Annual Report 2018

CASEreport 122
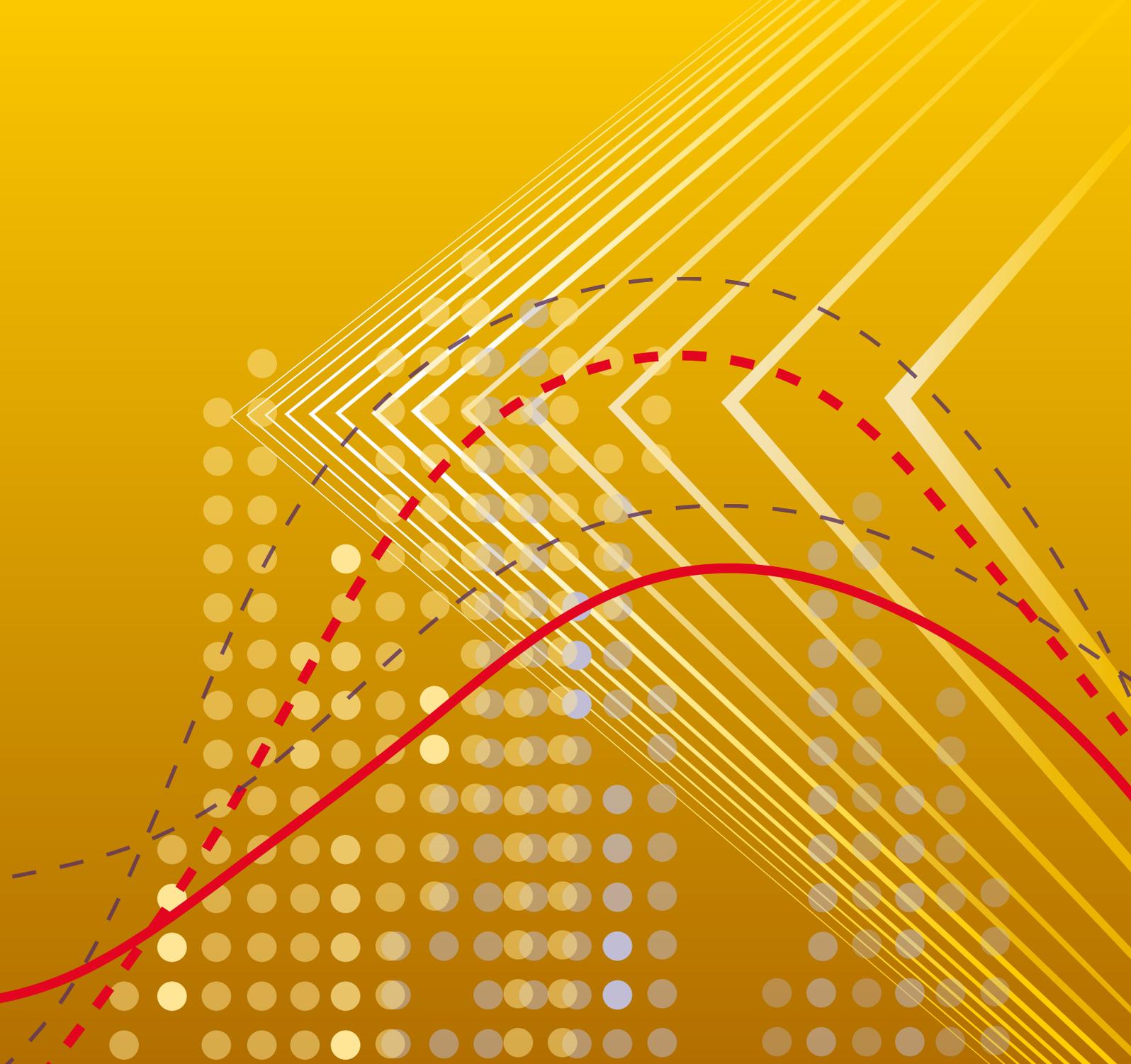
Staff and Associates 2018

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Dr Lin Yang (to July)

Dr Nina Zhang (from November)

(Total 7.33 FTE in October 2018)

Visiting Professors and Research Fellows

Dr Irene Bucelli (independent researcher)

Dr Moira Dustin (Sussex University)

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

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

Professor Ian Gough

Professor Susan Harkness (University of Bristol)

Mr Bruce Katz (independent researcher)

Professor Ruth Lupton (Manchester)

Dr Lindsey Macmillan (UCL Institute of Education)

Ms Liz Richardson (Manchester)

Professor Holly Sutherland (Essex, to March)

Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia)

Ms Moira Wallace (Oxford, from April)

Professor Asghar Zaidi (Seoul National University)

LSE Associates

Professor Emeritus Robert Cassen

Professor Frank Cowell

Professor Emeritus Howard Glennerster

Professor Emily Grundy (to July)

Professor Stephen Jenkins

Dr Neil Lee

Professor Julian Le Grand

Professor Martin Knapp

Dr Berkay Őzcan

Professor David Piachaud

Professor Lucinda Platt

Dr Amanda Sheely

Dr Isabel Shutes

Professor Wendy Sigle

Dr Kate Summers (from October)

Visitors

Dr Linsey Edwards (New York University, October-December)

Mr Domingo Hernandez (Monterey Institute of Technology, Mexico, August-December)

Research Students

Eileen Alexander

Mario Battaglini

Aveek Bhattacharya

Caroline Bryson

Aapo Hiilamo (from October)

Ceri Hughes (from October)

Rana Khazbak

Liz Mann

Nick Mathers

Alice Miles

Julia Philipp

Nora Ratzmann

Ellie Suh

Kate Summers (to July)

Joel Suss

Milo Vandemoortele

Research assistants

Alison Beck (May-August)

Ellie Benton

Patricio Espinosa (March-May)

Katharina Hecht (from September)

Cara Leavy (April-May)

Pedro Mendes Loureiro (January-February)

Laurie Mompelat (March-May)

Eloise Peck (November-December)

Hannah Seston (April-September)

Kate Summers (August)

Kritika Treebhoohun (from April)

Centre Manager

Jane Dickson

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Cheryl Conner

Michael Rose

Jessica Rowan

Nic Warner

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Kathleen Kelly (independent consultant)

Professor David Lewis (LSE Social Policy Department, to June)

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

Professor Carol Propper (Bristol University and Imperial College)

Contents

Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

Welcome to our annual report for the calendar year 2018. Regular readers will notice some new features, including CASE notes, highlighting 10 key insights from our research this year, '2018 in numbers', and a fresh format for the report as a whole. We hope you find these help to make the report more accessible and we welcome your feedback.

New readers may be interested to know a little more about the Centre and our history. The Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) was established in October 1997 at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). We are 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 and analysis of welfare states more generally; research on multidimensional poverty, inequality and capabilities from both a national and international perspective, including analysing patterns of wealth inequality, between groups and over time, applications of the capability approach, including the development of a multidimensional inequality framework; social mobility and intergenerational transfers; as well as studies focused on particular groups and policy areas such as vulnerable children and early years education. 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, Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Trust for London), research councils (for example, ESRC, British Academy), 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.

Tania Burchardt

Director, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

For more information about the Centre and its work, please visit **sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/**

CASE Away Day 2018

Tania Burchardt, Director of CASE

14
Peer-reviewed
journal articles

548,828
downloads of reports and working
papers during 2018

12,102
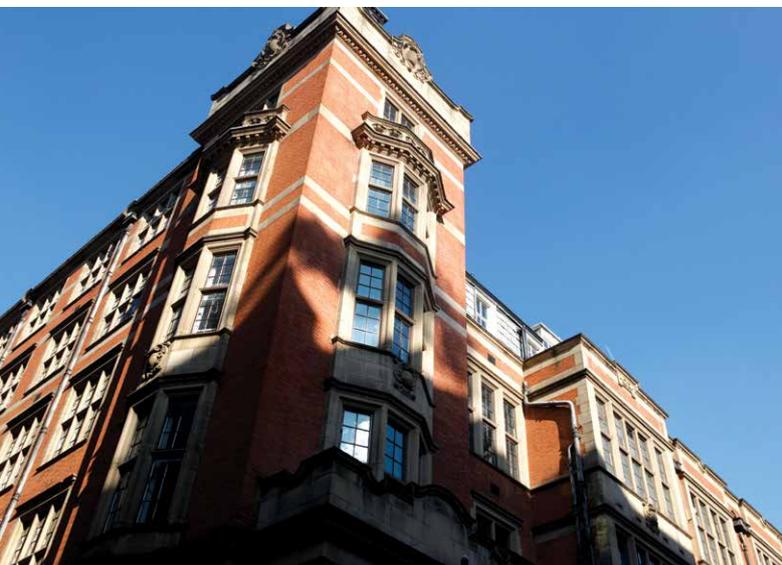You Tube views during 2018

26
CASE Seminars
and events

7
Research
programmes

5,543
Twitter followers

1,716
Retweets

762
Mentions

789+
Attendees at our seminars
and events

Poverty and inequality

Poverty and inequality are linked by a range of underlying and dynamic mechanisms including in the housing market, and geographical polarisation; public attitudes, politics and constraints on redistribution; and the criminal justice system. Policymakers and advocacy groups whose primary aim is to reduce poverty would be well-advised to look for policies with a 'double dividend' of tackling inequality at the same time. (Emerging findings from our programme on Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, as presented by Abigail McKnight at an expert meeting on inequality at the United Nations in September – see also pages 17-20).

Universal social protection

There is a growing international consensus behind the value of universal social protection but progress is impeded by a lack of clarity over concepts and definitions. (One of the messages from the LSE-International Monetary Fund workshop on Social Protection in a Changing World, organised by CASE in collaboration with STICERD and the International Growth Centre in November).

Social security claimants

Working age social security claimants have responsibility for managing on very low incomes but are given little control over their money. Policies should recognise and support the complex ways in which claimants organise their money, including giving claimants a say over when and how often to receive payments. (One of the recommendations from Kate Summers' PhD thesis, supported by ESRC and completed in July).

Tax thresholds

Across Europe, one of the least visible elements of policy change—how the money values of tax thresholds and benefit rates are adjusted each year to take account of inflation and income changes —can have much larger effects on poverty rates than more widely-discussed structural reforms. (One of the conclusions of *Decent Incomes for All: improving policies in Europe* edited by Bea Cantillon, Tim Goedemé, and John Hills, published in December, and arising from their EU 7th Framework programme).

City-region devolution

In city-region devolution in England, 'upscaling' from local authorities and strengthening horizontal and cross-sectoral collaborations between service providers is just as important as 'downscaling' from central government. (Ruth Lupton, Ceri Hughes, Sian Peake-Jones and Kerris Cooper's paper on devolution with a focus on Greater Manchester, one of the first outputs in November from the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain programme led by Polly Vizard and funded by the Nuffield Foundation).

Social housing tenants

Social housing tenants need a stronger voice in managing their housing if the quality and safety of housing services is to be improved. (A key message from tenants at the Rethinking Social Housing think tank organised by LSE Housing and Communities with the Chartered Institute for Housing in June, and now reflected as one of the five principles of the government's social housing Green Paper. See pages 31 and 32).

Early-years provision

The gap in take-up of free early-years provision for 3 year-olds between low and higher income families is smaller in areas with more Sure Start provision. (A finding reported by Tammy Campbell, Ludovica Gambaro and Kitty Stewart in June in the *British Educational Research Journal* arising from work funded by the Nuffield Foundation).

Special Educational Needs

Children who are young in their school year may be disproportionately classified as having Special Educational Needs. Tammy Campbell is investigating the impact on children's subsequent school trajectories as part of her British Academy fellowship, awarded in June.

Wealth inequality

Explanations of differences in wealth inequality across countries need to take into account not only income inequality, but also patterns of housing tenure, debt and public provision. Some may find it surprising that the Gini coefficient of wealth inequality in Sweden is higher than in the US, the UK, Italy and Finland, and second in the ranking of these countries according to other measures of inequality. (Findings from a counterfactual decomposition analysis of micro data from five countries by Frank Cowell, Eleni Karagiannaki and Abigail McKnight in the *Review of Income and Wealth*).

Riches line

Can the methodology used to establish a social consensus on the Minimum Income Standard be applied to find a social consensus on a 'riches line' – a level of wealth or income that people agree is 'too much'? Research by CASE in collaboration with the Centre for Research in Social Policy at the University of Loughborough which started in September and is funded by Trust for London, is finding out – see pages 21 and 22.

Safety, security and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain

Nicola Lacey and Kerris Cooper

In this article Nicola Lacey and Kerris Cooper describe how cuts in both criminal justice services (eg, those provided by the Ministry of Justice, policing and prison spending per capita), and in other public services, notably mental health services and social services preventing and tackling homelessness, have arguably subverted the aspiration to provide a fairly distributed safety and security policy over this period.

The provision of physical safety and of security has long been recognised as among the most urgent responsibilities of the modern state. Today, that responsibility is most readily associated with the state's responsibility for the criminal justice system. But safety and security in any meaningful sense depend on the effective prosecution of a wide range of social policies. As the centralised infrastructure and governmental capacity of the state gradually accumulated through the 19th Century, and against the background of a steady decline in violence in most western countries, the aspiration to provide security for citizens already began to realise itself in a range of regulatory systems beyond the core criminal law dealing with offences against person, property and state. Key examples in Britain included the Factories Acts and the provisions for greater safety on the highways; the emerging rules and regulatory systems governing trade; and the effort to stabilise the conditions for commerce by means of banking regulation and company law. The range of employment protection, financial, educational, public health and social work institutions grew in the early 20th Century, laying some of the foundations for the decisive emergence of a welfare state in 1945. Whether evaluated in the "subjective" terms of people's sense of their own safety or in relation to "objective" measures such as rates of criminal victimisation, of health outcomes, or of risks such as homelessness, poverty, hunger or unemployment, safety and security today depend on the full range of social policies considered (as well as by a range of private services). Indeed people's feelings of safety are probably most powerfully underpinned by general welfare provision. So we were delighted by the decision to include a paper on physical safety and security in the Nuffield Foundation-funded CASE research programme: *Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain*.

Our discussion takes place against the background of some important trends in public policy since the 1980s, particularly in terms of the emergence of a vociferous public demand for safety; even for a "right to security". This is often understood to have been a product of an increasing concern about not only crime but a more general sense of insecurity attendant on industrial restructuring, economic dislocation and broader socio-cultural change; factors which, of course, continued to resonate strongly in the period leading up to the referendum on Britain's membership of the EU in 2016. From the 1980s on, "law and order" became increasingly politicised; and it remained high on the political agenda well into the new millennium, notwithstanding a marked decline in crime from the mid 1990s. Throughout this period, governmental resort to criminalisation and to criminal justice-related techniques as means of promising to guarantee security was gradually increasing. Hence, notwithstanding the famous New Labour policy of being "tough on crime, tough on the cause of crime" – a mantra which of course placed the recognition of security's dependence on multiple social policies centre stage – we have seen an extension of the boundaries of criminalisation over the last quarter century, as well as a qualitative change towards a wider range of preventive interventions including hybrid criminal/civil law orders such as the famous, though now defunct, anti-social behaviour order. Of course, a formal expansion of criminal offences does not automatically translate in to more substantive criminalisation, which depends on a range of incentives, decisions and resources, notably in the spheres of policing and prosecution. But the diagnosis of an expansion of criminalisation holds notwithstanding these complexities about measurement.

Our paper focuses on five areas which exemplify key aspects of contemporary safety and security policy. First, interpersonal violence: a core area of crime, and one which understandably attracts particular public concern notwithstanding its relatively infrequent occurrence. This area also suggests itself because of a recent upswing in certain forms of violent crime – notably crime involving guns and knives, much of it committed by young men – prompting a 2018 Government strategy document which gives us detailed insight into policy thinking. Second, the prison system: its size, quality and organisation and impact – another area which has been the cause of recent public concern, and in which a series of reports from the Prisons Inspectorate and Care Quality Commission again allow us a close view of the state of social policy. Then, three areas which represent what we might call the new politics of crime and security: the definition and prosecution of hate crime; the general issue of race and criminal justice, a longstanding concern to which the Lammy Review has given new emphasis in relation to the key issue of disproportionality of impact, particularly in areas such as stop and search and in measures dealing with crime by gangs; and domestic abuse and violence against women and girls, an area in which the Home Office has recently conducted an extensive public consultation.

Three broad dynamics have shaped our interpretation of safety and security policy. The first is Brexit. The eventual contours of Brexit, and hence its implications for security policy, remain unclear. But whatever form it takes, key aspects of current security policy – notably a range of cross-border security provisions – are potentially in question. Moreover, one upshot of the referendum has already manifested itself in the form of an upswing in *populist and nationalist sentiment*. This has undoubtedly added intensity to racist and anti-immigrant sentiment, with both direct and indirect effects on criminalisation. These examples remind us painfully that criminal justice is a potential source of, as well as a solution to, insecurity.

In broad social policy terms, however, the headline issue affecting the context in which safety and security policy is developing has been *the cumulative impact of austerity in public spending since 2010*. Cuts in both criminal justice services such as those provided by the Ministry of Justice, policing and prison spending per capita, and in other public services, notably mental health services and social services preventing and tackling homelessness, which have diverted many disadvantaged and troubled people into the criminal justice system, have arguably subverted the aspiration to provide a fairly distributed safety and security policy over this period.

Figure 1: Police Recorded Crime on offences involving a knife or sharp instrument and firearms
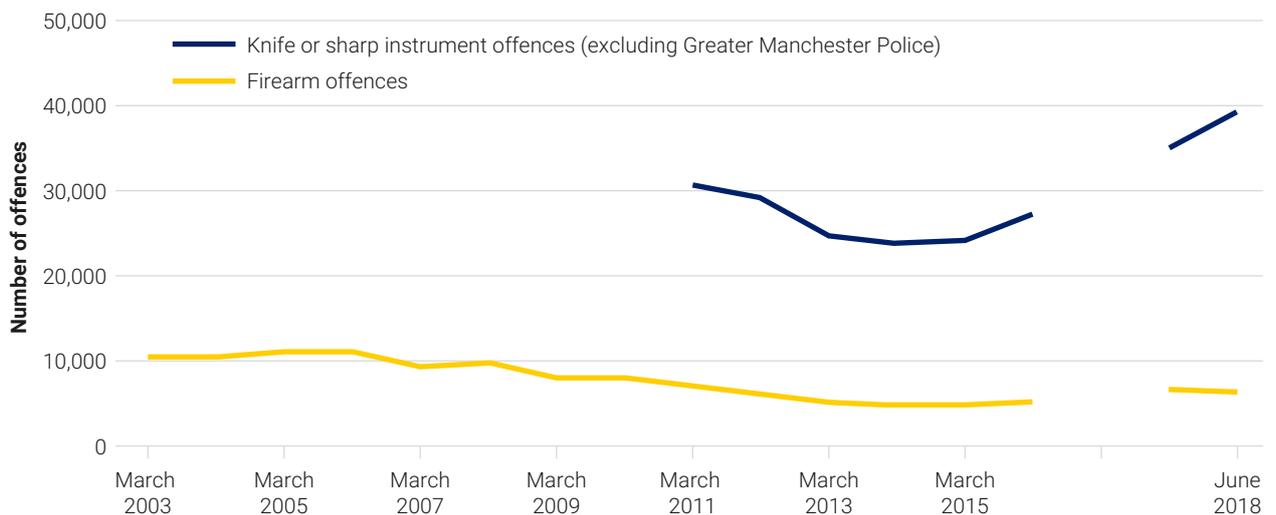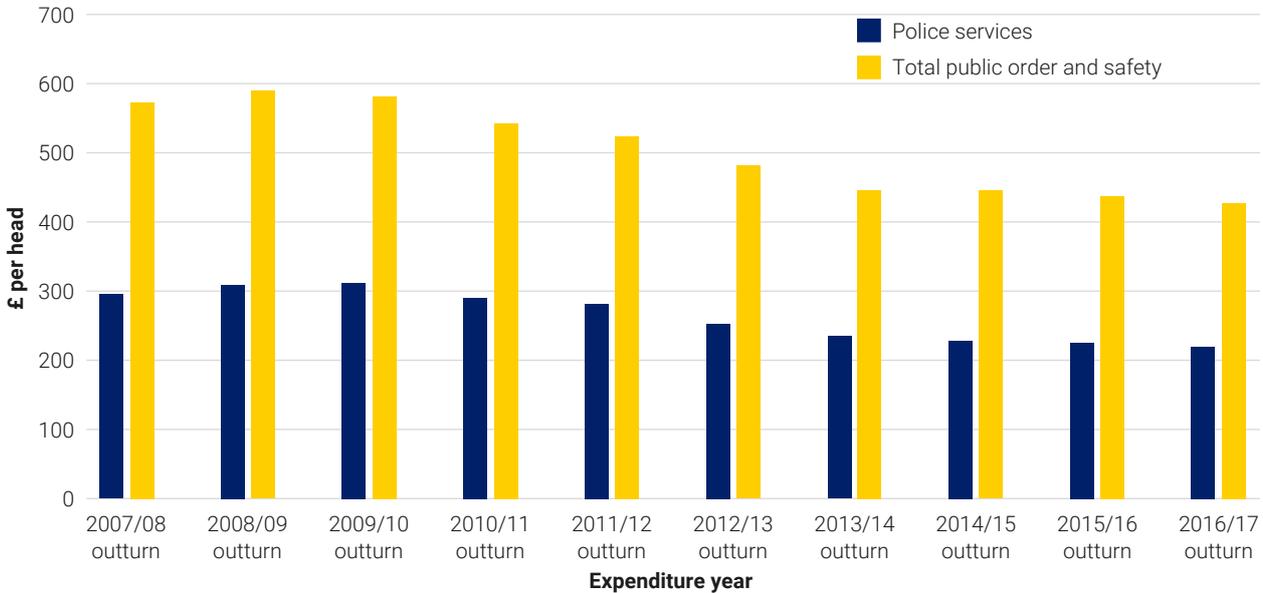

Source: ONS (2018) Crime in England and Wales Statistical Bulletin year ending June 2018, Figure 3 page 15

Figure 2: Total identifiable expenditure per capita on police services and total public order and safety expenditure in England, in 2017/18 prices

Source: PESA data. Note: trends are only comparable within, but not across the two periods (separated by gap in chart).

