



Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

Research at LSE ■

Centre for Analysis of  
Social Exclusion

# annual report 2017

CASereport 117



## Staff and Associates 2017

### Chair

Professor John Hills

### Director

Dr Tania Burchardt

### Research Staff and Faculty

Dr Tammy Campbell

Dr Kerris Cooper (from October)

Ms Laura Lane

Dr Eleni Karagiannaki

Dr Abigail McKnight (Associate Director)

Dr Polina Obolenskaya

Prof Anne Power (Head of LSE Housing and Communities)

Dr Bert Provan (Knowledge Broker)

Dr Kitty Stewart (Associate Director)

Dr Polly Vizard (Associate Director)

Dr Lin Yang

(Total 7.76 FTE in October 2017)

### Visiting Professors and Research Fellows

Dr Irene Bucelli (independent researcher)

Dr Moira Dustin (Equality and Diversity Forum and Sussex University)

Dr Leon Feinstein (Office of the Children's Commissioner)

Dr Ludovica Gambaro (UCL Institute of Education and DIW, Berlin)

Professor Ian Gough

Dr Aaron Grech (Bank of Malta, to April)

Mr Bruce Katz (Brookings)

Professor Ruth Lupton (Manchester)

Dr Lindsey Macmillan (UCL Institute of Education)

Ms Liz Richardson (Manchester)

Professor Holly Sutherland (Essex)

Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia)

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Professor Frank Cowell

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Dr Neil Lee

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Professor Martin Knapp (from June)

Professor David Piachaud

Professor Lucinda Platt

Dr Amanda Sheely

Dr Hyun-Bang Shin (to September)

Dr Isabel Shutes (from June)

Professor Wendy Sigle

### Visitors

Professor George Fallis (York University, Canada, September-October)

Dr Anne Solaz (INED, Paris, October to December)

Dr Wim Van Lancker (Leuven, October to December)

### Research Students

Eileen Alexander

Mario Battaglini

Aveek Bhattacharya

Caroline Bryson

Kerris Cooper (to October)

Rana Khazbak

Liz Mann

Nick Mathers

Alice Miles

Julia Philipp

Nora Ratzmann

Ellie Suh

Kate Summers

Joel Suss

Milo Vandemoortele

### Research assistants

Mario Battaglini (March to November)

Alice Belotti

Ellie Benton (from September)

Kerris Cooper (July to September)

Rikki Dean (June to August)

Ellie Suh (August to December)

### Centre Manager

Jane Dickson

### Administrative and IT Support

Cheryl Conner

Michael Rose

Jessica Rowan

Nic Warner

### Advisory Committee

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Trevor Huddleston (Department for Work and Pensions)

Kathleen Kelly (National Housing Federation)

Professor David Lewis (LSE Social Policy Department)

Professor Stephen Jenkins (Head of LSE Social Policy Department; ex-officio)

Professor Carol Propper (Bristol University and Imperial College)

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## Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion



The Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), established in October 1997 at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), is a multi-disciplinary research centre exploring social disadvantage and the role of social and public policies in preventing, mitigating or exacerbating it. Social disadvantage is taken to be multidimensional, and often best understood in a dynamic or lifecourse perspective, and with individual, family, local, national and international aspects.

The work programme of the Centre includes monitoring social spending, policies and outcomes in the UK, international comparisons of poverty and of the association between social outcomes and labour market and welfare institutions, analysing patterns of social inequality, including wealth inequality, between groups and over time, developing applications of the capability approach and human rights measurement, and studying the intersection of climate change policy and social policy; as well as studies focused on particular groups and policy areas such as vulnerable children and early years education. We have close links with the LSE's International

Inequalities Institute and are pursuing a joint programme with the Institute on the relationship between economic inequality and multidimensional poverty, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. CASE also incorporates the research and consultancy group LSE Housing and Communities, which investigates the impact of policies on social housing and other tenures with a particular focus on residents in disadvantaged areas.

CASE is associated with the Department of Social Policy and a number of postgraduate students are members of the Centre. We are always interested in working with high quality PhD students and post-doctoral fellows exploring areas of research of central relevance to our work. CASE also hosts visitors from the UK and overseas, and members of LSE teaching staff on sabbatical or research leave.

Regular seminars on significant contemporary empirical and theoretical issues are held in the Centre, including the Welfare Policy and Analysis seminar series, which is supported by the Department for Work and Pensions.

We publish a series of CASEpapers and CASEbriefs, discussing and summarising our research. Longer research reports and reports on special events can be found in our occasional CASereports series. All of our publications, including this Annual Report, can be downloaded from our website, where you can also find links to the data underlying many of the charts and diagrams in our publications.

CASE is part of the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD). CASE was originally funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and now receives funding from a range of organisations including charitable foundations (for example, Nuffield Foundation, and Joseph Rowntree Foundation), research councils (for example, ESRC), UK government departments, the European Union, a range of Registered Social Landlords, and a number of other charities and organisations in the UK and abroad.

For more information about the Centre and its work, please visit [sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/](https://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/)



## 2017: The year at a glance

In **January** we published an *Agenda for Housing Plus*, which draws on eight workshops and four Policy Briefings that LSE Housing and Communities ran between 2013 and 2015. Housing Plus refers to the wider activities and impact of social landlords working in low-income communities; further information on this can be found on pages 33-35.

Our seminar programme commenced with a presentation on "Inequalities in Life expectancy in England: Changes over time and implications for policy", by David Maguire (The King's Fund).

In **February** at an LSE Works public lecture Eleni Karagiannaki and Abigail McKnight presented their research on "The Relationship between Inequality and Poverty: mechanisms and policy options", which examines the empirical relationship between economic inequality and poverty across countries and over time, paying attention to different measurement issues. It considers a range of potential mechanisms driving this relationship and explores policy options.

Kitty Stewart appeared on BBC TV's *The Big Questions* on 5 February, discussing "Will more children be raised in poverty?" in front of a studio audience. Later in the month John Hills contributed a new blog on the "welfare myth" which marked the release of a revised and updated edition of his book *Good Times, Bad Times: The welfare myth of them and us*. Our associate Asghar Zaidi (University of Southampton), presented findings from his work for Age UK on constructing a metric of wellbeing among older people in the UK.

In **March**, Abigail McKnight, presented her research at an OECD conference on social mobility and equal opportunities in Paris. Our Welfare Policy Analysis seminar series, supported by the Department for Work and Pensions featured well-attended presentations

from Simon Burgess (University of Bristol) on whether using behaviour incentives raise GCSEs performance in poor neighbourhoods and Amanda Hughes, from ISER at the University of Essex, presented her research on identifying groups especially vulnerable to both underweight and obesity during unemployment.

In the Social Exclusion seminar series, Susan Purdon, of Bryson Purdon Social Research, presented findings from an evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme and Suzanne Fitzpatrick (Heriot Watt University), who we are collaborating with on the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes project, also presented a seminar on Destitution in the UK.

In **May**, John Hills gave a keynote speech at the Bank of England's Chief Economist's workshop. In the Welfare Policy and Analysis seminar series, Laura Gardiner of the Resolution Foundation presented preliminary findings on research which was published by the Resolution Foundation's Intergenerational Commission in June 2017: *The generation of wealth: asset accumulation across and within cohorts*. In the Social Exclusion seminar series Richard Cookson (University of York) presented his research on the wealth-health link, then later in the month Martin Evans (UNICEF, New York) presented a seminar on "Children in Extreme Poverty in the Developing World."

In **June**, in the Social Exclusion seminar series, Donald Hirsch presented his research on "The Living Wage – Victorian anachronism or a new tool in social policy?", and Ellen Helsper (Media and Communications Department, LSE) presented her research on digital exclusion. In the Welfare Policy and Analysis seminar series James Rockey (University of Leicester) presented research on "The wounds that do not heal: the life-time scar of youth unemployment."

In **July** we published a follow-up study *Does Money Affect Children's Outcomes?* An update which provides further strong evidence that money itself is important for children's cognitive development, physical health and social and behavioural development. More information on this research from Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart can be found on our website: [http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/\\_new/research/money\\_matters/report.asp](http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/research/money_matters/report.asp)

Kerris Cooper and Kate Summers presented their PhD research at the Social Policy Association Annual Conference in Durham, as part of a symposium "Money, Security and Social Policy".

A report, for the Social Mobility Commission, by LSE Housing and Communities, was published in July which found that low-cost schemes to help people get on the housing ladder have "little" impact on social mobility. Bert Provan's blog for LSE British Policy and Politics outlines the main findings. Later in the month, in the same series, we published a blog by Abigail McKnight and Richard Reeves (Brookings Institution) "Glass floors and slow growth: a recipe for deepening inequality and hampering social mobility".

In **September** 2017, Polina Obolenskaya presented her research on poverty among migrant children at the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPANet) international conference, *New Horizons of European Social Policy: Risks, Opportunities and Challenges*, held in Lisbon, Portugal. The presentation was based on the work undertaken during the Nuffield Foundation funded project on "missing" and "invisible" children with Tania Burchardt, Mario Battaglini and Polly Vizard.

Ian Gough launched his latest book *Heat, greed and human need: climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing* in a well-attended event at LSE, more on pages 36-37.



## 2017: The year at a glance (continued)

From **October** we started the planning and preparatory work of the Social Policy and Distributional Outcomes project, coordinated by Polly Vizard. This major three-year programme of research, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, is in partnership with researchers at the University of Manchester, Heriott Watt University and UCL Institute for Education (more on pages 10-11). We also welcomed new PhD researchers Mario Battaglini, Aweek Bhattacharya, Liz Mann and Rana Khazbak. In the Social Exclusion seminar series Kathryn Simpson (Manchester Metropolitan University) presented her research “Making Sense of Brexit: The Political and Policy Implications for the UK’s Devolved Administrations”.

In **November** a report commissioned by Oxfam was published, *Double Trouble: A review of the relationship between*

*UK poverty and economic inequality*, by Abigail McKnight, Magali Duque and Mark Rucci. This research finds a positive correlation between income inequality and income poverty in the UK: a one point increase in income inequality – as measured using the Gini coefficient – is associated with an increase in relative income poverty of 0.6 percentage points.

We held three Welfare Policy Analysis seminars in November, Richard Reeves of The Brookings Institution presented findings from his new book *Dream Hoarders: Class Inequality and Social Mobility in the US and UK*. The second seminar featured Anne Green (University of Birmingham) and Paul Sissons (University of Coventry) on “Harnessing Growth Sectors for Poverty Reduction”. Finally Nick Timmins introduced his new book entitled *The Five Giants and*

*the Language of Welfare*. In the Social Exclusion seminar series, we had presentations from our visiting academics: Wim Van Lancker (University of Antwerp and University of Leuven) presented on a comparative perspective on inequality in early childhood service use, and Anne Solaz (INED, Paris) presented her research on women’s employment after divorce. More on Anne’s research can be found on pages 30-31.

In **December** Abigail McKnight was interviewed for the LSE IQ podcast: Why is social mobility declining?, which by the end of January 2018 had already achieved over 11,000 downloads/plays.

Kerris Cooper was awarded her PhD in December, her thesis is entitled “Poverty and Parenting in the UK”. Congratulations Kerris!



Kathryn Simpson presenting her work on “Making sense of Brexit” at the Social Exclusion Seminar on 25 October



## 2017: Review of the year

**2017 marked 20 years since CASE was established, under the directorship of John Hills. Back in 1997, our research on conceptualising social exclusion, measuring income dynamics, the relationship between childhood circumstances and adult outcomes, and on poor neighbourhoods, was focussed mainly on the UK and funded principally by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Twenty years on, one can see both continuity and change.**

### 20 years

The concern with multidimensional disadvantage implicit in the term “social exclusion” remains central to CASE’s agenda, and has become more strongly theoretically grounded in the capability approach. The dynamic perspective, and linking child and adult outcomes, has taken on new significance in our strands of research on economic inequalities and social mobility, and on early years and intergenerational relations. And work

on poor neighbourhoods, communities and social housing has gone from strength to strength, demonstrating considerably more sustained commitment and investment in this area than successive governments’ have achieved in terms of policy.

The methodological pluralism of our approach, spanning analysis of large-scale survey data using advanced statistical programming, to in-depth qualitative work with people in low-income communities at the “raw end” of social policies, and co-production with NGOs, remains a hallmark of CASE, as does engagement with policy-makers.

Change has come particularly in the rise in prominence of inequality as a social problem, especially after the economic crisis – a change that is reflected in the content and titles of four out of the five themes around which our current work is organised. The mechanisms that link processes at the top with outcomes at the bottom

can no longer be ignored. Another important change is the expanding geographical scope of our research. Many of our current projects are comparative across European and OECD countries, and a number also engage partners in the global South. Methodologically, “big data” in the form of administrative sources have become increasingly important for us, much of which can only be accessed in secure environments, and we have also developed a number of analytical tools and (in)equality measurement frameworks which are now being applied not only in our own research but taken up and used by national and international organisations. Finally, although we continue to host significant ESRC awards, our funding sources have diversified, with work in recent years funded by the Nuffield Foundation, the European Union, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and a wide range of other charities and trusts.



*Tania Burchardt, Director of CASE*



## 2017: Review of the year (continued)

### Major programmes

Three of our current major programmes illustrate these elements of continuity and change. This year we began a major three-year programme of research, Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain (SPDO), funded by the Nuffield Foundation (see pages 10-11). SPDO builds on efforts to monitor and assess public spending, policies and outcomes across the “welfare state” (broadly conceived) in a systematic, comprehensive and cross-cutting way that stretch back to the first edition of *The State of Welfare* edited by John Hills in 1990 and produced by CASE’s predecessor, the Welfare State Programme. SPDO adds policy areas not previously included, such as physical safety and security, and complex needs, and has a stronger

focus on distributional outcomes as the title indicates, including inequalities across groups defined by educational qualifications and skills, by ethnicity and migration status, and by age, as well as the more traditional attention to “vertical” inequality.

Our on-going programme of research, Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty, in partnership with the International Inequalities Institute and funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, has drawn extensively on international comparisons to investigate the mechanisms and observed associations between economic inequality and multidimensional poverty (see pages 16-17). An overview report on the first two phases of this project will be published in 2018.

Meanwhile, the LSE Housing and Communities group within CASE has a thriving programme of engagement with housing policy-makers and social landlords (see pages 33-35). The group’s structure and partnership with the National Tenants Resource Centre at Trafford Hall means it is able to respond quickly to unfolding events and policy priorities. Within weeks of the Grenfell tower disaster, LSE Housing and Communities set in train a series of national events to ensure that tenants’ voices were heard in the ensuing debates about the safety of tower blocks and wider social housing policy and practice.

**BBC**

Will more children be raised in poverty?

**The Big Questions**  
Series 10: Episode 5

Nicky Campbell presents debate live from Southampton. Nicky Campbell asks: Will more children be raised in poverty? And should we have the right to decide our own gender?

First shown: 10am 5 Feb 2017  
Available for 7 days Why?

+ Add  
Download  
Turn HD off

Kitty Stewart appearing on BBC TV’s *The Big Questions*, 5 February 2017





## Impact

The Centre's research has led directly to something in the region of 250 journal articles in its first 20 years, several books, and more than 350 CASE discussion papers and reports. The latter have been downloaded a staggering 9 million times, according to standard metrics. Our long history of active engagement with national and international policy-makers and NGOs brings "brand recognition" for CASE and means that we continue to contribute very directly to providing the evidence landscape for social and public policies on economic and social disadvantage. The article on knowledge exchange (see pages 39-40) gives some examples of how we are taking this forward.

## Comings and goings

In December, we gave Alice Belotti the traditional CASE farewell with tea, cakes and gratitude: Alice has been a valued member of the LSE Housing and Communities group and we will miss her energy and insight very much. We welcomed Ellie Benton as a new research assistant this year, and also enjoyed visits from George Fallis, Anne Solaz (see pages 30-31) and Wim van Lancker, all of whom enriched the intellectual life of the centre. We congratulated Kerris Cooper on being awarded her PhD and more or less in the same breath appointed her as a Research Officer on the new SPDO programme, whilst Mario Battaglini, our paid graduate intern (see page 38), continues his association with

us in the new guise of PhD associate and research assistant. Our doctoral students are an integral part of the Centre and we are very proud of their achievements – not least that they have maintained an impressive 92 per cent completion rate within four years.

**Tania Burchardt**, Director of CASE



Presentation by visiting academic Wim Van Lancker (University of Antwerp and University of Leuven) at the Social Exclusion seminar, 22 November 2017, on "A comparative perspective on inequality in early childhood service use: a matter of policies or preferences?"



## 2018: Looking forward to the year ahead

### Spring term

*Researchers at CASE will be out and about presenting their work at national and international conferences and seminars:*

Stephen Jenkins is scheduled to give a keynote address at the Poverty Dynamics of Social Groups in the EU conference (Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection and the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin), 31 January.

Anne Power has been invited to present at this year's Keele Universities Grand Challenges Lecture Series on The Future of Social Housing after Grenfell, 21 February.

The innovative series of workshops supported by LSE Housing and Communities which are held at the National Communities resource centre, Trafford Hall, Chester continues with a further seven events this term **[traffordhall.com/housing-plus-academy/events/](http://traffordhall.com/housing-plus-academy/events/)**

Abigail McKnight will present findings from her Oxfam report "Double Trouble: A review of the relationship between UK poverty and economic inequality" to an All-Party Parliamentary Group session on inclusive growth at Westminster.

In March, at the Social Situation Monitor conference in Brussels, Eleni Karagiannaki will present "Intra-household inequality and poverty and material deprivation in the EU" and Abigail McKnight will present her research on "Financial Resilience among EU households: measures, trends and policy options".

In April, Lucinda Platt heads to Stockholm and in May to Malmø as an international member of research funding programmes, and Nora Ratzmann has been invited to present her work at the international workshop "Transnational Social Citizenship in an Age of Uncertainty: Migration and Social Protection in Europe and Beyond" organised by the TRANSWEL project (Welfare State Futures, NORFACE) near Berlin, April 2017.

Ian Gough will continue to present findings from his new book *Heat, greed and human need: climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing* at public meetings in the UK. So far his schedule includes Manchester, Bath, Maynooth/Dublin, Liverpool and Bristol. He also has a number of overseas engagements which include addressing the European Trades Union Institute in Brussels, participating in an international workshop in Ottawa to consider the Brundtland Report after 30 years and looking ahead to the next 30 years; and delivering a plenary lecture to the European Social Policy Research Network (Espanet) in Vilnius, Lithuania.

*We are also organising a number of events:*

Stephen Jenkins and John Hills are co-organising (with Tim Besley and Nick Stern) an event to celebrate the life and work of Tony Atkinson ("Tony Atkinson and Inequality Policy: What Can Be Done?", 16 February 2018) with participants, including several Nobel prize winners, coming from around the world.

Polly Vizard and Polina Obolenskaya will present an overview of findings from the project, "Child poverty and multidimensional disadvantage: tackling "data exclusion" and extending the evidence base on "missing" and "invisible" children" at a report launch on 2 March **[sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/\\_new/news/year.asp?yyyy=2018#1004](http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/news/year.asp?yyyy=2018#1004)**

Tania Burchardt and Moira Dustin with the Equality and Diversity Forum, will hold a seminar about equality and human rights data, "evidence", and measures of progress, 12 June.

*Some of our researchers will be visiting other institutions:*

Kate Summers will be postgraduate visitor at the School of Social and Cultural Studies at Victoria University, Wellington, in New Zealand.

Tania Burchardt will continue her position as an academic visitor, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, until the end of March.

*We are also contributing to a number of events at the LSE Festival Beveridge 2.0: rethinking Beveridge for the 21st Century 19-24 February:*

Tania Burchardt, John Hills, Stephen Jenkins and Lucinda Platt will be participating in a session chaired by Paul Gregg on Poverty in the Beveridge 2.0 Research festival in February. Anne Power and John Hills are participating in a session "Lessons from Grenfell Tower: inequality and housing need, the Giant that still divides us" alongside Danny Dorling and Lynsey Hanley. Tammy Campbell has been invited to speak at the closing session of the research festival, "pitching" for the importance of education in tackling social issues.

### Summer term

The summer will bring the launch of the first outputs of the Social Policy and Distributional Outcomes programme – country level and city level devolution, higher education and BREXIT papers. Sign up for news updates on SPDO.

