



Centre for Analysis of
Social Exclusion

annual report 2013

CASereport 82

Staff and associates 2013

Director

Professor John Hills

Deputy Directors

Dr Tania Burchardt

Dr Ruth Lupton (to June)

Research Staff

Ms Amanda Fitzgerald

Dr Ludovica Gambaro (to June)

Ms Laura Lane

Dr Eleni Karagiannaki

Dr Abigail McKnight

Dr Polina Obolenskaya

Professor Anne Power

Dr Bert Provan

Ms Nicola Serle

Mr Ronan Smyth (to March)

Dr Kitty Stewart

Ms Tiffany Tsang (to May)

Dr Polly Vizard

(Total 7.5 FTE in October 2013)

Visiting Professors and Research Fellows

Dr Francesca Bastagli (ODI, from March)

Dr Ben Baumberg (Kent)

Dr Jo Blanden (Surrey)

Dr Francesca Borgonovi (OECD)

Professor Simon Burgess (Bristol)

Professor Robert Cassen

Dr Moira Dustin (Equality and Diversity Forum)

Dr Martin Evans (UNICEF)

Dr Leon Feinstein (HM Treasury)

Mr Alex Fenton

Dr Ludovica Gambaro (Institute of Education, from December)

Professor Ian Gough

Dr Aaron Grech (Bank of Malta)

Dr James Gregory (Independent Consultant)

Mr Bruce Katz (Brookings)

Professor Ruth Lupton (Manchester, from July)

Dr Lindsey Macmillan (Institute of Education)

Ms Liz Richardson (Manchester)

Professor Holly Sutherland (Essex)

Professor Rebecca Tunstall (York)

Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia)

Ms Moira Wallace (Oriental College)

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Professor Stephen Jenkins

Dr Neil Lee

Professor Julian Le Grand

Professor David Piachaud

Professor Lucinda Platt

Dr Hyun-Bang Shin

Dr Wendy Sigle-Rushton

Visitors

Ms Tiina Likki (Lausanne)

Dr Niels Spierings (Essex)

Research Students

Mr Kenzo Asahi

Ms Kerris Cooper (from Oct)

Mr Jack Cunliffe

Mr Rikki Dean

Mr Rod Hick (to January)

Mr Bryan Jones

Ms Elena Mariani (from Oct)

Ms Alice Miles

Ms Sarah Mohaupt

Ms Marigen Narea

Mr Kok-Hoe Ng

Mrs Kênia Parsons

Mr Ben Richards

Ms Milo Vandermoortele

Research Assistants

Ms Katie Bates (to March)

Ms Anne Marie Brady (May-June)

Ms Amelia Coffey (May-June)

Ms Kerris Cooper

Mr Jack Cunliffe

Mr Ben Grubb

Ms Eileen Herden

Mr Simone Marino (May-July)

Mr Ben Richards

Mr Alex Roberts (May-Dec)

Ms Ellie Suh (to Feb)

Ms Rosie Walker (Apr-July)

Centre Manager

Ms Jane Dickson

Administrative and IT Support

Ms Cheryl Conner

Ms Isobel Esberger (to Aug)

Ms Emma Glassey (from Sept)

Mr Joe Joannes

Mr Nic Warner

Advisory Committee

Dr Tania Burchardt (Deputy Director of CASE)

Mr Tom Clark (The Guardian)

Ms Cathy Francis (Communities and Local Government)

Professor Howard Glennerster (Emeritus Professor of Social Policy)

Professor John Hills (Director of CASE)

Mr Trevor Huddleston (Department for Work and Pensions)

Professor Francesca Klug (LSE Human Rights)

Professor David Lewis, Head of LSE Social Policy Department (ex-officio, from October)

Professor Tim Newburn, Head of LSE Social Policy Department (chair, ex-officio, until September)

Ms Alison Park (National Centre for Social Research; chair from October)

Professor David Piachaud (LSE Social Policy Department)

Professor Carol Propper (Bristol University and Imperial College)

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Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion



The Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), established in October 1997 in the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), is a multi-disciplinary research centre exploring various aspects of social disadvantage and the impact of public policy on disadvantage and inequality, particularly from longitudinal and neighbourhood perspectives. Its work programme includes monitoring the performance of the welfare state in the UK, international comparisons of the impact of social policy and social outcomes; analysing patterns of social inequality (including wealth inequality), between groups and over time; developing applications of the capability approach and human rights measurement; and increasingly studying the intersection of climate change policy and social policy – particularly in relation to fuel poverty.

CASE incorporates the research and consultancy group LSE Housing and Communities, which investigates the impact of policies on social housing and other tenures with a particular focus on residents in disadvantaged areas.

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

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

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

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

For more information about the Centre and its work, please visit <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/>

2013: Review of the year



As the contributions which follow highlight – and the listings at the end of the report detail – this was a very active year for CASE, with the results of many different kinds of research published (generating very close to one million hits on the publications on our website during the year), but also with a great deal of external interaction.

Social Policy in a Cold Climate

In particular, at the end of July we published a series of reports and papers resulting from our continuing ‘[Social Policy in a Cold Climate](#)’ programme, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Nuffield Foundation and Trust for London ([see pages 8-13](#)).

These focussed in particular on the final outcomes related to the last government’s time in office, including its reactions to the onset of the economic crisis.

Given lags in when data are fully available, it has only been recently that a definitive picture of that government’s social policy achievements – and some failures to meet its own targets – has become clear. Our analysis tackles a number of the myths that have already developed around what happened, notably that it ‘spent a lot, and achieved little’. Rather, it did spend a lot as the economy grew, but it also achieved a lot in key areas, which we have examined in detail.

This analysis was a precursor to the similar analysis we are now carrying out on the policies and impacts of the Coalition government that has been in power since 2010. We are working on this through 2014, and will publish the results early in 2015.

As well as policy analysis, the programme includes work on [how the distribution of economic outcomes between, and within, different social groups has been changing](#) since the position analysed by the National Equality Panel in the period just before the economic crisis hit. We highlight on [pages 13-14](#) the way in which people then in their twenties have been badly hit since then across a range of economic outcomes. We also published a focussed analysis

of changing inequalities in London and, later in the year, on how case study London boroughs say they are reacting to austerity ([page 15](#)). Another part of the programme focusses on social mobility. Lindsey Macmillan discusses access to ‘top jobs’ on [page 21](#).

Does money matter?

And who has it?

Another highlight of the year was the publication by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation of the results of Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart’s systematic review of the international evidence on whether income and other resources have a *causal* effect on children’s outcomes, as opposed to simply being associated with other factors which are also correlated with incomes. They discuss some of their findings on [pages aa](#). This work, and other work within the centre in recent years, informed our submission to the government’s Child Poverty Unit consultation on proposed changes to the way child poverty is measured, which had suggested that the official measurement of child poverty should be changed.

In May, Oxford University Press published our book, [Wealth in the United Kingdom: Distribution, accumulation and policy](#), bringing together the results of our research programme on the changing distribution of wealth, including inheritance and the effects of parental

and early wealth-holding on outcomes later in adulthood. We are now hoping to extend our research on wealth to examine wealth mobility and the ways in which capital income and capital gains affect our picture of the income distribution.

International collaborations

Wealth distribution in a number of countries was also one part of our contribution to the now completed international programme of work on Growing Inequalities Impacts (GINI), looking in detail across thirty countries over the last thirty years. Two volumes, of which Abigail McKnight is one of the editors, bringing this work together are being published by Oxford University Press in January 2014 ([see page 17](#)). We also completed a report for the European Foundation for the Improvement of Working and Living Conditions on the quality of life across a series of domains in different European countries ([see page 18](#)).

Our international research continues through our involvement as a partner in the ‘[ImPROVE](#)’ programme on poverty reduction in Europe. At the end of the year we were also shortlisted in a proposal with other partners for new research on the relationship between changes in inequality and the future of welfare states being supported by the NORFACE consortium of research councils.

Low-income communities, austerity and welfare reform

The [LSE Housing and Communities](#) group within CASE published a report for Octavia Housing on residents’ views of one of the most fraught issues resulting from the combination of escalating property prices and pressures on Housing Benefit budgets, looking at the advantages of maintaining mixed-income communities within high price areas.

We are now carrying out several projects on the experiences of people on low incomes, their communities, and their landlords, of ‘welfare’ reform and austerity ([see page 19](#)), including Eileen Herden’s [research](#) with housing association tenants in the South West. We are also working with the London Borough of Newham on experiences of

debt and credit in the borough, and with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on bringing together evidence from these studies and from our network of housing providers, for a report to be published later in 2014.

Part of the evidence for those pieces of work comes through the series of events that we have held at LSE and at the [National Communities Resource Centre](#), near Chester (a residential centre for training community groups). This [‘Housing Plus’](#) series of events has been supported by LSE through the Higher Education Innovation Fund and has attracted great interest as a forum to discuss the effects of changes such as the ‘bedroom tax’ restriction on Housing Benefit for some social tenants, alongside the effects of reforms to Council Tax benefits and the much greater use of ‘sanctioning’, suspending payments to benefit recipients.

Other public events during the year included the UK [launch](#) of *The Metropolitan Revolution* by Bruce Katz and Jennifer Bradley from the Brookings Institution, and a [public lecture](#) by Howard Glennerster marking the fortieth anniversary of Richard Titmuss’ death. In all, we held 28 events during the year,

including seminars in our two regular series. Speakers included David Gordon from Bristol University and Mike Noble from Oxford University on poverty and social exclusion in the UK and South Africa, as well as a range of speakers on topics from early years provision to social care in later life.

Arrivals and departures

During the year, some people left CASE, or changed their relationship with us, while others arrived. Ruth Lupton took up her Chair at Manchester University, but continues to spend the majority of her time working on the ‘cold climate’ programme. Katie Bates left for the Department of Work and Pensions and Isobel Esberger to the National Health Service, both on ‘fast stream’ appointments, while Ludovica Gambaro started a new post at the Institute of Education and Tiffany Tsang at the Work Foundation.

Tiina Likki from the University of Lausanne spent time with us in the Autumn, presenting some of her work on attitudes across Europe to one of our seminars. Moira Wallace, now Provost of Oriel College Oxford, was appointed as a Visiting Professor in the centre, and is looking at what happened to the children born around 1997 (when she became

Director of the then government’s Social Exclusion Unit) as they near adulthood, by comparison with cohorts born slightly earlier. Niels Spierings has also been working in the centre on joint work with Lucinda Platt.

Emma Glassey joined our administrative staff, working with Anne Power, and Elena Mariani joined our group of doctoral students in October. At the beginning of the year we congratulated Rod Hick on successfully passing his viva, and at the end of the year – or just after – we congratulated three more, Kok-Hoe Ng (who writes about his thesis on page 23), Sarah Mohaupt and Ben Richards.

As this report shows, we are in the middle of a very active and varied programme of research, and hope to build on it in coming years. The topics on which we research touch issues of equity and sometimes of hardship that could hardly be more pressing.

John Hills

March 2014

[Click here to watch an interview with John Hills where he explains how the work of CASE engages with public debate.](#)



2013: The year at a glance

January

We started the year by moving into our new offices at 32 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Work continued to prepare findings for the July release of the first stage of the [Social Policy in a Cold Climate](#) programme.

Rod Hick successfully defended his PhD thesis on a capability approach to measuring poverty and deprivation in a rich country context.

February

[LSE Housing and Communities](#) started a collaboration with University of Manchester on '[Housing Plus](#)', bringing together high-level strategic thinkers with ground-level providers and tenants to work out how current policy changes will affect different groups. A number of events took place throughout the year.

A [CASE response](#) to the government's consultation on the measurement of child poverty was submitted, feeding into the continuing wider debate.

March

Ruth Lupton's [blog](#) explained why many social policy academics disagree with the government's proposed reforms to measures of child poverty.

Kitty Stewart and Ludovica Gambaro presented a CASE Social Exclusion seminar on research that contributed to a [new book](#) on early years education and care. Details in [Casebrief32](#).

Our Welfare Policy Analysis seminar series continued with 'Benefits stigma in Britain' by Ben Baumberg, Kate Bell and Declan Gaffney, and a seminar on 'Supporting the very long term unemployed: evaluation findings of two options tested for Work Programme leavers' by Natcen researchers Jenny Chanfreau and Nilufer Rahim. [See page 39](#) for the full list of events or [download presentations and audio recordings](#) from our website.

April

Ian Gough published an [article](#) examining the distributional impact of possible carbon mitigation policies in *Journal of Social Policy*.

May

A [public event](#) launched '*Wealth in the UK: Distribution, Accumulation and Policy*', our book presenting new information on wealth inequality and how it has changed, how people accumulate wealth through capital gains and inheritance, and the effects of wealth-holding on life chances.

July

We marked the launch of key findings from the first stage of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme with a [public event](#).

'[Divided City? The value of mixed communities in expensive neighbourhoods](#)', a report for Octavia Housing, was released alongside Anne Power's [blog](#).

September

The [GINI project](#) reached its conclusion following three and a half years of collaborative research into growing inequalities in 30 countries. Abigail McKnight coordinated CASE's input and the full findings will be published in January 2014.

October

'[Does money affect children's outcomes?](#)', a report for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart, highlighted the importance of income to children's outcomes, independently of other factors.

We hosted seminars presented by international visitors Tiina Likki of the University of Lausanne and Bruce Katz of the Brookings Institution.

Howard Glennerster gave an LSE public lecture, [Richard Titmuss: 40 Years On](#).

November

A report highlighting pervasive inequalities in the distribution of capabilities in Europe in 2011, '[Third European Quality of Life Survey – Quality of life in Europe: Social inequalities](#)' based on work led by Polly Vizard, was published by Eurofound.

December

'[Hard Times, New Directions? The Impact of Local Government Spending Cuts in London \(Interim Report\)](#)', part of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme, examined the impact of the local government spending cuts in Brent, Camden and Redbridge.

Kok-Hoe Ng successfully defended his PhD thesis on the future of income security in old age in Singapore and Hong Kong.



2014: Looking forward to the year ahead

Winter/Spring

Launch of *An Equal Start? Providing Quality Early Education and Care for Disadvantaged Children*, published by Policy Press, edited by Ludovica Gambaro, Kitty Stewart and Jane Waldfogel. The book examines how the UK and seven other OECD countries manage the provision of early education and care.

Publication by Oxford University Press of **two volumes summarising the findings of the GINI project**, investigating the long-term impacts of inequalities on social, political, cultural and economic aspects of life in 30 countries, and launch event. *Changing Inequalities and Societal Impacts in Rich Countries* is edited by Wiemer Salverda, Brian Nolan, Daniele Checchi, Ive Marx, Abigail McKnight, István György Tóth, and Herman G. van de Werfhorst.

Publication of LSE Housing and Communities report commissioned by the London Borough of Newham, researching the views of social housing tenants on the effects of welfare reform on their lives. The report will be available in the new publications section of our website.

An ESRC-funded project, 'Older people's experiences of dignity and nutrition during hospital stays: Secondary data analysis using the Adult Inpatient Survey', led by Polly Vizard, draws to a close and the findings will be disseminated through a range of knowledge exchange activities.

Summer

The final report examining the impact of the local government spending cuts on some of London's least well-off residents will focus on the lives of residents and the impacts of cuts on frontline services in the three case study boroughs: Brent, Camden and Redbridge. This follows on from the interim report *Hard Times, New Directions?*, published in 2013.

