

ESRC Research Centre for
Analysis of Social Exclusion



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October 2001 – December 2002

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Summary

■ This report covers the period October 2001 to December 2002: the fifth year and part of the sixth year of the ESRC Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.

■ During 2002, the Centre's work during its first five years was positively reviewed, and ESRC funding was renewed for a further five years, until 2007. The review gave us the opportunity to re-shape our work programme, building on our first five years and expanding our activities in certain areas. We aim to tackle two key themes: what experiences and processes generate social exclusion or promote resilience, and what is the impact of policy and policy change? To address these, our work is grouped into eight related areas, on which we report below.

■ A major highlight of the year was the publication of our joint-authored book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*, bringing together work from across the Centre. We also continued to develop our collaboration with other institutions, in the US and other countries, resulting in several major publications.

■ We continued to build up our own longitudinal datasets, from our studies of low income areas and families, and began work on several other exciting new datasets: the 2000 wave of the NCDS and BCS70, and the ALSPAC survey. We are involved in a project to produce a new dataset on weekly household incomes. We continued our work using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), now in its tenth wave.

■ Our overall rate of output continued at a similar rate to our first four years. In the fifteen month period covered by this report, we published 12 books or reports, 15 chapters in other books, and 22 articles in refereed journals. A further 7 books, 13 book chapters and 11 refereed journal articles have been accepted for publication as a result of work in the Centre during the period.



■ We also published 14 CASEpapers, 3 CASEreports and 3 summary CASEbriefs in our own series, all disseminated free and available in printed form or via the web.

■ We continued to disseminate our work widely through seminars and conferences, in policy forums, and through the media. CASE members made more than 100 conference and seminar presentations, many of them overseas, and were members of a range of official and independent groups and committees. We held 25 seminars in our own series and organised 7 other public events, attracting good attendance from academics, policy makers and others.

■ The Centre's main funder was the ESRC, contributing half of our total funding of £1m in the academic year 2001-02. A fifth of our funding came from host institution support from LSE, with the rest from charitable research foundations and government departments.

■ As well as the ESRC's decision to award £2.7 million as core funding for five years from October 2002, we secured continued funding from the Toyota Motor Corporation and STICERD, to support one and a half fellowships over the same period. Other new grants awarded since October 2001 totalled more than £420,000.

CASE – An Introduction

The ESRC Research Centre for 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 October 1997 with core funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), and its funding now runs until 2007. As well as ESRC core funding and support from LSE, we are supported by a wide range of other organizations, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Esmée Fairbairn Trust, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (formerly DTLR) and the Employment Service.

CASE is a multi-disciplinary centre. It employs researchers recruited specifically for its ESRC-funded work programme, but also subsumes the former LSE Welfare State Programme, and 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 has strong links with the LSE Department of Social Policy, and also benefits from support from STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellows. It currently houses thirteen postgraduate research students working on topics connected with 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, we divide our work into eight main areas:



- Generational and life course dynamics.
- Poverty, local services and outcomes.
- The dynamics of low income areas.
- The CASE neighbourhood study, a longitudinal study of family life in low income neighbourhoods.
- Education and social exclusion.
- Social networks and social capital.
- Employment, welfare and exclusion.
- Policies, concepts and measurement of social exclusion.

This report presents some of the main findings from our research in each area and details our other activities. 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 own publications, please visit our website: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case/>

Review of the Year, 2001-02

In one sense, a main highlight of the last fifteen months was the very positive assessment of CASE's work by the Economic and Social Research Council's mid-term review of the centre during 2001-02. The review examined our research output in our first four years up to September 2001 (details of which can be found in CASEreport 17, which can be downloaded from our website). As a result, we started our second five-year period of research in October 2002, with continued core funding from the research council (which covers about half of our costs). However, as can be seen from the report that follows, covering the period from October 2001 to December 2002, there have been many other more substantive highlights in terms of our actual activities.

Highlights from activities since October 2001

The main part of this report discusses our activities in the last fifteen months in sections reflecting the way in which our research is now organised, while the Performance Indicators in the Appendix give a detailed listing of our publications and activities. The highlights from these are as varied as ever, including, for instance:

Publications

■ Publication by the Oxford University Press of our collectively written book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*, in June 2002, with a very well-attended launch chaired by Guardian columnist Polly Toynbee. The book contains chapters by many of CASE's staff and brings together research from across the Centre.

■ Publication in December 2002 of *One Size Doesn't Fit All*, the report of the Independent Commission on the Future of Council Housing in Birmingham, chaired by CASE's Deputy Director, Anne Power. The report's recommendations follow extended consultations with tenants and housing staff, and draw on research within CASE and from elsewhere. They involve radical changes to the way Birmingham City Council runs its housing, involving devolving management to around 35 community-based housing organisations.

■ Publication of several studies resulting from our growing range of collaborations with other institutions. Ruth Lupton and Andrew Wilson's joint study with South Bank University, *A Rock and a Hard Place*, looks at drug markets in deprived neighbourhoods and responses to them. Tom Sefton's report, *Making the Most of It*, results from a study for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation with colleagues from LSE Health and the Institute of Psychiatry of economic evaluation in the field of social welfare. Another Joseph Rowntree Foundation report by Martin Evans with colleagues from Oxford University, *Growing Together or Growing Apart?*, analyses recent changes in receipt

of safety-net benefits at ward and local authority level across the country. Abigail McKnight was part of a team with colleagues from Warwick University and the Institute of Education which wrote *Young People's Changing Routes to Independence*, drawing on analysis of the two birth cohort studies of people born in 1958 and 1970.

■ Other publications (listed in detail in the appendix) included 22 articles in refereed journals and 15 chapters in other books. These covered a wide range of aspects of our interests – from child poverty and education to cohabitation, partnership dissolution, fuel poverty, health equity, public attitudes to poverty and social security, and tenant management. International themes included measurement of well-being and exclusion at regional level across Europe, graduate employment in the UK and Italy, happiness as an indicator of well-being in Hungary, and the informal labour market in transitional economies.

External activities

■ Our international activities included three events resulting from our growing collaboration with the Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy at the Brookings Institution, Washington DC. The centre's Director, Bruce Katz, presented two seminars on urban sprawl and divided cities in the US, and helped us run an event on the future of cities in the run-up to the Urban Summit in October 2002. We also had six other visitors from overseas during the period, coming from the Netherlands, Sweden and Taiwan, as well as the USA. Centre members continue to be involved in a number of international collaborations and networks, involving both European and US partners.

■ Members of CASE continued to be actively involved in activities with a variety of non-academic research users. As well as the Independent Commission on the future of Birmingham's council housing, these included government departments and agencies such as the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (formerly DTLR), Performance

and Innovation Unit in the Cabinet Office, Inland Revenue, Department for Work and Pensions, Department of Health, Department for Education and Skills, Low Pay Commission, Small Business Service, Disability Rights Commission, and the Basic Skills Agency. Outside government they ranged from the Royal National Institute for the Blind and the End Child Poverty Coalition to the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation.

■ Our active dissemination also continued with more than a hundred presentations at conferences and seminars in Britain and in other countries including Argentina, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the USA. We organised 32 of our own seminars and other events during the period, with attendances ranging from 30 – 40 for seminars to 100 for our special events.

Funding

■ As well as the extension of ESRC's core funding for a further five years, we were delighted that the Toyota Motor Corporation gave a grant to extend our Toyota Fellowship for the five years. This is being supplemented by our parent body at LSE, the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) so that we can now – with underwriting for half of a post from the LSE – support two Toyota fellowships. ESRC has also granted additional funding for a number of studies in the centre, including one on how environmental issues feature in people's experience of exclusion in low income neighbourhoods.

■ We have also secured new grants from other sources since October 2001 totalling £420,000. This includes support from the Nuffield Foundation for the neighbourhood study in Leeds and Sheffield and to examine the impact of the minimum wage on disabled people. The Joseph Rowntree Foundation agreed to support studies of the social wage, changes in poverty since 1997, the impact of becoming disabled, and of young people's aspirations for further education and employment. The Foundation is also to support a

study to start in 2003 of both the results of policies towards poverty and social exclusion since 1997, and of long-term trends in poverty and policies since the start of the twentieth century. Other new funding included from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for an action research study of capacity building for regeneration: from the Esmee Fairbairn Trust for work on the impact of assets on people's life chances; from the Department for Trade and Industry on barriers to self-employment for disabled people; and from the Treasury's Evidence Based Policy Fund and the Inland Revenue for research on short-term income variability.

Commentary on performance

Appendix 2 gives details of our activities between October 2001 and December 2002, with a summary of the main indicators of our performance agreed with ESRC given in Appendix 3. The table on page 6 summarises the development of some of the most important of these over the last five years. As can be seen, the rate at which publications resulted from our research was maintained at much the same level – allowing for the fact that this was a fifteen month period, rather than a year – as in the preceding three years. Given that the ESRC's mid-term panel review regarded this as an excellent level of publication, we are very pleased to be maintaining it. It should be noted from the table, however, that the Centre's research activity increased somewhat in its fifth year, as measured both by research staff time, and by the overall scale of funding. Allowing for normal lags between research and publication, our rate of publication should also show some increase in future years.

As far as dissemination is concerned, the Centre continues to be very active both in organising its own events and seminars, and in its staff presenting their work at conferences and seminars organised by others. We continue to have excellent links with users of our research, particularly with government departments and agencies, which greatly helps enhance

its impact, and such links grew over the period. We also continued to attract good media attention for our output, particularly of our book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*, our research on trends and prospects for poverty in the UK, changes in the distribution of the 'social wage', education policy and outcomes, city and neighbourhood polarisation, and the future of social housing. However, the rate of coverage – while still more than one item every week – is lower than it was three years ago. This may partly reflect a more competitive environment for media coverage, and the accident of what happens to be newsworthy in each year, but it is an issue we need to keep under review, and we intend – within the resources available to us – to be more proactive in trying to secure coverage of our major outputs.

Finally, our funding position continues to be secure, thanks not only to ESRC funding and host institution support, but also through a continued flow of generally shorter-term support from other bodies. Our core funding represented just under half of all our financial resources in the 2001-02 academic year, maintaining the healthy position of the previous year.

Overall, the picture given by this report and the associated performance indicators is that the Centre has maintained a healthy level of output and has secured resources for a modest increase in its activities by comparison with its first four years.

Staff changes

Since October 2001 several members of CASE's staff who played major roles in the achievements of our first five years, including some of those reported here, have moved on to other posts. Martin Evans and Karen Gardiner are now working at the University of Bath, and Helen Bowman at Leeds University. Wendy Sigle-Rushton has now taken up a lectureship in LSE's Department of Social Policy, to which we are affiliated, but continues to work with the Centre. Katharine Mumford left to have a baby, and Kitty Stewart and Nicola Harrison are

Summary of Performance 1997 – 2002

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-21	2001-22*	Forthcoming
Books and reports	2	4	9	6	12	7
Book chapters	4	7	20	12	15**	13
Refereed journal articles	4	11	19	18	22	11
Other publications	32	36	37	49	37	
Conference and seminar presentations	64	112	111	95	108	
Research staff (FTEs)	9.7	11.5	10.9	11.3	14.3	
Associated academic staff (FTEs)	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	
Overall funding (£000s)	660	764	851	885	1029	
<i>of which ESRC</i>	348	445	457	449	510	

*2001-02 publications and presentations are for 15 months October 2001 to December 2002. Other figures are for academic years.

**Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*.

also currently on maternity leave. Gundi Knies worked with us in the summer of 2002 on movements in poverty since 1997, but has now returned to the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW) in Berlin.

At the same time several new members of staff have joined us, including Helen Beck, who is working on the capacity-building project and Ceema Namazie, who has been working on the New Deal for Lone Parents, changes in poverty since 1997, and the impact of assets on life chances. John Rigg joined us in October 2002 to work with the data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) and other aspects of income dynamics. Jake Elster returned to us to work on community groups and environmental issues and Polly Vizard returned from maternity leave to continue her ESRC post doctoral fellowship, while Alice Coulter joined our administrative support team.

Our new accommodation within the LSE Research Laboratory has allowed us to provide research space for an increased number of research students. Those joining us since October 2001 were Francesca Borgonovi (working on cultural policy and social exclusion), Sheere Brooks (working on spatial polarisation in Jamaica), Shireen Kanji (economic circumstances of lone parents in Russia), Emily Silverman (mixed income housing as a strategy for regeneration), and Jason Streltitz (adult outcomes for the children of migrants). Orsolya Leikes successfully completed her PhD thesis, and is now running a new unit on evidence-based policy in the Hungarian Ministry of Finance. Graham Hobbs is spending the 2002-03 academic year, as a break from his PhD research, within the Department for Education and Skills to work on related issues on social class and educational outcomes.

We were also delighted to welcome a number of visitors to the Centre. John Houghton from the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit joined us in October 2002 for a six month secondment, working with Anne Power and Ruth Lupton. International visitors included our long-term collaborator, Jane Waldfogel from Columbia University, Bruce Katz from the Brookings Institution, and Li Chen Ching from the National Taiwan University.



Future plans

In the research for which ESRC has funded us for a second five years, we are building on and developing areas we have already explored, but with expanded coverage of some of them. Two central themes link our work: what experiences and processes generate social exclusion or promote resilience; and what is the impact of policy and policy change? Within these questions we are addressing a series of more specific issues:

■ *What are the impacts of childhood circumstances on later life?* A particular focus across several parts of our work is the importance of childhood circumstances for later outcomes. This is now a central policy focus, but also an area where exciting new data are becoming available.

■ *How do family structures and parenting contribute to these processes?* There are subtle interplays between family circumstances in childhood, family structures, parenting styles and outcomes, and we are exploring how to disentangle these relationships, and the ways in which they are mediated.

■ *How does education affect patterns of advantage and disadvantage?* A recurring finding across our work – whether looking at individual life histories or area trajectories – has been the importance of education, and we are bringing this together more systematically.

■ *How does the area where people live affect their life chances and opportunities?* The research carried out so far has laid down the foundations of further work as longer runs of data become available, and as area patterns of disadvantage change in response to economic and policy developments.

■ *What is the role of social networks and social capital?* A unique feature of the Centre is the combination of research within low income neighbourhoods and our association with practical projects aimed at developing the capacity of communities in such areas to take more control over their own lives. We are examining the pro-active role of community groups, social networks, and more broadly 'social capital'.

■ *How do processes of inclusion and exclusion operate in the labour market?* As well as research on household and individual incomes as a whole, we have also begun more detailed examination of the wage structures and labour market institutions (including policy interventions) that drive them.

■ *How do these processes in the UK compare with other countries?* Although our research programme is not explicitly comparative, we use several data sources which match those we use for the UK and which we shall use to compare our UK findings with those from other countries.

We are attempting to answer these questions using a variety of data sources (see box), and one feature which will make the next few years particularly exciting is the range of new data which is becoming available.

We are also using a variety of research approaches. The figure shows the relationship between the questions we are addressing and the eight headings – some of which are themselves cross-cutting – under which we now organise our work (and which we also use to organise this report on our work in the last fifteen months).

