Agency Conference, 14 April 2000 ('The road to the Urban Renaissance – progress to date'); London Housing Federation Voluntary Board Members Conference, 10 May 2000 ('Can we afford what is wanted? Providing affordable and popular homes in London'); Chartered Institute of Housing Managing Diversity Conference, 13 June 2000 ('Developing a sense of place'); Local Government Association Conference, Bournemouth, 29 June 2000 ('The Urban White Paper and brownfield building'); Diversity 2000, 7 July 2000 ('Challenging the image of social housing'); Joseph Rowntree Foundation Summer School, 18 July 2000 ('Neighbourhood renewal'); DETR/Housing Corporation/National Tenant Resource Centre 'Quality Costs in an Open Market' Conference, 21 July 2000 ('Trainers – friends or foes: the power of the consumer in demanding quality').

C Propper: Ecuity workshop, Dublin, May 2000 ('Demand for private medical insurance'); Royal Economic Society, St Andrews, July 2000 (invited paper on 'Financial incentives for doctors').

C Schluter: GSOEP Conference, Berlin, July 2000 ('Local versus global mobility assessment' and 'The dynamics of child poverty: the UK and Germany compared'); Annual Conference of the ESRC Econometrics Study Group, July 2000 ('Asymptotic expansions for inequality and poverty indices').

Seminar presentations

P Agulnik: European Network for Research into Supplementary Pensions seminar, Amsterdam, October 1999 ('Pension tax reliefs in the UK and directions for reform'); CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, STICERD, February 2000 ('Prospects for a basic income in the UK and Ireland (with Bill Jordan and Stuart Duffin)').

T Burchardt: STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, STICERD, October 1999 ('Once disabled, always disabled? The dynamics of disability'); Benefits Agency/CASE seminar on Social Exclusion and Social Security, London, January 2000 ('Disability, work and social security'); Social Policy Department research day, LSE, March 2000 ('Becoming disabled in work: who gets to keep their job?'); Presentation to Shanghai Municipal Government, LSE, April 2000 ('Public and private healthcare in the UK'); Department of Social Security, 14 September 2000 ('Disabled people and social exclusion').

F Cowell: LARE Bordeaux, January 2000 ('Attitudes to inequality and risk').

M Evans: Benefits Agency/CASE seminar on Social Exclusion and Social Security, London, 20 January 2000 ('The organisation of opportunity: welfare to work systems in other countries').

H Glennerster: HM Treasury/CASE Seminar on formula funding, 11 November 1999 ('Funding for the NHS'); Social Market Foundation Seminar, 13 September 2000 ('The impact of the quasi-market reforms to the NHS 1990–1997'); Nuffield College, Oxford, 15 September 2000 ('The Blair effect: social policy since 1997 – an evaluation').

