

ESRC Research Centre for
Analysis of Social Exclusion



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CASE – An Introduction



The Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) is a multi-disciplinary research centre based at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD). Our focus is on exploration of different dimensions of social disadvantage, particularly from longitudinal and neighbourhood perspectives, and examination of the impact of public policy.

CASE was originally established in 1997 with core funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The Centre is now supported

by STICERD, LSE, and funding from a range of other organisations, including ESRC, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the British Academy, the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the Government Equalities Office. The Centre is affiliated to the LSE Department for Social Policy. It currently houses thirteen postgraduate students working on topics related to its core areas of interest.

This report presents some of the main findings from our research and activities during 2008, our eleventh year of operation. More detail can be found in the publications listed at the end of

this report, which include CASE's own discussion paper series (CASEpapers) and research and conference reports (CASEreports), all of which are disseminated via the web (with a limited number of printed copies available). The Centre publishes books resulting from its research in The Policy Press's series, *CASE Studies in Poverty, Place and Policy* (www.policypress.org.uk/catalog/).

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

Review of the Year, 2008

The last year has seen a transition in CASE's activities, with the completion of our long-term programme for the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) in January, results from which were brought together in a conference to celebrate the Centre's tenth anniversary in January, with presentations on each of the main strands of our work during that time, and responses from a panel including both academics and policy-makers. At the same time, during the year we started major new projects on wealth distribution, on the impacts of government policies on inequality since 1997, and on aspects of equality measurement. At the end of the year, the Centre was asked by the Government Equalities Office to establish and chair the National Equality Panel.

The 46 publications during the year directly attributable to work within the Centre (listed at the end of this report) included 10 refereed journal articles, with a further sixteen already accepted for later publication by the end of the year. Three of these resulted from Francesca Borgonovi's work as part of her British Academy post-doctoral fellowship. A special issue of *Social Policy and Society* containing a number of contributions from centre members on 'risk and resilience' will be published in 2009.

DIY Community Action: Neighbourhood problems and community self-help by Liz Richardson (now at Manchester University) became the latest in the Centre's series with The Policy Press. It was published in March as part of ESRC's 'social science week', with launch events both at LSE and at the National Communities Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, near Chester, where the community training and grant programme which she studied was based.

The Policy Press also published *Social Justice and Public Policy: Seeking fairness in diverse societies*, edited by Gary Craig (University of Hull), Tania Burchardt (CASE) and David Gordon (University of Bristol). The book, launched at an event in the House of Lords, emerged from a seminar series supported by ESRC which Tania Burchardt had jointly organised, including with Robina Goodlad of Glasgow University, who sadly died before the series she had helped establish was completed.

Work neared completion during the year on the 'weak market cities' programme on European cities, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and carried out in parallel to a study of US cities by the Brookings Institution, Washington DC. As part of this, the City Reformers Group, made up of practitioners from seven European cities met at LSE in October, but also held an event in Torino, one of the cities whose recovery we have been studying. In November the researchers involved in the programme, Anne Power, Astrid Winkler, Jörg Plöger and Laura Lane published *Tale of 7 Cities: A practitioner's guide to city recovery*. A book reporting on the wider findings of the programme is in preparation.

The results of three further projects supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation were published during the year. John Hills was part of a team led by CASE associate Holly Sutherland from Essex University whose study of *The impact of benefit and tax uprating on incomes and poverty* showed the major impact over a number of years of sometimes largely invisible decisions on the ways in which benefit rates and tax thresholds and brackets are adjusted from year to year. Abigail McKnight's research with Richard Dickens (from the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance) using longitudinal data on people's earnings and labour market position over the last 30 years to look at topics including changes in earnings mobility and the assimilation of migrants into the labour

market was published as a series of CASE papers in October. Tania Burchardt's *Time and Income Poverty* was published as a CASE report in November, looking at the interaction between low incomes and pressured lives, especially for those with heavy responsibilities for caring as well as commanding only low wages in the labour market (see page 8).

Three other projects were completed during the year. The first was Eleni Karagiannaki and Tania Burchardt's study for ESRC of the relationships between health, wealth and consumption amongst older people. This uses UK and US datasets to evaluate competing hypotheses on how consumption behaviour changes as people age and as constraints on some of their activities and needs for other forms of support increase (see page 6).

The second project was a study by Tom Sefton at CASE and Jane Falkingham and Maria Evandrou at the University of Southampton, on the association between women's work and family histories and their incomes in later life in the UK, US and Germany. The UK findings were published in our CASEpaper series in December and the comparative findings will be published shortly.

Thirdly, a team of researchers from the Centre and its associates carried out an assessment supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation of the impact of government policies since 1997 on different forms of inequality. This will be published as the next book in CASE's series with The Policy Press, as *Towards a More Equal Society? Poverty, inequality and policy since 1997* in February 2009.

We also started work on a research programme for the Nuffield Foundation on the changing distribution of wealth and its policy implications. Initial work has focused on international comparisons of wealth distribution using the Luxembourg Wealth Study, and on housing wealth. The programme, running until 2010, will also examine intergenerational transfers, the effects of asset-holding, and the relationships of wealth-holding to means-testing of public services, taxation and savings incentives.

During the year John Hills was invited by the Rt Hon Harriet Harman, Minister for Women and Equality, to both chair and establish a new National Equality Panel. The Panel, also including Ruth Lupton from CASE, started work in October and will report by the end of November 2009 on the relationships between inequalities in economic outcomes such as earnings, incomes and wealth, and people's circumstances and characteristics, such as gender, ethnicity, disability status and social class. John Hills was also awarded an ESRC professorial research fellowship, which will run until March 2012, to examine the ways in which a wide range of social policies and the taxation system react to both short-term and long-term fluctuations and changes in people's circumstances.

Other new projects started in the year included Polly Vizard's work for ESRC analysing the Citizenship Survey, and a series of studies for the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) carried out by a team at CASE, including Francesca Bastagli, Tania Burchardt, David Clark, Holly Holder, Solava Ibrahim and Polly Vizard, and at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). They also began a separate project – on the conceptualisation of 'autonomy' – for the Government Equalities Office (GEO), with Martin Evans and Sabina Alkire at Oxford University. The work included co-ordinating a series of twelve consultation events on the 'equality measurement framework' being adopted by the Commission and the GEO (see page 10).

In all CASE organised 31 events or regular seminars during the year (see list at end of this report). The final event of the year was a workshop organised with the German energy efficiency agency, DENA. The workshop, held in the LSE's New Academic Building, drew a large audience from UK government and other organisations concerned with energy efficiency and climate change to look at how Britain can learn from Germany's experience in reducing CO₂ emissions from the existing housing stock (see page 14).

Arrivals and departures

Several people left and joined the Centre during the year. With the ending of our long-term ESRC programme, Kathleen Kiernan (York University), Julian Le Grand (LSE) and Carol Propper (Bristol University and Imperial College, London) stepped down as Co-Directors, but remain involved with our work in different ways. Astrid Winkler completed her work on the Weak Market Cities programme, and is now training to be a family therapist at the Tavistock Clinic in North London and working for Kids Company in Hackney. Kitty Stewart took up a lectureship within the LSE's Social Policy Department in September, but continues to base her research within the Centre (see page 21). Tom Sefton, who has edited this report and contributed hugely to the Centre over many years, will be leaving us in January 2009 to take up a new post with the Church Urban Fund.

Sarah Thomas de Benitez and Francesca Bastagli successfully completed their PhDs during the year. Francesca Bastagli has now become a Research Officer within the Centre, as has Holly Holder, both working on equality and autonomy amongst other activities. At the end of the year, Zoë Palmer joined CASE to work on secondment from the Government Equalities Office for the National Equality Panel. During the year we were greatly helped by a number of research assistants, particularly on two projects to assess policies since 1997 and

to help develop the equality measurement framework, including Greg Barrett, Maria Munoz, Preth Rao, Paulina Terrazas and Tiffany Tsang. Kênia Parsons and Rod Hick joined the Centre's group of doctoral students at the start of the academic year (see page 18 for the research of the group). Olga Gora and Abenaa Owusu-Bempah joined our administrative staff, working with Anne Power while Nicola Serle is on maternity leave. Finally, we were delighted that Ruth Lupton rejoined the Centre in September after three years at the Institute of Education to work on a series of topics connected with low-income areas, housing tenure and education (see page 4).

As can be seen from this summary and from the articles that follow, once again this has been a productive year, and CASE continues to have a demanding research programme for the year ahead.

John Hills
Director, CASE
January 2009

Education: Social class inequalities in education in England under New Labour

Ruth Lupton

Reducing inequality has been a central theme of New Labour education policy since 1997, and particularly since the 2004 Comprehensive Spending Review, when tackling the attainment gap between more and less advantaged groups became a specific government target. The Conservatives also seem keen to prioritise this issue. Their claim that inequality has risen under New Labour has been a key weapon in their attack on the government's education record (Conservative Party 2008).

Research for CASE's forthcoming book, *Towards A More Equal Society?*, provided an opportunity to review trends in inequality, along with colleagues at the Institute of Education, Natalie Heath and Emma Salter. Concentrating on England, we drew on publicly available statistics, evaluations and

research reports. These showed the claim that inequality had risen to be unsubstantiated. On most measures, the gap between most and least advantaged groups has narrowed since 1997. At GCSE level, Youth Cohort Study data shows a modest closing of the gap between top and bottom social classes – of about 5 percentage points between 1998 and 2004. Data on the achievement of pupils on Free School Meals (FSM), available from 2002 onwards, also shows that the gap between those on FSM and other pupils has narrowed – by about 1 per year per year. If we look at gaps between schools, rather than individuals, progress has been more dramatic. By 2005, the most disadvantaged schools had overtaken those with moderate FSM levels (see Figure below).