The second Money Matters report commissioned by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation by Kitty Stewart and Kerris Cooper is expected in the Summer, reviewing the evidence for the causal effects of increases (or decreases) in income on outcomes for adults. This report is the follow-up to *Does money affect child outcomes?* which focused on outcomes for children.

Autumn

Making a Difference in Education, by Robert Cassen, Sandra McNally and Anna Vignoles, is to be published by Routledge, July-September 2014.

Gentrification and Globalization: The Post-colonial Challenge, by L Loretta, H B Shin and E Lopez (eds) will be published by Policy Press.

The findings of LSE Housing and Communities' project for Curo, *Work Incentives after Welfare Reform: Following social housing tenants on their pathways to work*, will be published around September 2014. Curo acts for the South West Lobby Group (SW11), a group of 11 independent, not-for-profit social landlords that support, advocate for and invest in low-income communities.



Social Policy in a Cold Climate

Since the global financial crisis of 2007-8, social policy in the UK has been operating in an increasingly 'cold climate': a deep recession followed by low forecast economic growth, demographic pressures and a large public sector debt and current budget deficit.

From 2007 to 2010, Labour continued with a policy programme and spending plans designed before the crash. The election of the Coalition in May 2010 heralded widespread austerity measures and policy reform.

CASE's [Social Policy in a Cold Climate](#) research programme, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Nuffield Foundation and Trust for London, aims to investigate the effects of this combination of the economic situation, and changing policy and spending programmes on poverty, inequality, and the distribution of economic outcomes in the UK.

We report here on the first phase of the work, published in 2013, including:

- an evaluation of Labour's social policy record over the whole period 1997-2010;
- a review of the differential economic outcomes of the recession on different social/demographic groups;
- a report on the changing distribution of economic outcomes in London over the same period, and on the changing geographical concentrations of poverty in the capital;
- some early findings on the ways that London local authorities are responding to the cuts to their budgets.

The programme continues, with a further major set of reports early in 2015 reporting on the Coalition's social policy record, further changes in the distribution of economic outcomes under conditions of economic recovery, new analysis of trends in social mobility and a continued focus on London.



Labour's social policy record

John Hills, Ruth Lupton, Bert Provan, Kitty Stewart and Polly Vizard

When Labour took power in 1997, it inherited a level of public spending that was low by historical and international standards, and levels of poverty and inequality unprecedented in the post-war period. The climate was favourable for social policy development, with sustained economic growth and an electorate that was sympathetic to higher taxes and more spending. Our report, *Labour's Social Policy Record: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010*, assesses what happened next, based on five detailed papers on cash transfers, poverty and inequality, health, the under-fives, education and neighbourhood renewal. What did Labour set out to do, and what did it achieve?

Labour outlined a set of ambitious, but selective, social policy goals around health care, education, worklessness and children's early years. Child poverty was to be halved by 2010. Pensioner poverty was to be ended. Within 10 to 20 years no one was to be 'seriously disadvantaged' by living in a deprived neighbourhood. The ambition was 'to give everyone the chance, through education, training and work, to realise their full potential and build an inclusive and fair society and a competitive economy'.

Trying to do this cost a lot of money. In real terms, total public spending rose by 60 per cent during the period, from £449 billion in 1996-97 to £725 billion in 2009-10. In parallel, however, national income (GDP) also increased – by 30 per cent from £1,138 billion to £1,530 billion – meaning that

public spending as a proportion of GDP rose less steeply. Up to the crash, overall public spending levels were unexceptional by historic UK and international standards – just under 41 per cent of GDP in 2007-08. However, with the sudden fall in GDP as a result of the 2008 crash and continued spending, total spending rose to more than 47 per cent of GDP in 2009-10.

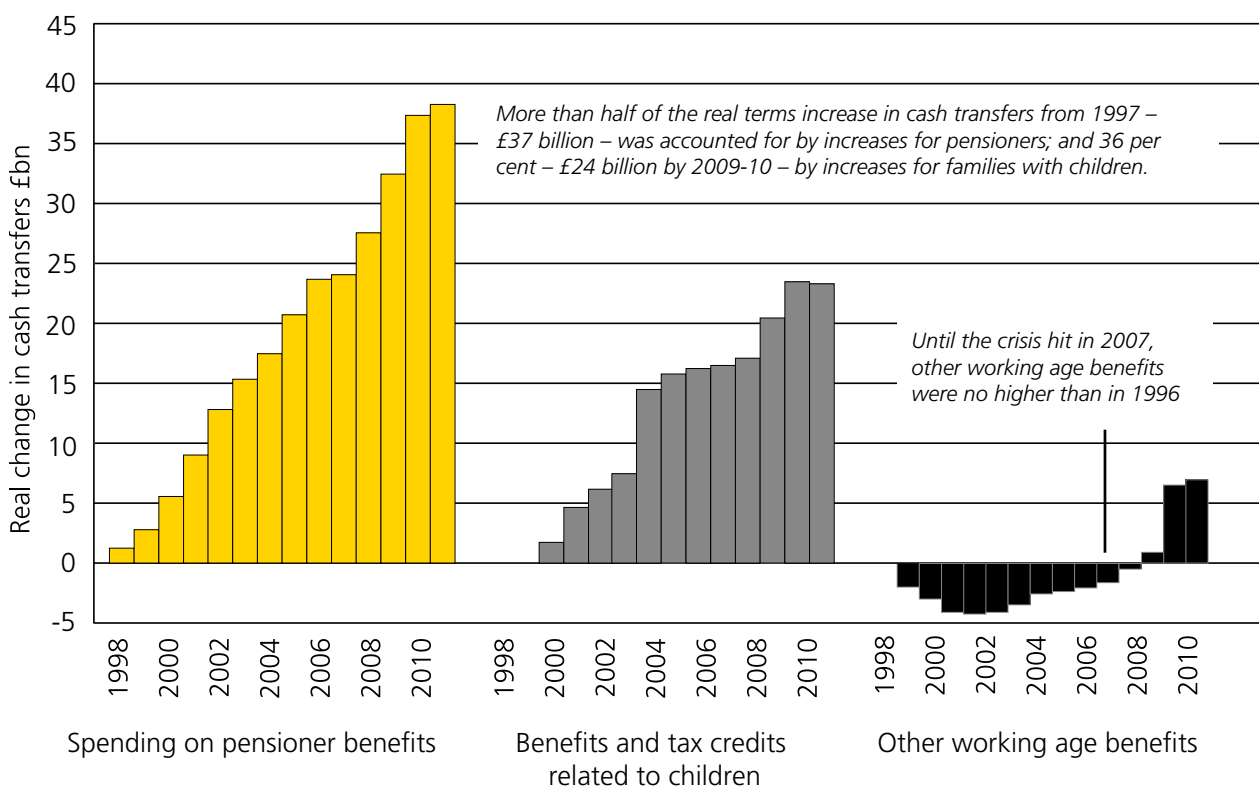
Contrary to popular belief, the extra spending did not all go on benefits. Until the recession hit, social security spending actually fell as a proportion of overall public spending. Moreover, of the extra money spent on cash transfers, such as tax credits and social security benefits, more than half went to pensioners. Nearly all of the rest went on spending aimed at children. Spending on cash benefits for other

working-age people fell in real terms until the crash (see Figure 1).

Most of the extra spending went on improving services. Health and education were the main beneficiaries. There was a major programme of investment and reform, including a new NHS building programme and extra nurses and doctors. Efforts were concentrated on cancer, heart disease and stroke, and on the reduction of waiting times for appointments and treatment.

Schools received 48,000 extra FTE equivalent teachers (11.9 per cent) and the number of support staff more than doubled, with over 133,000 extra teaching assistants and 96,000 extra other support staff. A new school buildings programme, designed to replace or upgrade the entire

Figure 1: Families with children and pensioners gained most from Labour's tax credit and benefit changes (1997-2011)



Source: Based on DWP data (2009-10 prices). Bars show difference in real spending in that year compared to 1996-97 base.

stock of secondary school buildings within 15 years, saw over 160 schools rebuilt or refurbished between 2004 and 2010, with more than 450 underway.

From 1998, all four-year-olds were given the right to 12.5 hours per week free education for 33 weeks of the year. This was extended to three-year-olds in 2004. By 2010, free provision had been extended to 15 hours per week for 38 weeks per year. In public housing, 90 per cent of social housing was brought up to a 'decent' standard.

As a result, 48 of the 59 key indicators set out in Labour's 1999 Opportunity for All framework had improved by 2010, including many of those indicating a narrowing of inequalities. For instance, infant mortality fell and gaps closed, and there were big reductions in mortality from circulatory disease and cancer. Employment rates among lone parents improved. In education, results in national tests at 11 and 16 showed substantial improvements. Few left school with no qualifications by 2010. More stayed on at school after 16 and went into higher education. Socio-economic gaps in attainment closed on nearly all indicators.

But in some areas there was little progress. There were increases in the life expectancy

gap between the areas with the worst health and deprivation and the England average. Obesity continued to increase. The socio-economic gap closed only very slightly among those achieving five GCSEs including English and maths. Poverty for working-age people without children rose. There was no real change in overall levels of income inequality. Wage inequalities grew and disparities in regional economic performance persisted.

Looking at a wider set of indicators, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion dataset (MOPSE), which includes more indicators on in-work poverty, pay inequality and living standards, shows a more mixed picture. (see Table 1).

We concluded, overall that Labour's record was not as some claim, that it 'spent a lot and achieved nothing'. Rather it did spend a lot, but it also achieved a lot.

Looking forward, on the one hand the Coalition government took office with a better social inheritance than Labour – with more equal outcomes on many measures, less poverty and expanded public services. On the other it faces a much tougher economic and fiscal climate, and has embarked on a very different set of

policies. Our 2015 report will look at how it fared over the period 2010 to 2014.

Further information

SPCC Research Report RR01: [Labour's Social Policy Record: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010](#), Ruth Lupton, with John Hills, Kitty Stewart and Polly Vizard

SPCC Working Paper WP02: [Labour's Record on Health](#), Polly Vizard and Polina Obolenskaya

SPCC Working Paper WP03: [Labour's Record on Education](#), Ruth Lupton and Polina Obolenskaya

SPCC Working Paper WP04: [Labour's Record on the Under 5s](#), Kitty Stewart

SPCC Working Paper WP05: [Labour's Record on Cash Transfers, Poverty, Inequality and the Lifecycle 1997-2010](#), John Hills

SPCC Working Paper WP06: [Labour's Record on Neighbourhood Renewal in England](#), Ruth Lupton, Alex Fenton and Amada Fitzgerald

Table 1: Indicators of Poverty and Social Exclusion

| | 'Opportunity for All' indicators | | 'Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion' indicators | |
|---------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| | Trend from baseline to 2010 ¹ | Since last <i>Opportunity for All</i> (2007) ² to 2010 | Long-term trend (10 years or so) | Medium-term trend (5 years or so) |
| Improving | 48 | 25 | 26 | 13 |
| Steady | 4 | 9 | 5 | 12 |
| Mixed | 1 | 4 | | |
| Deteriorating | 6 | 12 | 14 | 20 |
| Not available | | 9 | 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 59 | 59 | 50 | 50 |

Sources: Authors' update of Department for Work and Pensions Opportunity for All 2007 Update; New Policy Institute, Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion Indicators.

Notes:

1. Baseline year is usually 1997 or 1998. For some indicators based on specific Labour's initiatives or data that were not collected before Labour came to power, the baseline is later.
2. Labour published its last government's annual report on poverty and social exclusion in 2007 (*Opportunity for All*). Because data often become available with a year or two time-lag, indicators reported in 2007 often capture change only up to 2005/06. The table refers to changes occurring since the last year data were reported for in *Opportunity for All*.

Born in the 1980s: Bearing the brunt of recession

John Hills

After the economic crisis hit in 2007, unemployment rose, average pay rises fell behind inflation, the stock market crashed, and the boom in house prices came to an end. Overall living standards declined. But the impact of the crisis was uneven. Organisations stopped hiring new workers, but many people held on to their jobs. Some groups gained real pay increases. There were winners as well as losers.

As part of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme we are investigating how things have changed since the picture painted by the National Equality Panel (NEP) in *An Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK*. That report looked systematically at inequalities ranging from educational qualifications to hourly wages, household incomes, and personal wealth. It examined differences *between* groups defined by characteristics such as gender, age, or ethnicity, and differences *within* the groups. The data used by NEP generally related to outcomes around 2007. In our first wave of new analysis, we have extended the results to 2010, showing in detail how inequalities changed in the first three years of the crisis. These varied in complex ways, but across the board of economic outcomes people who were in their 20s by 2010 were some of the worst hit, and not just those at the bottom of the labour market.

The disproportionately adverse economic experiences of young adults at the start of the recession came despite their being better educationally qualified than any preceding generation. By 2010, 22 per cent of the UK’s working-age population had a degree (or higher degree). This was 2.6 percentage points higher than just three years earlier (the average for 2006-2008). For the first time, working age graduates outnumbered those with low-level or no qualifications. These changes were driven by the arrival each year of increasingly well-qualified young adults in the labour market, displacing the less-qualified generation reaching state pension age.

Comparing 2010 with the average for 2006-2008, full-time employment among men in the UK fell by 4.1 percentage points, while unemployment grew by 2.4 percentage points, reaching 7 per cent. Among women, full-time employment fell less dramatically, by 2.6 percentage points, while unemployment increased by 1.3 percentage points to 4.9 per cent. However, this trend was not evenly

shared. In particular, by far the largest drop in full-time employment and rise in unemployment occurred among young adults aged 16-29. As Figure 1 shows, full-time employment among 20 to 24-year olds fell by more than 8 percentage points for men and nearly as much for women. Yet employment levels over the same period rose among women in their 50s and early 60s.

Young people were not only worse hit than others in terms of employment, as Figures 2-4 show. Among those in their early 20s, at the median:

- Hourly wages fell 5.5 per cent in real terms for men and 5.3 per cent for women.
- Weekly full-time earnings were down by 6.1 per cent in real terms for men and women.

- Household (equivalent net) income declined by 10.8 per cent before housing costs and 16.5 per cent after housing costs.

Losses of employment, pay and income were only slightly less severe among young adults in their late 20s – and losses generally affected those who were better-off as well as those at the bottom of the distributions. Table 1 shows what happened at different points in the distribution of net income before and after housing costs, comparing young people in 2010-11 with their predecessors at the same age in 2007-08. Even the best-off young people in their early 20s (at the 90th percentile) were 13-14 per cent worse off than their counterparts just three years earlier.