- J Hills:** HM Treasury/CASE seminar on formula funding, 11 November 1999 ('Funding for local authority housing and housing associations'); University of Edinburgh Social Policy Department, 12 November 1999 ('Giving the punters what they want? Social security, redistribution and public opinion'); HM Treasury, 24 November 1999 ('Reforming social housing finance'); Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, CASE, 1 December 1999 ('Public attitudes, redistribution and social security' with **Orsolya Lelkes**); Benefits Agency/CASE seminar on Social Exclusion and Social Security, London, 20 January 2000 ('Social exclusion, redistribution and poverty'); Institute for Public Policy Research, London, 2 February 2000 ('Reinventing social housing finance'); National Centre for Social Research, London, 14 February 2000 ('Giving the punters what they want? New Labour, redistribution and social security'); Smith Institute, Downing Street, 16 February 2000 ('Public views and the equality agenda'); Nuffield College, Oxford, 16 February 2000 ('New Labour, Social Security, redistribution and public opinion'); CASE, LSE, seminar on Making Economic Policy for the 21st Century, 28 April 2000 ('Taxation for the enabling state'); Princeton University, 2 May 2000 ('Widening the focus from poverty to "social exclusion": does it change the policy response?'); Manpower Development Research Corporation, New York, 3 May 2000 ('Policies against poverty and social exclusion in the UK'); Columbia University, School of Social Work/School of International and Public Affairs, 4 May 2000 ('Can the Blair Government abolish child poverty?'); Local Government Association/IPPR debate on Delivering Decent Homes and Neighbourhoods, LGA, 18 May 2000 ('The Housing Green Paper and the SEU strategy for neighbourhood renewal'); Queen Mary and Westfield College Public Policy Seminar on Decent Homes for All – Housing Rents and Benefits, London 15 June 2000 ('Rents and benefits for the 21st century: challenges, opportunities and pitfalls'); Queen Mary and Westfield College Public Policy seminar on Eliminating Childhood Poverty, 29 June 2000 ('Is the Government's approach really going to work?'); CASE/University of Bristol/DETR Seminar on Housing Green Paper, 24 July 2000 ('Subsidy implications').
- J Hobcraft:** CASE Social Exclusion Seminar, 13 October 1999 ('Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion'); STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, 28 June 2000 ('Continuity and change in young adult social exclusion').
- K Kiernan:** CASE Social Exclusion Seminar, 13 October 1999 ('Childhood poverty, early motherhood and adult social exclusion'); ESRC Marriage and Divorce Seminar Group, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 10 December 1999 ('Cohabitation and marriage in Europe: trends and issues'); Population Studies Graduate Seminar, 2 December 1999, LSE ('Parenthood and partnership outside marriage'); Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, 6 March 2000 ('Families outside marriage: a European comparative perspective'); Demography, Law and Policy, Wolfson College Oxford, April 2000 ('Cohabitation trends and issues in Western Europe').
- J Le Grand:** Smith Institute, 11 Downing Street, 16 February 2000 ('Curative vs. preventative welfare states').
- O Lelkes:** ECSR Summer School, The Study of Social Inequality: Theory and Research, Nuffield College, Oxford, 6 September 2000 ('Capabilities, resources and inequality. Beyond economic transition: the case of Hungary').
- A McKnight:** Higher Education Research Forum, Department for Education and Employment, 5 November ('Graduate employability and performance indicators: first destinations and beyond'); CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, 17 November 1999 ('The impact of low pay over different time horizons'); CASE, 15 March 2000 ('Movement off Income Support: the impact of New Deal for Lone Parents').
- R Lupton:** Thanet Community Research Forum, 17 April 2000 ('Social research in a changing world'); LGA seminar on Better Research for the Future, 12 June 2000 ('Tackling social exclusion and what research do we need?'); STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, LSE, 21 June 2000 ('Is poverty an excuse? Evidence from secondary schools in disadvantaged areas'); Social Exclusion Unit seminar on National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, CASE, 30 June 2000 ('Public services').
- K Mumford:** Institute of Community Studies, Bethnal Green, 18 July 2000 ('Talking to families in East London').
- D Piachaud:** International Roundtable on Social Security, Hong Kong, 20–21 June 2000 ('The end of Social Security').
- A Power:** Paddington Churches Housing Association Dinner, 19 November 1999 ('The role of residents in improving social conditions'); Local Housing Companies seminar, 6 December 1999, LSE ('Has the ground shifted? Social exclusion, neighbourhood renewal and the new agenda'); Circle 33 Board Meeting, 4 November 1999 ('The slow death of great cities'); University of Kent, 18 November 1999 ('Social exclusion and urban conditions'); University of Bath, February 2000 ('Social exclusion and cities'); Columbia University, School of Social Work, 1 May 2000 ('Cities and social exclusion'); Columbia University, School of Social Work/School of International and Public Affairs, 4 May 2000 ('Families living in low income neighbourhoods in London').
- C Schluter:** Nottingham University, May 2000 ('Local versus global mobility assessments'); World Congress of the Econometrics Society, August 2000 ('Local versus global mobility assessments').

