

ESRC Research Centre for
Analysis of Social Exclusion



STICERD
Santory and Toyota International Centres
for Economics and Related Disciplines

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ISSN 1465-3001



annual report 2004

CASereport 30

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The ESRC Research Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) is based at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD). It was established in 1997 with core funding from the Economic and Social Research Council, and its funding now runs until 2007. The Centre is also financially supported by LSE and by a wide range of other organisations, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Esmée Fairbairn Trust, the EAGA Partnership Charitable Trust, the Asia-Europe Foundation, the British Academy, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Inland Revenue, the Department for Trade and Industry, Birmingham and Bradford City Councils and the East Thames Housing Group.

CASE is a multi-disciplinary research centre. It employs researchers recruited specifically for its ESRC-funded work programme, and also includes the research and consultancy group LSE



Housing. Several staff divide their time between CASE and the Leverhulme Centre for Market and Public Organisation at Bristol University. The Centre is affiliated to the LSE Department for Social Policy, and also benefits from support from STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellows. It currently houses nine postgraduate students working on topics related to its core areas of interest.

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

- 1 Generational and life course dynamics.
- 2 Poverty, local services and outcomes.
- 3 The dynamics of low income areas.
- 4 The CASE neighbourhood study, a longitudinal study of family life in low income neighbourhoods.



- 5 Education and social exclusion.
- 6 Social networks and social capital.
- 7 Employment, welfare and exclusion.
- 8 Policies, concepts and measurement of social exclusion.

This report presents some of the main findings from our research in each area during 2004: most of our seventh and part of our eighth year. It also details the other activities of the Centre. More detail can be found in the publications listed in Appendix 2, which include CASE's own discussion paper series (CASEpapers), research and conference reports (CASEreports) and summaries of findings (CASEbriefs), all of which are disseminated free in printed form or via the web.

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

The Year at a Glance

2004 was CASE's seventh full year. The Centre continued its high level of activity and output through the year. Just after the end of it, we submitted our evaluation report to ESRC, covering all our activities since we started work in October 1997. These had resulted in more than 600 publications (including 114 refereed journal articles) and we had made nearly 700 presentations of our work. Depending on the results of the evaluation, the Centre may be allowed to bid for continued funding after September 2007, when our current funding comes to an end.

- Highlights of 2004 included the publication of four major books and reports stemming from the Centre's research: *Human Development Across Lives and Generations*, edited by Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Kathleen Kiernan and Ruth Friedman; *Inequality and the State*, by John Hills; *One Hundred Years of Poverty and Policy*, by Howard Glennerster, John Hills, David Piachaud and Jo Webb; and *A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway*, by Anne Power, Liz Richardson and colleagues from LSE Housing. In addition, *A more equal society?*, edited by John Hills and Kitty Stewart and including contributions from thirteen CASE authors, was completed. A series of pre-launch seminars on parts of the book was held at No 11 Downing Street, organised with the Smith Institute.
- In all, the Centre published 64 pieces of output during the year, including four books or reports, 10 chapters in other books, and 11 refereed journal articles.
- We continued to collect and analyse data on our two area-related studies, completing the third round of visits to the twelve low-income neighbourhoods that we are tracking, and starting the sixth round of interviews with families living within four of them. We continued to produce analysis from the 1958 and 1970 British birth cohort

studies and from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children.

- Events organised by the centre during the year included the launch of three books and the annual conference of the European Low Wage Employment Research Network (organised jointly with the Centre for Economic Performance). CASE also co-organised conferences in Beijing (with the Center for Social Policy Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and in Barcelona (with the LSE Cities Programme).
- We continued to disseminate our work widely through seminars and conferences, in policy forums, and through the media. CASE members made 130 conference and seminar presentations during the year, many of them overseas. Media coverage included 54 press articles and 21 radio and television interviews related to the Centre's work.
- The Centre continued its active engagement with research users in government and elsewhere. Its members were involved in a wide range of official and independent groups and committees.
- The ESRC provided just over half of the Centre's total funding of £1.1 million in the academic year 2003-04, with host institution support providing 20 per cent of the total and co-funding from other bodies slightly up at 26 per cent. This maintains the healthy position of previous years. New grants of more than £267,000 were secured during the year, a little up on last year's total.
- Overall research staff inputs were 17.6 FTEs, a substantial increase on the previous year. Just under half (8.3) were ESRC-funded. Associated academic staff contributed 4.1 FTEs, and support staff 3.4 FTEs.

Continuing research and new developments

Two overarching themes link our work: what experiences and processes generate

social exclusion or promote resilience, and what is the impact of policy and policy change? Our work combines basic research with a strong emphasis on its implications for policy formulation, together with analysis of relevant parts of social policy and of changes to them.

The seven specific issues on which our research programme over the five years 2002 to 2007 is focussed are:

- What are the impacts of childhood circumstances on later life?
- How do family structures and parenting contribute to these processes?
- How does education affect patterns of advantage and disadvantage?
- How does the area where people live affect their life chances and opportunities?
- What is the role of social networks and social capital?
- How do processes of inclusion and exclusion operate in the labour market?
- How do these processes in the UK compare with other countries?

The sections which form the main body of this report discuss the progress on these issues within each of the eight inter-linked strands within which we organise our research. Highlights of these included the publication of four books. *Human Development Across Lives and Generations*, was co-edited by Kathleen Kiernan from CASE, with Lindsay Chase-Lansdale and Ruth Friedman (see box on page 9). We also published *A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway*, by Anne Power, Liz Richardson and colleagues from LSE Housing, reviewing housing options and constraints in one of the most important areas for future housing development in the UK. John Hills' *Inequality and the State* brings together findings from several parts of the Centre's work over the last few years (see box on page 11). At the end of the year the Joseph Rowntree Foundation published *One Hundred Years of Poverty*

Box 1: Themes and Issues for CASE's Research

Themes	Strands of research							
	Generational and life course dynamics	Poverty, local services and outcomes	Dynamics of low income areas	Neighbourhood Study	Employment, welfare and exclusion	Education and exclusion	Social networks	Policies, concepts and measurement
Impacts of childhood circumstances	■	■			■	■		
Family structures and parenting	■	■		■	■			
Education	■		■		■	■		■
Area and life chances		■	■	■		■	■	
Social networks and social capital	■		■	■			■	■
Labour market			■		■	■		■
International comparisons	■		■		■	■		■

■ Primary focus of research ■ Other aspects of research

and Policy, by Howard Glennerster, John Hills, David Piachaud and Jo Webb as a central part of its centenary celebrations.

Other publications during the year (see Appendix 2 for full listing) included articles in *Applied Economics*, *Journal of Cultural Economics*, *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, *Disability and Society*, *Journal of Social Policy*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, *Population Studies*, *Journal of Human Resources*, *Journal of Law and Policy*, *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. While the number of articles, books and reports published during the year was down on recent years (see Appendix 3), we have a healthy stream of output in the pipeline, with for instance 10 further refereed journal articles forthcoming at the end of the year, and a further 23 currently under review with journals. We also increased the output of our own discussion papers and reports, many of which later become published in journals in revised form.

As well as our continuing core-funded work, we completed work during the year on an ESRC-funded project on environmental issues in low-income neighbourhoods. Tania Burchardt and Bingqin Li continued work with LSE Health and Social Care on a project funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation looking at the two-way links between mental health and social exclusion. We started work funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on a new project on mixed income new communities; on another project revisiting for the fifth time since 1980 twenty estates which had been in very low demand in the 1970s, but which had adopted innovative housing management systems; and on low achievers in school education, led by Robert Cassen. Tom Sefton started joint work with Southampton University, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, comparing the ways in which the incomes of elderly people develop over

time in Sweden and the UK. LSE Housing was part of a consortium led by SQW Ltd carrying out research into whether service provision in which communities are meaningfully involved produces better outcomes in deprived areas.

As well as our academic output, members of CASE continued to be actively involved with a variety of non-academic research users. These include acting as Commissioners for the Sustainable Development Commission, Pensions Commission and the Commission for Health Improvement. Professor Le Grand has been seconded to 10 Downing Street from October 2003, first to the Policy Directorate and then as the Prime Minister's advisor on health. Other activities with government departments and agencies included work with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Office, HM Treasury, Inland Revenue, Department for Work and Pensions, Department of Health,

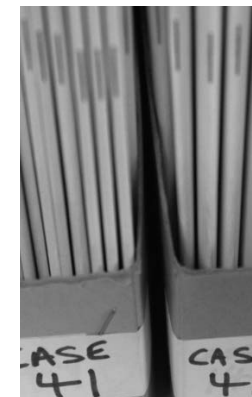
Department for Education and Skills, Disability Rights Commission, Basic Skills Agency, and the Environment Agency. We also worked with other organisations, including our long-term collaboration with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, Chester; the Architecture Foundation; Eaga Partnership; East London Housing Partnership; and the Scarman Trust.

Dissemination

A highlight of the year was the successful series of three pre-publication seminars held in collaboration with the Smith Institute at No 11 Downing Street for *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. These were very well-attended by an audience of politicians, civil servants, academics, journalists and the voluntary sector, building up interest in advance of the publication in January 2005 of our review of the impact of policy since 1997 as the third title in our Policy Press series, *CASE Studies in Poverty, Place and Policy*.

We co-organised a joint workshop in Beijing with the Centre for Social Policy Studies at the China Academy of Social Sciences, on European and Asian experiences of the role of the public sector in urban housing and regeneration. Several CASE members presented papers, and we are now editing papers from the workshop for publication in a book. The aim was to engage researchers and practitioners in identifying the challenges and best practices entailed in using urban housing and regeneration to boost economic growth and facilitate modernisation. The workshop attracted participants from eleven European and Asian countries, and was supported by the Asia-Europe Foundation.

CASE members also co-organised and presented papers at an international workshop in Barcelona on 'Sustainable Communities and the Future Shape of Cities', as part of the UN Habitat World Urban Forum. The workshop, jointly organised with the LSE Cities Programme, focused on how research can address



'We organised 25 of our own seminars and other events, with attendances ranging as in previous years from 30-40 for seminars to 100 for our special events, and 200-300 for public lectures, including John Hills' lecture in the LSE's series of Ralph Miliband lectures on Inequalities, launching *Inequality and the State*.'

challenges posed by the complex processes of rapid urban growth and social and economic change.

Our website continued to enable wide access to the Centre's output. Currently about 25,000 downloads of papers are made every month from the material available on the website, and our most popular ten papers have each now been downloaded more than 10,000 times.

Other dissemination activities included 130 presentations at conferences and seminars in Britain and in other countries including Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, the Slovak Republic and the USA, in addition to China and Spain. The number of seminar and conference presentations was significantly higher than in previous years. We organised 25 of our own seminars and other events, with attendances ranging as in previous years from 30-40 for seminars to 100 for our special events, and 200-300 for public lectures, including John Hills' lecture in the LSE's series of Ralph Miliband lectures on Inequalities, launching *Inequality and the State*.

International links

Our international research links continued to be strong. Our collaboration with the Brookings Institution in Washington, DC continues, with publication of the first two joint CASE/Brookings Census briefs. These focused on results from the UK 2001 census on changes in UK cities between 1991 and 2001 and on the ethnic composition of different areas. Future publications will compare UK and US census results. This collaboration forms the basis for a bid we are making to establish a continuing programme on 'weak market cities' in the USA and Europe.

CASE and the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance are the UK partners in the European Network on Inequality established as part of Harvard University's Multidisciplinary and Comparative Program on Inequality



and Social Policy (led by William Julius Wilson, Katherine Newman, David Ellwood and Christopher Jencks). As part of the network, John Hills, Ruth Lupton and Anne Power visited and made presentations at Harvard and Princeton Universities during the year. Three Harvard PhD students, Michael Fortner, Natasha Warikoo and Vesla Weaver, spent time at CASE, while one of CASE's PhD students, Jason Strelitz, spent the Autumn term at Harvard. John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan spent part of the year at the Center for Health and Wellbeing at Princeton University, and will continue to visit Princeton as part of a continuing collaboration.

CASE is also part of the LSE's partnership with the University of Bremen and WZB, Berlin in a new programme funded by the Volkswagen Foundation. This has established the TH Marshall Fellowships, supporting academic and practitioner exchanges in social policy between the UK and Germany. Two fellowships were awarded in 2004, allowing two UK fellows to visit Germany. Our German

partners are in the process of awarding fellowships for visits to the UK (possibly to CASE, depending on their interests).

As well as the events in Beijing and Barcelona, CASE co-hosted (with the LSE's Centre for Economic Performance) the annual international conference of the European Low Wage Employment Research Network.

Arrivals and departures

The year saw several changes in CASE's research staff. In the Autumn Ruth Lupton took up a lectureship at the Institute of Education, but continues as research associate working with the Centre on issues connected with education and urban change, including a new project started in the year with Emily Silverman on mixed income new communities. Bingqin Li took up a lectureship in the LSE's Social Policy department, but also continues as a research associate, co-organising our workshop in Beijing with Hyun-Bang Shin, and co-editing the book we are now preparing from it, assisted by



Mingzhu Dong. Ceema Namazie completed her work with Abigail McKnight and the Institute of Public Policy Research, funded by the Esmeé Fairbairn Trust, on the impact on individuals of asset ownership, and left to join an economic consultancy.

Rosey Davidson joined the Centre, taking over from Bani Makkar in carrying out the series of longitudinal interviews with 100 families living in East London. Astrid Winkler and Lalita McLeggan also helped with the project during the year. Jake Elster completed his work on attitudes towards environmental and sustainability issues in low income neighbourhoods as part of an ESRC programme. Rebecca Tunstall, on leave of absence from the Social Policy Department, spent the first part of the year in Washington DC as part of our collaboration with the Brookings Institution. She returned to CASE in the Autumn to start work with Alice Coulter and Anne Power on the project revisiting 20 housing estates first visited in 1980. Our research on low income areas and communities was

also helped during the year by Amy Anderson, Darinka Cizshke, Hannah Loizos and Nic Wedlake.

