

ESRC Research Centre for
Analysis of Social Exclusion



annual report 2006

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CASE – An Introduction



The ESRC Research Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) is based at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD). It was established in 1997 with core funding from the Economic and Social Research Council, and its funding now runs until the end of 2007. The Centre is also financially supported by the LSE and by a wide range of other organisations, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Sutton Trust, the British Academy, the Department of Communities and Local Governments, HM Revenue and Customs, the Department for Trade and Industry, the Department for Work and Pensions and the Scottish Executive.

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

STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellow. It currently houses nine postgraduate students working on topics related to its core areas of interest.

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

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

This report presents some of the main findings from our research in each area during 2006: most of our ninth and part of our tenth year. It also details the other activities of the Centre. More detail can be found in the publications listed in Appendix 2, which include CASE's own discussion paper series (CASE papers), research and conference reports (CASE reports) and summaries of findings (CASE briefs), all of which are disseminated free in printed form or via the web.

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

Review of the Year, 2006

The Year at a Glance

This report covers CASE's activities during the calendar year 2006 (with financial and related information for the 2005-06 academic year). This is the ninth year of the Centre's core funding from the Council, which will end in December 2007. The Centre is currently exploring alternative ways of continuing its research programme after December 2007, has already secured several grants for the period from 2008, and is awaiting the results of other applications.

- The year saw publication of Polly Vizard's book, *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's capability framework explored*, and the book which CASE associate Jane Waldfogel wrote while at CASE, *What Children Need*, launched at CASE in June by the Minister for Children.
- Other major publications in the year included Rebecca Tunstall and Alice Coulter's report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *25 Years on Twenty Estates*, reporting on the latest position of originally unpopular estates that CASE members have studied since 1980, and launched by the Secretary of State for Communities in November.
- The Centre's overall number of publications was slightly higher than in the previous year. In total, the Centre published 77 pieces of output during the year, including nine books or reports, ten chapters in other books, and 17 refereed journal articles.
- Papers flowed from our analysis of large longitudinal datasets, including the Millennium Cohort Study, the British Household Panel Study and the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. We published our study tracking working families' incomes week-by-week across the year, revealing surprising amounts of variability. We completed visits and interviews for our two area-related studies, of the 12 low-income neighbourhoods and of families living within four of them. One book resulting from these studies is now in press and two more are in preparation.
- CASE members were invited to carry out two major reviews for government – one by Tania Burchardt and Polly Vizard on a framework for analysing equalities for the Equalities Review, and one by John Hills on the aims of social housing for the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. Both have been very well received and their recommendations are being taken further.
- We continued to disseminate our work widely through seminars and conferences, in policy forums, and through the media. CASE members made 103 conference and seminar presentations during the year, many of them overseas. Media coverage included at least 27 press articles and at least 36 radio and television interviews related to the Centre's work. Events organised by the centre during the year included the first two meetings of the international 'city reformers group', organised by CASE with the Brookings Institution as part of the 'Weak Market Cities' programme which started during the year. They also included a special conference in October 2006 at which papers in honour of CASE's Co-Director, Professor Howard Glennerster, were presented, to be published in 2007 in a book, *Making Social Policy Work*.
- The ESRC provided just over half of the Centre's total funding of £1.14 million in the academic year 2005-06, with host institution support providing 15 per cent of the total and co-funding from other bodies 28 per cent. New grants of £196,000 were secured during the year.
- Overall research staff inputs were 14.4 FTEs. Just under two-fifths (5.4 FTEs) were ESRC-funded. Associated academic staff contributed 3.2 FTEs, and support staff 4.2 FTEs.

CASE's research programme

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

- What are the impacts of childhood circumstances on later life?
- How do family structures and parenting contribute to these processes?
- How does education affect patterns of advantage and disadvantage?
- How does the area where people live affect their life chances and opportunities?

- What is the role of social networks and social capital?
- How do processes of inclusion and exclusion operate in the labour market?
- How do these processes in the UK compare with other countries?

The sections which form the main body of this report discuss the progress on these issues, together with results from some of the studies. In addition, two overarching themes link different parts of the research programme: what experiences and processes generate social exclusion or promote resilience, and what is the impact of policy and policy change?

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

Completed research

The year saw the publication of nine books or reports resulting from the centre's research. These included Polly Vizard's book, *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's capability framework explored*, and the book which CASE associate Jane Waldfogel wrote while at CASE, *What Children Need*, launched at CASE in June by the Minister for Children, Rt Hon Beverley Hughes, MP. Other major publications in the year included Rebecca Tunstall and Alice Coulter's report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *25 Years on Twenty Estates*, reporting on the latest position of originally unpopular estates that CASE members have studied since 1980, and launched by the Secretary of State for Communities, Rt Hon Ruth Kelly, MP, in November. Anne Power and John Houghton's book, *Jigsaw Cities*, was completed, for publication by The Policy Press in March 2007 (see box on p.13).

Another highlight was a special event held in October 2007 to celebrate the 70th birthday of CASE Co-Director, Howard Glennerster, at which a series of papers were presented and discussed by members of CASE and others associated with his work. The papers cover a wide range of contemporary issues and reforms in social policy, as well as discussion of the historical roots of today's policies – the breadth of coverage reflecting that of Howard Glennerster's own continuing research. The book resulting from the event will be published by The Policy Press in October 2007.

We also held two workshops during the year on the second of the over-arching themes of our research, issues of risk and resilience. These have led to a planned special themed section of the journal, *Social Policy and Society*, focusing on different aspects of 'resilience', to be completed by the end of 2007.

Research published in the year included John Hills, Abigail McKnight and Rachel Smithies' work on short-term income variation amongst low-income working families, using data from a special study carried out jointly with the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen), (see box on p.15). Continuing our long-term association with the British Social Attitudes Survey, also run by NatCen, John Rigg also analysed data from the 2005 survey, on attitudes to disability, published early in 2007.

John Rigg and Tom Sefton's analysis of patterns of income dynamics over ten years of people's lives using the British Household Panel Study was published in the *Journal of Social Policy*. Kathleen Kiernan and Kate Pickett's research on non-residential fatherhood and involvement was also published in the *Journal of Social Policy* (see box on p.9), while Eleni Karagiannaki's work on Jobcentre Plus is forthcoming in the same journal.

Alice Coulter and Hartley Dean completed their research on attitudes and experience to 'work-life balance' in a low-income neighbourhood (see CASE paper 114).

The total number of articles, chapters, books and reports published during the year increased on the previous year (see Appendix 3), and we continue to have a healthy stream of output in the pipeline with, for instance, seven further refereed journal articles and five books and reports forthcoming at the end of the year. We also published 12 of our own discussion papers, many of which will later become published in journals in revised form.

New and continuing research

We have now completed four of the five years of our current core funding from the ESRC, and have made good progress with the major projects this involves, all of which are described in more detail in the sections that follow. Appendix 1 describes the research underway within CASE in 2007.

In our analysis of large longitudinal datasets, Carol Propper, John Rigg and Simon Burgess's research using the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) resulted in outputs including findings on socio-economic inequalities in childhood respiratory health (CASEpaper 109) and more generally on the impact of income and maternal natal health on childhood health (forthcoming in *Health Economics*). New work now underway includes analysis of relationships between common pollutants and mortality rates.

John Hobcraft, Carmen Huerta, Kath Kiernan and Wendy Sigle-Rushton's analysis of the 1958 and 1970 birth cohort studies (National Child Development Study, the 1970 Birth Cohort Study) and the new Millennium Cohort Study continues. This includes comparison of changing links between childhood disadvantage and later outcomes in the 1958 and 1970 cohorts, and of the links between factors such as family income, family structure and maternal and children's early cognitive and emotional development from the MCS.

We completed the fieldwork for our 12 areas and 200 families studies (the latter supported by the Nuffield Foundation as well as ESRC), with final rounds of visits to the areas and interviews with families completed by Rosey Davidson, Caroline Paskell and Helen Willmot during the year. Anne Power's book, *City Survivors*, based on the interviews with the 200 families, will be published in 2007, while further books from both studies will be completed during the current year. Rosey Davidson was commissioned by Sport England to carry out additional analysis of the families in East London, while Helen Willmot was asked to prepare a report on social capital in urban neighbourhoods using the 200 families study, complementing research on rural areas for Defra.