In May, Tania Burchardt will present her research "Flourishing, luxury and excess: what is a riches line?" at a Priority in Practice workshop, Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford.



Tammy Campbell has been invited to visit the University of Auckland in June, to present on the role of large-scale data in investigating inequalities in schooling, and to discuss potential international collaborations and funding opportunities.

Kate Summers will be presenting findings from her PhD at the ESRC-funded Welfare Conditionality International Conference 26-28 June, at the University of York.

In July, at the International Sociological Association's World Congress, Lucinda Platt is convening a session on "Migrant Selection: Evidence and Implications".

In the early summer we are planning to launch a website for the multidimensional Inequality Framework we are developing with Oxfam.

Tania Burchardt will present, "Intra-Household Allocation of Resources: Implications for Deprivation and Poverty Across Europe" at the Foundation for International Studies on Social Security 25th anniversary conference, Sigtuna, Sweden, in June [fiss-socialsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Call-for-Papers-2018.pdf](https://www.fiss-socialsecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Call-for-Papers-2018.pdf)

Stephen Jenkins is scheduled to present to the LIS Users Conference (Luxembourg, 4 May) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) Users Conference (Berlin, 19 July)

Eleni Karagiannaki will present, "Intra-household Inequality and Material Deprivation Measurement" at the International Association for Research on Income and Wealth conference, Copenhagen, August 2018 [ariatw.org/c2018copenhagen.php](http://www.ariatw.org/c2018copenhagen.php)

Three more Housing Plus Academy workshops are planned for the summer on Homelessness; upgrading Social Housing; and Debt and Financial Resilience, [traffordhall.com/housing-plus-academy/events/](http://traffordhall.com/housing-plus-academy/events/)

#### Autumn term

Caroline Bryson and Professor Stephen McKay from the University of Lincoln, will present their findings on a methodological experiment which aims to improve the self-identification of non-resident parents within surveys. The experiment was conducted as part of the UK Household Longitudinal Study Innovation Panel and funded by the Nuffield Foundation.

Stephen Jenkins will be in New Zealand in November to give a Keynote address at the Government Economics Network Conference (Wellington, 8 November).

In the autumn, outputs from the Social Policy and Distributional Outcomes programme on BREXIT and Higher Education will be presented at seminars.



Richard Reeves presenting his work on class inequality and social mobility at a Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar



# Welfare states and distributional outcomes

## Social policies and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain

### Polly Vizard

**Polly Vizard, Associate Director of CASE, introduces a new three year programme of research at CASE, with colleagues from University of Manchester, Heriot Watt University and UCL Institute for Education.**

The new CASE research programme, "Social policies and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain" ("SPDO") commenced in October 2017. The programme is funded by the Nuffield Foundation and will run until 31 October 2020. It is being undertaken in partnership with research teams at University of Manchester, Heriot

Watt University and UCL Institute for Education, and will be overseen by an independent Advisory Board chaired by Dame Frances Cairncross.

### Central objectives

The central objective of the SPDO research programme is to provide an authoritative, independent, rigorous and in-depth evidence base on social policies and distributional outcomes in 21st century Britain. The central question to be addressed is: What progress has been made in addressing social inequalities through social policies? The research programme is ambitious and comprehensive in scope, combining

in-depth quantitative analysis of trends in social inequalities and social divides with detailed and systematic public expenditure and social policy analysis across ten major social policy areas over the period 2015-20, together with broader reflection on the changing nature of social policies and distributional outcomes over the 21st century.

The programme of research adds to (and will reflect on) previous CASE analyses of social policies and distributional outcomes. This includes the Social Policies in a Cold Climate (SPCC) research programme covering the period 1997-2015 – but also previous outputs such as Towards a More Equal Society



The programme builds on previous CASE analyses of social policies and distributional outcomes (SPCC) as well as the Welfare State Programme over 35 years



and, going back even further, to the State of Welfare books that were published as part of the Welfare State Programme.

The SPDO programme will update, extend and broaden our analysis of public expenditure, social policies and distributional outcomes using the most recent datasets available, resulting in a unique evidence base on trends in social inequalities and social policies going back to 1997. Innovative extensions included within the SPDO research programme include: coverage of additional areas of social policy (eg, physical safety/security and complex needs/homelessness); emphasis on the new context for social policy making (eg, devolution and BREXIT); assessment of a broader range of multidimensional outcomes within our quantitative analysis (eg, social attitudes and subjective experiences); and the inclusion of additional breakdowns (eg, migration status). This programme will also have a forward looking component, identifying the key challenges for social policy in the 2020s.

### Research tasks

There are three main research tasks.

- Firstly, we will provide detailed and cross-cutting documentation, monitoring and analysis of progress made in tackling social inequalities through social policies over the period 2015-2020. This will include an in-depth examination of public expenditure, social policies and their immediate consequences for outcomes over this period across 10 major social policy areas (social security and general housing; health; social care; early years; compulsory school age education; higher education; employment; safety and security; social mobility; and homelessness / complex needs).

- Secondly, our social policy analysis will be supplemented by in-depth quantitative analysis of distributional outcomes, drawing on a wide range of social survey and administrative data sets, as well as new insights on social attitudes and social mobility. The distributional analysis will cover five critical dimensions of life (living standards, health/care, education, employment and safety/security) with breakdowns by a range of characteristics (age, socio-economic group, ethnic/national/religious migration status and area).
- Thirdly, our overall assessment of social policies and distributional outcomes covering the period 2015-2020 will be contextualised within and informed by broader reflection on the changing nature of social inequalities and progress made in addressing these through social policies going back to the late 1990s as well as on the major social policy challenges ahead. This will include analysis of the evolution of social policy making in 21st century Britain; the changing nature of social inequalities; the changing relationship between the individual and the state; changes in the balances between public and private sector roles; and the key challenges looking forward.

### Dissemination

The project outputs will include a series of papers examining social policies and outcomes over the most recent period; time-series analysis of distributional outcomes and social attitudes since 1997 (and especially since the financial crisis and economic downturn); and broader reflection on 25 years of social policy making and social inequalities and the challenges moving forward. While there will be dissemination

and engagement activity throughout the three years of the programme to ensure the findings are effectively communicated and debated along the way, the work will culminate in a major event assessing social policies and distributional outcomes in 21st century Britain in September 2020.

### Inequalities analysis programme

One of the first outputs from the research programme is a new computer programme for analysing inequalities, developed by Eleni Karagiannaki. This has been tailored to support the types of inequalities analysis that will be undertaken within SPDO, as part of our work on distributional outcomes and social attitudes. The programme will enable us to undertake analysis of economic outcomes such as income, employment, wages and wealth, and noneconomic outcomes such as violence and mental health, with breakdowns by characteristics such as age, ethnicity and educational qualifications. The programme supports the analysis of trends in inequalities over time as well as cross-sectional analysis, and is a very welcome innovation.



## Welfare states and distributional outcomes

### Let the giants roam?

#### Howard Glennerster

**Howard Glennerster draws on analysis in his recent book *Understanding the cost of welfare* (3rd Edition) to set out the funding challenges we face, in particular those related to changing health and social care needs.**

The Beveridge Report of 1942 was essentially a detailed blueprint for the future of post war social security. But it also powerfully made the case that such a strategy could not stand alone. Five giant evils had to be confronted together – idleness and ignorance, disease and squalor all had to be addressed too. What was needed was a “general programme of social policy” (para 456). Whatever its limits such a programme did emerge in post war Britain embodied in a series of Acts of Parliament passed between 1944 and 1948 – from the Butler Education Act to the Bevan National Health Service and much between.

The cost implications of implementing such a vision, however, only began to emerge gradually. In 1948, when that great raft of social policy legislation came into force, social policy took less than 10 per cent of the nation’s total income. By 2008, just before the banking crisis, it was taking 28 per cent. It had come to be paid for partly by extending income tax to much wider portions of the working population, by raising taxes on most transactions (VAT) but also by reducing the relative scale of what the state spent on other things – on defence and foreign and “colonial” policy, on nationalised industries and transport. In 1951 social policy took just over a quarter of all government spending. Now it takes two thirds. Simple mathematics as well as politics suggests that this cannot continue.

Yet the giants are returning. They are doing so because we have neglected our long standing defences against them, building fewer homes for the poor, cutting real benefits and, as our population ages, failing to respond adequately in our caring and health services. By 2025 there will be 18 per cent more people over the age of 65 than there were a decade before. People of my age use health care services at four to six times the rate of the middle aged and younger groups, depending on age and sex and type of service. This population shift is only partly because we are living longer- that rate of change may be slowing or even reversing slightly – but we are now beginning to live through the consequences of a sharp rise in the birth rate that happened for two decades after the Second World War. Those cohorts are now retiring. At the same time these older giants have been joined by a newcomer – the global warming monster – as my colleague Ian Gough has argued. Our collective response to all these challenges needs to be substantially rethought.

In a recent study I tried to quantify just how much more we need to spend and divert from current patterns of consumption to finance a defence against such threats (Glennerster, 2017). It is difficult to avoid concluding that health and long term care spending need to take say 3 per cent more of the GDP over the next decade (taking it to between 11 and 12 per cent of GDP overall). In the longer term “higher cost pressures”, as the OBR put it, could make that figure much higher. The cost of state pensions will rise by more than one percent of GDP in the next decade and a half. Any move to shift student fees onto the public purse will make it very difficult to meet the needs of rising school age populations

and extend the quality of child care and pre-school services. They need another one per cent even without such an additional cost to the public purse.

If we are serious we therefore need to be prepared to raise taxes of one kind or another by about 5 per cent of the GDP over a decade, or we need to require families to pay the equivalent, or much more in practice given the nature of the private insurance market, out of their own household budgets – what I call “quasi taxation” in the book. That could, for example, mean requiring people to take out private insurance to cover their long term care as well as their future pension. It could apply to long term health care too. If not people will have to be prepared to sell their houses to pay for their care in old age. It is far from clear that any of these options would be preferable to the wider community pooling all the individual and family risks involved and meeting cost through a higher rate of tax. Just what kind of tax is a secondary political issue.

There is therefore a wide policy menu potentially on offer if we choose not to do things through the tax and spend route. The trouble is that none of this is being spelt out. You cannot, I think, having done the sums, reach any other conclusion than that politicians of all major parties are simply ducking the issues or hiding the real menu on offer which has pretty un-tasty options on it.

The current government, for example, is planning to reduce the size of the state’s public spending share of the nation’s income down to a level not much above that of the United States. There is, of course, a legitimate political case for saying that the state should withdraw from some of the areas that we now call “social policy”. It is not a



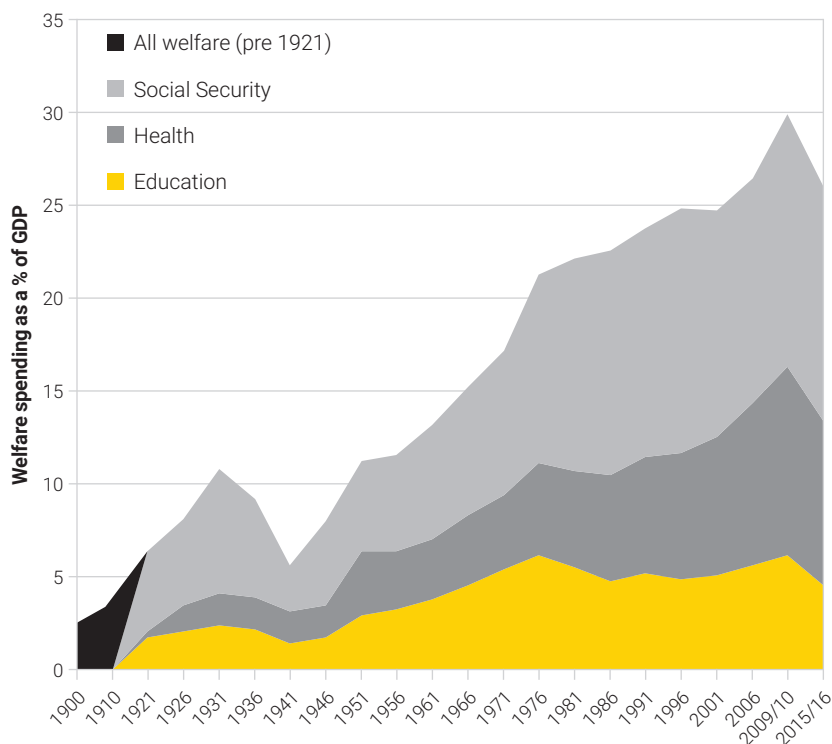
view I share but if you wish to advance it you really should spell out the profound implications it would have for people's family budgets. No one is doing that.

In the first chapter of my study I undertake a thought experiment and assume that the state does, indeed, withdraw from the social policy field in large part. As I show, even for a well heeled and endowed family like "the Osbornes" whom John Hills invents in his study (Hills 2017), the impact is striking. They end up paying over half their income "paying for their welfare" and that assumes they are in good health and unlikely to fall on seriously bad times. Let's not tell them, the political strategy seems to be. Or if we do – as Mrs May to her credit initially tried to at the last election for long term care – then turn and run at the first sound of musket fire.

Similarly, the Labour Party at the last election, suggested the funding problem could be solved by merely taxing the top five per cent of the income distribution a little more. Realistically that would have meant there would have been very little more to spend on improving the standards of public services or, indeed, even keeping pace with demography. Let's not tell the electorate that either.

These funding issues will have to be faced sometime. If not the giants will indeed return to roam.

**Figure 1.1: Collective welfare spending\* in the UK 1900 to 2016**



|                        | 1986 | 1996 | 2008/09 | 2009/10** | 2015/06 |
|------------------------|------|------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Education (inc HE)     | 4.8  | 4.9  | 5.8     | 6.2       | 4.5     |
| Health and social care | 5.7  | 6.8  | 9.5     | 10.1      | 8.9     |
| Social Security        | 12.1 | 13.1 | 12.4    | 13.6      | 12.6    |
| All welfare spending   | 22.6 | 24.9 | 27.7    | 29.9      | 26.0    |

\* This includes the old Poor Law, modern social security (working age benefits and pensions), housing benefit and its predecessors. From 1987 some small items are included from agencies like the criminal justice system. They formed 0.5 per cent of GDP in 1987. Social care spending has been removed from the official figures on social protection and added to health care for consistency with previous figures. Housing capital is excluded. Education includes public spending on higher education but excludes fee income.

\*\*Maximum recession impact year.

Sources: Glennerster 2007; HM Treasury annual Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2016 and previous editions.



# Welfare states and distributional outcomes

## PhD Spotlight: Researching the (in)formal barriers to accessing a social minimum for EU migrants in Germany

### Nora Ratzmann

**Nora Ratzmann, a third year PhD student at CASE, completed her fieldwork in summer 2017. Here she reflects on the process of collecting qualitative data with an ethnographic sensibility in the context of a complex bureaucratic organisational setting.**

### Research overview

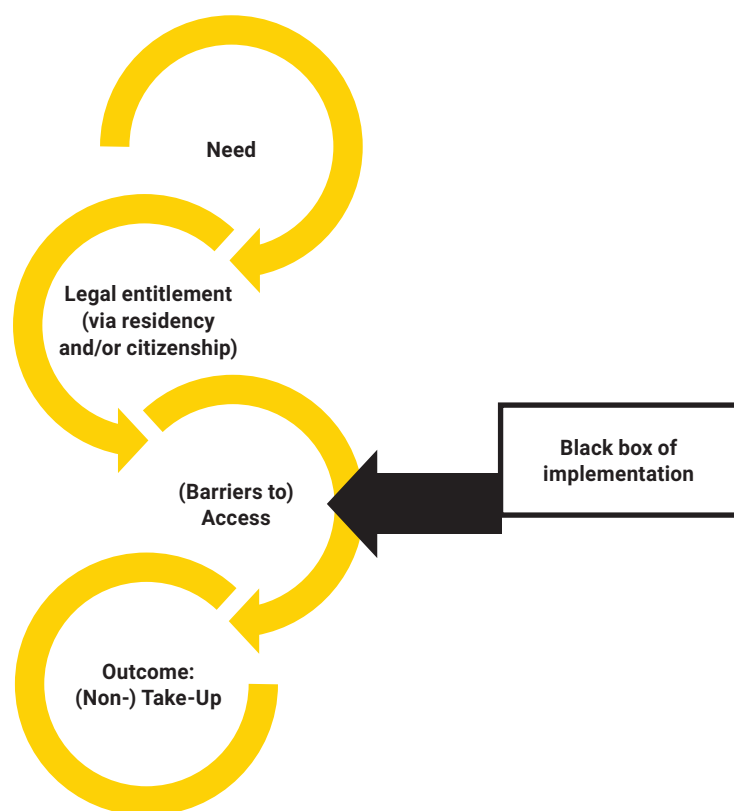
My PhD research explores how EU migrants' basic social security entitlements are realised in daily practice within German jobcentres, asking why and for whom formal rights might not map onto substantive benefit take-up in practice. The novelty of this research lies in the analysis of the interplay between frontline bureaucrats as gate-keepers

of access to benefits and services, who interpret and potentially subvert eligibility criteria, and potential EU migrant applicants who engage or not in the claims-making process. Research on social security access data has neglected this dimension of informal inequality of treatment which can arise when understandings of deservingness and belonging are articulated and negotiated at the local street-level.

Such detailed and nuanced research on the complexity of policy implementation called for an interpretivist-constructivist approach to study the subjective, everyday experiences and sense-making processes of the actors involved. I thus employed an in-depth qualitative research methodology. This included the collection of 104 formal semi-structured

interviews with key informants such as policy-makers and specialised service providers, legal experts and social partners in their role as migrant advice agencies, local jobcentre employees and intra-EU migrants themselves. Inspired by policy ethnographic research, I recorded observational data wherever possible and shadowed caseworkers during internal jobcentre staff trainings and during their interactions with claimants in three Berlin-based jobcentres. I also participated in a number of federal-level policy conferences, practitioners' meetings, roundtables, and networking events either hosted for jobcentre staff, advice organisations or other civil society actors. The aim was to uncover overlooked, concealed dimensions of meaning-making, which shape organisational, internally operating dynamics.

Figure 1: The research gap



### Reflections on my positionality during fieldwork

My in-depth immersion into German jobcentres allowed me to venture into a previously unknown world of organisational ethnography. This led to a number of interesting reflections on my location-based positionality, which not only influenced the kind of data I was able to collect, but will also impacts my analysis, as the researcher becomes a co-producer of the social reality under observation. A considerable number of study participants perceived me as somebody who is (still) learning, and hence not "dangerous". I felt that, simply by my positioning, it was fairly easy to create a non-threatening, safe space. I was commonly asked if I am a trainee at the Federal Employment Agency or if I am writing my Masters dissertation. Therefore I could easily instrumentalise this position of a naïve,





learning stranger to question taken-for-granted organisational procedures. My unfamiliarity with the jobcentre setting constituted a comparative advantage as it helped me to make tacit knowledge visible. Interviewees would often act in paternalistic ways of explaining their world. In the cases of repeated participant observation, my developing relationships of friendliness with employees led to trust and more openness by my respondents. In these situations, particularly when discussing sensitive issues such as deservingness and welfare tourism, I had to internally negotiate whether to position myself as a non-opinionated, listening researcher or as a (cultural) broker trying to bridge worldviews between service providers and recipients, by drawing on my knowledge of the structural meta-processes which could explain certain perceptions at street-level.

I was also considered to belong in a different way: as a native German citizen, jobcentre respondents perceived as a cultural insider. When talking to high-skilled migrants, we shared the experience of mobility within the European space. But immersing myself into the daily work of service provision challenged some of my own engrained biases about claimants and staff, which had been coined through public discourses I had been exposed to prior to my research. Entering the jobcentre world certainly has been a humbling

self-reflection. By walking down the same corridors as claimants, I learned to better relate to their experience of stigma, shame and fear the bureaucratic encounter might entail. I also noticed how my research not only influenced me but how it equally impacted my respondents: one interviewee for instance called me a few weeks after our discussion, because our meeting made her rethink her restrictive stance on the EU citizens' entitlements.

Overall, my field research confronted me again and again with the task in critically assessing the discourse towards (EU) migrants, and how I position myself – if as a German, an EU or world citizen, as an expat or migrant, as a researcher or as a peer who has made similar experiences of mobility.