Data sources being used by CASE

We have already carried out extensive research on the 1958 National Child Development Study (NCDS) and 1970 Birth Cohort Study 1970 (BCS70), and data are now available on the year 2000 waves of both, allowing extension of analysis of adult outcomes in the NCDS cohort into their 40s, and comparisons of the findings for both cohorts by the age of 30.

We are working with the ten annual waves of data now available from the British Household Panel Study.

We have also begun analysis of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) survey, containing a wealth of individual and area-based data on all children born in the Avon area in 1991-92. The data are unusual and especially valuable in containing information on both medical and socio-economic characteristics of respondents and their families.

We are working with the National Centre for Social Research and the Inland Revenue to build a survey of week-by-week patterns of household income for up to twelve months during the first year of the new tax credit system, starting in April 2003.

Detailed results from the 2001 Census of Population will also become available during 2003, which will be particularly helpful in informing our study tracking twelve low income neighbourhoods.

The 12 areas study already contains baseline interviews and field observations from 1999, and a second round in 2001. This will be built on with further rounds in 2003 and 2005.

Similarly, the successive waves of our Neighbourhood Study (which involves repeated qualitative interviews with 200 families living in four of these areas) are building up a unique database. Thanks to continued funding from the Nuffield Foundation over the next three years, we shall be able to continue the interviews in Leeds and Sheffield alongside those in East London.

Themes	Strands of research							
	Generational and life course dynamics	Poverty, local services and outcomes	Dynamics of low income areas	Neighbourhood Study	Education and exclusion	Social networks	Employment, welfare and exclusion	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

There are other issues which, while not the specific focus of one particular strand of research, cut across our work as well:

Health and health care: Within the Neighbourhood Study one of the issues we have been asking the families is about health problems, use of medicine, longstanding illness or disability and smoking. As part of the 12 areas study, local health services are one of the local public services included in our examination of change over time. In this general area, we plan to concentrate primarily on issues concerning mental health and disability. These have important links to social exclusion. It is their interaction with the economic, social and physical environments, rather than as outcomes *per se*, that creates social exclusion, and will be the focus of our work. Our work using the ALSPAC

dataset (see box) will also examine the extent to which the supply of health care ameliorates or concentrates the health deficits of children from poorer backgrounds.

Ethnicity, race relations and segregation: While some of the longitudinal studies we use are unsuitable for analysis broken down by ethnicity, several parts of our research already involve issues connected with race and race relations. A new piece of doctoral research within the Centre is using the Census-based ONS Longitudinal Study – which does allow analysis by ethnicity – to focus on the position of children of first generation immigrants by comparison with other groups. In future work, the new Millennium Cohort pays special attention to ethnicity, and may allow some analysis relating to early childhood during our renewed period

of funding. Within our first five years, these issues are already very important parts of our research on low income neighbourhoods. Six of the twelve areas we are tracking have a high concentration of ethnic minorities. In the first round of interviews in the Neighbourhood Study, four-fifths of the interviewees raised race spontaneously as an issue – both positively and negatively – and we explored this further in later rounds (see section later in report on our book, *East Enders*). We shall explore these areas further in the context of both studies, examining issues including: education and labour market participation; area segregation, housing location, quality and access; issues around asylum seekers; regeneration initiatives; racial tension; and disorder.



International links and comparisons: The primary focus of our research is the UK, and much of the material we are analysing is UK-based. Yet many of the phenomena we examine affect many advanced industrialised countries, albeit in different ways. In all parts of our research we are involved in international comparisons using comparable datasets or examining parallel questions with overseas partners. As the summary of our activities above and in the performance indicators in Appendix 2B indicate, we already have institutional links with research groups in other countries concerned with the same issues, which we hope to strengthen further. Our expanded group of PhD students is working on issues in other countries which parallel some of our UK-focussed research, for instance, area segregation, the relationship between family patterns and economic circumstances, and the effectiveness of anti-poverty programmes.

Key objectives for 2003

- To carry out the fifth round of interviews with the 200 families in our qualitative longitudinal study, and the third round of visits to our twelve areas, including further investigation of issues around crime and around the position of asylum seekers.
- To develop work in the themes which cut across the Centre's research approaches (such as that on education and employment) and to strengthen mechanisms that make links across our work (for instance, at our residential conference planned for April 2003).
- To maintain our overall rate of publication and its quality, but work to improve the proportion of our research that results in articles in high quality refereed journals.
- To maintain the impact of our research as policy agendas develop by ensuring that we make connections with new actors involved in policy areas to which our work is relevant.

John Hills
Director, CASE
February 2003

Generational and Life Course Dynamics: Pathways into and out of Social Exclusion

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

‘Children who experience parental divorce (compared with those who do not) are more likely to form partnerships and to become parents at a young age; they are more likely to opt for cohabitation over marriage as their preferred form of first union; and they are less likely to have their first child within marriage..’

Parental divorce across nations and generations; unmarried families; and continuity and change in the pathways to adult social exclusion were the major themes of our research programme over the last year. All members of the team presented work at an intensive multi-disciplinary seminar at Marbach Castle on the Potential for Change in Human Development across Lives and Generations¹, and we also spent a great deal of time preparing 1958 (NCDS) and 1970 (BCS70) cohort data for our future programme of research on the pathways into and out of social exclusion. However, we also produced important findings in all three areas.

Parental divorce has been an increasing experience amongst the generations of children born since the 1970s in European countries. Kathleen Kiernan's analysis of data from nine Western European nations, including Britain, and from the USA, on the partnership and parenthood behaviour of those children who experienced parental separation during childhood produced a number of robust findings.² Children who experience parental divorce (compared with those who do not) are more likely to form partnerships and to become parents at a young age; they are more likely to opt for cohabitation over marriage as their preferred form of first union; and they are less likely to have their first child within marriage. They are also more likely to experience partnership dissolution. In our longitudinal analysis using recently available data from the 1970 cohort we searched for prior factors that might throw light on why the partnership and parenthood behaviour of children who had experienced parental separation might differ from their peers without such an experience. Thus far we have found few childhood factors that accounted for the associations between parental divorce and the adult demographic behaviour of their children, a result very similar to that found in our earlier extensive analyses of the children born in 1958.³

Using the US Fragile Families study that contains information on new, unmarried mothers and the fathers of their children, Wendy Sigle-Rushton examined the living arrangements of new mothers and produced two papers, co-authored with Sara McLanahan. One found that mothers' choices of living arrangements are significantly related to parents' human capital, relationship quality, and housing costs.⁴ The other examined the extent to which marriage to their babies' fathers could lift unmarried mothers out of poverty.⁵ This work demonstrates that comparing married and single parent families results in substantial overstatement of the economic benefits of marriage. Our estimates suggest that about half of the difference in earnings outcomes by family structure can be attributed to factors other than relationship status and differential hours of labour supply.

Finally, in our on-going programme of research on the genesis of adult social exclusion, John Hobcraft has been examining continuities and change in early adult exclusion, including gendered pathways (see box). On a more global front he has developed a conceptual framework on population, reproductive health, gender and poverty reduction for the United Nations Population Fund, which will be used to target their activities more closely to the key UN Millennium Development Goal on poverty reduction.

¹ Conference on Well-being and Dysfunction Across Generations, Marbach Castle, Germany, October 2001; J Hobcraft, 'Parental, childhood and early adult legacies in the emergence of adult social exclusion'; K Kiernan, 'Partnership behaviour across nations and generations: continuities, discontinuities and inter-relations'; W Sigle-Rushton (Poster presentation) 'The living arrangements of new unwed mothers'.

² Kiernan, K (forthcoming) *Cohabitation and divorce across nations and generations*. Will be published in 2003 as a CASEpaper.

³ Kiernan, K (2002) 'Demography and Disadvantage: Chicken and Egg?' in J Hills, J LeGrand and D Plichaud (eds.), *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

⁴ Sigle-Rushton, W and McLanahan, S (2002) 'The living arrangements of new, unmarried mothers', *Demography* 39(3): 415-433.

⁵ Sigle-Rushton, W and McLanahan, S (2002) 'For Richer or Poorer? Marriage and Poverty Alleviation in the United States', *Population* 57(3): 509-526.

Gendered Pathways to Adult Social Exclusion

John Hobcraft

‘Remarkably no childhood antecedents were more powerfully associated with adult social exclusion for men than for women, on any of the measures, at either age 23 or 33.’

To what extent do men and women enter adult social exclusion through different antecedents in childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood?

John Hobcraft examined gender differences in relation to a wide range of antecedents of adult social exclusion, as captured by measures at ages 23 and 33 of being in an unskilled occupation, living in social housing, being in receipt of non-universal benefits, living in a low income household, being at risk of depression (a high malaise score), and being a cigarette smoker.

Childhood antecedents

Initially, a wide range of potential childhood antecedents of adult disadvantage were considered, summarizing experiences at ages 7, 11, and 16. These covered poverty, housing, social class, education and family disruption elements of parental background; paternal and maternal interest in schooling; aggression, anxiety and hyperactivity measures of behaviour; and contact with police, frequent school absences, and educational test scores.

■ Remarkably **no** childhood antecedents were more powerfully associated with adult social exclusion for men than for women, on any of the measures, at either age 23 or 33.

■ In contrast, some antecedents showed an excess risk of adult disadvantage for women, for every measure of adult disadvantage, at each age. This excess legacy of disadvantage arose in relation to aggressive tendencies, educational test scores, mother's interest in schooling, and living in social housing as a child.

Adolescent and early adult experiences

■ There was almost no evidence of gender differentiation in the effects of lack of qualifications, experience of unemployment or economic inactivity, having left home through friction, or experience of homelessness, although all of these antecedents are frequently powerfully associated with adult disadvantage at ages 23 and 33.

■ Equally, there was no clear evidence that early parenthood *per se* was more disadvantageous for young women than for young men, although the incidence differs dramatically by gender.

■ The factor that most clearly and consistently differentiated women from men in terms of subsequent disadvantage at ages 23 and 33 was *lone* parenthood before age 23.

Experiences between ages 23 and 33

■ There was no difference between men and women in terms of the impact of a year or more of unemployment for exclusion at age 33.

■ In contrast, the legacy of divorce was much greater for women in respect of benefit receipt and low income at age 33, though indistinguishable from that for men in terms of living in social housing, malaise, and cigarette smoking.

For more detail see CASEpaper 66: *Continuity and Change in Pathways to Young Adult Disadvantage: Results from a British Birth Cohort* by John Hobcraft (forthcoming).

Poverty, Local Services and Outcomes

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

The research undertaken this year made both methodological and policy orientated contributions to understanding poverty and poverty changes.

On the methodological side, Frank Cowell sought to further our understanding of the meaning of inequality. He investigated the issue of inequality from the point of view of the 'complaint' of each disadvantaged person in the society, where complaints are determined as a type of distance of individual incomes from a reference point. This approach draws together a variety of concepts that have emerged in the literatures on poverty measurement and on relative deprivation.¹ He also completed his book *The Economics of Poverty and Inequality*.²

Christian Schluter investigated methods for improving inference for poverty and inequality measures when samples are finite. Most methods designed for making inferences about inequality and poverty measures are based on large sample theory, which encompasses a set of theorems that emerge when the size of the sample becomes infinitely large. When the size of the sample is only modestly large, as in most practical situations, large sample theory is only a poor guide for actual behaviour. In particular, the accuracy of the estimators turns out to be substantially overstated, which presents a problem for the measurement of policy outcomes. Excessively overstating the precision of estimates makes more likely the conclusion that policy outcomes are different when, in fact, they are not.³

Simon Burgess and Carol Propper, with Arnstein Aassve (now a CASE research associate) and Matt Dickson, continue research which models individual movements in and out of poverty as the outcome of the individual's choices (sometimes constrained) about their household composition and labour market participation. They are currently using this to estimate how movements in and out of poverty are affected by

changes in marriage, labour market and childbearing behaviour.

On the policy side, Christian Schluter (with Stephen Jenkins from Essex University), building on work originally funded by the Anglo-German Foundation, continued their investigations of child poverty and produced a third paper which examined the consequences of child poverty, based on evidence from Germany (see box).⁴

Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper investigated whether truancy can be viewed as a rational response to opportunities in formal and illegal labour markets.⁵ They put forward a simple model of time allocation, in which individuals who are meant to be in school can choose between spending their time in school, which will bring future rewards, and spending their time in other non-school activities, which bring current (and potentially) future rewards. The non-school activities (on top of leisure) on which we focused were working whilst of school age and engaging in crime. Given the rewards from these activities and each person's abilities, teenagers will choose how to spend their time. For some individuals the rewards from working now or engaging in crime are so large that their school attendance drops below the officially mandated level and so they truant.

Burgess and co-authors examined this hypothesis using American data for a cohort of individuals who were aged between 14 and 19 in 1979.⁵ Data on these individuals are collected in the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). Analysis of the raw data showed that those who truant have different behaviours from those who do not. They established the rates of return that different school-aged children would get from being in school, working and engaging in crime, and then tested to see whether these returns were correlated with playing truant. They found that all three returns were significantly associated

with truancy. Those who had higher expected returns from studying were more likely to be in school, whilst those who could command higher returns in the labour market, or who were in areas where the gains from crime were greater, skipped more school. Other factors, such as family background, also explained truanting behaviour, but the social factors did not wipe out the impact of economic returns. These findings offer some guide for policy, and support for the current government actions to encourage young people to stay at school longer. If individuals do truant because the perceived returns from other uses of time is greater than the perceived gain from school, then what is needed is to raise the relative returns from being in school. The government's educational maintenance allowance, which 'pays' young people to stay in school, does just that.

Towards the end of the period, John Rigg joined the Centre for the Institute for Social and Economic Research and has begun analysis on data from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), to assess the influence of variations in the quality of local services on child outcomes.

¹ The paper 'Complaints and Inequality' was presented to the centenary conference 'Income Distribution and Welfare' at Bocconi University in May 2002 and formed the basis of a presentation to the 17th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association in Venice, August 2002.

² To be published by Edward Elgar, 2003.

³ Two papers have been drafted from this work: 'Improving finite sample confidence intervals for inequality and poverty measures' (joint with K J van Garderen) proposes methods based on transforming the inequality or poverty measure. 'Improving Finite Sample Confidence Intervals for Welfare Measures using Empirical Saddlepoint Approximations' uses a statistical technique to approximate better the actual finite sample distribution.

⁴ Jenkins, S P and Schluter, C (October 2002) 'The effect of family income during childhood on later-life attainment: evidence from Germany', Working Papers of the Institute for Social and Economic Research, paper 2002-20. Colchester: University of Essex. The authors' other joint papers on child poverty are forthcoming: 'Why Are Child Poverty Rates Higher in Britain than in Germany? A Longitudinal Perspective' is forthcoming in the *Journal of Human Resources*. 'The dynamics of child poverty: Britain and Germany compared' is forthcoming in the *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*.

⁵ Burgess, S, Gardiner, K, and Propper, C (2002) *The Economic Determinants of Truancy*. CASEpaper 61.