Three members of the Centre successfully completed their PhDs during the year. Abigail McKnight and Caroline Paskell continue as researchers in CASE, while Shireen Kanji took up a lectureship at the University of Cambridge. Sabine Bernabe has also now submitted her thesis after joining the World Bank in Washington. Francesca Bastagli joined CASE at the end of the year from the World Bank to start her MPhil/PhD on conditionality in social security systems, including a study of the impact of the *Bolsa Familia* in Brazil.

Finally, two of CASE's senior members, John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan, moved from the LSE's Social Policy Department to the University of York at the start of the 2004-05 academic year, but continue their active research as part of CASE on generational and life course dynamics, while Kathleen Kiernan continues as one of our Directors.

Plans for 2005

Now in the middle of our second five years of core funding from ESRC, we will be continuing with our major pieces of research using longitudinal data sources such as the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children, the National Child Development Study, the 1970 Birth Cohort Study, and the Millennium Cohort Study. We are also now analysing the unique data collected by the National Centre for Social Research tracking the incomes of a sample of families week by week over a whole year. This was delayed by staff illness and maternity leave, but a final report will be submitted to our funders, the Inland Revenue and HM Treasury, in the summer. We are also continuing our 12 areas and 200 families studies (the latter supported by the Nuffield Foundation as well as ESRC), with new rounds of visits and interviews that are giving us a unique view of change

in low income neighbourhoods since CASE started in 1997. Progress with all of these is described in the sections that follow. We will start work in 2005 on two new projects examining the dynamics of employment, particularly for low-paid workers. The first, funded by the Nuffield Foundation, will look at what happens to the later labour market position and other outcomes for mothers who follow different patterns of employment while they have young children. The second, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, will explore earnings mobility over the last 25 years for individuals entering the labour market from unemployment. We will also start work on an evaluation of the Trafford Hall Young Movers programme, funded by the National Lottery, and on a project for the Home Office exploring ways to strengthen communities by changing individual and household behaviour, for example through good neighbour agreements.

One focus of the coming year is an evaluation by ESRC of our achievements since the Centre started in 1997. We submitted our report on this to the Council at the start of 2005, and will hear later in the year whether the evaluation has been successful and whether we will be allowed to submit a bid for continued core funding after 1997. In the Autumn, when the results of this are known, we will review the options for continuation of the Centre's research after 2006-07, and develop proposals for securing new funding. We are also preparing a joint bid to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation for continued collaboration with the Brookings Institution, bringing together lessons from what has been happening in seven 'weak market' cities in the USA and seven in Europe.

During 2004 CASE was awarded one of the first Research Councils UK 'Academic Fellowships' following a

national competition. We will be making this appointment in 2005. It allows someone who has been working as a contract researcher within one of our fields of interest to spend five years working as part of CASE, while building up their teaching experience, and then becoming a permanent member of the academic staff of the LSE's Social Policy Department at the end of the fellowship.

As can be seen from the articles that follow, CASE is fortunate to contain a very active and able group of researchers and collaborators, who are working on an exciting variety of topics of both research and policy interest. It continues to be a pleasure to be part of such a community.

John Hills
Director, CASE
February 2005

Generational and life course dynamics: pathways into and out of social exclusion

Contact: Darcy Hango, Kathleen Kiernan, John Hobcraft, Wendy Sigle-Rushton

This year our research on generational and life course dynamics has had a particular focus on cross-cohort comparisons using a specially constructed database that contains comparable variables from the NCDS and BCS 70.

The team has explored key questions concerning the extent to which the legacies of childhood disadvantage for adult social exclusion differ across cohorts and by gender. John Hobcraft, Darcy Hango and Wendy Sigle-Rushton completed a draft paper which looks at socioeconomic disadvantage in adulthood, including living in social housing, having a low household income, receiving non-universal benefits, and being in a low-skill occupation.³ They found that with few and explicable exceptions the associated childhood indicators were robust across cohort and gender. This paper was presented at the 2004 European Society for Population Economics meeting. In another paper, presented at the Population Association of America meeting and to the European Divorce Network in Cologne, Wendy Sigle-Rushton, Kathleen Kiernan and John Hobcraft examined the associations of parental disruption with subsequent well-being.⁴ Contrary to what might be expected given the increasing rate of divorce, there was little evidence for the hypothesis that divorce has become less selective over time. Hobcraft, Kiernan and Hango are also exploring the childhood factors associated with the timing and partnership context of becoming a parent across the two cohorts. Hobcraft and Sigle-Rushton continue work exploring the links between female adult malaise and childhood indicators for the 1958 and 1970 birth cohorts, using Bayesian model averaging and recursive partitioning methods.⁵

John Hobcraft has also continued to develop his ideas about the understanding of demographic processes, resulting in a substantial draft paper exploring the need for greater attention to pathways

and processes and emphasising the key importance of exploring genes, brains and context in enhancing knowledge and building the necessary mid-level theories.⁶ Wendy Sigle-Rushton completed an article on the adult outcomes of young fathers in BCS.⁷ Her findings suggest that, despite the importance of selection, young fatherhood may initiate pathways to disadvantage, particularly when the event interrupts educational or career progression or when it is associated with a series of relationship disruptions. She also completed, with Jane Waldfogel, a book chapter and an article on the lifetime earnings and family incomes of mothers and non-mothers in nine European countries.⁸ Darcy Hango is also working on a paper using the NCDS, entitled 'Parental investment in childhood and later adult well-being: can more interested parents offset the effects of socioeconomic disadvantage?', which is to be presented at the 2005 PAA meeting in Philadelphia. Kathleen Kiernan continued to work on issues relating to unmarried parenthood using the BCS, the Millennium Cohort Study and comparative data. She completed two articles: one on unmarried cohabitation in Britain and Europe and the other a think piece on the way societies are redrawing the boundaries of marriage.⁹ She also co-edited a book on *Human Development Across Lives and Generations* (see opposite).¹⁰

Related work on the theme of this strand included that by Simon Burgess and Carol Propper with Matt Dickson and Arnstein Aassve on the links between family formation and employment and poverty.¹¹ They find that change in poverty status is most affected by movement in and out employment for both men and women, but that change in marital status and childbearing also have an effect, although there are gender differences in their impact.

PhD student Jason Strelitz continued his research on second generation immigrants

using the ONS Longitudinal Study and has spent the autumn term at Harvard University on an ESRC visiting studentship. Julia Morgan submitted her thesis entitled 'Parenting and its contexts: the impact of child anti-social behaviour' in September. Carmen Huerta is in the final stages of her thesis which is evaluating the impact of Progresia, a Mexican anti-poverty programme, on children's well-being.

1 J N Hobcraft, D Hango and W Sigle-Rushton (2004) 'The childhood origins of adult socioeconomic disadvantage: do cohort and gender matter?' Submitted.

2 W Sigle-Rushton, J N Hobcraft and K E Kiernan (2004) 'Parental disruption and well-being: a cross-cohort comparison'. Submitted.

3 J N Hobcraft and W Sigle-Rushton. (forthcoming CASEpaper) 'An exploration of childhood antecedents of female adult malaise in two British birth cohorts: Combining Bayesian model averaging and recursive partitioning'.

4 J N Hobcraft (2004) 'Population paradigms: pathways, processes, progressions, plus pointlessness'. Submitted.

5 W Sigle-Rushton (forthcoming) 'Young Fatherhood and Subsequent Disadvantage in the United Kingdom' *Journal of Marriage and the Family*.

6 W Sigle-Rushton and J Waldfogel. (2004) 'Family Gaps in Income: A Cross National Comparison', in S McLanahan, I Garfinkel, T Smeeding and N Folbre (eds) *Conference Proceedings from the Conference on Cross-National Comparisons of Expenditures on Children*.

7 W Sigle-Rushton and J Waldfogel (2004) 'Motherhood and Women's Earnings in Anglo-American, Continental European, and Nordic Countries'. Submitted.

8 K Kiernan (2004) 'Unmarried Cohabitation and Parenthood in Britain and Europe', *Journal of Law and Policy*, 26, 1, 33-55.

9 K Kiernan (2004) 'Redrawing the boundaries of marriage?' *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, November, 66, 980-987.

10 P L Chase-Lansdale, K Kiernan and R Friedman (eds) (2004). *Human Development across Lives and Generations: The Potential for Change*. New York. Cambridge University Press

11 S Burgess, A Aassve, C Propper, M Dickson 'Employment, Family Union, and Childbearing Decisions in Great Britain', CASEpaper 84.

Human development across lives and generations: the potential for change

Kathleen Kiernan

'...human development continues throughout adulthood and into old age as adults focus on these same goals as well as providing leadership, care, training, and support for the next generation.'

How much change is possible over a lifetime and across generations? What is realistic in what we can do to promote healthy human development? These questions motivate policymakers, teachers, community leaders, service providers, and researchers. These questions have also motivated this volume.

To answer these questions, one needs first define human development. By human development, we mean the ways in which children grow to become healthy, educated, and productive members of societies and nations. Moreover, human development continues throughout adulthood and into old age as adults focus on these same goals as well as providing leadership, care, training, and support for the next generation. This volume highlights three important dimensions of human development: human capital, partnership behaviour, and psychological well-being.

We chose these dimensions because they represent widespread goals in society. How can individuals reach their full potential? Such a goal involves educational attainment and the development of earning power. It also involves the formation, maintenance, and growth of healthy, committed adult partnerships. A third part of this goal is the development of psychological health and the rearing of healthy children who ultimately become successful adult members of society themselves.

The purpose of this volume was also to examine the potential for change across generations and during the life course. We use a multidisciplinary lens to address the three key domains of human development. The volume reviews what is known about these domains in order to develop an integrative and multidisciplinary perspective on promoting positive change across the lifespan.

In the first section, 'Human Capital', three chapters by Nolan and Maitre, Hobcraft, and Duncan and Magnuson summarize the economic and social opportunities in European and American households and examine the patterns of transmission of human capital across generations. This section also examines the specific problems of low human capital and social exclusion, as well as the potential for increasing human capital. The second section, 'Partnership Behaviour', with three chapters by Kiernan, Hetherington and Elmore, and Hahlweg summarizes the patterns of family structure in Europe and the United States and examines how partnership behaviour influences children, youth, and families. In the third section, 'Psychological Health and Development', three chapters by Rutter, Duyme et al, and Brooks-Gunn synthesize what we know about continuity in psychological health and address which environments promote healthy development and how developmental pathways can be changed. In sum, this volume explores the ways in which both risk and health are each transferred within and between generations and examines what we know about changing the likelihood of risk.

For more details see Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Kathleen Kiernan and Ruth Friedman (eds) (2004) *Human Development Across Lives and Generations: the Potential for Change*, Cambridge University Press.

Poverty, local services and outcomes

Contact: Simon Burgess, Frank Cowell, Carol Propper, John Rigg, Christian Schluter

This year has seen the continuation of work on inequality and risk. Work on the ALSPAC study has also continued, with an exploration of the links between poor health and the quality of local GP practices. Other new work has examined changes in spending patterns as incomes rise for the poorest families.

Paul Gregg, Jane Waldfogel and Liz Washbrook examined the impact on spending patterns of recent increases in real incomes of poorer families, in a chapter in the CASE book examining Labour policy since 1997.¹ Incomes have risen for the lowest-income families with children as a result of welfare and labour market reforms, but are these families buying more goods that contribute to children's well-being? Using data from the Family Expenditure Survey, the authors find clear evidence that extra spending has been focused on child-related goods such as children's clothing, toys and books, while less is going on housing, alcohol and tobacco. Spending on child-centred goods among low-income families can be said to be converging to that of more affluent families. However, there are areas where low-income families are not catching up, most markedly in holidays and the presence of computers within the household.

In work using a very different dataset, Christian Schluter and Jackie Wahba (Southampton) explore a similar question for poor Mexican families.² The Mexican anti-poverty programme, Progresá, makes cash transfers to poor families, conditional on school attendance and health visits. Schluter and Wahba examine how the extra money is spent by the families who receive the transfers. They find evidence of increased spending on children's clothing, but no effect on adult clothing or tobacco. They argue that the findings provide strong evidence of parental altruism, and of the effectiveness of cash transfers in improving children's living standards.

In a second project, carried out with Xavi Ramos (UAB, Spain), Christian Schluter has been examining the merit of using data on subjective expectations when examining data on income changes. Expectations are central to behaviour, but despite the existence of subjective expectations data, the standard approach is to ignore these and to infer expectations from realisations. The study examines whether data on expectations can help to explain income changes.

Frank Cowell has continued research on the relationship between inequality and risk in people's perceptions, with an article joint with Guillermo Cruces (STICERD).³ Recent experimental work with Amiel and Wulf Gaertner (Osnabrueck) has examined whether people view judgments about risk and inequality in the same way as they view judgments about fairness, social justice and welfare.

John Hills published his book bringing together his own and other CASE research on inequality and poverty, their relationship with public policy, and public attitudes towards them (see opposite).⁴

We know from earlier research undertaken at CASE that children from less affluent homes have poorer health.⁵ John Rigg, Carol Propper and Simon Burgess have been examining whether this is due to the quality of the GP practices these children use. Using the ALSPAC cohort of all children born in Avon between 1991 and 1992, each child has been matched to the practice with which their mother was registered at birth. A range of indicators of quality of these practices has been mapped to each practice. There is evidence that children in poorer families have GPs who are of lower quality on some of these measures, but who are of higher quality on others. However, it is also known that these quality measures may be unreliable because they reflect the nature of the practice population rather than the quality of the GP. After purging

the quality measures of this association, the research finds little evidence to support the argument that the quality of the GP adversely affects the health of children, and concludes that GP quality does not appear to be a determinant of the difference in child health between more and less affluent children.

1 P Gregg, J Waldfogel and E Washbrook (2005) 'That's the way the money goes: expenditure patterns as real incomes rise for the poorest families with children', in J Hills and K Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

2 C Schluter and J Wahba, 'Are poor parents altruistic? Evidence from Mexico'.

3 F Cowell and G Cruces (2004) 'Perceptions of inequality and risk', *Research on Economic Inequality*, Vol 12, pp 99-132.