Table 1: Income losses among young adults affected both rich and poor (changes in real household equivalent net income, 2007-08 to 2010-11, UK, %)

| | Mean | 10th percentile | Median | 90th percentile |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| (a) Before housing costs | | | | |
| Age 21-25 | -8.6 | -8.2 | -10.8 | -13.0 |
| Age 26-30 | -12.6 | 0.0 | -9.6 | -8.9 |
| Age 31-35 | -1.3 | +1.7 | -3.0 | -0.7 |
| (b) After housing costs | | | | |
| Age 21-25 | -13.3 | -16.9 | -16.5 | -14.0 |
| Age 26-30 | -14.8 | -12.3 | -12.3 | -7.8 |
| Age 31-35 | -2.1 | -3.5 | -4.4 | -5.3 |

Source: Derived from DWP analysis of HBAI dataset based on Family Resources Survey

Young people had worse economic outcomes from the recession

Figure 1: Change in full-time employment (% points)

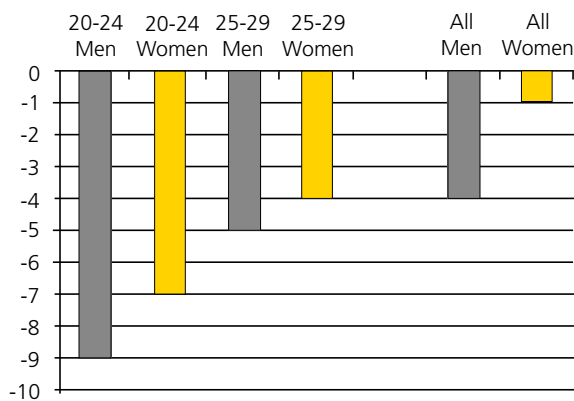


Figure 2: Change in median real hourly wages (%)

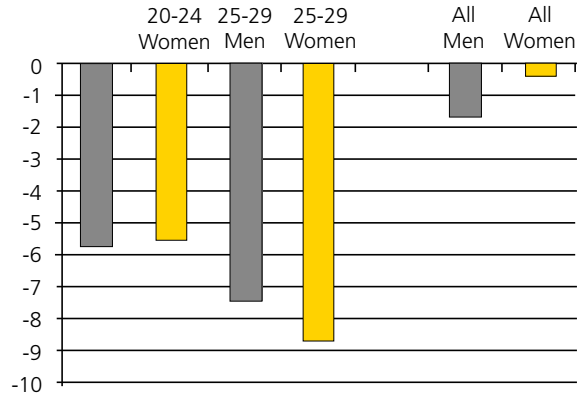


Figure 3: Change in median real weekly earnings (%)

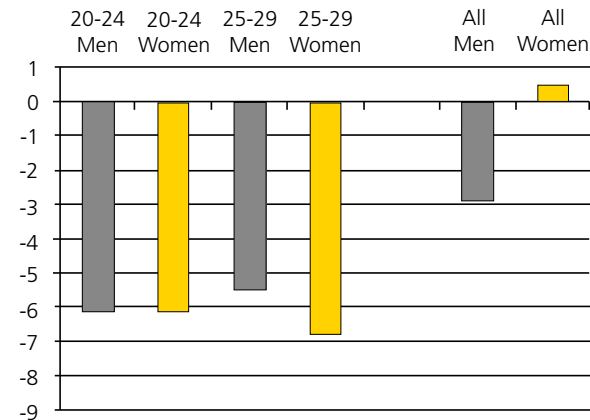
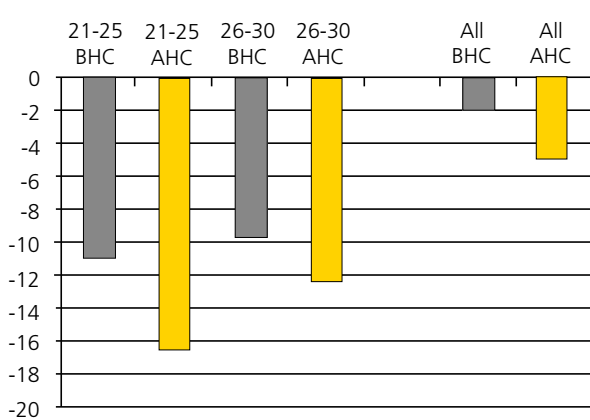


Figure 4: Change in median real net income (%)



Note: Employment is percentage point change 2006-2008 to 2010; Wages and earnings are real percentage change 2006-2008 to 2010; Household incomes are real percentage change 2007-08 to 2010-11. BHC is before housing costs; AHC is after housing costs. All figures for UK.

Across Europe the effect of the crisis on young people has been severe. While unemployment in the UK has not reached the levels seen, for example, in Southern Europe, the way in which young adults have been disproportionately affected is similar. There is some irony that those

who have been worst affected were born in the 1980s when financial liberalisation was set in train – ultimately contributing to the financial crash that precipitated the economic crisis.

Further information

The full version of the paper discussing our results, *Winners and Losers in the Crisis: The Changing Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK 2007-2010* by John Hills, Jack Cunliffe, Ludovica Gambaro and Polina Obolenskaya, is available at <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spcc/rr02.pdf>.

The data underlying the paper and updating the original NEP report can be found on our website www.casedata.org.uk in a form that allows people to produce figures for the breakdowns and comparisons they are interested in.

Focus on London

Amanda Fitzgerald

With support from Trust for London, the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme is examining how recession, austerity and social policy change are playing out in England’s capital city. What are the ‘cold climate’ effects in this space of marked poverty, wealth and inequality? How are local actors – the organisations and residents who operate and live in London – noticing and feeling the impacts of these changes?

In our first London-focused output, *Poverty, Prosperity and Inequality in London, 2000/01 – 2010/11*, we detail how London’s economy and labour market, especially in Inner London, have proved more resilient to the onset of recession than other English regions. Full-time employment fell by less across London than elsewhere, in absolute terms, and youth unemployment increased less than elsewhere, in absolute terms. Yet, economic success and resilience in recession have not translated into lower poverty or reduced inequality over the period. Inequalities in earnings and incomes increased between 2006/08 and 2010. Those living on the lowest incomes were hardest hit, seeing their incomes after housing costs fall by 24 per cent in real terms compared with 3.5 per cent nationally. Wealth inequalities also widened faster in London than in other regions. The wealthiest Londoners increased their financial, physical and property wealth by 8 per cent between 2006/08 and 2010, compared with 0.4 per cent amongst their counterparts elsewhere.

As London changed during the 2000s, the spatial distribution of poverty within the city also changed. In 2001, poverty in London was concentrated in the Inner East of the city, in areas of former industrial employment and low-cost housing. This overall pattern was not overturned during the 2000s, but significant changes did occur, as Map 1 shows. While poverty rates overall remained broadly unchanged up to 2008, rates in the poorest Inner London neighbourhoods fell, particularly in Inner West London, while they increased in less poor neighbourhoods of Outer London. Poverty thus began to spread out. Subsequently, as Outer London suffered more from the recession, this trend for the deconcentration and decentralisation of poverty was accentuated, with particular impact in the Outer East and North East.

Our second Focus on London report, *Hard Times, New Directions? The impact of the local government cuts in London*, examines how the London Boroughs have fared

through an austerity programme which dealt ‘the toughest local government finance settlement in living memory’ (LGA, 2011). London-wide spending power fell by 21 per cent per capita from 2010/11 to 2013/14. This was a similar size of reduction as experienced by other large urban authorities in England: the metropolitan districts and unitary authorities. In-depth interview-based exploration of the response to the cuts in three case study boroughs (Brent, Camden and Redbridge) shows that London local authorities have made strenuous efforts to absorb these cuts through back office savings. However, discretionary services have been affected and some services have become more targeted towards the most vulnerable or at risk.

In the next phase of the Focus on London, we will be examining how local residents in the three case study boroughs have been

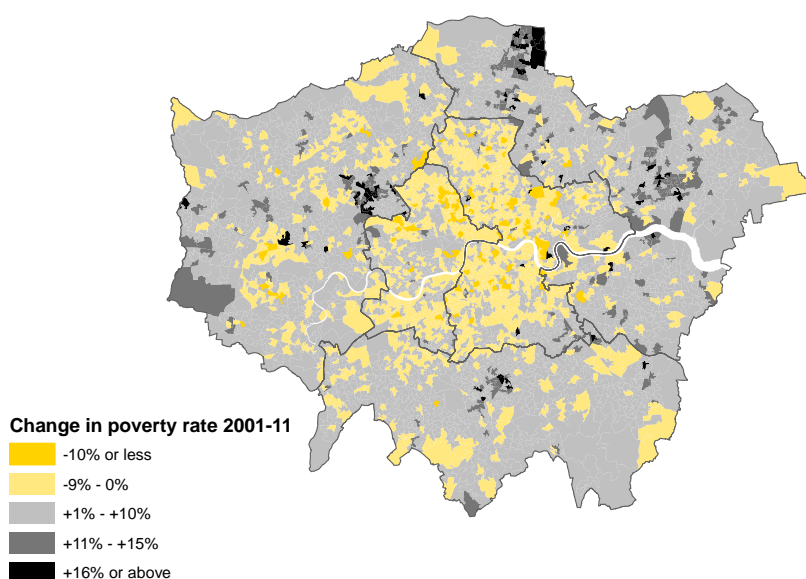
feeling the impacts of the ‘cold climate’. We will also extend our work on poverty and inequality, taking forward our analyses to include 2013/14 data.

Further information

SPCC Research Report RR03: *Prosperity, Poverty and Inequality in London 2000/01-2010/11*, Ruth Lupton, Polly Vizard, Amanda Fitzgerald, Alex Fenton, Ludovica Gambaro and Jack Cunliffe

SPCC Working Paper WP07: *Hard Times, New Directions? The impact of the local government spending cuts in London* Local Government Association (2011), ‘Funding settlement will lead to cuts in services’, *LGA Media Centre*, 23 August, viewed 3 March 2014, www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/media-releases/-/journal_content/56/10180/3368129/NEWS

Map 1: A falling poverty rate across much of Inner London contrasts with a rising poverty rate across much of Outer London during 2001-11



Note: poverty rate shown is the Unadjusted Means-tested Benefits Rate by Households, calculated by means-tested benefits/households count

Does money affect children's outcomes? A systematic review

Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart

There is much evidence that children from lower-income households have worse health and education outcomes than their better-off peers. Would this be improved by simply giving these households more money? Or, are the poorer outcomes simply explained by other factors such as parental education? Our recent research has shown that, in fact, money *does* have a causal effect on children's outcomes.

[Click here to watch Kitty Stewart talk about this research](#)

Whether or not money has a causal effect on children's outcomes has long been an important issue with significant implications for policy. Should policy-makers focus on raising household incomes through tax credits, higher benefits and an increased minimum wage? Or, would money be better spent investing in schools, children's services and support for parenting?

The question is currently particularly topical in the UK. Some have called for any extra resources to be used to provide better services for young children (Field, 2010) rather than being used to simply pay more money in benefits and tax credits. The Coalition Government has recently reported on its consultation on redefining the measurement of child poverty, with a view to giving less weight to income measures (DWP, 2014, 2012). At the same time the number of children living below a fixed income poverty line has increased (Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission, 2013).

In this context, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation commissioned us to evaluate the available evidence. To gain a comprehensive picture and minimise bias we used systematic review techniques to examine all the available research from EU and OECD countries that was able to isolate and test a causal effect of individual or household financial resources. Causality is incredibly difficult to test in social research and we therefore had strict criteria for what counted as causal evidence: we only included studies that used randomised controlled trials, natural experiments, instruments to examine exogenous shocks to financial resources that were independent of unobserved individual or household characteristics, and studies that used fixed effects or similar approaches with longitudinal data to examine within-household changes in resources and children's outcomes over time. We included all studies published since 1988, as well as unpublished studies since 2009. Once our inclusion criteria were agreed, we

conducted systematic searches in databases across multiple disciplines.

We considered the evidence for a range of children's outcomes in five broad areas: cognitive development and school achievement; social and behavioural development; physical health; subjective wellbeing; and social inclusion. We also searched for evidence on intermediate outcomes and the home environment, such as maternal physical and mental health, parenting behaviours and family expenditure on children's items. All search results were reviewed by hand, first checking for relevance based on abstract and title and then examining the full papers more closely for methodology.

As you will see from Figure 1 the systematic searches retrieved a vast amount of material, but from over 46,000 search results just 34 studies met the full criteria. We kept a further 58 studies that did not meet the full causal criteria but did provide valuable information about some additional questions we wanted to explore; for example, about whether money is more important during particular stages of childhood; and about the potential mechanisms through which money seems to operate. (These questions and others are discussed in detail in the full report).

So, what do the final 34 studies tell us? The main finding is clear: *money itself does matter*, making a difference to a range of children's outcomes over and above the effect of other factors such as parental education and family structure. Of the 34 studies we included, 23 find positive income effects on all the outcomes they look at, while a further six find mixed support, which means they found an effect for some but not all of the outcomes measured. Just five studies did not find that money had a significant effect and in at least four of these cases there are methodological issues which are likely to explain the results (see the full report for discussion of

this). As Table 1 shows, there is most (and strongest) evidence for children's cognitive development and school achievement, followed by their social and behavioural development. Evidence for physical health is more mixed and we found no studies that use our included methods to look at subjective well-being or social inclusion. Among intermediate outcomes, there are fewer studies overall, but a very clear picture emerges for the impact of money on maternal mental health.

Having established that money itself does matter, the next question we asked is *how much?* Results are difficult to standardise across studies, but the potential for resources to make a difference appears to be quite considerable, particularly in lower-income households. Based on a series of assumptions explained in full in the report, we estimate that closing the income gap between households with children eligible for Free School Meals and other households with children (an increase of £6,000 a year) might be expected to *halve* the average school achievement gap between children on Free School Meals and others.

How big is this effect compared to spending on other policy interventions? Evidence on school expenditure has found effects in a comparable range, suggesting spending £1,000 on raising household income might be expected to have a similar impact on children's cognitive and educational outcomes as spending £1,000 on schools. However it is important to note that income affects a range of children's (and parents') outcomes at once and therefore may be the more effective policy route, or even 'the ultimate "multi-purpose" instrument' (Mayer, 1997). Certainly our findings suggest that it will be an uphill struggle for services to narrow inequalities in children's attainment in a context of rising income poverty, even with the help of additional investment through policies such as the Pupil Premium.

Further information

DWP (2014) *Child Poverty Strategy 2014-17: Consultation* Department for Work and Pensions. London: The Stationery Office.

DWP (2012). *Measuring Child Poverty: A Consultation on Better Measures of Child Poverty*. Department for Work and Pensions. London: The Stationery Office.

Field, F. (2010) 'The Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults'. London: HM Government.