The Effect of Family Income During Childhood on Later-Life Attainment Evidence from Germany

Christian Schluter

'...it was late-childhood income that mattered, not early-childhood income as in several leading US studies. Moreover, the income effects that did exist were small, both in absolute terms and relative to the effects of other determinants.'

Child poverty has become a major policy issue in many countries. The relationships between family income during childhood, parental background more generally, and outcomes later in life have therefore come under increased scrutiny.

Much of the theoretical discussion has centred on the role of income in the intergenerational transmission of social exclusion. The 'investment theory' holds that income has a direct effect on outcomes, because parents invest time and money in their children. The 'good parent theory' maintains that income has an indirect effect. It is the stress of low income (and its effect on parenting) rather than low income itself that is the factor affecting later outcomes. Similarly 'role model theory' argues that it is the 'dysfunctional' values, norms and behaviours of low income parents that are important, not low income itself. In all cases, the timing of low-income spells or other success-inhibiting factors during childhood may matter.

Discriminating between the investment and good parent theories is difficult given the character of most data sets. Christian Schluter and Stephen Jenkins opted to make a different contribution, aiming to shed light on how far existing evidence about the effects of income on child outcomes are generalisable, rather than country or institution-specific. Most analyses of intergenerational transmission, income, and educational outcomes have used US data, and modelled cognitive test scores, high school graduation, or years of schooling. Non-US studies of the links between family income and education-related child outcomes are rare.

Using data from the German Socioeconomic Panel Survey, we examined the impact of differences in household income during childhood on the type of secondary school that German children attend at age 14 – a good indicator of their subsequent lifetime socio-economic achievement. There were three main school types: *Gymnasium*, *Realschule*, and *Hauptschule*, ranked in descending order of academic demands and future earnings prospects.

The study found that it was late-childhood income that mattered, not early-childhood income as in several leading US studies. Moreover, the income effects that did exist were small, both in absolute terms and relative to the effects of other determinants. Interestingly, income effects were apparent only for native German children and were non-existent for children of 'guestworker' households.

For more detail, see '*The effect of family income during childhood on later-life attainment: evidence from Germany*', Working Papers of the Institute for Social and Economic Research, Paper 2002-20 by Stephen Jenkins and Christian Schluter (October 2002).

The Dynamics of Low Income Areas

Contact: Ruth Lupton, Anne Power

As the government's National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal rolled into action during 2001 and 2002, the problems of low income areas remained high on the policy agenda.

2001-02 saw the completion of a second round of fieldwork in our study of twelve disadvantaged areas. Ruth Lupton revisited the areas and smaller neighbourhoods we had first studied in 1999, returning to some of the original interviewees to find out how the areas had changed, with a focus on key areas arising from our first round of work: economic change, housing, and neighbourhood conditions, facilities and services. Photographic and observation records were updated and we continued to monitor change through administrative data, reports and strategy documents from local agencies, and local newspaper reports.

During 2002, the findings of these first two waves of fieldwork (the first four years of the study) were brought together in a book to be published in 2003.¹ It presents evidence of improvements in the way that poor neighbourhoods were being managed, with more responsive services, better resident involvement and more joint working. In most neighbourhoods, community facilities had improved, as a result of funding from area-based initiatives. Meanwhile, the underlying drivers of area change – labour demand and housing demand – were causing area trajectories to diverge. Inner city areas were beginning to benefit from central city job growth and to see the beginnings of gentrification, but also had a new influx of refugees and other disadvantaged immigrants. There was evidence of within-area polarisation. Outside the cities, service sector job growth was much more patchy, and housing demand still very low. Areas with specific locational advantages and good business infrastructure were showing some signs of recovery, but in others, the future was considered in terms of managing long-term

'Inner city areas were beginning to benefit from central city job growth and to see the beginnings of gentrification, but also had a new influx of refugees and other disadvantaged immigrants.'

decline rather than achieving 'regeneration'. The next round of data collection in 2003 will enable us to see how these diverging trends have developed.

While the areas study continued, we also investigated some of the specific issues driving area change, feeding our results directly to policy makers at local and national level. Ruth Lupton and Andrew Wilson worked with colleagues at the Criminal Policy Research Unit at South Bank University to investigate drug markets in low income neighbourhoods, including five of those included in the twelve areas study (see box). The report, published by the Home Office,² helped them to develop their guide 'Tackling Drugs as part of Neighbourhood Renewal', and was jointly launched with the guide in a series of regional roadshows organised by the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit to bring together drug and neighbourhood renewal practitioners at local level.

Katharine Mumford and Anne Power revisited Newcastle and Manchester to see whether the incipient abandonment documented in their earlier report *The Slow Death of Great Cities?*³ had continued. Their latest evidence will be published by the Chartered Institute of Housing as a book *Boom or Abandonment?*, in February 2003.⁴

Anne Power chaired the Independent Commission of Inquiry into Council Housing in Birmingham following the 'no' vote by tenants, rejecting proposals to transfer the entire stock to independent registered social landlords. The report of the commission, published in December

2002⁵ and adopted by Birmingham City Council, analysed the problems leading to the impasse and proposed new options for tenants, government and the City Council.

¹ Lupton, R (forthcoming) *Poverty Street: Spatial Inequality and Neighbourhood Problems in England and Wales*.

² Lupton, R, Wilson, A, May, T, Warburton, H, and Turnbull, P J (2002), *A Rock and a Hard Place: Drug markets in deprived areas*. Home Office Research Study 240. London: The Home Office. Wilson, A, May, T, Warburton, H, Lupton, R, and Turnbull, P J (2002) *Heroin and Crack Cocaine Markets in Deprived Areas: Seven local case studies*. CASReport 19. London: CASE.

³ Power, A and Mumford, K (1999). *The Slow Death of Great Cities? Urban Abandonment or Urban Renaissance*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

⁴ Mumford, K and Power A (2003) *Boom or Abandonment?* Coventry: Chartered Institute of Housing.

⁵ *One Size Doesn't Fit All: Community Housing and Flourishing Neighbourhoods*. Report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry into The Future of Council Housing in Birmingham. Birmingham City Council, December 2002.

Drug Markets in Deprived Neighbourhoods

Ruth Lupton

How does the buying and selling of illegal drugs impact on deprived neighbourhoods? Is the picture changing? How are local agencies responding and are they defeated by the problem? Ruth Lupton and Andrew Wilson investigated drug markets in eight neighbourhoods, selected to represent a variety of different types of low income area, not for their drug market reputations. They interviewed drug users, treatment and law enforcement agencies and other knowledgeable local actors – youth workers, regeneration workers, residents and housing staff, and drew on local arrest and treatment data.

All of the neighbourhoods had vibrant and growing drug markets. Heroin was easy to get in all, and crack cocaine in six. The use and availability of both drugs was increasing and prices were stable or falling.

All the markets were difficult to police, with most sales conducted by mobile phone. They were also fast evolving. Although heroin and crack markets were

largely separate, some heroin sellers were starting to offer crack, to capitalize on this more lucrative market, and crack sellers were offering heroin to manage the crack come-down. The erosion of market differentials created a potential for violence, which was particularly associated with crack dealing. While some neighbourhood impacts like burglary and nuisance associated with street dealing were decreasing, others, particularly extreme violence, were increasing. There were two distinct types of market: large, central place markets with diverse, transient populations, which were particularly prone to violence between sellers, and stable homogenous areas where drug selling was firmly embedded in established criminal networks and it was difficult for outsiders to penetrate. Without exception, agencies charged with dealing with the problem lacked up-to-date knowledge at neighbourhood level and found it difficult to target appropriate treatment provision and to co-ordinate policing, treatment, education and community development

approaches. While there were examples of good practice, the collective response was having little impact. Better co-ordinated and better funded responses were urgently needed.

For more detail see Home Office Research Study 240 (2002) 'A Rock and a Hard Place', by Ruth Lupton, Andrew Wilson, Tiggey May, Hamish Warburton and Paul Turnbull, and CASereport 19 for the detailed case studies.

Cost and Availability of Drugs to an Established Buyer (2001)

Market	Heroin (per tenth of a gram)		Methadone (100 ml)		Cocaine (per gram)		Crack (per rock)	
	£	Avail.	£	Avail.	£	Avail.	£	Avail.
Seaview	10	1	10	4	50	2	10/20	1
Bankside	10	1	10	1	50	4	10/20	1
Riverlands	5	1	10	2	50	2	10	1
Hilltop	10	1	10	4	50	4	10/20	1
East-Docks	5	1	10	3	40	1	20	1
Kirkside East	10	1	10	4	50	2	20	5
Overtown	12	1	10	1	40	1	10	1
Beachville	12	1/2	10	3	45	2	20	3/4

Avail. = availability rating 1 = very easy through to 5 = very hard.

The CASE Neighbourhood Study

Contact: Bani Makkar, Anne Power

‘New investment generated hope and optimism about the areas but also feelings of fear and anxiety as to the consequences for existing residents, especially for those in social housing who felt they had little control over decisions about their accommodation.’

How do families experience life in low-income neighbourhoods? What barriers do they face, and to what extent do everyday area problems affect them? What are the positive features? What helps, and what enhances families’ quality of life? The CASE neighbourhood study has continued to explore these questions with 200 families across four low-income neighbourhoods in Leeds, Sheffield and Inner London. We interview families at about nine-month intervals, and 2002 saw the completion of the third and fourth waves of fieldwork in Leeds and Sheffield and the fourth round in London. Newly approved continued funding from the ESRC (for the London study) and the Nuffield Foundation (for the Leeds/Sheffield study) will enable us to embark on round five during 2003.

The main achievement of the year was the completion of a book, *East Enders: Family and Community in East London*,¹ by Katharine Mumford and Anne Power, on the first two rounds of interviews in London (see box). Late in 2001, Helen Bowman also reported on the first fieldwork in the North.² She found many similarities with the London neighbourhoods. As in London, neighbours provided an important support system particularly for help with children. Investment in the areas had resulted in a sense that they were getting better, but there was still a fundamental concern about crime and drug use and dealing. 14 per cent of the families in Leeds and 20 per cent in Sheffield wanted to move away from the area, both because of problems with their properties and because of problems in the area: crime, children’s behaviour and drugs. However, the abundance of empty housing in both neighbourhoods contrasted strikingly with the London neighbourhoods, which had a high demand for property. Empty homes left tenants feeling isolated and gave a sense of deterioration to the area.

Support networks within both the communities continued to be important. Many families maintained regular contact with family and friends, and the vast majority of those they had most contact with lived locally. Many said that they would exchange favours with one or two people they trusted in the area, and a very high proportion had someone to turn to if they needed to talk about a problem. There seemed to be a will to participate in community life, but there was also a sense of defeat that led to inaction. Whilst most people cared about being able to influence decisions that affect their area, the majority felt that they were not able to be influential either because they had tried unsuccessfully or because they did not expect to be listened to.

Families were also ambivalent about the huge investments that were being put into the areas by government and the private sector. New investment generated hope and optimism about the areas but also feelings of fear and anxiety as to the consequences for existing residents, especially for those in social housing who felt they had little control over decisions about their accommodation. These mixed views had both a spatial and temporal dimension. New businesses, shops and homes in some parts of the areas contrasted radically with continuing problems on the council estates. Equally, regeneration was bringing hope and optimism for the future but there was still a high level of dissatisfaction with the present, reflected in a strong desire to move.

¹ Mumford, K. and Power, A. (2003) *Eastenders: Family and Community in East London*. Bristol: Policy Press.

² Bowman, H. (2001) *Talking to Families in Leeds and Sheffield: A report on the first stage of the research*. CASEreport 18.

East Enders: Family and Community in East London

Anne Power

East Enders is about a hundred families living in two low income, racially mixed, former industrial areas of East London. Both areas are experiencing knock-on effects from the booming London economy – including steep house price increases – and the study aimed to find out what is happening to families under the huge economic and social pressures these changes are generating. 100 parents, mainly mothers gave their birds eye view of the interaction between family life and neighbourhood conditions. We took our cue from them, focusing on their concerns – such as race relations, fears for their children, unsupervised public spaces, and social breakdown.

‘Community’ dominated much of what families said mattered about their neighbourhood – seeing familiar friendly faces, helping neighbours, joining in, making people responsible, making things work, overcoming barriers, feeling safe. However, they saw their community being undermined by conditions they could not manage themselves – disrepair, poor environments, crime and disorder. 61 per cent of our families felt that crime was a serious local problem – four times the national average.

These neighbourhoods were experiencing rapid ethnic change. Families from all ethnic backgrounds were concerned about competition for housing and pressures on schools and three times more worried about racial harassment than the London average. Yet 68 per cent thought that an ethnic mix was positive and 86 per cent of parents asked, and almost all the children, had friends of other races. The majority (57 per cent) thought that people of different backgrounds were living well or ‘OK’ together, although this view was a little less common among white parents.

Parents worried greatly about bringing up their children in run-down areas and were much more dissatisfied with neighbourhood conditions than most people in Hackney or Newham or

Neighbourhood Environment

Problems	Potential
<p>BOTH</p> <p>Bare neglected parks and green spaces</p> <p>Heavy traffic and air pollution</p> <p>Poorly maintained communal areas – litter and graffiti</p>	<p>Canalside and dock waterfronts</p> <p>Open spaces with potential for more green areas and safer walking</p> <p>New developments, more diversification, pressure for better services</p>
<p>WEST CITY</p> <p>Insecure entrances to blocks of flats</p> <p>Dog mess</p>	<p>New Deal for Communities creating secure communal entrances</p> <p>Management contract to run introducing more intensive care</p>
<p>EAST DOCKS</p> <p>Derelict buildings including 5 empty pubs</p> <p>Many smashed abandoned cars</p>	<p>Houses with front and back gardens</p> <p>Generally lots of space for development</p>

nationally. Nearly two-fifths of them wanted to move away. However, many families did not describe their neighbourhoods as fearful, chaotic places with low quality of life. Problems often were serious, but these neighbourhoods were not on the brink of collapse. There were daily positives and some key measures (such as house prices, school performance and employment opportunities) had upwards trajectories.

84 per cent of families used local parks, but saw serious shortcomings with them. Most wanted more supervision, maintenance, activity and equipment – to increase use and prevent trouble. Our evidence disproves the idea that small community groups can make public spaces work. They need strong public leadership and organisation – a framework within which communities can participate without fear. Neighbourhood conditions need to be managed.

Unaided, families or community groups cannot deal with the kinds of problems

they described. Managing the collective conditions of neighbourhoods is a task that requires over-arching authority, co-ordination and ground-level inputs. More positive policing of crime, more active support for parents, a different style of management for council estates, more care of basic conditions, control of nuisance and the enforcement of public standards seem to be the missing ingredients. Too many of our families felt insecure at too many different levels. Unless something is done to tackle social and environmental problems, the poorest neighbourhoods will continue to lose the families who can go, leaving behind more precarious, more vulnerable communities.

For more details see *East Enders: Family and Community in East London* by Katharine Mumford and Anne Power. Bristol: The Policy Press (2003).