Several earlier studies have highlighted gains to the middle classes from the expansion of higher education in the 1990s and the

introduction of tuition fees. But more recent data show a closing of the gap in participation rates (see Table below). There has also been a significant expansion of adult learning – since 2001 over two million adult learners had achieved a first qualification in literacy, language or numeracy. By definition, this will have benefited the most disadvantaged groups. Evaluation has shown a very positive impact on progression from first qualifications to further training and education and on self-esteem, health and net earnings

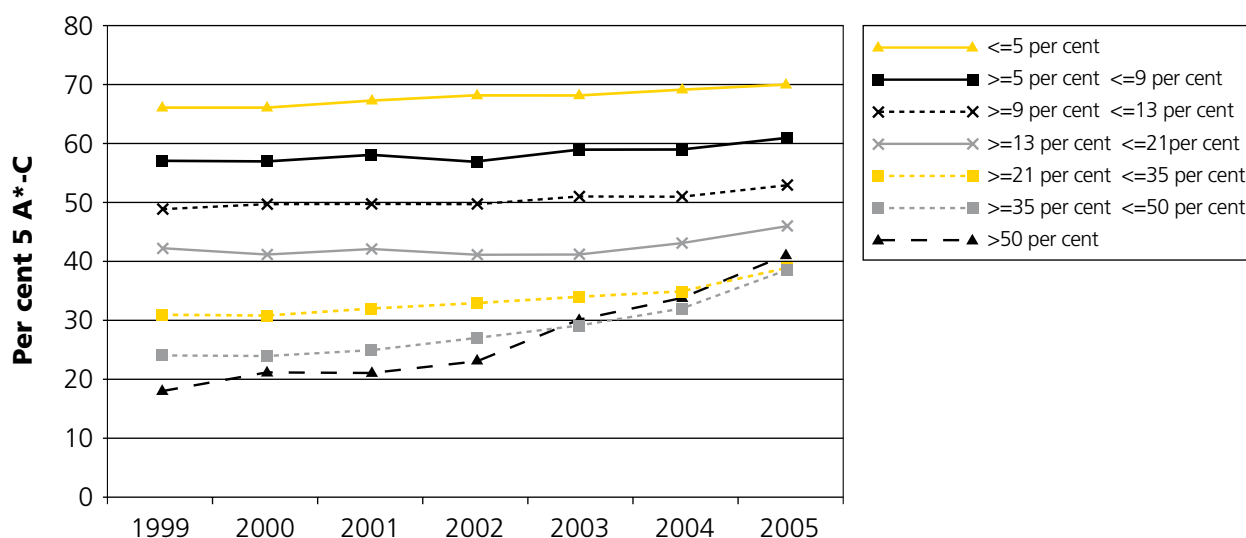
These are encouraging trends. Along with positive evaluations of virtually all the government's targeted programmes, they led us to conclude that inequalities in educational outcomes are now lower than they would have been without New Labour's additional investment and targeting: ie, had the policies of the mid-1990s simply persisted.

Participation Rates for English-domiciled 18-20 year-olds by social class, 2002-06 (per cent)

NS-SEC:	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NS-SEC 1,2,3	44.1	40.9	41.2	42.8	39.5
NS-SEC 4,5,6,7	17.5	17.8	17.4	19.8	19.0
Difference	26.5	23.1	23.7	22.9	20.5

Source: DIUS (2008)

Change in attainment levels at GCSE 1999-2005 by Free School Meal level of school



Source: DCSF Statistics of Education: Trends in Attainment Gaps: 2005.

However, in relation to the overall scale of the problem, the change is small. Social class attainment gaps remain very large – in the order of 30 to 40 percentage points at GCSE depending on the indicator used, and 20 percentage points for participation in higher education. Middle class children and young people continue to distinguish themselves in national examinations and enjoy greater access to elite universities, while the proportion of young people aged 16-18 who are NEET (not in education, employment or training) is now slightly higher than when New Labour took over, hovering stubbornly around 9-10 per cent. From this perspective, 11 years of New Labour government have only just begun to impact upon the problem.

Education policy alone cannot be expected to erase educational inequalities: family income, health, housing, job prospects, and the opportunity to participate and be valued in society are all vitally important. So is this relatively modest improvement the limit to what can be achieved?

In *Towards a More Equal Society?*, Heath, Salter and I argue that it is not. While moving in the right direction, the government has taken too long to get to the kinds of policies that might make a bigger difference: Every Child Matters, the integration of education within the Children's Plan, extended schools, and targeted interventions within schools (such as reading recovery) to prevent those starting education at a disadvantage from falling progressively further behind. We also point to a more fundamental problem. Despite its insistence on educational equality, New Labour has embraced a marketised school system in which social divisions are reinforced as access to education is determined by parental economic, social and cultural capital. The market system also relies on assessment of pupils in standardised tests. The House of Commons Committee on Children and Families concluded during 2008 that the use of test results for school accountability purposes was leading to a 'serious distortion of the education experience of pupils'. Others have demonstrated that a focus on pupils who are believed to be able to pass the tests works to marginalise the interests of those who are less

advantaged. It changes the value system of education, reproducing failure among more disadvantaged pupils.

However, the education market cannot be held wholly to blame for educational inequality either. The education system in England served working class pupils poorly long before it was marketised: its values and practices have always been middle class, and it has consistently failed to develop genuinely inclusive curriculum, pedagogies and structures. Reay (2006) has powerfully demonstrated how working class learners experience this, struggling to succeed in the face of the educational capital of their peers, internalising their low value in the school system, and facing 'costly choices' (emotional, cultural and financial) in persisting with education.

Specific additional initiatives aimed at reducing social class inequality seem likely to be outweighed by these systemic constraints. Yet, the point is rarely emphasised in current policy discourse. In stressing educational injustices created by poverty and disadvantage, and promoting the social inclusion and social mobility of individuals, the current government has tended to downplay social class. Recent research with trainee teachers reveals weak understanding of class and how it might 'work' in their classrooms (Gazeley and Dunne 2007). If this is the case, what impact might this have on the day-to-day practices that teachers adopt to meet the needs of learners from different social class positions? What would constitute good practice, at the micro-level? During 2009, I will be exploring this issue further through data collected for the ESRC-funded Hampshire Research with Primary Schools project, investigating teachers' perspectives and practices and pupils' experiences in schools of different social class composition. The focus will thus be on process rather than policy in the construction of educational equality and inequality.

References

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Health: Health, wealth and consumption among older people in the UK and US

Eleni Karagiannaki and Tania Burchardt

The central objective of this research, which was funded by ESRC, was to study the effect of health on the consumption and savings behaviour of older people in the UK and US. Putting deteriorating health – one of the most significant risks in old age – at the heart of the analysis has shed new light on how people use their resources in later life. A better understanding of the constraints and changes in needs and in expectations associated with the onset or worsening of health problems in retirement helps to identify the most vulnerable among the elderly population, and provides a missing piece of the jigsaw in explaining patterns of consumption over the lifecycle.

In principle there are four possible mechanisms underlying the relationship between health and consumption/savings in later life:

- I Current health-related costs:** worsening health or the onset of an impairment may increase current needs and hence expenditure on some items such as extra heating or aids and adaptations, financed either through reallocation of expenditure or a decrease in savings;
- II Subjective life expectancy:** the onset of a health condition may decrease (subjective) life expectancy and increase the value of spending now relative to the future;
- III Constraints on opportunity to spend:** some forms of consumption, such as independent travel, may become more difficult or less enjoyable following a deterioration in health. Expenditure may be reallocated to other items or overall consumption may fall;
- IV Anticipated future health-related costs:** worsening health may increase the perceived likelihood of future health-related and long-term care costs, encouraging precautionary saving.

This project was designed to assess the strength of the evidence for each of these four mechanisms through secondary analysis of three large-scale longitudinal surveys: the British Household Panel Survey, English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, and US Health and Retirement Survey. These surveys allowed us to distinguish between the impact of different forms of health shock on consumption and savings, to assess the impact of changes in subjective life expectancy and perceived changes in financial needs, and compare between the institutional contexts of the UK and US.

The analysis was restricted to the sample of people aged 65 or over who are permanently out of the labour market (to preclude labour supply effects), and who are single or living with a spouse (to simplify measures of household consumption). Three different indicators of health and impairment were used: an indicator of poor health based on respondents' self-reported health status (SRHS), an indicator of limitations in performing activities of daily living (ADL) and an indicator of major health conditions.

In the UK, poor self-reported health status and limitations in performing ADL were found to be associated with decreased expenditure in some discretionary categories, such as leisure, and eating out and an increase in heating and electricity spending, but with some important differences in the size and significance of the effects depending on which health measure was used (see table on page 7). Data limitations in the UK precluded more precise estimates of overall consumption effects, but alternative questions on self-reported financial circumstances confirmed a perception among this group of increased costs. Our findings are consistent with increased needs and/or decreased marginal utility of certain forms of consumption leading to changes in spending priorities. Similar conclusions were drawn from the analysis of US data.

In neither the British nor the US data was there any convincing evidence that changes in subjective life expectancy shaped consumption and savings behaviour, but in the US data, the prospect of increased out-of-pocket medical expenses, especially for those developing major health conditions, and especially for those not covered by private or occupational health insurance, appeared to result in precautionary saving. The effect of health changes on overall consumption was found to be small and insignificant in both Britain and the US, suggesting that the positive and negative effects of health on consumption cancel each other out.

There were important differences in the effects according to which health measure was used and whether the analysis was for singles or couples. In particular, the distinction between health conditions and their impact on functioning permits a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between spending patterns and deteriorating health or the onset of impairment, which has been largely missing from previous research on this topic. Differences in the results for singles and couples point to the potential importance of the ability to pool resources – financial, practical and social – in protecting against health shocks.

The study's report, *The Effect of Health on Consumption Decisions in Later Life: Evidence from the UK*, will be published shortly as a CASE Paper.

The effect of health on consumption and on perceptions about financial hardship

	Limitations in performing ADL		Poor SRHS	
	Singles	Couples	Singles	Couples
Expenditures				
Food in	-0.00	-0.01	-0.03*	-0.00
Eating out	-0.12	-0.13*	-0.20***	-0.11
Leisure	-0.04	-0.14	-0.19**	-0.14*
Heating and electricity	0.01	0.00	0.03*	-0.00
Financial perceptions				
Probability of being financially worse off than year before	0.41***	0.21	0.30**	0.46***

Source: Own analysis of data from the British Household Panel Survey.

Note: The first four rows report fixed effect estimates on the impact of limitations in ADL and poor self-reported 'health status (SRHS)' on households' consumption patterns. The dependent variable is the logarithm of the amount spent on each spending component. The last row reports logit estimates of the effect of ADL onset on the probability of reporting being worse off than a year before where increased spending is given as the main reason behind the deterioration of financial circumstances. Coefficient significance are reported with asterisks with * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$.