Mayer, S. (1997) *What Money Can't Buy: Family Income and Children's Life Chances*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

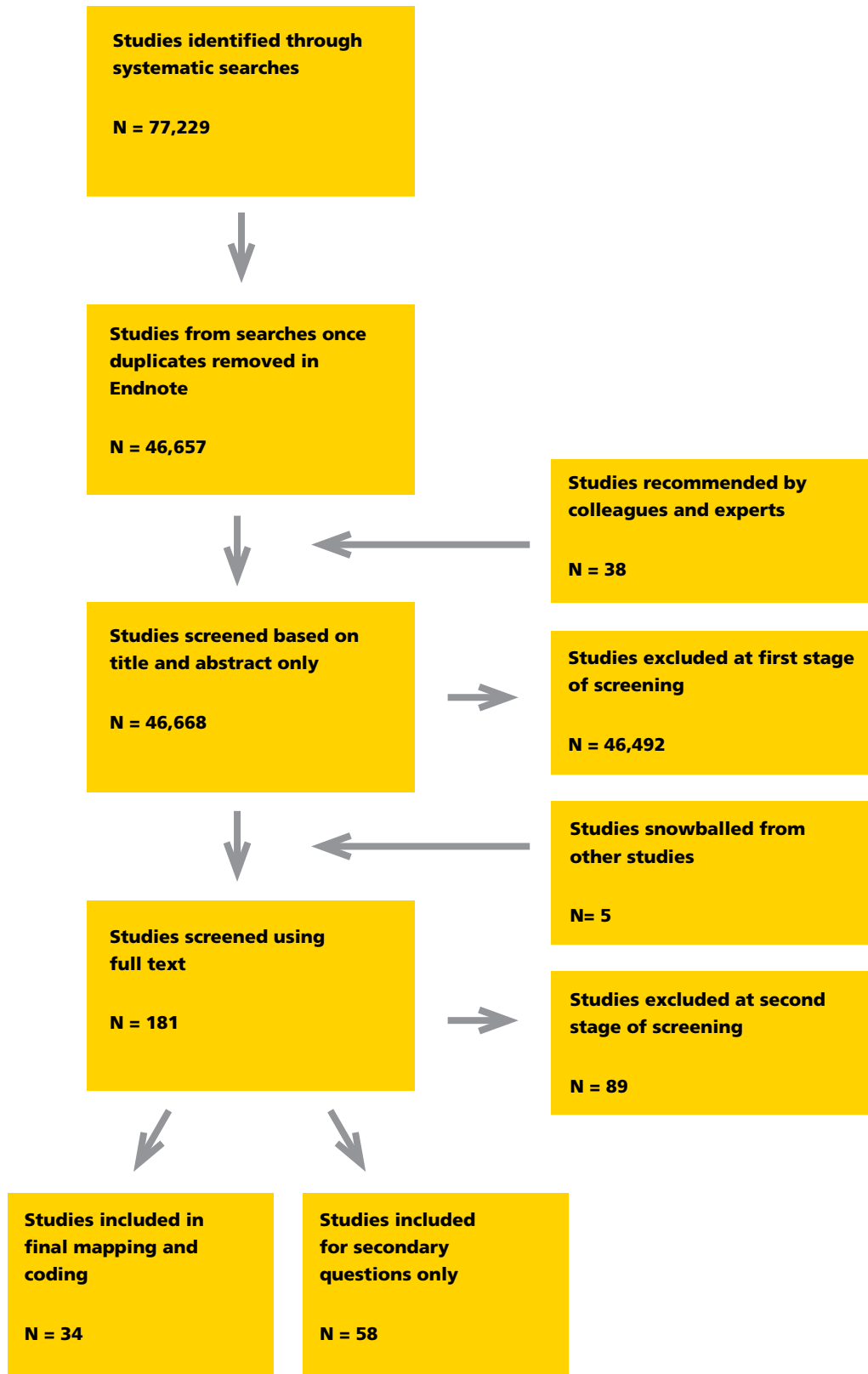
Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission (2013) *State of the Nation 2013: Social Mobility and Child Poverty in Great Britain*, London: The Stationery Office Limited

Table 1: Results by Children's Outcomes

| Nature of outcomes | Studies including outcome | Positive | No effect |
|---|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Children's Outcomes | | | |
| Cognitive development and school achievement | 21 | 16 | 5 |
| Social, behavioural and emotional development | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Physical health | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Subjective wellbeing and social inclusion | 0 | n/a | n/a |
| Future Earnings | 1 | 1 | n/a |
| Mediating Outcomes | | | |
| Family expenditure on children's items | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Financial stress and material hardship | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| The home learning environment | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Maternal physical health | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Maternal mental health | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Parenting and parental behaviours | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total studies included* | 34 | | |

*Some studies measured more than one outcome.

Figure 1: Flow Diagram of Studies included/Excluded by Stage



*Template adapted from PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram from www.prisma-statement.org/statement.htm accessed 4/1/13

Changing inequalities in rich countries: Trends, drivers and impacts

Abigail McKnight

A large welfare state that invests in people when needed, stimulating and supporting them to be active, and also adequately protecting them and their children, is a common feature of countries who are best performers in terms of economic, employment, social cohesion and equality of outcomes. This is one key finding from a 30 nation study.

A major research project looking at inequality in rich countries was completed during 2013. This project, Growing Inequalities' Impacts (GINI), spanned three and a half years (February 2010 – July 2013), involved over 200 researchers and analysed data from 30 countries covering a period of 30 years. CASE was one of five core country partners that guided and managed the research programme, led by Wiemer Salverda at the University of Amsterdam. Abigail McKnight and Frank Cowell were the UK country co-ordinators and they were joined by Eleni Karagiannaki and Tiffany Tsang who contributed research papers and reports. John Hills was a member of the Advisory Group.

The core question that this project sought to address was whether or not there is evidence that increases in inequality are linked to poorer outcomes and how any change in inequality is mitigated or ameliorated by policy. An interdisciplinary approach drawing on economics, sociology, and political science, was applied to learn from the experiences of European countries together with the USA, Japan, Canada, Australia, and South Korea over the last three decades. It explored trends in inequality (income, earnings, wealth and education) and the evidence that linked these trends to a wide range of social, cultural and political outcomes. The research also considered policy responses to inequality and poverty and an assessment of their effectiveness.

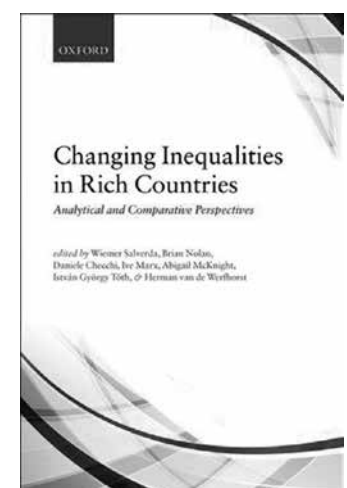
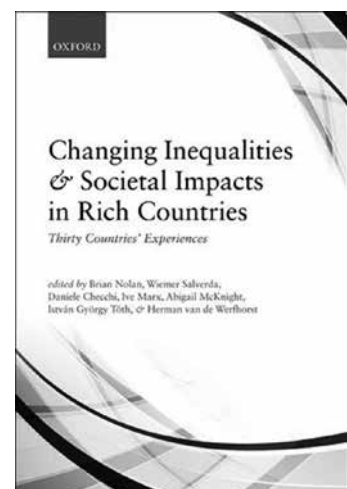
The research found that inequality has generally been increasing, but there are marked differences in inequality trends across countries with different drivers over different time periods. This highlights the important role of institutions and policies, including education, which need to be better understood. There was no evidence of a simple causal relationship that explained changes in inequality and changes across a variety of social, cultural and political outcomes, although there was evidence in some domains that higher (increasing) inequality was associated with

poorer outcomes (health, social mobility, political participation). Richer comparative longitudinal data may shed new light on how inequality is linked to these outcomes in the future. Policy – especially the size and nature of the welfare state – was found to play a key role in explaining inequality trends and the impact of inequality on outcomes.

Two volumes summarising the research conducted in this project have recently been published by Oxford University Press. *Changing Inequalities and Societal Impacts in Rich Countries: Thirty Countries' Experiences* presents the findings from country case studies and provides a rich international research resource. The 25 country chapters, written by country experts, drew from extensive country reports covering 30 countries and analysing data over a period of around 30 years (1980 to the present). These were based on a standardised template and provide a descriptive empirical evidence base on inequality trends, trends in the outcomes of interest and policy. *Changing Inequalities in Rich Countries: Analytical and Comparative Perspectives* draws mainly from the project's research papers, but also incorporates findings from the country reports and the wider literature. The book is structured around the main topics covered in the research programme, namely, inequality analysis, social impacts, political and cultural impacts, and policy responses.

Further information

The research project was funded by the EU Framework Programme 7 and produced 94 discussion papers (many of which have been published in academic journals), four workpackage reports, 27 country reports covering 30 countries, two databases, five policy papers and two major volumes summarising the findings from the research were published by Oxford University Press on 30 January 2014. More details on the GINI project, research papers, country reports and policy papers can be found on the project website www.gini-research.org/articles/home (EU FP7 Grant Contract No. 244952)



Social inequalities in quality of life in Europe

Ellie Suh, Tiffany Tsang, Polly Vizard and Asghar Zaidi with Tania Burchardt

A report commissioned by Eurofound uses the European Quality of Life Survey to examine social inequalities in quality of life, and finds evidence of pervasive inequalities in the distribution of capabilities in Europe in 2011, together with evidence of disadvantage increasing over the period of the economic crisis in some instances.

[Click here to watch Polly Vizard explain more about this research](#)

In the health domain, there was a small but significant increase in the proportion of the EU27 population reporting bad self-rated general health between 2007 and 2011. There were also increases in the percentage at risk of poor mental health in some countries hit hard by the crisis. The proportion of the general population identified as at risk of poor mental health in Greece increased by 6 percentage points (measured by a WHO-5 score of less than 13). At the EU27 level, the proportion of 18-24 year olds at risk of poor mental health increased by 3 percentage points. This suggests that the scarring effects of the crisis on young adults in Europe have not been limited to employment and income; and that socio-psychological health and wellbeing have also been adversely affected.

The report identifies longstanding limiting illness and disability (LLID) as being associated with systematic social inequalities across a wide range of domains. Individuals who experience

LLID were found to be consistently disadvantaged across all of the domains considered in the report and against virtually all of the 10 indicators in the dashboard (Figure 1).

Against some indicators (for example, material deprivation) the position of disabled people, already disadvantaged in 2007, further deteriorated following the financial crisis and economic downturn that began late 2007. The associations between LLID, bad self-rated general health, material deprivation and perceived social exclusion were confirmed after controlling for other factors.

In the report as a whole, four critical domains of life are examined: health; the standard of living; productive and valued activities; and individual, family and social life. Variation in these four domains is measured by gender, age, disability status, employment status and citizenship status using a dashboard of ten indicators (see Figure 2). The role of other important

drivers of social inequalities such as educational status, occupational group, urbanisation, GDP per capita, income and social arrangements (such as different welfare and healthcare systems) is also discussed. The results of the third EQLS (2011) are compared with those of the second EQLS (2007) to assess the impact of the financial crisis and economic downturn on the disadvantages experienced by population subgroups in Europe.

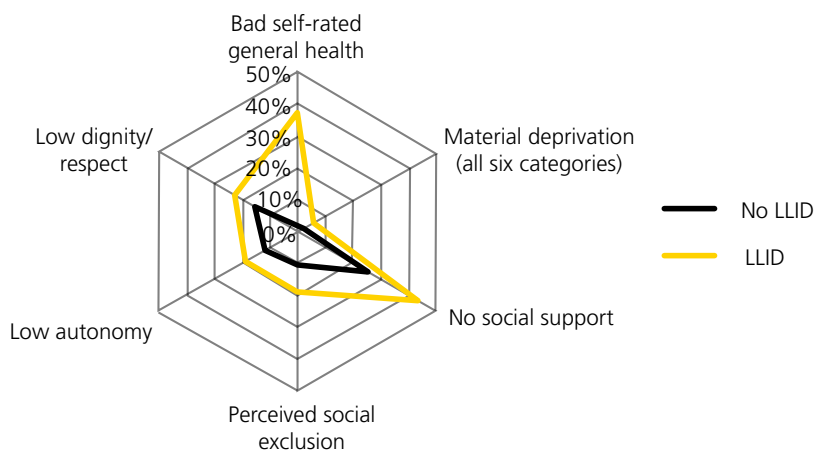
Further information

An executive summary and full report are available at www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/htmlfiles/ef1362.htm.

Figure 2: Indicator dashboard and disaggregation characteristics used in the report

- Domain 1: Health**
 - Indicator 1: Self-rated general health
 - Indicator 2: Mental health
 - Indicator 3: Access to healthcare
- Domain 2: Standard of living**
 - Indicator 4: Material deprivation
 - Indicator 5: Access to care
- Domain 3: Productive and valued activities**
 - Indicator 6: Informal care
- Domain 4: Individual, family and social life**
 - Indicator 7: Autonomy
 - Indicator 8: Dignity and respect
 - Indicator 9: Social support
 - Indicator 10: Social exclusion
- Disaggregation characteristics:** Gender, age, disability status, employment status, citizenship status

Figure 1: Individuals who self-identify as experiencing a limiting longstanding illness or disability (LLID) are systematically disadvantaged across the domains and indicators considered in the report (EU27 countries, 2011)



Note: data points that are further out on the radar diagram indicate worse outcomes against each indicator. The severity of disadvantage against different indicators is not necessarily comparable.

Understanding the impact of welfare reform: The work of the Housing and Communities group

Anne Power, Eileen Herden, Laura Lane, Bert Provan and Nicola Serle

LSE Housing and Communities, within CASE, specialises in 'getting under the skin' of how individuals, households and communities are affected by changes and pressures that bigger numbers suggest. In 2013-14, LSE Housing and Communities examined how the poorest households have responded to economic pressures, public spending cuts and recent changes in welfare benefit rules and payments. Four research projects illustrate this strand of CASE's work.

First, Newham Council, the poorest and most diverse London borough, asked us to carry out in-depth interviews with 60 households (over two rounds in 2013-14), who are struggling with debt on low incomes. The key question is – what supports and what undermines financial management capacity and resilience in low income households? What makes some households more, and others less, resilient? This work shows that tenants in social housing and insecure, low income tenants of private landlords are struggling most.

Second, LSE Housing is conducting a longitudinal survey of 200 social housing tenants, reflecting the contrasting geographies and settlement patterns of the South West region – the whole country in microcosm, from large city to small village. The study aims to discover whether welfare reform incentivises working-age tenants to look for and take up work. Our first round of findings suggests that, in most cases, there are far bigger barriers to work than welfare dependence, and that welfare reform is provoking many unintended consequences, such as the need to downsize but nowhere to move to.

Third, the Higher Education Innovation Fund awarded LSE Housing an 18-month grant to develop an Agenda for Housing Plus – what more can and should social landlords contribute to low income communities and to helping tenants in difficulty beyond the provision of low-cost homes? Over 350 social landlord practitioners and over 100 tenants have participated in residential Think Tanks at Trafford Hall to share their experiences of welfare reform, the role of private renting, access to work, cuts in subsidies for new housing, and prospects for young people. We are pulling together the findings into a new agenda for social landlords, caught between the push to develop more homes with less funding and the imperative to support existing tenants with precarious revenue.

Fourth, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation funded us to carry out a nationwide survey

of Housing Associations to uncover the impact of welfare reform on their viability and on their relations with tenants. We found radical changes under way, transforming the way housing associations operate.

Housing associations play two key social roles. First, they are major developers of low cost housing, although rents for new lets are often no longer affordable in some areas such as London and the South East. Second, they provide many socially-oriented services in support of employability, community activity and economic viability. This combination of roles as developers, social enterprises and charities is what constitutes our concept of Housing Plus.

Housing associations offer a useful barometer of poverty, welfare reform, and cuts, because their viability is directly affected by all three. Their rent income, their main revenue, has become much more uncertain, and they have therefore refocused efforts on tenancy support. Meanwhile, tenants are hit four ways – falling real wages and shorter hours; rising bills, particularly energy and food; benefit cuts; and public service cuts, particularly front-line support.

In our surveys, the Bedroom Tax, or Spare Room Subsidy as it is officially called, introduced throughout the UK in April 2013, emerged as having the most immediate impact on associations and their tenants. This change means that social housing tenants no longer get housing benefit to pay for 'spare bedrooms', even though it is often impossible to move to smaller property and it is extremely difficult to pay the additional rent charge from benefits. Those worst affected have disabilities or ill health. Most often family members help, but a few have been evicted or forced to move into more expensive private renting.