Note, finally, that the cross-cutting political pressures which structure the environment in which safety and security policies are being developed are not conducive to the formulation of any broad overall, coherent vision of policy in this area. Writing at the end of 2018, it is of course too early to make any final assessment of the distributional implications of the direction of safety and security policy from 2015-20. Certainly, several of the key current policy preoccupations aspire to develop policy in progressive ways which would counter forms of inegalitarianism and distribute the protection of criminal justice more fairly. But these positive developments must be set in the context of the polarising dynamics of a criminal justice system in which the disadvantaged are disproportionately on the receiving end of state control, as well as receiving lower quality protective services in terms of goods such as policing, access to refuges, mental health provision or access to justice. Our provisional view is therefore that the general tenor of criminal justice – strongly reinforced by the continuing, and increasingly devastating, impact of the public spending squeeze since 2010 – is likely, overall, to reduce the egalitarian dynamics at work in specific policy areas.

Further information

Nicola Lacey is School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy at the London School of Economics and **Kerris Cooper** is a Research Officer at the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE). This research is part of the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes (SPDO) programme which is funded by the Nuffield Foundation.

This article is based on the following paper from the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes (SPDO) research programme: Cooper, K and Lacey, N. (*forthcoming)* "Safety and Security: 2015 – 2020", *SPDO Research Paper*, London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

This work contains statistical data from ONS which is Crown Copyright. The use of the ONS statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of the ONS in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the statistical data.

What does Brexit mean for social policy in the UK?

Kitty Stewart, Kerris Cooper and Isabel Shutes

In 2016 the UK voted to leave the European Union. This article explores what this decision will mean for social policy and distributional outcomes in the UK, including the implications for living standards, the provision of public services and human and workers' rights. The paper, on which this article is based, looks for opportunities as well as challenges, but concludes that Brexit poses major risks to social policy, and that these risks are larger the more distant the UK's future relationship with the EU.

The result of the 2016 EU referendum has dominated the UK news for over two years, and no wonder: the outcome of negotiations is likely to shape many aspects of life in Britain for a generation to come. What will Brexit mean from the perspective of social policy?

We address this question in a paper for CASE's ongoing Nuffield Foundation-funded programme on Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes. We conceive social policy broadly, to encompass policies affecting employment and living standards as well as the traditional pillars of the welfare state, including health, education and housing. Drawing on existing research and analysis, we seek to map out the multiple ways in which these aspects of life in the UK have been affected by EU membership, and hence the likely implications of the decision to leave.

Against a backdrop of continuing uncertainty about the future UK-EU relationship, we focus mainly on a central scenario in which the UK leaves the single market and ends the free movement of workers. We try to look for the opportunities as well as the risks of Brexit, and to identify government action that could mitigate risks and allow opportunities to be maximised.

Our overarching conclusion is that Brexit poses major risks to social policy, and that these risks are larger the more distant the UK's future relationship with the EU. Social policy has been affected by the UK's membership of the EU in multiple ways, and hence will be deeply unsettled by the decision to leave.

A first key point is that evidence points strongly towards lower economic growth under all Brexit scenarios. This will mean lower living standards and less money for public services – the opposite of a "Brexit dividend". A weaker economy will also make the UK a less attractive place for the migrant workers we are likely to continue to need to keep our public services running.

Concerns about immigration have been seen as a key driver of the referendum result, and Theresa May's government made ending the free movement of workers a red line. But our second main conclusion is that a fall in EU migration will have significant negative consequences for social policy. EU migrants play an important role in delivering health and social care; reduced migration will make it more difficult and expensive to provide these services. The consequences for service delivery are likely to be much greater than any reduction in service demand – EU migrants use health and social housing no more (if anything less) than UK-born citizens. They also pay on average more in taxes than they take out in benefits and services. And evidence does not point to significant compensatory effects on wages of UK-born workers as a result of reduced competition.

There are also a series of wider losses associated with leaving the single market. In health, patients are likely to face poorer access to new medicines if the UK fails to remain a member of the European Medicines Agency. Exit will also limit access to healthcare in the EU for UK-based patients looking for the best treatment options, and for UK tourists and overseas residents. Universities stand to lose access to funding and EU-wide collaborations, and potentially face a smaller pool of talent for research and teaching staff; developments that may damage the reputation of higher education in the UK.

In terms of social and employment rights, the UK will no longer be subject to the Charter of Fundamental Rights. This will create gaps in human rights legislation, including the right to dignity, and will leave other rights, currently covered in the Equality Acts, at risk because they are not constitutionally protected. Workers' rights may come under particular pressure from slow growth, as the UK tries to find new ways to invite investment. Rights are also likely to be influenced by trade negotiations: commitment to matching EU standards could be a condition of a close trade relationship with the EU, but if such an arrangement is not reached, rights could be vulnerable in attempts to secure trade deals with other countries.

New lines of inclusion and exclusion are likely to emerge within as well as between the categories of the UK, EU and non-EU citizen, with inequalities in access to social provisions.

Some of these outcomes may have been clear to people as they voted, and in some cases represent the goal of "taking back control": for example, the UK will no longer have employment protection legislation imposed by Brussels if this is not what the British electorate would vote for. But it is difficult to imagine that voters in the referendum had in mind the scale and breadth of some of the less direct effects.

On the positive side, Brexit may lead to a fall in house prices by reducing demand from overseas investors, which could improve affordability. A smaller financial sector could encourage a rebalancing towards other industries, via a lower value of Sterling. We may end up a slightly less unequal country, albeit a poorer one, though the evidence for this comes from studies predicting the loss of higher paid and more secure jobs, including for men working in manufacturing. There could be new employment opportunities for UK-born youngsters, as health professionals, for example. But only with significant public investment in training.

Effects on poverty have been projected to be small for most Brexit scenarios, but there are several ways in which the more vulnerable may be most affected. Groups at particular risk include those in receipt of frozen cash benefits as inflation rises; those with fewer skills, less able to navigate industrial restructuring; those working long hours or in precarious employment, who have been beneficiaries of EU legislation; and those unable to afford private health or social care to allow them to avoid waiting lists and a poorer service if there are staff shortages.

Some of the potential downsides of Brexit could be overcome with vigorous compensatory investment and redistribution by the UK government: uprating cash benefits at least with price inflation;

investment in education and training to help UK youngsters fill roles in health care; more resources to pay for public services as costs rise (eg, to meet higher wage costs in social care); and a major strategy for regional and industrial investment.

The challenge, of course, is that all these actions will be made difficult by the constraints that Brexit will place on public finances as the economy slows.

Further information

Kitty Stewart is Associate Professor in the Department of Social Policy and Associate Director of CASE. **Kerris Cooper** is a Research Officer in CASE working on the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes research programme. **Isabel Shutes** is Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Policy.

Stewart, K., Cooper, K., and Shutes, I. (2019) "What does Brexit mean for social policy in the UK? An exploration of the potential consequences of the 2016 referendum for public services, inequalities and social rights," SPDO research paper 3, February 2019.
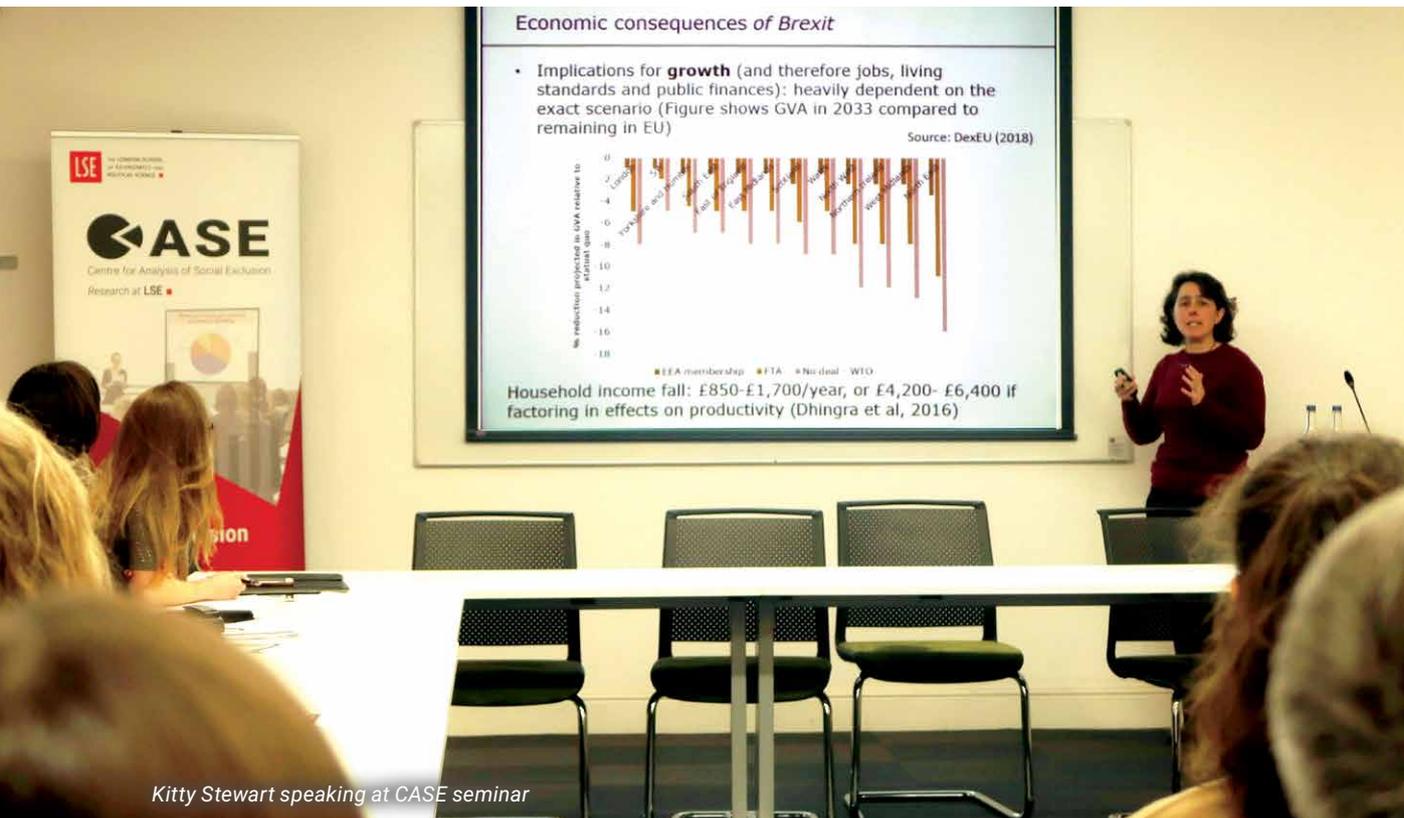
Kitty Stewart speaking at CASE seminar

City region devolution in England: Implications for social policy

Ruth Lupton

Since 2014, increasing powers have been devolved from Westminster to new Combined Authorities covering city-regions. This latest attempt to decentralise English government is limited, patchy and fragile, as well as being in its early days. But developments in Greater Manchester suggest that it is an experiment that could offer significant potential for social policy and policy-making.

It is now five years since the English government signed the first of its "Devolution Deals" with city-regions: the latest in a long but broken line of attempts to move selected powers away from Westminster. The ensuing changes have attracted little attention in the social policy community, perhaps largely because they originated in the sphere of economic development. But could a shift in decision making to city-region level be important for social policy in England and if so in what ways?

Devolution deals cover a large proportion of the English population, including many high-need areas. If London (which already had some devolved powers and has recently received more) is included, around a half of out-of-work benefits claimants and two-thirds of the poorest neighbourhoods are in "devo" areas. Our research looked in detail at Greater Manchester (GM) which was the first new Combined Authority (CA) to be set up (in 2011), the first to sign a devolution deal (2014), and one of the first areas outside London to elect a Mayor (2017). GM has also secured the widest range of powers including the power to run its own healthcare system, integrating with social care. The GM case begins to suggest where the current devolution experiment might lead if it comes to maturity.

Opening up the GM devolution tin reveals something rather different to what is described on the outside. Formally, devolution is about the localisation of specific policy areas. It is limited and patchy, with a hotchpotch of selected powers, funds and flexibilities, mainly over economic development, transport, housing and planning, along with health and social care devolution and some smaller social policy budgets (for example the Adult Education Budget, but not apprenticeships, school or post-16 budgets). GM also co-commissions (with DWP) the Work and Health employment support programme.

These local powers and flexibilities will enable some tailoring to local circumstances and some new policy designs which may serve as useful pilots for national level policy. GM's Working Well pilot, which supported ESA claimants into work, is often cited as an example, informing the design of the Work and Health programme. In health, pilots include early lung cancer screening in supermarket car parks, finding four times as many early stage and treatable cancers as normal routes.

Potentially much more important is what happens beyond pilots. In GM these specific powers are seen as just part of the development of a new model of city-region governance, in which "upscaling" from the local authority and the development of horizontal and cross sector links, is just as important as "downscaling" from Westminster. City-region leaders are attempting to use and combine multiple economic and social policy tools (normally constrained by Westminster "silos") along with private and third sector efforts, to develop a holistic approach to the long term prevention of problems.

Going well beyond its formal powers and funds, and deep into areas of social policy not just economic development, GM now has a city-region Cabinet, with portfolios such as "education, skills and apprenticeships" and "age-friendly and equalities" as well as the economic and planning areas that are more familiar to the strategic tier in English local government. GM-wide strategies for these policy areas, involving cross-LA collaboration and increasing instances of budget-pooling, sit within a "single local plan" – the GM Strategy. In other words GMCA is taking responsibility for the whole of urban life and residents' outcomes, regardless of whether central government has given it.

Health and social care is the most prominent example, with integrated locality-based organisations, neighbourhood teams, and cross-GM programmes to remodel services and develop new approaches to key issues such as cancer and dementia. In employment and skills, the Working Well pilot led to the co-design of the Work and Health programme, and is evolving into the development of a work and skills "ecosystem", involving improving educational outcomes, integrating work and skills programmes within health programmes, redesigning employment support and using business support services and an employer charter to improve skill utilisation and in-work progression. In a similar way, GM's crime and policing plan focuses on prevention of offending and victimisation through integrated services including multi-agency problem-solving and place-based teams. Such approaches, GM argues, will reduce the costs to the public purse of problems such as ill health, long term unemployment and offending at the same time releasing economic potential and boosting productivity – a fiscal "win-win".

It is, of course, very early days for the Greater Manchester experiment. The current limitations of devolution, including a lack of tax raising powers, cannot be ignored, nor can the fact that this is being attempted at a time of large-scale budget cuts. Some people are concerned about the potential for devolution to undermine the principles of redistribution between areas in England and national entitlements, and about undesirable service variations/postcode lotteries. Our wider analysis also highlights the piecemeal and fragile nature of devolution overall. English devolution, as it stands, is far from a governance revolution. Beyond GM and London, deals have been struck with ten combined authority areas but these are not all well established administrative geographies or coherent with economic areas. Geographies have been disputed. Each deal is bespoke in terms of the powers extended, and still mainly confined to economic development powers. Devolution now appears to have stalled with central government making no further commitments.

However, we argue that there is also potential in this city-region version of place-based policy-making. Devolution may not have been designed for social policy innovation, but the Greater Manchester example suggests that it could enable new models of design, spending and delivery that offer ways around to the "increasing challenges/diminishing resources" problem in which many social policy areas are stuck. This could be an important space to watch.
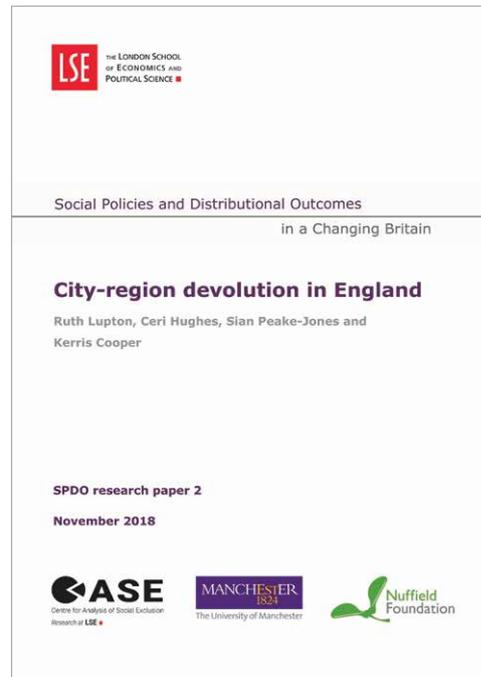
Further information

Ruth Lupton is Professor of Education and Head of the Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit at the University of Manchester. **Ceri Hughes** is Research Associate at the University of Manchester. This research is part of CASE's Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes programme.

Lupton, R., Hughes, C., Peake-Jones, S. and Cooper, K. (2018). "City-region devolution in England", SPDO Research Paper No.2, SPDORP02, CASE, LSE.

What happened to wages, incomes and wealth in 21st century Britain: The story of concealed inequality

Polina Obolenskaya

In this article Polina Obolenskaya traces trends in overall inequality within the UK since the mid-90s by looking at overall changes in hourly wages of full time employees, total household equivalised incomes and total household wealth, broken down by age and region. She finds that, firstly, there was an almost uniform gain across the population in terms of various measures of living standards during the first 10 years, followed by much lower growth in the next 10 years. But, secondly, this slower growth was felt differently across groups and regions in the UK. Older people and the households they live in have gained, while younger people have done much less well. Those living in London have made startling gains, particularly in their wealth, especially the richest of them. But at the same time, notable groups have been left behind, including in particular the poorest lone parents, the poorest Londoners and the poorest households in their early sixties. For them the last twenty years have been anything but stable in their relative positions.

That the United Kingdom is one of the more economically unequal of the industrialised countries is well known. But inequality changes have been less remarkable since the sharp rise in the 1980s. In some respects the trends shown for the period since 1995-96 that we focus on in detail in current work are far less dramatic than the recent rise in the salience of income inequality might have suggested. Inequality has plateaued, rather than its increase being continued or reversed.

The seemingly unremarkable trends in overall inequality since the mid-90s conceal a remarkable story of the two decades. Firstly there was an almost uniform gain across the population in terms of various measures of living standards during the first 10 years, followed by much smaller growth in the next 10 years. But, secondly, this slower growth was felt differently across groups and regions in the UK, with some, particularly those least well off, losing out compared to the generations before them. We use quarterly Labour Force Survey, Family Resources Survey/ Households Below Average incomes, and Wealth and Assets Survey to demonstrate some examples of such trends by looking at the overall changes in hourly wages, incomes and wealth, broken down by age and region.

Over this twenty-year period real hourly wages grew across the overall distribution by at least a fifth, and real incomes after housing costs by at least a third. However, when looked at more closely some groups, particularly those least well off, gained much less and in some cases even lost out, particularly in the second decade. Similarly, while overall non-pension wealth has grown across the wealth distribution since 2006-08, albeit much less so at the middle and bottom half of the distribution, it fell for some population groups.