Time and income poverty

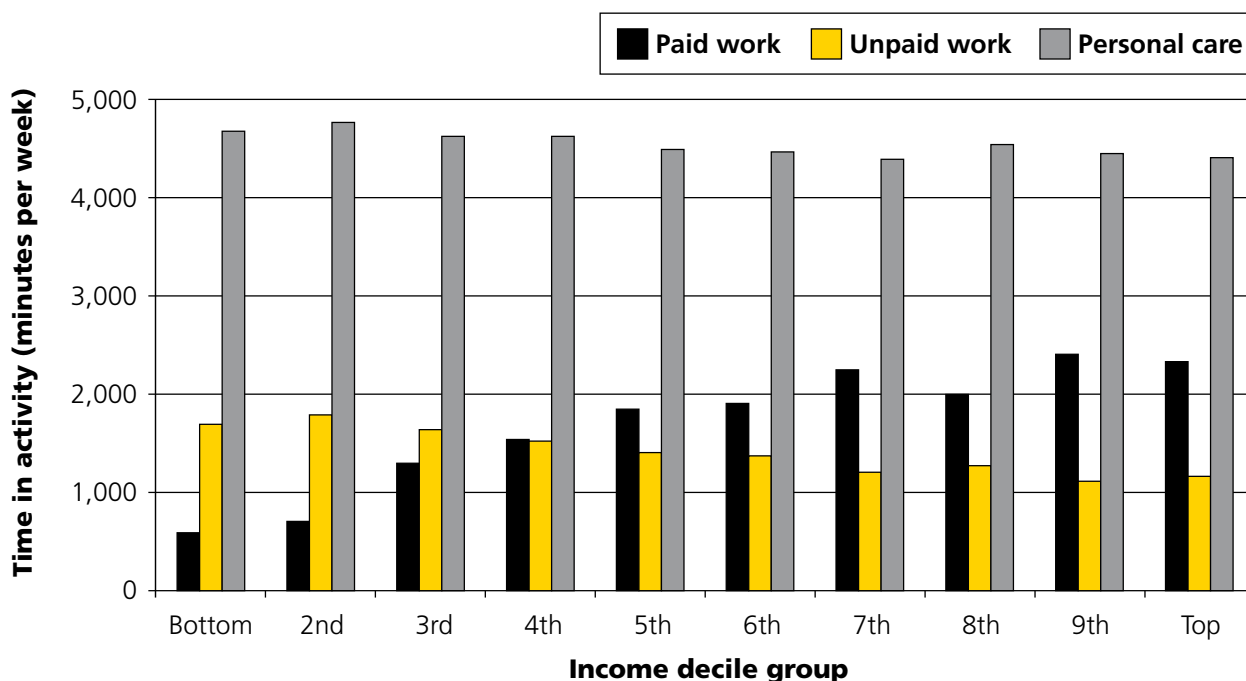
Tania Burchardt

From November 2008, lone parents on Income Support whose youngest child reaches the age of 12 will have to undertake work-related activities in order to continue to qualify for benefit. The age threshold will be reduced in steps to age seven by October 2010. The Government argue that this will help lone parents to return to paid work and that employment is the best solution to income poverty. (A similar logic is applied more broadly in the welfare reform White Paper, published in December 2008, including lone parents with younger children, and disabled claimants). But is an evaluation based on income alone a sufficient basis on which to evaluate the impact of these policies on the well-being of lone parents and others? How might the assessment change if we considered time poverty as well as income poverty?

In this research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and published in November 2008, we examined the interactions and trade-offs between disposable income and free time for individuals and households in different circumstances. Disposable income was

defined as net equivalised household income (before housing costs), and free time was defined as time remaining after paid work, unpaid work (including domestic chores, childcare, and any other caring responsibilities) and personal care (including sleeping, eating and washing).

Time allocation by income decile group



Source: ONS Time Use Survey 2000

Using data from the UK Time Use Survey 2000, we find that in general, individuals with higher disposable income have less free time and vice-versa, but the relationship is not particularly strong (correlation coefficient -0.12). A larger proportion of the higher income groups are in paid work, and hence on average they have longer paid work hours, but the lower income groups have longer unpaid work hours (see Figure above).

These statistics are based on observed patterns of time use. But of course some individuals may be choosing to spend longer on some activities than they really need to – according to this classification a long soak in the tub counts as 'personal care', working after hours

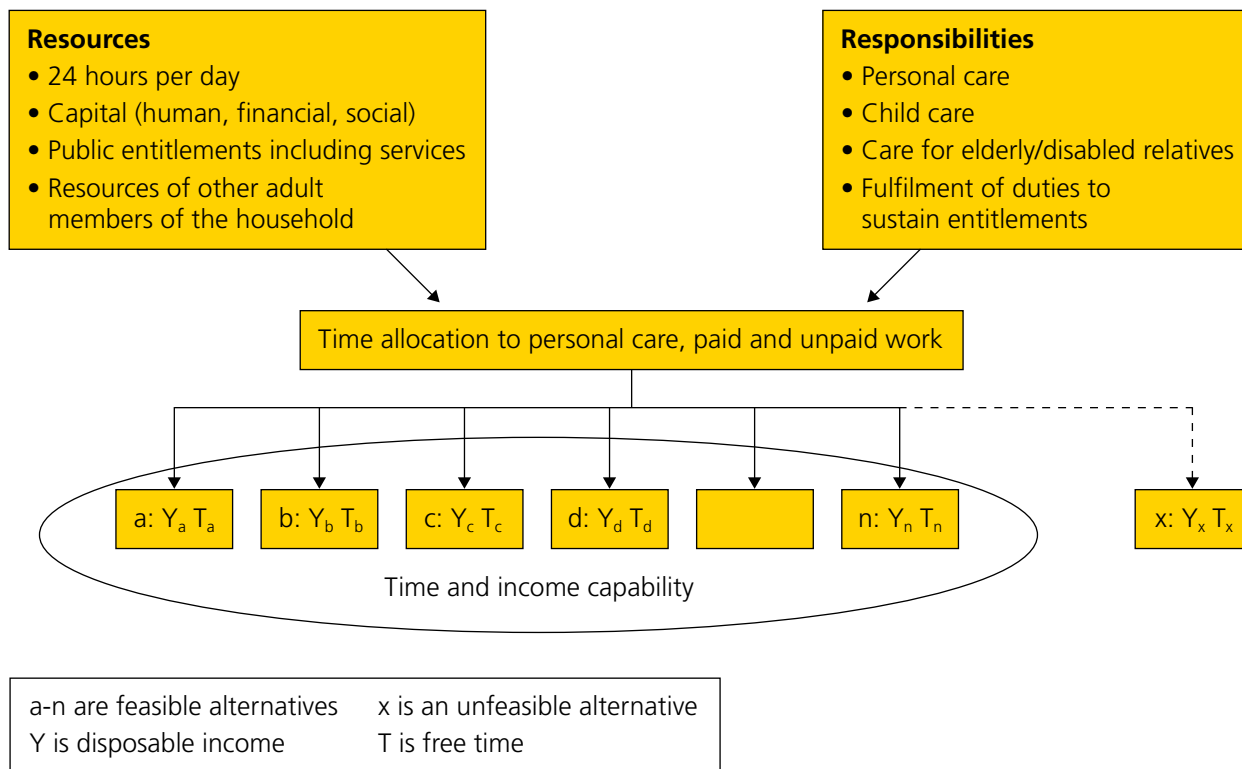
to impress the boss counts as 'paid work', and polishing the front door handle counts as 'unpaid work' just as much as more basic or essential activities. To help to capture the range of different time allocations available to people, and to calculate the consequences of those allocations for their disposable income, the model shown in the Figure overleaf was developed.

The model reflects the fact that individuals with greater resources, and fewer responsibilities, will be able to generate a wider range of combinations of free time and disposable income than individuals with either fewer resources or more responsibilities.

For example, a lawyer (someone with high human capital) can command a high wage rate, and an hour of paid work for her generates more income than for someone with fewer qualifications. If the lawyer has no children or other caring responsibilities, all of that net income is disposable. If she has children, she may reduce her paid work hours to look after the children herself, she may draw on other sources of free childcare (for example a partner or grandparents – treated as social capital resources in the model) or she may purchase childcare from someone else, for example a childminder.

A model of 'time and income capability'

Environment: physical infrastructure; the economy; public policy; cultural and social norms



Because the price of the childminder's time is lower than that of the lawyer, the lawyer makes a net gain in terms of time, although her disposable income is lower than that of her counterpart without children. The lawyer has a wide range of possible combinations of free time and disposable income available to her. By contrast, many of the people interviewed for this study were struggling to find any feasible allocation of time – that is, an allocation which generates income above a poverty line and enables the individual (and household) to meet their basic responsibilities to look after themselves and their dependants. For example, Dave, an NHS technician, was working a 37.5 hour week and taking all the overtime he could get – including weekends – while Helen looked after their 3 year old son Kevin and their twin 1 year-olds. Both time and money were in short supply: Helen was hallucinating through lack of sleep, Dave was often too tired to enjoy the children even when he was at home, and despite all their hard work, finding £18 per week for Kevin's two sessions at nursery was 'a bit of

a squeeze'. Another interviewee, Anthea, was a lone parent and had left her relatively well-paid job working for a local authority in order to spend more time with her son, Josh. She qualified as a childminder so she could earn while looking after Josh but found the hours were long - up to 60 hours per week – and financially things were not adding up: she was accumulating debt and was having to consider returning to her previous job, even though that would mean paying for childcare and having less time with Josh.

Simulating the time and income possibilities for individuals and households with different levels of resources and responsibilities in the Time Use Survey data produced some startling conclusions. Although only 2.4 per cent of working age individuals had no allocation of time that generated income above a (low) poverty threshold and allowed them to meet their basic responsibilities – however long or hard they worked – this risk of 'time and income capability poverty' was concentrated among households with children, so that 10 per cent of children were in capability-

poor households defined in this way. The characteristics associated with high risk of time and income capability poverty were found to be being female, aged 16-29, not having a partner, having low educational qualifications, and having more or younger children in the household. This combination of characteristics put lone parents as especially high risk: between 42 and 56 per cent of lone parents were estimated to be unable to generate an income above the poverty line and simultaneously to ensure that both they themselves and their children were looked after in a minimally acceptable way.

These results throw into question the current emphasis in welfare to work policy on boosting incomes through paid work, especially for lone parents, without taking into account the associated time costs. A more holistic assessment is required.