### Looking ahead

Now the challenge will be to do justice to my data, and to portray the many voices I have heard in an authentic manner when writing my empirical analysis. Currently I am writing up my research results, which hint at an array of barriers to accessing basic social security for EU citizens. This includes rationing and filtering processes at different stages of claims-making, for instance by refusing to accept formal benefit requests at the initial stage, by outsourcing the burden of proof for certain documents to the migrant claimants instead of requesting them from the equivalent

social security administration abroad, by enforcing German as the language of administration spoken, or by discretionary closing of access through withholding certain information about claimants' rights. It became evident that the only claimants who were successful relied on a cultural broker, who would smooth their way into the system. They provided applicants with tacit cultural knowledge about behavioural expectations and with information on their entitlements. The task ahead is to explain these different pathways of administrative inclusion and exclusion, which relate to an interplay of structural factors with individual deservingness attitudes, where the welfare tourist frame is particularly prominent.

### Further information:

More information about the PhD project can be found on the CASE webpage [sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/\\_new/staff/person.asp?id=10354](https://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/staff/person.asp?id=10354), or by emailing me at [n.ratzmann@lse.ac.uk](mailto:n.ratzmann@lse.ac.uk)



# Economic inequalities, social mobility and multidimensional poverty

## Multidimensional poverty and income inequality in the EU

### Lin Yang and Polly Vizard

**Lin Yang, Research Officer at CASE, describes her work with Polly Vizard, Associate Director, which is part of a JRF-funded programme to better understand the links between inequality and poverty. Here, Lin focusses on a recent component of the programme which analyses the relationship between poverty measured across multiple dimensions and income inequality.**

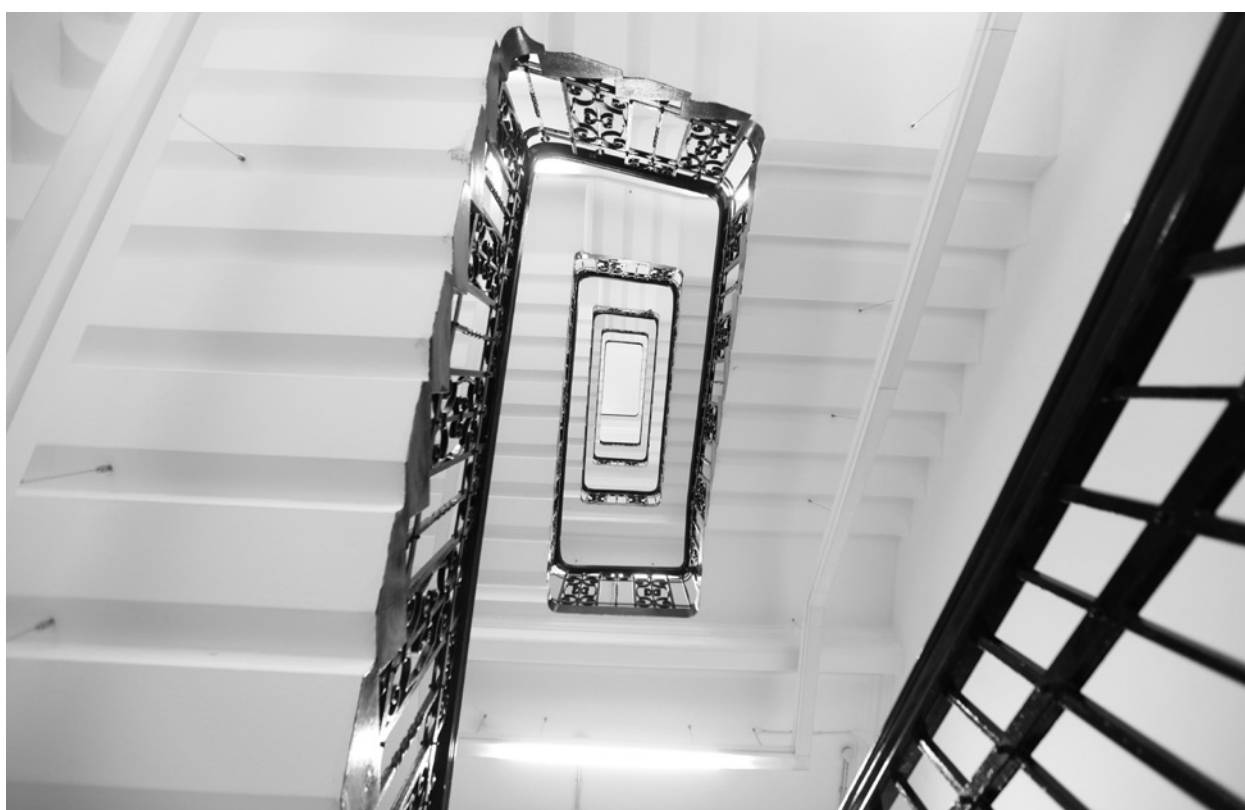
Consensus is growing worldwide about the need to promote greater inclusivity in the sharing of countries' economic prosperity. This renewed interest in inequality has emerged in light of the financial crisis and its causes and consequences, alongside the longstanding goal of countries to ensure minimum standards of living for their residents. In recent years,

many international organisations have adopted explicit twin goals of tackling both inequality and poverty. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation is currently funding a three-year programme of research to better understand the links between inequality and poverty, and whether a concern for poverty reduction also requires that income inequality must be addressed.

So far, our ongoing programme of research has examined (1) the alternative philosophical positions on concerns for inequality and poverty, and whether the two issues can or should be separated; (2) alternative ways in which inequality and poverty can be conceptualised and measured, and the significance of this for analysing relationships between the two; (3) the empirical relationship between income poverty and income inequality under alternative measures of each; (4) the mechanisms

that may explain the direction of this relationship, as well the existence of possible countervailing mechanisms; and (5) what happens to the relationship between poverty and income inequality when we move beyond income poverty measures to multidimensional measures of poverty.

By moving beyond income poverty, we overcome some of the limitations presented by the mechanical link between strictly income-based measures of poverty and inequality. We consider whether – and if so, how – three multidimensional measures of poverty relate to income inequality, focusing our analysis on European Union countries. In this work (Yang and Vizard, 2017), we use individual-level data from the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) to examine the way a country's most deprived individuals experience disadvantage across multiple





dimensions of life, as captured by three alternative measures, and how this is linked to its degree of income inequality.

The first multidimensional measure of poverty we consider captures aspects of material deprivation, such as not being able to afford adequate meals or heating in the home; the second measure expands this to capture other objective circumstances, such as unemployment, education, health, and housing quality; the final measure again expands further to capture psychological aspects of poverty, such as mental health and the perception of being looked down upon or excluded from society.

Comparing across European Union countries we find that, for each measure, the level of multidimensional poverty in a country is strongly positively related to its level of income inequality – countries where individuals experience greater severity of multidimensional poverty tend to be those with higher levels of income inequality. We find that this is the case for each year of available data – 2003, 2007 and 2012 – consistent with the strong positive relationship found between purely income poverty and income inequality in other work carried out as part of this research programme (Karagiannaki, 2017).

The positive relationship between our multidimensional poverty measures and income inequality remains when we account for other factors that could influence this relationship, such as compositional characteristics of the population. We account for individuals' citizenship, gender, family type, age group and occupational group. This also allows us to identify the groups of people who are most likely to experience multidimensional poverty, and we find that multidimensional poverty is experienced to a higher degree by females and single parents,

non-EU citizens and people working in unskilled elementary occupations. The relationship also remains when we account for country-level factors, such as differences in GDP per capita and welfare regime.

If the goal is to tackle multidimensional poverty at a given level of inequality, our results show that welfare policy can be effective in this respect – accounting for the relationship between multidimensional poverty and inequality, individuals tend to be better off in Nordic countries belonging to the generous social democratic welfare regime category than individuals in countries belonging to other welfare regime categories. Furthermore, since we use post-tax and transfer income inequality measures, these already reflect and capture some effect of welfare policy through taxes and transfers. The link between welfare regime and multidimensional poverty is therefore over and above any redistributive effect captured by our post-tax and transfer inequality measures.

While levels of multidimensional poverty and income inequality are positively related across countries, we find that the evolution of multidimensional poverty does not necessarily follow that of income inequality within countries over time. While changes in multidimensional poverty over the three years do in general appear to be positively related to changes in income inequality, these relationships are not statistically significant. Therefore to sum up, while inequality is important in terms of its positive relationship with multidimensional poverty across countries at a given point in time, this relationship weakens when looking at changes within countries over the period of time we consider.

### Further information:

Karagiannaki, E. (2017), "The empirical relationship between income poverty and income inequality in rich and middle income countries", Understanding the links between inequalities and poverty (LIP) CASEpaper 206, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, LSE, London.

Yang, L. and Vizard, P. (2017), "Multidimensional poverty and income inequality in the EU", Understanding the links between inequalities and poverty (LIP) CASEpaper 207, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, LSE, London.

For more information on this project please visit the programme webpage on the CASE website.



# Economic inequalities, social mobility and multidimensional poverty

## Intra-household inequality and material deprivation in Europe

**Tania Burchardt and Eleni Karagiannaki**

**Eleni Karagiannaki, Research Fellow at CASE, discusses her work with Tania Burchardt, Director of CASE, on the allocation of resources within households. The ESRC-funded project examines how estimates of poverty, deprivation and inequality across European countries change under different assumptions about how intra-household resources are shared and identifies groups likely to be particularly affected by intra-household inequality.**

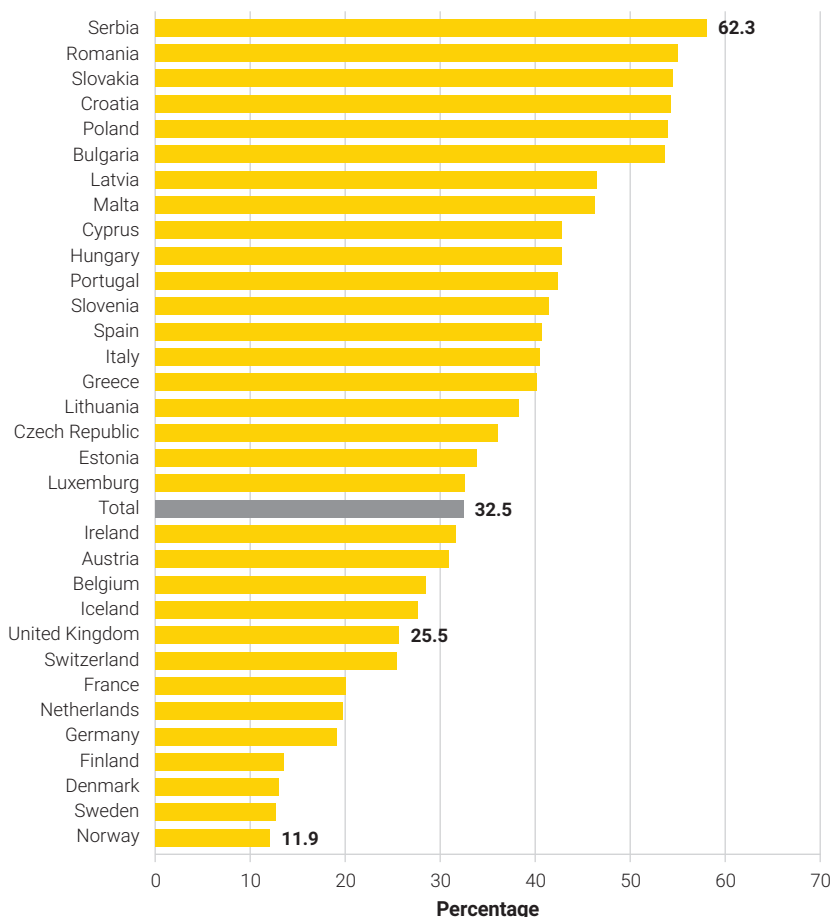
In most research on living standards, income is measured at household level and equivalised on the assumption that income is pooled and shared to the equal benefit of all household members. Material deprivation is also usually measured at household level. However, if resources are not shared equally within households, household income and material deprivation indicators may mask important variations in individual living standards. This ESRC-funded project is using micro-data from the European Union Statistics on Incomes and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) to examine the sensitivity of poverty, deprivation and inequality estimates across European

countries to different assumptions about the intra-household sharing of resources and to identify the groups of people for whom intra-household inequality may have the largest impact.

The project puts particular focus on complex households, that is households containing two or more family units. A family unit is defined as a single adult or a cohabiting couple and any dependent children. So a “complex household” might for example consist of an elderly person living with her daughter and son-in-law and their children, or it might consist of a couple plus a young adult who has not yet left the parental home. Household composition varies dramatically across European countries. As shown in Figure 1, in 2014 more than half of the population in countries like Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria and more than two-fifths of the population in countries like Spain and Greece lived in households containing two or more family units, compared to less than a quarter of the population in the UK and fewer still in Denmark. The equal sharing assumption is especially unlikely to hold in complex households, made up of more than one family unit, because income streams and preferences are more likely to differ across household members from different generations. This implies that conventional living standard estimates in countries like Greece, with a higher proportion of extended family households, are less valid than in countries like France or the UK.

In the first part of the project we are making use of the individual-level deprivation data included in the 2014 EU-SILC ad-hoc module on material deprivation to examine the implications of intra-household inequality for material deprivation measurement. We construct an index of adult deprivation as the proportion of people who cannot afford at least two out of nine personal deprivation items and compare it to the conventional household-level material deprivation index, which measures the proportion of people

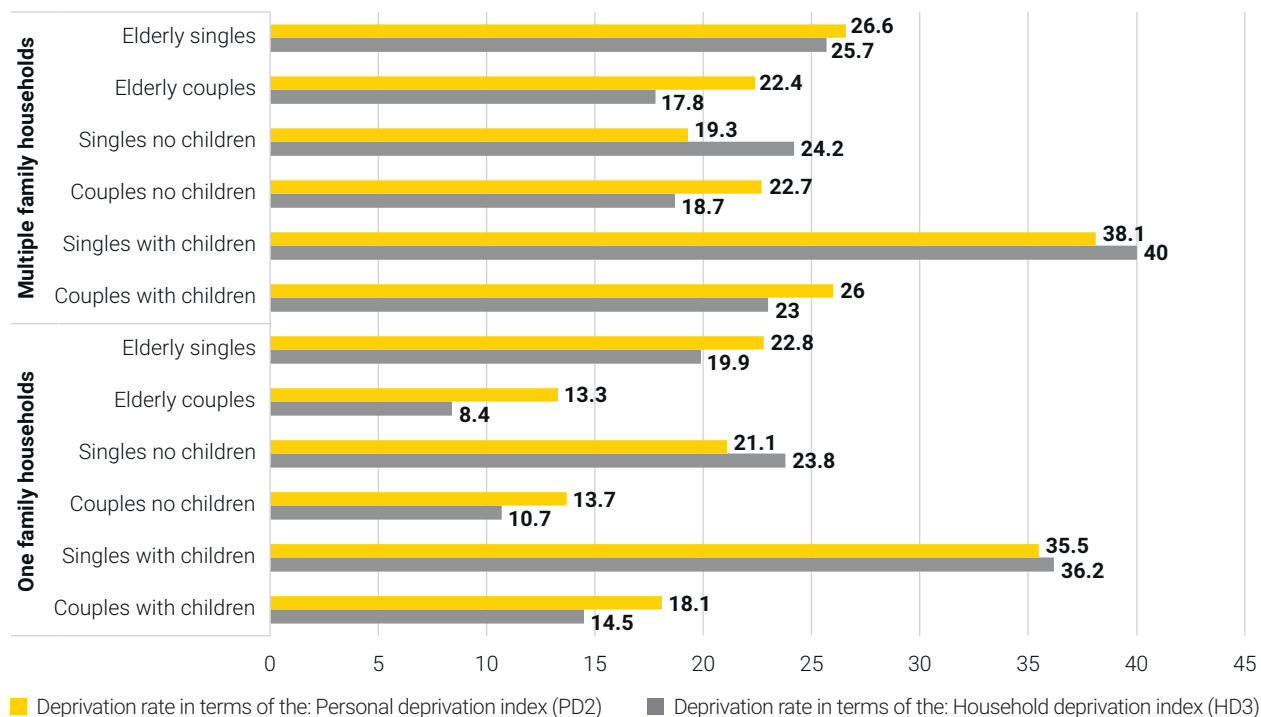
**Figure 1: Percent of the population living in households containing two or more family units, by country, 2014**



Source: Own calculations using 2014 EU-SILC cross-sectional data UDB ver. 2014-2 1-8-16.



**Figure 2: Deprivation risks for people living in different family types and by whether they live in one-family or multi-family households**



Source: Own calculations using 2014 EU-SILC cross-sectional data UDB ver. 2014-2 1-8-16.

Note: The official material deprivation indicator adopted by the EU measures the proportion of people who cannot afford at least three out of nine household level deprivation items (eg, inability to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; to keep their home adequately warm; to face unexpected expenses). The personal material deprivation index we use, measures the proportion of people who cannot afford at least 2 out of 9 the personal deprivation items (eg, inability to replace worn out clothes; to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes; get together with friends/family for drink/meal at least once per month; regularly participate in leisure activities; spend a small amount of money each week on yourself; to have internet connection for personal use at home; to have regular use of public transport)

who cannot afford at least three out of nine household level deprivation items, to examine the sensitivity of deprivation estimates to using individual level rather than household level deprivation indicators – both in terms of country rankings and in terms of the characteristics of adults identified as deprived. We find significant differences in the groups identified as being at high deprivation risk in terms of the two indicators, with the most pronounced differences for couples either in one family or in complex households (Figure 2). Comparisons of country rankings in terms of the two indicators also show important differences.

In regression analysis, we found that individuals who contribute a lower proportion of total household income

are at significantly higher risk of personal deprivation, and, conversely, individuals who contribute a higher proportion of total household income are at significantly lower risk. This suggests that households are not pooling and sharing their resources to the equal benefit of all members. The effect, however, varied substantially across different countries and across family types.

Descriptive analysis revealed that there is significant variation in adult deprivation within households. Indicative of the extent of this within household inequality in adult deprivation, is that around a quarter of all deprived adults live in households where no other adult is deprived. This proportion is even higher for adults living in multifamily households.

Given this evidence, we conclude that (a) individual level deprivation items should be included in standard material deprivation measurement; (b) social security and other anti-poverty strategies need to be sensitive to the within-household distribution of resources, especially in countries with high rates of co-residence among people of different generations and in low income households.

### Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Economic and Social Research Council grant number ES/P000525/1. It is based on data from Eurostat, EU-SILC 2014. The responsibility for all conclusions drawn from the data lies entirely with the authors.



# Economic inequalities, social mobility and multidimensional poverty

## Does sector matter for low pay?

### Neil Lee

**Neil is an Associate Professor of Economic Geography at LSE and a CASE Associate. Here he describes the main findings from a research project looking at the problem of low pay from a sectoral perspective. This new approach reveals some interesting findings which provide useful insights for effective policy design.**

Since the 2008 recession the UK economy has experienced what politicians have described as a “jobs miracle”, with employment remaining high despite a weak economy. Yet this “miracle” has come at a cost: high incidence of low pay. Around a fifth of UK employees are in low paid jobs, defined as earning less than two thirds of the national median weekly pay, and wage growth has been weak. Between 2008 and 2015 the UK had the lowest real wage growth of any OECD country but Greece.

In an ESRC funded project with Professor Anne Green (Birmingham) and Dr Paul Sissons (Coventry) we focus on one part of this problem – the extent to which low pay is concentrated in a few sectors. The project has consisted of two parts. In the first we used statistical analysis to investigate the extent to which low pay and in-work poverty rates varied by sector.<sup>1</sup> In the second we considered whether sectoral approaches were useful in addressing these issues.<sup>2</sup> The focus here is on low-pay.

There are low paid workers in every sector but the incidence of low pay varies across sectors. Rates tend to be lowest in sectors which have a stronger trade union presence, such as Electricity, Gas and Water Supply where only 4 per cent of workers are low paid; or those with relatively skilled workforces such as Finance and Insurance (5 per cent of workers). But low pay is concentrated in a relatively small number of sectors which have much higher shares of low paid workers than others. Our analysis using the UK Labour Force Survey shows that three sectors – Accommodation and Food Services, Residential Care, and Retail and Wholesale – account for almost half of the UK’s low paid workers.