4 J Hills (2004) *Inequality and the State*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

5 S Burgess, C Propper and J Rigg (2004) 'The impact of low income on child health: evidence from a birth cohort study', CASEpaper 85.

Inequality and the state

John Hills

There has been a dramatic widening of the UK income distribution since the end of the 1970s. While relative poverty is now falling slowly, it remains at twice the level of the 1960s and 1970s. At the top, 40 per cent of the total increase in the country's real net income between 1979 and 2002-03 went to the top tenth. Within this, about 17 per cent of the total increase between 1979 and 1999 went to the top 1 per cent, and about 13 per cent went to the top half per cent.

But this is not solely a result of international pressures that have affected all countries equally. Policy matters: the scale and structure of social spending and the taxes that pay for it have major effects on inequality. In some countries, policies resisted inequality growth over the last 25 years; in the UK and USA they did not. At the same time,

policy changes since 1997 have reduced child poverty and have benefited the bottom half of the income distribution.

The growth in poverty and inequality are unpopular. As just one example, the table shows people's perceptions of what various jobs were paid and what they thought they should be paid – alongside actual incomes in 1999. People substantially underestimated 'top pay', but still thought it should be lower. At the same time, most social spending is popular, but policy is constrained by misunderstanding of and hostility towards particular items, for instance, hugely over-estimating the proportion of the social security budget going to the unemployed.

The dilemmas facing policy-makers in this area are likely to become more acute over coming decades. For instance, the total of education,

health, and social security spending would have to be 4.5 per cent of GDP greater than in 2001, to maintain today's levels of social spending at any given age in relation to incomes, given the forecast age structure of 2051.

Given such pressures, policy-makers face an uncomfortable trade-off between accepting rising costs and taxes in the long-term, reductions in generosity that increase relative poverty, or changes in structure that increase reliance on means-testing and reduce the value of services for those with middle incomes.

For more details, see John Hills (2004) *Inequality and the State*, published by Oxford University Press.

Perceptions of annual earnings before tax, 1999, GB

	What people think cases usually earn (median response)	What people think they should earn (median response)	Actual average earnings
Shop assistant	£9,000	£12,000	£10,300
Unskilled factory worker	£10,000	£12,000	£13,100
Skilled factory worker	£15,000	£18,000	£18,000
Doctor in general practice	£35,000	£40,000	£50,800
Solicitor	£50,000	£40,000	£37,900
Owner-manager of large factory	£60,000	£50,000	N/A
Cabinet Minister	£60,000	£45,000	£94,200 ¹
Appeal court judge	£80,000	£50,000	£139,900
Chairman of large national corporation	£125,000	£75,000	£555,000 ²
'Someone in your occupation'	£15,000	£18,000	£17,600 ³

Notes: 1 Amount actually drawn. 'Entitlement' was £111,300.

2 Figure for 2000 base pay for Chairmen, Managing Directors and Chief Executives of UK FTSE 100 companies. Bonuses, incentives, and share options would more than double this. 'Chairmen' may, of course, receive less than Chief Executives, if respondents were making that distinction.

3 Median earnings for all full-time workers.

Source: British Social Attitudes survey and other sources.

The dynamics of low income areas

Contact: Caroline Paskell, Anne Power, Liz Richardson, Rebecca Tunstall

Caroline Paskell took over from Ruth Lupton on CASE's ESRC-funded study of 12 low-income areas and has focused this year on the areas' physical condition, in particular on the structure and quality of their housing and environments. Having visited the areas in 2003, and re-visited four (Leeds, Sheffield, Hackney and Newham) in 2004, Caroline used the research to assess how Labour's housing, local environment and physical regeneration policies have impacted on the areas, comparing conditions now with those recorded when the study began in 1998. The resulting paper, written with Anne Power, was published in January 2005.¹

Areas Study research was also used in a European Commission report: Caroline Paskell wrote two case studies, on Hackney and Leeds, for the 2004 independent review of the UK's National Action Plan on Social Inclusion.² These offered an overview of the areas' economic, demographic and physical conditions, and outlined how these characteristics had changed since 2002-03. A chapter by Ruth Lupton and Anne Power using the study's findings was also published in the CASE book, *A more equal society?*³

Having moved on from the Areas Study, Ruth Lupton continued her work on disadvantaged neighbourhoods with a literature review of neighbourhood change for the ESRC/ODPM Neighbourhood Research Network.⁴ She also worked on a joint LSE-Brookings Census analysis project, summarised on the following page.

Rebecca Tunstall spent 2003-04 working on the same project, analysing the US and UK censuses whilst based at the Brookings Institution. Her reports cover how the two censuses and definitions of urban areas in the two countries can be compared, as well as population, housing and household types.^{5,6,7} Now back at CASE, Rebecca is working with Anne Power and Alice Coulter on the

fourth round of a 25-year study of 20 English housing estates.

Alan Berube, Fellow in Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, also worked on the LSE-Brookings Census analysis project whilst visiting CASE on an Atlantic Fellowship. His reports will be published by Brookings in early 2005.

July saw Anne Power, Bingqin Li and Hyun-bang Shin co-ordinating an international workshop in Beijing – *Enabling Role of the Public Sector in Urban Housing and Regeneration: converging and diverging experiences in Asia and Europe* – jointly initiated with Professor Tuan Yang from the Centre for Social Policy Studies at the China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The primary aim was to engage researchers and practitioners in identifying the challenges and best practices entailed in using urban housing and regeneration to boost economic growth and facilitate modernisation. The event was part of the ASEF/Alliance Asia-Europe Annual Workshop Series 2003-04, and attracted participants from 11 European and Asian countries.

In September, CASE staff and associates presented papers in Barcelona at the UN Habitat World Urban Forum event, *Sustainable Communities and the Future Shape of Cities*. The workshop focused on how research can address challenges posed by the complex processes of rapid urban growth and social and economic change. Anne Power presented two papers drawn from British experience. Bingqin Li presented a paper on social exclusion among rural migrants in Tianjin, China. Giovanni Razzu spoke on the UNESCO-sponsored regeneration of the historic old city of Accra, Ghana. Catalina Turcu presented her research on the marginalisation of the Roma minority in central Bucharest, Romania.

2004 also saw the publication of LSE's study on housing in the London Thames Gateway⁸, one of four growth areas identified in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. Liz

Richardson and Anne Power were on the LSE team commissioned by the East London Housing Partnership, in conjunction with the Thames Gateway London Partnership. The study proposed sustainable development over a 30 year period, based on high quality design, environmental measures and mixed communities. In particular, it noted the benefits of a 'twin track' approach, emphasising established communities and building out from existing town centres as well as major new developments. Many opportunities for expansion exist through windfall/infill sites and estate regeneration schemes. Such an approach should provide both for immediate development and for expansion of essential infrastructure for larger-scale growth.

¹ C Paskell and A Power (2005) *The future's changed: The local impact of housing, environment and regeneration policy since 1997* CASEreport 29.

² I Bradshaw and F Bennett (forthcoming) *Review of the UK's National Action Plan on Social Inclusion: 2003-5*.

³ R Lupton and A Power (2005) 'Disadvantaged by where you live? New Labour and neighbourhood renewal' in J Hills and K Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

⁴ R Lupton and A Power (2004) *What We Know About Neighbourhood Change: A Literature Review Prepared for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Economic and Social Research Council*. London: ODPM.

⁵ R Tunstall (forthcoming) *Using the United States and United Kingdom Censuses for Comparative Research* Washington DC: Brookings Institution.

⁶ R Tunstall (forthcoming) *Studying Urban Areas in the United States and United Kingdom* Washington DC: Brookings Institution.

⁷ R Tunstall (forthcoming) *Americans and Britons: Key Population Data from 1980 to today* Washington DC: Brookings Institution.

⁸ R Tunstall with C Kennedy (forthcoming) *Americans and Britons at Home: Key Household Data from 1980 to today* Washington DC: Brookings Institution.

⁹ A Power, L Richardson, K Seshimo, K Firth, P Rodde, C Whitehead and T Travers (2004) *A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway*. Volumes I, II and III. London: LSE.

The changing faces of British cities 1991-2001

Ruth Lupton and Anne Power

1990s Britain witnessed both North-South drift in population, and counter-urbanisation. The populations of the North-East, North-West and Scotland declined, while there was substantial growth in London (7 per cent compared with 2.7 per cent nationally), and southern regions. London, the South East and East accounted for 75 per cent of total population growth in the decade. By contrast, the large industrial cities of the North and Midlands lost population: Manchester -3.3 per cent; Newcastle -5.1 per cent; Liverpool -7 per cent; Glasgow -8 per cent; Sheffield -1.3 per cent; Birmingham -1.9 per cent. The substantial revitalisation of these cities' central areas was not matched by more widespread population growth, and high levels of economic inactivity and unemployment continued in residualised inner urban areas. Meanwhile, small cities and towns and rural areas grew. These trends demonstrate the need to tilt the balance in the national economy

more firmly in favour of Northern regions and their large industrial cities and to limit greenfield building and urban sprawl. They also have implications for racial equality and social cohesion.

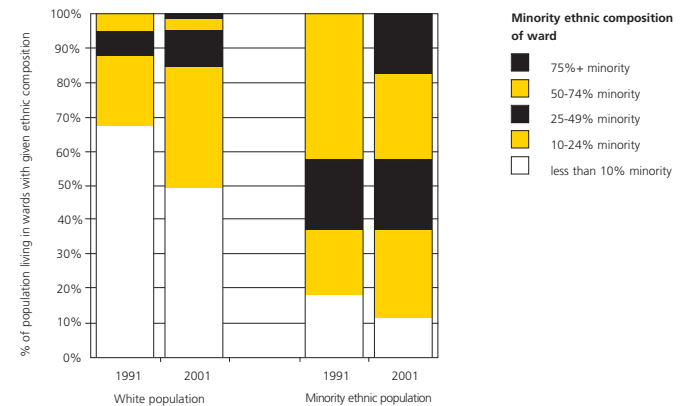
During the 1990s, population growth in inner urban areas was often only experienced within minority ethnic groups, with younger age structures and ongoing immigration. Even London saw 6 per cent decline in white population while its minority population increased by 41 per cent. Thus, by 2001, people from ethnic minorities made up a higher proportion of the population of major cities. Certain inner neighbourhoods saw rapid growth in their minority populations. However, these localised changes came about in the context of increasing diversity overall. 73 per cent of Britain's population growth 1991-2001 was due to minority ethnic groups, which grew by about 1.6 million people compared with 600,000 in the white population. There was growth in virtually every local authority area, consistent with

the pattern of dispersal that was evident in the 1980s. Thus while patterns of increasing segregation were noted for minority communities in some inner urban areas, white people became less likely to live in wholly white areas. Most neighbourhoods became more mixed.

These Census data demonstrate the importance of urban revitalisation for both economic and social reasons. As smaller settlements do better, and as Britain's population becomes ethnically more diverse, it is important that minority communities do not become trapped in segregated, environmentally degraded and job-poor urban neighbourhoods while white people move out to leafier suburbs or smaller towns with growing economies.

For more details see Ruth Lupton and Anne Power (2004) *The Growth and Decline of Cities and Regions*, CASE-Brookings Census Briefs No 1 (London: LSE); and Ruth Lupton and Anne Power (2004) *Minority Ethnic Groups in Britain*, CASE-Brookings Census Briefs No 2 (London: LSE).

West Midlands conurbation: proportion of white and minority ethnic residents living in wards of different ethnic population



Source: Ruth Lupton and Anne Power, *Minority Ethnic Groups in Britain*, CASE-Brookings Census Briefs No 2, Figure 10.

The CASE neighbourhood study

Contact: Rosey Davidson, Anne Power, Helen Willmot

'Immediately dominant themes emerging from the interviews included the importance of communicating with children about good and bad behaviour and how behaviour impacts on others; also the very positive images held of the neighbourhoods as they improve.'

The continuation of the Neighbourhood Study into a sixth round of interviewing covered the following topics: changes to the area and gentrification, income, jobs and courses, family support, friends, and parenting issues such as discipline and daily routines. Added to these was a final section on individual problems and concerns. This was included to enable the respondents to raise issues that the interview questions did not allow for.

Having piloted the sixth round interview schedule in both Leeds and Sheffield we began interviewing in the four areas in the summer. Rosey Davidson joined the team in July, taking over work on the study in the two London areas.

Immediately dominant themes emerging from the interviews included the importance of communicating with children about good and bad behaviour and how behaviour impacts on others; also the very positive images held of the neighbourhoods as they improve. So far our interviews have shown the emergence of a number of key preliminary themes. The rapid rate of ethnic change within Hackney and Newham has left many white and more established minority families feeling outnumbered and uneasy against a backdrop of high turnover, stretched resources and pressurised public services. However, a substantial proportion of mothers view bringing up their children in a racially diverse community as inherently positive.

The role of fathers within family life emerged as a source of tension for some mothers, particularly when the paternal role appeared ill-defined and when relationships were under pressure, unstable and/or insecure. Money could often play a part.

Few mothers said they disciplined their children through smacking yet many recall being smacked themselves, and

at the very least, growing up in a far stricter environment where parental control and influence were paramount. A sizeable proportion of the mothers interviewed worked with children in some way (childminders, dinner and playground helpers, Sure Start assistants, teaching assistants). Through training linked to their employment they had been 'professionalised' in their interaction with children. As a result smacking was no longer an option, in their eyes, within the family.

Families residing in Newham and Sheffield were acutely aware of impending large-scale demolition in their area. Frustratingly, many felt the council were withholding information from them and communication was generally poor, leading to a lack of certainty in their lives and a sense of being put 'on hold'. Many of our families had already moved.

Conversely, Hackney families were far more likely to talk about the rapid gentrification occurring around them, although they often felt like bystanders rather than beneficiaries of this change. Attempts to regenerate the area had not gone unnoticed, but the pace of progress is slow, and there can be unforeseen disadvantages such as a rise in the cost of living, including rapidly increasing house prices and council charges.

Findings from the first five rounds of the study were published in a chapter in the CASE book, *A more equal society?* (see opposite).¹ The chapter explores how policy changes implemented by the Labour government have been perceived by the families. Work also continues on a book which will bring together the study's insights around the theme of parenting.