Education and Social Exclusion

Contact: Howard Glennerster, Abigail McKnight

Work carried out during the first five years of CASE, and described in earlier annual reports, provided strong evidence that education plays a crucial role in social exclusion. Educational failure is strongly associated with the process of social exclusion. Parental education is an important determinant of children's educational outcomes, as is parents' interest in their children's education. What schools do has an impact on children's academic attainment, but deprivation can exert a downward pressure on school processes and quality as well as on individual pupils.

Over the next five years we have decided to draw together CASE's research on education in a more formal way to build on research already undertaken and to help focus our efforts in identifying the role of education in social exclusion and the most appropriate policy responses. Here we report on research published over the last year.

In their contribution to the CASE book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*,¹ Jo Sparkes and Howard Glennerster examined the contribution of education in preventing social exclusion. They concluded that we need to start even before children begin formal education, with initiatives such as Sure Start providing a step in the right direction. The education of homeless children and children in care is often neglected, exacerbating the precarious nature of some young people's lives. Funding formulas fail to compensate schools in disadvantaged areas for the extra resources they need to achieve the same education outcomes. Finally, they noted that if all else fails then adults should be given the opportunity to have a second chance.

Howard Glennerster reviewed the achievements of the Labour Government over its first term.² He noted that although Labour pledged to make education a

priority, spending on education fell to its lowest point in four decades. However, the achievements of young people at school, measured by key stage test scores, showed significant improvements. But there is still considerable room for improvement as performance of schools in poor areas is still dramatically below that of even the average school (see box).

Higher education continued to be a hot topic in 2002 and looks set to stay at the top of the political agenda in 2003. Howard Glennerster reviewed the changes in higher education spending and finance since 1997. Abigail McKnight, with colleagues at the University of Warwick, estimated a range of factors which affected the returns to a higher education and further contributed to the debate on the balance of funding of higher education.³ For all the emphasis that the government has put on widening access to young people from less advantaged backgrounds, little progress has been made in increasing the share of graduates from lower social class backgrounds. Our research on the financial returns to higher education highlights the danger of introducing fees which are differentiated by institution and subject in terms of further deterring young people from less advantaged backgrounds.

Over the coming year more research on education and social exclusion is planned, covering the quality of schooling and the returns to higher education for students from less advantaged backgrounds.

1 Sparkes, J and H Glennerster (2002) 'Preventing Social Exclusion: Education's Contribution', in J Hills, J LeGrand and D Piachaud (eds.), *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2 Glennerster, H (2002) 'United Kingdom Education 1997-2001', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Vol. 18, No. 2 and CASEpaper 50.

3 Naylor, R, J Smith and A McKnight (2002) *Sheer Class? The Extent and Sources of Variation in the UK Graduate Earnings Premium*, CASEpaper 54. Boero, G, McKnight, A, Naylor, R and Smith, J (2001) 'Graduates and Graduate Labour Markets in the UK and Italy' *Lavoro e Relazioni Industriali* 2/2001. Naylor, R, Smith, J and McKnight, A 'Why is there a graduate earnings premium for students from independent schools?', *Bulletin of Economic Research*.

New Labour and School Performance

Howard Glennerster

What impact have government policies had on school performance? This is one of the questions that Howard Glennerster addressed in his assessment of the achievements of the Labour government's education policy between 1997 and 2001. Without devaluing the wide ranging contributions that schools make to the development of young people, he concentrated on school performance measured by pupils' national achievement test scores. He found that test scores showed a steady improvement over the

years 1995-2000 and that improvements were particularly striking at the end of primary school.

A major concern with the new system of tests and the incentives it created was that it would increase the gap between rich and poor schools. The table below shows the test scores for the median school in each group and the results are very encouraging for achievement at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. Achievement at poor schools increased and the gap between poor and rich schools narrowed

over this period. However, achievement at Key Stage 3 in poor schools remains unacceptably low. Glennerster argued that policy ingenuity needs to be focused on secondary schools in poor areas or with a high proportion of poor students and that more needs to be done to offset the incentives for schools to cream-skim the most able or the least difficult to teach.

For more details, see Glennerster, H. (2002) 'United Kingdom Education 1997-2001', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, Vol. 18, No. 2.

Poor and Rich Schools (% of pupils reaching expected levels)

Median schools in group	Rich			Poor		
	1997	1999	2000	1997	1999	2000
Key Stage 1 (age 7)						
Reading	91	93	94	62	67	70
Writing	92	94	94	62	68	71
Maths	94	91	98	70	76	81
Key Stage 2 (age 11)						
English	80	87	89	37	48	55
Maths	79	85	86	37	49	53
Science	85	92	95	45	60	70
Key Stage 3 (age 14)						
English	75	84	83	0	8	0
Maths	78	82	83	0	9	14
Science	79	78	79	0	5	13

Notes: **Rich** = up to 5 per cent with free school meals; **Poor** = over 40 per cent with free school meals.
Sources: DFES Statistical Bulletins (04/1998, Table 19; 04/2001, Table 18).

Social Networks and Social Capital

Contact: Helen Beck, Jake Elster, David Piachaud, Liz Richardson

CASE's work with low income areas and families has demonstrated that despite the problems related to social exclusion, there are also positive signs of resilience in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. David Piachaud's review of capital (see box) showed that, like other forms of capital, social capital in the form of supportive friendship networks and community-led activity can be an asset to deprived areas.¹ We explored how, by working directly with small-scale community groups.

Liz Richardson's in-depth interviews with community volunteers from 82 micro community organisations involved in the Gatsby Training and Small Grant Project gave us a basis to analyse the motivations for community self help activity, its legitimacy, and impacts. This work will be published in 2003.² It found that active residents in social housing neighbourhoods saw their voluntary contributions in the context of work by other agencies to revive difficult areas, not as a solution on their own. They wanted to see 'everybody doing their bit', and while recognising the limits of their role, they had a unique contribution to make as insiders. There were many examples where they felt forced into taking action because of the failure of service providers to deliver. However, they principally saw community self help as empowering. It created a sense of civic responsibility in places where cynicism about change was high.

Community based associational activities are often undertaken by a self-selected minority. Their legitimacy comes from their ability to engage with their neighbours through the activities they organise, and through very informal relationships. Their mandate is demonstrated through usage of the services they provide. The minority creates benefits for the majority. We collected over 450 examples of successful community work that improved the delivery of public services, increased levels of citizenship and social

inclusion, increased opportunities for the development of social networks, improved the physical environment, and provided a model for replication.

Residents in the Gatsby Project saw informal social relationships in a community as a way of ensuring social support networks and safer environments. The groups helped to build social networks between individuals. Examples of work by groups included Tai Chi, line dancing, cross stitch clubs, social evenings, trips out, holidays, summer fetes, bingo, coffee mornings, and lunch clubs. Some developed public communal spaces such as community gardens and cafes which helped with wider relationship building. Group members provided ad hoc 'good neighbour' support, such as fetching prescriptions for elderly residents, and some groups were explicitly mutual aid clubs, for example groups for people with mental health problems.

Finally, we have been looking at how to facilitate community-based action and at barriers to self-help. Tom Sefton and Liz Richardson piloted an assessment tool for measuring the effect of action by community groups, which could be used for monitoring and for group development.³ Liz Richardson is involved in an ongoing evaluation of The Glass-House, a design advice service for communities and with Helen Beck in an evaluation of the Trafford Hall Capacity Building Project to help social housing tenants become involved in decisions that affect their estates. Their reports to date for the programmes' funders have shown that residents value networking and sharing experiences with others, and that intensive residential courses can help groups to build skills and plan action. Jake Elster ran the Win-Win Project, action research work providing consultancy advice, handholding and small grants to community groups wanting to tackle social and environmental problems in parallel.⁴ Two thirds of the groups made progress on new pieces of work, such as

developing furniture recycling, although they also experienced barriers to their work, such as turnover of members, internal conflict, inexperience, poor external relationships, and lack of resources. The keenness of community organisations to seek out community development supports indicates that there is a need for backing to help community organising emerge and continue.

¹ Piachaud, D (2002) *Capital and the Determinants of Poverty and Social Exclusion*, CASEpaper 60.

² Early findings from this work were published in Richardson, E and Mumford, K (2002) 'Community Neighbourhood and Social Infrastructure' in J Hills, J LeGrand and D Piachaud (eds.), *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. A book is forthcoming.

³ Richardson, E and Sefton, T. *Assessing Small Community Groups: What Makes Them Tick* (article submitted for publication).

⁴ Elster, J (forthcoming) *LSE Housing's Win-Win Project* final report.

Capital and Determinants of Poverty and Social Exclusion

David Piachaud

'In terms of policy, all forms of capital matter. Concentrating predominantly on human capital without considering the distribution of financial, physical and social capital seems unlikely to end poverty and social exclusion.'

While there is a voluminous economics literature on 'capital', this is largely confined to physical and human capital, with little attention, until very recently, to social capital. Social policy analysis has been focussed on human capital, in part because of the importance of education and health in social service development. Marx's three volumes on *Capital* have perhaps deterred some from investigating what capital means and how it matters because of what has been done in his name.

Five forms of capital can be distinguished, each of which may be accumulated and each of which affects prosperity and poverty:

1. Financial Capital

At an individual level there are those with large financial assets resulting from inheritance, business acumen, thrift or the lottery; at the negative end there are debtors.

2. Physical Capital

Private physical capital has many forms. For an individual it may involve the ownership of land, property or factories. A community may be an exclusive gated estate.

3. Human Capital

This comprises individual skills based on abilities, education and training.

At community or national level this comprises the aggregate of individual human capital.

4. Public Infra-structure

Drains, schools, hospitals, roads, etc – in other words collective physical capital.

5. Social Capital

Networks, norms, rules and social values. The collective component of human capital and collective human values and relations. Social capital may be high in safe and supportive, friendly and tolerant, creative and open societies. Societies with high levels of crime and corruption which are intolerant, isolated, divided and destructive suffer low levels of social capital.

There is a general dilemma affecting social capital. Human capital is intrinsically mobile, being embodied in people. Mobility undermines stability – networks, norms and trust that have been built up are lost. This instability therefore undermines social capital. Reduced social capital increases poverty and social exclusion. Thus, what is good for the individual may harm the community or nation.

If social capital is as important as some writers have suggested then policies that deliberately try to boost it seem appropriate. Within institutions – schools, universities, hospitals – deliberate attempts are made to boost bonding and bridging to enhance social capital. Efforts to do this at community and national level are rarely tried and usually ridiculed. If social capital is important, relying on its unplanned emergence and continuance may be unduly optimistic. An industrialist who took such an attitude to physical capital would not expect acclaim.

In terms of policy, *all* forms of capital matter, but over time they have been given different emphasis in policies to improve opportunities and prevent poverty. At some times the distribution and ownership of private wealth has been emphasised, at others the state of the social infrastructure. Currently in Britain, with the government priority for education and health services, human capital is receiving most emphasis. While this certainly matters, other forms of capital matter too. Investments in human capital require investments in social infrastructure and in social capital – children require space to explore and play, opportunities for all depend on social attitudes and values as well as on social services. Concentrating predominantly on human capital without considering the distribution of financial, physical and social capital seems unlikely to end poverty and social exclusion.

For more detail see CASEpaper 60, *Capital and the Determinants of Poverty and Social Exclusion*, by David Piachaud.

Employment, Welfare and Exclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, John Hills, Abigail McKnight, Ceema Namazie, Tom Sefton

As in previous years, CASE's work on social welfare spanned a wide range of topics. The first was employment policy. Evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents was drawn together in a synthesis report by Martin Evans, Ceema Namazie and Abigail McKnight.¹ While it is difficult to isolate the impact of NDLP, the report concluded that the programme does have an important role to play in helping to meet the target of 70 per cent of lone parents in work by 2010. Tania Burchardt's assessment of the New Deal for Disabled People was more sceptical about the impact of policy, suggesting that the combination of lack of educational qualifications and poor health experienced by many disabled claimants means that a 'work-first' approach is unlikely to be successful for this client group.² Other work on disability and employment continued with an investigation of the impact of the National Minimum Wage, and an examination of the barriers to self-employment for disabled people.³

'Work for those who can' continues to be the central plank of the government's approach to welfare policy, but our research also addressed the availability of 'security for those cannot'. Analysis by Martin Evans and colleagues of the geographical distribution of income support claimants revealed increasing polarisation between wards with high and low claim rates between 1995 and 2000.⁴ In another study, the 'double jeopardy' of disability and poverty was investigated by estimating the effect on the income distribution of taking account of the extra costs of living incurred by some disabled people. The poverty among pensioners rose by about 16 per cent after equalising for disability, while among pensioners it rose by 10 per cent.⁵

Resisting the temptation to get wholly absorbed by the government's agenda, we also stood back to examine some of the deeper issues involved. Howard Glennerster edited a volume of Richard Titmuss's work, to which Tania Burchardt

and John Hills also contributed.⁶ Titmuss, often regarded as the founding father of social policy as an academic subject, identified three divisions of welfare – social, fiscal and occupational. This division has clear contemporary relevance to debates about the use of the tax system to deliver social policy objectives and about the appropriate balance between individuals, employers and the state in providing income in retirement.

Several chapters in the CASE book, *Understanding Social Exclusion*, reflected critically on the role of state welfare and employment policy, arguing that policy for one group can have unintended adverse effects on another group (for example, reducing unemployment by re-classifying claimants as disabled).⁷ John Hills took up the theme of differences between claimant groups in his work on public attitudes to social security.⁸ He found that government policy went with the grain of public opinion by providing a work-based strategy for the unemployed, but that public opinion placed greater emphasis on the needs of carers than was reflected in the government's programme.

Nearly all initiatives in social welfare are now subject to evaluation. Tom Sefton's meta-study of evaluation concluded that although 'gold standard' randomised controlled trial data are usually not available, economic evaluation could be usefully applied to a range of programmes if a broader spectrum of data and collection techniques were regarded as acceptable.⁹

American terminology equates 'welfare' with social assistance benefits, but CASE follows UK usage in continuing to interpret the term more broadly. The 'social wage' – benefits from the NHS, education, housing and social services – was the subject of Tom Sefton's study (see box).¹⁰ Specific aspects of housing subsidies and the relationship between housing, low income and energy efficiency were considered in separate studies by John Hills and Tom Sefton.¹¹

Finally, a strong comparative element in our work was maintained. Studies were undertaken of the circumstances of lone

parents in the US and in Russia,¹² and on poverty and on welfare to work in the EU and the US,¹³ as well as on-going PhD research on employment in countries in transition.¹⁴

¹ Evans, M., McKnight, A. and Namazie, C. (2002) *New Deal for Lone Parents: first synthesis report of the national evaluation*. Department for Work and Pensions WAE116.

² Burchardt, T. (forthcoming) 'Disability, capability and social exclusion', in J. Millar (ed) *Understanding Social Security: issues for social policy and practice*. The Policy Press.

³ Boylan, A. and Burchardt, T. (forthcoming) *Barriers to Self-Employment for Disabled People*. Small Business Service.

⁴ Evans, M. et al (2002) *Growing Together or Growing Apart? Geographic patterns of change of Income Support and income-based Jobseekers Allowance claimants in England between 1995 and 2000*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

⁵ Zaidi, A. and Burchardt, T. (2002) *Comparing incomes when needs differ: equalisation for the extra costs of disability in the UK*. SAGE discussion paper 10. Burchardt, T. (forthcoming) 'The risks of disability and poverty: breaking the chains', *Sociologia e Política*. Society.