One question is whether this is simply due to the characteristics of the workforce, such as their education or age, or if there is something structural in the economy which means that workers in a particular sector are more likely to be low paid, regardless of their characteristics. To test this, we estimate some simple econometric models which allow us to investigate the determinants of low pay relative to observable characteristics. The main results, expressed as marginal effects, are shown in Figure 1, which provide estimates of the impact of working in a particular sector on the probability of being low paid – after controlling for other relevant factors. We find relatively large effects for workers in Accommodation and Food, Residential Care, Agriculture and Wholesale and Retail. In short, the impact of sector of employment on the probability of being low paid seems to be structural, rather than simply due to the composition of the workforce.

This leads us to conclude that taking a sectoral approach can also be part of the solution. Institutions often operate at a sectoral level, such as Sector Skills Councils or Unions, and this provides a route to access and influence employers. In sectors characterised by low incidence of low pay, employers can expand and extend efforts to open up opportunities for disadvantaged groups. And taking a sectoral approach recognises that sector-by-sector solutions can vary. In social care, for example, ethical care charters might improve the quality and standing of social care. In agriculture, efforts to increase productivity and up-skill workers might help. There is also room to expand efforts on the demand side, particularly given the government’s Industrial Strategy. Economic development policy-makers may also want to focus on the type of employers who create “good jobs”.

### Further information:

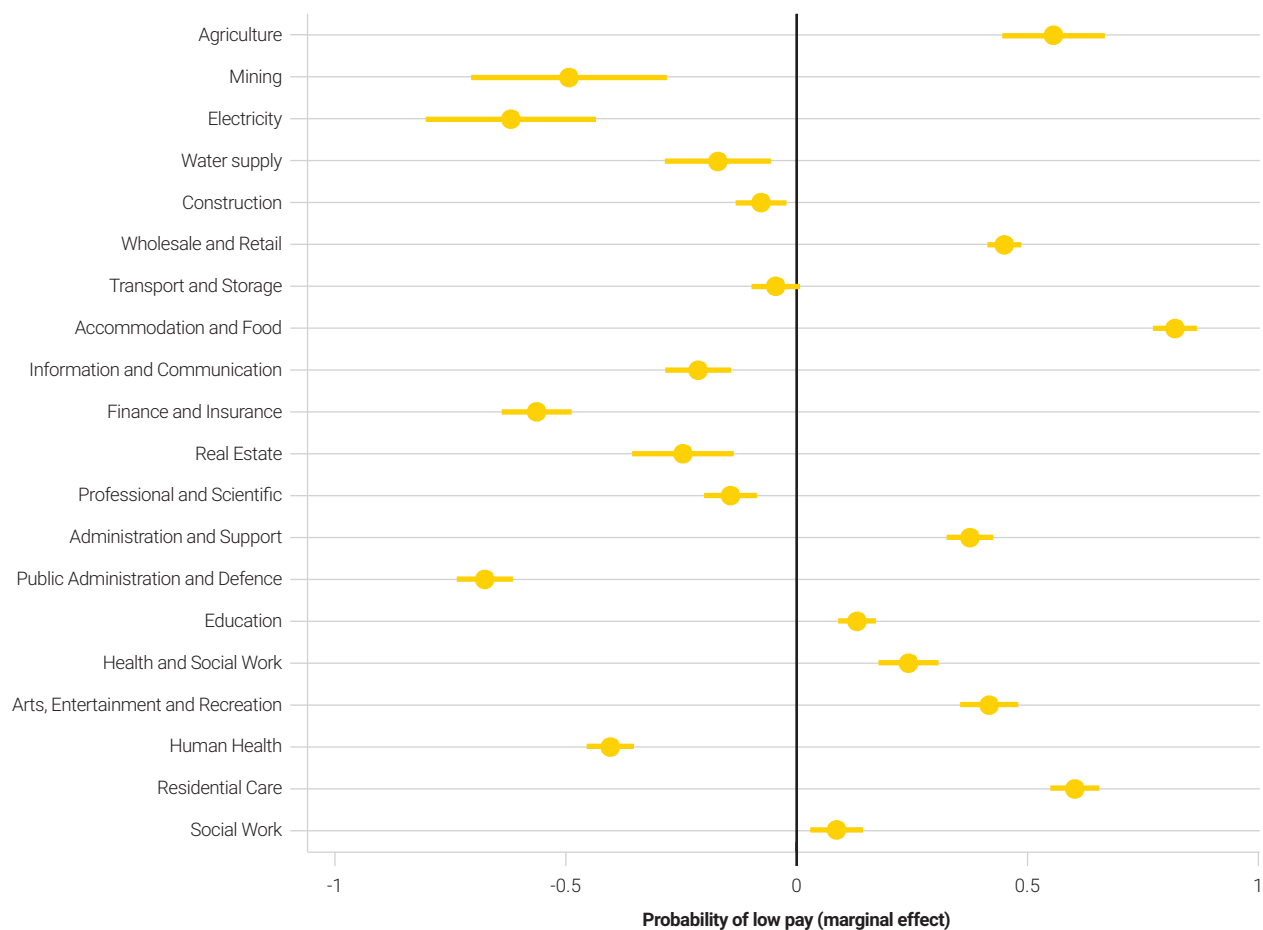
<sup>1</sup> Lee, N., Green, A. and Sissons, P. (2018). Low-pay, sectoral change and UK labour market policy. *Policy & Politics*. [doi.org/10.1332/030557317X15072086455899](https://doi.org/10.1332/030557317X15072086455899)

Sissons, P., Green, A. and Lee, N. (2017). Employment structure, growth sectors and household poverty in the United Kingdom Work, *Employment and Society*. [doi.org/10.1177/0950017017722939](https://doi.org/10.1177/0950017017722939)

<sup>2</sup> Green, A., Sissons, P. and Lee, N. (2017). Harnessing Growth Sectors for Poverty Reduction: The Role of Policy. Available from: [ppiwi.org.uk/files/2017/06/Harnessing-Growth-Sectors-for-Poverty-Reduction-Policy-Paper.pdf](https://ppiwi.org.uk/files/2017/06/Harnessing-Growth-Sectors-for-Poverty-Reduction-Policy-Paper.pdf)



**Figure 1. Impact of sector on the probability of being low paid, controlling for personal characteristics, UK 2010-14**



Source: Labour Force Survey. Dots indicate the marginal effect for each sectoral variable of the regression. Lines give 95 per cent confidence intervals, with red bar indicating zero. Reference category = Manufacturing. Controls: education, age, age<sup>2</sup>, country of birth, region, and year/quarter fixed effects.



## Economic inequalities, social mobility and multidimensional poverty

### PhD Spotlight: Can't save or won't save – examining retirement saving activity among British adults in their 30s and 40s.

#### Ellie Suh

**Ellie, a third year PhD student in CASE, talks about her first paper, which examines retirement saving activity among young British adults.**

The much-improved living standard of British pensioners in recent years has given the impression to the younger age population that there is little to be concerned about funding retirement. However, retirement saving for the younger generation, especially those in their 30s and 40s, looks drastically different from the current pensioners, largely because of the changes brought in the public and the private pension systems. The new State Pension (nSP), introduced in 2016, currently provides a flat rate of £159.55 per week. The earnings-linked portion is removed, leaving a gap to be filled by occupational pension schemes. Most employers have shifted from Defined Benefit (DB) to Defined Contribution (DC) Schemes. Due to this shift, the greatest change DC savers now face is the uncertainty in retirement income; it depends on the amount saved during the working age years, unlike the DB schemes. The value of saving can increase or decrease due to market fluctuations (market risk). Also, with increasing length of retirement, the saving may not be sufficient for the entire duration of retirement (longevity risk). The implication of these risks is that individuals need to save more than previously, via various means.

Since 2012, Automatic Enrolment (AE) has been in place to help boost work related retirement savings by expanding coverage and allowing more to benefit from employer contributions.

Now, a large majority of us are saving for retirement through occupational pension schemes. However, there are still concerns regarding the sufficiency of saving and individuals are strongly encouraged to increase their contribution rate<sup>1</sup> or to save in addition to the workplace pension schemes. The need to save more and actively is particularly pressing for individuals in their 30s and 40s, who are caught in the middle of the transition; they are subject to the new rules but are unable to take full advantage of the benefits of AE. Studies show that individuals recognise the need to save more, but the under-saving issue persists. Despite the importance of this issue, there are few studies examining the retirement saving activity of this age group. This raises several key questions: are British adults in their 30s and 40s saving for retirement? Are there systematic differences between savers and non-savers in their characteristics, which can inform future policies? The first part of my PhD aims to answer these questions. Here, I focus on the role of today's money habits in retirement saving behaviour.

Many studies on individuals' under-saving have focused on why they "can't save" or "won't save", the former pointing to the lack of resources such as income, while the latter referring to the lack of willingness, a psychological factor. Considering the younger generations' current economic circumstances – low real earnings growth, high living costs and less opportunity for employment – the lack of resources is a convincing factor that limits retirement saving. On the other hand, myopia helps to explain

why young people, even middle-aged individuals, do not save sufficiently (or at all) for their retirement. Studies in behavioural economics demonstrate that human elements in retirement saving, in particular, inertia<sup>2</sup>, cannot be ignored. I have approached inertia as the power of healthy money habits, and attempted to examine its role – whether being financially resilient and responsible today ("financial resilience") also helps to prepare for future financial wellbeing.

Taking the most accessible and widely practised form of saving – putting money aside in a bank account, I distinguish between retirement savers and non-retirement savers, among full-time employed (excluding self-employed) adults in their 30s and 40s. I investigated how the decision-making process differs among savers and non-savers using an adapted version of the model of financial planning<sup>3</sup> which includes financial resilience. The analysis is performed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) in Mplus and uses data from the fourth wave (2012-14) of the Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS). SEM is typically composed of two parts – a measurement and a structural model. In the measurement model, individuals' characteristics that are not directly observable (eg, financial resilience) are constructed and tested using factor analysis. In the structural model, the relationships among factors are initially hypothesised based on the model of financial planning, then modified to test the hypotheses. Once the relationship among key attitudinal and behavioural factors is established, the effects of other demographic and socio-economic characteristics are also analysed.





Results show that less than one in ten adults aged between 30 and 49 save for retirement independent of their workplace saving schemes, and that the under-saving issue is much more complicated than the resource issue (can't save) or the psychological factor (won't save) alone. Ultimately, the strongest predictor for identifying a retirement saver is financial resilience – a behavioural factor representing how financially resilient and responsible individuals are with their money today. It is constructed via factor analysis using five survey questions that collectively indicate individuals' attitudes and behavioural tendencies regarding their finances. However, it is important to note that financial resilience is closely connected to broader economic circumstances, such as income, homeownership and inheritance receipt. These factors also have more substantial effects than myopia on financial resilience as well as thinking about saving for retirement. The findings from this study have important policy implications. First of all, individuals who struggle today are also likely to struggle in the future because having difficulties in managing one's finances for the immediate future leaves little room for longer-term planning. Also, inequality in income, homeownership and inheritance receipt means that it is more likely for individuals from a family with greater social and economic resources to not only be in a better economic position today, but also develop financial behaviours that also help them get ahead in saving for retirement. Considering the accumulative effect of an early start, the inequality within this age group is expected to intensify

at retirement. The relationship among individuals' financial resources, their behaviours today and in the future show that no single factor improves retirement saving behaviour in isolation because they are interlinked. In order to increase individuals' participation in retirement saving, policy-makers will need to take a more comprehensive approach for policies to be effective.

### Further information:

<sup>1</sup> The AE contribution rate is scheduled to increase to 8 per cent (5 per cent from the individuals and 3 per cent from the employers). According to the second report of the Pensions Commission (PC), this 8 per cent is expected to be only sufficient, combined with the state pension, for an average earning with a target replacement ratio of 45 per cent. The Pension Commission has suggested a contribution rate of 16 per cent of earnings. See: The Pensions Commission (PC). A New Pension Settlement for the Twenty-First Century. The Second Report of the Pensions Commission. London. HMSO.

<sup>2</sup> Among many studies, see for example, Thaler, R. H. (2004). Save More Tomorrow™: Using Behavioral Economics to Increase Employee Saving Shlomo Benartzi, 112(1). *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(1), s164–s187.

<sup>3</sup> Hershey, D. A., Jacobs-Lawson, J. M., McArdle, J. J., and Hamagami, F. (2007). Psychological foundations of financial planning for retirement. *Journal of Adult Development*, 14(1–2), 26–36. **doi. org/10.1007/s10804-007-9028-1**



# Capability, equalities and human rights

## An Inequality Framework designed to measure multidimensional inequality

### Abigail McKnight

**Abigail McKnight, CASE Associate Director, explains her work with colleagues at SOAS, CASE, the International Inequalities Institute and Oxfam, to develop a practical yet theoretically grounded framework for measuring multidimensional inequality.**

During 2017 a team of researchers at CASE and the III (International Inequalities Institute) have been working with Oxfam and other academic colleagues to develop an Inequality Framework to help activists, practitioners and academics systematically measure multidimensional inequality. The objective was to build on the latest academic research and integrate practitioner, activist and policy expertise held within Oxfam to produce a theoretically grounded yet practical Framework.

Oxfam teams and partners in countries where Oxfam currently operates (over 60, globally) are experiencing challenges

in measuring and analysing inequalities in a coherent, comprehensive and systematic way. The development and implementation of the Inequality Framework and accompanying Toolkit seeks to cover this gap, through equipping Oxfam and partners with a common, robust, yet pragmatic approach, and set of tools to develop a comprehensive and solid account of national and local inequalities.

The Framework is based around the quality of life concept, building on Amartya Sen’s work on capability and well-being. This is a departure from a simple focus on economic resources or subjective well-being, instead focusing on people’s capabilities to live the kind of life they have reason to value. Capabilities are defined in terms of a set of valuable things that people can be or do; like being physically secure or having influence over decisions affecting your life. The focus of this approach is an assessment of what life we lead and what we can or cannot

do, and can or cannot be; the quality of life that individuals are able to achieve.

Previously the capability approach has been mainly used to assess capability-deprivation. Inequality assessments of capability tend to focus on inequality between groups (men/women, age groups, ethnic groups, etc.), sometimes referred to as horizontal inequality. The Framework does something new by seeking to capture vertical inequality and recognising that it is possible to have “too much” as well as “too little” – for example, share of income or wealth, power and influence over others.

The Inequality Framework is structured around seven life domains (see Table below) and within each domain there are a number of sub-domains, indicators and measures. Alongside the Framework, we have developed a Toolkit which includes a set of user guides to help implement the Framework, and advice on how to identify drivers and policies.

### Domains of the Inequality Framework

|                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| <b>Domain 1</b> | Life and health                                       | Inequality in the capability to be alive and to live a healthy life   |
| <b>Domain 2</b> | Personal safety and security                          | Inequality in the capability to live in physical and legal safety and security  |
| <b>Domain 3</b> | Education and learning                                | Inequality in the capability to be knowledgeable, to understand and reason, and to have the skills to participate in society                        |
| <b>Domain 4</b> | Financial security and dignified work                 | Inequality in the capability to achieve financial independence and security, enjoy dignified and fair work, and recognition of unpaid work and care |
| <b>Domain 5</b> | Comfortable, independent and secure living conditions | Inequality in the capability to enjoy comfortable, independent and secure living conditions   |
| <b>Domain 6</b> | Participation, influence and voice                    | Inequality in the capability to participate in decision-making, have a voice and influence  |
| <b>Domain 7</b> | Individual, family and social life                    | Inequality in the capability to enjoy individual, family and social life, to express yourself and have self-respect                                 |



In addition to validating the inequality measures identified in the Framework using Spanish data, pilots in Spain and Guatemala are currently trialling the Framework and Toolkit. In 2018 Oxfam plans to implement the Framework in a number of other countries including Vietnam and Burkina Faso.

With the assistance of an LSE Knowledge Exchange fund, in 2018 we will develop and launch a dedicated website which will make the Framework freely available for everyone to use, along with training material including short films, blogs and social media content. The Inequality Framework and user guides will be made available in English, French and Spanish. This will assist in the dissemination of the Framework and help Oxfam roll out the Framework across more countries.

As the Framework is applied more widely, the website will contain country reports and help to foster and support a community of users. The aim is not just to devise a method for systematically measuring multidimensional inequality but to develop evidence based strategies to reduce inequality across rich and poor countries. We hope to be in a position to report on our progress next year.

### Further information

The development of an Inequality Framework was funded by an International Inequalities Institute (III) Atlantic Visiting Fellows grant. Abigail McKnight has been working on developing this framework with academic researchers: Polly Vizard (CASE), Pedro Mendes Loureiro (SOAS), Naila Kabeer (LSE), Ben Fine (SOAS);

and Oxfam experts: Alex Prats (Oxfam Intermon), Ana Claver (Oxfam Intermon), Ricardo Fuentes-Nieva (Oxfam Mexico), Chiara Mariotti (Oxfam GB), Claire Kumar (Oxfam consultant).

The Framework and the toolkit will be made available on a dedicated website due to be launched in summer 2018. A series of blogs describing the project aims and details of the Framework are being published on the Atlantic Fellows website. The first blog "Inequality runs deeper than money" was published on 8 January 2018 [afsee.atlanticfellows.org/blog/2018/inequality-runs-deeper-than-income](https://afsee.atlanticfellows.org/blog/2018/inequality-runs-deeper-than-income)



Abigail McKnight and Eleni Karagiannaki presenting their work at an LSE Works public lecture



## Childhood, early years and intergenerational relations

### Multidimensional disadvantage among Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children in England and Wales

**Polina Obolenskaya, Tania Burchardt, Polly Vizard and Mario Battaglini**

**Roma, Gypsy and Traveller (RGT) children, as well as the RGT population as a whole, are recognised as a highly vulnerable and disadvantaged group in England and Wales as well as across Europe. Their outcomes relating to living standards, education and health have been flagged up in quantitative work as particularly poor. Despite these findings and frequent acknowledgement of RGTs experiencing multiple disadvantage, very little evidence is available for its multidimensional aspect.**

What is also surprising, given that lack of robust data is cited as a barrier to effective policy development and evaluation of interventions for this group (Open Society Foundation 2010), is the under-utilisation of the 2011 Census for England and Wales. RGT children, like many other groups of vulnerable children, are often “missing” from the statistical analysis of risks of poverty and deprivation. For RGT children there are several reasons for it, such as exclusion from the sampling frame, small sample sizes within surveys, and non-recording of characteristics that would identify them as at risk. Using Census data allows for identification of RGT children with adequate sample size and provides information on their own and their household’s and parental characteristics related to poverty and disadvantage.

This research explores multidimensional aspect of RGT children’s disadvantage and showcases tackling of data exclusion in relation to this group of children. We use Secure Microdata Files of the 10 per cent of households from the 2011 Census of England and Wales, accessed via the Virtual Microdata Laboratory at the Office for National Statistics. The data indicates that 0.2 per cent of children and young people aged 0 to 18 (an estimated 21,000) in England and Wales are from Roma, Gypsy and Traveller ethnic background. And although significant efforts were made to include static and mobile populations in the Census, it is still regarded as an underestimate of their true numbers.

Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children’s demographic profile differs from that of other children across a number of characteristics. Compared to all other children, RGT children are more likely to live in larger families – with 3 or more dependent children (51 per cent among RGT vs 33 per cent among all other children), in lone parent families (53 per cent vs 26 per cent), have parents with limiting long-standing illness or disability (24 per cent vs 14 per cent), live in social housing (45 per cent vs 21 per cent) or privately rented accommodation (22 per cent vs 17 per cent), and much more likely to live in a caravan or other temporary or mobile structure (31 per cent vs. 0.1 per cent).