¹ A Power and H Willmot (2005) 'Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under Labour', in J Hills and K Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under New Labour

Anne Power and Helen Willmot

'Whilst New Deal employment programmes appear to have had little effect in facilitating paid employment among families in the north, in the London neighbourhoods the picture is more mixed.'

The Neighbourhood Study has now been tracking 200 families for five years. During this time the Labour government has implemented a raft of social exclusion policies intended to have an impact on poor neighbourhoods like those in the study. This chapter in the CASE book on policy towards poverty and exclusion takes advantage of the unique perspective offered by the study to explore whether programmes and interventions really matter, and whether mothers and their children benefit or not. The chapter begins by examining two areas of government action targeted at the population at large, but with potentially greater impact in the most disadvantaged areas where the problems are most severe: employment and education. It then looks at three sets of area-targeted policy: the New Deal for Communities and Sure Start; community policing and neighbourhood wardens; and community participation and empowerment. In addressing these interventions the chapter considers whether the families recognised and valued them.

The findings outlined in the chapter include the following. Whilst New Deal employment programmes appear to have had little effect in facilitating paid employment among families in the north, in the London neighbourhoods the picture is more mixed. Many respondents had mixed views about their children's schools, but a number of recent education policies had been well received, including smaller class sizes, literacy and numeracy hours and key stage testing. Sure Start is in place in the two northern neighbourhoods and one of the London ones and has been high-profile and popular: positive aspects highlighted include one-to-one contact, home visits, and the way in which it helps people to be less cut off. On the other hand, some respondents raised

negative points about Sure Start, including divisions arising from its rigid boundaries. Views on the New Deal for Communities, which is in place in two of the neighbourhoods, are also mixed. The dominant criticism concerns the way in which it increases segregation along ethnic lines within the neighbourhoods, a point captured well in the following extract from a Round Four interview in one of the northern neighbourhoods:

New Deal and the big partnership groups are excluding, they're dividing and ruling. Why are they separating people off when the translation services can be there? People like being involved. Segregation is easier for them – telling you what they want you to know... They shouldn't divide, they're supposed to be building a community. There's enough racism and separatism without dividing black and black. I could take four friends and we'd have to go to different meetings. (S035, Round Four)

Community police and neighbourhood wardens have had little impact on the neighbourhoods so far and the respondents are largely sceptical about whether they can really make a difference to their neighbourhoods via community participation. One of the most important conclusions that the chapter draws is that family life and experience within disadvantaged neighbourhoods is complex and each family's views contain contradictions and ambiguities. It is therefore a mistake to expect a simple pattern of neighbourhood improvement. The programmes and interventions discussed in the chapter are chipping away at the barriers families face in these neighbourhoods.

For more details see Anne Power and Helen Willmot (2005) 'Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under New Labour' in John Hills and Kitty Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

Employment, welfare and exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, John Hills, Eleni Karagiannaki, Abigail McKnight, John Rigg, Tom Sefton, Rachel Smithies

This year saw a continuation of the Centre's research on welfare to work, welfare in work, and welfare beyond work, using methodologies ranging from ethnography through in-depth interviewing to analysis of large-scale datasets, and encompassing both primary data collection and secondary analysis.

On welfare to work, Gerry Mitchell-Smith neared completion of her work on the New Deal for Young People. Her ethnographic approach is rare in this field and produces some critical insights into the process and implementation of the Voluntary Sector Option.¹ These aspects are difficult to track using purely statistical methods.

Welfare in work was explored through the LoWER (Low Wage and Employment Research) network. These projects examined low pay in a lifetime context, and provided an overview of evidence on low pay in Europe.² This culminated in a major international conference held jointly in CASE and Centre for Economic Performance (co-organised by Abigail McKnight).³ Members of the network have secured funding from the EU to continue the network for a further three years, focusing on the insecure position of the low-skilled. The labour market experience of particular groups of workers were also analysed in separate pieces of work on older workers and on lone parents.^{4,5}

In terms of welfare beyond work, Eleni Karagiannaki assessed the success of Jobcentre Plus in addressing the needs of non-jobseekers. Jobcentre Plus was set up in 2002 through merging the Employment Service (which was responsible for jobseekers) and the parts of the Benefits Agency dealing with working-age claimants of benefits like Income Support and Incapacity Benefit. It was intended to promote a work focus and a 'joined up' service for all claimants. In a forthcoming publication,⁶ analysis of performance statistics and customer survey data indicates that

implementation of the work focus for non-jobseekers has been less than complete. Job entries appear to have risen in the new integrated offices, but not among the newly-included groups of claimants.

Child poverty remained high on both the government's and CASE's agenda over the year. Following approaches developed in earlier work on benefits in kind, Tom Sefton provided an analysis of public spending on children for Save the Children,⁷ while John Hills and Holly Sutherland set the UK's achievements and remaining challenges in this area in an international context.⁸ Poverty and exclusion among a particular group of children was explored by our User Fellow this year, Gabrielle Preston from Disability Alliance. She found that far from benefits providing a stable source of income, the process of claiming Disability Living Allowance often meant families' incomes fluctuated hugely (see opposite).

This picture of fluctuating incomes was observed on a larger scale in the continuing work of John Hills, Abigail McKnight and Rachel Smithies, tracking low income families' incomes on a weekly basis over the period of six months to a year. The aim of the study is to examine income fluctuations over the year and the relationship between snapshots of income and income measured over a longer period. The study is also looking at the extent to which tax-credits and social security benefits either exacerbate or help to smooth fluctuations in income from other sources.

Our research on mobility will be taken forward by Abigail McKnight and Richard Dickens (Centre for Economic Performance) in a new project funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, examining earnings mobility over the last 25 years. The project will focus among other issues on the mobility of individuals entering the labour market from unemployment. The research will use a unique administrative database,

the Lifetime Labour Market Database, which contains annual earnings data linked to benefit and tax credit records.

1 Mitchell-Smith, G (forthcoming) *Through the Looking Glass and what ethnography finds there: critical insights into the New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector Option*. In G Troman, B Jeffrey and G Walford (eds) *Identity, Agency and Social Institutions in Educational Ethnography*. Studies in Educational Ethnography, Vol 10. Elsevier Press.

2 McKnight, A (forthcoming) 'Low pay in a lifetime context'. In I Marx and W Salverda (eds) *Low-Wage Employment in Europe: perspectives for improvement*, Lucifora, C., McKnight, A, and Salverda, W (forthcoming) 'Low-wage employment in Europe: a review of evidence', *Socio-Economic Review*.

3 LoWER Annual Conference, 23-24 April 2004, LSE.

4 Rigg, J and Taylor, M (forthcoming) 'The labour market behaviour of older workers: a comparison between England and Scotland'. In J Ermisch and R Wright (eds) *Living in Scotland*. The Policy Press;

5 Kanji, S (forthcoming) 'The route matters: poverty and inequality among lone mother households in Russia', *Feminist Economics*.

6 Karagiannaki, E (forthcoming) 'Jobcentre Plus or Minus?' CASEpaper 97.

7 Sefton, T (2004) *A Fair Share of Welfare: public spending on children in England*, CASEreport 25

8 Hills, J and Sutherland, H, (forthcoming) 'Ending child poverty in a generation? Policies and prospects in the UK'. In I Garfinkel, N Folbre, S McLanahan and T Smeeding (eds) *Supporting Children: English-speaking countries in international context*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Families, disabled children and the benefit system

Gabrielle Preston

'Other improvements identified included: increase in self-esteem for the parent, less anxiety and conflict for parent and child, paying off debts, paying for additional therapy and support services, more social activities for parent and child.'

Since 1997, the government has introduced a number of improvements to financial support for low-income families with disabled children, including extending eligibility for the mobility component of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) to younger children. However, there are concerns that take up of DLA is low and that the process of claiming is unduly complex.

This qualitative study, based on semi-structured interviews with 20 families who have a disabled child or children, set out to investigate the experience of these families in applying for DLA, how they used the additional income, and what difference the benefit made, if any, to the social inclusion of the disabled child and the rest of the family.

The interviews revealed that although families are in touch with a large number of professionals, hearing about DLA is a very random business:

'Everybody kept telling me this is a child with special needs... but nobody actually told me that I was entitled to help – my health visitor, my GP, my social worker – I'm on good terms with all of them but they didn't tell me.' (Caroline, recently awarded DLA for her 3 year old son Sam)

Far from benefits providing a stable source of income, the process of claiming DLA often meant families' incomes fluctuated hugely as a result of awards, terminations, appeals and backpayments:

'There's the added fear that... sooner or later they're going to pull the rug out from under our feet. If you're working at least you can get another job, but in this life you're relying on them.... you're frightened they will take it away. You don't feel financially secure.' (Anastacia, a mother of four children, two of whom are severely disabled)

However, when benefit was awarded, it could make a significant difference not just to the disabled child, but to the whole family:

'The mobility helps get us into London – we can go to Hyde Park – it's something we can do as a family – we wouldn't have been able to do it before...' (Margaret, mother of three disabled children)

Other improvements identified included: increase in self-esteem for the parent, less anxiety and conflict for parent and child, paying off debts, paying for additional therapy and support services, more social activities for parent and child.

The report concludes that the provision of reliable, long-term financial support to families with disabled children is a priority. Issues that need to be addressed include:

- 1** lack of joining up in the provision of benefit advice between agencies dealing with families with disabled children
- 2** incorrect advice, and poor decision making, preventing disabled children receiving their full benefit entitlement
- 3** a phased reduction in DLA when an award is terminated to prevent families experiencing a sudden drop in benefit income and to allow mistakes to be ironed out.

For more details see Gabrielle Preston (forthcoming) 'Helter Skelter: Families, disabled children and the benefit system'. CASEpaper 92.

Contact: Simon Burgess, Robert Cassen, Howard Glennerster, Eleni Karagiannaki, Abigail McKnight

'For most ethnic groups, segregation is greater in schools than in neighbourhoods: children are likely to find less diversity in the school playground than in their neighbourhood at home.'

Research this year has looked at low achievement and ethnic segregation in compulsory schooling, at the impact of Labour government policy on education inequalities, and at the educational aspirations of disabled young people.

Simon Burgess and Deborah Wilson continued their work on ethnic segregation in secondary schools, using indices of dissimilarity and isolation to compare the patterns of segregation across nine ethnic groups in England.¹ They find that levels of ethnic segregation in England's schools are high, with considerable variation both across LEAs and across different minority ethnic groups. There are some areas which have particularly high levels of segregation. Interestingly, ethnic segregation is only weakly related to income segregation.

In a parallel piece of research, Simon Burgess and Deborah Wilson worked with Ruth Lupton to explore how ethnic segregation in schools compares to that in neighbourhoods.² They find that segregation in schools is linked to that in neighbourhoods, but that the mapping is not one-to-one. For most ethnic groups, segregation is greater in schools than in neighbourhoods: children are likely to find less diversity in the school playground than in their neighbourhood at home.

Robert Cassen continued work on his project on Low Achievement in British Education, including desk research, data analysis and visiting schools. The project, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and the Sutton Trust, aims to produce a demographic profile of low achievers in British education, and provide a multilevel analysis of current low achievement using the Pupil Level Annual School Census and associated Census and OFSTED data.

Abigail McKnight, Howard Glennerster and Ruth Lupton collaborated on a chapter for the CASE book, *A more equal society?*, examining how Labour policy has affected educational inequalities (see opposite).³

Tania Burchardt continued her work on disabled young people's aspirations for education and employment.⁴ She finds that young disabled people have similar aspirations to their non-disabled counterparts, although tempered in some cases with a recognition that there are likely to be obstacles in the world of work. There is also some – tentative – evidence that young disabled people feel less well served by advice and support services. SEN coordinators in secondary schools and further education, and Connexions advisors, need to ensure that they encourage positive aspirations, especially among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, while offering practical support in overcoming disabling barriers.

Finally, Howard Glennerster chaired the Basic Skills Agency Steering Group for the 'Link Up' project that completed its work this year. This mobilised over 6,000 volunteers in 20 of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country to help those lacking basic reading, writing and numeracy skills – helping them access courses and supporting them while following courses often in non-traditional settings. It demonstrated the importance of mobilising fellow workers, neighbours and friends in making that difficult transition. Embedding these lessons fully in local services still has to happen.

¹ S Burgess and D Wilson (2005) 'Ethnic segregation in England's schools', *Transactions*, Vol 30 (1).

² S Burgess, D Wilson and R Lupton (forthcoming) 'Parallel lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods', *Urban Studies*.

³ A McKnight, H Glennerster and R Lupton (2005) 'Education, education, education...: an assessment of Labour's success in tackling education inequalities' in J Hills and K Stewart (eds), *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

⁴ T Burchardt (2004) 'Aiming high: the educational and occupational aspirations of disabled young people', *Support for Learning*, 19 (4): 181-186.

Abigail McKnight, Howard Glennerster and Ruth Lupton

In his 1996 Labour Party Conference speech, Tony Blair announced that the three highest priorities in government would be 'Education, education, education'. This chapter in the CASE book on Labour policy towards poverty and exclusion, *A more equal society?*, assesses the impact of Labour's education policy, focusing particularly on policy designed to tackle educational inequalities.

Several aspects of Labour policy simply followed on from policies first introduced or developed by the previous administration – the National Curriculum, literacy and numeracy hours and Key Stage testing were all policies inherited from the Conservatives and taken forward by Labour. In addition, however, the new government committed itself to substantial real increases in funding – up from the low point of 4.5 per cent of GDP in 1998-99 to 5.3 per cent in 2003-04, with planned expenditure rising to 5.6 per cent in 2007-08. It also revised the school funding system, increasing the

share going to local authorities with the most deprived populations. It made class size reduction for five to seven year olds a flagship policy – one of the five 'early pledges' in the 1997 election manifesto. And it introduced a number of programmes targeted at the most deprived areas and the lowest-attaining schools, including Education Action Zones, Excellence in Cities and the Ethnic Minority Achievement Grant.