Younger age groups have lost out compared to older age groups

The first 10 years saw an increase in wages particularly at younger and older ends of the age distribution; an increase in income, particularly among those in their 30s and over 55. But this relative prosperity did not continue over the ten-year period that followed (2005 to 2015) as younger (under 35) people's earnings fell compared to those of the same age 10 years prior and they were living in households with after-housing costs income similar or smaller than the generations before them (depending on age group). Moreover, and unsurprisingly given wages and household income findings, younger people are not accumulating as much wealth as those before them did – those in their 20s, 30s and 40s at the bottom and middle of wealth distribution in 2014-16 were less wealthy in terms of non-pension wealth (in nominal terms) compared to the generation of the same age less than 10 years before them (in 2006-08). This meant that over the entire period, younger age groups have lost out relative to the older age groups but also relative to the preceding generations of the same age.

Poorest lone parents' household income has not increased over the 20-year period

While the changes by age described above meant that pensioners gained in most respects, other family types did less well, although this was not uniform. While median incomes after housing costs for lone parents were 65 per cent higher in 2015-16 than in 1995-96, for those at the tenth percentile modest growth in the first decade was almost reversed in the second, leaving the overall real growth in income at only 3 per cent over twenty years.

Growing inequality in London

After a substantial growth in real median hourly wages between 1995-96 and 2005-06, it fell across all regions between 2005-06 and 2015-16, particularly affecting women in London. For both men and women in London the larger overall increase of hourly wages at the top of the income distribution compared to the bottom over the entire 20-year period, meant that earnings inequality increased, particularly for men in London.

But the most striking regional differences relate to the contrasting effects of changing housing costs. At the median, incomes grew somewhat less in London than generally, but at the bottom (tenth percentile) Londoners' after housing costs incomes fell during the second decade. As a result, the overall household income growth for the poorest Londoners was only 10 per cent over the 20-year period (compared to 34 per cent for England as a whole). The decline in after housing costs income after 2005-06 for the poorest Londoners mean that inequality in London measured by the 90:10 ratio – already much higher in 1995-96 at more than 7, compared to between 4 and 5 in most other regions – was 9.1 in 2015-16, compared to less than 6 in any other region. While the poorest in London were only a little worse off than the poorest in other regions in 1995, twenty years later, they were well below them.

At the same time household wealth grew dramatically in London, while in several other parts of the country median wealth fell. Median non-pension wealth in London and the North East was similar in 2006-08, but by 2014-16 median Londoners were £140,000 wealthier. Wealth inequality grew sharply in London: while wealth also grew by 88 per cent at the 90th percentile in

London, it only rose by 14 per cent at the 10th percentile, meaning that the 90:10 ratio in the capital reached an extraordinary 330 in 2014-16, far higher than in other regions.

Overall, the nature of economic inequalities in Britain has changed, taking this twenty-year perspective. Older people and the households they live in have gained, while younger ones have done much less well. Those living in London have made startling gains, particularly in their wealth, especially the richest of them. But at the same time, notable groups have been left behind, including in particular the poorest lone parents, the poorest Londoners and the poorest households in their early sixties. For them the last twenty years have been anything but stable in their relative positions.

Further information

Polina Obolenskaya is a Research Officer at CASE. From October 2017 she has been working on the project "Social Policies and distributional outcomes in changing Britain" (SPDO) with a focus on the analysis of social and economic inequalities in 21st century Britain.

The findings presented here form part of joint work on distributional outcomes with John Hills and Kritty Treebhoohun within the research programme, "Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a changing Britain", funded by the Nuffield Foundation. These particular findings will form part of the article prepared for a special issue on Inequality in the *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* (to be published in summer 2019). The authors of the article are very grateful to Eleni Karagiannaki for design of the analysis program used in the underlying analysis.

Figure 1: Income after housing costs at the 10th percentile for selected regions (£/week, 2015-16 prices)
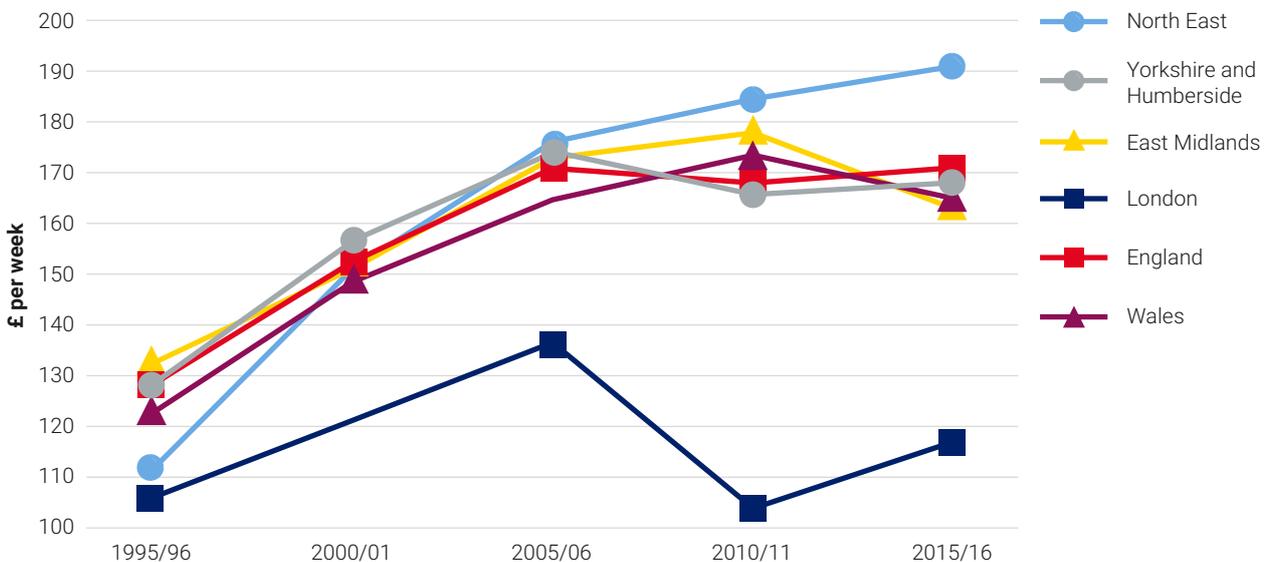
Source: Authors' analysis of the Family Resources Survey/Households Below Average Income dataset. Incomes are disposable incomes after direct taxes and adjusted for household size. Unit of analysis are adults.

Note: FRS figures are for GB only up to 2001-02, and UK from 2002/03 onwards

Urban poverty, neighbourhoods, and why we should care about time

Linsey Edwards

Linsey Edwards presents a summary of preliminary, mixed methods research where she considers a new explanation for why it's so hard to escape poverty in the U.S. By taking a deep dive into the everyday lives of "the poor", she finds that time scarcity and its effects are altogether different for resource constrained households, and that the experience and distribution of time in daily life is partially attributed to the neighborhoods poor people live in.

Negative assumptions about people living in poverty and how they spend their time abound. For some Americans, seeing people sitting in front of their homes during the day or standing on a street corner triggers a range of normative assumptions about work-ethic, priorities, and values. These stereotypes about idleness also seep quite clearly into American welfare policy. Last year, for example, the governor of Wisconsin signed nine reform bills intended to restrict welfare, stating that, "public assistance should be a trampoline, not a hammock."

In actuality, little is known about how Americans living in poverty distribute their time, *experience* time, and why. Mostly, there is a need for better understanding of the structural forces that lie just beneath the surface of poor people's time. Across the social sciences, there is some knowledge of the temporal conditions of low wage work[1] and the constant waiting built into institutions serving "the poor".[2] Curiously missing, however, is a consideration that time in daily life is attributed to or exacerbated by the neighbourhoods lower-income people live in.

To examine these issues, I conducted a three-year, mixed-method study in Philadelphia. I first use national, geocoded time use data which contain detailed information on the timing of activities in a 24-hour period, along with individual and household characteristics. The analytic sample included 3,706 individual respondents in 2,900 ZIP codes (ie, neighbourhoods). Poverty in this sample is defined by the thresholds set by the U.S. Health and Human Services, which are a combination of income and household size. I also spent three years with fifteen individuals in Philadelphia, all of whom are working age adults living in poverty, but who live in two different neighbourhoods that vary by poverty and unemployment rate.

Everyone is busy

Descriptively, results from national time use data suggest that poor and non-poor respondents do not differ significantly on total number of daily activity episodes, or the ranking of activity categories as measured by the proportion of time distributed. That is, everyone strives to accomplish similar goals of making money, completing household tasks, and caring for family.

However, while everyone seems to be busy, ethnographic data reveal that time scarcity and its effects are altogether different for lower-income adults in important ways. I found that getting by with very little required incredible investments of time for uncertain outcomes, like when 27-year-old Keisha[3] spent two hours at a charity begging for housing assistance only to be turned away with nothing. It also requires a lot of time wasted, waiting, as a result of interactions with inefficient institutions— eg, one worker at a community center in a poor neighbourhood told me that patrons had "nothing better to do" so they could wait. It also sometimes meant having to zigzag around the city because critical blocks of opportunity like banking, fresh and healthy groceries, quality school, were all far outside of where respondents lived. Analyses of time diary data corroborate this by showing us that poor respondents on average spent more time on non-leisure travel, and also had a greater number of non-leisure travel episodes scattered throughout the day.

Neighbourhoods matter

While respondents did not differ on the number and character of daily activities, there were important differences in the *duration* of time spent on some activity categories. On average, individuals with low-income report less time on market work, more time traveling for work and other activities, and more time on unpaid care of non-household members. Multilevel models predicting time use suggest that neighbourhoods may account for some of these differences.[4] In the interest of space, I focus below on paid work and unpaid care work.

First, conditional on employment, individuals living in poverty reported less time on paid work and 12 percent of this variation can be attributed to where respondents live. Strikingly, even if we compare poor respondents who are otherwise similar on other characteristics, we find that those who live in neighbourhoods characterized by concentrated poverty work fewer hours relative to those who don't (Figure 1).

# Multidimensional poverty, inequality and capabilities

While selection cannot be ruled out, I find that this is partially a geography of opportunity story. In comparing participants in the qualitative study, those in poor areas travelled further for work (see also, Figure 1). Barriers of distance had a direct influence on the precariousness of their work hours, because distance: a) prevented them from being infinitely flexible when called in last minute, and b) contributed to lateness. For one of my participants, 23-year-old Tatianna, not being able to report to work within 45 minutes after being called for a last minute shift on three separate occasions, meant eventually her boss stopped calling. For Keisha, who travelled two hours on three buses to get to work, constant lateness led to her being fired.

Second, low-income individuals living in poor neighbourhoods report spending significantly more time on unpaid care of non-household members compared to those living in less poor areas. Why might this be? Many of the participants from the poor neighbourhood are embedded in extended family and non-family households from the neighbourhood who are similarly struggling financially. The general lack of material resources among residents encouraged the development of flexible systems for exchanging of favours (see also, Stack 1983). I observed, for example, exchanging child care among neighbours, and exchanging child care in exchange for a ride to the grocery store. As much as such systems of exchange served as a resource, it also created tremendous burdens on time.

The next step in this research is to understand how poverty reduction strategies can be more attuned to these challenges. Evidence from this research suggests that policies and programs centered on capacity-building and individual decision-making may be limited by the inherent assumption that time-limited people can easily manage and distribute time in ways that overcome the crippling constraints of poverty and neighbourhood inequality. What is perhaps overlooked are the structural conditions that constrain decision-making in everyday life.

Figure 1: Time differences on select categories among poor respondents by neighbourhood poverty
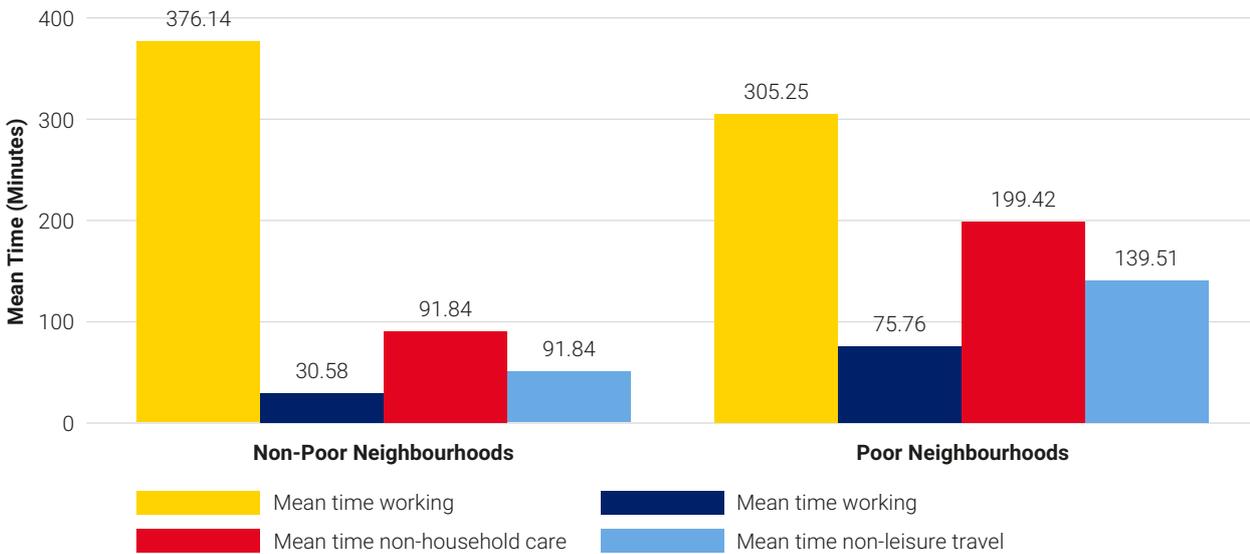
Source: Princeton Time Affect Study, 2006

Note: All differences are statistically significant at the .05 level. Poor neighbourhoods are defined as those where 20 or more of the residents are below the poverty line

Endnotes

[1] Brian Halpin. 2015. "Subject to Change Without Notice: Mock Schedules and Flexible Employment in the United States," *Social Problems*, 62-419-438

[2] Liene Ozolina-Fitzgerald. 2016. "A State of Limbo: The Politics of Waiting in Neo-Liberal Latvia." *The British Journal of Sociology*, 67(3): 456-475.

[3] Pseudonyms have been used for all individuals to protect their anonymity.

[4] Residents in poor neighbourhoods accounted for 65 percent of commuters who travel 1.5 hours or more to work in this sample.

Further information

Linsey Edwards is Assistant Professor at New York University and visited CASE for the fall 2018 term.

Understanding the relationship between poverty and inequality

John Hills, Abigail McKnight, Irene Bucelli, Eleni Karagiannaki, Polly Vizard and Lin Yang, with Magali Duque and Mark Rucci

> John Hills' and colleagues' research shows that for those whose primary concern is to tackle poverty, it is hard to do this in countries such as the UK without simultaneously reducing inequalities, given the strong empirical associations we see between, and the ways in which inequality can itself act as driver of poverty. At the same time, for those for whom both poverty and inequality are concerns, the links between them suggest that policies to tackle either can have a double dividend.

Our new report summarises a series of papers exploring relationships between poverty measured in various ways and income inequalities. This research programme on *Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty* was funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. It was motivated by the question of whether it is possible to separate concerns between poverty and inequality – is it in fact possible to be concerned about poverty but to be indifferent to inequality? As a corollary, does tackling poverty also require policies to reduce inequality?

We reviewed the philosophical debate. For some, inequality between people is the prime concern, with poverty a consequence. For others, poverty is the starting point and inequality of concern just for instrumental reasons, if it leads to or exacerbates poverty.

For many, though, the concerns are not exclusive. Poverty and inequality are both relevant for human deprivation, and both violate human dignity. They can also reinforce each other. A pluralist approach suggests one can *prioritise* poverty while also allowing that inequality matters, both in itself and instrumentally.

There is therefore a core empirical issue: in practice are poverty and inequality linked? There are two competing propositions:

i   That high inequality is associated with high rates of poverty, either through a causal relationship, with higher inequality leading to greater poverty, or through the same factors driving both, so tackling one is likely to reduce the other.

ii   That high inequality is good for poverty reduction, measured against a fixed standard, through the incentives it creates leading to economic growth, benefiting poor people in absolute terms, even if they are left behind relative to others.

Precise definitions matter. In our empirical analysis we looked at a variety of measures of both income inequality and poverty (both monetary and those which incorporate wider measures of deprivation).

Any observed relationship *could* simply be the mechanical result of the definition used. In particular, popular measures of relative poverty count how many people have incomes below a proportion of the median, or middle, income. Such measures need not be linked to *overall* income inequality – there could be no-one far below the national median income at the same time as considerable inequality in the top half. But it would be unsurprising to see a close relationship between relative poverty measured this way and measures of inequality in the bottom half.

That said, the empirical evidence shows an association between higher income inequality and higher poverty that is *not* the result of an arithmetical link like this. Using income-based measures of relative poverty:

- Over the last fifty years in the UK years with comparatively low inequality had lower relative poverty, and those with high inequality had higher poverty rates. This is true using a variety of inequality measures.

- However, the patterns have not been constant. During the 1970s and the 1980s the series for income inequality and relative poverty moved closely together. But the falls in relative poverty from the early 1990s to 2010 were not matched by similar falls in income inequality.

- Across EU and other industrialised countries, higher income inequality is also associated with higher relative poverty. We do not see countries with high income inequality and low relative poverty.

- Furthermore, *changes* in inequality over time in a country are associated with changes in relative poverty.

- However, we found no consistent pattern in how the income shares of the very top of the distribution relate to relative poverty rates.

Looking beyond income-based measures of poverty across multiple dimensions:

- Indicators of material deprivation and multi-dimensional poverty are also significantly associated with income inequality in EU countries.

- These relationships are not simply the result of the other underlying factors separately associated with both poverty and inequality.

- However, we did not find a statistically significant relationship between changes in inequality and changes in material deprivation or multi-dimensional poverty measures between 2007 and 2011.

We also looked at the evidence for the competing proposition – that income inequality may be good for poverty reduction, against fixed standards:

- In Europe recent inequality changes are positively associated with changes in poverty against an *anchored* standard – increasing inequality implies a *slower* reduction (or *faster* increase) in poverty. This goes against predictions that greater inequality helps poverty reduction against a fixed line.

- One economics tradition suggests a trade-off between equality and growth, given incentives for work, investment and risk-taking that go with wider inequalities. However, other economists suggest that inequality damages growth.

- The empirical evidence is also divided, with some studies suggesting that inequality helps growth, but many finding the opposite. This suggests that the positive links we find between greater inequality and greater poverty should remain the main focus, rather than concerns that lower inequality reduces growth.

Given that the evidence does suggest that higher inequality *is* often associated with higher poverty, we examined a variety of proposed mechanisms for such a link:

a   Linked drivers: especially in the labour market, including discrimination: the same factors may lead to both poverty and inequality.

b   Inequality at one time – and especially in one generation – may reinforce both inequality and poverty in the next.

c   Limits to redistribution: even if market incomes are unequal, governments can break the link with poverty, but there are limits to what redistribution can achieve.

d   Perceptions and attitudes: if inequality is associated with less knowledge of how others live, popular demands for something to be done about poverty may be reduced.

e   Geographical polarisation may reinforce all three of the previous mechanisms.

f   Politics and the influence of the affluent: media control and political party funding are often dominated by those with greatest resources, while high inequality and lack of involvement may lead to lower turnout amongst those who might gain from redistribution.

John Hills

g   Crime, punishment and criminal justice have also been put forward as routes through which inequality may worsen problems of poverty.

The range of potential drivers implies that public policies matter, not just social security, taxation and anti-discrimination legislation, but also education, housing, regional investment, policy rhetoric, and factors that affect culture and social norms, and democratic safeguards.

The evidence suggests that for those whose primary concern is to tackle poverty, it is hard to do this in countries such as the UK without simultaneously reducing inequalities. The links between them suggest that policies to tackle either can have a double dividend. We are exploring such policies in the final phase of this programme (see pages 19 and 20).

Further information

Understanding the relationship between Poverty and Inequality: Overview Report summarises a series of papers exploring relationships between poverty measured in various ways and income inequalities. This research is part of a larger programme on *Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty* which was funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

A longer version of this summary and the full overview report can be found at: **http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cr/ casereport119.pdf** and the background papers at: **http://sticerd. lse.ac.uk/case/_new/research/Inequalities_and_Poverty.asp**

Developing a policy toolkit for tackling poverty and inequality

Kate Summers, Irene Bucelli and Abigail McKnight

CASE and the International Inequalities Institute at the LSE have been collaborating on a three-year research programme investigating the relationship between poverty and inequality. A final stage of the project involves considering what a policy response could look like. In CASE we are developing an online "policy toolkit" that presents and assesses policies that in some way have a "double dividend" of addressing aspects of both poverty and inequality.