Time and Income Poverty is published for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation as CASereport 57 and can be downloaded at: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cr/CASereport57.pdf>

Equality: Developing an Equality Measurement Framework

Polly Vizard and Tania Burchardt

A CASE research team including Sabine Alkire, Francesca Bastagli, Tania Burchardt, David Clark, Holly Holder, Solava Ibrahim, Maria Munoz, Tiffany Tsang, Paulina Terrazas and Polly Vizard has been working with the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and other partners, including the Government Equalities Office, on the development of a new Equality Measurement Framework to be used by the EHRC to fulfil its statutory duty to monitor the equality and human rights position of individuals and groups in the UK.

The Equality Measurement Framework (EMF) is underpinned by a new equality concept, the notion of substantive freedom, or equality in the central and valuable things in life that people can actually do and be, drawing heavily on the capability approach developed by Amartya Sen and others. The concept of substantive freedom captures three distinct aspects of the position of individuals and groups:

- **outcomes** – the central and valuable things in life that people actually achieve;
- **autonomy** – the degree of independence, choice and control people have to make decisions affecting their lives, taking into account their circumstances;
- **process** – discrimination and other aspects of unequal treatment, such as lack of dignity and respect.

The second building block of the Equality Measurement Framework (see Figure below) is the list of 10 domains of central and valuable freedoms and opportunities against which the position of individuals and groups will be assessed (the ‘capability list’). This agreed list was derived using a two-stage methodology:

- First, the international human rights framework was used to draw up a core list of central and valuable capabilities
- Second, the list was supplemented and refined through a process of deliberative consultation with the general public and with those at high risk of discrimination and disadvantage.

The Equality Measurement Framework: Core Building Blocks

Inequality of substantive freedom

3 aspects of inequality (i) outcomes; (ii) autonomy (choice, control and empowerment); (iii) processes (discrimination and other aspects of unequal treatment such as lack of dignity or respect)

Inequality in 10 domains

- Life
- Physical security
- Health
- Education
- Standard of living
- Productive and valued activities
- Participation, influence and voice
- Individual, family and social life
- Identity, expression and self-respect
- Legal security

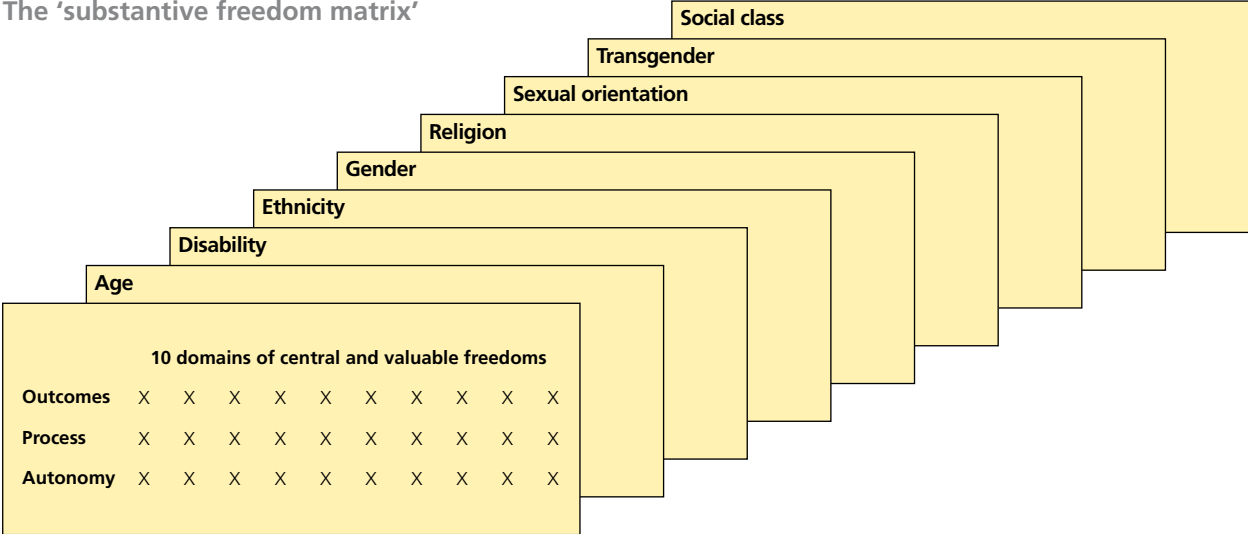
Inequality by at least eight characteristics (gender, ethnicity, disability, transgender, sexual orientation, age, religion/belief and social class)

The third building block specifies that inequality will be disaggregated at least by eight characteristics (age, disability, gender, race and ethnicity, religion and belief, sexual orientation, transgender and social class), reflecting the mandate and responsibilities of the EHRC set out in the Equality Act (2006). This list can be readily extended to cover additional characteristics such as family type and asylum status.

Mapping inequality

A ‘substantive freedom matrix’ is being developed as a practical monitoring tool to ‘map’ inequality between individuals and groups (see Figure overleaf). The rows in this matrix represent the three aspects of inequality discussed above, whilst the columns represent the ten domains of central and valuable freedoms. The layers of the matrix represent the different characteristics of the groups of particular concern.

The 'substantive freedom matrix'



These demanding informational requirements will be managed using a system of spotlight indicators that represent different aspects of inequality in each of the domains. Spotlight indicators will remain constant for a number of years, allowing monitoring of progress over time.

Next step

A specialist consultation, undertaken in partnership with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, was recently completed to agree with stakeholders and subject experts a set of outcome and process indicators that capture and reflect the freedoms and opportunities set out in the EMF. Parallel methodological work on the development of a set of autonomy indicators is underway in partnership with Sabina Alkire of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and Dr Martin Evans at the University of Oxford.

Further details on the proposed Equality Measurement Framework can be found at: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/textonly/case/research/equality>

Employment: Employment and wage trajectories for mothers entering low-skilled work

Kitty Stewart

Maternal employment is seen as a central plank in the campaign against child poverty, both because it raises income immediately and because working now is seen as paving the way to better employment prospects in the future. But evidence about medium and long-term outcomes for mothers entering low skilled employment is rather scarce. We know little about how likely such women are to remain in work, let alone how likely they are to progress to higher skilled and better paid jobs.

This project, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, uses data from the British Lone Parent Cohort, which tracked lone mothers from 1991 to 2001, to examine employment trajectories for up to 561 mothers with a youngest child under five at the start of the period.

Optimal Matching Analysis was used to group respondents according to their pattern of employment, and the Table below shows the nine employment trajectory groups which emerged. One third of mothers in the sample remained at home for as long we are able to follow them. At the other end of the spectrum,

9 per cent were observed in stable employment (at least 16 hours a week) from the time the youngest child was three and a half, with a further 15 per cent going into stable work after age 3.5 but before age 6.5 – ie, around the time at which the youngest child started school – and 15 per cent returning after that, which may be as late as age twelve. Nine percent are classified as ‘part-timers’: they returned to work at some point and remain there, but are never observed working more than 16 hours a week. The remainder of the sample – nearly one in five – can be classified as following unstable trajectories of various types.

Typology of employment trajectories following birth of youngest child

	Frequency	Percentage
Full-Time (stable employment by time child is 3.5)	58	9.2
Medium Returners (stable FT between 3.5 and 6.5)	95	15.1
Late Returners (stable FT after age 7)	93	14.7
Part-Timers (only ever works less than 16 hours)	58	9.2
Work-Oriented (broken history, mostly working)	13	2.1
In and Out (unstable employment history)	43	6.8
Leavers (FT early on, then leaves labour market)	14	2.2
Home with a blip (one or two observations of work)	42	6.7
Home throughout (no paid work observed)	216	34.2

Source: own analysis of British Lone Parent Cohort

Further analysis in CASEpaper 122 finds clear differences in the initial characteristics of mothers following different pathways. In particular, vocational and post-secondary qualifications are associated with a greater likelihood of following a more stable employment pathway, as is being an owner occupier, and having strong views about the importance of paid employment and a more egalitarian attitude to gender roles in child-rearing (although the endogeneity of attitudes is of course a problem).

What of progression in work for those who remain employed? The Table below shows the median annual wage change by trajectory group. The average is calculated across the full number of years between the first and last observations, regardless of whether the respondent was in work for all those years. In general, and as expected, we find higher annual change for those who have had longer in stable full-time employment, with an annual median increase of 4 per cent for the Full-Time group as opposed to 2.2 per cent for those who have moved in and out of work. But how far do these changes represent returns to experience rather than annual wage inflation? The second column shows annual average changes with wages calculated as a percentage of the male median in the relevant year. The pattern is similar to that shown in the first column,

but the overall picture is much less positive. No group manages to keep up with the rising male median, with even the Full-Time group falling increasingly behind. These averages disguise considerable individual variation, and a large minority of those in stable work do make annual gains on the male median. But given the differences in individual characteristics across trajectory groups it cannot be assumed that other respondents would have seen similar returns had they managed the same level of stability in employment.

Employment trajectories for mothers in low-skilled work: Evidence from the British Lone Parent Cohort is published as CASEpaper 122 and can be downloaded at:

<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cp/CASEpaper122.pdf>

Median annual hourly wage change by employment trajectory

	Median annual increase (per cent)	Median annual increase as 'catch-up' with male median (per cent)
Full-Time	4.4	-0.8
Medium Returners	4.0	-1.2
Late Returners	3.0	-1.3
Part Timers	3.1	-1.8
Work Oriented	5.3	-0.2
In and Out	2.2	-2.6
Leavers	0	-1.3
Home with a blip	0	-3.9
Total	3.6	-1.5

Source: own analysis of British Lone Parent Cohort

Housing: Housing and energy efficiency

Anne Power

Why upgrade existing homes

Building new housing in 'ribbon-cutting' model eco-towns is a political game. But the practical reality is that 70 per cent of all homes in 2050 will be those that are already here today and 27 per cent of all our CO₂ emissions come from existing homes. In addition, most high poverty areas are concentrated in existing built up urban areas as are other social problems. There is no obvious way of demolishing these problems out of existence as we tried in the slum clearance programme of the 1960s. Renewing existing homes and neighbourhoods is therefore possibly the most pressing social and environmental imperative of the day. It is relatively easy to deliver and has wider environmental benefits, as well as reducing fuel poverty, generating local jobs in lower income areas and fostering integration and social cohesion.

Renovation as an alternative to new building and demolition

In the UK, older existing homes, often in brick-built terraces, perform the worst on energy use but are relatively easy to upgrade and can achieve as high environmental efficiency standards as current new build. Meanwhile, new building contributes at most 1 per cent a year to the overall stock even with very high building output. So, the retention and upgrading of existing homes would help meet today's acute housing need and protect both vulnerable communities and the environment.