What has been the combined effect of these policies on inequalities in educational achievement? There is evidence of a narrowing of the performance gap in Key Stage test results between rich and poor schools (respectively, those with less than 5 per cent or more than 40 per cent of pupils qualifying for Free School Meals (FSM)). Differences in GCSE results for children from different social class backgrounds have also narrowed, and there is limited evidence of some reduction in the differentials between genders and across ethnic groups.

However, inequalities remain deeply entrenched, as the table shows. For example, while only one in twenty boys not eligible for FSM leaves school with no GCSEs, one in seven eligible boys does so. Differences between ethnic groups are also striking: of children not eligible for FSM, 66 per cent of Asian girls and 61 per cent of white girls leave school with at least five good GCSEs, compared to 49 per cent of black girls. But the 'poverty penalty' is highest for white children, and the very lowest chances of educational success are those facing white boys and girls from low-income families.

The chapter also contains sections on post-16 outcomes, higher education and adult basic skills.

For more details see Abigail McKnight, Howard Glennerster and Ruth Lupton (2005) 'Education, education, education ...: an assessment of Labour's success in tackling education inequalities', in John Hills and Kitty Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

Percentage of pupils with no GCSE passes and achieving 5+ A*-C by gender, ethnicity and free school meal status – 2003

	Non FSM		FSM		Difference	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>No GCSE passes</i>						
White	4.6	3.2	16.6	11.5	12	8
Mixed	5.5	3.7	12.4	8.6	7	5
Asian	3.6	2.7	5.8	3.9	2	1
Black	7.4	5.2	9.0	7.1	2	2
Chinese	5.1	4.1	0.8	1.7	-4	-2
Any other ethnic group	10.0	8.5	13.3	8.6	3	0
All pupils	4.8	3.4	14.3	10.1	10	7
<i>5+ A*-C</i>						
White	50.2	61.1	17.1	24.2	33	37
Mixed	49.3	62.6	22.7	33.4	27	29
Asian	53.9	65.5	32.9	45.5	21	20
Black	33.1	48.7	21.5	31.7	12	17
Chinese	72.1	79.8	62.5	75.9	10	4
Any other ethnic group	49.4	58.3	27.8	38.4	22	20
All pupils	49.9	60.8	20.4	28.5	30	32

Source: DFES Statistical First Release 04/2004.

Social networks and social capital

Contact: Helen Beck, Alice Coulter, Liz Richardson, Anne Power, Emily Silverman

During 2004 we were involved in several new pieces of work related to social capital and community engagement: research on the role of community engagement in improving service delivery; an overview of New Labour's policy impacts on participation in decision making; and the development of community involvement 'tools'. We launched a Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway with a strong emphasis on mixed communities. This was alongside our ongoing work on small scale community activity.

LSE Housing was part of a consortium led by SQW Ltd, undertaking a piece of research commissioned by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit. Using 15 case studies from across the country, the aim was to examine whether service provision in which communities are meaningfully involved produces better outcomes in deprived areas than services delivered in other ways. LSE focused on a case study of the Hastings Resident Service Organisation (RSO), a community based social enterprise delivering environmental services under contract to a social landlord. We found that community delivery of services is particularly appropriate where there is an unmet need for the service alongside a need for employment and training, and where the service could produce communal as well as individual benefits. The study will publish final conclusions and recommendations in Spring 2005.

We contributed to the CASE book examining New Labour policy with an overview of the government's policy impacts on participation in decision making (see opposite).

Two pieces of work in 2004 were about developing 'tools' for community involvement. We organised a 'Hands-On Participatory Symposium' in partnership with the Scarman Trust and Dr Tony Gibson. Over 50 practitioners came and tried out existing materials, among them

a visual way to record decisions made in meetings and various 3D modelling kits for planning neighbourhood change. The consensus was that tools can be good for resolving conflict within groups and widening access to discussions, but to be effective they need to generate realistic goals for action and have action follow through. A report of this event is available on the LSE Housing website. The second project, funded by Shell Better Britain Campaign, is producing a tool to help community groups with project development. Based on our interviews with hundreds of community groups and previous experience of action research, the tool outlines common problems encountered at each stage of project development, offering possible solutions and sources of help. To be published in Spring 2005, the tool will be available through the Community Development Foundation and Trafford Hall, home of the National Tenants Resource Centre as well as LSE.

Alongside colleagues from Enterprise LSE Cities and LSE London, we launched a Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway'. The proposed framework strongly emphasised the importance of a 'twin track' approach, that is, building out from existing residential and town centres, using infill where possible, as well as creating large planned new mixed communities. We argued that this would maximise the chances of new development benefiting existing residents, of integrating newcomers to east London and of creating genuinely mixed communities.

We also continued with three long term evaluations of training and small grant programmes for community groups, all based on work at Trafford Hall, home of the National Tenants Resource Centre. Our ongoing work had a stronger focus on dissemination of findings in 2004. We published findings that showed how intensive residential training at Trafford Hall had stimulated and facilitated community activity for half of the

participants after three months, and had encouraged another 40 per cent to make plans. The training and small grant programmes use an innovative 'Training First' model, and had resulted in new facilities, activities and skills for the groups involved and their wider communities. Activities included working in partnership with mainstream services to regenerate estates, working on the changing ownership and management of social housing, and small scale community activity such as running community facilities and working with young people'. A summary of findings is available on the LSE Housing website, which we created this year to widen access to our research and materials. We produced three Briefing Notes looking at Trafford Hall programmes in relation to wider policy agendas including involving black and minority ethnic tenants, tenant involvement in housing, and involving tenants in meeting the Decent Homes Standard.

1 A Power, L Richardson, K Seshimo, K Firth, P Rode, C Whitehead and T Travers (2004) *A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway*. Volumes I, II and III. London: LSE.

2 LSE *Evaluation of the Trafford Hall 'Making Things Happen' Capacity Building Programme 1999-2003*. CASEreport 26. August 2004.

An overview of New Labour's policy impacts on participation in decision making

Liz Richardson

'...continued feelings of powerlessness for the majority despite the improved responsiveness of agencies to public involvement and therefore feelings of stronger influence for the minority that are actively involved.'

Has the Labour government given disadvantaged people a greater say over decisions affecting their lives? Participation of all types – formal, social participation, and involvement in decision making – has been a priority for Labour, although target-setting has been less developed. Despite poor results in closing gaps in participation rates on a grand scale, there have been successes: encouraging voting in local elections; targeting social participation programmes on socially excluded groups and areas (notably changes to National Lottery funding); starting to bring together the previously fragmented infrastructure for volunteering; and strengthening the institutional context for involvement in decision making. Therefore, New Labour can be judged well on its record on participation if we look at its work on quality, rather than quantity. The government has created an involvement-friendly environment across nearly all government departments that could mean participation is more difficult to marginalise in the future.

While our overall conclusions are optimistic, there are inevitably still gaps and tensions. There are still many political and practical challenges in making genuine participation a reality. These include:

- policy gaps within central government
- failure to excite people about formal politics around a big idea
- criticisms of Labour's attempts to bring in non-elected bodies and other participatory structures to national policy formation
- difficulties at local level: for example, resistance to change from grass-roots councillors

- slow progress in getting social participation (as practised by middle class volunteers) to take hold in lower income areas, and the time needed for New Labour's 'capacity building' efforts to yield results
- continued feelings of powerlessness for the majority despite the improved responsiveness of agencies to public involvement and therefore feelings of stronger influence for the minority that are actively involved.

For more details see Liz Richardson (2005) 'Social and political participation and inclusion', in John Hills and Kitty Stewart (eds) *A more equal society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

Policies, concepts and measurement of social exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, Howard Glennerster, John Hills, Tom Sefton, Kitty Stewart, Polly Vizard

This year's work in this strand has seen considerable output on policy towards poverty and inequality, with the publication of three books, as well as work on early years policies, pensions and fuel poverty. Conceptual work has included work on capabilities and human rights and capabilities and disability.

John Hills completed his book examining public policy and public attitudes towards inequality and poverty, *Inequality and the State* (see page 11).¹

Howard Glennerster, John Hills, David Piachaud and Jo Webb wrote a book for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation centenary celebration, examining changes in poverty – and in what we mean by poverty – over the past one hundred years, as well as the evolution over the century of policy towards poverty:² *One Hundred Years of Poverty and Policy* was launched at the Rowntree centenary conference in York in December.

The third policy book, *A more equal society?*, was a joint CASE production, including chapters by thirteen CASE contributors and five external authors.³ The book examines the impact of Labour policy towards poverty, inequality and social exclusion since 1997 (providing the material for the last few years of the Rowntree overview). It includes chapters on employment, education, health and political participation, as well as chapters considering how life has changed for groups living in severe poverty or in other ways particularly vulnerable when Labour came to power – among them children, the elderly, minority ethnic groups and asylum seekers.

Other work on policy has stretched across the age spectrum. Jane Waldfogel spent the academic year 2003-04 as a CASE visitor, working chiefly on a book examining the evidence on the forms of childcare which work best for young children whose parents work.⁴ Jane also wrote a CASEpaper examining the current UK policy framework for the

early years in light of research about what affects early child development.⁵

At the other end of the age spectrum, John Hills examined the implications of the decline of National Insurance in Britain for the future of the state pension and the contributory principle.⁶ He puts forward a proposal for a system which could guarantee a total state pension at a fixed percentage of average earnings. In separate work, John has been involved in wider thinking about the future of pensions as a member of the Pensions Commission, which published its first report in October 2004.

John Hills and Jane Waldfogel also celebrated their co-authorship of the one hundredth CASE journal article; which contrasts welfare-to-work reforms in the UK with those in the United States.⁷

Tom Sefton carried out an evaluation of the likely impact on fuel poverty of the government's Warm Front scheme.⁸ He asks how far the scheme is likely to contribute to reducing the number of fuel poor households, and proposes changes which might be expected to increase its impact.

Bingqin Li and David Piachaud examined poverty, inequality and social policy across three phases of development in China, from 1949 to 2004.⁹ They examine the nature of economic and social policy in each phase, along with its effects on poverty and inequality, and consider the limitations of a social policy that has remained subservient to economic development.

Conceptual work in the strand was rooted in Amartya Sen's capabilities framework. Polly Vizard completed her book examining how Sen's work has advanced international thinking about global poverty as a human rights issue (see opposite).¹⁰ Tania Burchardt has sought to illuminate the complementarity between the capabilities framework and the social model of disability.¹¹ She argues that both can benefit from exposure to

the other: the capabilities framework provides a more general theoretical framework in which to locate the social model of disability, while the social model provides a thorough-going application of the capabilities framework.

1 J Hills (2004) *Inequality and the State*. Oxford University Press.

2 H Glennerster, D Piachaud, J Hills, and J Webb (2004) *One Hundred Years of Poverty and Policy*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

3 J Hills and K Stewart (eds) (2005) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

4 J Waldfogel, (forthcoming) *Getting it Right: meeting children's needs when parents work*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

5 J Waldfogel (2004) 'Social Mobility, Life Chances, and the Early Years', CASEpaper 88.

6 J Hills (2004) 'Heading for retirement? National insurance, state pensions, and the future of the contributory principle in the UK', *Journal of Social Policy*, 33 (3): 347-371.

7 J Hills and J Waldfogel (2004) 'A 'third way' in welfare reform: evidence from the UK', *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 23 (4): 765-788.

8 T Sefton (2004) *Aiming High – An evaluation of the potential contribution of Warm Front towards meeting the Government's fuel poverty target in England*. CASEreport 28.

9 B Li and D Piachaud (2004) 'Poverty and inequality and social policy in China'. CASEpaper 87.

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

11 T Burchardt (2004) 'Capabilities and disability: the capabilities framework and the social model of disability', *Disability and Society*, 19 (7): 735-751.

Poverty and human rights: Sen's 'capability perspective' explored (OUP, forthcoming)

Polly Vizard

Polly Vizard's book analyses the ways in which the work of the Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen has advanced international thinking about global poverty as a human rights issue. Sen's work in ethics and economics has emerged as a key influence on international debates about poverty and human rights, and has deepened and expanded theoretical thinking about poverty as a human rights issue in important and innovative ways. His research programme has resulted in the development of new paradigms and approaches that focus on poverty and human rights concerns, and has promoted cross-fertilisation and theoretical integration on poverty and human rights issues in ethics, economics and international human rights law.

Moving the ethics and economics agenda forward

In ethics, Sen's work is shown to have challenged the exclusion of poverty, hunger and starvation from the characterisation of fundamental freedoms and human rights, and to have contributed to the development of a framework in which authoritatively recognised international standards in the field of poverty and human rights can be meaningfully conceptualised and coherently understood. In economics, Sen has established a far-reaching critique of frameworks that fail to take account of fundamental freedoms and human rights, and has developed a series of far-reaching proposals for new paradigms and approaches that are more reflective of these concerns. He has argued for a move away from approaches that focus on income, growth and utility, towards a focus on entitlements, capabilities, opportunities, agency, freedoms and rights. The book examines how these proposals have

moved the economics agenda forward by providing a framework for the intrinsic and instrumental valuation of fundamental freedoms and human rights in theoretical and empirical economics, whilst practical applications have advanced knowledge and understanding of the phenomena of poverty, hunger and starvation, and resulted in an important body of statistical findings on human rights-focussed concerns.

A 'scholarly bridge' between human rights and economics

The more practical need for a 'scholarly bridge' between human rights and economics has been highlighted by Mary Robinson, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. The book finally addresses the ways in which Sen's research agenda has promoted cross-fertilisation and integration across traditional disciplinary divides, and provides a prototype and stimuli for an interdisciplinary research programme on human rights.