Social housing tenants are increasingly amongst the lowest income households and therefore most affected by changes to tax credits, in-work benefits, disability benefits, and other income support. Three quarters

in our surveys depend on benefits, in or out of work. The changes creating most uncertainty and anxiety are:

- The delayed Universal Credit will introduce a monthly all-in welfare payment, including the Housing Benefit element, which tenants must pass on to their landlord. Currently, Housing Benefit usually goes directly to housing association landlords in a guaranteed lump sum. Both tenants and landlords worry about the risks this reform will bring.
- The new rules for disability benefits also involve much tighter tests for eligibility, generating many appeals against unexpected refusals, and considerable controversy.
- The new Council Tax system is leading some councils, such as Newham, to charge some Council Tax to all residents regardless of income, leading to arrears and even evictions.
- A changing job market, with more part-time, low-paid, short-hours contracts, is compounding problems for benefit recipients and social housing tenants who now need to work but cannot reconcile their loss of benefits and precarious, low paid jobs.
- The increasingly common use of 'sanctioning' in Job Centres, the instant suspension of all benefits, has proved unjustified in some cases and has a devastating impact on paying for the basics.

Evidence of the harsh impacts of these changes on social housing tenants, other low income renters and less often poorer owner-occupiers come from London, the West Country, the North and Midlands, from landlords, tenants and advice agencies.

Looking ahead, the impending changes resulting from Universal Credit, including many transitional problems of adjustment, mistakes and failure to pay, and delays in payments mean that social landlords' provision for bad debt is rising, along with

the cost of borrowing. This has a knock-on in other key areas:

- how they screen new tenants based on income and family size, often excluding the most needy;
- how they support tenants needing financial and employment advice;
- how tenants can reduce energy costs to improve their financial viability.

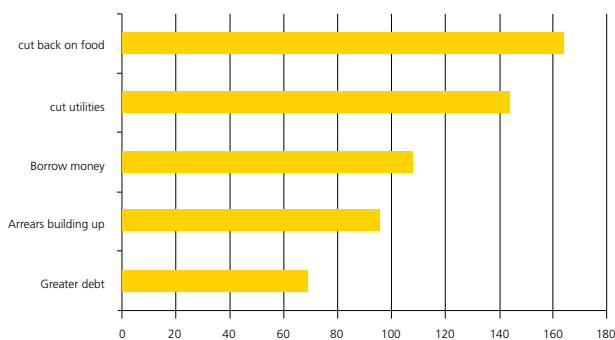
Tenants' own accounts tell a similarly stark story. Half of our survey sample are directly affected by benefit changes; one in five by the 'Bedroom Tax'. In order to cope with financial pressures, tenants are most often cutting back on food and heating. Figure 1 illustrates some of their 'choices'.

Over half of tenants reported falling incomes; a quarter were in arrears with rent; one in ten lost their job; and one in ten used a food bank in the previous year.

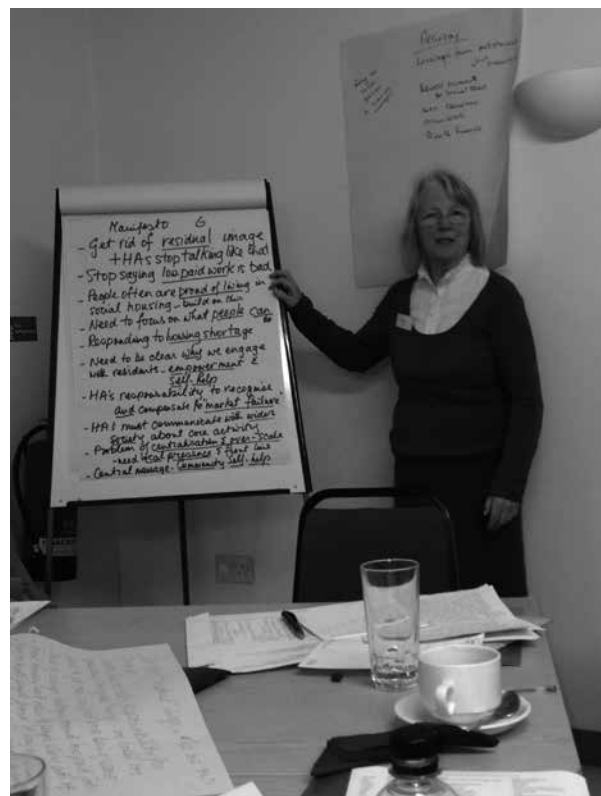
Two unplanned gains from the reforms are that social landlords have greatly increased their direct contact with tenants, both to secure rent payments and secure support and advice for tenants. At community level, social landlords have become a first-line of help, along with the local charities, community groups, churches and some local councils. In the words of a participant in Trafford Hall's Tenants' Think Tank, 'What happens when people's money is stopped? What is in place for this? Where do they go?'

Our findings underline the social risks of current changes, not just for the poorest households, but also for large social landlords housing around one fifth of all households, and for society as a whole.

Figure 1: Economic decisions by 200 tenants across South West England in 2013



[Click here to watch Laura Lane explain more about the current research projects of LSE Housing and Communities](#)



Who gets the top jobs?

Lindsey Macmillan

In a recent speech to the South Norfolk Conservative Association, the ex-Prime Minister John Major caused controversy within his own party by stating: 'In every single sphere of British influence, the upper echelons of power in 2013 are held overwhelmingly by the privately educated or the affluent middle class'.¹ Michael Gove MP, the Secretary of State for Education was quick to back Major, stating that 'It's an inescapable fact that Britain is run by a privately-educated elite.'² While it appears obvious to many that the privately educated have an advantage in terms of accessing the most influential positions in society, what is less clear is the mechanism through which this advantage is conferred. Is it because firms prefer to hire privately educated individuals regardless of their qualifications and skills? Or do firms hire on the basis of qualifications and skills, and privately educated graduates have more of both? Alternatively, do privately educated individuals make particular choices throughout their education, including taking the 'right' degree at the 'right' university that firms target for recruitment? Or is it really down to the operation of an 'old boys' network?

We have investigated the extent to which the type of school that recent graduates attended is associated with entry into a high status occupation a few years after graduating (Macmillan, Tyler and Vignoles, 2013). These high status occupations are associated with higher earnings and more income and job stability in the future. We find that even after accounting for educational choices and attainment, privately educated graduates still have significant advantages over state school graduates in accessing top jobs. We also use information on how the graduates found out about their job to assess whether those entering into top jobs use personal or professional networks and work experience more often than those

entering other graduate jobs, and whether this is independently associated with family background.

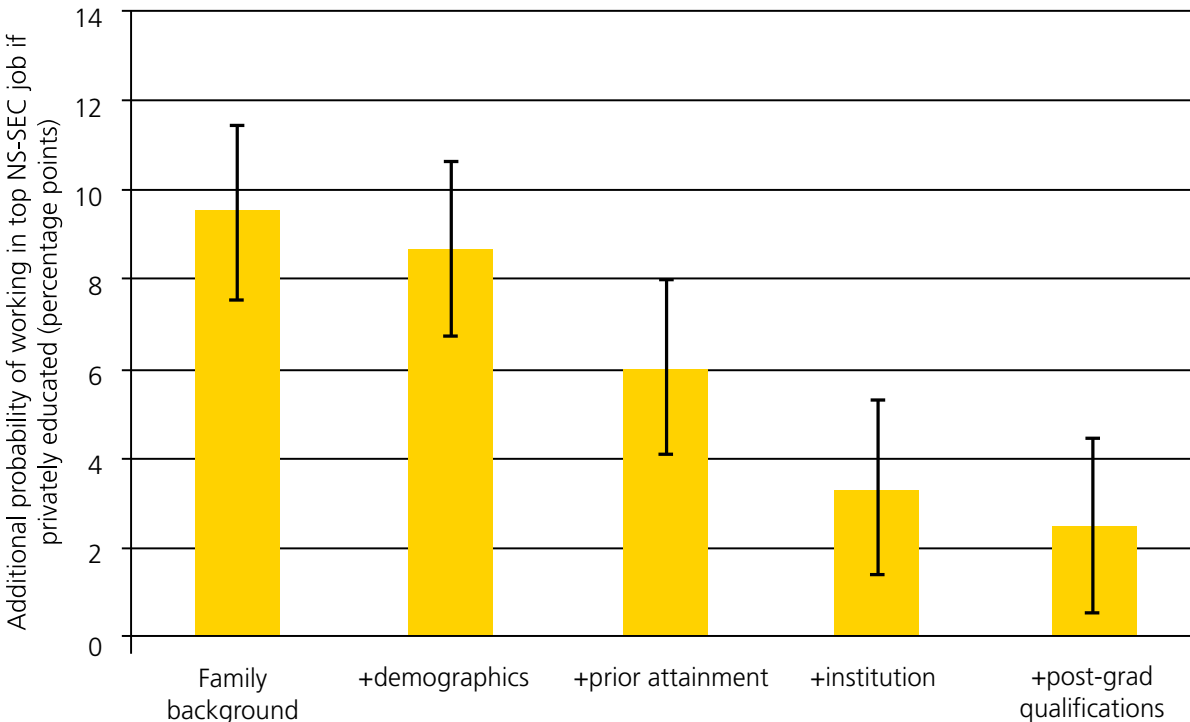
High status occupations by family background

We analyse data from the Destination of Leavers from Higher Education (DLHE) longitudinal surveys carried out by the UK Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA). This tracks graduates leaving higher education in 2006/07 and follows them up until three and a half years after graduation in 2010. As well as the type of school that the graduate attended, we can also measure their parents' class and the average participation in higher education in their neighbourhood (POLAR3). We define high

status occupations as a top NS-SEC (National Statistics Socio-economic Classification)³ occupation, such as a lawyer, a doctor, a scientist or an architect.

One benefit of the linked HESA-DLHE data is that we have a wealth of information on the higher education of the graduates including their degree classification, the subject they chose to study at university, their A-level grades and the university they studied at. This helps us to assess whether entry into the top occupations is primarily driven by the privately educated being more likely to choose the 'right' subjects or universities at 18 or whether the private school advantage remains when comparing state and private school children who achieved

Figure 1: Advantage of being privately educated in access to top jobs remains even after controlling for attainment, type of HE institution attended and family background



the same A-level grades, the same degree classification in the same subject from the same institution.

Figure 1 presents the additional advantage of attending a private school compared to a state school in terms of the likelihood of working in a top NS-SEC occupation 3.5 years after graduation. The five columns build the model in stages, initially reporting the raw association, only accounting for other family background measures (parental class and neighbourhood higher education participation quintiles) before allowing for other factors including gender and ethnicity, prior attainment differences (UCAS tariff, degree subject and classification), institution effects (institution of study and region of study) and finally post-graduate qualifications.

In the first model, privately educated graduates are 9.5 percentage points more likely to work in a top NS-SEC occupation 3.5 years after graduation (30 per cent of state educated compared to 39.5 per cent privately educated). Controlling for gender and ethnicity does little to reduce this effect but adding prior attainment reduces the difference to 6 percentage points. Even when accounting for differences in how well the graduates have done in terms of attainment there is still a sizeable difference in entry to top occupations by the type of school attended. Adding controls for where the graduate went to university reduces this difference dramatically to 3.3 percentage points: the choice of institution is clearly a large part of the story of why more private school graduates work in top institutions. However, even after allowing for institution, there is still a significant difference in the predicted probability of working in a top NS-SEC occupation for private school graduates compared to state school graduates. Conditioning on post-graduate qualifications does little to change this.

Comparing a like-for-like privately educated graduate to a state school graduate with the same prior attainment from the same institution, the private school graduate is 2.5 percentage points (32.5 per cent private

compared to 30 per cent state educated) more likely to work in a top NS-SEC occupation 3.5 years after graduation than the state school graduate.

The role of networks

To assess what role, if any, networks play in helping graduates access top occupations, we can observe how the graduate found out about their current job. We consider three specific networks: professional networks (including professional, work or educational contacts), personal networks (including family, friends or social networks) and previous work experience, in comparison to using any other form of information for finding out about their job. The private school effect remains identical with the inclusion of these measures of networks in our model, indicating that these are not the main reason as to why private school graduates have an additional advantage over state school graduates. The measures do have a significant independent effect over and above family background though, with those using a professional network 5.3 percentage points more likely to work in a top NS-SEC occupation.

Conclusions

Our research suggests that attending a private school has an additional advantage over and above demographic differences, the prior attainment of graduates, their choice of institution and selection into post-graduate education. Privately educated graduates are still 2.5 percentage points (32.5 per cent compared to 30 per cent for state educated graduates) more likely to work in a top NS-SEC occupation compared to a similarly well-educated state school graduate. These findings are stark: note that we are comparing the private school graduate to an atypical state school graduate, with a set of A-levels, a degree subject and an institution more commonly associated with a privately educated student, in order to make the comparison 'like for like'. Although the use of networks varies by background, they do not account for this private school advantage. Our research leaves questions unanswered as

to why there is this additional advantage to attending a private school although we suggest that possible explanations may include differences in unmeasured human capital (non-cognitive skills), differences in cultural capital (conversation topics in interviews) and differences in financial capital allowing the privately educated graduate a longer period of job search.

Further information

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1. Sir John Major, November 2013.
2. Michael Gove MP, November 2013.
3. The NS-SEC was developed from the Goldthorpe Class Schema, measuring employment relations and conditions of occupations. See www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html

The prospects for old-age income security in two East Asian societies

Kok-Hoe Ng

Family support is the central pillar of old-age income security in Hong Kong and Singapore. Public pension systems are lean in these areas, even by East Asian standards. With their demographic ageing among the fastest internationally, future elderly cohorts face growing risks of financial hardship, as an ageing population implies fewer adult children to provide support. This predicament was the subject of recent CASE PhD graduate Dr Kok-Hoe Ng's thesis. Here, Kok-Hoe outlines his examination of the problem, provides projections of how it will unfold and reflects on the possibilities of pension reform.

Debate about old-age income security in industrialised countries hastened to centre on the fiscal sustainability of public old-age pensions and the social protection of the individual within a climate of welfare austerity. The elderly populations in Hong Kong and Singapore face a different problem. The public pension systems in these societies are very lean, despite recent reforms. Instead, intergenerational transfers are internalised within the household, with elderly persons drawing financial support from their adult children through co-residence and cash contributions. But these arrangements are under strain from rapid and sustained population ageing. Unless the public pension systems expand, the risks of financial hardship in old age may grow.

Against this backdrop, my PhD thesis considers the prospects for old-age income security in Hong Kong and Singapore. The first step of the study was an examination

of the extent of income security in old age (65 and above) between the 1990s and 2000s, particularly the role of public pensions and family support. The findings were striking: elderly persons' individual incomes were found to be extremely low relative to population earnings. As many as 88 per cent of elderly persons in Singapore – 78 per cent in Hong Kong – had individual incomes below 60 per cent of the median population earnings in 2005/2006. Furthermore, of the elderly persons who were in work, 27 per cent in Singapore – 9 per cent in Hong Kong – had individual incomes below 40 per cent median population earnings.