⁶ Alcock, P., Glennerster, H., Oakley, A. and Sinfield, A. (eds) (2001) *Welfare and Well-Being: Richard Titmuss's contribution to social policy*. The Policy Press. Chapters by Burchardt, Glennerster, Hills.

⁷ Hills, J., Le Grand, J. and Piachaud, D. (eds) (2002) *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press. Chapters by Agulnik, Burchardt and Evans; Hills; McKnight; Piachaud and Sutherland.

⁸ Hills, J. (2001) 'Poverty and social security: what rights? whose responsibilities?' in R. Jowell et al (eds) *British Social Attitudes Survey 18th Report*. Sage. Also (2002) 'Public views of the equality agenda', in J. Wilson (ed) *Equality in Action: equality in work and education*. Smith Institute. Also (2002) 'Following or leading public opinion? Social security and public attitudes since 1997', *Fiscal Studies*, 23 (4): 539-558.

⁹ Sefton, T., Byford, S., McDaid, D., Hills, J. and Knapp, M. (2002) *Making the most of it: economic evaluation in the social welfare field*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

¹⁰ Sefton, T. (2002) *Recent changes in the distribution of the social wage*. CASEpaper 62.

¹¹ Hills, J. (2001) 'Inclusion or exclusion? The role of housing subsidies and benefits', *Urban Studies*, 38 (11): 1887-1902. Sefton, T. (2002) 'Is the government getting warm? Targeting fuel poverty in England', *Fiscal Studies*.

¹² Waldfoegel, J. et al (2002) 'Welfare reform and lone mothers' employment in the US' in J. Millar and K. Rowingson (eds) *Lone Parents, Employment and Social Policy: cross-national comparisons*. The Policy Press. PhD research by S. Kanji.

¹³ Glennerster, H. (2002) 'United States Poverty Studies and Poverty Measurement: the past 25 years', *Social Service Review*, March, 83-107. Evans, M. (forthcoming) 'Welfare to work and the organisation of opportunity: European and American approaches from a British perspective' in J. Clasen (ed) *What Future for Social Security? Debates and reforms in cross-national perspective*. Kluwer Law International.

¹⁴ Bernabé, S. (2002) *Informal Employment in Countries in Transition: a conceptual framework*. CASEpaper 56.

Recent Changes in the Distribution of the Social Wage

Tom Sefton

Each year, the government spends the equivalent of £4,000 per household on subsidised welfare services, including the National Health Service, state education, and social housing. The value of this 'social wage' is substantial in relation to people's cash incomes, especially for those in the poorest households. Tom Sefton looked at how the benefits of public spending on welfare services are shared out between rich and poor and examined the overall distributional impact of recent spending increases.

On average, individuals in the bottom two fifths of the income distribution receive around twice the value of benefits in kind as those in the top fifth – over £2,000 per person as against £1,000 per person. Social housing is the most strongly pro-poor, but so are health care, social care, and most education services. Only higher education favours richer households.

Differences in the demographic composition of income groups are partly responsible for the shape of the distribution. Lower income groups contain more children and older people, who are the most intensive users of education and health care services. However, a clear pro-poor bias remains even if differences in the demographic composition of income groups are controlled for. Other factors affecting need, such as patterns of ill-health, targeting or means-testing of certain services, and differential use of private alternatives, all contribute towards this pro-poor bias.

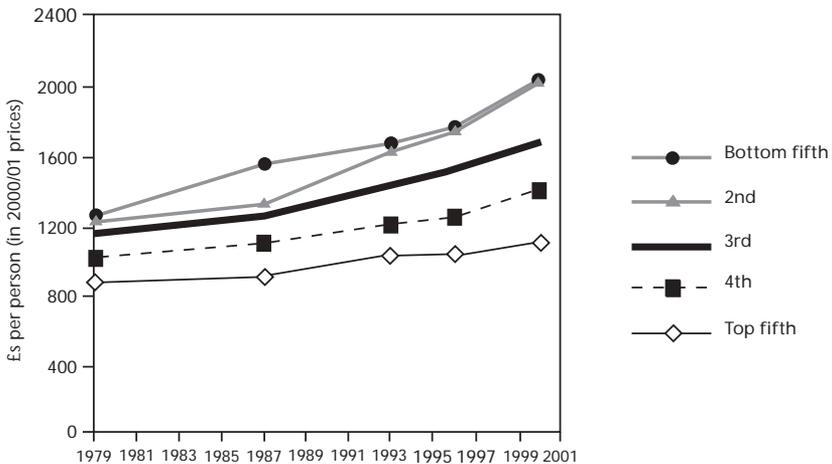
The overall value of the social wage has increased by around 50 per cent in real terms since 1979 and become gradually more pro-poor. This is partly a by-product of government policies and partly a reflection of changing patterns of need, rather than a conscious attempt by government to target resources at poorer households, though there are some examples of this.

Spending has grown at a faster rate since 1996-97 and there has been a further incremental shift in favour of poorer households. Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the share of the social wage received by the poorest fifth rose from 24.1 per cent to 24.9 per cent, whilst the share going to the richest fifth fell from 12.6 per cent to 12.0 per cent. The difference is worth an additional £200 per person for those in the bottom income group.

Changes in the social wage since 1996-97 have reinforced the re-distributional impact of tax and benefit changes over the same period, though compared with changes in taxes and benefits, their impact has been smaller – around half the size – and less progressive.

For more details, see *Recent Changes in the Distribution of the Social Wage*, by Tom Sefton, CASE Paper 62.

Increases in the Social Wage by Income Group, 1979–2000/01 (excluding personal social services)



Policies, Concepts and Measurement of Social Inclusion

Contact: Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand, David Piachaud, Liz Richardson, Kitty Stewart, Rebecca Tunstall

Brian Barry explored the relationships between exclusion, CASE's book *Understanding Social Exclusion*, included several contributions to the debate on the concept of social exclusion and its measurement.¹ Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud's introduction discussed the development of the concept in Britain, and set out a framework for understanding social exclusion. They suggested that exclusion operates through overlapping levels: from the individual and family through to national and global influences, interacting with each other. Causes of exclusion need to be considered in terms of past influences (accumulated capital in many forms) and present influences, both constraints and choices. Brian Barry explored the relationships between exclusion, social isolation and income. In terms of measurement, Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud attempted to operationalise a definition of social exclusion, using eight waves of the British Household Panel Survey to capture exclusion on one or all of four dimensions: consumption, production, political engagement and social interaction. They concluded that the most significant gap between concept and measurement was the question of agency. While social exclusion is almost invariably framed in terms of the opportunity to participate, existing indicators only measure actual participation.

The second period of CASE's work has begun with new work looking both at concepts and measurement. Liz Richardson and Julian Le Grand discussed social exclusion with selected resident representatives from community groups, in two focus groups.² These residents agreed with CASE's initial understanding that exclusion is relative, multiple, and about participation in socially valued activities. They concurred with Burchardt

et al's view of the dimensions of exclusion and added another, the consumption of public services and goods. However, there were aspects with which they differed, such as the CASE definition's heavy focus on the individual, and the idea that voluntary social exclusion and/or social withdrawal could be seen as unproblematic. Their insights added to the development of our understanding of the nature of exclusion, especially around the concept of 'service exclusion' and the inclusion of an area perspective.

Tania Burchardt and Julian Le Grand addressed the question of opportunity using data from the British Household Panel Survey on participation or non-participation in employment.³ They aimed to assess the extent to which employment participation was a result of constraint or choice. Starting from the position that all non-employment was voluntary, they introduced possible constraints in layers corresponding to the degree to which they could be regarded as beyond individual control. Since there may be unobserved constraints, the outcome was then cross-checked by starting from the opposite position, namely that all non-employment was involuntary, then subtracting those for whom there was evidence of having chosen to be out of work. The results suggested that, after taking into account as many constraints as possible, one-tenth of the non-employment in the sample was unambiguously voluntary, with a further one-tenth being indeterminate.

Julian Le Grand has also been exploring issues of agency and motivation within public services and in the wider society.⁴ He examined various ways of increasing individuals' capacity for agency, including increasing their power vis-à-vis professionals in services such as health care and education, and providing universal capital grants to every young adult on attaining the age of majority.

On the measurement side, David Piachaud and Holly Sutherland analysed the reasons why relative poverty has declined in recent

years and used policy modelling to assess the likely impact of new policies already announced by the Government. Between 1996-97 and 2000-01, the number of children in poor households fell by around 500,000, largely a result of rising employment. Existing policies should lead to an overall reduction of around 750,000 by 2003-04. They concluded that although the situation would clearly be much worse without recent changes in the tax and benefit system, further measures will be needed each year simply to hold on to these gains, let alone make progress.⁵

Finally, two pieces of work have looked at how the use of different definitions, different measures and different geographical units of measurement can affect policy decisions. Kitty Stewart explored whether measures of social exclusion and well-being could be used across Europe's regions, and whether taking this approach, rather than looking at economic indicators (as has thus far been the case) made any difference to our understanding of the distribution of social exclusion across Europe (see box).⁶ Rebecca Tunstall, with Ruth Lupton, Joe Murray and Anne Power, produced a report for the New Opportunities Fund on using different area deprivation indicators to target funding towards tackling social exclusion in the UK.⁷

¹ Hills, J. Le Grand, J. and Piachaud, D. (eds) (2002) *Understanding Social Exclusion*. Oxford University Press.

² Richardson, E. and Le Grand, J. (2002) 'Outsider and Insider Expertise: The response of residents of deprived neighbourhoods to an academic definition of social exclusion'. *Social Policy and Administration*, vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 496-515 (Also see CASEpaper 57)

³ Burchardt, T. and Le Grand, J. (2002) *Constraint and Opportunity: Identifying Voluntary Non Employment*. CASEpaper 55.

⁴ Le Grand, J. (forthcoming 2003) *From Knave to Knight, From Pawn to Queen: Motivation, Agency and Public Policy*. Oxford: OUP.

⁵ Piachaud, D. and Sutherland, H. (2002) *Changing Poverty post 1997*. CASEpaper 63.

⁶ Stewart, K. (2002) *Measuring Well-Being and Exclusion in Europe's Regions*. CASEpaper 53.

⁷ Tunstall, R., Murray, J., Lupton, R., and Power, A. (2001) *Targeting Social Exclusion*. Report to the New Opportunities Fund.

Measuring Well-Being and Exclusion in Europe's Regions

Kitty Stewart

The Lisbon summit of the European Council in March 2000 signalled a new determination to reduce poverty and social exclusion in Europe, beginning with a decision to set targets for particular indicators. A range of measures of social exclusion and well-being were chosen, almost all to be measured at national level. By contrast, the EU has previously analysed regional disparities, but using a limited number of economic indicators. Is there room for a marriage of these two approaches? What indicators could we use to look at exclusion across regions, and would they show important regional differences disguised by national measures? Do the same regions perform worst across the board?

In this analysis, Kitty Stewart looked at five dimensions of well-being: material well-being, participation in productive life, education, health and social participation, using fifteen indicators. Exploring these at regional level revealed thought-provoking findings about regional variations:

- Firstly, some countries, like Austria, have strong regional cohesion, while others, like the UK and Germany, show strong disparities. But even within countries with high regional variation, disparities in one dimension do not necessarily result in disparities in another. Belgium, for example, has high coefficients of variation for GDP per capita, poverty rates, unemployment and self assessed general health, but low coefficients for infant mortality, educational attainment and inequality. Using a single indicator (the EU has decided to use unemployment) to track regional disparity is arbitrary and potentially misleading.

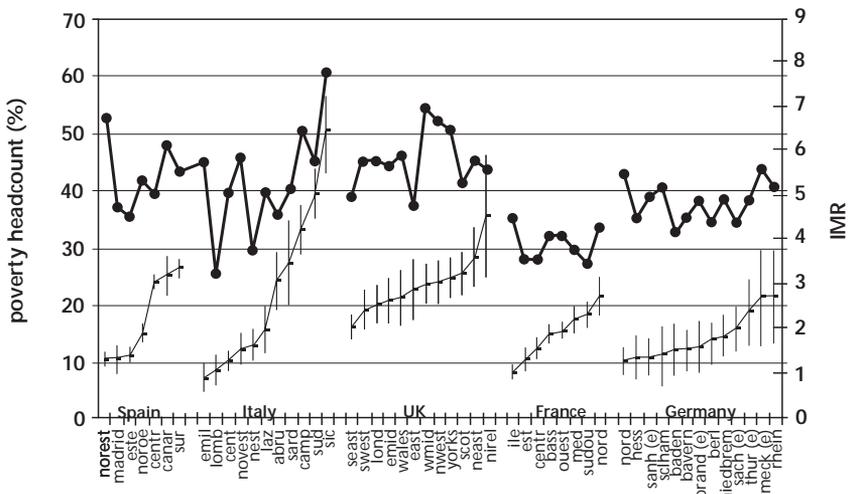
- Secondly, while at national level GDP per capita is fairly well correlated with other indicators of well-being, the pattern is much more variable at regional level. Regions tend to do well on some indicators and poorly on others. In France, not a single well-being indicator, other than average household income and the poverty rate, is significantly correlated with GDP at regional level. The figure below shows how regional performance on poverty and infant mortality differs in the five larger countries.

- This means that it is difficult to pick out regions that are multiply deprived. Only five regions (the Canary Islands and four regions in Southern Italy) do consistently badly, ranking in the bottom ten (of 42) regions on ten to twelve of the fifteen indicators. Only two regions (Western Austria and Central Italy) never fall into the bottom group, with the rest forming a shifting group.

- On this basis, it is clear that national indicators of well-being conceal much regional variation, and that using single indicators at regional level can be very misleading. While the research revealed significant gaps in the available data, it also demonstrated the necessity of filling these, and analysing a wide range of indicators at regional level.

For more details see *Measuring Well-Being and Exclusion in Europe's Regions*, by Kitty Stewart, CASEpaper 53.

Regional Poverty Rates 1994-5 and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 1997



Appendix 1 – Research and Research Staff

Helen Beck (based in Manchester) worked on an ongoing study researching the impact of a capacity building and small grant programme for tenants and residents of social housing and community volunteers, based at the National Tenants Resource Centre (NTRC) in Chester. She monitored and evaluated the quality of training and its impact on the knowledge and confidence of tenants and volunteers, and on the action they subsequently took. She also produced good practice material for the Information Room at NTRC.

Sabine Bernabe has been completing her doctoral thesis on informal employment in countries in transition from central planning, using data from Georgia. Her research has also fed into advice in this area for the International Labour Organisation and the World Bank.

Emma Bircham joined CASE in October 2002, working as a research assistant to **John Rigg**.

Francesca Borgonovi continued with her doctoral research on participation in the arts and social exclusion in the US and UK using government sponsored surveys and institutional data.

Helen Bowman (based in Leeds) worked on the neighbourhood study in Leeds/Sheffield before leaving to take up a post at the Lifelong Learning Institute at the University of Leeds.