Individual substantive freedoms as the primary focus of evaluative exercises concerning basic human interests in ethics and economics

Sen's Contributions in Ethics

Critique of ethical frameworks with other informational focuses (eg utility, formal freedoms and rights/liberty 'primary goods')

Elucidation of a class of fundamental freedoms and human rights (and associated obligations) that focus on the valuable things that people can do and be

Support for the admissibility of poverty, hunger and starvation as 'freedom restricting' conditions

Sen's Contributions in Economics

Critique of ethical frameworks in theoretical and empirical economics that focus on income and utility

Development of a 'freedom centred' economics that takes direct account of valuable things that people can and do achieve

Support for the intrinsic and instrumental valuation of fundamental freedoms and human rights in economic analysis

Appendix 1 – Research and research staff

Helen Beck continued her research focusing on the impact of a capacity building training and small grant programme for tenants and residents of social housing and community volunteers, based at Trafford Hall, home of the National Tenants Resource Centre (NTRC). Her research monitors and evaluates the quality of training and the impact of this programme. In addition she helped produce a scoping study for Ega Partnership Charitable Trust, to inform Ega's future research and exploring the links between basic skills and other access issues and fuel poverty. She helped organize an event, in conjunction with the Scarman Trust, showcasing practical 'hands on' tools for participation. She also carried out background research on changes to levels of political and social participation since 1997. She has begun writing a practical guide on supporting resident involvement through residential training and small grant funds.

Sabine Bernabe continued her work on informal labour markets and poverty in transition economies and submitted her PhD thesis. She left CASE in July 2004 to take up a job at the World Bank and is now working on research analysing the relationship between poverty, economic growth and the labour market.

Francesca Bastagli joined CASE in November from the World Bank, to begin work on her PhD thesis on the design, implementation and assessment of formal social safety nets, focusing on conditional cash transfers for the poor.

Francesca Borgonovi continued her doctoral research on the intended and unintended consequences of public subsidies to the performing arts in the United Kingdom and the United States. She used the Family Expenditure Survey to assess whether there is an income gradient in the responsiveness to price changes of the demand for the performing arts. She developed a model to assess what factors determine attendance at live performances using a dataset obtained linking data from

the 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts to financial information on non-profit theatre companies. She completed her study on the impact of federal, state and local government grants on private charitable donations in the United States. Finally she was graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Social Policy for the course Foundation of Social Policy.

Sheere Brooks continued work on her PhD thesis, investigating the Jamaican Government's policy objective of expanding and diversifying tourism development across the island. The research tests the repercussions of this policy for a major tourist resort town in Jamaica, and specifically its impact on informal/squatter communities, which have faced removal so that more land can be acquired for tourism development and so as to ensure the town's aesthetic appearance. This year's work has involved the writing up and analysis of findings collected during fieldwork in 2003, as well as a final phase of data collection. In addition, Sheere conducted consultancy work with the public health directorate at the Newham Primary Care Trust, evaluating an HIV/AIDS public health training programme among service providers.

Tania Burchardt has continued her work funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation on disabled young people's occupational aspirations. She also worked with LSE Health and Social Care on a systematic literature review of the two-way links between mental health and social exclusion (funded by Gatsby). Other work in the employment and welfare strand included a critical assessment of the government's policy towards support for asylum seekers (a chapter in *A More Equal Society?* edited by **John Hills** and **Kitty Stewart**). Broader issues of social justice were addressed in work on happiness and social policy, on equity and equal opportunity, and on subjective adaptation to changes in income (article forthcoming in *Social Indicators Research*).

Simon Burgess has continued work on the ALSPAC dataset with **Carol Propper** and **John Rigg**, this year using the data to examine whether children living in low income families have doctors who are of poorer quality than children from affluent homes, and whether this affects their health. With Arnstein Aasve (Leicester), **Carol Propper** and Matt Dickson (Bristol), he finished research examining the relative links between family formation and employment and poverty. Work with Deborah Wilson (Bristol) has examined ethnic segregation in secondary schools.

Robert Cassen has continued to work on his project on Low Achievement in British Education. There was a six-month delay in receiving the PLASC data, caused by the DFES 'reconsidering its release protocol'. Meanwhile Professor Cassen has continued with visiting schools, attending conferences, and desk research. He also, with his co-authors, made ten presentations of *21st Century India: Population, Economy, Human Development and the Environment*, T Dyson, R Cassen and L Visaria (eds.), (OUP, 2004), four in India, four in the USA, and at LSE and the Nehru Centre in London.

Alice Coulter has been working with **Liz Richardson** on the evaluation of two national training and small grants programmes, Glass-House and DIY Community Action, both based at Trafford Hall, home of the National Tenants Resource Centre in Chester. Glass-House is a national design service aimed at improving community engagement in the design process of major neighbourhood regeneration schemes. DIY Community Action aims to support groups to build their capacity in four main areas – social cohesion, neighbourhood renewal, sustainable development, and social enterprise. Alice's work involved observing training courses and interviewing community groups who've received support, feeding results back to service providers to

ensure their work is effecting positive change. Alice has recently started working on a new research project with **Becky Tunstall** and **Anne Power** looking at developments on less popular housing estates over 25 years of social and political change. This work will involve interviewing local authority staff and residents on 20 estates across England, gathering local reports and strategy documents and carrying out census analysis.

Frank Cowell has continued research on the relationship between inequality and risk in people's perceptions, with an article joint with Guillermo Cruces (STICERD) published in *Research on Economic Inequality*. Recent experimental work with Amiel and Wulf Gaertner (Osnabrueck) has examined whether people view judgments about risk and inequality in the same way as they view judgments about fairness, social justice and welfare.

Rosey Davidson joined CASE in July 2004 to work on the Neighbourhood Study and is currently conducting the sixth round of interviews with 100 families in Hackney and Newham. Working in parallel with **Helen Willmot** (who is conducting interviews with families in Leeds and Sheffield), the research continues to look at the experiences of families in disadvantaged areas, including assessing the impact of Labour's anti-poverty policies.

Jake Elster continued work on an ESRC-funded project investigating links between local environmental issues and people's experience and behaviour, based in some of the areas CASE is following as part of its twelve areas study. He also worked with **Liz Richardson** to produce a tool to help community groups with project development, funded by the Shell Better Britain Campaign.

Martin Evans has conducted research on three main themes: first, the analysis of employment dynamics of lone parents – especially those 'cycling' between work

and benefits; second, a new lifetime analysis of British social security in 2004; and lastly an evaluation of the New Deal for Communities. New incoming research involves an analysis of European poverty, social exclusion and its relationship to 'e-inclusion' and a review of welfare reform for the New Zealand government.

Jane Falkingham and Maria Evandrou wrote a chapter on policies towards older people for *A More Equal Society?* edited by **John Hills** and **Kitty Stewart**.

Howard Glennerster delivered one of the three public lectures to celebrate STICERD's first twenty five years. It was entitled 'Can we afford our future?' and discussed not only the financial and economic implications health and long term care for an aging society but also retirement. His conclusion that we are living in a fool's paradise was echoed word for word in the later Pensions Commission. He also worked on the historical component of the Joseph Rowntree Centenary publication *One hundred years of poverty and policy* published in December. He contributed to the CASE book on Labour's record on poverty and social exclusion. He has also been working on the impact of taxes and benefits on income distribution over the past 70 years – an unfinished task!

Darcy Hango has continued his work looking at generational and life course dynamics using the cohort studies, including work with **Kathleen Kiernan** and **John Hobcraft** on the timing and partnership context of becoming a parent, and work with **John Hobcraft** and **Wendy Sigle-Rushton** on the childhood origins of adult socioeconomic disadvantage. Darcy is also working on a sole authored project using the NCDS entitled 'Parental Investment in Childhood and Later Adult Well-Being: Can More Interested Parents Offset the Effects of Socioeconomic Disadvantage?' In addition, Darcy continues the research started before he arrived in CASE, which

examines the life course and child and adolescent well-being.

John Hills completed and published his book on *Inequality and the State*, drawing on a range of research by himself and others in the Centre. He also completed a book with **Howard Glennerster**, **David Piachaud** and Jo Webb marking the Joseph Rowntree Foundation's centenary, *One hundred years of poverty and policy*, and co-edited with **Kitty Stewart** a review of the impact of policy since 1997, *A More Equal Society? New Labour, Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion*. He continues to work with **Abigail McKnight** and **Rachel Smithies** on analysis of a unique dataset that contains weekly income information for a sample of people covering the financial year 2003-04. He also continues as a member of the Pensions Commission, whose first report, *Pensions: Challenges and choices*, was published in October 2004.

John Hobcraft has been systematically exploring whether either different childhood antecedents or differential responsiveness to the same childhood antecedent are required across the 1958 and 1970 birth cohorts or by gender, for poor socioeconomic adult outcomes (with **Darcy Hango** and **Wendy Sigle-Rushton**), for the timing and context of becoming a parent (with **Kathleen Kiernan** and **Darcy Hango**), and examining the short and long-term consequences of partnership breakdown (with **Wendy Sigle-Rushton** and **Kathleen Kiernan**). He also completed a substantial draft paper on the links of biological and behavioural sciences to demographic behaviour.

Carmen Huerta is in the final stages of her thesis which is evaluating the impact of Progres, a Mexican anti-poverty programme, on children's well-being.

Shreen Kanji finished and was awarded her PhD entitled 'Poverty, Inequality and Livelihoods: Lone Mothers and their Children in Russia.' During the summer

she presented papers at the European Society of Population Economics conference in Bergen, Norway and the International Association of Feminist Economists meeting in Oxford. She left CASE in September to take up a temporary lectureship in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cambridge.

Eleni Karagiannaki continued her work on a project which seeks to assess the performance of Jobcentre Plus in terms of the service provided to clients whose personal circumstances limit their work focus. She has also done some preliminary work concerning the Jobcentre Plus performance, exploring differences between integrated and non-integrated offices with respect to job entry and customer service outcomes. In addition she has been working with **Abigail McKnight** on a project looking at the relationship between job separations and low pay using cross-sectional and longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey.

Kathleen Kiernan co-edited a book on the potential for change across lives and generations and continued her work on cohabitation and unmarried parenthood using comparative data as well as the BCS70 and MCS.

Julian Le Grand continued his secondment to No 10 Downing Street as a full-time policy adviser.

Bingqin Li worked with **Tania Burchardt** and colleagues in LSE Health on a research project on mental health and social exclusion, and with **David Piachaud** on a paper on poverty, inequality and social policy in China.

Ruth Lupton spent much of the year analysing patterns of urban and neighbourhood change in the UK using 1991 and 2001 Census data, as part of the CASE-Brookings collaboration. She also completed a literature review of neighbourhood change for the ESRC/ODPM Neighbourhood Research

Network, and started a new project with **Emily Silverman** on families in mixed income communities, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. In September, she left CASE to take up a lecturing post at the Institute of Education, University of London, but continues as an associate of the Centre.

Abigail McKnight continued her work on low pay through a number of projects. She co-organised a major international Low Wage and Employment Research conference and helped to secure funding from the EU to continue the network for a further three years; she worked with **Eleni Karagiannaki** on analysis of job separations among the low paid; with Richard Dickens at the Centre for Economic Performance on the Lifetime Labour Market Database; and with **John Hills** and **Rachel Smithies**, tracking low income families' incomes on a weekly basis. She also pursued her interests in asset-based welfare, analysing the cohort studies in a joint project with **Ceema Namazie** and IPPR, and writing on assets and education with **Howard Glennerster**. She contributed two chapters to *A More Equal Society?* on Labour's progress on employment and education policy.

Gerry Mitchell-Smith continued work on her PhD thesis examining the New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector option in London.

Julia Morgan submitted her thesis, entitled 'Parenting and its contexts: the impact of child anti-social behaviour', in September.

Ceema Namazie worked with **Abigail McKnight** on a project examining the impact of financial assets on economic and non-economic outcomes, before leaving CASE in February for a job in economic consultancy.

Caroline Paskell has been continuing her work on the ESRC Areas Study, tracking 12 low-income areas in England and Wales. Her focus this year has been

on how Labour's efforts to improve housing and local environments have affected these areas. Her report on this, written with **Anne Power**, will be published in January 2005. She also produced reports on two of the areas as case studies for a forthcoming European Commission review of the UK government's social inclusion policies.

David Piachaud worked with **John Hills**, **Howard Glennerster** and **Jo Webb** on the Rowntree Centenary publication *One Hundred Years of Poverty and Policy* and with **Bingqin Li** on 'Poverty and Inequality and Social Policy in China'.

Anne Power has concentrated on four research areas in the last year: family life in low income neighbourhoods; sustainable communities; 2001 census analysis; and the future of council housing in Birmingham. She has been working on a follow-up book to *East Enders* (2003) looking at 200 families living in low-income in London and the North. With the Sustainable Development Commission, Anne published a review of the sustainable communities plan, and a follow-up report, *A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway*, was published in December 2004. She is about to undertake a new project with the Sustainable Development Commission and the ODPM on sustainable buildings. With **Ruth Lupton**, Anne has been working on 2001 census analysis for the UK and is producing a series of briefs on the urban and neighbourhood policy agenda covering population change, household and tenure change, ethnic change, migration patterns and work patterns. She is also working on two major comparative pieces of work related to this: comparative work looking at census information for the US and the UK for 2000-01; and input into the government's 'State of the Cities' report and sustainable communities summit. Finally, Anne is chairing a return visit by the Independent Housing Commission

in Birmingham to review progress since their first report 'One Size Doesn't Fit All', which was endorsed by Birmingham City Council in January 2003. The draft follow-up report will be published early in 2005.

Carol Propper has continued work on the ALSPAC dataset with **Simon Burgess** and **John Rigg**, examining the link between poor child health and the quality of GP practices, and completed research with **Arstein Aassve** (Leicester), **Simon Burgess** and **Matt Dickson** (Bristol) on the relative links between family formation and employment and poverty.

Liz Richardson worked on a project looking at mechanisms for improving the planning and delivery of mainstream services, in particular user involvement. She contributed to the CASE book on the Labour government, *A more equal society?*, with a chapter tracking changes in social and political participation since 1997. She continued working with **Helen Beck** and **Alice Coulter** to evaluate community training and small grant programmes, and has been involved in the development of practical tools for community use.

John Rigg has continued his research on child health using the ALSPAC data. Their research questions have included: What is the relationship between low-income and child health? What are the mechanisms that link low-income and poor child health? Do poor children live in areas with low-quality GPs? To what extent do low-quality GPs affect child health? John has also pursued his research interest in disability and employment and has recently started work assessing the impact of union dissolution on different dimensions of child well-being.