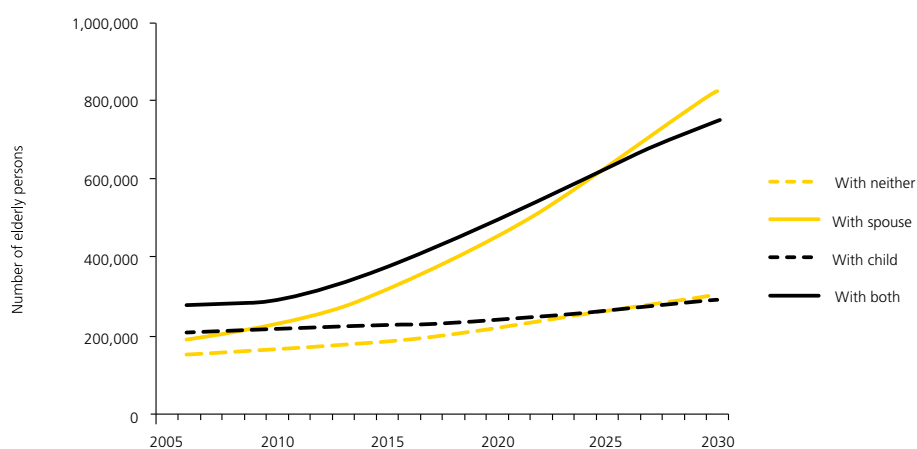
In Hong Kong, 41 per cent received income from children living apart and 33 per cent from co-resident children. In Singapore, 75 per cent received contributions from children. Transfers from children were therefore an important source of income, equivalent to almost two-thirds of the

average individual income of elderly persons in both places. Co-residence appears to be especially important to poorer elderly persons. When incomes are measured on an equivalised household rather than individual basis, the fall in income associated with increasing age becomes less steep and the gap between elderly men and women disappears. It is therefore worrying that the proportion of elderly persons living with their children decreased by about ten percentage points between the 1990s and 2000s.

In the second part of the study, a macrosimulation model was constructed to estimate future trends in the living arrangements of elderly persons, their access to market income, and children's contributions. Possible pension outcomes are projected for six base cases of men and women with different levels of education, representing different points across the

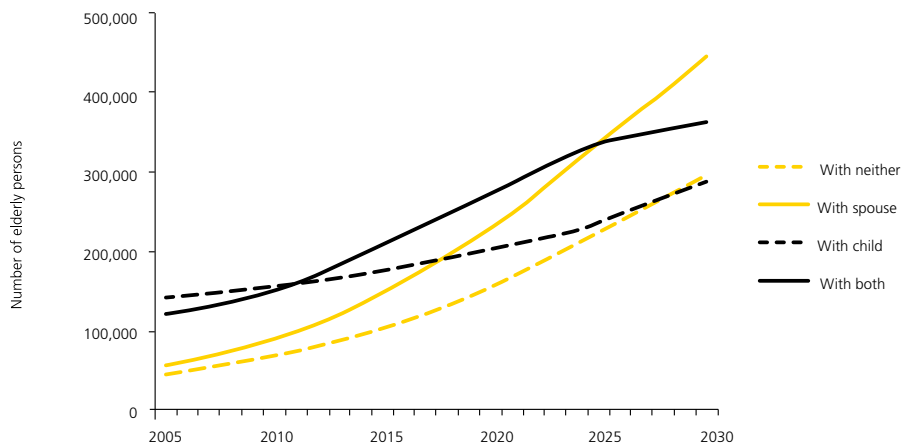
Figure 1: Projected elderly populations by living arrangement, 2005-2030

(a) Hong Kong



Source: Own calculations based on medium variant of United Nations (2011) population projections, International Labour Organization (2012) labour force projections, and changes to living arrangements by age, sex, and labour force participation at the same rate as between 1995/1996 and 2005/2006 as observed in the Singapore National Survey of Senior Citizens 1995 and 2005 and the Hong Kong Population By-census 1996 and 2006.

(b) Singapore



income distribution, and under various policy scenarios with historically accurate rules. The projections suggest that in Hong Kong, co-residence with children may fall from 59 per cent to 48-53 per cent over the period 2006–2030. The trends for Singapore are sharper but more uncertain. Although co-residence starts higher at 72 per cent, it is expected to fall more quickly to 47-58 per cent by 2030, with the number of elderly persons living alone increasing up to 6.6 times from 45,000 to 246,000-296,000 (see Figure 1). Between 2010 and 2030, the likelihood of elderly persons having no co-resident children, as well as no access to market income or children's financial contributions, is projected to increase from 17 per cent to 18-20 per cent in Hong Kong and from 6 per cent to 9-11 per cent in Singapore.

For those with access to public pensions, the projected pension incomes in the future are low. For people with secondary education who start working in 2010, pensions in Hong Kong may reach 49-55 per cent relative to the median wage for men but just 20-26 per cent for women. Relative to individuals' final wages at the end of their working lives, men achieve replacement rates of 26-30 per cent compared to 34-45 per cent for women. In Singapore, depending on assumptions about pre-retirement withdrawals from pension funds for housing, pension levels relative to the median wage are 20-31 per cent for men and just 9-15 per cent for women, while pension replacement rates range from 14-22 per cent for men to 17-28 per cent for women.

Although the prospects for old-age income security may increasingly depend on the chances for expanding public pension provision, policy reforms are a consequence of the political process and not just functional demands. In the third part of the study I therefore analyse the factors that affect pension policy development in the two societies and assess the pressures for, and constraints on, reforms to improve pension generosity. I draw on three theoretical perspectives: the role of ideas in policy change, developmentalism (or the notion that national progress and political legitimacy may be achieved through sustained economic growth) as an approach to social policy, and the effects of democratisation on plural policy discourse.

In this third aspect of the work, the differences between the two societies are clear. Historically Singapore's sprawling savings-based pension system that has been in place since the 1950s reflects the absence of the political left, an interventionist style of developmentalism led by a cohesive bureaucracy, and restrictions on policy debate. Hong Kong, however, has experienced a transition from the public relief schemes of colonial free-market developmentalism to a formal defined-contribution system that came about during a phase of rapid democratisation and competitive policy discourse in the 1990s.

Looking forward, the clearest indication of reform potential in Hong Kong lies in explicit public support for an additional universal old-age pension scheme. There is also a strong tradition of social mobilisation,

even though pension lobby groups have to operate under growing political uncertainty. In Singapore, where the need for pension reforms is more pressing, overall reform potential also seems lower due to a lack of serious debate about alternatives, policymakers' commitment to an orthodoxy of developmental social policy based on economic dynamism and self-reliance, and the difficulties with translating any policy proposals into effective political pressure.

Through examination of Hong Kong and Singapore, the study points to the possibility in principle of strengthening old-age income security by extending public pension provision, even within a policy environment that favours familial welfare. It also highlights the risks of hardship for future elderly generations when governments fail to do that. More broadly, the study helps to reveal the diversity and dynamism in the modes and outcomes of social policy in East Asian societies, casting new light on stylised conceptions of the East Asian welfare regime.

Further information

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Life as a doctoral student in CASE

Kenzo Asahi

Amongst its Research Centre functions CASE provides a home – institutional, intellectual, and from time-to-time quite literal – to some of the School's Social Policy doctoral students working on projects. In this article third year CASE PhD candidate Kenzo Asahi talks to Amanda Fitzgerald about his decision to study within the Centre, his journey through the PhD programme here and his aspirations for life after CASE.

Pop down the corridor to the new PhD area at CASE and you find an intellectually lively space complete with exotic greenery and the obligatory piles of papers, shelves of books and well-thumbed statistical manuals. Hanging on the wall is a comic 'life of a PhD' calendar, a gift from a former student. 'So, how do I know when I've done enough work for a thesis Prof?' asks one month's opening caption; to which the reply comes 'It's like climbing a mountain...when the view changes, you know you've reached the top!'

Visiting the PhD area on a week day, you are also likely to find Kenzo Asahi, a current third year PhD who is working on a thesis which examines the impact of better public transport to city dwellers in Chile. Coming to CASE from Chile via an MPA in International Development from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, Kenzo's LSE PhD is providing him with an opportunity to combine practical experience of managing various primary health care and education programmes in Chile, with a theoretical approach to the rigorous evaluation of social policy. Kenzo explains, 'I realised that Chile was facing difficult challenges such as providing good health care and quality education to all its population... My interest in improving the quality of Chile's social policy through good research made me choose CASE for my PhD.'

Kenzo's work at the moment is centred on using large data sets to look at how public goods are distributed in cities and their metropolitan areas. His first paper looks at how the inauguration of new tube lines can affect the human capital accumulation of the affected households. Kenzo is very positive about being part of the research group at CASE, 'I have access to experienced researchers in social inclusion and inequality issues and access to STICERD's resources such as the work-in-progress seminar.' He is learning a lot about UK social policy, as well as about new and different fields of knowledge. He also appreciates being part of the 'warm and friendly' CASE PhD community which he feels provides

a supportive professional and personal network. This has been enhanced by the move to the new building just over a year ago. How are the PhDs finding the new building? Kenzo is again very positive, 'Lincoln's Inn Fields has a very nice working atmosphere. The layout of the offices facilitates meeting other researchers and the common spaces such as the kitchen area are an excellent place to share and meet different people. In addition, I am thankful that PhD students in CASE have a great area to work in.'

His London life is not just work, however. The arrival of baby Keitaro has changed everything. 'Becoming a parent has helped me to be more effective during my working hours ... Once I get home, my time and attention is only for him and my family'.

As to what lies ahead beyond the PhD, Kenzo would like to continue his work evaluating the impact of different social policies, most likely from within academia. On what he thinks he will eventually move on to after his time at CASE, Kenzo reflects 'I have learnt the value of having researchers with different backgrounds centred on the same research questions around social exclusion. In a time of high specialisation, people working on the same issues but looking at them from different perspectives may be key for achieving extremely complex tasks such as providing equal access to material, leisure and spiritual resources to the most excluded in our society.' So Kenzo hopes that he, too, will soon get to the top of the PhD mountain, and having seen the big picture clearly, be ready to strike out in a new and productive direction.

Special Event: The Titmuss Lecture by Howard Glennerster Skivers and Social Justice – Titmuss 40 years on

Bert Provan

What would Richard Titmuss, founder of the discipline of Social Policy in the UK, have made to the current debate about skivers and 'hardworking families'? The reply, from Professor Emeritus Howard Glennerster who worked with Titmuss at LSE, is that he would probably have taken the 'middle ground' which characterised his overall and practical approach to dealing with the issues of poverty and inequality. That said, two hugely important driving motivations for Titmuss were respect for those in need and marginalised from society, and a systematic approach to identifying and understanding these unmet needs.

[Speaking to a packed audience on 23 October 2013](#), including some who had known Titmuss during his tenure as the first Professor of Social Policy at LSE (and in the country), Howard Glennerster highlighted striking differences between conditions and social values in the 1960s and those of today. The public sector, to Titmuss, was key to providing services for the public good, addressing market failures such as the need to plan long term for old age. It also freed such provision from the undermining effects which came from treating social goods as marketable commodities. This was reflected in views on altruism set out in Titmuss' widely regarded work on *The Gift Relationship* which showed the social and practical benefits of voluntary, as compared to paid, blood donations. Modern day moves to introduce much more consumer choice and public private partnerships to public services have formed major areas of contemporary criticism of Titmuss' approach – but Glennerster robustly maintained that Titmuss was actually more flexible around his views of the public sector than was often thought.

Even more striking was the fact that when Titmuss was vice chairman of the Supplementary Benefits board, long-term employed people made up only 0.5 per cent of the working population, and that retraining and job readiness work for this group was entirely round the model of a male breadwinner-headed family. Audience members actively challenged his legacy around these themes, noting that Titmuss paid little attention to issues of gender equality, but then neither did most other male analysts of the day. His broad outlook partly reflected the absence of any academic disciplinary training – a liberating feature of his work. But it left him suspicious of academic theory. This left him perhaps a bit isolated from the wider work of the School, but also free to concentrate on his passion to focus attention on hidden needs and on effective welfare policies.

The remarkably tight relationships between 'the Titmuss group', Labour politicians and government more generally was also highlighted in discussion. It was suggested that the absence of the now ubiquitous think tanks meant that the small group of (only) men from the LSE had direct and highly influential access to power in a way unthinkable today.

Howard Glennerster reflected on both the personal and the academic aspects of working with Titmuss at that time, and right up to his death in 1973, speaking movingly of his last lectures immediately before his

death from cancer. His legacy has been carried on by the group of highly talented academics and social policy activists like Brian Abel-Smith and Glennerster himself, who continues to be a highly active and influential member of the LSE social policy team. And the most penetrating element of that legacy is the fundamental insight that for a fair society, and one which addresses all the needs of its citizens now - as it did in Titmuss' time – public policy and institutions must be based on a shared sense of social justice which is promoted amongst and accepted by everyone, and precludes the use of disrespectful categories such as 'skivers'.



Knowledge exchange

Bert Provan and Cheryl Conner

Successful in a HEIF5 funding bid in 2012, this year we were able to target more time and resources onto developing the impact of CASE's research. As well as Housing and Communities events described in that section, there was a focus around the Social Policy in a Cold Climate (SPCC) research programme. We also aimed to apply a knowledge exchange approach more widely, to raise the profile of all emerging CASE publications to make them more accessible to our existing audience.

Everyone in CASE is now involved in addressing impact and awareness of our findings, but specific support is coordinated by Bert Provan and Cheryl Conner.

The first step involved assessing what might most usefully be developed. A survey of our existing contacts and users of our research established that they would welcome a more proactive approach in how we took information to our audiences. It was also suggested that there was some scope for further developing our website, in terms both of how our research outputs were presented and in how they were accessed.

We responded by redesigning the website, which was relaunched in July 2013. To widen our audience we are creating a database of key contacts for various topic areas and journalists, researchers, and policy commentators who have specific interests in the research. Press is also important, and we are building on the 61 regional and 5 national news reports that the SPCC launch alone generated in July. Evidence of increasing interest in the work includes the 230,000 plus views of the SPCC documents in the eight months since they were published online, accounting for nearly 25 per cent of all CASE downloads.

Other developments include:

- Linking the charts in SPCC reports directly to a bespoke CASE data store and [Data explorer](#). We will be adding additional data for other reports during the year to this site.
- Regular e-bulletins – summary of events and new publications with links to these on our website are emailed to an ever-expanding list of 960 subscribers.
- Multimedia – quickly highlight key messages and key graphics to be tweeted and embedded in blogs, currently being developed.
- Increased [availability of audio and video recordings of seminars](#), including our regular Welfare Policy Analysis and Social Exclusion seminars.
- Using [Twitter](#) more frequently to reach alternative audiences.
- More frequent blogs – each of the existing blogs has been viewed by around 500 to 1,000 readers so these are a valuable way of disseminate findings.
- More collaborative events involving other research centres.

We are planning a series of events throughout 2014 and 2015 focusing on various strands of research in the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. For example an education-focused event presented new research on education and social mobility, stimulating considerable debate amongst the attending academics, policy makers, think tanks and third sector workers.



Research staff and PhD students: Current research

Kenzo Asahi is researching the causal impacts of better transport accessibility in Chile as part of his PhD thesis in Social Policy. His quantitative thesis explores the effect of improving urban public transport networks in Chile on the benefitted neighbours' level of education and levels of crime. He also continues contributing to the blog 'El Post' (in Spanish) on inequality and social policy issues (*elpost.cl*).

Francesca Bastagli continued work on the design, delivery and effectiveness of social protection in the aftermath of a shock and on the financing and incidence of social spending in low- and middle-income countries. She recently joined the Overseas Development Institute but remains a Visiting Senior Fellow at CASE.

Ben Baumberg continued as a Visiting Fellow at CASE, as well as being a Lecturer in Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Kent. His year was a story of three grants: (i) a small Joseph Rowntree Foundation project on disability and poverty, led by Tom Macinnes at the New Policy Institute; (ii) a £1m teaching grant from the Nuffield Foundation, ESRC & HEFCE to set-up a 'Q-Step' quantitative social science degree at Kent; and (iii) a three-year ESRC 'Future Leaders' fellowship to study the assessment of incapacity for work. He also continues to harbour a dangerous obsession with the word 'truth', which he is gradually developing into a book proposal.