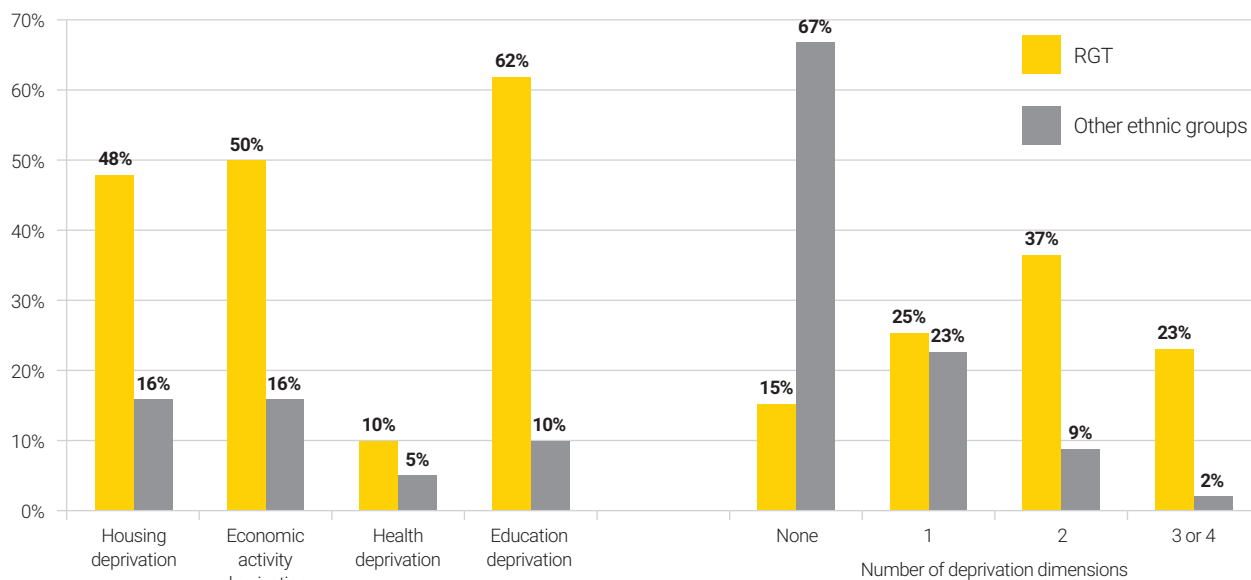
The deprivation outcomes that we examine are informed by an understanding of multidimensional disadvantage developed by the Equality Measurement Framework (Burchardt and Vizard, 2011; EHRC, 2017), of which, we focus on three: standard of living, education and health. Since there is no

measure of household income, which is often used as a proxy for standard of living, we utilise housing deprivation and economic activity instead, providing four principle areas in which we assess disadvantage.

Across all four areas, RGT children fare worse compared to all other children (see Figure 1). Almost half of RGT children (48 per cent) and 16 per cent of other children experience housing deprivation, defined as living in overcrowded accommodation, or in a non-self-contained dwelling, or in accommodation with no central heating. Similar proportions experience economic activity deprivation, defined as living in a household where no adult is in paid work, where 50 per cent of RGT and 16 per cent of all other children can be described as deprived. RGT children and young people are also disproportionately more likely to be deprived in the educational domain, which for 0-16 year old children is defined as living in a household where the parent(s) (or if no parent is present, the household reference person) has no educational qualifications, and for 17 and 18 year-olds is defined as having no educational qualifications themselves. We find 62 per cent of RGT children and young people to be deprived in this dimension, while only 10 per cent of all other ethnic groups are. While deprivation in the health dimension, defined as having poor health (very bad/bad/fair) or a long-standing illness or disability that limits their activities is not as large as other dimension, RGT children are twice as likely to be deprived in it compared to all other ethnic groups (10 per cent among RGTs and 5 per cent among others)



**Figure 1 Percentage of children across dimensions of deprivation, RGT (Roma, Gypsy and Traveller) and other ethnic group children, England and Wales**



Source: Authors' analysis of the 10 per cent random sample of households from Census 2011 held at Virtual Microdata Laboratory (VML) at the Office for National Statistics

Using the four measures of deprivation we compute a simple count of the number of dimensions in which children are deprived (see Figure 1). Two out of three children (67 per cent) in other ethnic groups experience no deprivation, compared to only 15 per cent of RGT children. While a large proportion of RGT are deprived in 2 dimensions (37 per cent), almost a quarter are deprived in 3 or 4 dimensions (23 per cent), which is more than ten times the risk of all other children (2 per cent).

Using multivariate ordered regressions, our multidimensional analysis shows that deprivation among RGT children is genuinely multi-dimensional: the higher risks of overall deprivation cannot be explained away by population composition such as age, family type and size, urban/rural locality, etc. or by type of accommodation. We also find that no one dimension can fully explain the extent of multiple deprivation, but lack of educational opportunities and attainments of RGT children helps to explain a large part of it.

So we find RGT children to be most disadvantaged across the board of demographic and deprivation characteristics compared to all other children. And while children in some other major ethnic groups, such as Black/African/Caribbean/Black British or Pakistani and Bangladeshi, show disadvantage in relation to one or two indicators unlike RGT no other ethnic group is as disadvantaged across all. It is therefore imperative that disadvantage among RGT children is explored with the multidimensional perspective in mind. Additionally, we believe that data scarcity should no longer be used to explain a lack of effective policy-making. Our analysis shows that it is feasible to exploit Census data to analyse disadvantage among RGT children in England and Wales. We recommend that the data should be used as a step towards tackling the data deficit to improve the design of child poverty and Roma, Gypsy and Traveller integration policies.

### Further information:

This research is part of a Nuffield Foundation-funded project investigating "Multidimensional poverty and disadvantage among 'missing' and 'invisible' children". The findings discussed here are based on the paper submitted to the Journal of European Social Policy: Tania Burchardt, Polina Obolenskaya, Polly Vizard and Mario Battaglini (submitted December 2017), "Tackling the data deficit: an analysis of multidimensional disadvantage among Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children using Census data"

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# Childhood, early years and intergenerational relations

## Creating educational inequalities: Early primary school stream placements, and teacher judgements of pupils

### Tammy Campbell

**Tammy Campbell, Research Officer at CASE, discusses a recent article of hers which explores the relationship between streaming in primary school and teachers' judgments of their students.**

Despite evidence that streaming children according to their "ability" contributes to inequalities in attainment, the practice is increasingly used in English primary schools. But how, exactly, does streaming shape children's progress? And why is it used, when studies persistently indicate that it entrenches disparities? This research suggests that streaming influences teachers' perceptions of pupils – and that this impacts both everyday judgements, and assessments of pupils' achievement.

### The renaissance of streaming

Streaming is the practice of grouping by "ability" all pupils within a school year cohort, for most or the majority of teaching. Having previously fallen out of favour, since the turn of the century it has increasingly been used in English primary schools. Estimates of prevalence grew from less than 2 per cent of all primary children in 1999 to nearly 18 per cent of year two pupils in 2008.

Recent governments have sanctioned and encouraged hierarchical grouping practices. Policies and guidelines have been based upon assumptions that absolute, inherent differences in capacity to attain both exist and can accurately be identified: distinguishing "more able, gifted and talented pupils" from those "struggling or average."<sup>1</sup> There has also been a rise in highly prescriptive, high-stakes national "attainment" testing in the early primary years. These developments have been argued to have resulted in an operational environment

at the school-level where mixed, comprehensive teaching is perceived to be "a risk that people aren't willing to take," and where "ability"-grouping is seen as "a necessary evil."<sup>2</sup>

Streaming has been resurrected despite extensive indications that, contrary to the prevalent policy narrative, it "exacerbates inequities, without raising average performance."<sup>3</sup> Even research syntheses by the Education Endowment Foundation ("it does not appear to be an effective strategy for raising the attainment of disadvantaged pupils"<sup>4</sup>), funded and commissioned by the Department for Education itself to support evidence-based policy-making and practice, have been ignored.

In this context, is research into streaming merely a futile cry against an unyielding ideology? Perhaps...but possibly not. Continued exploration of the ways in which the practice plays out can aid both our understanding of its routes to influence upon attainment, and our broader consideration of the processes behind its justification and use.

### Streaming and teacher perceptions

Previous investigations have suggested a number of interrelated mechanisms by which the implementation of streaming creates inequalities: through differentiating educational opportunities and teaching quality; through influencing children's own views of their capacities and potential; and through shaping teachers' perceptions and expectations of their pupils. In the research I describe in this article, I focus on the third of these potential mechanisms. Is there an association between teachers' views and assessments of children and those children's assigned stream level (top,

middle, bottom) – and does this hold even controlling for factors that might confound or cause the relationship?

I use data for 851 seven-year-olds, who are taking part in the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), and who are reported as being streamed during year two of primary school. I compare teachers' judgements of children who score at the same level on very recent cognitive tests, and who had the same score in the Foundation Stage Profile (FSP), at age five.

I also control for a range of features related to stream placements, teacher judgements, and / or attainment: pupils' gender, month of birth, ethnicity, family income and education levels; child behavioural measures, as reported by both teachers and parents; and indicators of teacher experience and length of service.

I find that, even taking all of these factors into account, teachers in the MCS survey are more likely to report that pupils are of a higher level of "ability and attainment" if they are placed in the top stream within their school year. Correspondingly, bottom streamed pupils tend to be rated less favourably. So, when asked for their opinion in the questionnaire, stream placement seems to influence the everyday, working perceptions teachers have of their pupils. Children with the same cognitive test and FSP scores, who are also similar across the other measured characteristics, are judged differently.

But what about teachers' more formal judgements for assessment purposes? Using linked information from the National Pupil Database, I examine the relationship between Key Stage One (KS1) scores (assessed at the end of year two, during which the MCS survey



took place) and stream level. Again, there is an association: children who scored equivalently in the cognitive tests, and who, earlier in their schooling, were assessed equally, have divergent KS1 assessments that vary according to their stream placements.

### **Perpetuation of inequalities: streaming's vicious cycles**

As pupils placed in lower streams tend to be more likely to have parents with lower levels of education, my findings add to the evidence that the implementation of streaming contributes to processes that entrench inequities.

They also provide a clue to one of the possible dynamics feeding into the perpetuation of streaming, in spite of consistent evidence for its ill-effects. If schools are led by the systems and structures within which they work to educate pupils using "ability" groupings, this might result in and necessitate self-protective beliefs among teachers – in order to avoid cognitive dissonance, and ease the everyday cognitive load.

A child may thus be viewed as having been placed in a lower stream not because of systematic bias, or error, but simply because they are truly, inherently and inevitably less "able" – and a child in a higher stream because they are more "able." Feasibly, this can allow teachers to function congruently within the given environment, and potentially it contributes towards streaming becoming normalised and vindicated.

Perceiving pupils as attaining and possessing "ability" in line with their placement may thereby contribute to a system where "cultural investments in discourses of 'natural order' and hierarchy"<sup>5</sup> prevail. The evidence for streaming's own instrumentality in the creation of these hierarchies is consigned, differences are cemented conceptually as individual and "innate," and the practice continues to produce inequalities.

### **Further information:**

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<sup>1</sup> Department for Education (2008) Policy: The More Able, Gifted and Talented (p1). Online. [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/339015/Gifted\\_and\\_Talented\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/339015/Gifted_and_Talented_Policy.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Bradbury, A. and Holmes, G. (2017) Grouping in Early Years and Key Stage 1: "A Necessary Evil"? Online. [neu.org.uk/sites/neu.org.uk/files/NEU279-Grouping-in-early-years-KS1.PDF](http://neu.org.uk/sites/neu.org.uk/files/NEU279-Grouping-in-early-years-KS1.PDF)

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<sup>4</sup> EEF Evidence Summary: Setting or Streaming. Online. [educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/setting-or-streaming/](http://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/evidence-summaries/teaching-learning-toolkit/setting-or-streaming/)

<sup>5</sup> Francis, B., Archer, L., Hodgen, J., Pepper, D., Taylor, B. and Travers, M.-C. (2017) "Exploring the relative lack of impact of research on "ability grouping" in England: A discourse analytic account". *Cambridge Journal of Education*, 47 (1), 1–17.



## Childhood, early years and intergenerational relations

### Child residency and mothers' employment after divorce: The role of shared custody in France

**Carole Bonnet, Bertrand Garbinti and Anne Solaz**

**During her visit to CASE in 2017, Anne Solaz continued her research examining the impact of shared-care of dependent children after divorce. Using data for France, Anne and her co-authors find higher rates of employment for mothers with shared-care arrangements.**

The main residency of dependent children with mothers (sole custody) with contact visits with fathers during weekends remains the most frequent arrangement after divorce. However, the number of parents who share equally the time spent with their children after separation (ie, adopt a joint physical or shared custody arrangement) has substantially increased in many developed countries (Cancian et al. 2014). This trend is both linked to changing behaviours and new policies. Parenting norms are changing and fathers are more willing to be directly involved in their children's care. Family law is adapting to promote co-parenting and encourage parents to share equally their parental responsibilities and time with children after their separation.

In spite of welfare programmes aimed at mitigating the negative economic consequences of divorce for parents, separated mothers and their children still face high poverty risks in many countries. Finding a job or remaining in an existing one is a way to avoid a drastic fall in living standards, and may help to avoid poverty. But the family workload after a separation such as being the primary/sole carer of children can hinder the possibilities of securing an adequate income from work.

In this research, we study the effect of the type of child residency arrangements<sup>1</sup> after divorce on labour market participation of mothers. Are mothers with shared custody arrangements more likely to work after divorce than those who have their children in a sole custody arrangement<sup>1</sup>? Indeed, we may assume that shared custody may support labour market involvement, mainly in relaxing childcare constraints and improving the work-family balance of single mothers. But, shared custody arrangements also increase spatial constraints, because parents are obliged to live close to each other, potentially reducing job market opportunities.

One empirical difficulty arises from the fact that post-divorce child custody arrangements are not a random choice. Couples opting for shared custody are generally more educated and wealthier, they might have less conflictual relationships or more modern values on parental tasks sharing and female participation in the labour market. For all these reasons, they might be a select group and simple empirical analysis comparing the outcomes between the two groups are likely to be biased. Previous work (Bonnet et al, 2015) has shown that shared custody arrangement decisions do not only depend on couples' characteristics but also on residential location. In France, the proportion of divorced parents with shared child custody ranges from 5 per cent to 25 per cent according to the place of residence. These differences cannot be explained by population structure or socioeconomic differences but could be due to differences between local courts responsible for setting custody arrangements. We are able to exploit these geographical variations to correct for the endogeneity (bias) in the choice of shared custody and to estimate a causal effect of child custody arrangements on mother's employment after divorce (we estimate a bivariate recursive model).

We use data from an administrative database (from French income-tax returns) which contains detailed information on income, family structure and post-divorce arrangements. This gives us a very large sample of mothers (61,554) aged 20 to 55 years old who divorce or break a civil partnership in 2009 and are observed in the database the year before and the year after. Shared custody is defined as when the time children spend in each parent's home is "roughly" equal.

Results show that shared custody is more prevalent among wealthier parents, those having two children with the youngest aged between 4 and 12 years old, living in a medium-size town. Concerning employment, we provide evidence that shared custody has positive and large effects on employment in the year following divorce compared to sole custody arrangements. The employment rate of mothers in shared custody is higher by 20 percentage points than for mothers with a sole custody arrangement. This result is robust to different definitions of employment and alternative specifications.

We also find heterogeneity in this effect. Figure 1 shows that women previously inactive and those in the lowest income quintile before divorce are more likely to work when they have a shared custody arrangement than when they have a sole custody arrangement. It is also true for separated mothers with a young child, and for those with three children or more. It seems that shared custody is particularly helpful for women with weak ties to the labour market. Thus, though shared custody concerns mostly an economically advantaged population, its positive effects on employment impact mainly on a disadvantaged population. While more advantaged women would continue to work anyway after divorce, socioeconomically disadvantaged women may face more difficulties to maintain or find a new job. Having their children on a part-time basis may help in this regard.





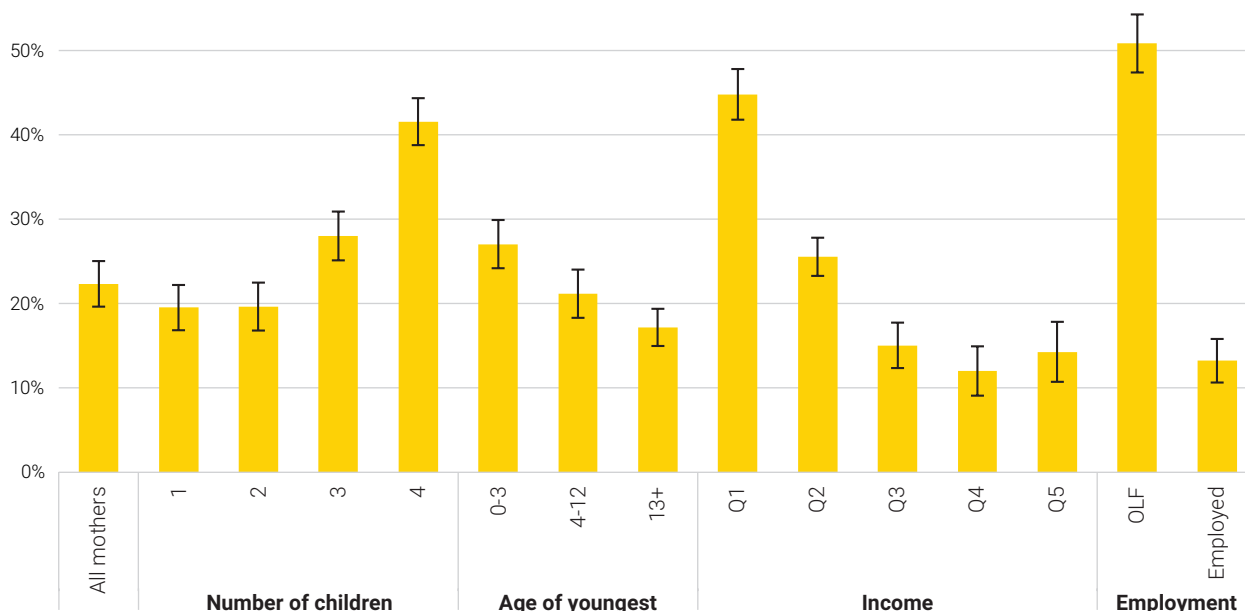
The decision to work after divorce is probably constrained by financial difficulties and job opportunities at the local level after marital separation. Even if it is not possible to measure them, we observe that child care arrangements are of weaker importance for mothers who do not receive child support

payments from the fathers. This could suggest that these lone mothers face large financial constraints, and are “forced” to work.

Even if child custody arrangements do not fall within the scope of employment policy, we show that policies promoting

more equal sharing of parental responsibilities, such as increasing shared custody arrangements, could have strong effects on women’s autonomy in the short term, and also, potentially, in the long term on pension rights.

**Figure 1. The relative advantage in labour force participation of mothers with shared custody relatively to sole custody (IC 95 per cent)**



### Further information

The paper discussed has been presented in the CASE Social Exclusion Seminar series during the time Anne Solaz was a visiting fellow at CASE London School of Economics and Political Science – September to December 2017.

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<sup>1</sup>In France, the terms “child custody” or “child residency” are used to refer to Child Arrangement Orders which set out residency and any contact with non-resident parents. In most cases, it is decided by a family affair judge, based on the parents’ wishes. We observe here the type of childcare residence declared in income tax-returns.



# Housing and communities

## Help to Buy – but help for whom?

### Bert Provan

**Recent CASE research for the Social Mobility Commission examined whether the government's approach to assisting first time buyers actually improved social mobility through increasing home ownership among low income families. Here Bert summarises the main findings from this research which found that current schemes mainly benefit the already well-off.**

For many years in the UK, and in many other countries, promoting home ownership to new and younger households has been a consistent government priority. OECD evidence suggests this is based on the idea that they promote wealth accumulation, better outcomes for children, and higher levels of social capital in neighbourhoods – although none of these outcomes is actually unambiguously evidenced. More important is that it is often seen as a universal household aspiration – and a potential vote winner. It also forms part of the wider narrative about “social mobility”, which promotes the idea that children “owning their own home” is a key achievement in contrast to parents who were social or private renters.

Since 1990 the UK has seen policies and investment in “affordable home ownership” schemes ostensibly targeting new “low income first time buyers” to give them a leg up into becoming owner occupiers. But who benefits from these schemes? And with the October 2017 announcement of an additional £10 billion investment in “Help to Buy Equity Loans”, in contrast to very limited investment in social housing, will social mobility be improved and lower income households helped to improve their housing by this major investment? Regrettably, this is highly unlikely. The impact, based on the recent CASE research for the Social Mobility Commission, is that the bulk of the benefit will go to middle income households, and wider evidence also suggests the impact will benefit existing home owners in the form of higher house prices on resale.