Other continuing research includes: Kitty Stewart's work funded by the Nuffield Foundation on the later labour market position and other outcomes for mothers who follow different patterns of employment while they have young children; research on low achievers in school education, led by Robert Cassen and funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation (to be published in June 2007); joint work by Tom Sefton with Southampton University, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, comparing the ways in which the incomes of elderly people develop over time in Sweden, the UK, Germany and the USA; and Tania Burchardt and Bingqin Li's work with LSE Health and Social Care on a

project funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation looking at the two-way links between mental health and social exclusion.

Major projects started during the year included the Weak Market Cities project, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and in collaboration with the Brookings Institution, and Eleni Karagiannaki and Tania Burchardt's new ESRC-funded project on 'Health, wealth and consumption among the elderly in Britain and the US' (more details are given in the sections that follow).

Dissemination and external links

Members of CASE also continued to be actively involved with a variety of non-academic research users. John Hills' work as a member of the Pensions Commission was completed when its final report was published in April 2006. The Commission's recommendations for far-reaching reforms were largely accepted in two government White Papers in 2006, and a Bill is currently passing through Parliament. At the end of the year, John Hills became a Non-Executive Director of the Department for Work and Pensions' Pensions Client Board. Anne Power continues as a member of the Sustainable Development Commission (with the SDC's report on the energy efficiency of the existing housing stock launched in CASE in July 2006).

New forms of engagement during the year included: Julian Le Grand's chairmanship of the Social Care Practices Working Group for the Department of Education and Skills (the report of which will be published in June 2007); John Hills's appointment by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to carry out a review of the role of social housing in England in the 21st century (published by CASE in February 2007); and Tania Burchardt and Polly Vizard's work for the Equalities Review on operationalising of Amartya Sen's capabilities framework for use in

monitoring and tackling inequalities across the range of dimensions to be covered by the new Commission for Equalities and Human Rights (see box on p.17).

Other dissemination activities again included more than 100 presentations at conferences and seminars in Britain and in other countries including Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, and the USA. We organised 19 of our own seminars and other events, with attendances ranging as in previous years from 30-40 for seminars to more than 100 for special events and lectures. Our website continues to enable wide access to the Centre's output, with more than 10,000 downloads being made of our most popular papers.

International links

Our international research links continued to be strong. As discussed above, our collaboration with the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC continued through the joint 'Weak Market Cities' programme, bringing together lessons from what has been happening in seven cities in the USA and seven in Europe. An important innovation during the year was establishment of the City Reformers Group at the outset of the programme. This involves practitioners, policy-makers and city leaders, with its first meetings held at LSE in March and September 2006. The group, including representatives from the seven cities that are part of our research programme, EU representatives, British government officials and leading US urban practitioners, discusses how the process of revitalising cities is working on the ground. The shared learning leads to much fuller, more detailed and direct evidence from the cities, transatlantic exchange and more in-depth knowledge of urban change.

CASE and the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance continue to be the UK partners in the European Network on Inequality with Harvard and Princeton Universities. John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan and visited made presentations at Princeton University. Doctoral students Nathan Fosse from Harvard and Petra Nahmias from Princeton spent time at CASE as part of the network. Petra subsequently described CASE as 'exciting, with many Stata problems troubleshooted over tea in the light and airy kitchen... This informal networking, and the invaluable input from the many CASE researchers, benefited my work greatly and led to an enjoyable and stimulating intellectual environment.'

CASE also hosted John Goering from the City University of New York, who presented findings from his latest analysis of the US 'Moving to Opportunity' programme, and Lane Kenworthy from the University of Arizona, who visited CASE as an SSRC/ESRC Visiting Professor. Other international visitors we were delighted to welcome during the year included Keith Jacobs from the University of Tasmania, Mattia Makovec from the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, Vienna, and Matthias Till from the University of Vienna.

John Hills and Tom Sefton were partners in a bid for a module on 'Welfare Attitudes in a Changing Europe' within the 2008 European Social Survey, with partners from Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the UK. We subsequently heard that the bid had been successful, and are now involved with our partners in designing the module's questionnaire.

Arrivals and departures

The year saw several changes in CASE's research staff. Rosey Davidson and Helen Willmot completed their work on the 200 families study. Rosey is now working for University College London Department of Psychology, analysing the decision-making process of the National Centre for Clinical Excellence focus groups, and Helen has continued to be involved with CASE through her work for Defra on social capital in urban areas. Caroline Paskell completed her work on the 12 areas study. She has been working on a project for the London Borough of Camden, conducting research into inter-generational tensions within the Somali community and the relation these may have to problematic youth behaviour. Liz Richardson took up a research fellowship at Manchester University in July 2006. Her book *Do-It-Yourself Community Action* is now with publishers, reporting findings based on work by CASE and the National Communities Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, Chester under the 'Gatsby Programme'. John Rigg completed his work analysing ALSPAC and other data (including the 2005 British Social Attitudes survey) and is now working in ethical investment.

Meanwhile, Astrid Winkler became a Research Officer in January 2006, and Jörg Plöger joined the centre in February, both working on the Weak Market Cities project, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Katharina Janke joined CASE in October 2006. She is based in Bristol University, working on the 'Poverty, Local Services and Outcomes' strand of CASE's research.

Hyun-Bang Shin and Emily Silverman successfully completed their PhDs during the year. Hyun has subsequently been appointed as a WREAC Post-doctoral Fellow in China Studies at the Department of East Asian Studies and the White Rose East Asia Centre at Leeds University, while Emily is now at Technion, the Israel Institute of Technology. We were very pleased to welcome Aaron Grech, Bryan Jones, and Yuka Uzuki as new PhD students within the centre during the year.

Naomi Achie-Anku and Yusuf Osman left in September 2006, having provided invaluable administrative and secretarial support in their time with CASE. Anna Tamas joined the centre.

Plans for the future

At the start of 2006 CASE was told that we were one of four teams invited by ESRC to give further information on our research plans at the end of the 2005 research centres competition, under which we suggested activities for a new five year programme. In the event, the Council decided to award funding to two new research centres, rather than to extend its core funding of CASE beyond the normal ten years. Following this decision, members of the centre have been involved in a number of initiatives that will ensure that the centre will continue a substantial research programme in 2008 and following years.

As well as continuing projects supported by the Nuffield and Joseph Rowntree Foundations and the ESRC, the Suntory and Toyota Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines have agreed support for an initial period of three years for the core of CASE's activities from 2007-08, while the LSE has agreed to underwrite key posts within CASE for five years. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation has agreed funding for a new assessment in 2008 of the impact of policies towards poverty, inequality, and social exclusion since 1997. The Nuffield Foundation has agreed funding for a major new research programme on trends, drivers and policy implications of Britain's changing wealth distribution to start in 2008. We are awaiting the results of a number of further funding applications, and will be submitting others during the course of the year.

We are also involved in discussions with funders that could lead to support for a major new programme of research within the centre's core areas of interests in patterns of advantage and disadvantage, such as differences in childhood circumstances, international migration, mental health, differences between neighbourhoods, and differences in people's abilities to exercise choice in their use of public and private services. If such a programme were established, we would be in a position to use the networks we have built up of people working on parallel issues in other countries and equivalent data for them to set trends and patterns in the UK in the context of developments elsewhere.

In the meantime, as is evident from the reports below, we are moving towards successful completion of our current research programme with ESRC (completion of which has been agreed for the end of 2007), and will continue to make substantial contributions to research in our areas, and to the public policy debates to which they relate.

John Hills
Director, CASE
May 2007



Generational and Life Course Dynamics: Pathways into and out of Social Exclusion

Contact: Carmen Huerta, Kathleen Kiernan, John Hobcraft, Wendy Sigle-Rushton

Our research on generational and life course dynamics has continued to make extensive use of the British birth cohort studies to examine a range of issues. John Hobcraft has continued his work (with Wendy Sigle-Rushton and Carmen Huerta) bringing together research on the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohort studies.

A wide range of comparisons have been made which rigorously pose the question as to whether the two cohorts show differential response to childhood disadvantage and further examine the extent to which such response to childhood disadvantage differ by gender. For the vast majority of childhood antecedents there is no evidence of such differential responses by cohort or gender. He is currently working to bring together these important results in a summary form. **John Hobcraft** and **Wendy Sigle-Rushton** are extending their work on recursive trees to examine resiliency factors involved in the childhood pathways to adult mental health.