Following a consideration of the philosophical underpinnings for concerns with poverty and inequality, estimations of the empirical relationship between measures, and reviewing the evidence on potential mechanisms that drive any relationship between poverty and inequality, we are in the process of investigating potential policy responses. This work will result in the publication of a policy toolkit: an online resource that is aimed at both academics and practitioner audiences that offers information and assessments of potential policies with a UK focus.

Building on the evidence review of mechanisms that drive the relationship between poverty and inequality, the toolkit is structured around the following areas:

- Political economy and public awareness

- Resource constraints

- Spatial inequalities

- Crime and the legal system

- Dynamic mechanisms.

The aim is to also develop toolkit resources for Housing, and Labour Market mechanisms in the near future.

Within each mechanism, specific policies are identified that address the way(s) in which a given mechanism has been shown to drive the relationship between poverty and inequality. The toolkit is structured so as to collate evidence under the following domains: (1) The policy's relationship to poverty and inequality; (2) Evidence of party political support drawing particularly on manifesto commitments; (3) The type of policy intervention; (4) The level at which the policy would be implemented (eg, national, regional, local); (5) Evidence of public support based on attitudinal data; (6) Evidence of effectiveness; (7) An estimation of whether the policy would be high, medium, or low cost to implement; (8) An overall assessment of the policy in relation to tackling poverty and inequality.

The domains are presented as summary tables for each policy, while the underlying detailed information can also be accessed. The "evidence of effectiveness" domain draws together existing evidence on policy efficacy, potential size of impact, and consideration of efficacy over time. A comprehensive approach is taken to incorporating available evidence, meaning that different types of methodologies and different evidence from different contexts are included when relevant. The assessment and consideration of what can be concluded from existing evidence is then made explicit within the toolkit. Where there is a need for further research, or where there are ambiguities in current evidence, these are identified.

While the aim of the toolkit is to set out policy options, and not to be prescriptive about policy choice, there will also be a "sort" function, were policies can be sorted and then viewed by political party preference, cost, public support, and so on.

The toolkit will go live in Spring 2019. The hope is that it is a resource that appeals to a broad range of users, and that goes some way to bridging the gap between academic and practitioner-oriented outputs.

Multidimensional poverty, inequality and capabilities

Figure 1: Screenshot from the prototype toolkit, Political economy and public awareness mechanism

Further information

Kate Summers is a Fellow in the Methodology Department at the LSE, and an Associate of CASE. She completed her PhD in CASE in 2018, which explored how working-age social security recipients understand and use their money. **Irene Bucelli** is Visiting Research Fellow at CASE and has previously contributed to the CASE/III JRF-funded programme "Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty". **Abigail McKnight** is Associate Professorial Research Fellow and Associate Director of CASE.

Is there social consensus on a 'riches line'?

Tania Burchardt, Katharina Hecht and Kate Summers

In order to analyse, as well as tackle, economic inequalities, the research community has increasingly appreciated the importance of studying riches in addition to poverty. More specifically, there is a well-established tradition in poverty research that aims to build a definition of poverty based on public consensus. Our novel study seeks to draw on public consensus methods, but deploy them at the other end of the income and wealth distributions, to understand how "riches" or "the rich" might be defined.

Why study a "riches line"?

While frequently discussed in the media and in popular discourse, so far not much attention has been paid to defining, and analysing public views towards, "the rich" or "riches" in the social sciences. In addition to addressing a gap in our research knowledge, this pilot study addresses an urgent everyday issue, at a time in which resources accruing to the very rich are increasing, while many are suffering the consequences of austerity policies, including extreme food and housing insecurity.

The research is taking place in London, a city with vast economic inequality.

The findings of this pilot study will provide novel insights into people's views on what it means to be rich, and what different levels of richness entail (*description*), as well as unpack people's judgements about different forms of wealth and the uses to which it is put (*normative evaluation*).

The project

The study is a first step in exploring whether members of the public can reach a consensus about whether there is a threshold above which people are considered to be "rich", akin to how a poverty line signifies a threshold below which people are described as "poor". Specifically, it aims to analyse whether a negotiated consensus among groups of members of the public with different levels of income can develop such a concept, in a way that prepares the ground for a full study calculating a "riches line", and unpacking its normative underpinnings.

The research uses the Minimum Income Standard (MIS) method of building consensus through focus groups. The MIS research has been used in a range of contexts including the setting of the voluntary Living Wage and as a basis for charities giving grants to those judged to be in hardship. The MIS research has demonstrated the advantages of public deliberation that focuses on the goods and services people need to have, rather than on the financial resources they require to achieve this standard of living (these are calculated subsequently). Rather than getting distracted by a more abstract discussion of, for example, wage levels, the method allows participants to focus on more tangible considerations: the type of clothing, food, transport, leisure activities and so on that are associated with a given living standard. Therefore, to find out how members of the public discuss "riches" and whether they agree on a threshold above which people are seen as "rich", we have chosen to conduct focus groups building on the established MIS method. The groups are led by researchers Abigail Davis and Katharina Hecht with 8-10 Londoners in each group.

Nevertheless there are challenges in deploying the MIS approach to explore a "riches line". Compared to what it might mean to be "rich", the MIS inevitably consists of a narrower range of consumption items. There is also the potential role of assets and wealth to account for, and the question of how to navigate discussions of deservingness and fairness. Our pilot project aims to begin to explore these issues.

To find out how participants discuss what it means to be rich, we are asking them about the range of living standards that exist above a minimum standard, and what features separate one standard of living from the next "step up". Importantly we let them speak in their own terms rather than introducing labels such "rich" or "wealthy". To address how people evaluate riches, we ask participants what they think the effects – positive or negative – of some people living at the highest standards of living has on society overall.

Multidimensional poverty, inequality and capabilities

Figure 1a: Discussions at Focus Group 5
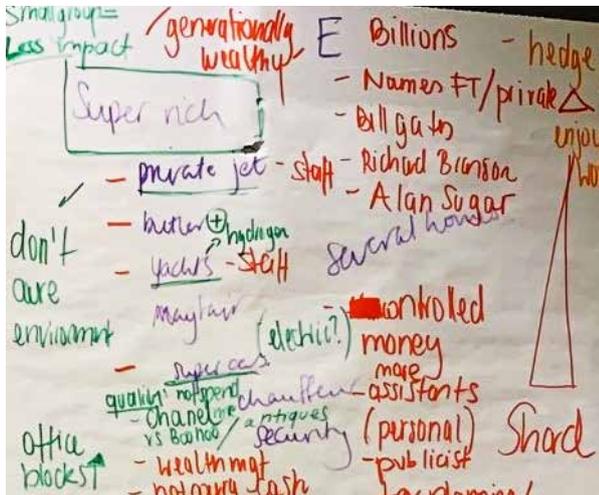
Figure 1b: The Shard

On left (Figure 1a): Flip chart material from Focus group 5. Discussions about the 'super rich' occurred spontaneously in the focus groups. The fifth group discussed inequalities and the steep differences in living standards in London, with those below the Minimum Income Standard (MIS) at the bottom and the 'super rich' at the very top, by making the analogy that the steepness is like 'the Shard'.

On right (Figure 1b): Picture of 'The Shard' in London. Taken from: **https://www.the-shard.com/news/shard-worlds-top-10-most-beautiful-buildings/**

In regard to people's normative evaluations, we are particularly interested in whether there is a consensus among the focus groups about there being a threshold above which people simply have "too much", and what the basis for this tipping point is. Specifically, when we talk of "too much" we are guided by Ingrid Robeyns'[1] philosophical theory of "limitarianism", which "advocates that it is not morally permissible to have more resources than are needed to fully flourish in life" given that "wealth undermines the ideal of political equality" and given that there are "unmet urgent needs" in the world we live in (including extreme global poverty and local or global disadvantages).

While participants talk, and discuss and debate with each other, the researchers leading the focus groups are jotting down emergent themes using the language employed by participants (see Figure 1a for an extract). The fieldwork design develops iteratively across the focus groups, as subsequent groups are used to "test" and reflect on the descriptions and evaluations of previous groups.

Endnote

[1] Robeyns, I (2017, pp. 1; 5; 9) Having Too Much. In: Knight J and Schwartzberg M (eds.) NOMOS LVI: *Wealth. Yearbook of the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy*. New York: New York University Press. Available at: **https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2736094** (accessed 25 June 2017).

Further information

Data collection and analysis is ongoing. Findings from the pilot study are expected to be reported in summer 2019.

PhD spotlight: Understanding salient inequality and its consequences

Joel Suss

While much has been said about the rise in economic inequality in the UK and many other developed countries over the last several decades, very little is understood about how inequality is experienced by individuals. Joel Suss outlines his PhD research which maps salient inequality in London and examines its consequences.

There is a large and growing number of studies investigating the consequences of inequality in the UK and other advanced societies, however existing work is limited in two important ways: first, scholars tend to focus on the macro-level, analysing how between country differences in inequality affect different macro-social outcomes, while ignoring more local, granular manifestations of inequality. Perhaps unsurprisingly, this macro-level approach has failed to achieve consensus on the relationship between inequality and important economic and social outcomes (for example, Sarah Voitchovsky[1], looks at the evidence for economic growth).

Re-focusing attention on the micro-level, on the behavioural implications of inequality, has been suggested as a way forward[2]. This requires an appreciation of how inequality is experienced by individuals and manifested in daily life. One possible route is through visual observation; as inequality rises, visual representations of economic disparities increase, particularly in cities such as London where rich and poor often live cheek by jowl. In short, local contexts matter for how inequality affects individuals and, by extension, society at large, and so inequality needs to be measured at a more granular level than is currently the norm.

Second, existing scholarly work typically focuses on income inequality. While data for income is generally easier to come by for researchers, it is typically unobserved by individuals. For instance, employees typically do not know what their colleagues earn, and it is normally only company directors' compensation that is made public. Moreover, due to British cultural sensitivities, we don't normally exchange salary information with our neighbours. Rather, we make inferences on how much money others earn or how much wealth other have based on observable markers such as how large and well-kept their house is or how expensive the car they drive looks. So, if we are to understand how inequality might affect individuals in their local contexts, we should focus on measuring salient forms of inequality as a way of getting closer to what people directly observe as they go about their lives.

My research aims to rectify these two important deficiencies by examining granular, salient manifestations of economic inequality and its consequences for individuals.

What does economic inequality look like?

I recruited an online sample of 195 individuals via Prolific Academic to identify what sort of scenes people thought depicted inequality. Utilising a varied set of images, some which depicted only wealth or poverty and others which combined these features together, I asked participants to categorise each picture. The below two images are examples of those that were considered to depict inequality by a majority of those surveyed. In both images, the contrast between rich and poor is evident. The first one shows inequality between individuals; there is a poor person sitting on the ground begging for change while an affluent individual walks past with multiple shopping bags in hand. The second image shows a similar contrast between rich and poor, however now it is between a council estate and Canary Wharf looming in the background.

Multidimensional poverty, inequality and capabilities

London Housing Value Inequality (Gini Coefficient by MSOA, 2017)
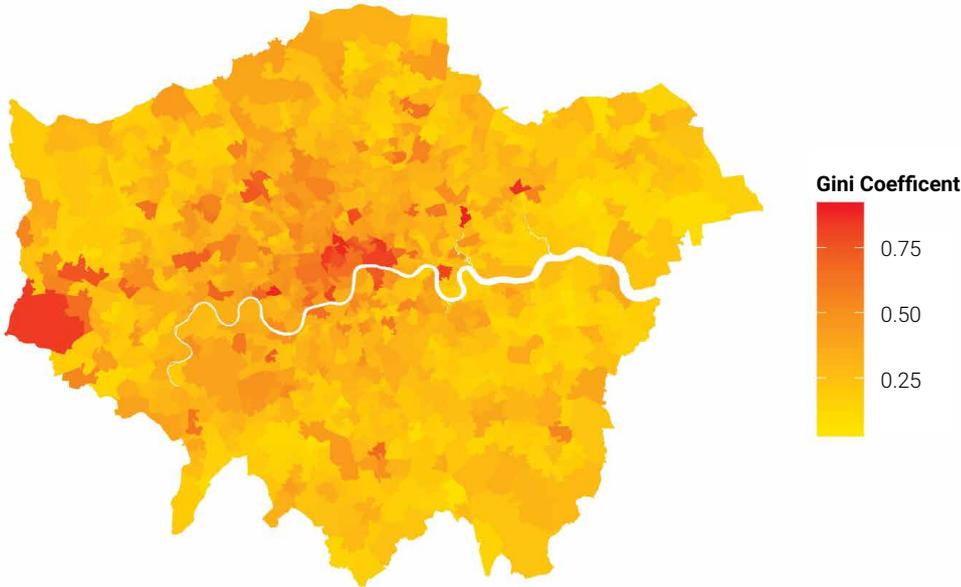
Data from Land Registry

Mapping salient inequality in London

Understanding what sort of scenes people think depict inequality allows us to map out these features and compute measures of salient inequality. Utilising data from the Land Registry on prices paid for residential properties in England and Wales, I've computed measures of housing value inequality at granular geographical areas, for instance the Gini coefficient of housing values and the proportion of overall housing value captured by the top 1 per cent of houses. These measures are analogous to the second image above that depicted a contrast between buildings, with areas of high value inequality likely to be those where inequality is visible and observed in the built environment.

Second, using data from CHAIN (Combined Homelessness and Information Network – managed by St Mungo's), I am able to map out the prevalence of rough sleepers in London down to the Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs – areas that are comprised of around 1500 people each). These data are analogous to the first image; the presence of rough sleepers in an affluent city such as London is a constant reminder of the dramatic inequalities in UK society. The map of London (above) shows housing value inequality by Middle Super Output Area (areas one level higher than LSOAs, comprising around 8500 people), evidencing a wide variance between different parts of the UK capital in terms of salient inequality.

Next steps: what are the consequences of local, salient inequality?

My ongoing work is focused on exploring the relationship between these salient forms of local inequality on individuals and society. I take two methodological approaches: first, utilising various sources of data, I am investigating the association between measures of local, salient inequality and outcomes of interest – for example, using data on crime in London and information on individual saving and borrowing contained in the UK's Wealth and Assets Survey. Second, I've recently conducted an experiment to see whether exposure to salient inequality causes changes in people's preferences and emotions.

Endnotes

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[2] Moss, David, Anant Thaker and Howard Rudnick, (2013) "Inequality and Decision Making: Imagining a New Line of Inquiry" *Harvard Business School Working Paper*, 13-099.

Further information

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Childhood, early years and education

Child poverty amongst young carers in the UK: Prevalence and trends in the wake of the financial crisis, economic downturn and onset of austerity

Polly Vizard

In this article Polly Vizard discusses the findings from CASE research on child poverty among young carers, joint with Polina Obolenskaya and Tania Burchardt. This research finds that child poverty was higher among young carers than other children during the period 2013/14-2015/16. Young carers also appear to have fared worse than other children in terms of trends over the period that coincided with the financial crisis, economic downturn and onset of austerity.

Young carers are children and young people who provide unpaid care for someone who is physically or mentally ill, disabled or who is misusing drugs or alcohol. Providing robust evidence and analysis of child poverty outcomes among young carers is important because, in the past, it has not been possible to make systematic comparisons between child poverty outcomes among young carers and other children using specialist household income data and / or the child poverty indicators that are widely used in child poverty research. As a result, young carers have been effectively "invisible" within national child poverty monitoring exercises.

Our article addresses this research gap by providing the first estimates of prevalence and trends in child poverty among young carers aged 5-19, using specialized income data from the Family Resources Survey / the Households Below Average Income Series. Looking across four key indicators, we find that child poverty rates were higher among young carers than other children based on three years pooled data for 2013/14-2015/16. The differences in the prevalence of child poverty among young carers and other children are statistically significant in relation to two indicators (anchored low income before housing costs, and a combined measure of low income and material deprivation) (Table 1).

Our examination of trends focuses on the period 2005/6-2015/16 (the most recent data at the time the study was undertaken). Our analysis suggests that young carers appear to have fared worse than other children in terms of trends in child poverty outcomes over the period that coincided with the financial crisis, economic downturn and onset of austerity. Amongst young carers, there was a statistically significant increase in relative low income after housing costs of nine percentage points from 24 to 33 percent between 2005/07 and 2013/15. This compares with a two percentage point decline amongst other children. Multivariate findings confirm that trends in child poverty outcomes among young carers were highly differentiated from those of other children and that the association between child poverty and young caring status strengthened over the period under observation.

Childhood, early years and education

Table 1: Child poverty outcomes by caring status (children aged 5-19, three-year pooled data 2013/14-2015/16, UK)

		Young carers		Other children		Total	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Relative low income	BHC	21.1	[15.6,28.0]	18.1	[17.3,19.0]	18.1	[17.3,19.0]
	AHC	32.7	[26.1,40.1]	27.6	[26.6,28.6]	27.6	[26.7,28.6]
Anchored low income	BHC	22.0	[16.3,29.0]	17.1	[16.3,17.9]	17.1	[16.3,18.0]
	AHC	31.6	[25.1,38.9]	26.6	[25.6,27.5]	26.6	[25.7,27.6]
Low income (BHC) and material deprivation		16.0	[11.2,22.3]	12.3	[11.6,13.0]	12.3	[11.7, 13.1]
Severe low income (BHC) and material deprivation		4.8	[2.4,9.5]	3.8	[3.4,4.2]	3.8	[3.4, 4.2]

Source: Authors' analysis of Family Resources Survey (FRS) and Households Below Average Income (HBAI) data (UK Data Archive Study Number 7196 – Family Resources Survey and Households Below Average Income: Safe Room Access)

We acknowledge that this time window 2005/6-2015/16 is too early to draw definitive conclusions about the effects of ongoing welfare and disability benefit changes, and of the overall impact of the welfare reform programme, on child poverty outcomes among young carers. However, our findings provide a baseline for further research and monitoring in the upcoming period. Government emphasis after 2010 on austerity, fiscal consolidation and welfare reform was caveated with explicit commitments to protect so-called "vulnerable groups". Evaluating the extent to which child poverty outcomes among young carers have kept up with outcomes for other children over this period provides an interesting and relevant test case.

Further information

Polly Vizard is an Associate Professorial Research Fellow and Associate Director of the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE).

The text above is an extract from an article published in *Child Indicators Research*. The full article is available on an open access basis at the following link: **https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12187-018-9608-6**. The findings are part of a broader research programme, "Multidimensional child poverty and disadvantage: Tackling 'data exclusion' and extending the evidence base on missing and 'invisible' children", funded by the Nuffield Foundation.

Photo by Matheus Ferrero on Unsplash

Transitions to primary school: Exploring inequalities in children's experiences using the National Pupil Database

Tammy Campbell, Ludovica Gambaro and Kitty Stewart

In this article, Tammy Campbell and colleagues examine the cohort of children who entered reception in 2011/12 to illustrate how the English National Pupil Database census can be used to explore differences between pupil groups in experiences of starting school. They highlight a tendency within this cohort for children recorded as of Gypsy, Roma or Traveller / Black Caribbean ethnicities, who are summer-born, or who had a statement of SEN, to be more likely to have begun primary school with no familiar peers known from pre-school. As these groups are consistently disadvantaged throughout education, and as familiar peers are evidenced to be important when settling into school, they suggest that disparities in this early transition should be investigated further as a potentially important aspect of between-pupil inequalities.

The transition to school is important, both in terms of children's short-term experiences and in terms of longer-term impacts[1,2,3,4]. The Department for Education currently highlights this stage as a key area of research interest[5], while the OECD argues that, internationally, "Political and social attention on early…transitions has increased over the past decade…but comprehensive knowledge…[about] successful transitions is lacking"[1].

In this piece, we show briefly how the census data in the English National Pupil Database (NPD) can be used to provide new evidence on transition pathways and on disparities by pupil groups. We map two fundamental aspects of transitions to school: setting continuity or change, and continuity of familiar peers. Previous research suggests both as affecting the success of children's school beginnings[6,3,7,4].