Our report examined the programmes, spend, and impact of the extensive and varied range of cross government schemes to promote home ownership since 2003. It also drew on a series of recent reviews and evaluations of this policy, including an earlier MORI/LSE study on the Help to Buy Equity Loan Scheme and a wide range of international evidence.

“Low Cost Home Ownership” schemes come in many different forms. These include subsidising the construction of “affordable” homes to buy; or reducing the cost of buying for individual households including through lower deposits, subsidised savings schemes, government guarantees, grants to reduce the price; and the sale of public housing at a discount such as through Right to Buy. These form part of a wider set of policies over the last 20 years which have stressed the provision of a wider range of subsidised “affordable” housing, which is in contrast with the previous 20th century focus on “council” or “social rented” housing, targeted on the least well off.

So who gains from public expenditure on “Low Cost Home Ownership”? The key problem to address, in policy terms, is that of the ratio of house prices to incomes. This was identified by the 2016 Redfern Review into the decline of home ownership. Specifically Redfern identified the decline in the wages of people aged 28 to 40 as a key problem.

The evidence we examined suggests low income first time buyers are not being helped. The median gross household income of households buying with the benefit of Help to Buy Equity Loans was slightly higher (at £41,323) than the overall median income (£39,834) of all owner-occupiers with a mortgage in England who were first-time buyers (and resident for less than 5 years). In other words considerable government help was going to people that were on average better off than most first time buyers. These schemes are being

used by households who would most likely buy anyway. Looking at this in more general terms, for the equivalent period the Households Below Average Income figures for the same year indicate that the median net weekly income of working age households was around £507 a week – or below £30k gross, which is far short of the £41k incomes of those benefiting from Help to Buy Equity loans. A more targeted scheme could provide support to who were low income households, who may need guidance, encouragement and specific financial and non-financial help to enter owner occupation; and have lower income thresholds for eligibility. These alternative approaches are taken in some other countries we examined. But this comparative work also found evidence that the UK approach is not unique. A report to the Australian Senate, in the context of that country's Low Cost Home Ownership policies, included this opinion:

“It's hard to think of any government policy that has been pursued for so long, in the face of such incontrovertible evidence that it doesn't work, than the policy of giving cash to first home buyers in the belief that doing so will promote home ownership.”

### Further information:

Provan, B., Belotti, A., Lane, L and Power, A. (2017). Low Cost Home Ownership Schemes, Social Mobility Commission Report [lse.ac.uk/business-and-consultancy/consulting/assets/documents/Social-Mobility-Commission-Low-Cost-Home-Ownership-Schemes.pdf](https://www.lse.ac.uk/business-and-consultancy/consulting/assets/documents/Social-Mobility-Commission-Low-Cost-Home-Ownership-Schemes.pdf)

British Politics and Policy blog by Bert Provan: “How ‘Help to Buy’ helps mainly the privileged” [blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/how-help-to-buy-helps-the-privileged/](https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/how-help-to-buy-helps-the-privileged/)



# LSE Housing and Communities

**LSE Housing and Communities’ main body of research focuses on how social, economic and environmental changes affect households and communities. We use qualitative analysis to look closely at the experiences of individuals and communities, and to explore how policies and trends play out at ground-level. This article describes four of the projects in 2017.**

## Lessons from Grenfell

Following the Grenfell Tower fire in June 2017, LSE Housing and Communities was grant funded to bring together residents from multi-storey estates around the country to share their views of living in blocks of flats, then document these experiences and the lessons learnt. There are many positive reasons why high-rise blocks were built and people make secure, welcoming homes in those communities.

The Grenfell fire changed everything. It highlighted the lack of careful on-site management of high rise blocks, the poor standard of repair and upgrading,

the inadequate checks and misapplied fire safety measures, the lack of clear information and guidance to tenants, the conflicting advice, and the barriers to tenants getting their worries, fears and experiences heard or acted on. The disaster also highlighted the lack of control over follow-on lettings from Right to Buy owners converting to profitable private lettings.

By gathering residents’ experiences, developing plans for estate upgrading, and collecting messages for landlords, professional bodies and government, we have been able to make an input into policy development in government and among professionals. Everyone recognises that the way social housing is run has to change and that tenants concerns need airing. Many follow-on actions are already happening: some tower blocks have had their gas supply turned off for safety reasons; some have been evacuated; some are being stripped of expensive cladding; and tenants’ heating bills are inevitably rising as a result.

Our findings so far fall under six key headings:

- 1 Multi-storey buildings have complex systems** which require real expertise and a consistent single point in the management structure, so that any emergency, repair issue, individual flat problem that arises can be tracked through a coherent and simple system.
- 2 On-site management and an immediate maintenance response in high rise blocks**, for example in some of the tenant management blocks that we dealt with, this approach makes a vast difference to the tenants’ senses of security, but also to the sense of community and care for the building. Lifts function, plumbing works, gas systems are checked, electricity systems are maintained, and roof leaks are dealt with quickly. This keeps blocks safe and attractive.
- 3 The “compartmentation” of flats**, meaning that each flat has to be completely enclosed in a fireproof way, is absolutely crucial. In many multi-storey blocks. Compartmentation has been breached over the years through changes to fire doors, installation of television cables, new electricity wiring, and new gas piping, among other possible breaches. As a result, many flats that were originally fire proof no longer are.
- 4 Tenants who live in the blocks** know who lives on their floor but it is necessary to have a full and accurate record of residents including leaseholders and private tenants in Right to Buy flats. In Grenfell Tower this was not the case. Tenants also have a longer memory than most staff so those tenants can inform staff about earlier works carried out and including any possible fire safety breaches. Tenants are naturally sensitive to problems in their blocks and are knowledgeable about what goes on. If landlords want to



*The Lessons from Grenfell Community Think Tank, October 2017*



# Housing and communities

communicate messages to tenants, for example about fire risks, working closely with tenants will greatly help. Tenants need to be heard.

## 5 There must be clear safety instructions

for all tenants visibly posted in all flats on a protected covered, single sheet so that everybody knows what to do in case of emergency. Generally, Fire Services advise that tenants “stay put” in their flats until they are told to leave to allow fire officers unhampered access to water hydrants to quell fires.

## 6 Building Regulations are not fit for purpose and need serious revision and implementation, with much stronger enforcement.

From our research, we know that many landlords are committed to working with and involving their residents in decision making, yet many social housing communities suffer from a huge gulf in communication between tenants and landlords. This leads to a sense of powerlessness and of “being done to” among tenants, who are usually more knowledgeable than many staff about their estates, about fire safety shortcomings, and about changes that are made to buildings.

The key perspectives from tenants and residents on the Lessons from Grenfell are:

- Tenants want to be respected and listened to;
- They want front-line, estate based management in their communities;
- They want full and clear information and reports on inspections concerning safety;
- They want enforcement on bad behaviour, and also on regulations, fire safety, and other similar problems;
- They want to work as partners with landlords, but they feel dependent and are treated as though they are “second class”.

## Where next for social housing?

The former Minister of Housing, Alok Sharma, spent three months travelling around the country, meeting over one

thousand social housing tenants and finding out their views. This will feed in to the Social Housing Review which the government has announced. Government – both local and national – needs to pay a stronger role in standard setting, enforcement, and caring for social housing residents. Tenants from low income and minority backgrounds are making major contributions to our economy, contrary to the perceived image. The tenants in Grenfell Tower were generally employed, in the health service, transport and other key worker jobs. Training for tenants and staff in the intense front-line management will be necessary to bring everyone up to speed on how to implement these vital ideas.

## Overcoming Stigma in Social Housing

The South Oxfordshire Housing Association has set up a new organisation – “Benefit to Society” – with the support of 17 housing organisations, mostly housing associations, but also national bodies such as the Tenant Participation Advisory Service (TPAS), and the National Federation of Tenant Management Organisations. Their aim is to convince the public at large that social housing is a public asset; that it greatly helps tenants on low incomes to do better; that it is highly valued by tenants; that tenants themselves are not as the media portrays them – “benefit scroungers” but hardworking, caring, solid citizens who contribute to the benefit of society. They aim to get this message across with the help of LSE Housing and Communities. They asked us to deliver three kinds of research to inform their campaign:

- 1 Prepare an up-to-date factual report on who lives in social housing; who it helps; how it helps; what its wider benefits are; what challenges it faces. This work is based on John Hill’s “Ends and means” report from 2007. The report “Overcoming the Stigma of Social Housing” will be launched in late February in the House of Commons.
- 2 Organise a workshop on how the stigma of social housing affects peoples’ lives and what tenants are doing to counter it. Over 50 tenants attended.

- 3 Analyse 420 experience sheets which tenants have filled in over 11 workshops in the last two years, sharing their views about where they live, their communities, and their landlords.

Tenants fed back some striking views:

- The worst thing about being a social housing tenant is the negative image and the stigma that attaches to them;
- Tenants are acutely aware of the negative media portrayal of who lives in social housing;
- Being portrayed as “scroungers” is the worst insult;
- The great majority of tenants like living in social housing and are proud of being social housing tenants;
- Their estates have a strong community spirit and they like being involved in it as tenants;
- They want to have a say in their estates and they generally feel happy with the repairs service;
- They like the sense of community and the fact that neighbours help each other.

Our findings will inform the Social Housing Review that the government is carrying out. We plan to combine the three pieces of work into one overview report entitled “The Future of Social Housing”.

## Marshall Institute – The impact of community led projects

This research, funded by a Marshall Institute grant, aims to discover the nature and impact of tenant volunteering in communities. All participants are social housing tenants who have attended Housing Plus Academy Tenant Think Tanks and self-help training. The research will provide evidence that shows the true value of allocating resources to tenant training despite limited social landlord and local authority budgets.

We are conducting 10 semi-structured telephone interviews with participants, as well as 10 site visits across the country. The majority of the interviews and site



visits were carried out in November and December of 2017. All interviews will have been completed by the end of January 2018.

Several key themes have emerged from the analysis so far. Firstly, volunteering has a very positive impact on the day to day lives of individuals, with participants experiencing improved confidence, and greater ability to cope with other challenges in their lives. A lot of the volunteers took their role very seriously, treating it as a full time job, and for one individual it had led to her getting a paid job after being out of work for a number of years. Secondly, participants had an amazing knowledge of their community and challenges that people may be facing, as well as information and knowledge on how to support them. The community groups often provided a platform for this community knowledge to be built. Whilst the majority of the volunteers were aged over 50, they often worked closely with schools and colleges and spoke positively of the inter-generational

contact. The impact of the work is often wide-ranging, and often tackled more issues than the initial aim of the project. For example, a community garden project which aimed to improve a plot of unused land has not only done this but has also helped tackle wider issues such as social isolation by engaging with members of the community who were previously very isolated. It improved people's health by getting them outside and active – the group distributed fruit and vegetables grown to disadvantaged families who may not otherwise be able to afford fresh produce. Finally, in many cases the community work provided a platform for tenants to work with the housing association or local authority landlord, developing relationships between landlord and tenant. Generally this was viewed very positively as once this was established, tenants felt listened to and felt able to approach the landlord about any issues they may be having.

## Debt and Financial Resilience in Newham

LSE Housing and Communities has been working on a follow up study to work completed in 2014 on debt and financial resilience in the London Borough of Newham. Our new project, funded by Trust for London, aims to try to and better understand the links between work, low pay, benefits, credit, debt, and savings among low-income households in East London. Amongst the key questions we hope to answer are:

- 1 How has debt among lower income households changed over the past five years, 2012-17?
- 2 Have the ways that help and advice is made available changed?
- 3 How do changing work and social conditions affect people struggling on low incomes, as the number and type of jobs continues to change?

We have completed 53 semi-structured interviews with Newham residents across a number of local Council and third sector services including: Moneyworks (Newham Council), Citizens Advice, Community Links, and the London Community Credit Union. We are now in the analysis phase and will produce a final report for the work by the Summer of 2018.

Our initial early analysis suggests that the majority of those we interviewed are just about getting by or finding it difficult to manage financially, although only around a third had received any advice about managing their budgets. Over half of the interviewees were in work (either part time or full time). Around half also said that they were paying off debts on top of their regular bills and having to balance and prioritise accordingly. Eleven people had been refused credit when attempting to borrow and for 8 of our interviewees their debt problems had become so bad at some stage that they were subject to court proceedings.



London Borough of Newham offers short-term, affordable loans to Newham residents through their Moneyworks service



# Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing

## Ian Gough

**Ian Gough, Visiting Professor at CASE, summarises from his recent book the crucial topics of inequality, consumption and compound growth, and some implications for social policy.**

What is the relevance of turbulent climate change for social policy in rich countries like the UK? If social policy is concerned with improving the level and distribution of wellbeing, then the answer can be divided into two parts.

First, climate breakdown is creating new risks and harms to human health and wellbeing right here and now. The list of weather-related disasters in 2017 includes more intense hurricanes, floods, widespread drought and forest fires. These shifts have been brought about by a rise in ambient global temperature since the 19th century of “only” about 1°C. The Paris Agreement aims to keep the rise by the end of this century to well below 2° and to aim for 1.5°. Yet the world is heading for at the very least 3°C, a degree of warming that will cause incalculable degradation of habitats with dire implications for food security, diseases and health, livelihoods and poverty. Such global threats will not leave the richer countries unscathed and places from Houston to Hebden Bridge have already felt the negative effects.

Second, “mitigation” policies to restrain greenhouse gas emissions and thus future climate change will themselves impact on human livelihoods and wellbeing. Some of these policies, such as cutting out fossil fuels in transport, heating and power generation, can also improve health – they deliver “co-benefits”. But other policies, such as switching to green taxes or carbon pricing, can impact more on poorer and more vulnerable households. This is because “necessities”, like domestic heating, food

and basic transport, emit more than most non-necessities (see Table 1). So increasing the cost of these will impact more on lower income households and contribute to energy or food poverty, while simply redistributing income to compensate may raise total emissions.

The dominant climate strategy today is “green growth” – to drastically reduce GHG emissions whilst vigorously growing the global economy. In this scenario, echoed at the Paris summit and since, the crucial topics of consumption, inequality and the implications of compound growth are entirely absent. My new book seeks to place these issues centre-stage.

**Consumption.** The disparity between countries’ territorial and consumption-based emissions is widening. The former are produced within a country’s borders, and the latter refer to emissions bound up in all the goods and services consumed, including imports. With the global outsourcing of production in the past four decades this disparity has grown: UK consumers are responsible for some 80 per cent more emissions than our waning territorial emissions would suggest.

**Inequality.** The major contributors to climate change have been the rich – mainly centred in the global North but with rising numbers in the global South. For example, the World Bank calculated that if the 40 million drivers of SUVs in the US converted to average European cars, the emissions saved would enable all 1.4 billion people in the world who lack electricity to be connected without raising the overall CO<sub>2</sub> envelope. As Gandhi said, “The world has enough for everyone’s needs, but not everyone’s greed”.

**Growth.** The dominant idea behind the 2015 Paris Agreement is green growth – a massive decoupling of economic production from harmful environmental impacts including global warming. Such decoupling is urgent, no one would disagree with that, but it will be insufficient if endless compound growth is not questioned, and it is unethical in the way that implications for equity and consumption issues are simply ignored.

What might all this imply for climate change and social policy within the UK? First, we need to integrate climate policies and social policies in new and creative ways. Examples of such “eco-social policies” might include: delivering decent and safe retrofitting of housing starting with social housing and fuel-poor households, and introducing “social tariffs” for electricity, gas and water (with lower charges for the first units consumed).

Second, we need to rethink the idea of necessities and luxuries for a carbon-constrained era. For example, we could move to “smart VAT”, increasing VAT on luxury products harmful to health and the environment, and reducing it on necessities with co-benefits. We should consider too how essentials like water, energy, basic transport and housing could be delivered within a citizenship framework, analogous to health and education, rather than left to increasingly unregulated markets.

Third, we need to challenge the idea of unending growth. One gradualist way of rethinking this big topic could be via work-time policies. We know there is a close relationship between average hours of work and emissions, so reducing paid work-time becomes not just a social and economic policy but a climate policy – provided this is combined with strenuous efforts to combat low pay so that the poor are



not penalised. A four-day week and less stressful work would likely also facilitate improved physical and mental health – becoming another co-benefit.

This radical programme raises many issues: in particular, who is to decide what constitutes “luxuries” and “necessities”? How can this be squared

with individual autonomy and “consumer choice”? How far can inequality be restrained in the light of planetary boundaries? In my book I propose that deliberative forums of citizens could address these big issues, informed by expert advice and radical local initiatives such as Transition Towns.

But at some stage – very soon – we must move beyond green growth to confront the negative impacts of wealth inequality, luxury consumption and compound growth on human wellbeing and planetary stability.

**Table 1 Categories of personal consumption classified by their “necessity” and greenhouse gas emissions, UK 2009**

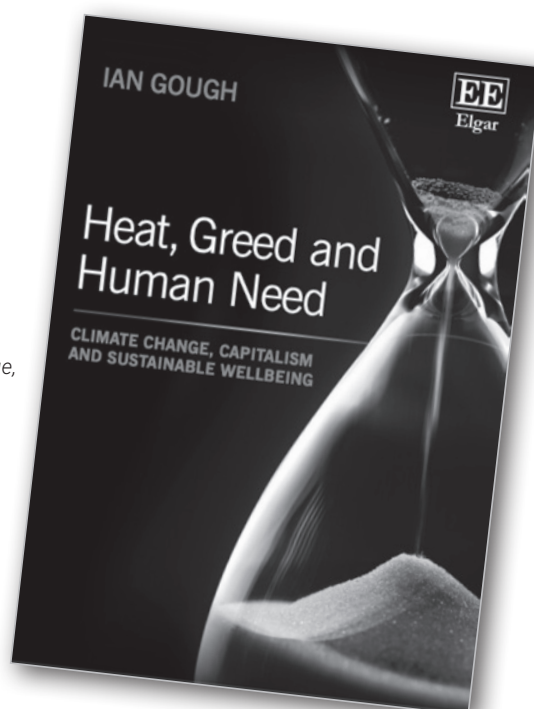
|   | High emission (>1 tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e/£000)                             | Low emission (<1 tonne CO <sub>2</sub> e/£000)   |
|---|---|--|
| “Necessities” (expenditure elasticity <1)     | All domestic energy (electricity, gas, other fuels) (31.4%)<br>Food (15.0%) | Other housing (2.7%)<br>Communication (1.4%)<br>Alcohol/tobacco (0.8%)   |
| “Non-necessities” (expenditure elasticity >1) | Vehicle fuels (5.8%)<br>Other transport (11.7%)                             | Clothing and footwear (3.0%)<br>Furnishings (5.8%)<br>Recreation and culture (10.1%)<br>Restaurants and hotels (5.8%)<br>Private health (0.6%)<br>Private education (0.3%)<br>Miscellaneous (4.9%) |

Gough 2017, p.152 (corrected)

Note: expenditure elasticity measures the ratio of the percentage change in spending on a category to the percentage change in household income. It is commonly used as a behavioural indicator to distinguish “necessities” from “luxuries”. The figures in brackets show the shares of total GHG emissions accounted for by each item.

### Further information

Ian Gough is Visiting Professor in CASE (Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion) at the London School of Economics and Political Science, an Associate of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment also at LSE, and Emeritus Professor at the University of Bath. He has just published a new book, *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing* (Edward Elgar).





## Intern Spotlight: Experience of working as a paid intern in CASE

### Mario Battaglini

**During 2017 Mario worked as a paid intern in CASE before starting his PhD in September 2017. Here he describes some of the work he was involved in and his personal experience of working in CASE.**

Between March and November 2017, I had the opportunity to work as a paid intern in CASE. This took place after graduating from LSE with an MSc Social Policy (Research) – in the context of which I had deepened and widened my understanding of Social Policy in the UK and in a European and global context, as well as of research methodologies. Concomitantly, the MSc had provided me with the chance to discover and appreciate the work of many researchers within the Centre. When I saw this job opportunity in early February, I had no doubt I had to do my best to seize such a formative experience.