Sheere Brooks continued her work on assessing the dynamics behind the spatial development of residential housing in Jamaica: 1971-2001. This study will use census reports to map changes in residential housing and will also involve fieldwork in three case study areas in Jamaica starting later this year.

Tania Burchardt continued her work on the welfare of disabled people with projects on the impact of the National Minimum Wage (with **Abigail McKnight**), on equalisation for the extra costs of disability (with the ESRC Research Group SAGE), and on the financial impact of a household member becoming disabled (funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation). She also completed a report for the Department of Trade and

Industry on barriers to self-employment for disabled people (with RNIB). In a more theoretical vein, she pursued the application of Sen's capabilities framework to questions of inclusion/exclusion and equality of opportunity.

Simon Burgess, Carol Propper and **Karen Gardiner** (who moved to the University of Bath but continued her CASE work) have recently been analysing factors that influence an individual's start in life, using data from the 1979 US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to compare the importance of family characteristics, area characteristics, and school characteristics for later economic outcomes, and to investigate the experience of truancy. Simon and Carol also continued their on-going work on the structural modelling of poverty, involving the estimation of complex statistical structures for household formation and dissolution, fertility and employment, to build a firmer foundation for the economic modelling of poverty.

Frank Cowell continued his work on inequality, examining the issue from the point of view of the 'complaint' of each disadvantaged person in the society, where complaints are determined as a type of distance of individual incomes from a reference point. This work drew together a variety of concepts that have emerged in the literatures on poverty measurement and on relative deprivation. He also completed *The Economics of Poverty and Inequality*, a two volume book of readings to be published by Edward Elgar in 2003.

Jake Elster continued his work with **Anne Power** on community action and sustainable development. They are near the end of a two year action research project designed to increase understanding of the processes behind local community action on sustainability, and how more such action can be supported. In spring 2003 they are starting an ESRC-funded study to investigate factors that influence human behaviour towards the environment in low income areas in the UK, links between community action and wider sustainability

goals, and the implications for the policy goal of supporting behavioural change to benefit sustainability.

Martin Evans left CASE to become Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Social and Policy Sciences at University of Bath in April 2002. He remains a Research Associate at CASE and over the past year has worked through CASE with the University of Amsterdam to complete a joint project on profiling social exclusion in the UK and the Netherlands. His work with CASE also involved the synthesis report on the New Deal for Lone Parents for the Department for Work and Pensions with **Abigail McKnight** and **Ceema Namazie**.

Howard Glennerster spent most of the year writing a book on the theory and practice of the finance of welfare services in this and other advanced economies. *Understanding the Finance of Welfare: What it costs and how to pay for it* will be published in May 2003. He also wrote a paper examining the outcomes of Labour's education policy in its first term. His work on American poverty was published in the US in March 2002. He was invited to give a series of lectures in Argentina, and at Gottingen University. He is also chairing the advisory committee that is overseeing a programme of work by the Basic Skills Agency working in 18 very deprived areas to raise numeracy and literacy skills by mobilising volunteers in those areas.

John Hills has been working on public attitudes to poverty and social security, the impact of New Labour's policies towards poverty, social security and social exclusion and on the future of the National Insurance system, as well as working with **Abigail McKnight** on a project investigating how people's incomes change during the course of the year.

Graham Hobbs suspended his PhD for one year and has been working at the Department for Social Class and Skills on a project on social class inequalities in educational attainment. He will rejoin CASE in 2003.

John Hobcraft continued his work focusing on continuity and change in

social exclusion, including the linkages between generations and within the life-course for individuals. The work is characterised by consideration of a broad range of indicators or outcomes measuring social exclusion and by a strongly multidisciplinary approach to explanatory variables. It uses longitudinal information from the British Birth Cohort Studies. His continuing work includes a study of factors involved in continuity and change for young adult social exclusion between ages 23 and 33, and a study of the role of schooling and educational qualifications in the emergence of adult social exclusion.

John Houghton, seconded from the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, has worked with **Ruth Lupton** on a specific analysis of Sure Start programmes in the twelve areas, and with **Anne Power** in her work on housing in Birmingham.

Carmen Huerta has been analyzing whether Progres, a Mexican anti-poverty programme, enhanced an improvement in the living conditions of its beneficiary families during the first three years of intervention. She is currently working on the impact associated with children under five.

Shireen Kanji continued with her doctoral research into child poverty and lone mother households in Russia, using data from the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS).

Kathleen Kiernan continued her research using extensive use of longitudinal and comparative data, with a particular focus on partnership and parenthood: including cohabitation, lone motherhood, early parenthood and parenthood outside marriage both in Britain and elsewhere in Europe.

Gundi Knies worked with **David Piachaud** and others during the summer of 2002 on trends in poverty rates in the UK since 1997. She has now returned to the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW) in Berlin.

Julian Le Grand worked with **Tania Burchardt** on social exclusion and opportunity and with **Liz Richardson** on

comparing academic and council tenants' interpretations of social exclusion. He also completed a book on motivation, agency and public policy, to be published by Oxford University Press in the summer of 2003.

Orsolya Lelkes completed her PhD thesis on *Well-being and Inequality in Transition: The Case of Hungary* in August 2002 and has now been awarded her doctorate. Her thesis examines trends in both objective and subjective measures of well-being, using Hungarian data from 1992 and 1998, contributing to the debate about the use of 'happiness' measures in this kind of analysis. She is now running the Strategic Policy Analysis Division in the Hungarian Ministry of Finance.

Anthony Lee completed his PhD on Large Scale Voluntary Transfers (LSVT) of Council housing stock to registered social landlords.

Ruth Lupton continued to work on CASE's longitudinal study of twelve low income areas and neighbourhoods. She completed a second round of fieldwork and drafted a book based on data from the first four years of the study. She has also continued with her PhD research looking at secondary schools in disadvantaged areas and the impact of context on school process and quality.

Abigail McKnight completed a review of the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents with **Ceema Namazie** and **Martin Evans** which was published by the Department of Work and Pensions. With **Tania Burchardt**, she has been assessing the impact of the National Minimum Wage on the employment of disabled people using large scale survey data. This work is funded by the Nuffield Foundation and the findings should be available in early 2003. Her work on 'Young people's changing routes to independence', in collaboration with researchers at the University of Warwick and the Centre for Longitudinal Studies, was published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Abigail is also continuing her work on the graduate labour market with an assessment of the returns to higher education for people from less advantaged backgrounds and the impact of school type on labour market returns to graduates.

She is working with **John Hills** on a project funded by the Treasury and the Inland Revenue to collect and analyse weekly income from a sample of low-income families between April 2003 and April 2004, and with **Ceema Namazie** and the IPPR on a project funded by Esmée Fairbairn which seeks to assess the affect of assets on economic and non-economic outcomes. Her work with John Goldthorpe on the economic basis of social class and changing lifetime earnings profiles is also continuing.

Bani Makkar worked on the Neighbourhood Study in London, looking at the experiences of families and how they cope living in low-income communities. She completed a fourth round of interviews with a cohort of 100 families in two neighbourhoods.

Gerry Mitchell-Smith has been working on her PhD on the New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector option. The work adds to existing evaluations by using ethnography, an underused methodology in this area, to reveal the factors driving delivery of the option on the ground and their consequences for young unemployed people.

Dan Monzani has been working with **Ruth Lupton** as a research assistant on the twelve areas study, and on an analysis of trajectories of school performance.

Julia Morgan continued work on her PhD on parenting and childhood antisocial behaviour, which she hopes to complete during 2003. She has submitted two papers for publication: one on maternal warmth and child birth weight and the other (with Professor Caspi from the Institute of Psychiatry) on maternal warmth and negativity and differences in child antisocial behaviour.

Katharine Mumford worked with **Anne Power** on the Neighbourhood Study in London and co-authored the book *East Enders* to be published in 2003. She also revisited Newcastle and Manchester to follow up her earlier study with **Anne Power** on housing abandonment, and reported on these findings, with **Anne Power**, in *Boom or Abandonment?*, a report to be published by the Chartered

Institute of Housing in 2003. She has now left CASE to start a family.

Ceema Namazie worked with **Martin Evans** to produce a review of National Action Plans to combat social exclusion across European Countries, and with **Martin Evans** and **Abigail McKnight** on the first synthesis report of the New Deal for Lone Parents. Martin and Ceema continued this work reviewing selected programmes in the UK, other than the New Deal, that assist lone parents. Along with **Gundi Knies** Ceema assisted **David Piachaud** and **Holly Sutherland** with their assessment of the impact of the tax and benefit system on child poverty in the UK, and she continues to work with **Abigail McKnight** on a project examining the effects on welfare from holding a financial asset, as part of the assessment for the implementation of a national savings plan.

Caroline Paskell continued to work with **Anne Power** and **Bani Makkar** on the Neighbourhood Study, and on completing her PhD research on resident action over youth crime, drug-use and anti-social behaviour.

David Piachaud, with **Holly Sutherland** of the Cambridge Microsimulation Unit, examined the effectiveness of the British Government's attempt to reduce child poverty (CASEpaper 38 and 63). His more general research covers social security, income distribution, and the relationship between social and economic policies.

Anne Power worked with **Ruth Lupton** on understanding why low-income areas and neighbourhoods recover or stagnate, and with **Liz Richardson** on evaluating a large training and community change project, based on capacity building and skills development in low-income areas. She also worked with **Helen Bowman**, **Bani Makkar**, **Katharine Mumford** and **Caroline Paskell** on the Neighbourhood Study and co-wrote *East Enders* with **Katharine Mumford**. In August 2002 she chaired the independent commission of inquiry into the future of council housing in Birmingham, which reported in December 2002. With **Katharine Mumford**, she co-wrote *Boom or Abandonment?*, a follow up

to their study of housing abandonment in the North, which will be published by the Chartered Institute of Housing in 2003.

Megan Ravenhill put the finishing touches to her doctoral research into single person's routes into, through and out of homelessness, using life-story interviews and observation.

Liz Richardson worked with **Anne Power** on a community change project, funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, which provides training and small grants to facilitate and stimulate community self-help, and has been making a detailed evaluation of its impacts. With **Helen Beck**, she also carried out evaluation work for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on a similar programme for community capacity building. She worked with **Jake Elster** on an action research project to develop community-led solutions to social and environmental problems. She produced a guide to running residential events to help adults on basic skills for DFES. Working with the Architecture Foundation, she was involved in a new design advice service for communities.

John Rigg joined CASE in October 2002 and is working with **Carol Propper** and **Simon Burgess**, using data from the Avon Longitudinal Survey of Parents and Children (ALSPAC) to assess the influence of variations in the quality of local services on child outcomes (eg the quality of GP services on child health and the quality of primary schools on child educational attainment). He will also use ALSPAC to examine other issues such as the influence of early childhood socio-economic circumstances on later child outcomes and intends to pursue his previous research interests including low-income mobility and the economic circumstances of disabled people, with colleagues including **John Hills**, **Tom Sefton** and **Tania Burchardt**.

Christian Schluter has continued with several strands of work. He has completed work with Stephen Jenkins (Essex) on the incidence and consequences of child poverty. Following his interest in the statistical aspects of inequality and poverty analysis, he has also developed methods

to improve the reliability with which inference can be drawn from small samples. Finally, he has started work with Xavi Ramos (Barcelona) on the merit of using subjective reports of income risk when assessing the performance of standard income models.

Tom Sefton completed a two-year project on economic evaluation in the social welfare field. The main report, *'Making the Most of It: Economic Evaluation in the Social Welfare Field'* was published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation in June 2002. This included three case study evaluations on assessing the effectiveness of small community groups (with **Liz Richardson**), advising on an evaluation strategy for a youth homelessness prevention programme (with **Rebecca Tunstall**), and targeting the Warm Front scheme to reduce fuel poverty. In the second half of 2002, he completed a 5-month project (also for the Joseph Rowntree Foundation) on the distribution of benefits in kind from public spending on welfare services – the 'social wage' (CASE paper 62).

Hyun-Bang Shin continued with his doctoral research into housing policies and their impacts upon low-income families in East Asia, working with data collected during his recently completed fieldwork in Seoul and Beijing.

Wendy Sigle-Rushton completed two publications that have focused on the potential impact of proposed welfare reform policies in the United States and the living arrangements of new parents. She also completed a chapter comparing work-family balance policies across the EU countries and another chapter that reviews the literature on social policy and father absence. She is now an associate of CASE working in LSE's Social Policy Department, where her current research includes an examination of the childhood precursors to adult malaise using person centred and Bayesian methods (with John Hobcraft), and an examination of the consequences of early parenthood with particular emphasis on differences between women and men.

Emily Silverman joined CASE to work on her PhD looking at mixed-income housing as a strategy for urban regeneration in low-income areas in the US and the UK.

Kitty Stewart has been working on indicators of well-being and exclusion across several dimensions at regional level across the European Union, using data from a variety of large datasets, including the Luxembourg Income Study and the European Community Panel Study, before taking maternity leave from August 2002.

Jason Strelitz began work on his PhD on the experiences of children of immigrants to the UK, following those who were children in the 1960s and 1970s through into adulthood. Using longitudinal data from the ONS Longitudinal Study the work aims to explore whether particular family and household characteristics are associated with positive or difficult trajectories.

Holly Sutherland has been working with **David Piachaud, John Hills** and **Tom Sefton** on a JRF-funded project 'Poverty and Policy Post-1997'. She has used the Microsimulator Unit's tax-benefit model to simulate the effects of the Labour government's policy changes on poverty rates, under a range of assumptions. She has also co-organised the Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminars.

Rebecca Tunstall worked with Dr Judith Rungay on a study of good practice in providing housing and support for ex-offenders for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, and also carried out a study of public attitudes to housing density for the London Housing Federation. She completed a report for the New Opportunities Fund on targeting social exclusion, with **Ruth Lupton** and **Joe Murray** who has now left CASE to complete an MPhil in Criminology at Cambridge.

Polly Vizard has continued an ESRC Funded Postdoctoral Fellowship on Poverty and Human Rights. The aim of the project is to contribute to the development of an interdisciplinary framework for conceptualising poverty as a denial or a violation of human rights.

Jane Waldfogel (Columbia University, New York) once again visited CASE, working on a variety of projects. While here, she presented results from the Early Head Start evaluation at a conference organized by **Tom Sefton**. She also began work on an article with **John Hills** on the recent UK welfare reforms and lessons for the US and began work on a comparative paper on investments in children, to be presented at a conference sponsored by the Joint Center for Poverty Research at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. She also completed work on several articles on child and family policy topics.

Appendix 2 – Performance Indicators

October 2001 – December 2002

A. PUBLICATIONS

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

A1. Books and reports

Alcock, P, Glennerster, H, Oakley, A and Sinfield, A (eds.) (2001) *Welfare and Well-being: Richard Titmuss's contribution to social policy*, Policy Press.

Bramley, G and Evans, M (2002) *Neighbourhood Spending and Outcomes: a study of education, training and employment outcomes in three English cities. Report of research for the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions*, CRSIS, Edinburgh.