Upgrading the energy performance of homes offers immediate benefits of repair and energy saving, particularly to disadvantaged communities and expands the potential for providing additional homes in existing communities by revaluing empty property and small scraps of land, while saving energy, land and materials. The overall balance of evidence suggests that refurbishment most often makes sense on the basis of time, cost, community impact, prevention of sprawl, reuse of existing infrastructure and protection of the environment and of existing communities. It helps attract and hold onto more ambitious households within existing areas, creating more mixed communities.

Planning, new build and the environment

There is very little agreement on how best to hit the ambitious and now seemingly unachievable building targets of 240,000 additional homes a year while avoiding sprawl building and consequent environmental impact. Each new home, however efficiently built, adds significantly to carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the embodied energy (ie. materials and transport involved). We have major land pressures whilst the argument that only 11 per cent of Britain's land is built on takes no account of the wider development impact, the need for complementary uses (eg, flood plains, trees and food, transport) and also disallows topography, location and the concentration of demand.

The market provides an imperfect mechanism for tackling these supply problems and any relief of pressure through lax planning and the use of additional land will be short-term, due to finite constraints of physical limits and environment. Meanwhile, the dominance of large urban settlements in need of constant renewal and upgrading is a major challenge to our future sustainability as a modern economy.

Policy recommendations

Current approaches seem politically, socially and environmentally unsustainable; supply does not meet demand, and social polarisation and the depletion of built-up areas present huge challenges. It is clear therefore that renovation, repair and upgrading will remain by far the most significant contributors to affordable housing and to progress in energy efficiency and environmental protection, for the foreseeable future. However, current incentives favour demolition and new building over energy efficient renovation. For example, new build is currently VAT-free, whereas most repair and reinvestment, including in Government-targeted regeneration areas, is subject to 15 per cent value added tax (VAT), falling to 5 per cent for property that has been empty for more than three years. Some policy changes would help us move forward: equal VAT on new build and

repair; charging the full infrastructure cost of new development; introducing strong fiscal incentives for the reuse of small sites and existing underused buildings; developing a Code for Sustainable Existing Homes; require neighbourhood capacity studies; creating incentives to free up and modernise existing family homes; protecting and enhancing urban green spaces, gardens, green belts, etc.; creating incentives for shared household developments (for elderly, young, emergencies); raising the minimum average density for development to 50; and actively promoting greater ethnic and social integration within existing communities through renewal incentives.

Learning from Germany's experience

In 2003, backed by the German government, an experimental programme called the Zukunft Haus (Future House) was launched, tackling a 1,000 blocks, mainly of rented housing. It has since announced that it would aim to tackle all pre-1984 properties by 2020 with a package of energy efficiency, including insulation, modern heating, and electrical systems and some input of renewable energy. Germany's achievement of an 80 per cent cut in energy use in existing homes is striking, with the performance of Germany's thousands of renovated homes being at least as good as its current exacting new build standards.

The funding mechanisms were highly progressive, with no VAT charged and with an investment bank arranging funding packages that meant the property owner had minimal capital to find and in addition, got a relatively quick pay-back over about 5-8 years. The Chart on page 15 illustrates the energy savings possible through converting an existing 'leaky' house into a low-energy one.

LSE Housing in CASE, had been in touch with the German programme as well as working on existing homes and neighbourhood renewal in the UK. We organised a special workshop on December 10th to host presentations by four leading German Energy Agency experts on how the details of the crucial details of the programme. We secured sponsorship from 14 organisations, including LSE's new Grantham Institute for Climate Change which co-hosted the workshop, three Government departments, including the new Department for Climate Change, and major NGOs. The outcome was that Government is now organising a dialogue

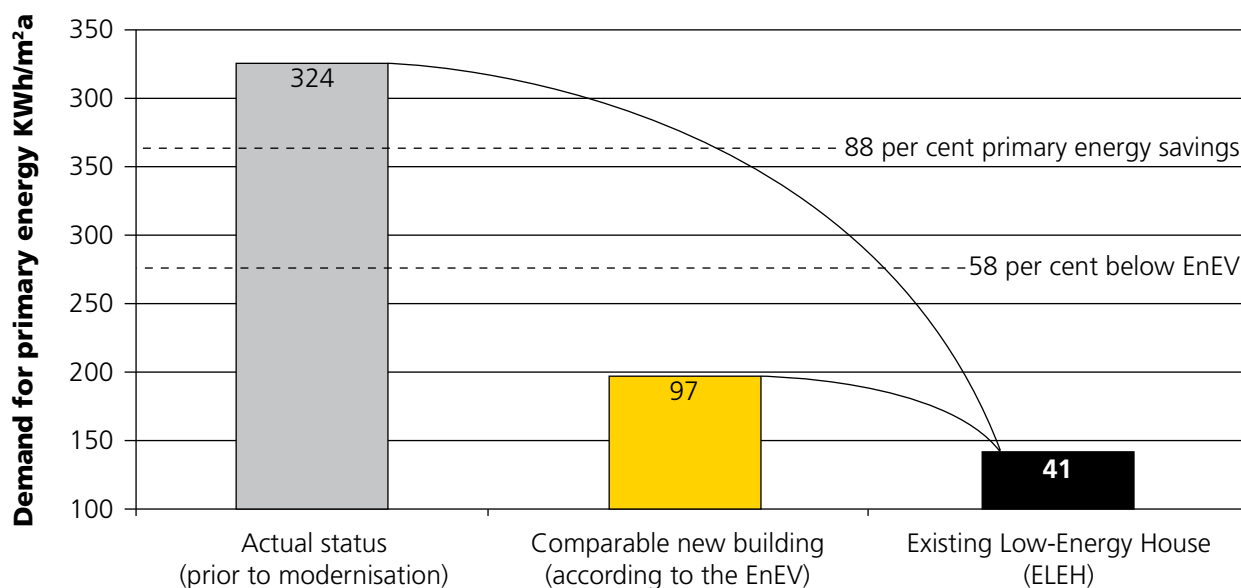
with these bodies in order to come up with a package for existing homes that will push our performance up to a cut in energy use of up to 80 per cent over a similar time scale to Germany. Here, the two big worries are Decent Homes for rented housing and fuel poverty for low income households. By tackling these two problems, almost all lower income neighbourhoods in need of renewal will be addressed.

What is possible?

Several different people, including ourselves, have come up with an organisational and funding package that would be zero net cost to the owner or

investor and would upgrade the energy efficiency of homes to a maximum standard at least as high as the highest new build standard. This is achieved by borrowing the investment needed up to around £10,000 and paying it back over a 10 year period, which is the length of time it would take to get the full payback on the investment. Meanwhile, energy bills would fall by more than the cost of financing the loan.

Evidence of energy reductions in German Zukunft Haus Programme



Source: DENA, http://www.bmvbs.de/Bild/original_989637/bild.jpg

PhD spotlight: The liveability of public 'lilong' housing in post-reform Shanghai

Stephen Wang

Public housing increasingly concentrates the socially disadvantaged in many countries, and there has been widespread concern regarding how they perform as places to live in. This study examines a particular public housing form in Shanghai, China. 'Lilong' housing, an iconic architectural legacy of Shanghai, is a form of low-rise terraced housing representing a fusion of the Chinese courtyard house and the western terraced house. Nevertheless they are also a problematic legacy and now a very deprived part of the city's housing stock. Most lilong housing lacked sanitation facilities at the outset. Under the socialist housing system, most were subdivided and reallocated by the state to workers according to housing need, while chronic housing shortage and sustained disinvestment created a general situation of over-crowding and physical decay.

From the 1990s, alongside China's post-reform urban restructuring, these houses have become the prime target of speculative redevelopment. In the process, residents were relocated either into replacement housing in peripheral locations or given cash compensation for self-resettlement. Today they still house an estimated one million residents. Although there has been continuous controversy regarding the costs of redevelopment for displaced residents, there has been limited research about the liveability of the lilong. This study seeks to understand what the remaining state-owned lilong housing is like as a place to live in the post-reform context, and how well it addresses the housing needs of remaining residents.

The findings regarding affordability are positive. One of the legacies of welfare housing provision is very low, almost nominal rents – at around 3 per cent of household incomes even for low-income households – buffering residents from the generally rising costs of living.

Location is also an important contributor to residents' perceptions of liveability. The vast majority of lilong housing is situated in the inner-city districts of Shanghai, all of which are prospering, well connected places with a mature set of amenities such as shopping, education and healthcare, contributing to a strong sense of place-attachment amongst many residents.

The investigation of physical dwelling conditions revealed mixed insights. Despite sustained rising standards of living across the city in the last two decades, lilong housing continued to be substandard in various ways. Over-crowding, multiple-family occupancy and lack of modern sanitary facilities such as bath and toilets remain pressing problems. Other problems include the lack of independent cooking spaces, physical deterioration, dampness, leaks, poor sound-proofing and infestation, which are compounded by the 'low-rent, low maintenance' housing system. However, housing conditions are heterogeneous with some households enjoying relatively more space and greater capacity to resolve housing problems through self-modification and renovation. Generalizations about deprivation or the lack of liveability often neglect the more complex reality of physical dwelling conditions.

Lilong housing has also been affected by substantial changes in the tenant population. Housing reform and the expansion of housing choice in the market reinforced the residualisation of public housing. The gradual out-migration of the better-off families has been accompanied by an influx of rural-migrant workers. Although 'average workers' still abound, dilapidated public lilong increasingly concentrates the socially disadvantaged, including the poor, the retired, unemployed, and rural migrants.

Market-based transactions rather than state allocation have led to substantial population movements in the post-reform era. Public tenants in Shanghai were extended the right to sell or sublet their 'use rights' in the housing market. For better off families who have made the move into home-ownership, this is one way of deriving an income from public housing. For those groups who have limited purchasing or renting choices in the housing market, the out-migration of more affluent households has made available a supply of relatively affordable inner city housing. Dilapidated housing is less in demand among the local urban population, but is developing an important role in accommodating the rising tide of rural migrants. Excluded from public housing and affordable housing policies, migrants largely rely on private renting. For them, subletting lilong housing in the private market has become an important housing option in the inner city, where many job opportunities in the flourishing service and informal sectors are to be found.