From the very first week, my line manager gave me the freedom to think critically about what the objectives of my internship would be. Such an approach was instrumental in structuring and guiding my efforts in the context of the range of activities I would be asked to carry out. The activities, while varied, were tailored to make the most of my skills and enhance them. As a prospective PhD student, starting September 2017, my priorities were to utilise my qualitative and quantitative skills, understand the needs and perspectives of a range of stakeholders in the UK policy context, and gain experience in project management.

Firstly, CASE gave me exposure to different aspects of UK social policy through: (1) a policy and literature review on EU and UK Roma, Gypsy and Traveller child poverty strategies in the context of their multidimensional poverty and "data invisibility"; (2) a review of the UK child protection system and evidence on the scale of the problem, pathways to maltreatment, and outcomes of children in need and looked-after, together with

providing summary statistics; (3) a brief policy review comparing approaches in the US and the UK to minimum wages and disabled workers; and, lastly, (4) through collaboration with LSE Housing and Communities by carrying out, tabulating, and analysing interviews, as well as attending the Community Think Tank on estate regeneration at Trafford Hall in July, which gave me first-hand experience of tenants' perspectives. Secondly, working alongside my line manager and with the active support of CASE researchers and the IT staff, I could gain experience of project management by creating a data management and security tool that synthesises and refines information on how to handle research data, to ensure the organisation's compliance with current and upcoming requirements. Thirdly, I designed and implemented a database to monitor social policies and their distributional outcomes, which also paved the way for further employment in CASE as an occasional research officer.

A busy time indeed. But one spent in a highly supportive environment, with ample opportunity to receive

constructive and original suggestions on how to improve work, or explore new research ideas. The flow of ideas runs wild in CASE. With seminars, regular CASE staff meetings, project workshops, and a vibrant office environment – the third floor on 32 Lincoln Inn Fields is certainly one of the most creative, rigorous and insightful pulsating hearts of UK research. Besides, as a PhD student now, the presence of other CASE PhDs is also an important resource. This is evidently my own personal experience and future interns may be practically involved in different research areas or methods depending on their background and aspirations. Understanding how to best match human capital and research needs is central to CASE's success. A good example is the opportunity I was given to co-author a paper on Roma, Gypsy, and Traveller disadvantage – my main area of expertise. The common denominator in CASE is the passion about taking research seriously and a commitment towards social justice, in a supportive and friendly environment.

All this happens in CASE, and I am so glad CASE happened to me.







# CASE's Knowledge Exchange: Making a difference in improving lives

**Bert Provan, CASE Knowledge Broker**

A desire to improve the quality of people's lives, particularly those who are socially or economically disadvantaged, is at the heart of everything we do in CASE. We are focussed on research which helps to guide policy to reduce disadvantages which can accumulate across multiple dimensions, over the lifecourse and even be transmitted across generations. We do this not only by robust, empirical and qualitative, cross cutting research of the highest quality, but also by a clear focus on maximising the chance that the results of our research have a positive impact on the quality of people's lives.

How can we do this, and how do we know how much of a difference we are making? We try to reach a wide range of audiences who could use our research, including policy makers, other researchers, teachers, people in pressure groups campaigning around the issues we research, and to the public. We use a number of different approaches to communicating our research findings. A key element of this strategy is the publication of our research in a variety of different formats designed to reach these key audiences – written publications, meetings and seminars, direct discussions with key people, videos podcasts and radio, and through social media. We can call this "knowledge exchange" and can point to how much of this activity we have done.

Over the last 20 years, we have published 113 CASE Reports, 207 CASE Papers, 34 more detailed CASE Briefs, 12 videos. Figures for downloads of these and related publications are only available from 2005 but show that since then we have had just under 9 million hits on these documents. Twelve of these reports had over 100,000 downloads, covering topics including economic inequality (the most popular with 800k), social housing, education, human

rights, and ethnic minorities. Reflecting changes in popular media, since 2014 we have had 15,000 views of the videos since 2014, written 46 blog posts since 2015, including for outlets such as the LSE British Policy and Politics and The Conversation. We also are increasingly using the LSE podcasts site, and a recent episode of the LSE IQ podcast which Abigail McKnight contributed to on the topic of social mobility had 11,334 downloads within the first three weeks.

We also have three seminar series, one of which is sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions, and another joint with the Grantham Institute and the International Inequalities Institute; at least 2,650 people have attended these

seminars since 2013 and we have had 3,000 web hits on the audio recordings. The LSE Housing and Communities group, within CASE, has held around 25 events since 2015 with over 600 people attending, including: concentrated 24-hour residential "think tanks", policy forum events, public lectures, roundtable discussions and workshops, involving policy makers, housing providers, and tenants. More generally CASE researchers are frequently invited to address parliamentary and European Commission committees, and present their research and chair sessions at international conferences, including for example at the Human Development and Capability Association conference in Tokyo, a recent OECD conference, the





European Commission's Social Protection Committee, and the House of Lord's Select Committee on Social Mobility.

But while these statistics indicate intense levels of activity in knowledge exchange, how far are we actually contributing to improving people's lives? What actual "impact" are we having? Here much has been done, and much more is planned. One key contribution of CASE has been a continuous monitoring of the impact of government policy since 1997, providing an invaluable authoritative and comprehensive record and analysis of changing social policies, government spending, and outcomes in employment, social security, health, housing, early years, and other key areas. The outcome of this research has been summarised and made available to policy makers and analysts through three books (*A more equal society (2005)* / *Towards a more equal society (2009)* / *Social policy in a cold climate (2016)*). This research is now being continued up to 2019 in a new programme (Social Policy and Distributional Outcomes – see pages 10-11), and will include a long run assessment going back quarter of a century. This and related work has been influential in changing how poverty and inequality is measured in the UK, including John Hill's work for the National Equality Panel, and the development of the Equality Measurement Framework for the Equality and Human Rights Commission (led by Tania Burchardt and Polly Vizard). Kitty Stewart's work on child poverty measurement which resulted in changes to the Welfare Reform and Work Bill in 2016. We have contributed directly to UK policy reviews around fundamental and far reaching social issues. John Hills was one of only three commissioners who worked on The Pensions Commission, whose report (published in 2006) led to major changes in how pensions are organised in the UK including auto enrolment. Hills also led the Fuel Poverty Review whose final recommendations in 2012

were taken forward by the then Coalition Government as a means to address and reduce the fuel poverty which affects many low income households. Another recent example is the project in England focused on older people's experiences of dignity and nutrition during hospital stays, where Polly Vizard and Tania Burchardt worked closely with both Age Concern and English Hospital Trusts to look at issues around poor standards of hospital care, building on their previous work around the importance of rights and capabilities in social policy analysis.

At a European level we have worked collaboratively with EU partners on the Growing Inequalities Impacts (GINI) programme which examining the impact of changing economic inequality on a wide range of social, political and cultural outcomes. The formal assessment of this project, conducted on behalf of the European Commission, noted its "outstanding comparable statistics and deep understanding of inequality issues in 30 countries... very high scientific impact [which] ... generated new research projects... spread its findings among scientists

[and with] GINI members with outsiders from the academia". Similarly CASE played an active part in the ImPRovE European research programme, which focused on improving poverty reduction programmes in Europe, which was aimed specifically at policy makers and civil society to enable them to learn lessons about effective programmes to increase social cohesion. Globally we are now working with Oxfam on developing a multi-dimensional inequalities framework and toolkit. This aims to give activists and practitioners a solid and comprehensive understanding of inequalities in their country, and as a result, enable them to design and implement relevant and effective programmes for inequality reduction at national and local levels.

Looking forward, it is clear that there will be many new challenges for a post-Brexit Britain, and that this will mean new choices for social policy development and delivery. CASE looks forward to continuing the work on analysing, documenting, and influencing these changes for many years to come.





## Research staff and PhD students: Current research



**Aveek Bhattacharya** joined CASE in September 2017 to begin work on his PhD, a qualitative study that compares

secondary school choice policies in Scotland and England in terms of their impact on the parents and children that make the choice. Prior to this he completed the MSc in Social Policy Research at LSE, achieving a distinction and winning the Titmuss Prize for outstanding performance.



**Tania Burchardt** continued work on an ESRC-funded project with Eleni Karagiannaki on the implications of assumptions about within-

household sharing of resources for poverty, deprivation and inequality across European countries, using EU-SILC data. She continued to work with Polly Vizard and Polina Obolenskaya on the multidimensional disadvantage of statistically “missing” or “invisible” groups of children (funded by the Nuffield Foundation), focusing in particular on children in recent migrant families using Family Resources Survey data. She began work with Kerris Cooper on attitudinal divides in relation to inequality, welfare and social policies as part of the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain programme (also funded by the Nuffield Foundation). Finally she has been continuing to think about multidimensional inequality, including at the top end, and whether one can make sense of the idea of a “riches line”. In the autumn, she was an academic visitor at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford.

**Caroline Bryson** is a part-time PhD candidate at CASE. She is using longitudinal data from the UK Household Longitudinal Study and the British Household Panel Survey to explore the factors associated with whether and how non-resident parents financially support their children after families separate. Outside of her PhD, Caroline is social science researcher working as a partner of Bryson Purdon Social Research LLP on a range of government and grant-funded studies, with recent publications including a scoping study on the adequacy of the UK data infrastructure on family separation and a study on divorce law in practice in England and Wales.



**Tammy Campbell** continues to work with Ludovica Gambaro and Kitty Stewart, using the National Pupil Database to investigate

inequalities among pre-schoolers. They have recently completed papers on reasons for lack of access to free early education among low-income families, and on clustering within pre-schools by income-level. Tammy’s research on primary school streaming and teachers’ perceptions was published in the London Review of Education in late 2017, and she appeared on Radio Four’s “Whodunnit,” discussing “ability” grouping and month of birth effects. Over the last year, Tammy has presented work on early education inequalities and disparities in breastfeeding behaviours at events including UCL’s CLOSER conference and Quantitative Social Science seminar series, and the Administrative Data Research Network’s annual forum. With Ludovica and Kitty, she gave an invited talk in December at the ICMEC International Seminar Series.



**Kerris Cooper** worked with Kitty Stewart to update the systematic review “Does Money Affect Children’s Outcomes?”, with

the latest evidence. The update, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, got press coverage in the Guardian and the Telegraph and is available as a CASE paper. In July Kerris presented her PhD findings at the Social Policy Association Annual Conference, in Durham. Over the summer Kerris worked with LSE Housing and Communities completing semi-structured interviews with residents in Newham, for their project on debt and resilience. Kerris completed her thesis and passed her viva in October. Her thesis investigates the relationship between poverty and parenting in the UK, using the Millennium Cohort Study and is available at LSE Theses Online. In the same month she began her new job as Research Officer at CASE, working on the project Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain.

**Moirá Dustin**, Visiting Fellow at CASE, is Research Fellow in the School of Law, Politics and Sociology at the University of Sussex, working on the ERC SOGICA project about LGBTI asylum in Europe. She is also co-editing and contributing a chapter to a publication on gender and Brexit, to be published in 2018 by Palgrave. She continues to work in partnership with the Equality and Diversity Forum to support the EDF Research Network, a multi-disciplinary equality and human rights network bringing together academics, policy makers, NGOs and funders to inform and improve UK policy and legislation. The Network is co-chaired by Tania Burchardt and Lizzie Barmes from QMUL, and in June 2017 held a seminar on the causes and effects of hate



## Research staff and PhD students: Current research (continued)

crime, considering the impact of the hateful rhetoric prominent during the EU referendum campaign and what the general election might mean for hate crime policy work. The Research Network Advisory Group met at CASE in September for a “thought leadership” seminar identifying the opportunities and obstacles for promoting equality and rights in the UK to inform the Research Network’s work plan and activities for 2018.

**Howard Glennerster** completed the latest and, he says, the last edition of his text book *The Cost of Welfare*. It was published by Policy Press in May 2017. He then began contributing to the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes programme of work.



### **Ian Gough**

launched his new book, *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate change, capitalism and sustainable wellbeing*, in the

Shaw Library at LSE in November. There was a large attendance, the launch was videoed and circa 50 books were sold. He has already spoken about and presented the book in Oslo, and Helsinki and Jyväskylä, Finland. In the coming year he will lecture on the book in a range of countries including Ireland, Belgium and Lithuania and across the UK in Bath, Manchester, Liverpool and elsewhere. The new seminar series which he launched in 2016, on *Climate Change, Inequality and Social Policy*, continued to attract large audiences and lively discussion and a second series continues in the new academic year.



### **John Hills**

continued in his role as Co-Director of LSE International Inequalities Institute (alongside Professor Mike Savage of LSE

Sociology) and continued working with colleagues here, both in his new role as Chair of CASE and through his work as part of the project on the JRF funded project “Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty”. Early in the year John authored a new blog on the “welfare myth” to mark the release of a revised and updated edition of his book *Good Times, Bad Times: the welfare myth of them and us*. He was pleased to present this work to an international audience of distinguished Indian MPs when he participated in the Chevening Indian parliamentary programme, which was hosted at LSE for the first time this year. In Spring 2017 John and colleagues convened the International Inequality Institute annual conference. He continued to work as co-editor, with colleagues from Antwerp University, on a book resulting from the long-running EU-funded “ImPRovE” programme, which should be published later in 2018. In May 2017 John was invited to give the keynote speech at the Bank of England’s Chief Economist’s workshop. He also co-authored an article with Paola De Agostini and Holly Sutherland, “Were We Really All in it Together? The Distributional Effects of the 2010-15 UK Coalition Government’s Tax-benefit Policy Changes”, published in *Social Policy and Administration*. More recently John collaborated with CASE and LSE Social Policy colleagues in an event for the LSE Research Festival 2018 Beveridge 2.0, entitled “Five LSE Giants” Perspectives on Poverty. John’s presentation focused on the “rediscovery of poverty” marked by the publication of Abel-Smith and Townsend’s 1966 work on “The Poor and The Poorest”, and the corrective this provided to the somewhat

over-optimistic interpretation of the achievements of the welfare state in eliminating poverty, and Townsend’s subsequent development of the relational and “relative” conception of poverty.

**Stephen Jenkins** has continued to research trends in UK income inequality in conjunction with colleagues based in Melbourne. Their particular contribution is that, in addition to using household survey data, we use data from personal income tax records to ensure better coverage of the very top of the distribution. Three papers have been published so far. Stephen has begun a project assessing how well synthetic panel data derived from cross-sectional data can estimate poverty dynamics statistics.

**Eleni Karagiannaki** worked on the ESRC funded project “Intra-household allocation of resources: implications for poverty, deprivation and inequality in the European Union” (PI: Tania Burchardt). This project uses data from EU-SILC to examine the implications of the intra-household inequality on material deprivation, poverty and inequality in Europe. Over the last year, Eleni also finalised her work on the JRF funded CASE research programme “Improving the evidence base for understanding the links between inequalities and poverty”. In her work for the programme, Eleni drew on income inequality and poverty statistics from various databases to examine the empirical relationship between income poverty and inequality in rich and middle income countries. From October she also started work on “Social policies and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain (SPDO)”. This is a major new research programme for which she produced a series of STATA programmes which automate the empirical implementation of the various distributional and attitudinal analysis which will be undertaken in the programme.



**Neil Lee** is a CASE research associate and Associate Professor in Economic Geography in the Department of Geography and Environment. He has recently published reports on whether the benefits of high-technology industries trickle-down to low-income residents with the Resolution Foundation, and on demand side approaches to Inclusive Growth with the JRF. He is now working on regional development of peripheral areas with the OECD.



**Abigail McKnight**, with the help of an International Inequalities Institute Atlantic (III) Fellows Visiting grant, has led a team of academics

at LSE and SOAS, and experts in Oxfam to develop a multidimensional inequality framework based on Amartya Sen's capability approach. The aim is that the Framework will assist practitioners measure, analyse and tackle inequality in a systematic way. In 2018 there are plans to launch the Framework on a dedicated website and for Oxfam country teams to implement it across a number of countries. Abigail's report to Oxfam GB, with co-authors Magali Duque and Mark Rucci, reviewing the evidence on the relationship between economic inequality and poverty, was published in November 2017. This is also the subject of a larger three year research programme funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation with a number of different strands of work involving colleagues in CASE and the III. Within this project Abigail has been examining evidence on some of the potential mechanisms that drive this relationship. She has continued her research on social mobility, contributing a chapter to a Handbook on contemporary education economics titled "Education and social mobility: theory, evidence and policy

challenges", publication of a blog with Richard V. Reeves (Brookings Institute) "Glass floors and slow growth: a recipe for deepening inequality and hampering social mobility", and a keynote speech "Education, inequality and social mobility" at an education conference in Brussels.

**Alice Miles** is in the final stages of writing up her PhD on but has had to suspend it for a while due to external circumstances. She hopes to complete by mid-2019.



**Polina Obolenskaya** continued working on the Nuffield Foundation funded project with Polly Vizard and Tania Burchardt, entitled

"Multidimensional child poverty and disadvantage: Tackling 'data exclusion' and extending the evidence base on missing and 'invisible' children". Polina has been analysing data from a number of sources such as Family Resources Survey, 2011 Census, and National Pupil Database in relation to poverty and disadvantage among vulnerable groups of children, including young carers, children at risk of abuse and neglect, children from Gypsy and Traveller ethnic backgrounds and recent migrant children. In October 2017 Polina began working on the "Social Policy and distributional outcomes in changing Britain" (SPDO) – a new three-year project lead by Dr Polly Vizard. Polina will be working across a number of social policy areas including health, social care, employment and school education. Her current focus on this project is the analysis of social and economic inequalities in the 21st century Britain.

**Julia Philipp** joined CASE as a PhD student in October 2016. Her thesis explores the relationship between gender role attitudes, social norms, and women's educational and employment decisions. Julia has also been involved in setting up the Social Policy PhD Quantitative Research Group, with the aim of fostering exchange and support among PhD students doing quantitative research.



During 2017, **Lucinda Platt** worked on three main research areas: 1) ethnicity and social mobility; 2) children' and young people's

educational and occupational aspirations; and 3) ethnic identity. She gave an invited plenary presentation on the first topic at the RC28 Spring Meeting in Köln in March, as well as seminars at UCL and the Frisch Centre, Oslo; and she gave the concluding plenary at the biennial *Understanding Society* conference in July on the third topic, as well as seminars at UCL and Luxembourg. The second topic is part of an ESRC-funded programme of research using the cohort studies housed at the Centre for Longitudinal Studies. In December she published her first working paper from this project, which was accompanied by a short briefing and received some press attention. She also participated in a policy-oriented workshop in Madrid in May on early years childcare and education, and a symposium on the Chinese diaspora in Manchester in September. She was appointed Fellow of the European Academy of Sociology.



## Research staff and PhD students: Current research (continued)



### **Anne Power**

continued to lead and develop the Housing Plus Academy programme, in partnership with Trafford Hall, the

National Housing Federation, the Chartered Institute of Housing and most recently, with the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations. In partnership with Trafford Hall, Anne and LSE Housing have run seven knowledge-exchange Think Tanks in 2017, in addition to two policy roundtables at LSE, with over 350 participants on subjects such as private renting, estate regeneration, and overcoming stigma of social housing. Anne also led two Continuing Professional Development events for housing practitioners as part of the Housing Plus Academy. In the wake of the Grenfell fire in June 2017, Anne and LSE Housing organised a series of programmes on the Lessons from Grenfell, drawing on the knowledge and experience of communities, professionals and landlords around the country, as well as government. Lessons from Grenfell has showed how much needs to change. The tragedy and its aftermath has catapulted social housing to the forefront and Anne is helping the Chartered Institute of Housing develop its Rethinking Social Housing programme. LSE Housing received grant funding from Trust for London to do follow-up work on their 2012-14 study on debt and financial resilience in Newham, as well funding from Home Housing Group to undertake research into the SROI of estate regeneration. They continued work on two long term research projects; "Connected Communities" in Belfast with the University of Ulster, funded by EHRC; and tracking the long-term impact on high rise communities of upgrading for energy efficiency reasons. Anne is an advisor to professional housing bodies, leading

housing associations, local authorities and developers on social housing and sustainability. She is also on the government's national Troubled Families Advisory Board.