Carmen Huerta and **Wendy Sigle-Rushton** have been examining the timing and the pathways associated with early motherhood, one of the channels through which social exclusion is transmitted over time. Using data from the 1970 British Cohort Study, they have assessed the mechanisms through which childhood antecedents influence the likelihood of becoming a young mother, and have investigated the extent to which links are stronger or weaker at different points in time – early childhood, pre-adolescent, or adolescent years. The results of this research suggest that, regardless of when they are measured during childhood, educational test scores and socio-economic

characteristics are linked to early motherhood. In contrast, childhood behavioural attributes have a greater effect on young motherhood parenthood at older ages, particularly during adolescence. **Carmen Huerta** has also examined young fatherhood and found that the findings for young fatherhood mirror those for young motherhood.

Kathleen Kiernan and **Carmen Huerta** have commenced a project which is examining the extent to which parenting behaviour and activities play a mediating or moderating role between parental resources (including socio-economic resources, mental well-being, social support) and children's cognitive development and emotional development. Our analysis uses data of the Millennium Cohort Study and SEM modelling is being used to assess the strength of the direct and indirect pathways from parental attributes via parenting to a child's cognitive and emotional development.

During the summer CASE visitor **Petra Nahmias** (from Princeton University) **Kathleen Kiernan** and **Sara McLanahan** (Princeton) worked together on a comparative analysis of Unmarried Parents in the US and the UK using data from Millennium Cohort Study and the US Fragile Families Study. In this study we examined commonalities and differences in maternal smoking, post partum depression and breastfeeding. **Kathleen Kiernan** also commenced a comparative project on unmarried parenthood with Michaela Kreyenfield of the Max Planck Institute, Rostock. This study used comparable data from the MCS and the Child Supplement of the German Panel Study.

John Hobcraft also explored how British work on social exclusion might inform work on chronic poverty in the developing world. He also continues to develop his ideas about the need to and means of integrating genetics and neuroscience into the study of human behaviour.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton also co-authored two reports for the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) with Diane Perrons. These form part of the investigation by the EOC into transforming work, which is designed to ascertain how work organisation and routeways into work can be transformed to improve productivity for businesses and the economy and to deliver better lifelong choices for women and men.

Non-resident Fatherhood and Child Involvement

Kathleen Kiernan

15 per cent of British babies are now born to parents who are neither cohabiting nor married.

Little is known about non-residential fatherhood that commences with the birth of a child but the advent of data collected in the Millennium Cohort Study allowed us to examine a number of aspects of this form of fatherhood. Firstly, we considered the extent to which these fathers were involved with or acknowledged their child at the time of the birth. Secondly, we identified characteristics that differentiate parents who continue to live apart from those who moved in together. Thirdly, for the fathers who moved in with the mother

and their child we enquired whether they differed in the extent of their engagement in family life compared with fathers who have been living with the mother since birth, and found little differences. Finally, for fathers who were living apart from their child when the child was nine months old we assessed the extent to which they were in contact, contributed to their maintenance and were involved in their child's life at this time. Presence at the birth and being the formally recorded father were important independent predictors of whether the father subsequently moved in with the mother, and for those fathers who continued to live apart the extent to which they were in contact and involved

in their child's life (see table). There were also ethnic differences in the extent to which fathers were involved in their children's lives.

K. Kiernan (2006) 'Non-residential fatherhood and child involvement: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study', *Journal of Social Policy*, 35(4): 651-669.

Non-resident fathers' contact and involvement at nine months according to their involvement at birth amongst fathers who were non-resident at the time of the birth

Father involvement at birth	% In contact	% Pays maintenance	% Sees child at least weekly	% Interested in the child	% Parents on friendly terms
Father neither at the birth nor on the birth certificate	30	10	55	45	61
On birth certificate only	66	33	70	58	67
At the birth only	72	30	82	64	75
At the birth and on the birth certificate	88	50	90	76	86
Total Percentage	60	29	77	64	75
Numbers in sample	2,679	2,673	1,571*	1,569*	1,569*

* Question asked only if the father was in contact.

All the percentages are weighted.

Poverty, Local Services and Outcomes

Contact: Simon Burgess, Katharina Janke, Carol Propper

Carol Propper and John Rigg continued to exploit the ALSPAC data set, looking at the relationship between family socio-economic status and behaviour in mid childhood (ages 7-9).

Their aim is to find whether there are socio-economic disparities between children in terms of behaviour at these ages and whether these inequalities are associated with the characteristics of the child's early home environment and parental behaviour. The characteristics include maternal health, smoking, material quality of the home, parental conflict and a measure of deprivation in the local area. They find significant social inequalities in several dimensions of children's behaviour, which echoes findings from the 1958 and 1970s British cohorts. However, whilst most of the home environment factors that they study are socially graded, and therefore could account for the gradient observed in behaviours, they find that none of them singly explain much of the socio-economic gradient. However, when analysed together, differences in the home environment can explain up to half the gradient in behaviours.

Carol Propper, Paul Gregg and Liz Washbrook are building on the work on child health and behaviours undertaken at CASE and putting this together with work on child cognitive development, undertaken by **Paul Gregg** and Liz Washbrook, to examine in a common framework, the relationship between parental income and child health, behaviour and cognitive outcomes at ages 7-9. They are using path analysis to examine the income gradient and examine the extent to which this gradient works through parenting behaviour in the home, allowing also for the broader environment in which the child lives (characteristics of the local neighbourhood and local schools). Whilst path analysis is relatively common in studies of child development, few studies look at behavioural, cognitive and health outcomes together, despite increasing literature pointing out the importance of inter-relationships between health, behaviour and cognitive outcomes. Their common framework allows us to explore the communalities and differences in the relationship with income of parenting behaviour across these three outcomes.

Carol Propper and **Katharina Janke** have started to examine whether airborne pollution at small area level is associated with child mortality in the first year of life. There is evidence that this is the case in the USA, even at the relatively low levels that are allowed in California. These levels are similar to those for the UK, but this issue has not been systematically examined before for the UK. They are currently matching data on emissions of four common pollutants for the period 1996-2005 to local authorities to examine this relationship: the plan is to extend this work to individual data at postcode level (using either ONS data or ALSPAC data).

Work and Family Life

Carol Propper

In a recent paper, published in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, CASE researchers Arne Aassve, Simon Burgess, Carol Propper, with Matt Dickson, investigate the lifecycle relationships between work and family life in Britain.

We focus on five different events – giving birth, forming a union (a cohabitation or a marriage), dissolution of a union, movement into employment and movement into non-employment (which includes non participation in the labour market as well as unemployment). These processes are complex and inter-related. For example, there may be a link between events – a divorce may trigger a movement into employment, the birth of a child may trigger a move into non-participation. In addition, unobserved tastes for work and family life will affect all these outcomes; for example, people who value family life may form unions earlier and dissolve them less, people with a taste for children may invest less in the labour market. To allow for the complexity of these processes, we estimate a five hazard model, which allows both for the impact of observed earlier events – such as the birth of a child – and unobserved heterogeneity (differences in taste) – on later outcomes.

We estimate this model using the British Household Panel Study. This allows us to study the choices of individuals as far back as the 1940s, so we can look at cohorts born in the four decades from the 1940s to 1970s. We find:

- Strong evidence of cohort change: women and men who are born more recently move later into the labour market and have children later.
- Transitions in and out of employment for men are relatively independent of other transitions. In other words, the labour market decisions of men appear to be relatively unrelated to their family lives, even for men from the youngest cohort.
- In contrast, there are strong links between female employment, having children and union formation for all cohorts.

These models are complex and often hard to evaluate. We undertake detailed micro-simulations analysis to do this. We show that female labour force participation does not necessarily lead to large changes in fertility events. On the other hand, changes in union formation and fertility events have larger effects on employment. This suggests that family friendly policies will have an impact on female labour force participation, but may have relatively little impact on the size of families.

Aassve, A, Burgess, S, Propper, C and Dickson, M 'Employment, Family Union and Childbearing decisions in Great Britain' *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A*, 169, 4, Oct 2006, pp 781-804.