Population changes have brought new challenges to the liveability of public housing including declining social cohesion, problems with rural-migrant integration, and to some extent increasing problems of anti-social behaviour such as theft, disputes and gambling. However, this study's findings suggest that even in areas that have experienced substantial population change, remaining residents can still retain substantial social capital. Many residents have lived in the same homes for several decades and grown up or grown old together as neighbours. Frequent interaction, mutual help and support has become an accumulated feature of life. These residents pointed to the crowded and shared way of living in lilong housing as being conducive to fostering social interaction. Residents often contrasted this supportive environment with the lack of it in newer forms of housing.

This study challenges the simplistic view of the lilong as 'problem housing'. The findings suggests that for those with limited housing choice, living in lilong housing is problematic but not without merit. While there is an urgent need for physical upgrading, the characteristics of affordability, location advantages, lingering social capital, and even the capacity for self-renovation are important constituents of its liveability, which are often overlooked by policy-makers. Apart from the apparent solution of demolition, it is possible to propose an alternative future for lilong housing resting both on its symbolic role as urban heritage, as well as its emerging role as a residual safety-net for the socially disadvantaged.



Current research

Francesca Bastagli continued her research on the design, implementation and impact of conditional cash transfers targeted on the poor. Using the case of Brazil's Bolsa Familia and national household survey data, she analysed the effects of programme participation on school attendance and child labour. She was awarded her PhD in December 2008. Francesca has since started work analysing the distributional effects of tax and benefit policy reform using the EUROMOD tax-benefit model and EU-SILC data for Italy.

Ben Baumberg's work in 2008 has primarily been on his PhD subject of fitness-for-work, health, and the changing nature of paid work. The research has developed into three strands: qualitative research among people with health problems in two areas of London (to look at how people judge their fitness-for-work); and two pieces of quantitative research, one using the Whitehall II study and the other using an unusual approach to BHPS data. Ben has also developed an interest in the nature of evidence-based policy and the role of social policy research, presenting a paper called 'Against Evidence-Based Policy' at the Social Policy Association conference in June 2008; he is keen to build on this work in the next year. Finally, Ben has continued with his previous research on alcohol and public health, including a project on corporate social responsibility in the alcohol industry.

Francesca Borgonovi spent the year on secondment at the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development in the Directorate for Education where she worked on the Social Outcomes of Learning project, examining the effect of education on health and civic and social engagement. She also worked on a research project funded by STICERD trying to understand whether segregation along racial, religious and economic lines inhibits

community engagement in England and Wales and continued her research on the role of non-profit fragmentation in promoting giving and volunteering efforts in the United States. Finally, she continued working on a number of studies examining the role of social capital in protecting individuals from the risk of suffering poor physical and mental health.

Sheere Brooks continued her doctoral work, focusing on tensions between the spatial growth of tourism and impacts on informal settlements in tourist resort areas in Jamaica. She is examining the intervention of governance approaches (state and non-state actors) towards informal settlements situated in the 'tourism space' and specifically how this impacts informal livelihoods; the creation of exclusionary barriers and constraints spurred on by the inclusion of gated and upscale neighbourhoods and the exclusion of informal and poor neighbourhoods in a growing 'tourism space.' She will be submitting her thesis in early 2009. She has also been a teaching assistant in the Department of Social Policy for the course, Poverty, Social Exclusion and Social Change as well as a Research Officer at the Policy Studies Institute working on a number of UK based welfare to work studies and housing and poverty studies.

Tania Burchardt completed her work for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on the relationship between time poverty and income poverty and worked with Polly Vizard on a large programme of research for the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the Government Equalities Office, taking forward the development of an Equality Measurement Framework. She also contributed a chapter with **Holly Holder** on the impact of devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to inequality within each country and across the UK, for the forthcoming book edited by Hills, Sefton and Stewart.

Robert Cassen published his research for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation this year, together with Geeta Kingdon (Oxford University), examining the factors lying behind low educational achievement in English schools. The study included a survey of existing research, as well as the authors' own statistical modelling. The main story is one of disadvantage leading to very early educational deficits; an equalising educational system would do more to correct for this than was found to be the case. The statistical study, based on the National Pupil Database, examined gender, ethnic and school quality differentials as well as disadvantage.

Ludovica Gambaro's PhD research focuses on childcare, and in particular on the reasons why workers in the childcare sector have low pay. Having investigated the theoretical literature, she has identified two aspects of childcare work which help to explain low pay: first the identity of carers; and second the way in which care is conceptualised in regard to skills and motivations. Within this framework, she will now proceed with the empirical part of her research, looking at the specific case of childcare workers in England over the last 15 years. She will use data from Labour Force Survey and from a recent survey of childcare providers and will conduct semi-structured interviews with staff from different childcare settings. Ludovica also worked with **Francesca Borgonovi** on the examining whether non-profit-sector fragmentation in the US is associated with a higher propensity to give money or volunteer.



Howard Glennerster spent a good part of the year extensively revising his text book on the finance of welfare services, for its fifth, and he claims, final version! He has also completed contributions for two Oxford Handbooks, one on the politics of welfare reform for the Handbook of British Politics and the other for the Handbook of Comparative Social Policy on the future of welfare provision. With other colleagues in CASE he is beginning on a study of wealth distribution in the UK and has given several lectures overseas.

Aaron Grech is studying how best to assess the sustainability of reforms in pension systems in Europe for his doctoral dissertation. He has analysed new data on the income of elderly persons using the EU-SILC database and conducted a review of pension reforms during the last decade across ten EU countries, including the UK, using the MISSOC database. He has also used an OECD model of public pension entitlements to evaluate the impact of

reforms on income replacement, poverty prevention, intergenerational transfers and financial sustainability. This research is intended to assess the overall sustainability of pension systems, by supplementing financial sustainability considerations with broader measures which take into account the goals of pension systems.

Rod Hick joined CASE as a MPhil/PhD research student in October 2008. His research will examine how Amartya Sen's capability approach might be operationalised in order to understand poverty and social exclusion in Ireland and the United Kingdom. In particular, it will explore the role that income plays in promoting valuable functionings and the extent to which this relationship is mediated by successful functioning/lack of functioning across a range of dimensions of well-being.

John Hills worked on a variety of projects during the year. He was part of a team led by Holly Sutherland from Essex University on the long-term implications of different approaches to indexing the values of benefit and tax credit rates and tax thresholds. The report from this was published in April 2008 by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. With **Tom Sefton** and **Kitty Stewart**, he co-edited and contributed to a new book examining the impact of policies towards poverty and inequality. The book will be published by Policy Press in February 2008. He and **Tom Sefton** continued their work on the design of a module of the 2008 European Social Survey on attitudes to welfare services and redistribution. With other colleagues in CASE, he started work on a project for the Nuffield Foundation on the changing distribution of wealth and its policy implications. In October, he started work as Chair of the National Equality Panel and on an ESRC professional research fellowship.

Holly Holder began working at CASE researching the effects of devolution on inequality, for a chapter in the *Towards A More Equal Society?* publication. Since then, Holly has been working on the development of an Equality Measurement Framework for the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the Government Equalities Office, focusing initially on the health domain and more recently on indicators of autonomy.

Bryan Jones continued his work on his PhD thesis, examining the impact of new development on existing communities in the Kent Thameside area of the Thames Gateway next to the new Ebbsfleet International Station. This year, having completed his fieldwork, he has looked in detail at the extent to which the residents of these communities have been engaged in the redevelopment process. He has attempted to examine the opportunities that exist for effective community engagement to take place, as well as the barriers preventing it. He has also spent time looking at what lessons have or haven't been learnt in Kent Thameside regarding community engagement from other major regeneration projects that have taken place in the Thames Gateway region over the last quarter of a century.

Eleni Karagiannaki completed her ESRC-funded project on the effect of health on the consumption and savings behaviour of older people in Britain and the US. The main objective of her research has been to provide a better understanding of the constraints, changes in needs and changes in expectations associated with the onset or worsening of health problems in retirement. To identify the effects of health on consumption and saving decisions she employed data from three longitudinal datasets (the British Household Panel Survey, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing, and the US Health and Retirement Survey) and she estimated a series of regressions models which relate health changes to observed consumption changes. She presented the results at the XXII Annual

Conference of the European Society for Population Economics held at the University College London in June 2008.

Suyoung Kim's PhD research has focused on welfare-to-work programmes in Korea. In particular, she has been looking into the power relationship between the state, civil society and the market, which has relevance to the international trend for welfare-mix and the privatization of public welfare. The focus of her research to date has been to clarify the peculiarities and commonalities of Korean multi-sectoral welfare-to-work programmes in comparison with the western style welfare-to-work programmes. In 2008, she has been mainly conducting a comprehensive fieldwork in Korea, including 45 in-depth interviews with welfare clients, government officials, and NGO workers, and a one-month observational study at a welfare-to-work promotion agency.

Laura Lane has been working within LSE Housing on a number of projects including an evaluation of the Incommunities About Turn project in Bradford which helps to support households in difficulty with their tenancy. Laura has begun work on a project commissioned by Westminster City Council and Crisis looking into the role of soup runs in Westminster. She is also revisiting the 12 low income areas of the CASE Areas Study to update existing data.

Ruth Lupton continued her work on low income neighbourhoods, as part of a team evaluating the government's Mixed Communities Initiative Demonstration Projects, along with Alex Fenton and Becky Tunstall. With Leon Feinstein and colleagues at the Institute Of Education, she also worked on a longitudinal analysis of the relationship between housing and life chances, published by the Smith Institute and Housing Corporation. Ruth, along with Becky Tunstall and Wendy-Sigle Rushton, is now engaged in further work for the Housing Corporation, Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Scottish government, exploring these findings

further. With Natalie Heath and Emma Salter, she completed a chapter on educational inequalities for CASE's new book assessing the impact of New Labour policies, and she has also continued her work on school composition and context, drawing on data from the ESRC-funded Hampshire Research with Primary Schools project.

Abigail McKnight worked on a on a joint project with Richard Dickens, CEP, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. This research has been exploring the assumption that individuals can work their way out of poverty by examining the changing earnings of employees, the integration of migrants into the labour market and the progression of low paid families in Britain since the late 1970s. They found that the opportunities to progress are very limited due to falling or static earnings mobility in the 1980s and 1990s with considerable persistence in low wage jobs and benefit receipt and little long range mobility. Small increases in mobility were found after 2000. Migrants face a considerable pay gap when they first enter the labour market and it takes years for their earnings to catch up with their British born counterparts. They also found that the introduction of the Working Families Tax Credit improved employment retention among male recipients, but had no impact on wage growth.