Setting continuity or change

Children can attend pre-school either in nurseries within state primary schools, or in non-school settings (such as private childcare, voluntary sector provision, or local authority-run stand-alone nurseries). We match individual children's data longitudinally, and define six discreet pathways within / between settings in the pre-school > school transition:

1   School nursery > reception in same school

2   School nursery > reception in different school (where reception school had no nursery that could have been attended)

3   School nursery > reception in different school (where reception school DID have a nursery that could have been attended)

4   Non-school setting > school (where reception school had no nursery that could have been attended)

5   Non-school setting > school (where reception school DID have a nursery that could have been attended)

6   No pre-school > school.

In Figure 1, we show the proportion of those in the school-year cohort who entered their primary school reception year in 2011/12 (total sample=611,816) who followed each pathway. We also explore differences according to a number of key pupil characteristics (income level [proxied by free school meals receipt]; recorded home language; recorded ethnicity; month of birth; denoted special educational needs / disabilities).

Just over one-third (34 per cent) of the cohort remained in the same school for reception having attended its nursery in the previous year. This rises to nearly half (48 per cent) among persistently low-income children (those we class as "always FSM," who claim free school meals for each of the first three years of primary school). As children from low-income families are a priority group for intervention and support, this is potentially a positive disproportionality, indicating stability and familiarity at transition.

However, children who entered reception in 2011/12 who are "always FSM" are also more likely than "never FSM" children to have attended school nursery, then moved to a different school for reception – a school with a nursery that theoretically they could have attended the previous year. Other groups likely to have experienced this change include children with English as an additional language (EAL), children of Black ethnicities, and those with a statement of special educational needs (SEN).

To some extent patterns here simply reflect differences between groups in the likelihood of attending school nursery for pre-school. However, regardless of mechanisms, they are of substantive interest if institutional stability is important in children's transitions to formal education. There are also groups

more likely to have experienced no pre-school at all. Children in this cohort with a SEN statement are less likely to have accessed a funded place, alongside, among others, summer-borns, children of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller ethnicities, children with EAL, and those from low-income families.

Figure 1: Percentage of children overall and within each sub-group following each transition pathway between pre-school and primary school reception
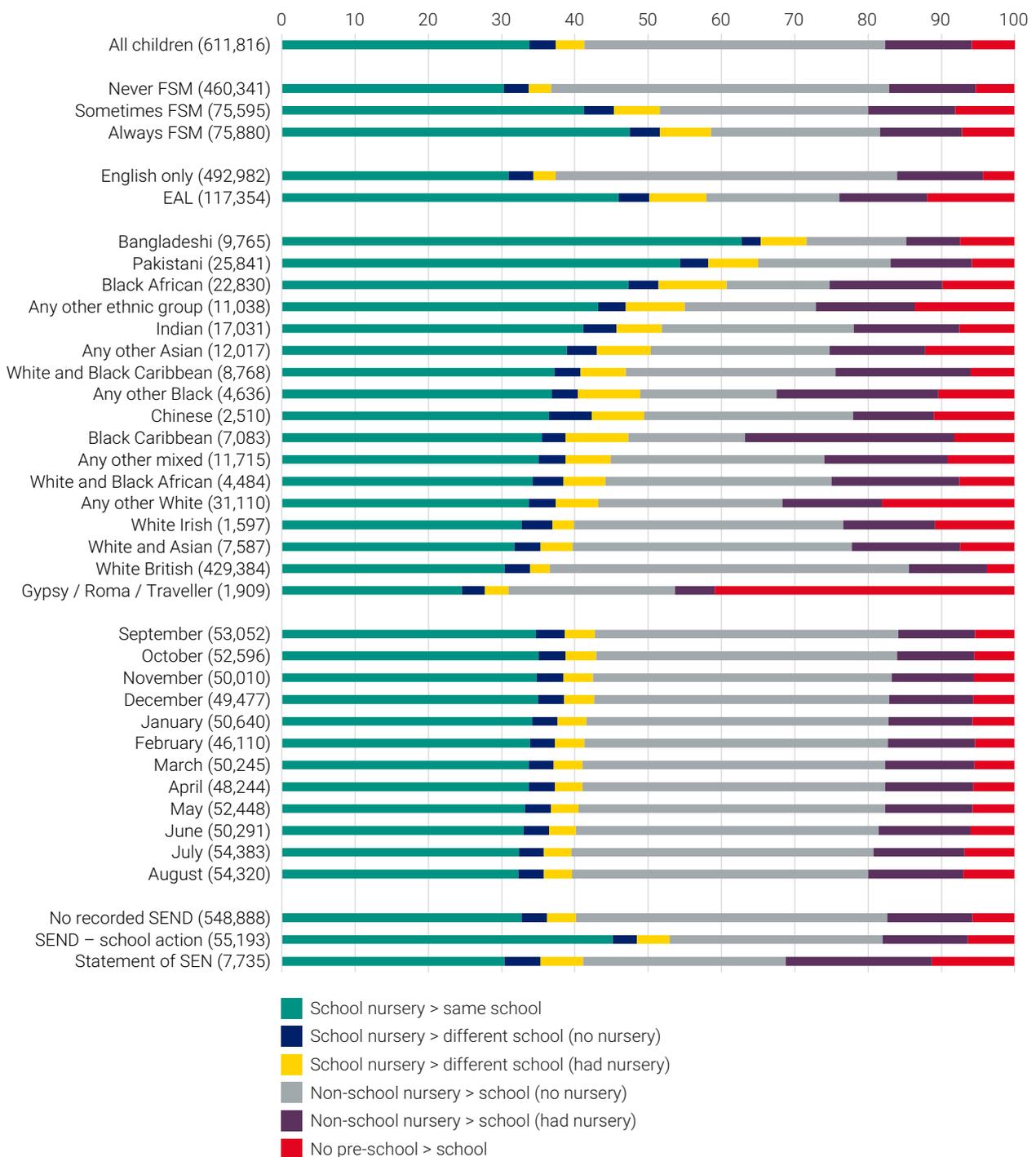
Continuity of peers

We also examine the proportion of all children and of children with each characteristic who had each level of familiar peers (defined as those who attended the same pre-school), in their reception year-group. More than one-fifth (22.5 per cent) of children who began in 2011/12 made the transition to primary school with no peers known from pre-school, while 15 per cent had 75 per cent or more familiar peers.

Many "always FSM" children stayed in the same school between nursery and reception, and, correspondingly, this group were more likely to have over 75 per cent known peers (20.5 per cent). EAL children (26.5 per cent) were more likely than non-EAL children (21.5 per cent) to make the transition with **no** familiar peers, and children recorded as of Gypsy, Roma or Traveller (51.8 per cent) and Black Caribbean (38.3 per cent) ethnicities were also disproportionately likely to begin reception with no pre-school contemporaries. August-borns (24.1 per cent) were more likely than September-borns (21.7 per cent), and children with a statement of SEN (40.8 per cent) had almost twice the chances of children with no denoted SEND within this cohort (22.5 per cent) of transitioning with no familiar classmates.

Future research

These statistics are for the cohort of children who entered reception in 2011/12. They provide baseline estimates and raise the question: have disparities widened (or narrowed) in the shifting policy and funding contexts of recent years? In future work, we plan to track and compare successive cohorts.

We will also examine interactions between children's different characteristics, between setting and peer continuity, and explore potential drivers of inequalities. Patterns may, to some extent, reflect area-level differences in pre-school and primary-school provision make-up, given that families with some of the characteristics we denote are residentially clustered, and given that pre-school provision patterns vary by area[8]. It is also possible that the proportion of selective primary schooling in a locality (ie, state provision delivered by schools other than Community Schools, with admissions *not* administered consistently and centrally by the local authority) contributes to inequalities in transitions. Selective schools can add extra processes of sorting at the reception application and admissions stage, which may displace nursery attendees, or feed back into strategic pre-school attendance. Lastly, it is feasible that Ofsted gradings play into inequalities: if a school gains a high Ofsted rating, might higher-income families seek a place for reception, shifting children from low-income families who attended the school's nursery?

Peer continuity and institutional stability are important to early transitions, and the entry to primary school is a vital stage in children's trajectories. Our initial analyses for one cohort of children indicate a spread of inequalities that in many cases corresponds to inequities in later schooling – and that can further be explored, using the NPD, to make transparent (and investigate reasons for) disparities in children's experiences.

Endnotes

[1] OECD (2017). *Starting Strong V: Transitions from Early Childhood Education and Care to Primary Education*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

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Further information

Tammy Campbell is a British Academy Postdoctoral Research Fellow based at CASE. **Ludovica Gambaro** is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow, based in the Education and Family Department at DIW Berlin, and a Visiting Fellow at CASE. Kitty Stewart is an Associate Professor of Social Policy and Associate Director of CASE.

PhD spotlight: Examining attitudes towards the gender division of work: Raising daughters changes fathers' views

Julia Philipp

Julia Philipp reports on findings from a paper, co-authored with Joan Costa-Font and Mireia Borrell-Porta, which studies the influence of parenting daughters on parental gender role attitudes. This research finds that fathers are less likely to hold traditional views on the gender division of work if they raise a girl. After controlling for a number of socio-economic characteristics and individual fixed effects, fathers' likelihood to hold traditional attitudes towards the gender division of work declines by 8 percent when parenting primary school-aged daughters, and by 11 percent when parenting secondary school-aged daughters. No robust effects on mothers' attitudes were found.

When it comes to traditional gender roles within the family, the facts are evident. Within families with both parents in employment, the most common work pattern is for the father to work full-time and the mother to work part-time (49 percent). And despite nearly three quarters of women with dependent children working, there remain significant gender gaps in the division of paid and domestic work[1]. These differences are also still reflected within the home itself, with women having to handle the double burden of doing the majority of housework and childcare as well as employment.

Over recent years, many social norms have been challenged and barriers dismantled. However, gender stereotypes and traditional views on gender roles persist and are arguably one of the factors related to these gender gaps in paid and unpaid work. Attitudes towards gender roles have not kept pace with changes within the workplace, and the attitudes of men, which are on average more traditional than those of women, could be a key factor. As such, the question arises of whether changes in views on traditional gender roles could be accelerated. Our paper sought to investigate the extent to which attitudes are malleable and hence how effective efforts to change gender role attitudes and stereotypes can be.

Studies on this subject are not conclusive, and while some researchers argue that attitudes can change substantially over a lifetime, others contend that they are mainly formed before adulthood and remain fairly stable thereafter. Taking advantage of the fact that a child's sex cannot be anticipated, we explored this question in greater detail by studying the effect of raising daughters on parental attitudes. To probe this question, we used data from the British Household Panel Survey on 6,332 women and 5,073 men with at least one child under the age of 21 living in their household, covering two decades up until 2012. Parents were asked to rate their agreement with the statement "A husband's job is to earn money, a wife's job is to look after the home and family," on a five-point scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree."

While we find no effect on mothers, the findings reveal that – controlling for a set of confounding factors including age and number of children – fathers are less likely to hold traditional views on the gender division of work if they raise a girl. When studying

how fathers' views changed over time, and combining those who agreed or were neutral into one category and those who disagreed into another, we found that fathers' likelihood to hold traditional views declined by 8 percent when their daughters reach primary school age and by 11 percent by secondary school age. This timing coincides with the period during which children experience a stronger social pressure to conform to gender norms. We also found similar results when we examined a second attitude proxying the gender division of work, in which respondents rated their agreement with the statement "Husband and wife should both contribute to household income".

Our findings show that gender attitudes are malleable and can be shaped by adulthood experiences. Against the background that the persistence of traditional views on gender roles can be a barrier to achieving gender equality inside and outside the workplace, these results are encouraging. They may extend to other areas as well. For example, while some men might not be attentive to evidence of gender pay gaps and sexist stereotypes, as fathers of daughters they may be. It is possible that through parenting, fathers see the world through a female lens, triggering this shift in views.

Endnote

[1] Office for National Statistics. **https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/familiesandthelabourmarketengland/2018**

Further information

Julia Philip is a third year PhD student in CASE. Her PhD research explores determinants of gender differences in labour market outcomes and career decisions.

Borrell-Porta, M., Costa-Font, J. & Philipp, J. (2019). The 'mighty girl' effect: Does parenting daughters alter attitudes towards gender norms? Oxford Economic Papers, Vol. 71, pp. 25-46. **https://doi.org/10.1093/oep/gpy063**

Housing – "The First Service"

Anne Power

In this article Anne Power reflects on the Social Housing Green Paper announced in July 2018. Since 2010, social landlords have experienced loss of grant funding and government subsidy, welfare cuts affecting their tenants' ability to pay rent, and negative stereotyping of social housing by the media and in frequent media statements. The introduction of Universal Credit, led to significant increases in rent arrears for landlords and debt for tenants. The Grenfell fire tragedy in June 2017 greatly increased public awareness of problems in social housing management. We are yet to see how the Social Housing Green Paper will change government policy, but social landlords are already taking action especially around safety, overcoming stigma, and empowering residents.

James Brokenshire, Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, launched the Social Housing Green Paper, calling Housing the First Service. Theresa May, the Prime Minister, received a standing ovation at the National Housing Federation Conference in September 2018, when she promised decent, safe conditions for tenants, more low cost renting, recognition of tenants' rights and more support for social housing. The meeting was packed with 2000 delegates from housing associations, responsible for over two million low-cost, rented homes.

Since 2010, social landlords have been facing multiple challenges, chief among which was losing most grant funding and government subsidy. They have experienced cuts to housing benefit (particularly for under-35s), seen discounts for Right to Buy tenants rise, lost funds for upgrading estates and have been coping with rising homelessness due to increased evictions from the private rented sector. They have additionally absorbed an imposed rent reduction for five years and responded to the "bedroom tax" enforced on under-occupying, working age social housing tenants. Meanwhile, politicians have frequently referred to social housing estates as gang-ridden, crime-infested, benefit-dependent communities. They proposed fixed-term rather than secure tenancies, and the forced sale of expensive social housing. As a result, many smaller housing associations were forced to merge or disappear and big developing associations created even bigger groups in order to borrow and build more housing. While some housing associations resisted merger pressures, overall big scale came to dominate. The political shift in favour of social housing, therefore, came as a surprise.

Through the period of austerity, social landlords generally stuck to their core ethical purpose, investing in communities where they are landlords. But gaps have been opening up as social housing declined and expensive, insecure private renting has been on the rise. Two factors particularly pushed social landlords into the limelight: the slow introduction of Universal Credit, causing escalating arrears for landlords, and crippling debt for tenants, and the Grenfell fire tragedy in June 2017, causing 72 deaths and exposing council landlord mismanagement, disregard for safety, lack of supervision, disrespect for tenants, and sheer ignorance about the communities it served.

It shocked the government into recognising its responsibility to tenants. A radical rethink of social housing came about in the Social Housing Green Paper of July 2018, to tackle fundamental problems in the way social housing operates. A serious decline in owner occupation and rapid growth in private renting helped to drive this rethink.

Government ministers promised to consult tenants in every region of the country about what needed to change in social housing. Using community-based organisations as hosts, over 1000 tenants in nine regions participated. This national consultation underpinned the five building blocks of the Social Housing Green Paper, set out in the following table, illustrating how far social landlords and tenants have moved up the agenda.

Anne Power speaking at LSE festival Beveridge 2.0

Housing and communities

The five principles of the social housing green paper
"Ensuring homes are **safe and decent**"
Recognising "the need for swift and effective **resolution of disputes**"
"**Empowering residents** and making sure their voices are heard"
Addressing the "**stigma** that residents in social housing so unfairly face"
"Boosting the **supply of social housing**" and arguing for "longer tenancies in the Private Rented Sector"

These principles, written up in five accessible chapters, are signs of reform. The government "postponed" several reforms introduced under David Cameron through the Housing Act (2016), but it now needs action to implement the five principles. In practice, many social landlords and professional housing organisations are already implementing the Green Paper, increasing investment in safety and repair of their existing stock and tightening their control over performance.

First, a new decent homes standard requires significant funding. There is a lot of momentum behind incorporating energy efficiency into the new standard, a must if we are to reach our carbon reduction targets. There is still much to do to ensure that multi-storey blocks can be properly insulated and made safe against the risk of fire spreading through cladding and internal breaches in fire safety.

Second, regulation must be made "stronger, more coherent, more enforceable", requiring professional training, validated inspections and tighter building regulation.

Third, giving four million social housing tenants a clear voice in what happens to their diverse homes and communities across the country is no easy task. A representative, national structure reflecting the diversity of communities, landlords, housing markets is hard to imagine. But social landlords should provide a transparent vehicle for direct communication with tenants, and government can require a convincing record in achieving this. The coalition and Conservative governments' hectic abolition of quangos destroyed the Audit Commission and the Tenant Services Authority, which shared responsibility for decent standards, quality services and tenants' "voice". The government is already holding new regional tenant consultations on vital social housing topics, such as "Feeling Safer" in multi-storey blocks.

Fourth, landlords need to strengthen their frontline services by developing Neighbourhood Management, much favoured by previous governments, if they are to overcome stigma. Low-income rented housing areas work if there is face-to-face, hands-on management and maintenance, and links to essential services such as police, health, education, parks, transport, shops, churches, and community organisations. Well used local services make areas more mixed and more attractive to people in work. The growing reliance on remote IT systems has reduced social landlords' familiarity with their tenants. Now there is a strong drift back to providing frontline services. Neighbourhood management proved its worth over nearly two centuries, ever since the Victorian social reformers, Octavia Hill, Cadbury, Rowntree, and Booth, recognised that places only work with people on the ground. With enough care, social housing can work.

Fifth, increasing supply is particularly challenging. But making private renting more secure, alongside "reaffirming housing as the first service for everyone" underpins the government's decision to encourage councils to build again. We can reduce homelessness if we make our large existing stock of social rented homes work better. We can add to the existing stock incrementally through infill building, rescuing empty property, and building above and around existing blocks. If government applies the five principles of the Green Paper to private renting, which now outnumbers social renting, it can be made safe, decent, accessible and affordable. The government's about-turn in social housing points, somewhat surprisingly, in a more positive direction.

Further information

Anne Power is Head of LSE Housing and Communities in CASE and Emeritus Professor of Social Policy. Anne has been involved in European and American housing and urban problems since 1965. She is author of many books, reports and articles on housing, cities and low-income communities and a key advisor to social landlords, housing organisations, and government.

LSE Housing and Communities – Annual Review 2018

LSE Housing and Communities research explores how social, economic and environmental policy affects low income neighbourhoods and communities. Through mainly qualitative research, we aim to understand how public policy actually works on the ground. This article sets out three of the projects we worked on in 2018.

Housing Plus Academy

In 2018, LSE Housing continued to play an integral role in the Housing Plus Academy. This programme of knowledge-exchange action research is a partnership between Trafford Hall, LSE Housing and Communities, the National Housing Federation, the Chartered Institute of Housing, and eighteen housing associations. The Housing Plus Academy offers training and peer learning, bringing together social housing staff, residents and policymakers to share knowledge, experience, and ideas to generate innovative thinking.

In 2018, we ran 10 Think Tanks, attended by nearly 400 participants. These included:

Rethinking Social Housing (April), with the Chartered Institute of Housing. This fed directly into their Rethinking Social Housing campaign, bringing together 40 tenants from across the country to share ideas on what the future of social housing should look like. Tenants put forward that the future of social housing should be: resident focused; give tenants a strong voice; not carry any stigma; landlords should support communities; there should be more affordable housing; and government should increase support for social housing.

Universal Credit: We ran two Think Tanks on Universal Credit, one for residents (October) and one for policymakers (December). Government officials attended the policy Think Tank. Both Think Tanks reported challenges with Universal Credit, specifically around the five week wait between completing the application and the first payment; the difficulties of the online system; and the increase in rent arrears for tenants on Universal Credit. LSE Housing produced headline reports on both of the Think Tanks and fed back to government.

Small Housing Associations and Community-led Housing: We ran a Think Tank on community-led housing in January 2018, sponsored by Nationwide Foundation, exploring the challenges and opportunities for community-led housing organisations and ways to increase their potential. The government's £60 million Community Housing Fund (announced in July 2018) led to us running the Smaller Housing Associations Think Tank in September 2018. This event aimed to showcase the potential to small, community based housing organisations; find ways of helping them develop; and discuss how best to utilise the Community Housing Fund.

The findings, case studies, and key ideas from each Think Tank are written up as headline reports and circulated to participants, leading professional organisations, and government. Government officials have participated in and attended Housing Plus Academy events, leading to follow-on meetings with government. Our findings have been reflected in parts of the Social Housing Green Paper.

We monitor the impact of attending Housing Plus Academy events. All participants complete a questionnaire at the end of events, and we follow up with a number of participants three months later. Our analysis shows that Think Tanks have a significant impact on participants, both tenants and practitioners. A majority of tenants interviewed after three months said that Think Tanks had a practical impact on the way they carry out day-to-day volunteering activities in their communities.