Chris Schluter has continued work with **Jackline Wahba** (Southampton) on the altruism of Mexican parents towards their children, based on the Progreso anti-poverty programme. He has also been working with **Xavi Ramos** (UAB, Spain)

on a project exploring the merit of using data on subjective expectations when examining income changes. In addition, he has begun two other strands of empirical work, one looking at the causal link between income and child outcomes, and the other at the motives for making transfers between household members.

Tom Sefton completed his work on the targeting of energy efficiency schemes to reduce fuel poverty. His report for Eaga Partnership Charitable Trust was published in November. Following on from this work, he was commissioned by DTI and Defra to carry out a review of the methodology for estimating the numbers of households in fuel poverty. He also prepared a chapter with **John Hills** on distributive and redistributive policy for the Oxford Handbook of Public Economics. Towards the end of the year, he began a two-and-a-half year project for the Nuffield Foundation on lifetime events and the incomes of the older population in the UK, Germany, Sweden and the US. This research will explore and seek to explain inequalities in the incomes of the older population by investigating the links between the lifecourse, the welfare state, income and wealth later in life within a comparative framework.

Hyun-bang Shin continued his PhD research on urban housing and regeneration in Seoul and Beijing, working with the field work data collected through a series of field research conducted in 2002 and 2003. His thesis seeks to explore the dynamics of residential redevelopment in times of rapid urban growth, and their impacts upon the housing welfare of the low-income residents therein. He has also worked with **Anne Power** and **Bingqin Li** to organise an international workshop on urban housing and redevelopment, which took place in Beijing, China in July 2004. The workshop was partly funded by the Asia-Europe Foundation and the British Academy. Some of his initial research findings were presented in this workshop.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton completed a paper with **John Hobcraft** and **Kathleen Kiernan** making cross cohort comparisons of the short- and long-term effects of parental divorce or separation. She also completed, with **Jane Waldfogel**, a book chapter and an article on the lifetime earnings and family incomes of mothers and non-mothers in nine European countries. She has also completed an article on the adult outcomes of young fathers in the British Cohort study. Finally, she continues her work on cross cohort comparisons of the life course with other researchers from the Family Strand.

Emily Silverman has completed field work for her doctoral dissertation on mixed income new communities – new housing developments in disadvantaged urban areas that offer homes for market sale or rent as well as social housing. She is also working on a joint project on this topic with **Ruth Lupton**. Funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, this research uses case studies, census analysis and a survey of major house-builders to explore the extent to which market rate families are being attracted to mixed income new communities, and to examine what accounts for their presence or absence.

Rachel Smithies continued her work with **John Hills** on a series of analyses of the distributional effects of the welfare state. A substantial project updated **Tania Burchardt's** (1997) analysis of the balance between public and private welfare services, while a second major piece of work updated the **Falkingham and Hills** (1995) analysis of intergenerational welfare equity in Great Britain (both forthcoming as CASEpapers; key findings outlined in *Inequality and the State* by **John Hills**). She has also begun analysis of a longitudinal dataset tracking, for one year, incomes for families in receipt of family tax credits, examining variations in income levels and sources. Income measurement methodology was also addressed in work on incorporating

Appendix 2 – List of Publications 2004

housing information in income measures (article forthcoming).

Kitty Stewart completed work on the CASE review of the impact of government policy since 1997, *A More Equal Society? New Labour, Poverty, Inequality and Exclusion*, co-edited with **John Hills** and funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Her contribution included chapters on child poverty and the early years strategy and on international comparisons. She also helped the End Child Poverty Campaign to draw up a ten-point charter of policies aimed at halving child poverty by 2010.

Jason Strelitz continued his PhD research on second generation immigrants using the ONS Longitudinal Study. He spent the autumn term at Harvard University on an ESRC visiting studentship.

Holly Sutherland worked with **Tom Sefton** on a chapter on inequality for *A more equal society?*, edited by **John Hills** and **Kitty Stewart**. She and Tom continued to jointly organise the DWP-funded Welfare Policy and Analysis seminar. She and **John Hills** presented their paper 'Ending Child Poverty in a Generation? Policies and Prospects in the UK' at the Conference on Cross-National Comparisons of Expenditures on Children, Princeton University, in January 2004.

Rebecca Tunstall spent most of the year based in the Metropolitan Program at the Brookings Institution in Washington DC, carrying out comparative demographic analysis on UK and US urban areas. She returned to CASE in the autumn to start work with **Anne Power** and **Alice Coulter** on a fourth round of research, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, on 20 unpopular council estates in England which LSE has tracked since 1982.

Polly Vizard has further developed her work on poverty, capability and human rights as a Research Associate. In 2004

she completed work on a book to be published by Oxford University Press, *Poverty and Human Rights: Sen's Capability Perspective Explored*. She also completed a project for the UN Independent Expert on the Right to Development/ The Norwegian Human Rights Institute on the Capability Approach and Human Rights.

Jane Waldfogel was a visitor at CASE during much of 2004 (January to August) and spent most of that time writing a book about work-family policy, tentatively titled: *Getting it right: Meeting children's needs when parents work*. The book draws on developmental science and research to identify what children need at each stage of the lifecycle, what parents provide, and how child care and other policies can help meet children's needs when parents work. During her visit, Jane also provided advice to UK policy makers on issues related to the early years and child care, leading up to the 10 year child care strategy announced in the pre-budget report in December. In other work, her paper with **John Hills** analysing the recent UK welfare reforms and drawing out lessons for the US was published in the Journal of Policy Analysis and Management. And she completed analyses with **Paul Gregg** and **Elizabeth Washbrook** on how low-income families' spending patterns have changed since 1997 as their incomes have risen, as reported in a chapter in *A more equal society?*

Natasha Warikoo is writing her PhD dissertation, which compares youth culture among children of immigrants at a secondary school in London with students at a comparable school in New York City. She is a Visiting Scholar from Harvard's Department of Sociology. Her work has been published this year in *Becoming New Yorkers: Ethnographies of the New Second Generation* (Russell Sage) and *Race, Ethnicity, and Education*; an article is forthcoming in *Ethnic and Racial Studies*.

Helen Willmot continued work on the Families Study, with the sixth round of interviews in Leeds and Sheffield.

Asghar Zaidi continued his research with **Tania Burchardt** on costs of disability and their effect on poverty position of disabled persons in the UK. He is currently working as an Economic Adviser in the newly formed team LEAP (Long-Term Economic Analysis of Pensions) at the DWP, working on issues of pensioner poverty and in using the dynamic microsimulation model PENSIM2.

(*) denotes publications largely attributable to work outside the centre.

Non-CASE authors indicated by italics.

A1 Books and reports

Chase-Lansdale, P, Kiernan, K and Friedman, R (eds) (2004) *Human Development across Lives and Generations: the potential for change*. Cambridge University Press.

Glennester, H, Plachaud, D, Hills, J and Webb, J (2004) *One Hundred Years of Poverty and Policy*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Hills, J (2004) *Inequality and the State*. Oxford University Press.

Power, A, Richardson, L, Seshimo, K and Firth, K with others (2004) *London Thames Gateway: a framework for housing in the London Thames Gateway*. LSE Housing.

Forthcoming

Hills, J and Stewart, K (eds) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. The Policy Press.

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

Waldfogel, J, *Getting it Right: meeting children's needs when parents work*. Harvard University Press.

A2 Book Chapters

Boero, G, McKnight, A, Naylor, R and Smith, J (2004) 'Graduates and the graduate labour market in the UK and Italy'. In D Checchi and C Lucifora (eds) *Education, Training and Labour Market Outcomes*. Palgrave.

Glennester, H (2004) 'Mrs Thatcher's legacy: getting it in perspective'. In N Ellison, L Baud and M Powell (eds) *Social Policy Review 16: analysis and debate in social policy*. The Policy Press.

Hobcraft, J (2004) 'Parental, childhood and early adult legacies in the emergence of adult social exclusion: evidence on what matters from a British cohort'. In P Chase-Lansdale, K Kiernan and R Friedman (eds) *Human Development across Lives and Generations: the potential for change*. Cambridge University Press.

Kiernan, K (2004) 'Cohabitation and divorce across nations and generations'. In P Chase-Lansdale, K Kiernan and R Friedman (eds) *Human Development across Lives and Generations: the potential for change*. Cambridge University Press.

Kiernan, K (2004) 'Unmarried cohabitation and parenthood: here to stay? European perspectives'. In T Smeeding and D Moynihan (eds) *Public Policy and the Future of the Family*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Le Grand, J (2004) 'Commentary'. In A Oakley and J Barker (eds) *Private Complaints and Public Health: Richard Titmuss on the National Health Service*. The Policy Press. (*)

Le Grand, J (2004) 'Individual choice and social exclusion'. In K Dowding, R Goodin and C Pateman (eds) *Justice and Democracy*. Cambridge University Press.

Lupton, R and Turok, I (2004) 'Anti-poverty policies in Britain: area-based and people-based approaches'. In U-J Walther and K Mensch (eds) *Armut und Ausgrenzung in der 'Sozialen Stadt': Konzepte und Rezepte auf dem Prüfstand*. The Schader Foundation.

Power, A and Mumford, K (2004) 'Abandonment as opportunity'. In Kulturstiftung des Bundes in cooperation with Gallery for Contemporary Art Leipzig (eds) *Shrinking Cities*. Bauhaus Foundation Dessau, Archplus.

Sigle-Rushton, W and McLanahan S (2004) 'Father Absence and child

wellbeing: a critical review'. In T Smeeding and D Moynihan (eds) *Public Policy and the Future of the Family*. Russell Sage Foundation.

Waldfogel, J (2004) 'A cross-national perspective on policies to promote investments in children'. In A Kalil and T DeLeire (eds) *Family Investments in Children's Potential: resources and parenting behaviors that predict children's success*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Forthcoming

The following chapters are forthcoming in J Hills and K Stewart (eds) *A More Equal Society? New Labour, poverty, inequality and exclusion*. The Policy Press:

Burchardt, T, 'Selective inclusion: asylum seekers and other marginalised groups'.

Gregg, P, Waldfogel, J and Washbrook, E, 'That's the way the money goes: expenditure patterns as real incomes rise for the poorest families with children'.

Hills, J and Stewart, K, 'Conclusion: a tide turned but mountains yet to climb?'.

Lupton, R and Power, A, 'Disadvantaged by where you live? New Labour and neighbourhood renewal'.

McKnight, A, 'Employment: tackling poverty through 'work for those who can'.

McKnight, A, Glennester, H and Lupton, R, 'Education, education, education... an assessment of Labour's success in tackling educational inequalities'.

Power, A and Willmot, H, 'Bringing up families in poor neighbourhoods under New Labour'.

Richardson, L, 'Social and political participation and inclusion'.