Sarah Mohaupt's work in 2008 has primarily been focused on her PhD research on the 'Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages in Indonesia: The role of maternal power in household decision-making-processes on children's education.' Her research employs a national representative panel data set – the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) and aims to include a small qualitative component. Sarah has also worked for **Tania Burchardt** and Carmen Huerta on an article for a special edition of 'Social Policy and Society' on resilience.

Kênia Parsons joined CASE in October 2008. She is working on a doctoral research looking at the Brazilian conditional cash transfer (CCT) program called *Bolsa Família*, which currently benefits over 11 million households. She is particularly interested in analysing the impacts of this program in rural areas and the structural constraints on the implementation of the program. She would like to understand how these constraints affect the success of the program in reducing rural poverty. She intends to use a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods and to derive contributions to the evaluation of this programme.

Jörg Plöger continued his work on the 'Weak Market Cities Programme', which is funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and organised in cooperation with the Brookings Institution in the US and directed by Anne Power. The programme is analysing how seven selected European cities are recovering from industrial decline. Jörg has been responsible for the research in Belfast, Bilbao, Bremen and Leipzig and is currently writing up his findings. These were discussed at the fourth 'City Reformers Group' at the LSE in October 2008, attracting a wide range of key city representatives and UK policy makers as well as academics and other urban experts. With **Anne Power** he is preparing a book as the final project output. Apart from this, Jörg has continued to publish and present findings from his PhD research on urban issues in Latin America.

For the last three years, **Anne Power** has been leading a small research team exploring why European industrial cities have lost so many jobs, so much population, and so much economic standing in their societies. At the end of the project the team will publish a book, *Phoenix Cities*, describing how cities can recover from decline. In the past year, Anne Power, through LSE Housing with **Laura Lane**, also carried out a study for Bradford Housing Trust on the special project 'About Turn' which helps families and other households who have lost their homes through special social problems

to regain a foothold in society. They have also produced consultation reports for the government on the future of social housing and have written up the two HEFCE funded workshops on sustainable homes and communities based on the UK and also German experience. There are several projects in the pipeline including the round up book from the families' study where they have been tracking 200 families in low income areas over 10 years called *Families and Social Exclusion: Closing the gap*.

Tom Sefton completed a project for the Nuffield Foundation investigating the links between the lifecourse, the welfare state and the incomes of older people. The final stage of the analysis examined the relationship between older women's personal incomes and their family and employment histories in the UK, US and West Germany – three countries with very different welfare regimes. During the second half of the year, Tom co-edited a book, *Towards a More Equal Society?* with **John Hills** and **Kitty Stewart** and (co-authored four of the chapters, including one on poverty and inequality since 1997 and one on changing public attitudes to social justice. He also carried out a two-month project for Save The Children UK on the distribution of public expenditure on children in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Kitty Stewart worked on two main projects this year. She co-edited, with **John Hills** and **Tom Sefton**, a new CASE book looking at Labour Government policy towards poverty and inequality (*Towards a More Equal Society? Poverty, Inequality and Policy since 1997*, forthcoming February 2009). Kitty contributed two substantive chapters to the book; one on child poverty and the early years agenda, and a second examining poverty and inequality in the UK in international context. She also continued work on a Nuffield Foundation project on employment trajectories for mothers in low-skilled work. She began work as a lecturer in the LSE's Social Policy Department from September 2008, though continues to base her research within CASE.

Sarah Thomas de Benítez' research this year, as a CASE PhD student until March 2008 and subsequently as a CASE research associate, has focused on the links between social policies and young people on the streets in central Mexico. She has explored how 'street' children experience broad-based and targeted social programmes, and how their experiences inform social welfare service provision by government and civil society. She has investigated how young people who work, and occasionally sleep, in public spaces construct their identities in threatening and traumatic environments and how they mobilize or are mobilized within social and civic activity. The research, which emphasizes the texture of young people's lives in the margins of mainstream society, has potential relevance for the UK, in its social services approach to detached young people, and as a provider of international development aid.

Catalina Turcu continued her doctoral research, focusing on how sustainable communities are in areas of urban renewal in the North of the UK under the government's Housing Market Renewal Programme. She is analysing the impact of urban regeneration on community sustainability and if regeneration helps to create more sustainable communities. Catalina was on maternity leave until June and worked on writing her thesis, with the expectation of submitting in Fall/Winter 2009. Finally, she was a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Social Policy for the course on the Poverty, Social Exclusion and Social Change; and a teaching fellow at the Bartlett School of Architecture for the course on the Production of the Built Environment.

Yuka Uzuki continued her PhD research into the intergenerational persistence of poverty in the UK. Focusing on labour market outcomes, she is investigating how far more human capital accumulation through formal education may be a solution to disadvantages associated with growing up in poverty. Her work in 2008 has concentrated on empirical analysis of changing/unchanging roles of education between the 1958 (NCDS) and 1970 (BCS) cohorts in influencing earnings gaps between those who did and did not grow up in poverty. She has also been investigating the residual effect of childhood poverty on earnings after controlling for education, ability and relevant family background, with a particular attention to the long-term effect of aspirations held as a teenager. Another outcome under analysis is employment based on work history data collected retrospectively in the birth cohort datasets. She will be extending her research to include younger cohorts in the BHPS to provide evidence that should be even more relevant to contemporary policy questions.

Polly Vizard has continued her work on the development and application of the capability approach as a basis for conceptualising and measuring poverty, inequality and human rights. An ESRC research project, 'Developing a capability list in the British context: Should attitudinal data on human rights be given a more direct role?' began in April 2008. The project will provide an in-depth analysis of British Citizenship Survey data on public attitudes towards rights and responsibilities. Work on the development of an Equality Measurement Framework (with **Tania Burchardt** and others) for the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the Government Equalities Office also continued. Activities included an Internal Consultation on the Development of the Equality Framework with the Equality and Human Rights Commission and an extension of previous work for the Equalities Review on deliberative consultation. Work on selecting a set of indicators to be used in conjunction with

the Equality Measurement Framework began in July 2008. Other activities included work as a Guest Editor for a Special Issue of the *Journal of Human Development* on the capability approach and human rights.

This year **Stephen Wang** has continued his PhD research on public 'lilong' housing in post-reform Shanghai. Based on four case studies undertaken between 2006 and 2008, this study contributes to these debates in two ways. Firstly, by examining residents' own accounts of housing quality within a broader framework of liveability, he challenges the simplistic view of the public lilong as 'problem housing'. He also investigated two alternative models of housing renewal advocated by some critics of the prevailing redevelopment – redevelopment allowing 'on-site resettlement' of residents, and 'commercial gentrification'. The results demonstrate how both alternatives go some ways in resolving key tensions associated with redevelopment and can be popular with residents.



Publications and events

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

Books and reports

Burchardt, T, *Craig G.* and *Gordon, D* (eds) *Social Justice and Public Policy: seeking fairness in diverse societies*, The Policy Press.

Burchardt, T, *Time and Income Poverty*, published as CASEreport 57 on behalf of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, London: CASE, LSE.

Feinstein, L, *Lupton, R*, *Hammond, C*, *Mujtaba, T* and *Sorhaindo, A* with *Tunstall, R*, *Richards, M*, *Kuh, D* and *Jonson, J*, *The public value of social housing: A longitudinal analysis of the relationship of housing and life chances*, London: The Smith Institute. (*)

Le Grand, J, *Propper, C* and *Smith, S*, *The Economics of Social Problems* (4th edn), Houndmills: Palgrave Macmillan. (*)

Magnuson, K and *Waldfoegel, J* (eds), *Inequality and the Black-White Test Score Gap*, Russell Sage. (*)

Power, A, *Winkler, A*, *Plöger, J* and *Lane, L*, *Tale of 7 cities: A practitioner's guide to city recovery*, London: CASE, LSE.

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

Richardson, L, *DIY Community Action: neighbourhood problems and community self-help*, The Policy Press.

Sutherland, H, *Evans, M*, *Hancock, R*, *Hills, J* and *Zantomio, F*, *The impact of benefit and tax upgrading on incomes and poverty*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Seo, JG and *Shin, HB*, *Study of the role of social enterprises in neighbourhood regeneration in the UK*. Seongnam, Housing and Urban Research Institute, Korea National Housing Corporation. (*)

Forthcoming

Hills, J, *Sefton, T* and *Stewart, K* (eds) *Towards a More Equal Society? Poverty, inequality and policy since 1997*, Bristol: The Policy Press (February 2009).

Jones, GA, *Brickell, K*, *Chant, S* and *Thomas de Benitez, S*, *Bringing Youth into Development*, London: Zed Books (2009). (*)

Glennerster, H, *Understanding the Finance of Welfare: What welfare costs and how to pay for it* Bristol: The Policy Press (February 2009).

Sefton, T, *Public expenditure on children in the United Kingdom*, Report to Save The Children UK, London: Save The Children.

Shin, HB, *Urban Transformation in East Asia*. London, Routledge (expected in 2009).

Book Chapters

Ahlburg, D and *Cassen, R*, 'Population and Development', in *A K Dutt* and *J Ros* (eds) *International Handbook of Development Economics*, Cheltenham: Edward Elgar. (*)

Burchardt, T, 'Inequalities and social security', in *J Millar* (eds) *Understanding Social Security* (2nd edn), Bristol: The Policy Press.

Burchardt, T and *Zaidi, A*, 'Disabled Children, Poverty and Extra Costs', in *J Strelitz* and *R Lister* (eds) *Why Money Matters: Family Income, Poverty and Children's Lives*, Save the Children UK.

Duda, M, *B Li* and *H Peng* 'Household Strategies and Migrant Housing Quality in Tianjin', in *Russell Smyth* (eds) *Migration and Social Protection in China*, Chandos Publishing, Oxford. (*)

Gao, Q, *Kaushal, N*, and *Waldfoegel, J* (in press) 'How Have Expansions in the EITC Affected Family Expenditures?', in *JP Ziliak* (eds) *Welfare Reform and Its Long-Term Consequences for America's Poor*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. (*)

Glennerster, H, 'Funding 21st Century Welfare States', in *A Espina* (eds) *The Welfare State and competitiveness: The European Experience*, Madrid: Fundacion Carolina.

Hills, J, 'The distribution of welfare', in *P Alcock*, *M May* and *K Rowlingson* (eds) *The Student's Companion to Social Policy* (3rd edn), London: Blackwell.