LSE Housing will continue to work on the Housing Plus Academy in 2019, with planned events on how landlords can work and engage effectively with tenants and safe and decent homes.

Wilmcote House

In 2018, LSE Housing and Communities completed the final stage of a research project examining the social impact of deep retrofit works carried out at Wilmcote House in Portsmouth between 2015 and 2018.

Wilmcote House is a large concrete panel building made up of three linked, high rise 11 storey blocks, containing 107 units. The building is located in an area with high levels of deprivation and historically had problems with mould, damp, and fuel poverty. The work was carried out with residents' in-situ. The retrofit was entirely funded by Portsmouth City Council and a European Union Grant. They justified the cost of retrofit at £150,000 per flat as being far cheaper and less disruptive then demolition and rebuild.

The building works aimed to: (1) Tackle fuel poverty; (2) Improve health; (3) Futureproof Wilmcote House for another 30 years; (4) Save money on day to day repairs and maintenance; (5) Ensure that Wilmcote House remains a useable asset and ensure that the properties continue to be let; and, (6) Reduce rent arrears by helping residents save money on bills.

LSE Housing carried out interviews with 15 residents before, during and after the works, to capture what impact the works have had on the resident's lives at each stage.

The key conclusions are:

- Most residents strongly support Portsmouth City Council's overall approach to the estate renewal and are glad it has been done. Residents like the location of Wilmcote House, near to schools, shops and the station. They also like Portsmouth.

- Overall flats are warmer, more comfortable and more attractive. Drafts and mould are no longer a problem. Most residents use radiators less, and when they do the heat is retained in flats.

- The building process was difficult and had a number of delays. The council believes it was a mistake to hand over the task of resident liaison to the contractor during the works.

- The timescale could have been compressed if the builders had reliably turned up to appointments with residents and had done what they promised on time.

- The council's Resident Liaison Worker provided a vital line of communication with residents. She was strongly praised by residents. Portsmouth City Council maintains a good reputation with tenants for being responsive, but they did not have enough control over the building contractor.

- There are several outstanding issues:

  – The kitchens overheat and do not have windows that open to let in fresh air due to the enclosure of the external balconies. The air vents installed to address this problem are not adequate and they cannot be opened and closed by the residents. This must be rectified.

  – As yet, there is no security control on the ground floor front entrances of the blocks.

  – The stairwells and lifts were not upgraded along with the internal flats and the exterior of the blocks, so they look decayed.

- At the outset all interviewees had high expectations; their bills would go down, their homes would be warmer and the block would look nicer. In spite of delays and outstanding issues, all three expectations have been met.

Overall, our research showed that the building works achieved what they set out to and residents are happy with the results. This qualitative, longitudinal case study demonstrates that deep retrofit of high-rise blocks is possible with residents' in-situ. The recommendations from this report will be important for future high rise retrofitting projects.

LB of Newham Homelessness Projects

We are currently undertaking a two year research project with London Borough of Newham around their homelessness and rough sleeping strategy. This strategy has received increased priority following the May 2018 Mayoral election. This two year study seeks to monitor the progress in reducing the level of UK and non UK rough sleepers overall in the borough. There is a particular focus on how effective it has been to link rough sleepers with specific needs into health, mental health, substance misuse, and job focused programmes. The research involves both detailed analysis of the available data on rough sleeping and programmes implemented, and qualitative interviews with rough sleepers. Finally, an additional element involves reviewing the incidence of modern slavery amongst rough sleepers, and the LB of Newham's actions to address this issue.

LSE Housing has also been commissioned to carry out an evaluation of Newham's Housing First pilot, an innovative new approach towards homelessness prevention which provides housing as the preliminary step, enabling support and wraparound services to be established, but does not insist on accessing these services as a prerequisite for accessing housing.

The aims of our evaluation are to understand the prior experiences of the target group in sleeping rough in Newham; to understanding the effectiveness of the intervention; and to assess the cost of the intervention and its benefits.

LSE Housing are also pulling together an evidence review of Housing First projects, both in the UK and in the wider European context, where Housing First has been established for a number of years.

Intern spotlight: Kritty Treebhoohun

Experience of working as a paid intern in CASE

Between April and December 2018, Kritty worked as a paid LSE Graduate Intern in CASE before being employed as a research project support assistant on the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes research programme. Here she describes some of the work she has been involved in and her overall experience of working in CASE so far.

Last April as I braced myself to take up my new position, I felt intimidated by academia and the idea of being surrounded by experts; but that feeling was soon replaced with enthusiasm and eagerness to engage with the fascinating research that takes place here. These past nine months at CASE have been intellectually stimulating, technically reinforcing and morally invigorating. That is most probably due to the fact that the Centre constitutes of, not only, some of the brightest minds working on pertinent social topics in our chaotic times, but also the kindest and most supportive group of individuals you will ever wish to work with.

Since joining CASE I've been working as a paid LSE Graduate Intern and subsequently as a Research Project Support Assistant, predominantly supporting the development of results spreadsheets and data visualisation for the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain research programme. The programme examines the evolution of social policies and inequalities over the first two decades of the 21st century. The enormous volume of data for this project does mean that this has been a huge undertaking and at times very hectic. But all the more enjoyable. I have learnt so much about cross-sectoral policies and their real, important implications for people's daily lives: highlighted by Sir Philip Alston's findings of the alarming number of children living in poverty in the UK today.

I worked closely with Polly Vizard and Polina Obolenskaya on household income inequality, child poverty and mental health outcomes in Great Britain as part of this three-year programme commissioned by the Nuffield Foundation. In the process I have also been offered the opportunity to co-author the child poverty paper, which is undeniably my greatest achievement in this position. I have also assisted Bert Provan in processing key findings charts for the knowledge exchange dimension of the SPDO programme. This data visualisation exercise was reviewed by a visualisation team at the BBC.

Being a Graduate Intern at CASE does not restrict one to only monotonous mechanical work but it provides you with the platform to expand and sharpen your technical knowledge, of social policies in particular, on multiple dimensions and extend your own ideas. And it has its own perks. I had the chance to engage with external stakeholders (ie, BBC visualisation team) and attend high-end workshops (LSE-IMF joint conference on social protection) that I would otherwise have not had the privilege to access. The CASE seminars on Social Exclusion have exposed me to insightful and thought-provoking research that will certainly inform future endeavours as I proceed forward.

I believe I've been spoilt at CASE for I suspect that I will never have it as good as I've had it working here in terms of how supportive and nurturing the work environment is. From my encouraging line manager and caring mentors, they all have and continue to provide much professional and morale guidance as I continue my journey at CASE.

Endnote

[1] Comments from the UN's special rapporteur can be accessed at: **https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23881&LangID=E**

Further information

Kritty Treebhoohun worked as a paid LSE Graduate Intern, before being employed as a research project support assistant on the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes research programme.

CASE knowledge exchange: Having an impact

CASE has continued to disseminate its work to a wide audience through publications, web visits and downloads, seminars and conference events, tweets, videos and other activity (see page 3). The focus here is on how CASE has taken initiatives to create impact of our work including: on the relationship between poverty and inequality, on the importance of having a well-managed social housing sector and on intergenerational fairness. It shows our impact in achieving good engagement with national and international bodies including the United Nations, World Bank, and UK Parliamentary committees.

CASE's work on the Grenfell fire, and continuing direct work with social housing tenants and providers, aims to tackle head on the decline of social housing as a central plank of UK housing policy. CASE Housing and Communities Group has found, based in its own and other research, that this decline has also contributed to the creation of a corrosive public narrative. This stigmatises welfare benefit recipients and social housing tenants, and has undermined the role of social housing as an essential, locally based and well-managed resource which builds self-reliant, cohesive communities. CASE has used a participative workshops approach to drive knowledge exchange between researchers, residents, social housing providers, local and central policy makers and leading national agencies. The outputs from these workshops have had a significant influence in the recent Housing Green Paper, as set out in more detail at page 33, hence has the potential to markedly improve the lives of social housing tenants.

Evidence was given by John Hills to the UK Parliamentary Intergenerational Fairness and Provision Committee around whether the balance of tax and benefits is fair between generations and, if not, which generations have been unfairly advantaged or disadvantaged. Similar impact can be seen from The All Party Parliamentary Group on a Fit and Healthy Childhood April 2018 report which cited the "uncompromising data" from Kitty Stewart and Kerris Cooper. This evidence included correlations which showed that increases in income had a positive effect on children's cognitive outcomes, as well as on their birth weight, physical health and social and behavioural development. This meant that, in Cooper's words: "We can now confidently say that money itself matters and needs to be taken into account if we want to improve children's outcomes".

The CASE seminar series also provide good opportunities to engage others in our findings and have impact. These include the Social Exclusion Seminars which have covered topics including Brexit, devolution, and digital exclusion. The Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars, sponsored by the Department for Work and Pensions, have included topics such as Universal Basic Income, food security, and the lifetime scars of youth unemployment. The Climate Change, Inequality and Social Policy Seminars have covered topics including developing a "riches line", and the links of climate change, poverty and inequality.

Our research and analysis on measuring and defining multidimensional poverty and inequality has had international as well as domestic impact. Autumn saw the launch of a series of papers with international significance from the Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty research programme, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and in collaboration with the LSE's International Inequalities Institute. Before these papers, the evidence base on the relationship between the inequality and poverty was relatively weak. Despite this, international organisations (such as the World Bank, UN, or Oxfam) commonly set joint inequality-poverty reduction targets on the basis that poverty cannot be effectively tackled without addressing inequalities. Our research supports this approach.

Related to this work, Abigail McKnight presented research from this programme to a United Nations expert meeting on New Research on Inequality and Its Impacts in New York. Her presentation included evidence from a previous report published by Oxfam GB which sets out evidence on why we can no longer treat poverty and economic inequality as separate issues which can be tackled in isolation..

November also saw LSE and IMF jointly sponsor a workshop on "Social Protection in a Changing World". This daylong event brought together leading academics working in the field together with representatives from the IMF and the World Bank. It addressed emerging challenges including the role of social assistance and social insurance, the balance between universalism and targeting, and financing social protection.

Work on poverty among recent migrant children and Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) children in the UK has also been presented internationally. Polina Obolenskaya presented a paper on methods and data infrastructure to measure the quality of life of various vulnerable groups, including the GTR groups, at a workshop organised by the TÁRKI Social Research Institute in Budapest in April. The workshop had impact through providing an opportunity to inform other researchers working on monitoring outcomes among vulnerable groups across Europe, and develop active links with them.

In sum CASE has been doing some ground-breaking research, and been highly effective in taking the results to major national and international organisations and events.

CASE researchers: Summary of current research

Mario Battaglini joined CASE in March 2017 as a paid LSE Graduate Intern before continuing his association as doctoral research student. His PhD is a mixed-methods study of barriers to health (care) experienced by disadvantaged Roma. Mario is also finalising a book chapter on the devolution and decentralisation of Italy's health care system, with the University of Groningen. He is also writing an article on how health mediation tackles health inequities, with the University of Seville. Prior to this he completed the MSc in Social Policy (Research) at LSE, achieving a distinction and winning the Titmuss Prize for outstanding performance.

Eleanor Benton works as a research assistant in LSE Housing and Communities. She works on the Housing Plus Academy programme, a partnership with Trafford Hall – The National Communities Resource Centre, which aims to bring together people from across the housing sector at think tanks to tackle key issues such as homelessness, community-led housing and Universal Credit. Eleanor has also been involved in research looking at the impact of volunteer community groups in low income communities and a study looking at the social impact of CAP's (Christians Against Poverty) work in tackling debt.

Aveek Bhattacharya continued 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. In 2018, he completed the first round of interviews with families in two English cities, with the Scottish leg of the research to follow in 2019. He also supported the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain project, summarising recent developments in Scottish education policy.

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. She is currently tracking trends in child maintenance receipt from the early 1990s, looking at the influence of policy changes on different groups of separated families. 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 methodological study looking at the identification of non-resident parents in surveys and a study of the use 'fault' in divorce proceedings.

Irene Bucelli has worked with Abigail McKnight and Kate Summers on the development of a Policy Toolkit, as part of the final stage of the JRF-funded programme "Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty". Moreover, having previously contributed to the JRF-CASE programme exploring contrasting and overlapping philosophical concerns regarding poverty and inequality**,** she has expanded her focus to a normative analysis of the concepts of responsibility and deservingness in relation to poverty and inequality. She presented this work at the annual Social Policy Association conference in York. Her "Why we should care about poverty and inequality: exploring the grounds for a pluralist approach" will appear on the *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy* in 2019. Recently, Irene has taken on the role of programme coordinator for the new Beveridge 2.0 Redefining the Social Contract initiative directed by Tim Besley (STICERD) and which aims at fostering collaboration across the School, exploring avenues for cross-disciplinary research.

Tania Burchardt started a pilot project funded by the Trust for London exploring whether there is public consensus on a 'riches line', working jointly with the Centre for Research in Social Policy at Loughborough University to adapt the deliberative methodology they have developed for the Minimum Income Standards approach. Ian Gough, Katharina Hecht and Kate Summers in CASE are also part of the team. Tania continued work with Kerris Cooper on attitudinal divides in relation to inequality, welfare and immigration as part of the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain research programme funded by the Nuffield Foundation. She also 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. Also with Eleni, and joined by Nina Zhang as part of the DyLAnIE project funded by ESRC, she continued to investigate intergenerational exchanges of time and money using new statistical methods to analyse dyadic data.

In 2018, **Tammy Campbell** continued to work with Ludovica Gambaro and Kitty Stewart, using the National Pupil Database (NPD) to investigate inequalities among pre-schoolers. They published analyses of discrepancies in access to funded early education in the British Educational Research Journal, and were invited to present the findings at the Department for Education. A second paper, on the (lack of) apparent associations between low-income children's pre-school peer groups and subsequent teacher assessments in early primary school is also completed and under review.

In a separate strand of work (with Nichola Shackleton), Tammy used the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) to explore inequities in breastfeeding initiation, early cessation, and longevity, publishing in the *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*.

Tammy has now begun her British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship and, using the NPD, will investigate disparities in attributions to young children of special educational needs and disabilities. She also continues several threads of research using the MCS, spanning topics including parents' religious beliefs (and the link between these and the school their child attends) and factors creating biases in judgements of pupils.

Tammy has presented at recent conferences including the UCL IoE's Centre for Longitudinal Studies, and as an invited speaker at the University of Auckland's international event: 'Using big data to tackle inequalities in society.' She is editor of the new CASEbriefs series, which aims to disseminate research findings to the general public, policy-makers, and practitioners.

Kerris Cooper continued working on the research programme Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain. As part of this work Kerris wrote on a paper with Nicola Lacey (Law Department) on safety and security policies 2010-2015. She also began work analysing changes in attitudes to the welfare state, inequality and immigration with Tania Burchardt. In September Kerris presented 'What does Brexit mean for social policy in the UK?' at the European Network for Social Policy Analysis (ESPAnet) annual conference in Vilnuis, Lithuania, with Kitty Stewart. Both Kerris and Kitty presented a further progressed version of the paper in a CASE Social Exclusion Seminar in November. Also in November, Kerris attended an intensive course on data visualisation run by the National Centre for Research Methods.

Frank Cowell has continued to lead a research project in connection with the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) database and was invited to give talks on this in the University of Luxembourg. With Emmanuel Flachaire and Yi Chen he has continued research on the meaning and measurement of economic mobility with applications to China. He has also focused on the way in which the incomes of the rich may influence conventional estimates of inequality. With Eleni Karagiannaki and Abigail McKnight he has used the Luxembourg Wealth Study to examine differences in the structure of wealth distributions across countries and the dynamics of wealth distributions.

Moira Dustin, Visiting Fellow at CASE, is Research Fellow in the School of Law, Politics and Sociology at the University of Sussex. Her recent publications include *Many rivers to cross: the recognition of LGBTQI asylum in the UK, IJRL* 2018, and *Gender and Queer Perspectives on Brexit,* which she co-edited and contributed to, and which was published by Palgrave in 2019. She is on the Advisory Committee for the Equality and Diversity Forum 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. She is a member of the Asylum Aid Women's Project Advisory Committee and on the Advisory Board for the Future of Legal Gender project.

In addition to contributing to CASE's activities in general, Moira will continue to contribute to CASE in two specific areas: expertise on gender, sexuality and migration; and impact and knowledge exchange.

Moira is the UK lead on the European Research Council SOGICA project at the University of Sussex. This four-year project concludes in 2020 with a monograph and other academic publications, as well as recommendations for making asylum processes fairer and more humane for LGBT people claiming asylum in Europe. Moira will contribute SOGICA expertise on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, research and migration subjects to CASE work, helping to ensure that the social inequalities experienced by individuals that are not always included in policy analysis, in particular, LGBT migrants and women seeking asylum are addressed.

CASE researchers: Summary of current research

Howard Glennerster continued to help with the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes programme. He contributed to the Palgrave volume on the history of the LSE Economics Department discussing its work over the past century or more on the economics of social policy. This volume was published in February 2019.
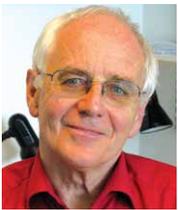
Ian Gough has spent much of the past year undertaking lectures, podcasts, and other follow-ups to the publication of his book *Heat, Greed and Human Need.* Lectures in Manchester, Bath, Brussels, Maynooth and elsewhere drew large audiences and much discussion. Follow-up research has included participation in high-level seminars in Oslo and Ottawa resulting in a forthcoming book-length review of the future of sustainable development 30 years on from the Brundtland Report. Another international collaborative project based in Oslo is on sustainable welfare states in Europe which will shortly complete with another book. In April he will give the opening lecture at an international workshop in Geneva on 'consumption corridors' – how to move to an upper and lower limit to consumption in rich countries. Related to this is the project to investigate whether a consensus can be achieved on a riches line in the UK, directed by Tania Burchardt and Donald Hirsch at Loughborough. Another ongoing writing project is to promulgate Universal Basic Services as an alternative to calls for a Universal Basic Income.

Katharina Hecht is a researcher at CASE and a Research Officer at the International Inequalities Institute. At CASE, she is working on a novel research project: Can public consensus identify a 'riches line': a pilot study. The research is led by Tania Burchardt and Donald Hirsch, funded by the Trust for London and brings together researchers from Loughborough University (Donald Hirsch and Abigail Davis), from the University of Birmingham (Karen Rowlingson) and from CASE (Tania Burchardt, Ian Gought, Katharina Hecht and Kate Summers). Katharina completed her PhD on perceptions of top incomes and wealth in the Department of Sociology at the LSE in 2018, and began her work on the 'riches line' project in September of that year.

Aapo Hiilamo joined CASE as a PhD student in September 2018. His research aims to determine the ways and contexts in which household debt is linked to mental health among older European populations. Aapo's research is funded by The Osk. Huttunen Foundation.

John Hills worked on three parts of CASE's research during 2018. As the final part of the European Commission ImPRovE programme co-ordinated by Antwerp University, he co-edited with Bea Cantillon and Tim Goedemé the book, *Decent Incomes for All*, published by the Oxford University Press in December 2018. He was also part of the programme funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation under which CASE examined the links between poverty and inequality. With colleagues involved in the programme, he drafted the report summarising this work, which was published in January 2019 as *Understanding the relationship between poverty and inequality: Overview report*, **http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cr/casereport119.pdf**. He worked with Polina Obolenskaya and Kritty Treebhoohun as part of CASE's programme on 'Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes', funded by the Nuffield Foundation. This included a detailed examination of changing economic outcomes over the twenty years from 1995 to 2015. Some of the results of this are included in a journal article drafted during the year and under consideration for publication in July 2019.

Ceri Hughes joined CASE as a PhD student in 2018. Her research investigates the interaction between social security and low-wage employment and the ways that social policies account for and influence the time use of working-age people on low incomes. Ceri's part-time PhD is funded by the ESRC. She is also a Research Associate in the Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit at the University of Manchester. In 2018 she co-authored the SPDO programme paper "City-region devolution in England" and organised a symposium at the Social Policy Association conference on the theme of social policy devolution. She is a member of the Money, Security and Social Policy early career network, and the Women's Budget Group. Before joining the LSE, she worked at the New Policy Institute and the Work Foundation.