**Bert Provan** continued to undertake both knowledge management work and a range of research projects. Social Return on Investment emerged as a growing element of the work. Home Group, a housing association who had previously commissioned a report on the social benefits of their Rayners Lane regeneration scheme, commissioned a much wider piece of work from the Housing Neighbourhoods and Communities (HNC) group on how to extend this approach to all their regeneration estates, which Bert is taking the lead role on developing. Along similar lines the Christians Against Poverty debt counselling group commissioned a study to identify the main social benefits to their clients of becoming debt free. In addition the previous work on Low Cost Home Ownership for the Social Mobility Commission was published in full as a CASE paper. Bert has also been contributing to the HNC Private Rent work and SOHA stigma work. On the knowledge management side new work was begun on a range of projects, including the work on the Intrahousehold allocation of resources. Oxfam inequality work, and early identification of potential impact case studies for the next Research Excellence Framework 2020.

**Nora Ratzmann** joined CASE as a Leverhulme Trust Doctoral Student in October 2015. Her research examines EU migrants' (in)equalities of access to German social security, with a particular focus on their interactions with the streetlevel bureaucracy. Until summer 2017, she collected 118 qualitative interviews with German social administrators, EU claimants and welfare support organisations, and observed the daily work life in three Berlin-based jobcentres. From

January to August 2017, she also was a visiting PhD at the Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, where she was hosted by the organisation, management and leadership cluster. Nora was invited to present her work at the anti-discrimination commission Schleswig-Holstein, and discussed discrimination risks in German administrations as one of the speakers of panel discussion organised by the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency, German Chancellery, in Berlin in the fall of 2017.

**Wendy Sigle** has continued to work on a number of projects which consider how demographers study and conceptualise fertility. She has continued work on a manuscript, co-authored with Ben Wilson, which focuses on how migrant fertility convergence can be defined and conceptualised in empirical studies. A paper which examines the fertility intentions of Polish-born individuals in Krakow and London (co-authored with Joanna Marczak and Ernestina Coast) was completed and accepted for publication by Population Studies. The manuscript offers new insights into how cross-national comparisons are used to explain and justify reported intentions. Towards the end of the year, she began working with Marczak on a related project which explores differences in the perceived costs of parenting (what a good parent needs to provide) in the two settings. In addition, she has further developed a manuscript (co-authored with Alice Goisis) that makes novel use of classification and regression tree (CART) methods to explore how the advantages associated with marriage differ by maternal nativity and ethnic status in the UK, and has continued work on a related project (with Alice Goisis and Melissa Martinson) examining how, in the UK, socio-economic gradients in child obesity differ by ethnicity.



**Kitty Stewart** continued work with Tammy Campbell and Ludovica Gambaro on their Nuffield-funded project looking at

clustering by social background in where children attend nursery. As part of the same project, they also examined non-take-up of the free entitlement to early education, exploring the ways in which the make-up of local provision affects the likelihood of children from low-income backgrounds taking up their full entitlement. With Jane Waldfogel, Kitty wrote a paper for the Sutton Trust reviewing the current state of play in UK early years policy. And with Kerris Cooper she updated their 2013 systematic review examining the causal effect of income on children's outcomes. The growing body of evidence in this area continues to support the original review's findings that money itself makes a difference to a wide range of children's outcomes, and to important intermediate outcomes including maternal mental health.

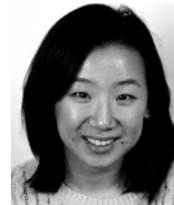
**Kate Summers** is in the fourth year of her PhD, which is funded by the ESRC. Her research asks how working age social security recipients think about and use their money. Kate completed her fieldwork in 2017, having conducted in-depth interviews with social security recipients living in East London, and continued to write about and share the results. Presentations included one at the Foundation for International Studies of Social Security, for which her paper was shortlisted for the conference's best paper prize. In November 2017 the postgraduate group "Money, Security and Social Policy" was formally launched, which Kate had co-founded. In addition to her research, Kate completed the full level Postgraduate Certificate in Higher Education this year.

**Milo Vandemoortele.** As a PhD student at CASE, she investigates the links between parental resources and early childhood education and children's attainment. She does this comparatively, across four low- and middle-income countries – specifically Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam. Her research is funded by the ESRC. Prior to LSE, she worked as a researcher at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI, London) in the Growth, Poverty and Inequality Programme.



During 2017, **Jane Waldfogel** continued as a visitor at CASE (for the 2016-17 academic year). During this visit, she began several new

projects, including a review of early years policy in the UK with Kitty Stewart for the Sutton Trust and an expanded study of educational inequalities across countries including the US, UK, Japan, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Waldfogel also continued her work on current projects including improving the measurement of poverty and understanding the role of social policies in reducing poverty and inequality. This work, mainly focused on the US, produced new data on trends in poverty and the role of the safety net both nationally and at the state level. Waldfogel also continued her research on paid family and medical leave policy, studying a new state level policy in New York and a new city level policy in San Francisco



**Lin Yang** is currently working on a three-year programme on Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between

Inequalities and Poverty, collaborating with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the LSE International Inequalities Institute. Her work so far has explored the theoretical and empirical relationships between economic inequalities and both income and multidimensional poverty, and the social, economic, and policy mechanisms that generate these relationships.



# CASE publications 2017

## Publications and events

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

## Books and reports

Glennerster, H. (2017) *Understanding the Cost of Welfare: Third Edition*. Bristol, The Policy Press.

Gough, I. (2017) *Heat, Greed and Human Need: Climate Change, Capitalism and Sustainable Wellbeing*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Ltd.

Graham, H., Wardle, H., Law, C., Platt, L., Hutchinson, J., McAloney, K., Byron, C., Hall, J. (2017). *Multiple risk behaviours among parents with dependent children. Final Report*. Public Health Research Consortium (PHRC). [phrc.lshtm.ac.uk/papers/PHRC\\_001\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://phrc.lshtm.ac.uk/papers/PHRC_001_Final_Report.pdf) (\*)

Hills, J. (2017) *Good Times, Bad Times: The Welfare Myth of Them and Us, Second Edition*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

McKnight, A., Duque, M. and Rucci, M. (2017) *Double Trouble: A review of the relationship between UK poverty and economic inequality*, Oxfam.

Provan, B., Belotti, A., Lane, L., Power, A. (2017) *Low Cost Home Ownership Schemes*. Social Mobility Commission, London.

## Forthcoming

Cantillon, B., Godeme, T. and Hills, J. (eds.) (2018) *Decent Incomes for the Poor? Improving Policies in Europe*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

## Book Chapters

Dean, R.J. (2017) "Democratic Innovation in Social Policy" in Escobar, O. and Elstob, S. (eds.), *Handbook of Democratic Innovation and Governance*, Edward Elgar.

McKnight, A. (2017) "Education and social mobility: theory, evidence and policy challenges", in Johnes, G., Johnes, J., Agasisti, T., and Lopez-Torres, L. (eds.) *Handbook on the Economics of Education*, Edward Elgar.

Jenkins, S.P.J. (2017) "Anthony B. Atkinson (1944-)", Chapter 52, pp. 1051-1074, in R. Cord (ed.), *The Palgrave Companion to Cambridge Economics*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Jenkins, S.P.J. and Van Kerm, P. (2017) "How does attrition affect estimates of persistent poverty rates?" The case of EU-SILC' Chapter 22, pp. 401-417, in: Anthony B. Atkinson, Anne-Catherine Guio and Eric Marlier (eds.), *Monitoring Social Inclusion in Europe – 2017 edition*. Luxembourg: Eurostat.

## Forthcoming

Glennerster, H. (2018) "The Economics of Social Policy" in *The Palgrave Companion to LSE Economics*, London: Palgrave, Macmillan.

## Refereed journal articles

Brandolini, A., Jenkins, S.P.J., Micklewright, J. (2017) and 14 others "Tony Atkinson and his legacy", *Review of Income and Wealth*, 63 (3), September 2017, 411-444 (\*)

Bucelli, I. (2017). "The role of autonomy in teaching expertise", *Journal of Philosophy of Education*, 51(3), 588-604.

Burchardt, T. and Hick, R. (2017) "Inequality, Advantage and the Capability Approach", *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, [doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2017.1395396](https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2017.1395396)

Burkhauser, R.V., Hérault, N., Jenkins, S.P.J. and Wilkins, R. (2017) "What has been happening to UK income inequality since the mid-1990s? Answers from reconciled and combined household survey and tax return data", *Oxford Economic Papers* [doi.org/10.1093/oeq/gpx041](https://doi.org/10.1093/oeq/gpx041)

Campbell, T. (2017) "The relationship between stream placement and teachers' judgements of pupils: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study", *London Review of Education*, 15 (3) 505-522(18).

Cowell, F., Karagiannaki, E. and McKnight, A. (2017) Accounting for cross-country differences in wealth inequality". *Review of Income and Wealth*. DOI: 10.1111/roiw.12278.

Dean, R.J. (2017) "Beyond Radicalism and Resignation: The Competing Logics for Public Participation in Policy Decisions", *Policy and Politics*, 45 (2): 213-230.

De Agostini, P., Hills, J., and Sutherland, H. (2017) "Were We Really All in it Together? The Distributional Effects of the 2010-15 UK Coalition Government's Tax-benefit Policy Changes". *Social Policy and Administration*, doi: 10.1111/spol.12344

Fauth, R. C. and Platt, L. and Parsons, S. (2017) "The development of behavior problems among disabled and non-disabled children in England". *Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*, 52. 46-58. (\*)

Gough, I. (2017) "Recomposing consumption: Defining necessities for sustainable and equitable wellbeing". *Royal Society Philosophical Transactions*, 375 (2095) doi: [doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2016.0379](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2016.0379).





Guveli, A. and Ganzeboom, H. B. G. and Baykara-Krumme, H. and Platt, L. and Erođlu, Œ., Spierings, N. and Bayrakdar, S. and Nauck, B. and Sozeri, E. K. (2017) "2,000 families: identifying the research potential of an origins-of-migration study", *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (40) 14, 2558-2576 (\*)

Jenkins, S.P.J (2017) "Pareto models, top incomes, and recent trends in UK income inequality", *Economica*, 84 (334), April 2017, 261-289.

Karagiannaki, E. (2017) "The effect of parental wealth on children's outcomes in early adulthood", *Journal of Economic Inequality*.

Khoudja, Y. and Platt, L. (2018) "Labour market entries and exits of women from different origin countries in the UK" *Social Science Research* 69. 1-18. (\*)

Nandi, A. and Platt, L. (2017). "Are there differences in responses to social identity questions in face-to-face versus telephone interviews? Results of an experiment on a longitudinal survey." *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 20 (2): 151-166. (\*)

Luthra, R. and Platt, L. (2017) "The changing face of Pakistani migration to the United Kingdom." *AAPJ Nexus Journal: policy, Practice and Community*. 15 (1 & 2). (\*)

Mariani, E., Özcan, B. and Goisis, A. "Family Trajectories and Well-being of Children Born to Lone Mothers in the UK", *European Journal of Population*, 33 (2): 185-215. (\*)

Obolenskaya, P. (2017) "Social Policy in a Cold Climate: spending, policies and outcomes since the economic crisis in the UK", *Observatoire de la société britannique*, October 2017, vol.19: 111-135.

Parsons, S. and Platt, L. (2017) "The early academic progress of children with special educational needs", *British Educational Research Journal*, 43 (3) 466-485. (\*)

Pac, J., Waldfogel, J., and Wimer, C. (2017), "Poverty among Foster Children: Estimates using the Supplemental Poverty Measure", *Social Service Review*. (91)1:8-40.

Provan, B. (2017) "Mixing Communities? Riots, Regeneration and Renewal on Problem Estates in France and England". *The Political Quarterly*, 88: 452-464.

Schalkwijk, A., van de Zwaard, B., Nijpels, G., Elders, P. and Platt, L. (2017) "The impact of greenspace and condition of the neighborhood on child overweight". *European Journal of Public Health*. (28:1) 88-94. (\*)





## CASE publications 2017 (continued)

Zuccotti, C.V. and Platt, L. (2017) "Does neighbourhood ethnic concentration in early life affect subsequent labour market outcomes? A study across ethnic groups in England and Wales Population", *Space and Place* 23(6). (\*)

### Forthcoming

Burchardt, T., Jones, E., and Obolenskaya, P. (2018) "Public, private and informal long term care in the community: interlocking or incoherent systems?", *Journal of Social Policy*, doi:10.1017/S0047279417000903.

Marczak, J., Sigle, W. and Coast, E. (forthcoming) "When the Grass is Greener: Fertility Decisions in A Cross-National Context". *Population Studies* (\*)

### Other publications

Bucelli, I. (2017) "Perceptions of inequality: an exploration of public opinion data in seven countries", Oxfam report, Oxfam UK.

Dean R.J. and Wallace, M.W. (2017) "What Happened to Labour's Children? Progress on Adolescent Social Exclusion", Working Paper.

Platt, L. and Parsons, S. (2017) "Is the future female? Educational and occupational aspirations of teenage boys and girls in the UK". Centre for Longitudinal Studies Working paper 2017/17. London: CLS, UCL.(\*)

Jenkins, S.P.J. and Smeeding, T.M. (2017) and "In praise of panel surveys, a Sonder-Panel, and a Sonder-Panel-Papa", forthcoming in *Festschrift for Gert G. Wagner*, edited by Michaela Kreyenfeld and Karsten Hank), final version March 2017. (\*)

### Forthcoming

Addis, M., Bucelli, I., Crowther, N., Winch, C. (forthcoming) "Key concepts, practices and policies in the Further Education Sector", Association of Teachers and Lecturers.

Ratzmann, N. (2018) "Mind the gap: Vielfaltspolitik in der deutschen Arbeitsverwaltung", for *Deutsch Plus*.

### Blog postings

Cooper, K. and Stewart, K. (2017) "If we want to improve social mobility, we have to address child poverty", 12 July 2017, *LSE British Policy and Politics Blog* **blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/if-we-want-to-improve-social-mobility-we-have-to-address-child-poverty/**

Hills, J. (2017) "Our lives keep on changing – yet the welfare myth of "them" and "us" persists", 22 February 2017, *LSE Politics and Policy Blog* **blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/the-welfare-myth/**

McKnight, A. and Reeves, R. (2017) "Glass floors and slow growth: a recipe for deepening inequality and hampering social mobility", 24 July 2017, *LSE British Policy and Politics Blog* **blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/glass-floors-and-slow-growth/**

Power, A. (2017) "How Tenant Management Organisations have wrongly been associated with Grenfell", 6 September 2017, *LSE British Policy and Politics Blog*. **blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/the-truth-about-tmos/**

Provan, J.A. (2017) "How 'Help to Buy' helps mainly the privileged", 23 October 2017, *LSE British Policy and Politics Blog*. **blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/how-help-to-buy-helps-the-privileged/**

Provan, J.A. (2017) "Mixed communities or missed opportunities?" 15 November 2017, *The Political Quarterly Blog*. **pqblog.org.uk/2017/11/mixed-communities-or-missed.html**

Ratzmann, N. (2017) "Unbewusst ausgegrenzt", 7 December 2017, guest commentary for *the Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency in Germany*: **antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Kurzmeldungen/DE/2017/nl\_05\_2017/nl\_05\_gastkommentar.html**



## CASE Papers

|                 |                                 |   |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>CASE/201</b> | Tania Burchardt and Rod Hick    | Inequality and the Capability Approach  |
| <b>CASE/202</b> | Lin Yang                        | Measuring individual well-being: A multidimensional index integrating subjective well-being and preferences |
| <b>CASE/203</b> | Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart | Does Money Affect Children's Outcomes? An update  |
| <b>CASE/204</b> | Irene Bucelli                   | Inequality, poverty and the grounds of our normative concerns   |
| <b>CASE/205</b> | Lin Yang                        | The relationship between poverty and inequality: Concepts and measurement                                   |
| <b>CASE/206</b> | Eleni Karagiannaki              | The empirical relationship between income poverty and income inequality in rich and middle income countries |
| <b>CASE/207</b> | Polly Vizard and Lin Yang       | Multidimensional poverty and income inequality in the EU  |

## CASE reports

|                       |            |   |
|-----------------------|------------|---|
| <b>CASereport 111</b> | Anne Power | An Agenda for Housing Plus. Pulling together evidence that Housing Plus is fundamental to the way social landlords do business. |
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## Social Policy in a Cold Climate working papers

|  |                                   |   |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Social Policy in a Cold Climate, Working Paper 24</b> | Stephanie Thomson and Ruth Lupton | The Effects of English School System Reforms (2002-2014) on Pupil Sorting and Social Segregation: A Greater Manchester Case Study |
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CASE staff "social" in Lincolns Inn Fields, June 2017



# CASE seminars and events

## Seminars

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### Social Exclusion Seminars

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25 January

Inequalities in life expectancy in England: Changes over time and implications for policy  
David Maguire (The Kings Fund)

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1 February

Constructing a metric of wellbeing among older people in the UK, with Age UK  
Asghar Zaidi (University of Southampton)

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1 March

The evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme  
Susan Purdon (Bryson Purdon Social Research), joint with Paul Gregg (University of Bath), as respondent

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17 May

Unequal lives: breaking the wealth-health link  
Richard Cookson (University of York, Centre for Health Economics)

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31 May

Children in Extreme Poverty in the Developing World  
Martin Evans (Research and Policy, UNICEF, New York)

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7 June

Exclusion in Digital Societies: Can we counter Matthew effects?  
Ellen Helsper (Media and Communications department, LSE)

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21 June

The Living Wage – Victorian anachronism or a new tool in social policy?  
Donald Hirsch (Director of Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University)

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25 October

Making Sense of Brexit: The Political and Policy Implications for the UK's Devolved Administrations  
Kathryn Simpson (Manchester Metropolitan University)

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8 November

Does Part-Time Mothering Help Get a Job? The Role of Joint Custody on Women's Employment after divorce  
Anne Solaz (Institut National d'Études Démographiques (INED))

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### Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars

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8 March

Unemployment, underweight, and obesity: Findings from Understanding Society (UKHLS)  
Amanda Hughes (ISER, University of Essex)

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22 March

Can we use behaviour incentives to raise GCSEs in poor neighbourhoods?  
Simon Burgess (Bristol University and CASE)

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24 May

Changing patterns of wealth accumulation and decumulation across birth cohorts  
Laura Gardiner (Resolution Foundation)

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28 June

The wounds that do not heal. The life-time scar of youth unemployment  
James Rockey (University of Leicester)

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1 November

Dream Hoarders: Class Inequality and Social Mobility in the US and UK

Richard Reeves (Center on Children and Families, Brookings Institute, Washington, DC)

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15 November

Harnessing Growth Sectors for Poverty Reduction

Anne Green (University of Birmingham), joint with Paul Sissons, Senior Research Fellow, University of Coventry

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29 November

The Five Giants and the Language of Welfare

Nicholas Timmins (Senior fellow at the Institute for Government and the King's Fund)

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### **Climate Change, Inequality and Social Policy Seminars**

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16 February

The co-benefits of the low carbon economy to health, social equity and disadvantaged areas

Professor Paul Wilkinson (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

Alison Smith (Environmental Change Institute, University of Oxford)

Ruth Mayne (Oxfam GB and ECI, University of Oxford)

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9 March

Time and Carbon: Low carbon fun? A time use perspective towards sustainability (Angela Druckman); The case for a shorter working week (Anna Coote)

Angela Druckman (Centre for the Understanding of Sustainable Prosperity, University of Surrey),

Anna Coote (Principal Fellow at the New Economics Foundation and the author of "*Time on our Side*")

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27 April

Would income redistribution result in higher aggregate emissions?

Lutz Sager (PhD Student in Environmental Economics, LSE), joint with Professor Angela Druckman (Centre for the Understanding of Sustainable Prosperity, University of Surrey) and Ian Gough (Visiting Professor CASE and Grantham Research Institute, LSE).

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25 May

Postgrowth and Wellbeing

Dr Milena Buchs (University of Leeds), joint with Max Koch (Lund University)

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9 November

Making Social Housing Warm, Energy Efficient and Fair following the Grenfell Disaster

Anne Power (CASE / LSE)

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7 December

Climate Change, Inequality and Time Use: Double-Dividend Approaches to Emission Reduction

Juliet Schor (Boston College, USA)

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- LSE Building Development
- No Access
- Information
- Cycle Hire Station

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\*KSW 20 Kingsway (Language Centre only), \*POR 1 Portsmouth Street (Shop only).

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