Low Income Areas, the CASE Neighbourhood Study and Social Networks

Contact: Jörg Plöger, Anne Power, Liz Richardson, Astrid Winkler

In 2006, Caroline Paskell completed the fourth and final round of visits to the 12 disadvantaged areas we have been tracking since 1998. We also completed an analysis of the 2001 Census and other official data showing changes in tenure, work status, crime, health and other measures of inequality, improvement or deterioration.

Based on these two main sources, alongside area reports, evaluations and local newspapers, we are in the process of drafting a full write-up in book form of our overall findings, summing up the changes over eight years of close examination of area conditions. Overall, areas closer to city centres, with more mixed populations and built forms are recovering more strongly and areas furthest away from recovering cities are struggling the most to find a new rationale. The draft will be complete by December 2007.

Caroline Paskell has also drafted a contribution to a book on communities and crime control based on the twelve areas and an article for the *Journal of European Regional Studies* on the role of lower level policing in backing up more formal policing in low income high crime communities.

Twenty Five Years on 20 estates:

We have been tracking since 1980 20 of the most disadvantaged and difficult to manage estates on the country. In 2006, **Becky Tunstall** and **Alice Coulter** published the findings from the fourth round of visits to these 20 estates, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Their report showed that over the long haul, most of these estates had improved through a combination of resident involvement, local management and repair, and major reinvestment and remodelling, making them now more average places and generally more popular. The report has received very wide coverage and recognition by policy makers, journalists and practitioners.

Weak Market Cities Programme:

Funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Communities and Local Government and the Academy for Sustainable Communities, CASE appointed two researchers (**Astrid Winkler** and **Jörg Plöger**) to investigate why former industrial cities went through major economic shocks; what responses they have made; and what if any impacts they have had. This is a joint programme with the Brookings Institution in Washington DC, USA, covering seven European and comparable American cities that fit the definition of weak market cities, namely major industrial job losses and matching population decline, serious observable decline in the 'market position' of these cities (for housing, inward investment, levels of higher education etc), and measurable attempts at recovery. We have produced detailed reports on each city – Bilbao, St Etienne, Torino, Leipzig, Bremen, Sheffield, Belfast – which provide invaluable case studies of the European experience of city decline and recovery. All the cities are in the process of slow recovery although some are finding it more difficult than others to develop new roles and attract new investment. We plan a full overview report/book on the European experience of urban-industrial decline and recovery by Spring 2008.

In 2006, **Helen Willmot** (funded by the Nuffield Foundation) and **Rosey Davidson** completed the seventh round of interviews for the 'Neighbourhood' Study, tracking 200 families in four high poverty areas within the broader areas study. We have a full draft of the final book of this project, assessing how far the families have benefited from Government attempts since 1997 to move families out of poverty, and ensure that '*no family is seriously disadvantaged by where they live*'. We assess the main elements of social exclusion, delineated in the neighbourhood renewal strategy, including work, educational achievement, crime reduction, housing improvements etc; we find a very mixed picture, based on what the families tell us, with considerable progress

in some areas, but many remaining barriers to family survival in low income neighbourhoods.

We have also completed and submitted to publishers *City Survivors*, a full-length book tracing the life experiences of 24 families, six from each area over the first seven years of the study – how do they manage in such difficult conditions and how do they think their children fare? What would most help them as families? The book, written by **Anne Power**, adopts an ethnographic approach, unlike *East Enders* (2003) and the new draft book on *Families and Social Exclusion, North and South*. **Anne Power** and John Houghton's book, *Jigsaw Cities* was completed for publication in February 2007 (see box).

In addition **Rosey Davidson** has prepared a report for Sport England on the impact of the Olympics on families in the two London areas; and **Helen Willmot** has prepared a report on social capital among low income families in the two communities in the North. This draws on evidence from the 100 Northern families. It is part of a Defra funded research programme on communities and social capital. It bears out the findings in the Gatsby programme (see below) from a family perspective.

Meanwhile, **Liz Richardson** has completed her book on the seven year Gatsby-funded training and grant programme, based at Trafford Hall, which LSE Housing evaluated over that period. The project assesses the impact of 'hand holding' low income community groups through the process of developing skills through training to take action on problems and then deliver planned follow within the community. The significance of small scale multiple actions and the ability of residents to organise and deliver are two of the most important findings. The biggest effect is possibly on the way people relate to others within their community as a result of finding common cause in tackling real problems. The existence and worth of social capital is one of the strongest emerging themes.

Jigsaw Cities

Anne Power

Anne Power and John Houghton's new book (published in March 2007) explores Britain's intensely urban and increasingly global communities as interlocking pieces of a complex jigsaw, which are hard to see apart yet they are deeply unequal.

Britain's cities are fast changing. Earlier damage, polarisation and sprawl have turned some neighbourhoods into empty husks that we must re-use. We question the inevitable environmental, social and economic impacts of building large, planned new settlements in the over-heated, over-crowded and environmentally pressured South East; matched by the return to planned clearance of older stock in the North and Midlands. We argue that we will need a far more finely-tuned, community-oriented and environmentally

sensitive approach than the large-scale, top-down strategies set out in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. We set out to understand these interlocking problems and see whether alternative, smaller-scale solutions are to hand.

Birmingham exemplifies a jigsaw. It is big, with a million inhabitants. It was extremely rich and powerful in its Victorian hey-day. When it makes mistakes, it makes them big too! It has long rejected the idea of the jigsaw, requiring as it does fluid management, opting instead for top-down, 'one size fits all' solutions designed and driven by the town hall. Yet it is a pioneer of new urban forms. Its city centre regeneration, its canal side developments, and its beacon housing projects offer unique models of how we might move forward.

Birmingham helps us understand where we are coming from and how far we have to go; why we must piece together the jigsaw of cities if we are to hold them together at all.

We identify five factors in our final chapters that help jigsaw cities work: smart growth and compact urban forms; neighbourhood renewal and local management; sustainable development and environmental care through protecting green land and upgrading existing urban areas; creating mixed communities within existing neighbourhoods; and citizen involvement in new ways of organising cities.

A. Power and J. Houghton, *Jigsaw Cities: big places, small spaces*, Bristol: The Policy Press, March 2007.



Castle Vale Estate built on Castle Bromwich site on the former edge of the city. Most of the towers have been demolished. Photo pre-1994.



The Water's Edge, Brindleyplace
Source: Argent Estates © Brindleyplace

Employment, Welfare, Education and Exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, Simon Burgess, Robert Cassen, Howard Glennerster, John Hills, Eleni Karagiannaki, Abigail McKnight, David Piachaud, Tom Sefton, Kitty Stewart

Research in this strand this year spanned all stages of the lifecycle and a wide range of aspects of the welfare state.

On the elderly, **Tom Sefton** continued his research for the Nuffield Foundation on the impact of pension systems and earlier life time events on the distribution of incomes among older people in the UK, US and Germany with a particular focus on how different welfare systems compensate for, or penalise, certain lifetime trajectories.

Eleni Karagiannaki and **Tania Burchardt** began work on an ESRC-funded project, examining the impact of change in health on the wealth holdings and consumption patterns of the elderly in Britain and the US. This research is making use of the first two waves of the English Longitudinal Survey of Ageing and the US equivalent, the Health and Retirement Survey. **John Hills** followed up his work as a commissioner on the Pensions Commission with a series of conference and seminar presentations, articles and other publications. In the latter part of the year, he undertook a high-level review of social housing for the Department of Communities and Local Government, which will report in early 2007.

The Centre also provided a Commissioner for a review of policy at the opposite end of the age spectrum: **David Piachaud** contributed to the Fabian Commission on children's life chances, whose conclusions were widely reported. **Howard Glennerster** and **Abigail McKnight** drew together their thinking on asset-based welfare, which is one of policy ideas proposed to improve the life chances of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Nor was research on people of working age neglected. **Abigail McKnight** continued her collaboration with Richard Dickens of the Centre for Economic Performance exploiting the rich information on employment histories provided by the Lifetime Labour Market Database.