B7. Media coverage: newspapers

Articles by CASE members

- M Evans:** 'Poor show (US welfare reform)', *The Guardian*, 6 March 2000.
- J Falkingham:** 'The human cost of transition: a brief review of recent health trends in Central Asia', *Eurohealth*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring 2000.
- H Glennerster:** 'Delayed sunset', *The Guardian*, 17 May 2000.
- J Hills:** 'Fuzzy view of housing', *Housing Today*, 3 February 2000; 'A long wait for the end of poverty?' *Financial Times*, 21 March 2000; 'Pluses and minuses of funding', *Housing Today*, 10 August 2000.
- K Mumford:** 'Home sweet home', *Relational Justice Bulletin*, January 2000.
- D Piachaud and Holly Sutherland:** 'Cash in the piggy bank', *Guardian*, 17 March 2000.
- D Piachaud:** 'Sickly youth', *Guardian*, 23 March 2000
- A Power:** 'Good neighbours', *Roof*, September/October 1999; 'Who pulls the strings?', *Housing Today*, 23 March 2000; 'Giant step backwards', *Guardian* 12 April 2000.
- A Power and K Mumford:** 'Who can save the city?', *Streetwise*, November 1999.

Coverage of work by CASE members

As well as articles by CASE members themselves, the Centre's research has been reported or mentioned in 44 articles, so far, in a variety of newspapers, journals and magazines including: *Housing Today*, *Inside Housing*, *Sunday Telegraph*, *Express*, *Observer*, *Times*, *Times Higher Education*, *Guardian*, *Financial Times*, *Independent*, *Mail*, *Scotland on Sunday* and many others.

B8. Media coverage: radio and TV

Twenty-two interviews have been broadcast since October with member of CASE on various aspects of social exclusion and related issues including pensions, poverty, families, urban regeneration and the future of cities. These were carried by programmes including BBC World Service, Radio 5, Radio 4 (*Start the Week*, *The World at One* and *World Tonight*), BBC1 *Business Breakfast*, BBC *One O'clock News*, *Panorama* and Carlton Television News.

B9. CASE events

Events organised by the Centre include:

- 3 November 1999: Lecture by Rt Hon. David Blunkett, MP, Secretary of State for Education and Employment, 'Social exclusion and the politics of opportunity' (joint event with DEMOS, held at LSE).
- 11 November 1999: Seminar for HM Treasury officials on Formula Funding of Public Services, at HM Treasury.
- 23 November 1999: Workshop on Social Exclusion Statistics, London (joint with Office for National Statistics and Statistics Users' Council).
- 6 December 1999: LSE Housing Seminar on Local Housing Companies (sponsored by National Housing Federation, London).
- 16 December 1999: Kit Russell Memorial Conference on The Role of Settlements and Social Action in the Twenty-first Century (jointly with Social Policy Department, LSE).
- 20 January 2000: Seminar organised with Benefits Agency 'Social exclusion and Social Security', for Benefits Agency Staff, London.
- 28 May 2000: Seminar on Making Economic Policy for the 21st Century (in memory of Henry Neuburger), CASE.
- 1-2 June and 15-16 June 2000: CASE/SEU Think Tank Consultations on the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, Trafford Hall, Chester.
- 30 June 2000: CASE/SEU Seminar on the draft national strategy for neighbourhood renewal.
- 19 July 2000: CASE/DSS Workshop on Indicators to Monitor the Government's Strategy to Tackle Poverty and Social Exclusion, London.
- 24 July 2000: CASE/DETR/University of Bristol seminar on housing finance and aspects of the Green Paper.
- 21-22 September 2000: CASE residential seminar, Trafford Hall, Chester.

Afternoon seminars in our 'Social Exclusion' series included:

- Kathleen Kiernan and John Hobcraft, CASE on 'Childhood poverty, young motherhood and adult social exclusion: the inter-relationships'.
- Stephan Leibfried, Bremen University, on 'Time and poverty in Western States: United Germany in perspective'.
- Valerie Lechene, University of Oxford, on 'Economic and demographic determinants of the time to smoking cessation'.
- David Thomson, Massey University, New Zealand, on 'The disappearance of work after the age of 40: a comparative analysis'.
- Alex Marsh, University of Bristol, visitor to CASE, on 'Efficiency, equity and exclusion: can the competing pressures on social housing rents be reconciled?'.
- Simon Szreter, University of Cambridge, on 'Lessons from history for the new millennium? Reversing social exclusion in late Victorian British cities'.
- Julian Le Grand, CASE, on 'A capital idea'.
- Paul Gregg, University of Bristol, on 'The scarring effects of youth unemployment'.
- John Macnicol and David Smith, Royal Holloway College, on 'Social insecurity and social exclusion: survival strategies in a South London estate'.
- Frank Furstenburg, University of Pennsylvania on 'Managing to make it: urban families and adolescent success. A policy postscript'.
- Nick Buck, University of Essex, on 'Identifying neighbourhood effects on social exclusion from panel survey data'.
- Uwe Wagschal and Heinz Rothgang, Bremen University on 'Why are some countries welfare state "laggards"?' and 'Does demography ruin the foundations of German social insurance?'.
- John Goldthorpe, Nuffield College Oxford, on 'Class, mobility and merit: the experience of two British birth cohorts'.

Seminars in the 'Welfare Policy and Analysis' series, supported by the Department of Social Security included:

- David Piachaud, CASE, on 'The challenge of ending child poverty'.
- Abigail McKnight, University of Warwick and CASE, 'The impact of low paid work over different time horizons'.
- John Hills and Orsolya Lelkes, CASE, on 'Public attitudes, redistribution and social security'.
- Ruth Hancock, Nuffield Community Care Studies Unit, University of Leicester, on 'Means-testing in residential and domiciliary care: would relaxing the capital rules make any differences?'
- Bill Jordan, Exeter University, Phil Agulnik, CASE and Stuart Duffin, Citizen's Income Trust, on 'Proposals for basic incomes in the UK and Ireland'.
- Abigail McKnight, CASE, on 'Moving off income support: the impact of the New Deal for Lone Parents'.
- Katherine Rake, LSE, Heather Joshi, Institute for Education and Hugh Davies, Birkbeck College on 'Women's incomes over a lifetime'.
- Karl Ashworth, Loughborough University, on 'Jobseeker's Allowance: evidence from an evaluation'.
- Sheldon Danziger and Sandra Danziger, Michigan University on 'What is happening to US welfare reform?'
- Richard Berthoud, Essex University on 'Parents and employment' (joint with CEP).

B10. International collaborative research projects

Frank Cowell is carrying out research on living standards, inequality and taxation with researchers from Bordeaux, Marseilles, Cergy, Oldenburg, Madrid, Leuven, Kiel and Essex. He is also part of a group working on attitudes to risk and inequality, with partners in Stockholm, Leuven, Osnabruck and Israel.

Martin Evans was Project Director for the EU Phare Consensus Programme, monitoring development of social protection in the Central and Eastern European Countries, and is co-ordinator of the University of Amsterdam's European social exclusion research project, with partners in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK.

Howard Glennerster carried out research on poverty measurement and social policy with the National Association of Social Insurance and Brookings Institution, Washington Director, CASE.

Orsolya Lelkes is working on a Hungarian dataset on living standards in collaboration with its creator, the TARKI Social Research Centre in Budapest.

Abigail McKnight is carrying out research on low-wage employment in Europe with partners in five countries.

Anne Power is working with the Soci t  Cooperative du Logement de L'Agglom ration Bruxelloise on social housing and urban development, and with the Caisse des D p ts et Consignations in France on evaluation of French urban regeneration programmes.

Carol Propper is part of the 'Ecuity' group researching the distribution of health-care use and finance with partners in the USA and across the European Union.

Chris Schluter has been working with the University of Cologne on measuring income mobility, and with partners in Berlin and the University of Essex on child poverty.

C. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(All figures for period October 1999 to September 2000; figures included for August and September 2000 are estimates.)