Stephen Jenkins completed a further paper in the "top incomes" project with his Melbourne colleagues. This one provides new information about the nature of the UK Department for Work and Pensions' "SPI adjustment" to survey data to account for top-income under-coverage and proposes ways in which it could be improved. Stephen also completed a paper with Nicolas Hérault assessing how well synthetic panel data derived from cross-sectional data can estimate poverty dynamics statistics (in fact not as well for Australia and Britain as in earlier validation studies using data for low- and middle-income countries). In addition Stephen put the finishing touches to a paper on trends in UK income inequality going back to just before WWII (with the late Tony Atkinson) and a paper providing an overview of poverty and poverty trends in EU countries.

Eleni Karagiannaki continued working on the ESRC funded project "Intra-household allocation of resources: implications for poverty, deprivation and inequality in the European Union" (Principal Investigator: Tania Burchardt). This 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, to identify the groups of people for whom intra-household inequality may have the largest impact (putting particular focus on people who live in multi-family households), and to consider the implications for our understanding of the impact of the economic crisis on poverty,

deprivation and inequality in different countries and across the EU as a whole. Eleni has presented part of this work at the DG Employment, Social Affairs and Social Inclusion in Brussels as part of their Social Situation Monitor series, the UN Economic Commission for Europe Expert Workshop on Measuring Poverty and Inequality as well as at the International Association for Research on Income and Wealth Conference in Copenhagen in August 2018. Over the last year, Eleni also finalised her work for the "Social policies and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain (SPDO)" research programme. Her work involved the development of a series of STATA programmes which automate the empirical implementation of the distributional analyses that are undertaken by the SPDO programme.

Rana Khazbak joined CASE as a PhD student in September 2017. Her research uses the capability approach to explore disadvantaged adolescents' experiences of living in mixed-income communities and how it influences their wellbeing. Her study takes place in a historically deprived area in London that used to be dominated by social housing and is now more socio-economically and tenure mixed. She engages different groups of young people (13-18 years) who live and/or spend time in the area using participatory methods including neighbourhood and mind mapping, photography and peer research (where young people participate as researchers).

Rana is also working as a research assistant with the LSE Housing and Communities team within CASE where she helps with organising the Housing Plus Academy Think Tanks and researching on housing issues including homelessness, community-led housing and Universal Credit.

This year **Laura Lane** has continued her work within the LSE Housing and Communities Team. In 2018 she has mostly focused on research in the London Borough of Newham around debt and financial resilience, funded by the Trust for London which will be launched in 2019; as well as research for Christians Against Poverty (CAP) evaluating the social value of CAP's work in tackling poverty and related problems of debt, joblessness, dependency, and low capacity. Laura has also been involved in the delivery of LSE KEI funded engagement events on debt, estate regeneration and private renting. Laura is leading new work evaluating a Housing First pilot project to help address rough sleeping in the London Borough of Newham, as well as contributing to a number of other LSE Housing and Communities projects linked to homelessness and rough sleeping.

Neil Lee is a CASE 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 currently working on the role of entrepreneurship in poverty reduction.

Ruth Lupton is a CASE Visiting Professor and Professor of Education at the University of Manchester, where she also heads the Inclusive Growth Analysis Unit (IGAU). Ruth has been working on city-region devolution, as part of the CASE "Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in

a Changing Britain" research programme, and on local approaches to more inclusive economic growth. She also continued her work on education, including a project for the Nuffield Foundation on the characteristics and trajectories of young people with low GCSE attainment, and a book on 'Great Mistakes in Education Policy' which will be completed in 2019.

During 2018, **Abigail McKnight** continued working on the JRF-funded research programme "Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty". This included preparing a number of evidence reviews on the mechanisms that may drive a positive relationship between economic inequality and poverty, contributing to the Overview Report (launched in January 2019) and working with Irene Bucelli and Kate Summers to develop an online Policy Toolkit which will be launched Spring 2019. She also started working on the Nuffield Foundation funded programme, "Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain (SPDO)", in particular working with Polina Obolenskaya on higher education policies and outcomes. Building on research undertaken in 2017 to create a Multidimensional Inequality Framework (MIF) in collaboration with Oxfam, during 2018 Abigail has lead a team of researchers, a web developer and illustrator to construct a dedicated website which includes the measurement framework and a toolkit containing guides to how to apply and adapt the MIF, along with a number of resources to help identify inequality drivers and policy options. The website, funded by the LSE's Knowledge Exchange and Impact Fund, is due to be launched in Summer 2019.

Abigail presented her research at a number of seminars and events during 2018. These included presenting her research on the effectiveness of universal versus targeted cash transfers for inequality and poverty reduction at a joint LSE-IMF conference on social protection (2 November), the Multidimensional Inequality Framework at the Power of Measurement seminar at the LSE on 12 June, research on the relationship between inequality and poverty at a meeting of experts on new research on inequality at the United Nations, New York 12-13 September, and research on the asset-effect at the Centre for Longitudinal Studies cross cohort conference on 29 November.

Liz Mann is in the second year of her PhD, which is funded by the Leverhulme Trust. Her thesis centres on wealth in Great Britain, exploring the interaction between individuals' income and wealth, their wealth trajectories over time, and attitudes towards wealth inequality. She is currently working on a paper exploring conceptual issues in the measurement of wealth, which she hopes to publish later in 2019.

Lindsey Macmillan took over as Head of Quantitative Social Science at UCL Institute of Education in 2018, and continued her work on her ESRC Future Research Leaders grant on intergenerational joblessness in an international context. She also started as PI on a new ESRC Research Grant on intergenerational income mobility for women in the UK, considering the role of partnerships, fertility and assortative mating, along with employment spells across the life course. She published work on intergenerational mobility and selective schools in Journal of Population Economics, and Journal of Poverty and Social Justice, among others, and presented her work at a number of conferences including RES and International Workshop for Applied Economics of Education.

Polina Obolenskaya continued working on the Nuffield Foundation funded programme, "Social policies and distributional outcomes in a changing Britain" (SPDO), which began in October 2017. During the past year, the majority of her time was spent working on the analysis of economic inequalities in the UK in the 21st century (with John Hills) and the analysis of child poverty with Polly Vizard and Kritty Treebhoohun. In addition, Polina also worked on Higher Education policies and outcomes with Abigail McKnight on the same project.

Julia Philipp is a 3rd year PhD student in CASE. She continued her PhD research exploring determinants of gender differences in labour market outcomes and career decisions. Julia continued running the Social Policy PhD Quantitative Research Group, fostering exchange among PhD students doing quantitative research.

David Piachaud has continued to write about the confused concept of a Universal Basic Income and explore the contexts in which universal benefits are efficient in terms of income distribution and sustainability in terms of political support. He has also, with Bingqin Li, written about the potential impact of developments in information technology on the social services.

During 2018, **Lucinda Platt** worked on the updated and expanded second edition of her book, *Understanding Inequalities: Stratification and Difference*, which will be published in 2019. She continued work with Sam Parsons of UCL on the ESRC-funded Cross-Cohort Research Programme, developing

work around children's occupational aspirations across ethnic groups, which she presented in Cambridge and Paris; on disability and long-term outcomes, which the authors presented to the DfE, and on gendered occupational aspirations, which was covered in a Festival of Social Science event and was the source of two animations to be released in 2019. With Simon Burgess she worked on interethnic relations of teenagers in England's schools, which resulted in a working paper and a presentation to DCHLG. She also convened a session on migration at the International Sociological Association congress in Toronto.

Anne Power and LSE Housing and Communities continue to play a leading role in the Housing Plus Academy, in partnership with Trafford Hall, the Chartered Institute of Housing, the National Housing Federation, and 18 housing association sponsors. Anne and LSE Housing and Communities ran nine knowledge-exchange Think Tanks in 2018, on topical housing issues such as Universal Credit, homelessness, community-led housing, upgrading estates, overcoming stigma, developing small housing associations. 400 participants attended. The Lessons from Grenfell Think Tanks and follow-on training fed directly into the government's Social Housing Green Paper, released in July 2018, which includes chapters on making homes safe and decent, empowering tenants, and overcoming stigma. Another follow up to the Lessons from Grenfell project will be the production of handbook for frontline staff and residents on local housing management. In May 2018, Anne published a blog on the 10 key lessons from the tragedy which also appeared in *The Guardian* newspaper.

In 2018, homelessness rose up the political and social agenda and LSE Housing and Communities received funding from the London Borough of Newham and LSE's Knowledge Exchange Fund to do further research into homelessness, including an evaluation of Housing First schemes. LSE Housing and Communities published their research on debt for Christian's Against Poverty in October 2018 and also completed the final stage of interviews for their long-term qualitative study of energy efficient Passivhaus standard upgrading of a high rise social housing block in Portsmouth. The report will be launched in March 2019. With Bert Provan, Anne has developed a framework for assessing the social value of regeneration projects, funded by Home Housing Group.

Anne is an external adviser to the government's Feeling Safer programme, concerning high rise blocks all over the country, and sits on the Troubled Families National Advisory Board. She also provides advice to professional housing bodies, housing associations, local authorities, and developers concerning social housing, tenant/landlord relations, community engagement, and sustainability. Anne gave talks throughout 2018, including a lecture at Keele University's Grand Challenges lecture series in February, the National Housing Federation's Housing Summit in September, and UK Construction Week in October.

Bert Provan started on a project for LB Newham, exploring new programmes being put in place to deal with the problems of rough sleeping. This will also include a focus on modern slavery. Work on the social return on investment (SRIO) for a major UK debt agency (CAP) was concluded, which showed that much of their social benefits came from their work supporting people to

re-engage socially, in addition to the benefits of actually reducing the financial debt. A similar project for a major registered provider (Home Group) on the social impact of regeneration schemes nears completion. Much of Bert's time was working on knowledge exchange projects, including with Abigail McKnight on the website for the Multidimensional Inequality Framework – which is work carried out alongside Oxfam and the International Inequalities Institute. Bert also supported the wider CASE team on planning knowledge exchange for the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes programme, as well as further work on the potential impact case studies for the next Research Excellence Framework 2020.

Nora Ratzmann was invited for a research stay at the College d'Etudes Mondiales, Fondatino Maison des Sciences de l'Homme Paris, where she was hosted by Nancy Fraser' unit "Rethinking social justice". In the fall of 2018 Nora spent one term at the European University Institute Florence, hosted by Claire Kilpatrick from the Law Department. She plans to submit her PhD by June 2019.

Amanda Sheely is a CASE research associate and an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Policy. Her research focuses on understanding how economically disadvantaged women interact with the labour market, the social assistance system, and the criminal justice system. Along with Kate Summers, she presented a paper on lone mothers and job satisfaction at the 2018 ESPANet meeting in Vilnius. Amanda also presented her research on the employment consequences of criminal justice involvement among women at the Humphrey School of Public Affairs.

CASE researchers: Summary of current research

Like many people, **Kitty Stewart** spent too much time thinking about Brexit, writing a paper with Kerris Cooper and Isabel Shutes about the implications of the referendum result for social policy, as part of the "Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes" research programme. She also finished her Nuffield Foundation funded project on peer effects in nursery education, with Tammy Campbell and Ludovica Gambaro. She continued to present her work with Kerris Cooper on the effects of household income on children's outcomes to a range of audiences, from the National Children and Adult Services Conference to the Conservative Party Conference fringe.

Kate Summers completed her PhD in CASE in the summer of 2018, which looked at how working-age social security recipients understand and use their money. Kate spent the beginning of 2018 as a visiting scholar at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand, before returning to LSE to finish her writing up. Kate is now an LSE Fellow in the Department of Methodology where she teaches qualitative research methods and continues her own research.

Alongside ongoing work related to her PhD, Kate is involved in several research projects. These include a project using participatory methods to consider the future of working-age social security benefits; a project exploring the feasibility of using focus groups to define the concept of 'riches'; and contributing to the development of a policy toolkit to tackle both poverty and inequality.

Kate is also still involved in organising the 'Money, Security and Social Policy' early-career researcher group. The group is an opportunity for researchers from across universities to share work and collaborate, as well as host experts from within and outside academia. In 2018 the group had events in Leuven (Belgium), Salford, and Edinburgh.

Ellie Suh is a final year PhD student at CASE, and her PhD is funded by the LSE studentship. In 2018, she finished working on her second PhD paper, which documented the substantial role of financial support from family plays in young British adults' chances to enter the housing market, examining financial support in two different types – direct (money transfer) and indirect (cost saving via living with parents) support. The paper has been presented at key British and European conferences and workshops on wealth mobility and social policy and is currently under review. She is now working on her last PhD research project, with the aim of establishing wealth accumulation profiles among the younger half of the British working age population. Earlier this year, she put together a series of symposia 'Money and later life' together for the British Society of Gerontology (BSG) conference in 2019 with Professor Debora Price. She is going to spend a month at the Humboldt University of Berlin and hoping to submit her PhD thesis by the end of September.

Joel Suss's PhD thesis examines the behavioural consequences of economic inequality. He is affiliated with the Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion and LSE's International Inequalities Institute. He is also currently working in the Bank of England's Research Hub.

Kritty Treebhoohun completed her MSc in Social Policy and International Development from the LSE in 2016. Kritty joined Mekong Economics, an international development consultancy firm, based in Hanoi but with an office in Myanmar. During a year in Myanmar, Kritty worked on multiple development issues, including: undernutrition, livelihoods resilience, agricultural markets for the poor and gender empowerment through digital means. She returned to the LSE in late 2017 when she joined CASE as a paid LSE Graduate Intern and is now a Research Project Support Assistant on the Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes programme until May 2019.

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 2018, **Jane Waldfogel** continued her association with CASE as a Visiting Professor. During 2018, she expanded her research on educational inequalities across countries, completing a comparative paper on SES-related gaps in child development in the US and Germany, and starting work on this topic in Latin America. Jane 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. Jane 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.

Polly Vizard continued to co-coordinate the CASE "Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes (SPDO) in a Changing Britain" research programme, funded by the Nuffield Foundation. Her SPDO research work this year focussed on distributional analysis, especially child poverty (working with Polina Obolenskaya and Kritty Treebhoohun) and health (working with Kritty Treebhoohun). Joint work with Tania Burchardt and Polina Obolenskaya on children's disadvantage (also funded by the Nuffield Foundation), was launched at an event in the first part of the year. A chapter on the capability approach and human rights was published in the *Routledge Handbook of Development Ethnics.*

Moira Wallace is a Visiting Professor of Practice at CASE. A former Senior Civil Servant, she was Director of the Social Exclusion Unit from 1997 to 2002, Home Office Director General for Crime and Policing between 2005 and 2008, and Permanent Secretary of the Department of Energy and Climate Change from 2008 to 2012. From 2013 to 2018 she was Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

She is researching trends in indicators of youth disadvantage, such as school exclusion, drug and alcohol use, and youth offending. In June she and Rikki Dean published "New Labour and Adolescent Disadvantage: a retrospective" in *Social Policy Review*.

Lin Yang has been involved in the three-year research programme on "Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty", funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and in collaboration with the LSE's International Inequalities Institute. Her work explores 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, in particular through the interaction of income and housing circumstances.

Nina Zhang joined CASE in November 2018 to begin to work with Tania Burchardt and Eleni Karagiannaki on the project "Dyadic longitudinal analysis of intergenerational exchanges". It is a quantitative research project that aims to develop new methods for the analysis of dyadic longitudinal intergenerational exchanges in British households. Prior to this she did her PhD in Advanced Quantitative Methods at School of Geographical Sciences and Centre for Multilevel Modelling in University of Bristol. Nina has thematic research interests in geographies of social inequality and the state system, and methodological interests in quantitative methods, spatial statistics and spatial econometrics.

Publications and events

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

Books and reports

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

Borrell-Porta, M., Cooper, K., *Costa Font,J., Orsini, C.,* Ozcan, B. and Platt, L. (2018) *Children's wellbeing and development outcomes for ages 5, 7, and 11, and their predictors*. A report for Public Health England. Available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/social-policy/ research/research-reports/Childrens- Wellbeing-and-Development- Outcomes-for-Ages-5-7-and-11- and-their-Predictors**

Vizard, P., Burchardt, T., Obolenskaya, P., Shutes, I. and Battaglini, M. (2018) *Child poverty and multidimensional disadvantage: Tackling "data exclusion" and extending the evidence base on "missing" and "invisible" children. Overview report.* LSE.

Zaidi, A., *R. Willis, N. Farina, S. Balouch, H., I. Ahmed, Q. Khan and R. Jaffri* (2018) "Understanding, Beliefs and Treatment of Dementia in Pakistan: Final Report", Report submitted to Age International, Age UK and HelpAge International, London.

Forthcoming

Hills, J., McKnight, A., Bucelli, I., Karagiannaki, E., Vizard, P. and Yang, L., with Duque, M. and Rucci, M. (2019) *Understanding the Relationship between Poverty and Inequality: Overview Report*. LSE.

Refereed journal articles

Borrell-Porta, M., Costa-Font, J., Philipp, J.; (2018) "The 'mighty girl' effect: does parenting daughters alter attitudes towards gender norms?", *Oxford Economic Papers*, Volume 71, Issue 1, 1 January 2019, pp 25-46 **https://doi. org/10.1093/oep/gpy063**

Bradbury, B., Waldfogel, J. and *Washbrook, E*. (2018). "Income-Related Gaps in Early Child Cognitive Development: Why Are They Larger in the US Compared to the UK, Australia and Canada?" *Demography* **https://doi. org/10.1007/s13524-018-0738-8** (*)

Burchardt, T., Jones, E., and Obolenskaya, P. (2018) "Formal and Informal Long-Term Care in the Community: Interlocking or Incoherent Systems?" *Journal of Social Policy, 47*(3), 479-503. doi:10.1017/S0047279417000903.

Burchardt, T., *Hick, R.* (2018) "Inequality, Advantage and the Capability Approach", *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 19:1, 38-52, doi: 10.1080/19452829.2017.1395396.

Campbell T, and *Shackleton, N.* (2018) "Pre-pregnancy body mass index and breastfeeding initiation, early cessation and longevity: evidence from the first wave of the UK Millennium Cohort Study", *Journal of Epidemiol Community Health* 2018;72:1124-1131.

Campbell, T., Gambaro, L. and Stewart, K. (2018), "'Universal' early education: Who benefits? Patterns in takeup of the entitlement to free early education among three year olds in England", *British Educational Research Journal J*, 44: 515-538. doi:10.1002/berj.3445.

Cowell, F. and Karagiannaki, E. and McKnight, A. (2018) "Accounting for Cross Country Differences in Wealth Inequality", *Review of Income and Wealth,* Vol. 64, Issue 2, pp. 332-356, 2018. Available at SSRN: **https://ssrn. com/abstract=3189536** or **http:// dx.doi.org/10.1111/roiw.12278**

Cowell, F., Karagiannaki, E. and McKnight, A. (2018) "The changing distribution of wealth in the pre-crisis US and UK: the role of socio-economic factors", *Oxford Economics Papers,* 71 (1), 2019: 1-24 **https://doi.org/10.1093/oep/gpy047** (published online October 2018).

De Agostini, P., Hills, J. and Sutherland, H. (2018) *"*Were we really all in it together? The distributional effects of the 2010-2015 UK Coalition government"s tax-benefit policy changes", *Social Policy and Administration,* 52 (5). pp. 929-949. ISSN 0144-5596.

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Fitzgerald, A. (2018) "Querying the resilient local authority: the question of 'resilience for whom?'", *Local Government Studies*, 44:6, 788-806, DOI: 10.1080/03003930.2018.1473767.

Power, A. (2018) "Regional politics of an urban age: can Europe's former industrial cities create a new industrial economy to combat climate change and social unravelling?", *Palgrave Communications*, 4 (97). ISSN 2055-1045 doi: 10.1057/s41599-018-0120-x.

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Stewart, K. and *Roberts, N.* (2018) "Child Poverty Measurement in the UK: Assessing Support for the Downgrading of Income-Based Poverty Measures", *Social Indicators Research* **https://doi. org/10.1007/s11205-018-1880-9**

Vizard, P., Obolenskaya, P. and Burchardt, T. (2018) "Child poverty amongst young carers in the UK: Prevalence and trends in the wake of the financial crisis, economic downturn and onset of austerity", *Child Indicators Research*. **https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs12187-018-9608-6.pdf**

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Bucelli, I. (2019) "Why we should care about poverty and inequality: exploring the grounds for a pluralist approach" *Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy,* pp 1-22*.*

Li, B. and Piachaud, D. (2019) "Technological innovations and social development in Asia"*, Journal of Asian Public Policy,* 12(1) pp1-14 doi.org/10.1080/17516234.2018.1546419.

Linberg, T., Schneider, T., Waldfogel, J. *and Wang, Y. (forthcoming).* "Socioeconomic Status Gaps in Child Cognitive Development in Germany and the United States"*, Social Science Research* 10.1016/j.ssresearch.2018.11.002. (*)

Obolenskaya, P. and Hills, J. (2019) "Flat-lining or seething beneath the surface? Two decades of changing economic inequality in the UK", *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, July 2019.