CASE user fellow **Steve Morris** from the DWP investigated how the characteristics of lone mothers vary across different kinds of child support arrangements – court orders, voluntary agreements, CSA awards or no support. This is especially topical given the Henshaw recommendations to move towards a much greater emphasis on voluntary agreements. Morris found some evidence that voluntary agreements are less enduring than other arrangements, and that at present, lone mothers with voluntary agreements tend to be less disadvantaged than others.

The employment patterns of mothers with and without partners are the subject of on-going research by **Kitty Stewart**, funded by the Nuffield Foundation. The project is examining the influences on the timing of mothers' return to paid work (if at all) after the birth of their last child, and how their wages and hours compare to their previous employment.

In our work on education, three major projects have been concerned with the reasons that lie behind low achievements at school, the relative progress of ethnic minority children and the trend to greater ethnic segregation in schools.

Simon Burgess and Deborah Wilson have continued their research programme on ethnicity and education. In Johnston, Wilson and Burgess (2006) they explore the correlation between performance and student and school characteristics in Bradford (with a large Pakistani background population) and Leicester (with a large Indian background population). In separate work (Johnston, Burgess, Harris and Wilson, 2006), they have examined whether ethnic segregation in schools is increasing or decreasing. In on-going work, they analyse whether there is a causal link between school composition and academic attainment.

Robert Cassen has recently completed a research project on Low Achievement in English Schools, jointly funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Sutton Trust. He and his co-author Geeta Kingdon (Economics Department, University of Oxford) have conducted an econometric study based on PLASC and related national data on pupil performance, and visited schools and other educational institutions. They present their main statistical results in the context of an extensive literature survey. A report to the JRF entitled *Tackling Low Achievement* will be published in June 2007. The report describes the profile and background of low achievers, gives an account of the principal factors associated with these outcomes from their own research and from the literature, and concludes with some of the policy implications of these findings. As in much other research, the authors find strong connections with pupils' initial disadvantage, but suggest the evidence points to other factors as well: some of these lie in pupils' motivation and parental aspirations, others in the school system itself, some aspects of which are not helpful to the disadvantaged. The full econometric study will be submitted for separate publication, initially on the CASE website.

Short-term Income Volatility for Low-income Families

John Hills

In a joint project with the National Centre for Social Research, funded by HM Treasury and HM Revenue and Customs, we collected a unique dataset of week-by-week income receipts over a complete year for a sample of low-income working families. It revealed considerable short-term variability in the incomes of many of the families studied (see figure).

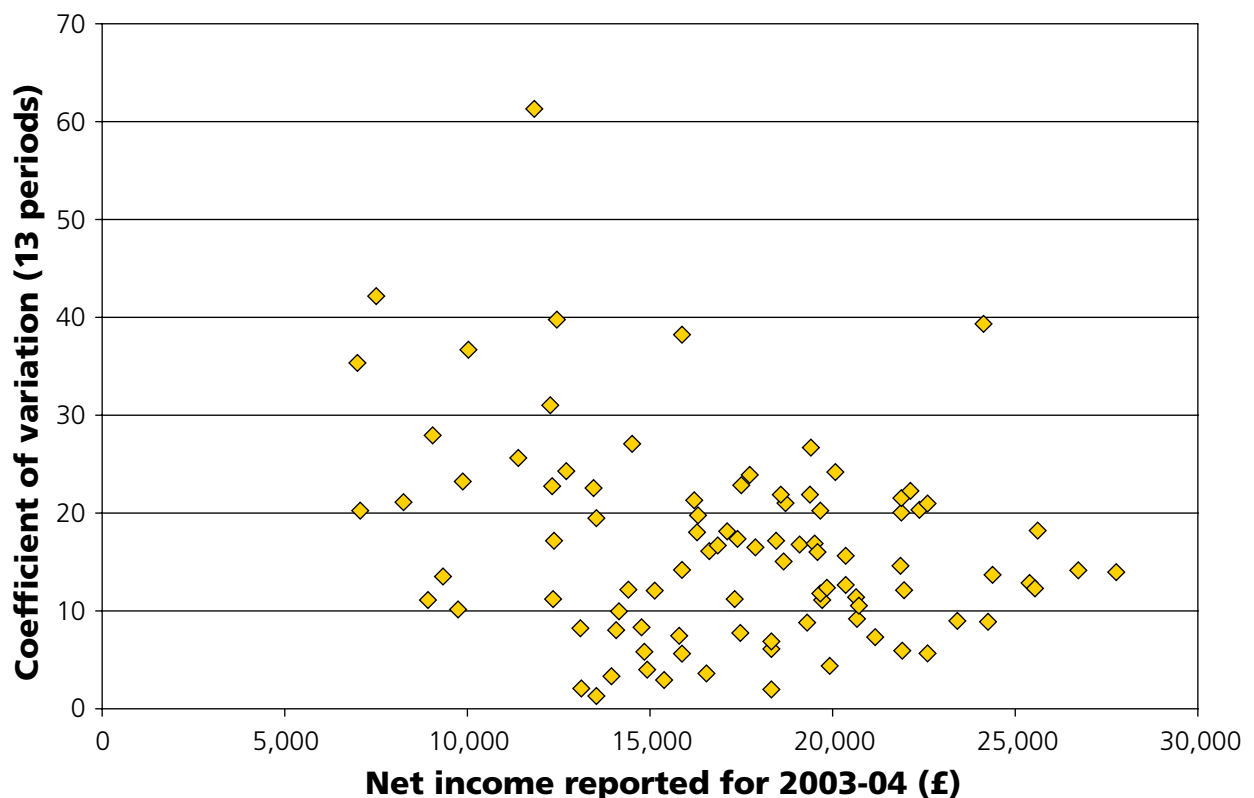
This has implications for the interpretation of income distribution statistics drawn from household surveys: some families' circumstances will, for instance, look more favourable if aggregated over a whole year, rather than just over a single month. However, it may be incomes over a short period that are most important to those with the least resources, and who have to budget on the basis of current income.

That there was greater volatility of income within the year than many might have expected has implications for measuring income mobility between years. Part of what is often observed as mobility between years, may actually reflect differences between shorter-term variations – 'noise' – rather than longer-term changes in circumstances.

The findings also highlight the dilemma facing those administering systems such as tax credits. Such systems can be run on a basis of fixing payments for a while on the basis of past income. Alternatively payments can be adjusted to reflect current incomes. On the one hand, the degree of volatility we find suggests that the justice involved in basing tax credits on past incomes would be rough. On the other, this volatility makes administration of a system intended to adjust for it during the year – as the new tax credit system attempts – very difficult indeed.

J Hills, A McKnight and R Smithies (2006) *Tracking Income: How Working Families' Incomes Vary Through the Year*, HMRC Research Report 15/ CASEReport 32.

Variability of income by net income for year



Policies, Concepts and Measurement of Social Exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand, Polly Vizard

A special module in the British Social Attitudes Survey allowed John Rigg to explore attitudes towards disabled people.

This confirmed that people with closer contact with disabled people – for example, within the family or at work – were better informed and less prejudiced against disabled people in general in a number of different respects. Overall, however, levels of discriminatory attitudes remain high, especially against those with mental health problems.

The links between mental health and social exclusion were the subject of a systematic review carried out by Tania Burchardt in collaboration with the Personal Social Services Research Unit.

Julian Le Grand continued to contribute to the debate on the reform of the health service, in particular on the question of whether and how widening patient choice yields improvements.

This year saw the publication of **Polly Vizard's** book, *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's capability framework explored*, which reflects her doctoral and post-doctoral work exploring the connections between international human rights and the capability approach from a multi-disciplinary perspective – Economics, Law and Philosophy.

This fed directly into her work, with **Tania Burchardt**, for the Equalities Review (see box). The Equalities Review is an independent body set up by the government as the precursor to the

combined Commission on Equality and Human Rights (CEHR), which opens its doors in Autumn 2007. The Equalities Review and the ESRC funded Burchardt and Vizard to develop a measurement framework for the Review and to make recommendations for the on-going monitoring of inequality which will be carried out by the CEHR. The twin challenges were to make sense of thinking about inequality across all the strands which will come under the new Commission's remit – gender, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, transgender status and religion/belief – and to translate the more abstract concepts in which theories of equality and social justice are expressed into a practical measurement tool.

A framework for Measuring Equality

Tania Burchardt

One of the tasks of the Equalities Review was to recommend a framework for monitoring equality across the board, and it commissioned CASE to assist in the development of this framework.