C1. ESRC Core funding

Total CASE grant £457,133

C2. Other ESRC funding

Nil

C3. Host institution

Salaries (and indirect costs), computer support, accommodation and administrative and secretarial support
(Excludes teaching staff research time committed to the Centre)

£141,847

C4. Other funding

OST and other research councils

Nil

UK foundations

Joseph Rowntree Foundation

£57,790

Nuffield Foundation

£17,085

Gatsby Charitable Foundation

£35,887

Ashden Trust

£36,607

£147,369

UK industry and commerce

Association of British Insurers

£250

UK local authorities

London Borough of Camden

£3,468

UK central government

Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

£18,340

Department of Social Security

£2,006

Social Exclusion Unit

£32,275

Basic Skills Agency

£19,529

Benefits Agency

£1,300

Office of Fair Trading

£1,250

£74,700

UK voluntary sector

KeyChange

£88

Citizen's Income Trust

£6,000

Scope

£5,658

£11,746

European Union

£2,190

Other overseas

£12,336

Total other funding

£252,059

Total financial resources

£851,039

D. STAFF RESOURCES 1999/2000

D1. Research Staff

(Full-time for 12 months unless specified)

Professor John Hills, Director of CASE	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Sara Awan, Research Assistant	(average of 43% time to May 2000; co-funded)
Ms Helen Bowman, Research Officer	(from May 2000; co-funded)
Ms Tania Burchardt, Research Fellow	(25% ESRC-funded; 75% co-funded)
Mr Jake Elster, Research Assistant	(co-funded)
Dr Martin Evans, Research Fellow	(co-funded)
Ms Karen Gardiner, Research Fellow	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Ruth Lupton, Research Officer	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Fiona Meth, Research Assistant	(Jan–July 2000; co-funded)
Ms Abigail McKnight, Research Fellow	(from Dec 1999; 30% ESRC-funded; 70% co-funded)
Ms Katharine Mumford, Research Officer	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Elizabeth Richardson, Research Officer	(co-funded)
Mr Tom Sefton, Research Officer	(from Jan 2000; co-funded)

D2. Associated Academic Staff

(Total input; of which ESRC funded, including replacement teaching)

Professor Simon Burgess, Associate	(10%; 10%)
Professor Frank Cowell, Associate	(15%; nil)
Professor Howard Glennerster, Co-Director of CASE	(30%; nil)
Professor John Hobcraft, Associate	(50%; 50%)
Dr Kathleen Kiernan, Co-Director of CASE	(50%; 50%)
Professor Julian Le Grand, Co-Director of CASE	(15%; nil)
Professor David Piachaud, Associate	(10%; nil)
Professor Anne Power, Deputy Director of CASE	(50%; 20%)
Professor Carol Propper, Co-Director of CASE	(20%; 10%)
Dr Chris Schluter, Associate	(30%; 30%)

D3. Support staff

Ms Jane Dickson, CASE Administrator	(50%; ESRC-funded)
Ms Rebecca Morris, Administrative Secretary	(100%; 34% ESRC-funded)
Ms Charles Affor, Computer Support Officer	(90%; 40% ESRC-funded)
Ms Mairi Stewart, Administrative Secretary	(73%; ESRC-funded)
Ms Vivienne Richmond, Administrative Secretary	(46%; co-funded)

D4. Research students

Mr Philip Agulnik
Mr Anthony Lee
Ms Orsolya Lelkes
Ms Caroline Paskell
Ms Megan Ravenhill
Ms Polly Vizard

D5. Staff development

Twenty-three members of the Centre took part in a two-day residential conference at the National Tenant Resource Centre, Trafford Hall, to review the Centre's progress over its first three years, to discuss work in progress, and to plan for the next year and beyond. Fifteen days of other training included STATA, media training and in-depth interviewing.

APPENDIX 3
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS SUMMARY 1999/2000

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

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
A1 Books	2	4	9
A2 Book chapters	4	7	23
A3 Refereed journal articles	4	11	19
A4 Non-refereed journal articles	6	9	6
A5 Other publications:			
CASEpapers and CASEreports	12	18	14
Other	7	11	17

B: External relations

B1 Membership of committees	12	34	33
B2 Membership of networks	6	7	11
B3 Overseas visitors (more than 2 days)	2	4	9
B4 Overseas visitors (over 3 months)	3	1	Nil
B5 Substantial advice and consultancy (excluding grant and journal refereeing)	10	15	10
B6 Conference papers and seminar presentations	64	112	111
B7 Media coverage: newspapers	61	78	57
B8 Media coverage: radio and TV	37	38	22
B9 CASE events:			
Conferences	10	6	5
Seminars	21	21	31
B10 International collaborative research projects	5	3	11