- Sefton, T and Sutherland, H, 'Inequality and poverty under New Labour'.
- Stewart, K, 'Towards an equal start? Addressing childhood poverty and deprivation'.
- Stewart, K, 'Changes in poverty and inequality in the UK in international context'.
- Stewart, K and Hills, J, 'Introduction'.
- Burchardt, T, 'Just happiness? Subjective well-being and social policy'. In Institute for Public Policy Research, *Social Justice* [title tbc]. IPPR.
- Glennester, H, 'A capital start? Extending asset based welfare'. In Institute for Public Policy Research *Asset-Based Welfare* [title tbc]. IPPR.
- Goldthorpe, J and McKnight, A, 'The economic basis of social class'. In S Morgan, D Grusky and G Fields (eds) *Mobility and Inequality: frontiers of research from sociology to economics*. Stanford University Press.
- Hills, J and Sutherland, H, 'Ending child poverty in a generation? Policies and prospects in the UK'. In I Garfinkel, N Folbre, S McLanahan and T Smeeding (eds) *Supporting Children: English-speaking countries in international context*. Russell Sage Foundation.
- Li, B, 'Urban housing privatisation: redefining the responsibilities of the state, employers and individuals'. In S Green and G S Liu (eds) *Exit the Dragon? Privatisation and state ownership in China*. Blackwell Publishing.
- McKnight, A, 'Low pay in a lifetime context'. In I Marx and W Salverda (eds) *Low-Wage Employment in Europe: perspectives for improvement*.
- Mitchell-Smith, G, 'Through the Looking Glass and what ethnography finds there: critical insights into the New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector Option'. In G Troman, B Jeffrey and G Walford (eds) *Identity, Agency and Social Institutions in Educational Ethnography*. Studies in Educational Ethnography, Vol 10. Elsevier Press.
- Power, A, 'Where are the poor? The changing patterns of inequality and the impact of attempts to reduce it'. In A Giddens (ed) *The New Egalitarianism*.
- Power, A, 'Neighbourhood management and the future of human settlements'. In UIA World Congress (ed) *Socially Inclusive Cities: emerging concepts and practice*. lit.verlag.
- Rigg, J and Taylor, M, 'The labour market behaviour of older workers: a comparison between England and Scotland'. In J Ermisch and R Wright (eds) *Living in Scotland*. The Policy Press.
- Sefton, T, 'Distributive and redistributive policy'. In M Moran, M Rein and R Goodin (eds) *The Oxford Handbook of Public Policy*. Oxford University Press.
- Sigle-Rushton, W and Waldfogel J 'Family gaps in income: a cross national comparison'. In I Garfinkel, N Folbre, S McLanahan and T Smeeding (eds) *Supporting Children: English-speaking countries in international context*. Russell Sage Foundation.
- Waldfogel, J, 'Early childhood policy: a comparative perspective'. In K McCartney and D Phillips (eds) *The Handbook of Early Childhood Development*. Blackwell.
- A3 Refereed journal articles**
- Borgonovi, F (2004) 'Performing arts attendance: an economic approach', *Applied Economics* 36 (17): 1871-1885.
- Borgonovi, F and O'Hare, M (2004) 'The impact of the National Endowment for the arts in the United States: institutional and sectoral effects on private funding', *Journal of Cultural Economics*, 28 (1): 21-36.
- Bratti, M, McKnight, A, Naylor, R and Smith, J (2004) 'Higher education outcomes, graduate employment and university performance indicators', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*, 167 (3): 475-496.
- Burchardt, T (2004) 'Capabilities and disability: the capabilities framework and the social model of disability', *Disability and Society*, 19 (7): 735-751.
- Burchardt, T (2004) 'Aiming high: the educational and occupational aspirations of disabled young people', *Support for Learning*, 19 (4): 181-186.
- Burgess, S, Propper, C and Green, K (2004) 'Does competition between hospitals improve the quality of care? Hospital death rates and the NHS Internal Market', *Journal of Public Economics*, 88: 1247-1272. (*)
- Cowell, F and Cruces, G (2004) 'Perceptions of inequality and risk', *Research On Economic Inequality*, 12, 99-132.
- Crilly, T and Le Grand, J (2004) 'The motivation and behaviour of hospital trusts' *Social Science and Medicine* 58, 1809-1823. (*)
- Hills, J, (2004) 'Heading for retirement? National Insurance, state pensions, and the future of the contributory principle in the UK', *Journal of Social Policy*, 33 (3): 347-371.
- Hills, J and Waldfogel, J (2004) 'A 'third way' in welfare reform: evidence from the UK', *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 23 (4): 765-788.
- Hobcraft, J (2004) 'Method, theory and substance in understanding choices about becoming a parent: progress or regress? Comment on Caldwell and Shindlmayr's 'Explanations of the fertility crisis in modern societies: a search for commonalities', *Population Studies*, 58 (1): 81-84.
- Huang, C, Garfinkel, I, and Waldfogel, J (2004) 'Child support enforcement and welfare caseloads', *Journal of Human Resources*, 39 (1): 108-134. (*)
- Jenkins, S and Rigg, J (2004) 'Disability and disadvantage: selection, onset and duration effects', *Journal of Social Policy*, 33 (3): 479-501. (*)
- Kiernan, K (2004) 'Unmarried cohabitation and parenthood in Britain and Europe', *Journal of Law and Policy*, 26 (1): 33-55.
- Kiernan, K (2004) 'Redrawing the boundaries of marriage', *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 66 (November): 980-987
- Forthcoming**
- Borgonovi F. 'Do public grants to American theatres crowd-out private donations?' *Public Choice*.
- Burchardt, T, 'One man's rags are another man's riches: identifying adaptive expectations using panel data', *Social Indicators Research*.
- Burgess, S, McConnell, B, Propper, C and Wilson, D, 'Girls rock, boys roll: an analysis of the age 14-16 gender gap in English schools', *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*. (*)
- Burgess, S and Wilson, D 'Ethnic segregation in England's schools', *Transactions*, 30 (1).
- Burgess, S, Wilson, D and Lupton, R, 'Parallel lives? Ethnic segregation in schools and neighbourhoods', *Urban Studies*.
- Gregg, P, Washbrook, L, Propper, C and Burgess, S 'The effects of a mother's return to work decision on child development in the UK', *Economic Journal* (Features). (*)
- Hango, D and Houseknecht, S, 'Marital disruption and accidents/injuries among children', *Journal of Family Issues*, 26 (1): 3-31 (*)
- Johnston, R, Jones, K, Burgess, S, Bolster, A, Propper, C and Sarker, R, 'Fractal factors? Scale, factor analysis and neighbourhood effects', *Geographical Analysis*. (*)
- Kanji, S, 'The route matters: poverty and inequality among lone mother households in Russia', *Feminist Economics*.
- Le Grand, J 'Should citizens of a welfare state be truned into 'queens'? A response to Risse', *Economics and Philosophy*.
- Lelkes, O 'Tasting freedom: happiness, religion and economic transition', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*.
- Lucifora, C, McKnight, A, and Salverda, W, 'Low-wage employment in Europe: a review of evidence', *Socio-Economic Review*.
- Propper, C, 'Equity in the allocation of health care: the case of arthritis in the UK', *Health Economics*. (*)
- Propper, C, Damiani, M and Dixon, J, 'Mapping choice in the NHS: analysis of routine data' *British Medical Journal*. (*)
- Richardson, E and Sefton, T 'Assessing small community groups: what makes them tick?', *Community, Work and Family*, Issue 8.
- Zaidi, A and Burchardt, T, 'Comparing incomes when needs differ: equivalisation for the extra costs of disability in the UK', *Review of Income and Wealth*.
- A4 Other journal articles**
- Burchardt, T (2004) 'Becoming disabled is a matter of chance – or is it?', *Disability Rights Bulletin*, Spring, pp.5-7.
- Power, A (2004) 'Reaching the goal of sustainable development', *Public Service Review: Transport, Local Government and the Regions*, Summer 2004.
- A5 Other publications**
- Beck, H, Richardson, L, and Sefton, T (2004) *Links between Fuel Poverty, Basic Skills, and Access Deprivation*. Scoping study on a new research programme for Eaga Partnership Charitable Trust.
- British Academy Committee on the Contribution of the Arts and Humanities (2004) *That Full Complement of Riches: the contribution of the arts, humanities and social sciences to the nation's wealth*, British Academy (H Glennester is a contributor and signatory).
- Burchardt, T (2004) *Review of Welfare Policy from Below: struggles against social exclusion in Europe* edited by H Steinert and A Pilgram, *Journal of Social Policy*, 33 (1): 159-160.
- Elster, J 'Soundbites', STICERD Review 2004.
- Glennester, H 'Can we afford our future?', STICERD Review 2004.
- Hills, J (2004) *Az allami es maganszektor a joleti szolgaltatasokban 3*, PM Kutatasi Fuzetek 8 (Research Paper 8), Ministry of Finance, Budapest.
- Kiernan, K (2004) 'Partnerships and Parenthood'. In S Dex and H Joshi (eds) *Millennium Cohort Study First Survey: A User's Guide to Initial Findings*, Centre for Longitudinal Studies, London.
- Power, A (2004) 'Review of 'Bread and circuses' by Jonathan Glancey', *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 28 (4): 491-492.
- Sefton, T (2004) *Aiming High: an evaluation of the potential contribution of Warm Front towards meeting the government's fuel poverty target in England*. Report for the Eaga Partnership Charitable Trust.
- Sefton, T with Baker, M and Praat, A (2004) *Ethnic minorities, disability and the labour market: a review of the data*. Report for the RNIB.

Appendix 3 – Key Performance Indicators Summary 2004

CASE Papers

CASE/76	Ruth Lupton	Schools in Disadvantaged Areas: recognising context and raising quality
CASE/77	Anne Power	Neighbourhood Management and the Future of Urban Areas
CASE/78	Wendy Sigle-Rushton	Intergenerational and Life-Course Transmission of Social Exclusion in the 1970 British Cohort Study
CASE/79	Deborah Wilson, Simon Burgess	Ethnic Segregation in England's Schools
CASE/80	Abigail McKnight, John Goldthorpe	The Economic Basis of Social Class
CASE/81	Tom Sefton, John Rigg	Income Dynamics and the Life Cycle
CASE/82	Bingqin Li	Urban Social Exclusion in Transitional China
CASE/83	Li-Chen Cheng	Developing Family Development Accounts in Taipei: policy innovation from income to assets
CASE/84	Simon Burgess, Arnstein Aassve, Carol Propper, Matt Dickson	Employment, Family Union, and Childbearing Decisions in Great Britain
CASE/85	Carol Propper, Simon Burgess and John Rigg	The Impact of Low Income on Child Health: evidence from a birth cohort study
CASE/86	Tania Burchardt	One Man's Rags are Another Man's Riches: identifying adaptive preferences using panel data
CASE/87	Bingqin Li and David Piachaud	Poverty, Inequality and Social Policy in China
CASE/88	Jane Waldfogel	Social Mobility, Life Chances, and the Early Years
CASE/89	Asghar Zaidi, Joachim Frick and Felix Buchel	Income Mobility in Old Age in Britain and Germany
CASE/90	Robert Plotnick	Teenage Expectations and Desires about Family Formation in the United States

Other CASE publications

CASEreport 22	Liz Richardson	Summary Report of a Think Tank on Low Demand for Housing
CASEreport 23	Anne Power	Sustainable Communities and Sustainable Development: a review of the Sustainable Communities Plan
CASEreport 24	CASE	Annual Report 2003
CASEreport 25	Tom Sefton	A Fair Share of Welfare: public spending on children in England
CASEreport 26	Helen Beck and Liz Richardson	LSE Evaluation of the Trafford Hall 'Making Things Happen' Capacity Building Programme 1999-2003
CASEreport 27	Anne Power and Ruth Lupton	What We Know about Neighbourhood Change: a literature review
CASEreport 28	Tom Sefton	Aiming High: an evaluation of the potential contribution of Warm Front towards meeting the government's fuel poverty target in England
CASE-Brookings Census Brief No 1	Ruth Lupton and Anne Power	The Growth and Decline of Cities and Regions
CASE-Brookings Census Brief No 2	Ruth Lupton and Anne Power	Ethnic Minorities in Britain
CASEbrief 26	A Framework for Housing in the London Thames Gateway: executive summary	
CASEbrief 27	Inequality and the State	

Summary of performance indicators

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

	1997/ 98	1998/ 99	1999/ 00	2000/ 01	2001/ 02*	2003	2004	Forthcoming
A1 Books and reports	2	4	9	6	12	11	4	3
A2 Book chapters	4	7	20	12	15†	19	10	13‡
A3 Refereed journal papers	4	11	19	18	22	16	11	10
A4 Non-refereed journal articles	6	8	6	10	6	7	2	
A5 Other publications:								
CASEpapers and CASereports	12	18	14	18	17	14	27	
Other	14	10	17	21	14	10	10	

* Covers 15 months, October 2001-December 2002. Previous figures for academic years.

† Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*.

‡ Excludes chapters forthcoming in *A More Equal Society?*.

B: External relations

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02*	2003	2004
B1 Membership of committees	12	34	33	39	51	57	68
B2 Membership of networks	6	7	11	13	14	12	9
B3 Overseas visitors (more than 2 days)	2	4	9	2	6	7	4
B4 Overseas visitors (over 3 months)	3	1	Nil	1	1	2	3
B5 Substantial advice and consultancy (excluding grant and journal refereeing)	10	15	10	7	13	13	4
B6 Conference papers and seminar presentations	64	112	111	95	108	91	129
B7 Media coverage: newspapers	61	78	57	59	55	61	49
B8 Media coverage: radio and TV	37	38	22	48	28	36	21
B9 CASE events:							
Conferences:	10	6	6	7	7	8	7
Seminars:	21	21	30	15	25	20	18
B10 International collaborative research projects	5	3	11	10	10	10	12

* Covers 15 months, October 2001-December 2002. Previous figures for academic years.

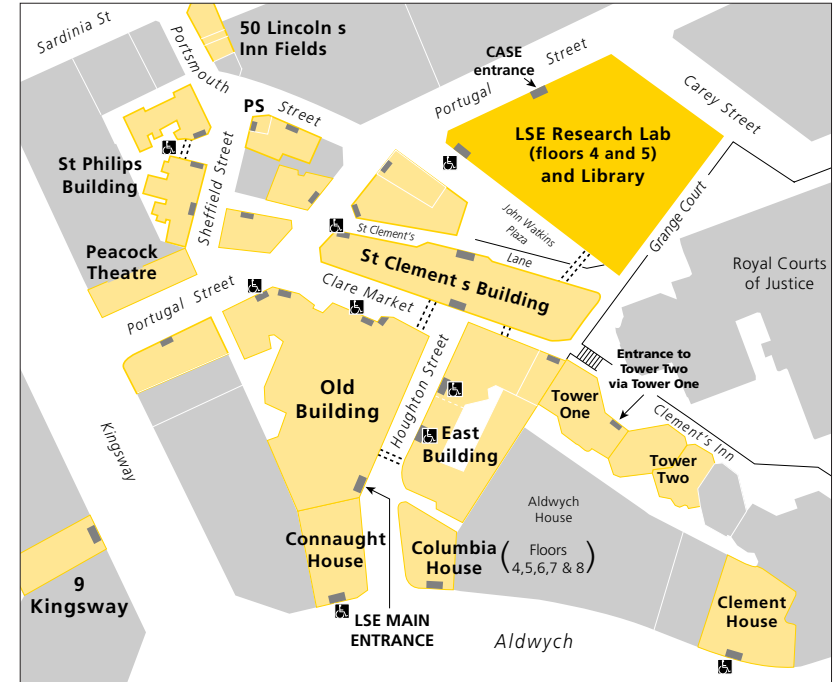
How to find us

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

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
C1 ESRC core funding	297	430	457	441	496	492	564
C2 Other ESRC funding	51	15	Nil	8	14	67	39
C3 Host institution	95	142	142	155	216	228	229
C4 Other funding	219	178	251	282	304	261	287
OST and other research councils	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK foundations	143	121	147	187	179	155	165
UK industry and commerce	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK local authorities	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil	9	27
UK central government	72	25	75	77	112	26	93
UK voluntary sector	Nil	16	12	6	4	2	3
European Union	2	10	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other overseas	Nil	5	12	10	9	Nil	Nil
C5 Overall total	660	764	851	885	1029	1048	1119

D: Staff resources

	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
D1 Research staff (of which ESRC funded)							
Individuals	13 (6)	14 (7.5)	13 (6)	14 (6)	18 (9)	18 (14)	25 (13)
Full-time equivalents	9.7 (4.3)	11.5 (5.3)	10.9 (4.5)	11.3 (4.1)	14.3 (4.6)	13.4 (7.0)	17.6 (8.3)
D2 Associated academic staff (ESRC funded)							
Individuals	12 (7)	11 (5)	10 (6)	11 (6)	11 (6)	14 (7)	14 (6)
Full-time equivalents	3.4 (2.2)	3.2 (1.8)	2.8 (1.7)	3.1 (1.5)	3.1 (1.7)	3.0 (1.6)	4.1 (1.2)
D3 Support staff							
Individuals	3	5	5	7	6	7	7
Full-time equivalents	1.6	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4
D4 Research students	4	5	6	10	13	11	12
D5 Staff development days	75	75	61	53	42	90.5	83



CASE is situated in the Research Laboratory, on the fifth floor of the Lionel Robbins Building, Portugal Street.



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