Bynner, J, Elias, P, McKnight, A, Pan, H and Pierre, G (2002) *Young People's Changing Routes to Independence*, York Publishing Services.

Evans, M (2002) *The Evolution of Social Protection in Candidate Countries*, MISSCEEC, The European Commission.

Evans, M, McKnight, A and Namazie, C (2002) *New Deal for Lone Parents: First Synthesis Report of the National Evaluation*, WAE116, Department for Work and Pensions.

Evans, M, Noble, M, Wright, G, Smith, G, Lloyd, F and Dibben, C (2002) *Growing Together or Growing Apart? Geographic patterns of change of Income Support and income-based Jobseeker's Allowance claimants in England between 1995 and 2000*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Jenkins, S, Schluter, C and Wagner, G (2001) *Child Poverty in Britain and Germany*, Anglo-German Foundation.

Hills, J, Le Grand, J and Piachaud, D (eds.) (2002) *Understanding Social Exclusion*, Oxford University Press.

Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Future of Council Housing in Birmingham (chaired by A Power) (2002) *One Size Doesn't Fit All: community housing and flourishing neighbourhoods*, Birmingham City Council.

Lupton, R, Wilson, A, May, T, Warburton, H and Turnbull, R (2002) *A Rock and a Hard*

Place: the impacts of and responses to drug markets in deprived areas, Home Office Research Study 240, The Home Office.

Piachaud, D, and Webb, J (2001) *Social Security and the Changing Labour Market*, Trades Union Congress.

Sefton, T, Byford, S, McDaid, D, Hills, J and Knapp, M (2002) *Making the Most of It: economic evaluation in the social welfare field*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Forthcoming

Burchardt, T and Boylan, A, *Barriers to Self-Employment for Disabled People*, Small Business Service, Department for Trade and Industry.

Cowell, F, *Measurement of Inequality and Poverty*, Edward Elgar.

Glennerster, H, *Social Policy in Britain: selected essays* (translated into Chinese).

Glennerster, H, *Understanding the Finance of Welfare*, Policy Press.

Le Grand, J, *From Knave to Knight, From Pawn to Queen: motivation, agency and public policy*, Oxford University Press.

Mumford, K and Power, A, *Boom or Abandonment? Housing conflicts North and South in British cities*, Chartered Institute of Housing.

Mumford, K and Power, A, *East Enders: family and community in East London*, Policy Press.

A2. Book Chapters

[Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*]

Burchardt, T (2001) ' "The welfare state" : commentary', in P Alcock, H Glennerster, A Oakley and A Sinfield (eds.) *Welfare and Well-being: Richard Titmuss's contribution to social policy*, Policy Press.

Evans, M (2001) 'Welfare to work and the organisation of opportunity: European and American approaches from a British perspective', in J Clasen (ed.) *What Future for Social Security? Debates and reforms in national and cross-national perspective*, Kluwer Law International, and (2002) Policy Press.

Glennerster, H (2002) 'Economics of social policy', in P Alcock, M May and H Erskin (eds.) *The Blackwell's Dictionary of Social Policy*, Blackwell.

Hills, J (2001) 'Poverty and social security: What rights? Whose responsibilities?', in R Jowell et al., (eds.) *British Social Attitudes Survey 18th Report*, Sage.

Hills, J (2001) 'Redistribution, universality and inequality: commentary', in P Alcock, H Glennerster, A Oakley and A Sinfield (eds.) *Welfare and Well-Being: Richard Titmuss's contribution to social policy*, Policy Press.

Hills, J (2002) 'Public views of the equality agenda', in J Wilson (ed.) *Equality in Action: Equality in Work and Education*, Smith Institute.

Hills, J (2002) 'The case of Great Britain: monitoring poverty and social exclusion', in R Hauser et al (eds.) *Reporting on Income Distribution and Poverty*, Springer.

Kiernan, K (2001) 'Partnership formation and dissolution in Western societies', in N Smelser and P Baltes (eds.) *International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioural Sciences*, Elsevier.

Kiernan, K (2002) 'Cohabitation in Western Europe: trends, issues and implications', in A Booth and A Crouter (eds.) *Just Living Together: implications of cohabitation on families, children and social policy*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.

Kiernan, K (2002) 'The state of European unions: an analysis of fertility and family survey data on partnership formation and dissolution', in M Macura and G Beets (eds.) *The Dynamics of Fertility and Partnership Behaviour in Europe: insights and lessons from comparative research*, United Nations.

Le Grand, J (2001) 'De caballeros a picaros? Políticas públicas e incentivos de mercado', in *Presente y Futuro del Estado de Bienestar*, Sistema de Información, Monitoreo y Evaluación de Programas Sociales, Buenos Aires.

Le Grand, J (2001) 'Health and the city', in M Marinker (ed.) *Medicine and Humanity*, Kings Fund. (*)

Makkar, B (2002) 'Roles and responsibilities in researching poor women in Brazil', in T Welland and L Pugsley (eds.) *Ethical Dilemmas in Qualitative Research*, Ashgate.

Power, A (2001) 'Poor areas and social exclusion', in A Giddens (ed.) *Sociology: introductory readings*, Polity Press.

Power, A (2002) 'Cities for a small continent', in H Thomsen (ed.) *Future Cities: the Copenhagen lectures*, Fonden Realdania, Copenhagen.

Sigle-Rushton, W and Garfinkel, I (2002) 'The effects of welfare, child support, and labor markets on father involvement', in C Tanis-LeMonda and N Cabrera (eds.) *The Handbook of Father Involvement*, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. (*)

Waldfoegel, J (2002) 'Research on poverty and anti-poverty policies', in S Danziger and R Haveman (eds.) *Understanding Poverty*, Harvard University Press. (*)

Waldfoegel, J, Danziger, S, Danziger, S, and Seefeldt, K (2002) 'Welfare reform and lone mothers' employment in the US', in J Millar and K Rowlingson (eds.) *Lone Parents, Employment and Social Policy: cross-national comparisons*, Policy Press.

Forthcoming

Bernabè, S and Kolev, A, 'Poverty and vulnerability in the Kyrgyz labour market', in The World Bank (ed.) *Kyrgyz Poverty Assessment*, World Bank, Washington.

Burchardt, T, 'Disability, capability and social exclusion', in J Millar (ed.) *Understanding Social Security: issues for social policy and practice*, Policy Press.

Elias, P and McKnight, A, 'Earnings, unemployment and the new social classification', in D Rose and D Pevalin (eds.) *The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification: an introduction for researchers*, Sage.

Elster, J, 'Cycling and social inclusion', in R Tolley (ed.) *Sustaining Sustainable Transport*, Woodhead.

Evans, M, and Bramley, G, 'Public expenditure at the local level', in J Bradshaw (ed.), *Poverty and Locality*, Polity Press.

Evans, M, O'Donoghue C, and Vizard P, 'Means testing and poverty in 5 European countries', in Atella, V (ed.) *Le Politiche Sociali in Italia ed in Europa Coerenza e Convergenza nelle Azioni 1997-1999*, il Mulino, Bologna.

Hills, J, 'The Blair government and child poverty: an extra one percent for children in the United Kingdom', in I Sawhill (ed.) *One Percent for the Kids: new policies, brighter futures for America's children*, Brookings Institution.

Hills, J, 'The distribution of welfare', in P Alcock et al (eds.) *The Student's Companion to Social Policy* (Second edition), Blackwell.

Hobcraft, J, 'Moving beyond elaborate description: towards understanding choices about parenthood', in M Macura and G Beets (eds.) *The Dynamics of Fertility and Partnership in Europe: insights and lessons from comparative research*, United Nations.

Hobcraft, J, 'Reflections on demographic, evolutionary and genetic approaches to the study of human reproductive behavior', in K Wachter and R Bulatao (eds.) *Fertility Behavior in Biodemographic Perspective*, National Academies Press, Washington DC.

Kiernan, K, 'Changing European families: trends and issues', in M Richards, J Scott and J Treas (eds.) *Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Families*, Blackwell.

Kiernan, K '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.

McKnight, A and Elias, P, 'Empirical variation in employment relations and conditions validating the new social classification', in D Rose and D Pelavin (eds.) *The National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification: an introduction for researchers*, Sage.

Sigle-Rushton, W and Kenney, C, 'Public policy and families' in M Richards, J Scott and J Treas, *Blackwell Companion to the Sociology of Families*, Blackwell. (*)

A3. Refereed journal articles

Aassve, A, Burgess, S, Chesher, A and Propper, C (2002) 'Transitions to marriage of young Americans', *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 17 (1): 1- 23.

Boero, G, McKnight, A, Naylor, R and Smith, J (2001) 'Graduates and graduate labour markets in the UK and Italy', *Lavoro e Relazioni Industriali*, 2001 (2): 131-172.

Chesher, A and Schluter, C (2002) 'Welfare measurement and measurement error', *Review of Economic Studies*, 69: 357-378.

Cowell, F, and Victoria-Feser, M-P (2002) 'Welfare rankings in the presence of contaminated data', *Econometrica*, 70 (3): 1221-1234.

Evans, M (2001) 'Britain: moving towards a work and opportunity-focused welfare state?', *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 10 (4): 260-266.

Glennester, H (2002) 'United Kingdom education 1997-2001', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 18 (2): 120-136.

Glennester, H (2002) 'United States poverty studies and poverty measurement: the past 25 years', *Social Service Review*, March: 83-107.

Hill, J, Waldfoegel, J, and Brooks-Gunn, J (2002) 'Assessing differential impacts: the effects of high-quality child care on children's cognitive development', *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 21 (4): 601-627 (awarded the Vernon Prize for best article this year by the JPAM editorial board). (*)

Hills, J (2001) 'Inclusion or exclusion? The role of housing subsidies and benefits', *Urban Studies*, 38 (11): 1887-1902.

Hills, J (2002) 'Comprehensibility and balance: the case for putting indicators in baskets', *Politica Economica*, Special issue on indicators for inclusion, XVIII (1): 87-90.

Hills, J (2002) 'Following or leading public opinion? Social security and public attitudes since 1997', *Fiscal Studies*, 23 (4): 539-558.

Le Grand, J and Richardson, L (2002) 'Outsider and insider expertise: the response of residents of deprived neighbourhoods to an academic definition

of social exclusion' *Social Policy and Administration*, 36 (5): 496-515.

Naylor, R, Smith, J and McKnight, A, (2002) 'Why is there a graduate earnings premium for students from independent schools?', *Bulletin of Economic Research*, 54 (4): 315-339.

Piachaud, D (2001) 'Child poverty, opportunities and quality of life', *Political Quarterly*, 72 (4): 446-453.

Power, A (2001) 'Social exclusion and the collapse of inner cities – does sprawl development destroy social cohesion?', *Regional Studies*, 35 (8): 731-742.

Propper, C, Croxson, C and Shearer, A (2002) 'Waiting times for hospital admissions: the impact of GP fundholding', *Journal of Health Economics*, 21(2): 227-252. (*)

Propper, C and Green, K (2001) 'A larger role for the private sector in financing UK health care: the arguments and the evidence', *Journal of Social Policy*, 30 (4): 685-704. (*)

Schluter, C and Trede, M (2002) 'Tails of Lorenz curves', *Journal of Econometrics*, 109 (1): 151-166.

Schluter, C and Trede, M (2002) 'Statistical inference for inequality and poverty measures with dependent data', *International Economic Review*, 43 (2): 185-200.

Sefton, T (2002) 'Targeting fuel poverty in England: is the government getting warm?', *Fiscal Studies*, 23 (3): 369-399.

Sigle-Rushton, W and McLanahan, S, 'For richer or poorer? Marriage and poverty alleviation in the United States', *Population*, 57(3): 509-526.

Sigle-Rushton, W and McLanahan, S (2002) 'The living arrangements of new, unmarried mothers', *Demography*, 39(3): 415-433.

Stanton, C, Hobcraft, J Hill, K, Kodjogbe, N, Mapeta, W, Munene, F, Naghavi, M, Rabeza, V, Sisouphanthong, B and Campbell, O (2001) 'Every death counts: measurement of maternal mortality via a census', *WHO Bulletin*, 79 (7): 657-664.

Stein, J (2001) 'The right to a hearing before termination of benefits and the Human Rights Act', *Journal of Social Security Law*, 8 (4): 146-156.

Tunstall, R (2001) 'How devolution and user participation in public services work and what they do: the case of Tenant Management Organisations in English council housing', *Urban Studies*, 38 (13): 2495-2514.

Waldfoegel, J (2001) 'What other nations do: international policies toward parental leave and child care', *The Future of Children*, 11(4): 99-111. (*)

Waldfoegel, J, Han, W-J, and Brooks-Gunn, J (2002) 'The effects of early maternal employment on child cognitive development', *Demography*, 39(2): 369-392. (*)

Forthcoming

Burchardt, T, 'The risks of disability and poverty: breaking the chains', *Sociologia e Politica Sociale*.

Burgess, S, Propper, C and Aassve, A, 'The role of income in marriage and divorce transitions of young Americans', *Journal of Population Economics*.

Burgess, S, Propper, C, Rees, H and Shearer, A, 'The Class of '81: the effects of early-career unemployment on subsequent unemployment experiences', *Labour Economics*.

Harkness, S and Waldfoegel, J, 'The family gap in pay: evidence from seven industrialized countries', *Research in Labor Economics*.

Hobcraft, J, 'Moving beyond elaborate description: towards understanding choices about parenthood', *UNECE Statistical Journal*.

Huang, C, Garfinkel, I and Waldfoegel, J, 'Child support and welfare caseloads', *Journal of Human Resources*. (*)

Jenkins, S, Schluter, C and Wagner, G, 'The dynamics of child poverty: Britain and Germany compared', *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*.

Jenkins, S and Schluter, C, 'Why are child poverty rates higher in Britain than in Germany? A longitudinal perspective', *Journal of Human Resources*.

Mitchell-Smith, G, 'Choice, volunteering and employability: evaluating delivery of the New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector Option', *Benefits*.

Schluter, C and Trede, M, 'Local versus global assessment of mobility', *International Economic Review*.

Sefton, T, 'Economic evaluation in social welfare: making ends meet', *Evaluation: the international journal of theory, research and practice*.

Stewart, K, 'Monitoring social inclusion in Europe's regions' *Journal of European Social Policy*.

44. Other journal articles

Glennerster, H (2002) 'Doing better than we seem willing to admit', *Parliamentary Brief*, 8 (2).

Hills, J (2002) 'The welfare state in the UK: evolution, funding and reform', *The Journal of Population and Social Security*, (web journal of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo, at <http://www.ipss.go.jp>).

Kiernan, K (2002) 'Focus on parenthood in Europe', *Bulletin One Plus One*, 6 (4).

Kiernan, K (2002) 'Splits hit children's life chances', *THE HOUSE* magazine: the Parliamentary Weekly, 27 (995).

Power, A (2001) 'Rigenerazione urbana e leadership in Gran Bretagna', *Territorio* (Department of Architecture and Planning, Polytechnic of Milan), 19: 45-50.

Ravenhill, M (2001) 'Routes into homelessness: why people in Camden become homeless', *Perspectives: Camden Journal*, July.