The framework we recommended, and which was subsequently adopted by the Equalities Review, was based on the capability approach (Burchardt and Vizard, 2007; Vizard and Burchardt, 2007). This offers a number of advantages. It focuses on ends rather than means, recognises diversity in individuals' needs and goals, and incorporates the idea of positive (substantive) freedom, rather than being limited either to a single dimension (like income or happiness), or to narrower interpretations of opportunity.

A difficult issue in operationalising the capability approach is which capabilities, of the almost infinite range of possibilities, should be the focus of evaluation. Building on Polly Vizard's work (2006), we derived a core list from the international human rights framework – principally the covenants on civil and political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights, which together codify the Universal Declaration. This list was then subjected to scrutiny by human rights and capability approach experts, and was supplemented and refined by a deliberative consultation exercise with the general public.

The list which emerged has ten principal domains – listed in the box on the right-hand side of the figure – with a large number of sub-headings under each. Inequality in the substantive freedom to achieve good outcomes in these domains should, we argue, be the focus of the future CEHR's monitoring. Monitoring is only the beginning however; one also needs to examine the causes of inequality and the kinds of intervention which may be effective in addressing it. To this end, the figure also shows some of the principal influences on people's entitlements and their ability to convert these entitlements into valuable outcomes: the social, economic and legal context, the level and distribution of public and private resources, and the individual's characteristics. Policy interventions can be targeted at the context and resources; they either cannot or should not attempt to change individual characteristics, at least not directly.

Our intention is that this framework is sufficiently general and flexible that it can help to illuminate the barriers faced by all the different groups and kinds of inequality with which the CEHR will be concerned. Indeed it is an advantage of thinking about different kinds of inequality within the same framework that connections between them become more apparent. It also demonstrates the way in which we believe the human rights and equality parts of the CEHR's brief can be complementary, with the human rights framework providing the

capability approach with specific content and legitimacy, while the capability interpretation of equality ensures that human rights are understood in their full, positive, sense of promoting substantive freedom, rather than purely as guarantees of non-interference.

Of course, how it works in reality is another matter. As academics who have been working on the *theory* of capability and equality for some time, it has been both fascinating and challenging working with the Equalities Review to attempt to translate these ideas into policy. Much more now needs to be done to take the further step of translating policy into practice.

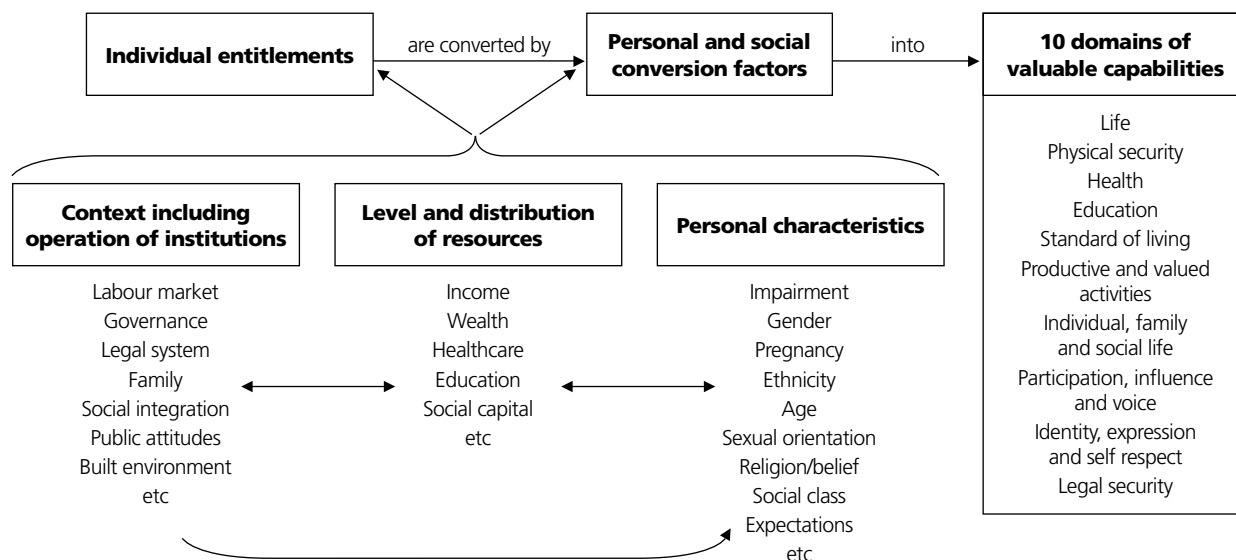
Burchardt, T. and Vizard, P. (2007) *Definition of Equality and Framework for Measurement: final report of the Equalities Review Steering Group on Measurement Paper 1*. www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/upload/assets/www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/paper1equality.pdf (accessed 14 March 2007).

Equalities Review (2007) *Fairness and Freedom: Final Report of the Equalities Review*. London: Equalities Review.

Vizard, P. (2005) *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's 'capability perspective' explored*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Vizard, P. and Burchardt, T. (2007) *Developing a Capability List: Final report of the Equalities Review Steering Group on Measurement Paper 2*. www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/upload/assets/www.theequalitiesreview.org.uk/paper2capability.pdf (accessed 14 March 2007).

Figure 1: Capability measurement framework



Appendix 1 – Current Research and Research Staff

Francesca Bastagli is completing her doctoral research on a Brazilian conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme, the Bolsa Familia, using both quantitative and qualitative analysis to study its implementation and impact.

Francesca Borgonovi is a British Academy post-doctoral fellow. The aim of her research is to assess individual and social determinants of civic participation and the role community engagement can play in promoting mental and physical well-being. She has examined the effect that social polarization and segregation along social, religious and ethnic lines have on the strength of community involvement and its outcomes. She is combining approaches from sociology and economics to find solutions to widely recognized limits present in published evidence in the area, namely the separation of individual and contextual effects and the identification of causal relationships.

Sheere Brooks continued work on her PhD, focusing on spatial implications of tourism expansion on squatter settlements in a case study of a Jamaican tourist resort town. She is now in the process of finalising her thesis, with the expectation of submitting her thesis in Autumn 2007. In addition to this, she has been working with the Policy Studies Institute on a number of DWP welfare to work longitudinal studies.

Tania Burchardt is working on a JRF-funded project on time and income poverty, analysing the UK Time Use Survey and conducting in-depth interviews with people at risk of low income and time pressure. She is also co-editing a book on social justice and public policy. Follow-up to the Equalities Review, which reported earlier this year, is continuing with **Polly Vizard**. Tania is also continuing to work with **Eleni Karagiannaki** on an ESRC-funded project on the impact of changes in health on the consumption and savings of elderly people in the UK and the US, and with Martin Knapp on mental health and social inclusion.

Robert Cassen together with Geeta Kingdon (Oxford University) will publish *Tackling Low Educational Achievement* for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in June 2007. The report examines the factors underlying low educational achievement in England and addresses the ongoing debate about education policies in relation to reducing low achievement. The study uses the National Pupil Database and related data to examine four different measures of low achievement, and a profile of low achievement is offered. The full econometric results are available separately, in Geeta Kingdon and Robert Cassen, 'Understanding Low Achievement in English Schools' (CASEpaper 118). He is also currently working on a study of risk and resilience in education, together with Leon Feinstein (Institute of Education) and Philip Graham (formerly of the Institute of Child Health).

Mingzhu Dong will be finalising her research on the multiple disadvantages of the urban under/unemployed in Northeast China in the coming 2007/08 year. Work to be done will involve further manipulation of data, writing up and probably another visit to the fieldwork site.

Eleni Karagiannaki is currently working with **Tania Burchardt** on a project funded by the ESRC. This project utilizes three large scale longitudinal datasets (BHPS and ELSA for the UK and HRS for the US) to examine the effects of health on consumption and wealth dynamics in the old age.

Howard Glennerster published the third edition of his history of British Social Policy since 1945 at the beginning of 2007 and will begin revising his book *Understanding the Finance of Welfare* after the summer. Partly in preparation he has given lectures to and participated in conferences in Athens and Madrid on new directions in the financing of social policy in Europe. He will participate in the new Nuffield Foundation-funded research programme on the distribution of wealth.