Tania Burchardt returned from maternity leave in September and recommenced work analysing barriers to disabled people's participation in employment, social, cultural and leisure activities using the longitudinal Life Opportunities Survey run by Department for Work and Pensions. She also joined Polly Vizard's ESRC-funded project on dignity and nutritional support for older people during hospital stays, and started work with Polina Obolenskaya on the social care element of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme.



Kerris Cooper continued working with Kitty Stewart on JRF-funded research into the causal impact of financial resources on children's health, educational and social-behavioural outcomes. The report, *Does Money Affect Children's Outcomes? A Systematic Review* was published in October 2013. Dissemination of the research findings from this report is ongoing whilst Kerris continues working with Kitty, this time focusing on the impact of financial resources on *adult* outcomes, such as physical health, happiness and relationship quality and stability. This second report is due to be published in early 2014. In October 2013 Kerris also began a full-time PhD at the LSE Department of Social Policy, with Kitty Stewart and John Hills as her supervisors. Her research will examine the relationship between economic hardship and parenting behaviours, as a possible mechanism through which household financial resources impact children's outcomes.

Jack Cunliffe joined CASE as a part time PhD student in September 2010, having previously been seconded to CASE from the Civil Service to work as the lead analyst for the National Equality Panel. After eight years as a Civil Service statistician, predominantly within the Home Office and the Ministry of Justice, he moved to full time study from September 2012 and his PhD attempts to model criminal behaviour using existing datasets and structural equation modelling. Alongside this he plays an active role as a researcher on the distributional analysis of economic outcome side of the Social Policy in Cold Climate programme and teaches statistics to Masters and undergraduate level.

Rikki Dean continued his PhD exploring the use of participatory policy-making techniques in UK social policy. As government shifts towards 'governance' these processes are becoming increasingly popular, from deliberative consultation initiatives to participatory budgeting in local government. The desirability of greater participation in policy-making is rarely challenged, but this is not true of its definition. This project thus explores the influence of the theories and ideologies behind calls for greater participation. Does participation mean the same thing to both new public managers and deliberative democrats? And how can we evaluate these processes if their very definition is contested?



In 2013 **Alex Fenton** started work on his DPhil at Leibniz University Hannover. His thesis is a comparative study of the state's production and use of official statistics in Germany and Britain 1970-2010, using the example of income and poverty statistics. He continued collaboration with CASE on the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme, with papers on small-area poverty estimation from administrative data, on Labour's record on neighbourhood renewal, and on changes in poor neighbourhoods in London in the 2000s published over the year.

Amanda Fitzgerald continued to work on the spatial strand of 'Social Policy in a Cold Climate' with Ruth Lupton. She has been taking forward an analysis of the spatial distribution of poverty across UK cities through the application of the poverty measure developed by former Research Fellow and current Visiting Fellow Alex Fenton. Her main focus this year has been the London component of the SPCC programme. She has been exploring the impact of the local government cuts in three case study London Boroughs and has helped to draw out the London picture for the SPCC Labour period analysis.



Ludovica Gambaro together with Kitty Stewart and Jane Waldfogel, completed a research project on early childhood education and

care. Findings on the association between children's disadvantage and quality of services in England were reported in a CASEpaper in March and presented at a seminar at the Nuffield Foundation, who funded the project. Ludovica also joined the team working on the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. Using Labour Force Survey data she examined how qualifications, employment and earnings had evolved from 2008 to 2010 for different population groups in the whole of the UK and in London in particular. Ludovica left CASE in July to take up a research post at the Institute of Education, but continues to collaborate as a visiting fellow.

Howard Glennerster acted as Special Advisor to The House of Lords Committee on Public Services and Demographic Change which published its report in March and the Government produced a response in the autumn. He has continued to help with the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. He delivered the Richard Titmuss Memorial Lecture in October.

Ian Gough presented his latest research at the interface of climate change and social policy to a variety of academic and policy workshops during 2013. In March he presented a comparative analysis of welfare states and environmental states to the European Consortium for Political Research workshop on 'The ecological state in the Anthropocene' in Mainz. In April, he spoke to the first joint meeting of the Social Policy Association (SPA) and the Development Studies Association on the global governance of climate change and social policy. In July he was presented with the Special Recognition award by the SPA at their annual conference and also gave a plenary lecture on the challenge of climate change for social policy. In November he was invited by the Green Party group in the European Parliament to attend a large meeting to discuss the nature and practicality of a 'post-growth society'.

James Gregory has spent the year at CASE examining competing accounts of citizenship in different models of asset-based welfare. This has led to working papers examining the normative assumptions of the 'asset-effect' and the case for property-owning democracy as an egalitarian strategy. James has also continued to work on the relationship between housing policy and poverty, with particular reference to social housing and 'worklessness'. James is now developing plans for a book, under the working title of *Virtue and Vice: Citizenship, Ownership and Public Housing*.



Eileen Herden is a researcher at CASE where she works with LSE Housing and Communities on topics related to housing and welfare reform. Her main

research project follows 200 working-age tenants over the period of welfare reform. This longitudinal research is particularly focused on the relationship between benefits receipt, household work incentives and financial management. Eileen draws mainly on survey and qualitative methods. She is also conducting an on-going evaluation of a DCLG funded tenants training programme developed by the National Communities Resource Centre.



John Hills completed work on a programme funded by The Nuffield Foundation, on the drivers of the changing distribution of wealth in the UK,

with other colleagues in CASE (including Frank Cowell, Howard Glennerster, Abigail McKnight, Eleni Karagiannaki and Francesca Bastagli). Their book, *Wealth in the UK*, was launched in May 2013, and he presented results from it at seminars and events with policy-makers. John is currently completing another book following from an ESRC fellowship which examines the dynamics of the welfare state and how income, tax and social security transfers vary over time and across the life cycle and interact with the complicated dynamics of people's lives. The

book is due to be published in the Autumn of 2014. He continued working with colleagues on the Social Policy in A Cold Climate programme, his focus being the effects of taxation, social security and pensions, as well as the changing distribution of economic outcomes since 2007. First results of this were published in July 2013, and further ones will be published in early 2015. He continues working with Eleni Karagiannaki completing a project for the Nuffield Foundation on differences in household consumption patterns between countries with higher and lower levels of social spending and taxation. He is currently a member of the Social Policy and Social Work Sub-panel for the 2014 Research Excellence Framework process.

Stephen Jenkins is a CASE research associate and Professor of Economic and Social Policy in the Department of Social Policy. The last year saw the completion of a paper on the estimation of 'country effects' using multi-level data such as EU-SILC or the European Social Surveys (joint with Mark Bryan, Essex), a 65,000 word chapter on within- and between-generation income mobility for the *Handbook of Income Distribution*, Volume 2 (joint with Markus Jäntti, Stockholm), and a paper on poverty trends in Turkey (with Sirma Demir-Seker, Istanbul). Stephen is continuing his work on earnings and employment dynamics with Lorenzo Cappellari (Milan) and income mobility and income growth with Philippe Van Kerm (Luxembourg).

Eleni Karagianniaki continued working along with John Hills on a project funded by the Nuffield Foundation, which looks at another side of the 'big trade off' between public and private consumption from the one usually explored, looking at what the extra private consumption consists of in relatively low social spending countries (like the UK) compared to countries with similar incomes, but that also have higher taxes and social spending. To analyse the research questions we use Household Budget Survey data from the UK, France and Sweden. Research outputs should be published in the early 2014.

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

Laura Lane has continued working within the LSE Housing and Communities team at CASE. She has been working on two projects based in West London: the first is the second phase of interviews with residents of a high rise tower block that has recently been retrofitted to high energy efficiency standards and follows on from the publication of *High Rise Hope* in October 2012, a final report for this project is due to be published in the Summer 2014. The second project was working with Octavia Housing tenants in expensive areas of London and the final report *Divided City: the value of mixed communities in expensive neighbourhoods* was published and launched at LSE in July 2013. Laura is also continuing to work on the Weak Market Cities research, focused mainly on the cities of Sheffield and Belfast.



Ruth Lupton

moved to the University of Manchester in July 2013 but has continued to coordinate and work on CASE's

Social Policy in a Cold Climate (SPCC) programme, including taking a leading role in the overview of Labour's social policy record reports on Labour's education and neighbourhood renewal records, and analysis of patterns of prosperity, poverty and inequality in London over the 2000s. She has also been working with Amanda Fitzgerald on case studies of the effects of the local government spending cuts in London. Apart from SPCC, Ruth continues to work with the New Economics Foundation (nef) on labour markets and inequality in Northern Ireland, and has also begun a new ESRC-funded project on the effects of residential mobility in the early years, giving her the opportunity to continue working with Ludovica Gambaro (now at IOE) and with Heather Joshi (IOE) and Mary Clare Lennon (CUNY).

Lindsey Macmillan is a visiting fellow at CASE working on intergenerational mobility and educational inequality as part of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. She is also a lecturer in Economics in the Department for Quantitative Social Science at the Institute of Education, University of London. In 2013, she spent time as a guest researcher at the University of Stockholm, working on an international comparison of intergenerational mobility with colleagues there. She also produced work for the Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission looking at access to top jobs by family background. This year, alongside her work on the SPCC, Lindsey will be working on a new ESRC research grant on lifetime economic mobility, bringing together new research on mobility within and across generations in the UK.

Elena Mariani joined CASE as a PhD researcher this year. Her study explores the effect of childbearing and divorce on job satisfaction. Job satisfaction is an important outcome variable because it predicts labour market behaviours and represents an aspect of workers' well-being that is not captured by objective conditions as wages and types of contract. Also, job satisfaction is used by policy makers to assess the performance of labour markets. She hopes the study on the effect of childbearing and divorce on job satisfaction will help obtain a more comprehensive look of the experience and well-being of workers and also help policy makers understand how to target policies to maximise individuals' satisfaction at work.

Abigail McKnight completed her work on a major international three-year research programme (GINI) which examined the wider impact of rising inequality. This research project examined the social, cultural and political impacts associated with increasing inequalities in income, wealth and education. In early 2014 two volumes summarising the research conducted during the GINI project were published by Oxford University Press. She continued her research on household wealth distribution through a project funded by Scope looking at how wealth accumulation varies over the lifecycle between disabled and non-disabled people. The findings were

published in April 2014. She became a CASE team member of the FP7 ImProVE project where she is looking at the efficiency and effectiveness of targeted and conditional cash benefits on poverty reduction in the UK, Sweden, France and Italy. During 2013 she joined a high-level review of the National Minimum Wage and the Low Pay Commission organised by the Resolution Foundation and led by Professor Sir George Bain. The recommendations arising from this review were published in March 2014.



Marigen Narea

is researching the effects of early maternal employment and childcare attendance on child development in Chile, as part of

her PhD thesis in Social Policy. Her thesis explores the relation between timing of maternal return-to-work during the child's first year and child development. Additionally, she is analysing the effects of early childcare on child development outcomes. The study uses individual fixed effects, matching and interactions in OLS regressions to undertake a quantitative analysis of the Chilean dataset 'Encuesta Longitudinal de la Primera Infancia' (Longitudinal Survey of Early Childhood).

Kok Hoe Ng has recently completed his PhD research on the prospects of old-age income security in Hong Kong and Singapore. The study examines the interaction of three major levers of change that may affect retirement income in these societies – demographic ageing, changes in patterns of intergenerational family support, and developments in public pension provision. Within a comparative framework, the study analyses old-age income situations among the two populations in recent decades, projects possible living arrangements and access to different income sources up to 2030, and estimates pension outcomes for a series of model cases representing cohorts that enter work between 1990 and 2010. Finally, the study considers the political context of pension policy development in these places and assesses the potential for major reform.



Polina Obolenskaya

continued working on the Social Policy in a Cold Climate (SPCC) programme led by Ruth Lupton, which looks at the impact of

the recession, spending and policy reforms on the distribution of state provision and the distribution of incomes and wealth. Following her last year's work on public spending, policies and outcomes in health, education and early years under the Labour Government, she is continuing her work on these and also other policy areas such as social care, to understand the changes that are taking place under the Coalition.

Kênia Parsons continued her doctoral research on how the location of the chronic poor influences the participation and implementation of conditional cash transfers programme. Her focus is on the analysis of the Bolsa Família Programme, the largest conditional cash transfer in the world. She uses mixed-methods to uncover the role of remoteness in targeting efficiency and in implementation processes of the programme. Kênia presented some of her findings at the High Research Degree Seminar in July 2013, organised by the Social Policy Research Centre (SPRC) at the University of New South Wales. She continues her appointment as a visiting scholar at SPRC, Sydney, Australia.



Lucinda Platt is a CASE research associate and Professor of Social Policy and Sociology in the Department of Social Policy. During 2013 she saw

the completion of a Norface migration programme funded project on Socio-Cultural Integration of New Immigrants (SCIP). This four-country cross-national study collected two waves of data about very recent immigrants. It had its final conference in November of last year and papers from the project and the archived data set will be released over the next year. In January 2013, work started and has been ongoing on an ESRC

Secondary Data Analysis Initiative project on 'Trajectories and Transitions of Disabled Children and Young People', joint with researchers from the Institute of Education and the National Children's Bureau and with members of the Council for Disabled Children. This will continue into 2014 and has already seen a number of briefing documents. Lucinda has continued to pursue her work on ethnicity and identity, with a number of publications in 2013. Future work in this area is planned for 2014.

Anne Power heads LSE Housing and Communities, with an active team of four researchers, alongside her role as Professor of Social Policy at the LSE, Chair of the National Communities Resource Centre (NCRC) and a member of Igloo and sustainability group EATF. In 2014 nine housing associations commissioned an 18 month longitudinal study of the impact of welfare reform on tenant's work and opportunities involving a survey of 200 tenants (published 2014). Our HEIF funded programme *Housing Plus* will generate *An Agenda for Housing Plus* (published July 2014). This has been supported by 160 leading social landlords and 100 social housing tenants. Newham Council commissioned Anne to conduct a longitudinal research into financial resilience, debt and welfare reform among low-income residents of East London (published May 2014). Based on LSE Housing and Communities' representative grounded research the Joseph Rowntree Foundation commissioned a national survey of Housing Associations to document their response to welfare reform. Rockwool, the Danish insulation supplier, with support from Hammersmith and Fulham Council, funded a follow-up survey to *High Rise Hope* capturing tenant's views on living in high-rise blocks during the energy efficiency retrofit of the Edward Woods estate (published June 2014). Anne has delivered keynote speeches in Stockholm, Austria, Iceland, France, and Germany as well as in the UK. In 2013 the French Foundation La Fabrique de la Cite asked Anne to extend LSE Housing's work on *Phoenix Cities* investigating strategies deployed by seven European cities following steep industrial decline and the recession (International Handbook due December 2014).

Bert Provan is working on a range of projects in the LSE Housing and Communities team, having joined in June 2012 after leaving his post as a senior civil servant managing research on deprivation, cohesion, digital inclusion, citizen attitudes, and Big Society policies. Bert has a PhD from LSE (1993) and has most recently been involved in two projects investigating the impact of the Welfare Reform programme on housing associations and their tenants, as well as completing an EU project looking at the role of 'green' rehabilitation on addressing social inclusion and fuel poverty in deprived estates in ten European counties, where he was one of the core writing team as well as writing the French case study. He is also contributing to a newly-commissioned programme on European city recovery after the recession, focusing particularly on French cities, and is completing a social impact study of a development in the Grand Paris programme in partnership with LSE Cities colleagues. In parallel he is acting as Knowledge Broker for the CASE Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme, with a brief to ensure that the emerging findings of the have an impact on key audiences who need to make use of them. Prior to this he completed and edited two CASE reports in the Weak Market Cities programme, which examine the economic and social redevelopment of three French Cities with particular attention to addressing problems in the most deprived neighbourhoods, as well as being co-author of a report on the social role of a major UK social landlord, Orbit Housing.