Stewart, K., Campbell, T. and Gambaro, L. (2019) "The peer composition of pre-school settings in England, and early recorded attainment among low-income children", *British Journal of Sociology of Education*. ISSN 0142-5692.

Book chapters

Dean R.J. and Wallace, M.W. (2018) "New Labour and Adolescent Disadvantage: A Retrospective", in *C. Needham, E. Heins and J. Rees* (eds) *Social Policy Review 30*. Policy Press.

Glennerster, H. (2018) "LSE's contributions to the economics of social policy", in R. A. Cord (ed) *The Palgrave Companion to LSE Economics.* Palgrave, Macmillan.

Forthcoming

Burchardt, T. (forthcoming) "Capability inequality: up, down, sideways and along", in *E. Chiappero-Martinetti, S. Osmani and M. Qizilbash et al (eds) Handbook of the Capability Approach,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Gough, I. (2019) "Necessities and luxuries: how to combine redistribution with sustainable consumption" in *J. Meadowcroft et al.* (eds) *What's Next for Sustainable Development? Our Common Future at Thirty.* Edward Elgar Ltd.

Gough, I (forthcoming 2020) "From welfare states to sustainable welfare futures", in C. Pierson, H. Obinger et al. (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of the Welfare State*, second edition. Oxford University Press.

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Hills, J. (2018) "Building Homes, Building Trust" 2018, report of the Future Shape of the Sector Commission (Commission member), London: Network Homes, L&Q Housing Association and Clarion Housing Group.

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

Vandemoortele, M. (2018) *Inequality in attainment from early childhood to adolescence: Longitudinal evidence from Ethiopia*, Young Lives Working paper 177 **https://www.younglives.org.uk/node/8640**

Forthcoming

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

Duque, M. and McKnight, A. (2019) *Understanding the relationship between inequalities and poverty: mechanisms associated with crime, the legal system and punitive sanctions.*

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Blog postings

Bhattacharya, A. (2018) Book Review: The Case Against Education: Why the Education System is a Waste of Time and Money by Bryan Caplan, 30 May 2018 LSE Review of Books. **http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks/2018/05/30/book-review-the-case-against-education-why-the-education-system-is-a-waste-of-time-and-money-by-bryan-caplan/**

Bhattacharya, A. (2018) Are multi-buy discount bans paternalistic? 10 September 2018, Justice Everywhere. **http://justice-everywhere.org/health/are-multi-buy-discount-bans-paternalistic/**

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Bhattacharya, A. (2018) Book Review: Dreamers: How Young Indians Are Changing the World by Snigdha Poonam. 18 October 2018. LSE Review of Books. **http://blogs.lse. ac.uk/lsereviewofbooks/2018/10/18/ book-review-dreamers-how-young-indians-are-changing-the-world-by-snigdha-poonam/**

Burgess, S. and Platt, L. (2018) Integrating the next generation: how school composition affects inter-ethnic attitudes. LSE Policy and Politics Blog. **http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/ integrating-the-next-generation-school-composition/**

Campbell, T., Gambaro, L. and Stewart, K. (2018) "'Universal' early education: Who benefits? Patterns in take up of the entitlement to free early education among three year olds in England", 17 July 2018 British Educational Research Journal. **https://www.bera.ac.uk/blog/ closing-the-gap-in-access-to-free-universal-early-education-what-affects-participation-among-low-income-families**

Chatzitheochari, S. and Platt, L. 2018. Low expectations are stopping young disabled people going to university. *The Conversation*. **https://theconversation. com/low-expectations-are-stopping-young-disabled-people-going-to-university-93033**

Platt. L. 2018. Beatrice Webb, William Beveridge, Poverty, and the Minority Report on The Poor Law. LSE History Blog: **http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/ lsehistory/2018/02/23/beatrice-webb-william-beveridge-poverty-and-the-minority-report-on-the-poor-law/**

Power, A. (2018) How a tragedy changed the way we think about housing: Ten lessons from Grenfell LSE British Policy and Politics Blog, 24 May 2018 **http:// blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/ten-lessons-from-grenfell/**

Provan, B. (2018) "Stop doing things to poor neighbourhoods without asking what they need", *Political Quarterly*, November 5th 2018 **https://politicalquarterly. blog/2018/11/05/stop-doing-things-to-residents-of-poor-neighbourhoods-without-asking-what-they-need/**

Zaidi, A. (2018) Implementing the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing: What have we learned? And where do we go from here? The HDialogue blog series, January.

http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/ implementing-madrid-plan-action-ageing-what-have-we-learned-and-where-do-we-go-here

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Macmillan, L., Dickson, M. and Burgess, S. (2019) Grammar Schools and Access to Universities: HEPI report not an accurate or complete picture. Institute of Policy Research blog. 10 January 2019. **http:// blogs.bath.ac.uk/iprblog/2019/01/10/ grammar-schools-and-access-to-universities-hepi-report-not-an-accurate-or-complete-picture/**

Macmillan, L., Dickson, M. and Burgess, S. (2019) Selective systems are precisely what "harm opportunities for other people's children" – a further comment rejecting the HEPI report on selective schooling. Institute of Policy Research blog. 15 January 2019. **http://blogs. bath.ac.uk/iprblog/2019/01/15/ selective-systems-are-precisely-what-harm-opportunities-for-other-peoples-children-a-further-comment-rejecting-the-hepi-report-on-selective-schooling/**

CASE Papers

CASE/208	Tania Burchardt, Polina Obolenskaya, Polly Vizard and Mario Battaglini	Experience of multiple disadvantage among Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children in England and Wales
CASE/209	Carole Bonnet, Bertrand Garbinti and Anne Solaz	Does part-time mothering help get a job? The role of shared custody in women's employment
CASE/210	Caroline Bryson and Stephen McKay	Non-resident parents: Why are they hard to capture in surveys and what can we do about it?
CASE/211	Lin Yang	The net effect of housing-related costs and advantages on the relationship between inequality and poverty
CASE/212	Lin Yang	The relationship between poverty and inequality: Resource constraint mechanisms

CASE reports

CASEreport/113	Anne Power	Private renting: How can social landlords help?
CASEreport/114	Tania Burchardt, Polly Vizard, Polina Obolenskaya, Isabel Shutes and Mario Battaglini	Child poverty and multidimensional disadvantage: Tackling "data exclusion" and extending the evidence base on "missing" and "invisible" children (Overview report)
CASEreport/115	Anne Power	Overcoming the stigma of social housing: Findings from tenant think tanks
CASEreport/116	Anne Power and Bert Provan	Overcoming the stigma of social housing: Can social housing rebuild its reputation?
CASEreport/117	Kerris Cooper and Abigail McKnight	CASE Annual Report 2017
CASEreport/118	Ellie Benton, Laura Lane, Anne Power and Bert Provan	Never just a number: Evaluating the impact of a holistic approach to UK poverty

CASE briefs

CASEbrief/35	Kate Summers	Money and Meaning: How working-age social security benefit recipients understand and use their money

Social Policies and Distributional Outcomes in a Changing Britain Research papers

SPDO RP01	Mark Stephens and Suzanne Fitzpatrick	Country level devolution: Scotland
SPDO RP02	Ruth Lupton, Ceri Hughes, Sian Peake-Jones and Kerris Cooper	City-region devolution in England

LIP Discussion papers

LIP 5	Lin Yang	The relationship between poverty and inequality: Resource constraint mechanisms
LIP 6 (forthcoming)	Magali Duque and Abigail McKnight	Understanding the relationship between inequalities and poverty: mechanisms associated with crime, the legal system and punitive sanctions
LIP 7 (forthcoming)	Magali Duque and Abigail McKnight	Understanding the relationship between inequalities and poverty: dynamic mechanisms
LIP 8 (forthcoming)	Abigail McKnight	Understanding the relationship between poverty, inequality and growth: a review of existing evidence
LIP 9	Lin Yang	The net effect of housing related costs and advantages on the relationship between inequality and poverty

CASE Special Events and Seminars 2018

Special Events

LSE Festival 2018: Beveridge's Sixth Giant, 19 February 2018

Speakers: Professor Sam Fankhauser (LSE), Professor Fawaz Gerges (LSE), Professor Naila Kabeer (LSE), Professor Mary Kaldor (LSE) and Professor Lord Layard (LSE)

Chair: Dr Jennifer Jackson-Preece (LSE)

Video and podcast available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=3992**

LSE Festival 2018: Education and the Giant of Ignorance, 21 February 2018

Speakers: Professor Howard Glennerster (CASE, LSE), Professor Nic Barr (LSE), Professor Sandra McNally, Dr Kitty Stewart (CASE, LSE) and Professor Anne West (LSE)

Chair: Professor David Piachaud (LSE)

Video and podcast available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=3999**

LSE Festival 2018 Lessons from Grenfell Tower: Inequality and Housing Need, the Giant that still divides, 23 February 2018

Speakers: Professor Danny Dorling, Lynsey Hanley (freelance writer and author) and Professor Anne Power (CASE, LSE)

Chair: Professor Sir John Hills (CASE, LSE)

Video and podcast available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=4009**

LSE Festival 2018: Five LSE Giants' Perspectives on Poverty, 24 February 2018

Speakers: Dr Tania Burchardt (CASE, LSE), Professor Sir John Hills (CASE, LSE), Professor Stephen P Jenkins (LSE) and Professor Lucinda Platt (LSE)

Chair: Professor Paul Gregg (University of Bath)

Podcast available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=4014**

LSE Festival 2018: The Giants of 2020, 24 February 2018

Speakers: Dr Adura Banke-Thomas, Dr Tania Burchardt (CASE, LSE), Dr Tammy Campbell (CASE, LSE), Dr Rebecca Elliott, Kath Scanlon and Dr Jamie Woodcock

Chair: Dame Minouche Shafik (LSE)

Video and podcast available at: **http://www.lse.ac.uk/lse-player?id=4016**

Building up the Data Infrastructure on Missing and Invisible Children: Findings from Four Exemplar Groups, 2 March 2018

Speakers: Dr Polly Vizard (CASE, LSE), Dr Tania Burchardt (CASE, LSE) and Dr Polina Obolenskaya (CASE, LSE)

Respondents: Professor Leon Feinstein (Children's Commissioner's Office) and Dr Kitty Stewart (CASE, LSE)

Chair: Caroline Bryson (CASE, LSE)

More information on this project available at: **http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/research/child_poverty_and_disadvantage.asp**

The Power of Measurement: Equality Audits and Frameworks, 12 June 2018

A joint event with the Equality and Diversity Forum and the University of Sussex

Speakers: Gregory Crouch (EHRC), Dr Abigail McKnight (CASE, LSE), Richard Laux (Race Disparity Unit) and Dr Tania Burchardt (CASE, LSE).

Chair: Dr Polly Vizard (CASE, LSE)

Social Policy Association Conference Symposium, 11 July 2018

Devolution, deals and divergence: the implications of devolution for social policy

Presenters: Professor Suzanne Fitzpatrick (Heriot-Watt University), Dr Beth Watts (Heriot-Watt University), Ceri Hughes (University of Manchester), Professor Mark Stephens (Heriot-Watt University), Professor Ruth Lupton (University of Manchester) and Professor Glen Bramley (Heriot-Watt University).

Chair: Dr Polly Vizard (CASE, LSE)

LSE-IMF Joint Workshop: "Social Protection in a Changing World", 2 November 2018

A joint event with the International Monetary Fund and co-organised by CASE, STICERD and IGC

Speakers: Dame Minouche Shafik (LSE), Dr Vitor Gaspar (IMF), Professor Nick Barr (LSE), Dr Michal Rutkowski (World Bank), Professor Ian Gough (LSE), Dr Jeni Klugman (Institute for Women Peace and Security), Dr Santiago Levy (Brookings Institute), Professor Armando Barrientos (University of Manchester), Professor Camille Landais (LSE), Professor Robin Burgess (LSE), Professor David Piachaud (LSE), Dr Abigail McKnight (LSE), Dr Andrew M. Fischer (Erasmus University), Dr Barry Herman (New School University), Dr David Coady (IMF).

Chairs: Dr Tania Burchardt, Professor Tim Besley, Professor Sir John Hills and Dr Jonathan Leape (all LSE)

From Input to Influence: How can the Participation of People in Poverty Shape Research and Public Policy? 16 November 2018

A joint event with ATD Fourth World

Speakers: Tom Croft (ATD Fourth World), Moraene Roberts (ATD Fourth World), Dr Rikki Dean (Institute for Political Sciences, Goethe University) and Dr Tania Burchardt (CASE, LSE)

Chair: Professor Fran Bennett (University of Oxford)

More information about the event available at: **http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/_new/news/year.asp?yyyy=2018#1043**

Podcast available at: **http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/seminarpapers/media/ATD.mp3**

Seminars

Social Exclusion Seminars

21 March 2018
Barriers to receipt of social care services for working carers and the people they care for in times of austerity
Nicola Brimblecombe (LSE PSSRU)

25 April 2018
Attitudes to Diversity in Ireland
Frances McGinnity (Associate Research Professor at the ESRI and Adjunct Professor of Sociology at Trinity College Dublin)

02 May 2018
The Uneven Impact of Welfare Reform on Places and People
Christina Beatty (Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield Hallam University)

16 May 2018
Learning About Inequality in Unequal America: How Homogenous and Heterogeneous Universities Shape the Development of Inequality Beliefs
Jonathan Mijs (LSE International Inequalities Institute)

13 June 2018
Is Brexit Disrupting British Politics?
John Curtice (University of Strathclyde and NatCen)

04 July 2018
What difference does devolution make for social policies and distributional outcomes?
Mark Stephens (The Urban Institute, Heriot-Watt University), joint with Suzanne Fitzpatrick (I-SPHERE, Heriot-Watt University) and Ruth Lupton (University of Manchester)

24 October 2018
Migration Advisory Committee report: immigration post Brexit
Jonathan Portes (UK in a Changing Europe, King's College London)

31 October 2018
Estimating the number of vulnerable children in England
Leon Feinstein (Children's Commissioner's Office)

07 November 2018
Spending, policies and outcomes in higher education in the UK (SPDO seminar series)
Abigail McKnight (CASE), joint with Polina Obolenskaya (CASE)

21 November 2018
What does Brexit mean for social policy in the UK? An exploration of the potential consequences of the 2016 referendum for public services, inequalities and social rights (SPDO seminar series)
Kitty Stewart (CASE), joint with Kerris Cooper (CASE)

Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars

21 February 2018
Impact of welfare benefit sanctioning on food insecurity
Rachel Loopstra (King's College London)

28 March 2018
Can't work or won't work: quasi-experimental evidence on work search requirements for single parents
Silvia Avram (ISER, University of Essex)

23 May 2018
Universal basic income: work incentives and distributional effects
Luke Martinelli (University of Bath), joint with Nick Pearce

06 June 2018
The gender pay gap in the UK: children and experience in work
Monica Costa Dias (Institute for Fiscal Studies)

20 June 2018
Impact of job coaching for young people with a learning disability or ASD: the Engage to Change Project
Stephen Beyer (Cardiff University)

14 November 2018
Mobility and the transition to adulthood
Alina Pelikh (Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex)

28 November 2018
Challenges and contradictions in the 'normalising' of precarious work
Jill Rubery (University of Manchester)

05 December 2018
The dynamics of disability and work
Melanie Jones (University of Cardiff)

Climate Change, Inequality and Social Policy Seminars

15 February 2018
Having Too Much: Developing a Riches line
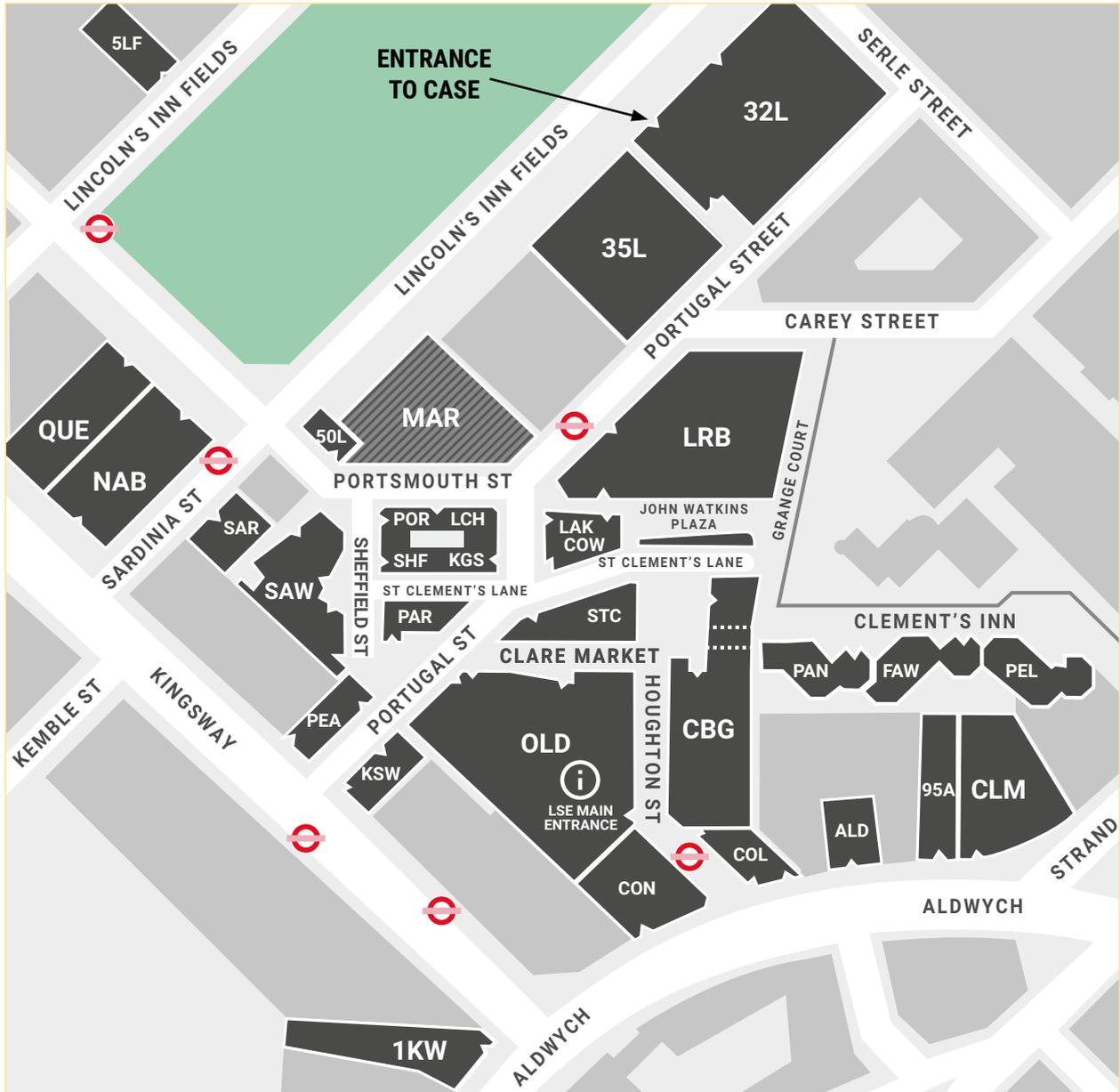Ingrid Robeyns (Utrecht University, Netherlands)

26 April 2018
Grassroots Innovations for Sustainability
Gill Seyfang (University of East Anglia)

Notes

How to find us

Legend:
- ■ LSE Building
- ▨ LSE Building Development
- ⓘ Information
- ⭕ Cycle Hire Station

♿ All buildings have wheelchair access and lifts, except , 95A, KGS, KSW*, 5LF, 50L, POR* and SHF.
*KSW 20 Kingsway (Language Centre only), *POR 1 Portsmouth Street (Shop only).

Disabled Access

After 6.30pm, please call Security Control on 020 7955 6200 to ensure that any disabled access doors are open. Also see: **accessable.co.uk/organisations/london-school-of-economics**. For access to 20 Kingsway, please call security staff on 020 7955 6200 to set up the portable ramp in the entrance foyer.

Access Guides to LSE buildings

AccessAble have produced detailed access guides to the LSE campus and residences, and route maps between key locations. These access guides, and route maps, are now available at: **lse.ac.uk/lse-information/assets/documents/LSE-Campus-Accessibility-Map-July-2017.pdf**

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The information in this leaflet can be made available in alternative formats, on request.
Please contact: CASE, +44 (0)20 7955 6679

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