Aaron Grech joined CASE in October 2006 to start his doctoral research on the impacts of pension policies and pension reforms in different European countries, looking in particular at different measures of 'sustainability' of both reformed and unreformed systems.

John Hills published the report from his assessment of the future roles of social housing in England in February 2007, and has been heavily involved in the debate that has followed. With **Julian le Grand** and **David Piachaud** he has contributed to and co-edited *Making Social Policy Work: Essays in honour of Howard Glennerster*, to be published in October 2007. With assistance from **Ben Baumberg** he is carrying out further analysis of the data collected by CASE and NatCen on week-by-week changes in income for low-income working families. He is also working with **Martin Evans**, Ruth Hancock, **Holly Sutherland** and Francesca Zantomio (from Oxford and Essex Universities) on a study for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation of the way in which benefit levels and tax rates are updated over time. He and **Tom Sefton** are contributing to a module of the 2008 European Social Survey examining 'welfare attitudes in a changing Europe'.

Bryan Jones joined CASE in December 2006. He is working on a PhD thesis looking at the impact on existing communities of new housing and commercial development in Kent Thameside, which is one of the key development areas identified by the Government in the Thames Gateway. He has spent this year undertaking fieldwork in the area.

Kathleen Kiernan and **Carmen Huerta** are examining how poverty, maternal depression, family status and parenting affect a child's cognitive and emotional development. They are using data from the Millennium Cohort Study and using various methods including SEM modelling to assess the strength of the associations between these factors and child outcomes.

Suyoung Kim joined CASE in February 2007. She is carrying out doctoral research on the policy making and implementation of Korean Workfare Programme, compared to those of welfare reforms in developed welfare states. Her work is using qualitative analysis, especially historical approaches on the discourses of Korean workfare programme.

Abigail McKnight is working with Richard Dickens of the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance on patterns of earnings mobility, using data from the DWP's Lifetime Labour Market Database, and is completing joint research with the Institute for Public Policy Research on the impact of asset-holding on outcomes in early adulthood.

Jörg Plöger, Anne Power and Astrid Winkler are continuing their work on the Weak Market Cities Programme, investigating the economic, social and environmental recovery efforts of seven post-industrial European cities (Sheffield, Belfast, Torino, Saint-Etienne, Leipzig, Bremen and Bilbao). They have completed seven city reports, which trace the history, crisis and recovery of each city, and are currently working on a thematic report that draws together evidence of common recovery themes across the cities, including widely-consulted 'Strategic Plans', physical upgrading programmes often focused on the city-centre, and skills programmes for populations with low educational attainment based on a strong manufacturing history. The associated City Reformers Group, a learning network of over 50 urban practitioners and policy-makers involved in city regeneration, will have its third meeting in Autumn 2007. We will publish an overview of our experiences and learning in early 2008.

Carol Propper, Liz Washbook, Lindsey MacMillan and **Paul Gregg** are examining the pathways by which low income gets translated into poor child outcomes in middle childhood. We know that child outcomes are socially graded. However, we understand a great deal less about how low income gets translated into poorer outcomes, and where pathways have been identified, the impact of these is generally identified

only for one kind of outcome (eg, behaviour or cognitive skills). Yet recent research has stressed the importance of early investment in children on a range of outcomes. Using a single unified framework, they are examining five outcomes: two cognitive, two behavioural and one health related and testing the impact of parental social and human capital and behaviours on the transmission of intergenerational disadvantage.

Airborne pollution is a potential killer and is one of the ways in which the quality of where people live may affect their lives. **Carol Propper** and **Katharina Janke** are using local authority level data for 1996-2004 to examine the relationship between airborne pollution and death rates, in adults and children. Using GIS methods, pollution measured at a large number of measuring stations has been matched to local authority data on deaths rates, economic activity and income levels of the population. The research design allows for the fact that pollution is not distributed randomly in space, but is associated with weather, industrial location and other activity that also might be harmful to health, to attempt to net out the direct effect of pollution on death rates.

Tom Sefton was on leave from the centre in the USA and Guatemala in the first half of 2007. When he returns in July he will continue his research on incomes in later life in the UK, USA, Sweden, and Germany. **Kitty Stewart** is currently on maternity leave.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton has been working on a paper (with Fiona Steele and Oystein Kravdal) using Norwegian registry data to examine the educational outcomes of children who experience a family disruption. They find strong evidence for selection bias: the children of women with an above-average risk of dissolution tend to have below average chances of continuing in education. She has also been working on a paper with **John Hobcraft** that demonstrates the ways in which classification and regression trees can be used to identify relationships of resilience.

Catalina Turcu continues her PhD research on sustainable communities in low demand housing areas. She is analysing the impact of urban regeneration on community sustainability, focusing on the Housing Market Renewal programme and is proposing a new theoretical framework for assessing community sustainability in these areas. She is consolidating the framework, and testing it in three areas by carrying out extensive interviews with key actors and a survey of residents. She has recently worked as a consultant for Wimpey Homes and undertaken research on the implementation of sustainability models in the housing industry to co-author the study *Making a Step Change in Sustainability*.

Yuka Uzuki joined CASE in October 2006. She is carrying out doctoral research on intergenerational persistence of poverty, focusing on roles of education. Her work involves investigation of varying effects of post-compulsory/non-tertiary education on labour market outcomes using three British longitudinal datasets, the NCDS, BCS and BHPS.

Jane Waldfogel's current work includes a review of how welfare reforms in the US and UK have affected child well-being. She is also starting work on a new book which will examine the first ten years of the UK's initiative to reduce child poverty.

Stephen Wang is working on his doctoral research on the decline and selective revitalisation of 'lilong' housing in Shanghai, China, analysing the influence of socialist housing institutions, the changing context of housing alongside marketisation, and the use of 'heritage' as a cultural and economic resource. He is now working on analysis and write up, and expects to complete the research by Autumn 2008.

Appendix 2 – List of Publications 2006

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

A1 Books and reports

Glennerster, H (2006) *British Social Policy Since 1945* (Third Edition). Blackwell.

Hills, J, Smithies, R, and McKnight, A (2006) *Tracking Income: how working families' incomes vary through the year*. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs Research Report 15.

Le Grand, J (2006) *Motivation, Agency and Public Policy: of knights and knaves, pawns and queens*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Revised Paperback Edition.

Power, A (2006) *One size still doesn't fit all*. Final Report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Future of Council Housing in Birmingham. LSE Housing.

Tunstall, R and Coulter, A (2006) *25 Years on 20 Estates: turning the tide*. The Policy Press.

Tunstall, R and Fenton, A (2006) *Mixed Tenure, Mixed Income, Mixed Communities: what do we know*. A review of the evidence. Housing Corp, English Partnerships and Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Vizard, P (2006) *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's capability framework explored*. Oxford University Press.

Waldfoegel, J (2006) *What Children Need*. Harvard University Press.

White, G, Dickinson, S, Miles, N, Richardson, L, Russell, H, Taylor, M (2006) *Exemplars of Neighbourhood Governance*. Department of Communities and Local Government.

Forthcoming

Cassen, R and Kingdon, G, *Tackling Low Achievement*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Hills, J, Le Grand, J and Piachaud, D (eds), *Making Social Policy Work: essays in honour of Howard Glennerster*. The Policy Press.

Power, A and Houghton, J, *Jigsaw Cities: big places, small spaces*. The Policy Press.

Power, A, *City Survivors*, The Policy Press.

Ravenhill, M, *The Culture of Homelessness*, Ashgate.