Ben Richards successfully completed and defended his mixed-methods PhD thesis. His research examines the relationship between national identity and social cohesion in Britain, with a particular emphasis on the importance of ethnic identities for this relationship. His work in 2013 included writing the main theoretical chapter of the thesis, which argued that it may be better to break 'social cohesion' up into two different concepts: 'institutional cohesion' refers to the relationship between individuals and the state, and in particular equal access to public services; and 'associational cohesion' refers to

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

relationships between individuals such as social interaction, civic engagement and volunteering. Ben has also worked with John Hills on the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme analysing data from the British Social Attitudes survey and the Households Below Average Income series, in particular focusing on Labour's record on cash transfers, poverty and inequality between 1997 and 2010.

Nicola Serle supports LSE Housing and Communities' research and administration, and leads on the group's events. She is responsible for the delivery of *Housing Plus* – a two year knowledge exchange HEIF5 funded programme, looking at social landlords adopting a wider role in communities where they are based, particularly in poorer areas where tenants need more help to manage their lives. The programme uses residential Think Tanks and Roundtable Briefings to bring together key actors to uncover how the complex interacting problems of housing relate to welfare and housing reforms in low-income communities. In 2013 she organised 4 Think Tanks and 3 Roundtable Discussions covering the uncertain future of social landlords; welfare reform and its impact on local authorities, social landlords and tenants; energy saving in social housing; private renting alternatives; and the value of mixed communities in expensive neighbourhoods. She also provides project co-ordination and backup for other LSE Housing and Communities projects.

Hyun Bang Shin is Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Studies in the Department of Geography and Environment. His research includes the critical analysis of political economic dynamics of contemporary urban development and covers Asian urbanisation, speculative urbanism, displacement and gentrification, the right to the city, and mega-events as urban spectacles. He was the recipient of the STICERD/LSE Annual Fund New Researcher Award in 2009, which funded his two-year research (May 2009 – July 2011) on the socio-spatial and political implications of the 2010 Asian Summer Games in Guangzhou, China. In 2012, he organised workshops in London and Santiago de Chile, together with colleagues from the

UK, Chile and Argentina, on 'Towards an Emerging Geography of Gentrification in the Global South'. These workshops were part of the Urban Studies Seminar Series (2011-2012), funded by the Urban Studies Foundation and the Urban Studies journal. He is currently working on a number of publication projects including a co-authored monograph and a co-edited volume on critical discussions of gentrification in the global South. His book on *Making China Urban* is also expected to be published in 2015 from Routledge.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton has been working on several projects that focus on the family and home environment as determinants of well-being. With co-authors from the University of Oslo, she has completed a project that uses Norwegian register data sibling fixed effects models to examine the link between parental union dissolution. She also completed a paper with Alice Goisis which examines ethnic differences in the relationship between increasing maternal age and low birth weight in the UK. She is currently working on a project that examines the inter-relationship between housing and family circumstances in the production of child health.

Niels Spierings is Fellow in Political Sociology at LSE and visiting fellow at CASE. His work focusses on inequalities and participation, with particular foci on gender issues, religion, and the relationship between 'the people' and politics and politicians. Geographically, he mainly studies the Middle East and (Western) European countries. His interest in research methods is reflected in his lectures and writings on quantitative and qualitative methods, in particular in relationship to gender issues. Current project of his involve LineUp on the impact of migration on the social inequalities and VIRAL on the role of social media in reshaping political inequalities.



Kitty Stewart

worked with Kerris Cooper on a systematic review for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, examining research which asks whether

money has a causal effect on children's outcomes. The study was published in October 2013 and found strong evidence that money effects exist and are substantial in size, especially for children's cognitive and social-behavioural outcomes (see page 14 for further information). Kitty also finished work with Ludovica Gambaro, Jane Waldfogel and a team of international collaborators on a Nuffield-funded comparative project examining equal access to high quality early childhood education and care in the UK and seven other countries. An edited book, *An Equal Start*, was published in January 2014. Finally, as part of the Social Policy in a Cold Climate team, Kitty took the lead on work reviewing Labour's record on policy, spending and outcomes for the under-fives.

Tiffany Tsang worked with Polly Vizard and Ellie Suh on the Social Inequalities in Europe project, funded by Eurofound, which entailed in-depth research on EU social policies and outcomes on health, childcare, unemployment and migration. As the Growing Inequalities' Impacts (GINI) project came to a close in July 2013, she joined Abigail McKnight in Budapest in the final conference of this nearly four-year study, which she worked on as a researcher. She also worked with John Hills and Eleni Karagiannaki on the Consumption Patterns and National Taxation Levels project for Nuffield Foundation, as well as with Ruth Lupton on the Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. In October 2013, Tiffany began work as a researcher on the socio-economic team at The Work Foundation, where she specialises in labour market disadvantage, youth unemployment and economic development.

Milo Vandemoortele is a PhD student in CASE. Her research interests lie in examining the association between parental resources and children's development in developing countries. She is also a graduate teaching assistant at the Department for Methodology, in quantitative subjects. Her research is funded by the ESRC. Prior to LSE, Milo worked as a researcher at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI, London) in the Growth, Poverty and Inequality Programme.



Polly Vizard

continued her research on poverty and inequality, the capability approach and human rights.

She worked with Tania Burchardt on a project funded under the first round of the ESRC Secondary Data Analysis Initiative, examining older people's experiences of dignity and nutrition in healthcare using the Adult Inpatient Survey. Further research was undertaken with Polina Obolenskaya, Ruth Lupton, Alex Roberts and Tania Burchardt on the health, London and social care work-streams of the CASE Social Policy in a Cold Climate programme. Research reports were completed for a project on quality of life in Europe commissioned by Eurofound (Ellie Suh, Asghar Zaidi and Tiffany Tsang and Tania Burchardt); and for a project commissioned by Helpage International on multidimensional wellbeing and rights of older people in Kyrgyzstan, Peru and Mozambique. Publications included an article on the Children's Measurement Framework, published in Child Indicators Research.

Jane Waldfogel continued her research on poverty, inequality, and social mobility across the US, UK, Canada, and Australia, with funding from the Russell Sage Foundation. She also continued work, with colleagues at Columbia University, on improving the measurement of poverty in the US (with funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation) and on the effects of the recession on children and families (with funding from the National Institute of Health). Jane also continued work on the 'childcare puzzle' with colleagues at CASE; with funding from the Nuffield Foundation, they have been studying inequality in childcare access, cost, and quality in the UK and other countries. Papers from the participating countries were presented at a conference at LSE in September 2012 and were published this year in an edited volume.

CASE publications 2013

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

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CASE publications (*continued*)

CASE Papers

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| CASE/169 | Stephen P Jenkins, Philippe Van Kerm | The relationship between EU indicators of persistent and current poverty |
| CASE/171 | Ludovica Gambaro, Kitty Stewart, Jane Waldfogel | A question of quality: Do children from disadvantaged backgrounds receive lower quality early years education and care in England? |
| CASE/172 | Aaron George Grech | How best to measure pension adequacy |
| CASE/173 | Alex Fenton | Small-area measures of income poverty |
| CASE/174 | Tania Burchardt, Martin Evans, Holly Holder | Public policy and inequalities of choice and autonomy |
| CASE/175 | John Hills | Labour's Record on Cash Transfers, Poverty, Inequality and the Lifecycle 1997-2010 |
| CASE/176 | Kitty Stewart | Labour's Record on the Under Fives |
| CASE/177 | Alex Fenton, Amanda Fitzgerald, Ruth Lupton | Labour's Record on Neighbourhood Renewal in England: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010 |
| CASE/178 | A B Atkinson | Wealth and Inheritance in Britain from 1896 to the Present |

Other CASE Publications

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| CASEbrief 32 | Ludovica Gambaro, Kitty Stewart, Jane Waldfogel, | Equal access to high quality early education and care? Evidence from England and lessons from other countries |
| CASEbrief 33 | Francesca Bastagli, Frank A Cowell, Howard Glennerster, John Hills, Eleni Karagiannaki, Abigail McKnight | Wealth distribution, accumulation and policy |

CASE Reports

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| CASEreport 77 | Katie Bates, Laura Lane, Anne Power, Nicola Serle | Divided City? The value of mixed communities in expensive neighbourhoods |
| CASEreport 78 | Polly Vizard | Developing an indicator-based framework for monitoring older people's human rights: key findings for Peru, Mozambique and Kyrgyzstan. |
| CASEreport79 | Eileen Herden | Tenant Futures: External Evaluation of the National Communities Resource Centre's Tenant Training Programme |
| CASEreport80 | Kerris Cooper and Kitty Stewart | Does money affect children's outcomes? |

Social Policy in a Cold Climate reports

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|--|---|---|
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Report 1 | Ruth Lupton, John Hills, Kitty, Stewart and Polly Vizard | Labour's Social Policy Record: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010 |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Report 2 | John Hills, Jack Cunliffe, Ludovica Gambaro, Polina Obolenskaya and Ruth Lupton | Winners and Losers in the Crisis: The Changing Anatomy of Economic Inequality in the UK 2007-2010 |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Report 3 | Ruth Lupton, Polly Vizard, Amanda Fitzgerald, Alex Fenton, Ludovica Gambaro, and Jack Cunliffe. | Prosperity, Poverty and Inequality in London 2000/01-2010/11 |

CASE publications (*continued*)

Social Policy in a Cold Climate working papers

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| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 1 | Alex Fenton | Small-area measures of income poverty |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 2 | Polly Vizard and Polina Obolenskaya. | Labour's Record on Health (1997-2010) |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 3 | Ruth Lupton and Polly Obolenskaya. | Labour's Record on Education: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010 |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 4 | Kitty Stewart | Labour's Record on the Under Fives: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010 |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 5 | John Hills | Labour's Record on Cash Transfers, Poverty, Inequality and the Lifecycle 1997-2010 |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Working Paper 6 | Ruth Lupton, Alex Fenton and Amanda Fitzgerald. | Labour's Record on Neighbourhood Renewal in England: Policy, Spending and Outcomes 1997-2010 |

Social Policy in a Cold Climate research notes

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| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 1 | Tania Burchardt, John Hills, Ruth Lupton, Kitty Stewart and Polly Vizard | Social Policy in a Cold Climate: A Framework for Analysing the Effects of Social Policy |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 2 | Tania Burchardt | Re-visiting the conceptual framework for public/private boundaries in welfare |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 3 | Alex Fenton | Post-censal household estimates for small areas |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 4 | Alex Fenton | Urban Area and Hinterland: Defining Large Cities in England, Scotland and Wales in terms of their constituent neighbourhoods |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 5 | Alex Fenton, Amanda Fitzgerald and Ruth Lupton | The Distribution of Local Government Finance by Local Authority-Level Deprivation |
| Social Policy in a Cold Climate Research Note 6 | Alex Fenton, Amanda Fitzgerald and Ruth Lupton | Low-demand Housing and Unpopular Neighbourhoods Under Labour |

CASE seminars and events 2013

Seminars

Social Exclusion Seminars

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|--------------------|--|
| 6 February | Children versus pensioners: Which have benefitted most from the state over the last 30 years? Jonathan Bradshaw (Social Policy Research Unit, University of York) |
| 20 February | The recruitment and retention of teachers in deprived schools Rebecca Allen (Institute of Education) |
| 6 March | Early childhood education and care: How is Britain doing and what can we learn from other countries? Kitty Stewart and Ludovica Gambaro (CASE) |
| 20 March | Supporting the very long term unemployed: evaluation findings of two options tested for Work Programme leavers. Jenny Chanfreau and Nilufer Rahim (Natcen) |
| 8 May | Poverty and Social Exclusion in the United Kingdom David Gordon (University of Bristol) |
| 15 May | Longitudinal Analysis of Residential Choice in Britain Liz Washbrook (University of Bristol) |
| 16 October | Great expectations: Using the socially perceived necessities approach to measure poverty in South Africa Mike Noble and Gemma Wright (CASASP, University of Oxford) |
| 30 October | The Metropolitan Review: How cities and metros are fixing our broken politics and fragile economy Bruce Katz (Brookings Institution) |
| 6 November | Do recessions breed racism? An empirical analysis exploring whether racial prejudice is pro-cyclical Grace Lordan (Department of Social Policy, LSE) and David Johnston |
| 20 November | Assessing the impact of the entitlement to part-time nursery education: Preliminary findings Jo Blanden (University of Surrey) |
| 4 December | Does money affect children's outcomes? A systematic review Kitty Stewart and Kerris Cooper (CASE) |

Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars

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|--------------------|--|
| 23 January | Modelling the distributional and revenue effects of taxes on wealth: New evidence from the UK Wealth and Assets Survey. Howard Reed (Landman Economics) |
| 13 February | International differences in wealth inequality: The role of economic, demographic and institutional factors Abigail McKnight and Eleni Karagiannaki (CASE) |
| 13 March | Benefits stigma in Britain Ben Baumberg (University of Kent) with Kate Bell and Declan Gaffney |
| 22 May | Payment by results and the design and delivery of the Work Programme Dan Finn (University of Portsmouth and Centre for Economic and Social Inclusion) |
| 23 October | European comparisons in welfare state legitimacy: Its relationship to social control attitudes, attitudes towards immigrants and social trust. Tiina Likki (University of Lausanne, CASE visitor) |
| 13 November | Living arrangements and social care in later life: Patterns and policy implications Jane Falkingham and Maria Evandrou (University of Southampton) |
| 27 November | Supporting carers of working age in the UK's welfare system: Research evidence and its implications for the future. Sue Yeandle (University of Leeds) |

CASE seminars and events 2013 (*continued*)

Special events

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| 13 February | Housing Plus Think Tank 1: Tackling an uncertain future: Are social landlords a problem or solution? LSE Housing Plus Think Tank Event, National Communities Resource Centre, Trafford Hall |
| 19 March | Housing Plus Breakfast Roundtable 1: Private Renting LSE Housing, CASE |
| 22 May | Book Launch: Wealth in the UK, Distribution, Accumulation and Policy. |
| 4 June | Housing Plus Think Tank 2: Welfare Reform and Poverty: the next big challenge for social landlords LSE Housing Plus Think Tank Event, CASE. |
| 19 June | Housing Plus Breakfast Roundtable 2: Welfare Reform LSE Housing, CASE. |
| 1 July | The Launch of Social Policy in a Cold Climate |
| 15 October | Housing Plus Think Tank 3: How can social landlords prioritise energy saving in times of austerity? LSE Housing Plus Think Tank Event, National Communities Resource Centre, Trafford Hall |
| 29 October | Bruce Katz and his new book <i>The Metropolitan Revolution</i> Co-hosted by LSE Housing and Communities and LSE Cities |
| 5 and 6 November | Housing Plus Think Tank 4: Welfare Reform and Tenants' Experiences LSE Housing Plus Think Tank Event, National Communities Resource Centre, Trafford Hall |

How to find us



The information in this leaflet can be made available in alternative formats, on request.

Please contact: CASE, +44 (0)20 7955 6679

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