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

C1 ESRC core funding	297	430	457
C2 Other ESRC funding	51	15	Nil
C3 Host institution	95	142	142
C4 Other funding:			
OST and other research councils	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK foundations	143	121	147
UK industry and commerce	2	1	Nil
UK local authorities	Nil	Nil	3
UK central government	72	25	75
UK voluntary sector	Nil	16	12
European Union	2	10	2
Other overseas	Nil	5	12
C5 Overall total	660	764	851

D: Staff resources

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
D1 Research staff (of which ESRC funded)			
Individuals	13 (6)	14 (7.5)	13 (6)
Full-time equivalents	9.7 (4.3)	11.5 (5.3)	10.9 (4.5)
D2 Associated academic staff (ESRC-funded)			
Individuals	12 (7)	11 (5)	10 (6)
Full-time equivalents	3.4 (2.2)	3.2 (1.8)	2.8 (1.7)
D3 Support staff			
Individuals	3	5	5
Full-time equivalents	1.6	3.4	3.6
D4 Research students	4	5	6
D5 Staff development days	75	75	61

Director

Professor John Hills

Deputy Director

Professor Anne Power

Co-Directors

Professor Howard Glennerster

Dr Kathleen Kiernan

Professor Julian Le Grand

Professor Carol Propper

Research Staff

Ms Sara Awan (until May 2000)

Ms Helen Bowman (from May 2000)

Ms Tania Burchardt

Mr Jake Elster

Dr Martin Evans

Ms Karen Gardiner

Ms Ruth Lupton

Ms Fiona Meth (Jan – July 2000)

Ms Abigail McKnight (from Dec 2000)

Ms Katharine Mumford

Ms Elizabeth Richardson

Mr Tom Sefton (from Jan 2000)

Associates

Professor Simon Burgess

Professor Frank Cowell

Professor David Downes

Ms Jane Falkingham

Professor John Hobcraft

Dr Mark Kleinman

Professor David Piachaud

Dr Chris Schluter

Mr Tony Travers

Ms Rebecca Tunstall

Professor Jane Waldfogel

User Fellows

Ms Helen Evans (Oct – Dec 1999)

Mr John Graham (Jan – Feb 2000)

Mr Bobby Duffy (Mar – Apr 2000)

Visitors

Professor Sheldon Danziger

Professor Sandra Klein Danziger

Professor Frank Furstenburg

Mr Alex Marsh

Dr Keijo Rahkonen

Dr Heinz Rothgang

Mr Jonathan Stein

Professor Vincent Vandenberghe

Dr Uwe Wagschal

Professor Jane Waldfogel

Research Students

Mr Philip Agulnik

Mr Anthony Lee

Ms Orsolya Lelkes

Ms Caroline Paskell

Ms Megan Ravenhill

Ms Polly Vizard

Research Assistants

Saskia Bröker

Christopher Hunter

Helen Smith

Maria Stasiak

Administrator

Ms Jane Dickson

Administrative and IT support

Mr Charles Affor

Ms Rebecca Morris

Ms Vivienne Richmond

Ms Mairi Stewart

Advisory Committee

Mr Norman Glass

(Chair to July 2000)

Ms Sue Duncan

(Chair from July 2000)

Professor Ash Amin

Mr Tony Baker

Professor Janet Finch

Professor Stephen Hill

Professor Stephen Jenkins

Ms Judith Littlewood

Dr Michael Noble

Mr Nicholas Timmins

Ms Moira Wallace

Ms Sally Witcher

Dr Catrin Roberts

Dr Ellen Townsend

HM Treasury

DSS/Cabinet Office

Durham University

ABI

Keele University

LSE

Essex University

DETR

Oxford University

The Financial Times

Social Exclusion Unit

Consultant

ESRC (to July 2000)

ESRC (from July 2000)