A2 Book Chapters

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

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CASE/108	Lucinda Platt	Assessing the Impact of Illness, Caring and Ethnicity on Social Activity
CASE/109	Carol Propper and John Rigg	Understanding Socio-economic Inequalities in Childhood Respiratory Health
CASE/110	John Hills	From Beveridge to Turner: demography, distribution and the future of pensions in the UK
CASE/111	Tania Burchardt	Foundations for measuring equality: a discussion paper for the Equalities Review
CASE/112	Asghar Zaidi, Mattia Makovec and Michael Fuchs	Transition from Work to Retirement in EU25
CASE/113	Bingqin Li and Huamin Peng	The Social Protection of Rural Workers in the Construction Industry in Urban China
CASE/114	Hartley Dean and Alice Coulter	Work-Life Balance in a Low-Income Neighbourhood
CASE/115	Howard Glennerster	Tibor Barna: the redistributive impact of taxes and social policies in the UK: 1937- 2005
CASE/116	Asghar Zaidi, Aaron George Grech and Michael Fuchs	Pension Policy in EU25 and its Possible Impact on Elderly Poverty

Other CASE publications

CASEreport 32	John Hills, Rachel Smithies and Abigail McKnight	Tracking Income: how working families' incomes vary through the year
CASEreport 33	Tom Sefton (ed)	CASE Annual Report 2005

Appendix 3 – Key Performance Indicators

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

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2003	2004	2005	2006	Forthcoming
A1 Books and reports	2	4	9	6	12	11	4	4	9	5
A2 Book chapters	4	7	20	12	15 [†]	19	10	14 [‡]	10	7
A3 Refereed journal papers	4	11	19	18	22	16	13	16	17	12
A4 Other publications	32	36	37	49	37	31	39	35	41	-

Notes: 1997/98 to 2000/01 figures are for academic years (October – September). 2001/02 figures are for a 15 month period October 2001 to December 2002. 2003 onwards are for calendar years.

[†] Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*.

[‡] Excludes chapters in *A More Equal Society?*

B: External relations

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2003	2004	2005	2006
B1 Membership of committees	12	34	33	39	51	57	68	82	75
B2 Membership of networks	6	7	11	13	14	12	9	8	15
B3 Overseas visitors (more than 2 days)	2	4	9	2	6	7	4	1	4
B4 Overseas visitors (over 3 months)	3	1	Nil	1	1	2	3	2	5
B5 Substantial advice and consultancy (excluding grant and journal refereeing)	10	15	10	7	13	13	10	12	18
B6 Conference papers and seminar presentations	64	112	111	95	108	91	130	126	103
B7 Media coverage: newspapers	61	78	57	59	55	61	54 [#]	79 [#]	27
B8 Media coverage: radio and TV	37	38	22	48	28	36	21	31	36
B9 CASE events:									
Conferences:	10	6	6	7	7	8	7	6	6
Seminars:	21	21	30	15	25	20	18	15	13
B10 International collaborative research projects	5	3	11	10	10	10	12	13	15

Notes: 1997/98 to 2000/01 figures are for academic years (October – September). 2001/02 figures are for a 15 month period October 2001 to December 2002. 2003 onwards are for calendar years.

[#] Does not include coverage of Pensions Commission reports.

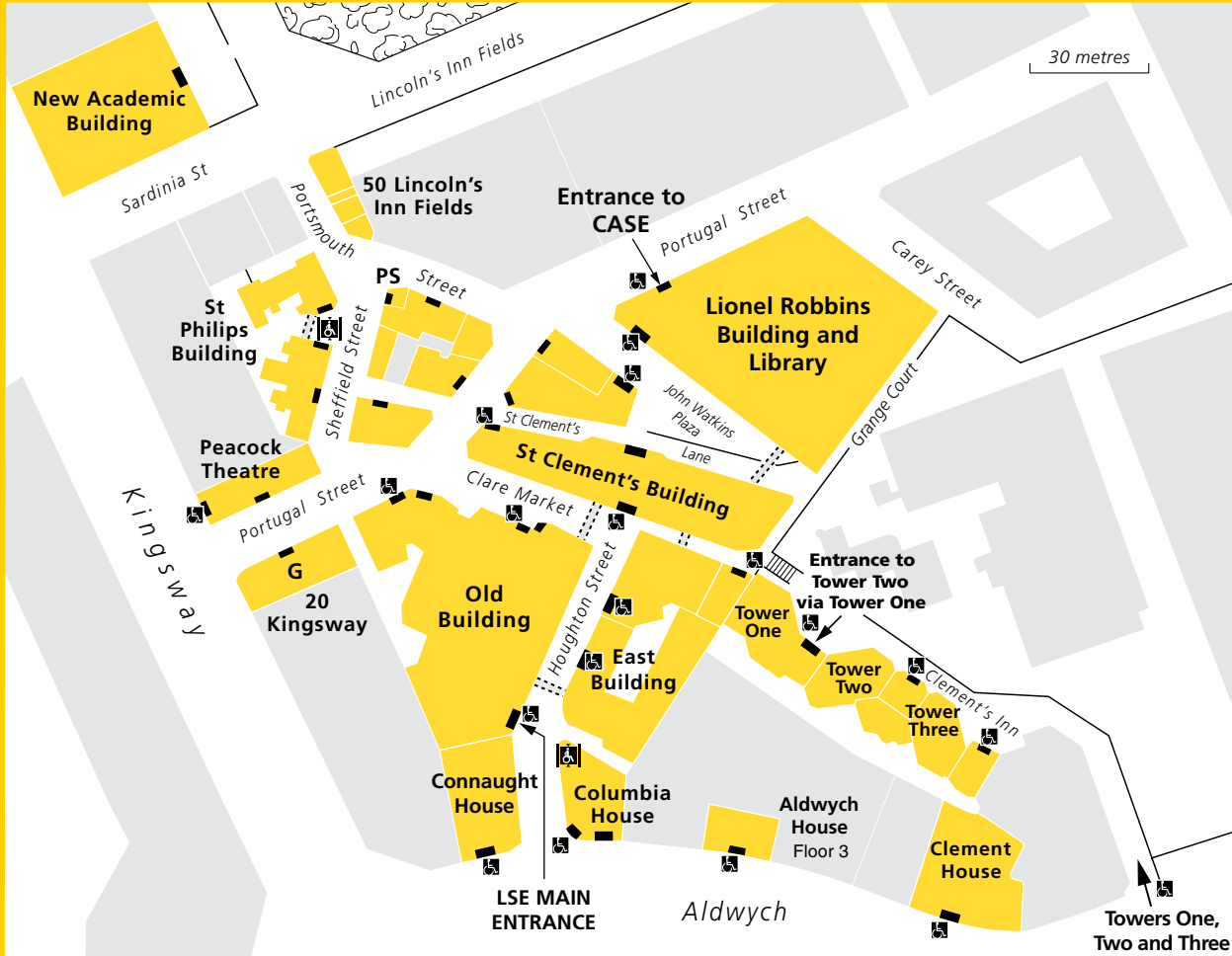
C: Financial resources (October-September, £000s)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
C1 ESRC core funding	297	430	457	441	496	492	564	570	625
C2 Other ESRC funding	51	15	Nil	8	14	67	39	83	29
C3 Host institution	95	142	142	155	216	228	229	192	173
C4 Other funding	219	178	251	282	304	261	287	384	317
OST and other research councils	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK foundations	143	121	147	187	179	155	165	192	220
UK industry and commerce	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil
UK local authorities	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	9	27	2	Nil
UK central government	72	25	75	77	112	26	93	142	66
UK voluntary sector	Nil	16	12	6	4	2	3	41	23
European Union	2	10	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other overseas	Nil	5	12	10	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
C5 Overall total	660	764	851	885	1,029	1,048	1,119	1,229	1,144

D: Staff Resources (October-September)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
D1 Research staff (of which ESRC funded)									
Individuals	13 (6)	14 (8)	13 (6)	14 (6)	18 (9)	18 (14)	25 (13)	20 (10)	17 (7)
Full-time equivalents	9.7 (4.3)	11.5 (5.3)	10.9 (4.5)	11.3 (4.1)	14.3 (4.6)	13.4 (7.0)	17.6 (8.3)	13.6 (6.5)	14.4 (5.4)
D2 Associated academic staff (of which ESRC funded)									
Individuals	12 (7)	11 (5)	10 (6)	11 (6)	11 (6)	14 (7)	14 (6)	14 (7)	13 (5)
Full-time equivalents	3.4 (2.2)	3.2 (1.8)	2.8 (1.7)	3.1 (1.5)	3.1 (1.7)	3.0 (1.6)	4.1 (1.2)	3.6 (1.7)	3.2 (1.4)
D3 Support staff									
Individuals	3	5	5	7	6	7	7	8	8
Full-time equivalents	1.6	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	4.2
D4 Research students	4	5	6	10	13	11	12	12	9
D5 Staff development days	75	75	61	53	42	90.5	83	68	53.5

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