Kiernan, K, 'Partnership and Parenthood' in *J Elliott* and *R Vaitilingham* (eds) *Now we are 50: Key Findings from the National Child Development Study*, CLS:IOE;ESRC London.

Li, B, 'Information and rural to urban migrants' participation in urban social schemes-The Case of Construction and Service Sectors in Tianjin China', in *Russell Smyth* (eds) *Migration and Social Protection in China*, Chandos Publishing, Oxford. (*)

Piachaud, D, 'Social Justice and Social Policy', in *Burchardt, T*, *Craig, G* and *Gordon, D* (eds) (2008) *Social Justice and Public Policy: seeking fairness in diverse societies*, The Policy Press.

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Waldfogel, J, 'Economic Dimensions of Social Policy', in J Midgely, M Tracy, and M Livermore (eds) *The Handbook of Social Policy*, Thousand Oaks: Sage. (*)

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Forthcoming

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Lupton, R and Glennerster, H, 'Tackling Ignorance: Education Policy', in K Rummery et al (eds) *Social Policy Review 21*. Bristol, The Policy Press.

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Plöger, J, 'La formación de enclaves residenciales en Lima en el contexto de la inseguridad', in Organización Latinoamericana y del Caribe de Centros Históricos (OLACCHI), Colección Ciudad, Lima, Quito: OLACCHI/FLACSO. (*)

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Berger, L, Brooks-Gunn, J, Paxson, C and Waldfogel, J, 'First-Year Maternal Employment and Child Outcomes: Variation across Racial and Ethnic Groups', *Children and Youth Services Review* 30(4): 365-387. (*)

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Power, A, 'Planning and Sustainability: Demolition or refurbishment?', *Urban Design and Planning*.

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Waldfogel, J and Zhai, F, 'Effects of Public Preschool Expenditures on the Test Scores of 4th Graders: Evidence from TIMSS', *Educational Research and Evaluation*. (*)

Other journal articles

Le Grand, J, 'Investing in youth: Bambini Bonds' *European Commission Bureau of Economic Advisers Monthly Brief: Special Issues Social Agenda* Issue 16, June 16, 18-22. (*)

Le Grand, J, 'Health England' (with R Sherriff) *ph.com: the newsletter of the Faculty of Public Health*. (*)

Le Grand, J, 'Can government trust the public services?' *Political Quarterly* 79(3) 314-15. (*)

Li, B Sheng, B and Hu, B, 'The relationship between corporate social responsibility and the welfare state and its impact on social policy', *China Social Work*. (*)

Other publications

Duda, M and B Li (2008) 'Housing Inequality in Chinese Cities How Important is Hukou?', *Land Lines Article*, Jan. pp 14-19. (*)

Hills, J, 'Investigating Social Exclusion', in R Berthoud and J Burton (eds) *In Praise of Panel Surveys*, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex.

Le Grand, J, 'Outside Views: Julian Le Grand' in N. Timmins (eds) *Rejuvenate or Retire? Views of the NHS at 60* London: Nuffield Trust. (*)

Lupton, R, and Hammond, C (2008), *London's Secondary Schools: Diverse Provision, Social Sorting?*, *London Figures Issue 1*, London, Institute of Education, London Education Research Unit. (*)

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Power, A, 'Human touch can revive social housing' in *Building Design*, 4 July 2008.

Power, A, 'How Birmingham got its groove back' in *The Guardian*, 1 October 2008.

Thomas de Benitez, S, *Square Holes for Round Pegs: 'Street' children's experiences of social policy processes 2002-2005 in Puebla City, Mexico* LSE PhD thesis (unpublished).

Thomas de Benitez, S and Jones, GA, Briefing Paper: *Reconnecting with youth on the streets: a rights-based approach* for the United Nations Programme for Youth (expected late 2008-early 2009, featured in UN Youth Programme's Youth Flash Vol. 5, No. 7, September/October 2008).

Thomas de Benitez, S (2009), *'Being in Public': the multiple childhoods of Mexican 'street' children*, An ESRC Identities and Social Action Programme flyer.

Forthcoming

Brown, J and Lupton, R, *Absence from Secondary Schools in London*. London Figures Issue 2. London, Institute of Education, London Education Research Unit. (*)

Hobcraft, J, *Child development, the life course, and social exclusion; are the frameworks used in the UK relevant for developing countries?*. Chronic Poverty Research Centre Working Paper.

Lupton, R, Heath, N, Fenton, A, Clarke, A, Whitehead, C, Monk, S, Geddes, M; Fuller, C; Tunstall, R; Hayden, C and Robinson, J, *Evaluation of the Mixed Communities Initiative Demonstration projects: Baseline Report* June 2007 London: CLG (awaiting CLG publication on website). (*)

Thomas de Benitez, S (2009), 'Youth on the Streets', in *Youth and the United Nations*, Briefing note on Youth.



CASE Papers

CASE/130	Hyun Bang Shin	Driven to swim with the tide? Urban redevelopment and community participation in China
CASE/131	James Midgley	Welfare Reform in the United States: Implications for British Social Policy (with commentaries by Kitty Stewart, David Piachaud and Howard Glennerster)
CASE/132	Richard Dickens, Abigail McKnight	Changes in earnings inequality and mobility in Great Britain 1978/9-2005/6
CASE/133	Richard Dickens, Abigail McKnight	Assimilation of Migrants into the British Labour Market
CASE/134	Richard Dickens, Abigail McKnight	The Impact of Policy Change on Job Retention and Advancement
CASE/135	Tom Sefton, Maria Evandrou and Jane Falkingham	Family ties: Women's work and family histories and their association with incomes in later life in the UK

Other CASE publications

CASEreport 48		CASE Annual Report 2007
CASEreport 49	Jörg Plöger, Anne Power, Astrid Winkler,	Transforming Cities across Europe: An interim report on problems and progress
CASEreport 50	Astrid Winkler	CASE Study 1: Sheffield's Construction JOBMATCH Programme
CASEreport 51	Astrid Winkler	Case Study 2: Torino's Associazione Apolie drop-in centre
CASEreport 52	Jörg Plöger	Case Study 3: Bremen's Innovation Policy
CASEreport 53	Jörg Plöger	Case Study 4: Leipzig's Municipal Job Agency
CASEreport 54	Jörg Plöger	Case Study 5: Belfast's Gasworks Employment Matching Service
CASEreport 55	Laura Lane, Anne Power, Nicola Serle	Report to Incommunities on the About Turn Project
CASEreport 56	Laura Lane, Anne Power, Nicola Serle	'Teach in' on Energy and Existing Homes – restoring neighbourhoods and slowing climate change

CASE events

Social Exclusion Seminar Series

23 January	Stein Ringen , Social Sciences Division, University of Oxford 'How unequal are we?', From his recent book <i>The Liberal Vision and Other Essays on Democracy and Progress</i>
5 March	James Midgley , University of California, Berkeley Discussants: David Piachaud, LSE; Howard Glennerster, LSE 'Welfare Reform in the United States: Implications for British Social Policy'
12 March	Liz Richardson , University of Manchester <i>DIY Community Action: Neighbourhood problems and community self-help</i> book launch
8 October	Stephen Sinclair , Scottish Poverty Information Unit, Glasgow Caledonian University 'Transmitting Deprivation: Media, Poverty and Public Opinion in the UK'

Other CASE publications (continued)

19 November **Polly Toynbee** and **David Walker**, *The Guardian*
Discussants: Jesse Norman, Policy Exchange and John Hills, LSE
Unjust Rewards: Inequality and the Rich

26 November **Tania Burchardt**, LSE
Time Poverty and Income Poverty report launch

Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars

13 February **Chiara Pronzato**, Institute of Economic and Social Research (ISER), University of Essex
'Are Lone Mothers Responsive to Policy Changes? A Study of a Norwegian Welfare Reform'

20 February **David Piachaud**, LSE
'Cash, Care and Child Poverty'

12 November **Jonathan Bradshaw**, Social Policy Research Unit, University of York and **Noel Smith**, Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University
'A Minimum Income Standard for Britain: What people think'

3 December **Richard Dickens** and **Abigail McKnight**, LSE
'The Changing Earnings of Employees, Migrants and Families'

10 December **Eleni Karagiannaki**, LSE
'Health, Wealth and Consumption Among Older People'

Specialist consultation on selection of indicators for the Equality Measurement Framework

11-19 September London, 10 events

29 October Scottish event, Edinburgh

6 November Welsh event, Cardiff

Other events

27 February **Bruce Katz**, Director of the Metropolitan Policy Programme at the Brookings Institution in Washington DC
'Blueprint for American Prosperity' speech and panel discussion
Centre for Cities and **LSE** joint event at the House of Commons

10 March **Liz Richardson**, University of Manchester
Do-It-Yourself Community Action: Neighbourhood problems and community self-help book launch
Trafford Hall, National Communities Resource Centre

19-20 May **City Reformer's workshop**, Torino, Italy

6 June **Energy and Existing Homes**, LSE

26 June **Energy and Existing Homes**, Trafford Hall, National Communities Resource Centre

8 July **Tania Burchardt**, CASE (co-editor with Gary Craig and David Gordon)
Social Justice and Public Policy: seeking fairness in diverse societies book launch at the House of Lords

20-22 October **City Reformer's workshop**, LSE

10 December **DENA Workshop**: Can Existing Homes and Communities halve their CO₂ Emissions? Learning from Germany's Experience, LSE

Financial resources (October-September, £000s)

	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
ESRC core funding	147 ¹	434	625	570	564
Other ESRC funding	83	76	29	83	39
Host institution:					
Funding (STICERD)	50				
In kind ²	110				
Total	160	198	173	192	229
UK Foundations:					
Joseph Rowntree Foundation	257				
Nuffield Foundation	42				
British Academy	12				
Total	311	234	220	192	165
UK Local Authorities:					
Birmingham	3	2	0	2	27
Central Government:					
Scottish Executive	9				
DWP	2				
EHRC	101				
ODPM	10				
Other	1				
Total	123	22	66	142	93
UK Voluntary Sector:					
Save the Children	9				
Glasshouse	2				
Trafford Hall	11				
Total	22	4	23	41	3
Total	849	970	1144	1229	1119

Notes: ¹ESRC core funding completed 31 January 2008; ²Includes accommodation, overhead support on STICERD funding, and IT support.

Staff and Associates 2008

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Dr Francesca Bastagli (from November 2008)

Dr Francesca Borgonovi

Dr Tania Burchardt

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