45. Other publications

CASE Papers

CASE/50 Howard Glennerster *United Kingdom Education 1997-2001*.

CASE/51 John Micklewright *Social Exclusion and Children: a European view for a US debate.*

CASE/52 William Julius Wilson *Expanding the Domain of Policy-Relevant Scholarship in the Social Sciences.*

CASE/53 Kitty Stewart *Measuring Well-Being and Exclusion in Europe's Regions.*

CASE/54 Robin Naylor, Jeremy Smith, Abigail McKnight *Sheer Class? The extent and sources of variation in the UK graduate earnings premium.*

CASE/55 Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand *Constraint and Opportunity: identifying voluntary non-employment.*

CASE/56 Sabine Bernabe *Informal Employment in Countries in Transition: a conceptual framework.*

CASE/57 Julian Le Grand, Elizabeth Richardson *Outsider and Insider Expertise: the response of residents of deprived neighbourhoods to an academic definition of social exclusion.*

CASE/58 Bruce Katz *Smart Growth: the future of the American metropolises.*

CASE/59 Orsolya Lelkes *Tasting Freedom: happiness, religion and economic transition.*

CASE/60 David Piachaud *Capital and the Determinants of Poverty and Social Exclusion.*

CASE/61 Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner, Carol Propper *The Economic Determinants of Truancy.*

CASE/62 Tom Sefton *Recent Changes in the Distribution of the Social Wage.*

CASE/63 David Piachaud, Holly Sutherland *Changing Poverty Post-1997.*

Other CASE publications

CASE Report 17 *Mid-Term Review Submission*

CASE Report 18 Helen Bowman *Talking to families in Leeds and Sheffield: a report on the first stage of the research.*

CASE Report 19 Ruth Lupton, Andrew Wilson, Tiggey May, Hamish Warburton and Paul Turnbull *Heroin and Crack Cocaine Markets in Deprived Areas: seven local case studies.*

CASE brief 21 *Talking to Families in Leeds and Sheffield.*

CASE brief 22 *Constraint and opportunity: identifying voluntary non-employment.*

CASE brief 23 *Understanding Social Exclusion.*

Other publications

Bernabe, S (2002) *A profile of the labour market in Georgia*, ILO/UNDP.

Burchardt, T and Zaidi, A (2002) *Equivalisation for the extra costs of disability: comparing incomes when needs differ*. SAGE discussion paper 10, LSE.

Elster, J with Stasiak, M (2002) *Local cycling projects and social inclusion: a practical handbook*, LSE Housing seminar report.

Glennister, H (2002) 'Thoughts on reaching a milestone', *STICERD Review 2001*.

McKnight, A (2002) 'Economics and social exclusion', *STICERD Review 2001*.

Power, A (2002) 'Active involvement in social policy', *STICERD Review 2001*.

Power, A (2002) 'Urban regeneration and urban leadership', and 'Introduction', in *A Vision for the City of Bradford*, Bradford City Council New Local Government Network.

Richardson, E 'Residential courses in literacy, language and numeracy for adults: a handbook about developing residential learning', Department for Education and Skills.

Sefton, T and Byford, S (2002) *First Aid: lessons from health economics for economic evaluation in social welfare*, LSE Health and Social Care Discussion Paper.

Tunstall, R (2002) *Housing density: what do residents think?*, report for East Thames Housing Group.

Vizard, P (2001) *The Significance of Sen's Research Agenda for Thinking About Development, Freedom and Human Rights*, Briefing Paper, Overseas Development Institute.

Forthcoming

Burchardt, T, *Employment Retention and the Onset of Sickness or Disability*, In-House Report, Department for Work and Pensions.

B. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

B1. Membership of committees

T Burchardt: SCOPE advisory group on disabled children and young people; National Council for Voluntary Organisations advisory group on social exclusion; Joseph Rowntree Foundation advisory group on financial intermediaries; Joseph Rowntree Foundation working group on the personal assistance trap; Performance and Innovation Unit working group on modernising government loans; EU Thematic Network on Indicators of Social Quality advisory group.

H Glennister: Secretary of State for Health's advisory committee on Resource Allocation; Director, Basic Skills Agency; Research Assessment Exercise panel for social policy; King's Fund management committee.

J Hills: Inland Revenue WFTC/DPTC Evaluation Steering Group; advisory committee for ESRC Research Centre on Micro-social Change, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex; ONS Review of Income Statistics; Department for Work and Pensions Housing Benefit reform steering group.

J Hobcraft: US National Academy of Sciences Committee on Population; chair of Population Investigation Committee; chair of Mindel Sheps Award Committee of the Population Association of America; Max Planck Gesellschaft Committee for Third Director of MPI for Demographic Research; Danish National Research Foundation panel to evaluate Centre for Demographic Research at Odense; chair of Population Investigation Committee; editorial board of Population Studies; editorial board for Oxford University Press's International Studies in Demography Series; editorial board of Demographic Research.

K Kiernan: editorial boards of the International Journal of Law, Policy

and the Family and British Journal of Sociology; Population Investigation Committee; ESRC National Strategy Group on Longitudinal Studies; ESRC Research Resources Board; chair of Simon Population Trust; IPPR advisory group on the first 12 months of life; associate of the National Parenting and Family Institute; advisory board One Plus One.

J Le Grand: Commissioner, Commission for Health Improvement.

A McKnight: HM Treasury Children's Group; advisory committee for DFES research programme.

A Power: Urban Task Force; Minister for Housing's Sounding Board; Commissioner, Sustainable Development Commission; Board of Directors, National Tenant's Resource Centre; Urban Ministers Sounding Board; Comite d'evaluation du Programme Renouvellement Urbain – Caisse des Depots et Consignations, Paris; Glasshouse Trust Management Board; chair of Independent Commission on the Future of Social Housing in Birmingham.

C Proper: Research Assessment Exercise panel for economics.

M Ravenhill: Steering Committee for Faith in Social Action, London Borough of Merton; Regional Social Action Team for the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA).

E Richardson: editorial board for Inclusion (magazine of the Social Exclusion Unit); Joseph Rowntree Foundation advisory groups for two research projects on community based environmental work.

R Tunstall: Local Government Association's roundtable on Neighbourhood Management and roundtable on National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal; Sanctuary Housing Association's North London Area Committee.

B2. Membership of networks

T Burchardt: European Network on Disability Studies.

F Cowell: Living Standards, Inequality and Taxation TMR network; European

Science Foundation group on attitudes to risk and inequality.

J Elster: Sustainable Development Research Network.

M Evans: CERC Association (France); Coordinator, Social Exclusion in Europe network based in Amsterdam School of Social Science.

J Hobcraft: chair of Consortium Board for UNECE Gender and Generations programme; US National Academy of Sciences' Panel on Transitions to Adulthood in Developing Countries; Biodemography of Fertility and Related Behavior;

K Kiernan: European Consortium for Sociological Research.

A McKnight: European Low-Wage Employment Research Network (LoWER).

A Power: academic advisor to Metrex (European cities).

C Schluter: Living Standards, Inequality and Taxation TMR network; European Science Foundation network on demographics, the labour market and income mobility.

B3. Overseas visitors (more than two days)

- Eero Carroll (Swedish Institute for Social Research)
- Bruce Katz (Brookings Institution, Washington DC)
- Jelle Visser (Amsterdam University)
- Sjoukje Botman (Amsterdam University)
- Jane Waldfogel (Columbia University)
- David Harding (Harvard University)
- Li-Chen Cheng (National Taiwan University)

B5. Substantial advice and consultancy

S Bernabe: Advice to the World Bank on the development of a conceptual and operational framework for the study of informal labour markets in countries in transition, with a focus on the relationship between informal employment, poverty and social exclusion. Case study of informal employment in Georgia for

the ILO, within the framework of the International Labour Conference 2002.

H Glennerster: Department of Health on geographical allocation of health resources in relation to need.

G Hobbs: Advice to End Child Poverty Coalition on measurement and trends in poverty.

J Hobcraft: UNFPA on a conceptual framework on population, reproductive health, gender and poverty reduction.

J Hills: Advice to Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions on equity shares for social housing.

R Lupton: Advice to Camden Council on their social inclusion strategy; briefing paper and conference presentation for Leicester City Council on education and social inclusion.

A Power: Advice to HM Treasury on community participation.

M Ravenhill: Advice to Vision 21 and Blue Cross Animal Rescue on research into homeless people and their dogs; consultancy for Faith in Action against Homelessness, London Borough of Merton; consultancy on the Regional Homelessness Action Team (RHAT) for the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA).

T Sefton: Report for Save the Children UK on recent trends in public expenditure on education, health care, social care, and housing services for children in Wales since devolution.

B6. Conference papers and presentations

Conference papers

S Bernabe: ILO, UNDP, Tblisi, 2002 ('A profile of the Labour Market in Georgia').

F Borgonovi: Erasmus University, 12th International Conference on Cultural Economics, Rotterdam, 12-15 June 2002 ('The Relationship between Public and Private Funding of the Arts: Analysis of the Impact of the National Endowment for the Arts in the United States').

T Burchardt: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs International Conference, *Monitoring welfare development in a European perspective*, Stockholm, October 2001 ('Divisions of welfare and the "three ages of man" '); HM Treasury and Department for Work and Pensions *Labour Market Issues Conference*, London, November 2001 ('Disabled people and the labour market'); University of Bocconi centennial conference *Income Distribution and Welfare*, Milan, May 2002, ('Equalisation for the extra costs of disability: measuring incomes when needs differ'); Research Laboratory Day, London School of Economics, July 2002 ('Employment retention and the onset of disability'); *Social Justice in Scotland* conference, Glasgow, September 2002, ('The making of social exclusion policy: process, content and impact'); Von Hugel Institute conference, *Promoting Women's Capabilities: examining Nussbaum's approach*, Cambridge, September 2002 ('Constraint and opportunity: women's employment in Britain').

F Cowell: Bocconi University, centennial conference on Income *Distribution and Welfare*, May 2002 ('Complaints and Inequality'); Venice, *17th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association*, August 2002 ('Complaints and Inequality').

H Glennerster: University of Cordoba, Argentina, 5 November 2001 ('Which welfare states are most likely to survive? – an update'); University of Buenos Aires, 8 November 2001 ('Markets and welfare'); University of Gottinger, 10 July 2002 ('Is there such a thing as a European social model?').

J Hills: HM Treasury/IPPR Conference, *Tackling Child poverty*. Achieving best outcomes for children, London, 16 November 2001, ('Child poverty – the role of income' and 'How should government define child poverty'); Hans Boeckler Stiftung/Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt Conference on *Reporting Income Distribution and Poverty*, Berlin 14-15 February 2002 ('The case of Great Britain: monitoring poverty and social exclusion'); University College London Department of History Symposium on *Poverty: Relative or Absolute?*, UCL,

29 April 2002 ('Does the British public see poverty in relative or absolute terms?'); Institute For Fiscal Studies Conference on *Social Security under New Labour*, 22 May 2002 ('Following or leading public opinion? Policy, poverty, social security and public attitudes since 1997'); Department for Work and Pensions Conference on *Measuring Child Poverty*, London, 20 June 2002 ('Measuring Child Poverty: A tiered approach?'); Department for Work and Pensions Summer School, Cambridge, 8 July 2002 ('Does promoting work tackle economic?'); HM Treasury/Government Economic Service Mini Conference on *Social Deprivation*, 24 September 2002 ('Social exclusion: concepts, drivers and the policy agenda'); Queen's University/Democratic Dialogue Conference on *New TSN-Delivering social inclusion*, Belfast, 12 November 2002 ('Is "social exclusion" a myth?').

J Hobcraft: Jacobs Foundation Conference *Well-Being and Dysfunction Across the Generations: change and continuity*, Marbach Castle, Germany, October 25-27, 2001 ('Parental, childhood and early adult legacies in the emergence of adult social exclusion: evidence on what matters from a British cohort'); PAA Annual Meetings, Atlanta, 9-11 May 2002 ('Continuity and change in adult social exclusion', and 'Reflections on demographic, evolutionary and genetic approaches to the study of human reproductive behavior'); US NAS Workshop on *Biodemography of Fertility Behavior*, Washington DC, 7/8 June 2002 ('Reflections on demographic, evolutionary and genetic approaches to the study of human reproductive behavior'); UNFPA Consultation on *Population, Reproductive Health, Gender and Poverty Reduction*, Princeton, 30 September – 3 October 2002 ('Towards a conceptual framework on population, reproductive health, gender and poverty reduction', and 'Elements of a conceptual framework on population, reproductive health, gender and poverty reduction').

S Kanji: British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) Annual meeting, 2002 ('Routes into Lone Motherhood in Russia').

K Kiernan: Co-organiser, Conference on *Well-Being and Dysfunction across*

the Generations: change and continuity, Marbach Castle, Germany, October 25-27, 2001 (also paper on 'Partnership behaviour across nations and generations: continuities, discontinuities and inter-relations'); Pontignano Tenth Anniversary Conference on *The next decade: understanding change*, Sienna, Italy, September 2002 (rapporteur); *Public Policy and the Future of the Family*, Maxwell School of Public Policy, Syracuse, USA, October 2002 ('Unmarried cohabitation and parenthood: here to stay? European perspectives').

R Lupton: Research Laboratory Day, London School of Economics, July 2002 ('School quality, free school meals and area deprivation: reading between the lines'); Leverhulme Centre for Markets and Public Organisation *Markets and Stratification in Education*, University of Bristol, September 2002 ('Comparing like with like: schools in deprived areas'); *Social Exclusion and Inequality*, Warwick University, November 2002 ('A question of fit: changing economic geography and the limits of renewal').

A McKnight: Swedish Trade Union Confederation of Economists, *Poor and rich – Do we need income inequality for growth?* Political Week of Almedalen, Gotland, Sweden, 8 July 2002 ('Does inequality lead to greater opportunity?').

G Mitchell-Smith: ESRC *Young People 2002* conference, Keele, 23 July 2002 ('The New Deal for Young People's Voluntary Sector Option in practice').

D Piachaud: Central European University Budapest, May 2002 ('Social capital and income dynamics').

A Power: SocioMETREX, *The social face of sustainability*, Copenhagen, 6 October 2001 ('Social exclusion and urban regeneration – sprawl versus neighbourhood renewal'); Byforum lecture series, Future Cities, Copenhagen, 8 October 2001 ('Cities for a small continent?'); DTLR/DFID, *A future for our cities – issues and challenges arising from the UN 'Habitat' agenda*, London, 15 October 2001 ('Cities for a small continent?'); Community Development Forum and Going for Green, Local Vision, London, 25 October 2001 ('Sustainable

development and community strategies'); Neighbourhood Renewal Unit and Government Office, Race Strategy Day, London, 20 November 2001 ('Disturbances and community separation'); The Runnymede Trust/Industrial Society *Building Community Cohesion* conference, London, 18 March 2002 ('Keynote address – board areas of concern'); Core Cities Summit *Cities at the Centre*, Manchester, 11 April 2002 ('Cities creating communities'); Chartered Institute of Housing South Eastern Region Annual Regional Conference, ('Developing communities – looking for alternatives'); Islington Council *Safe in the City* conference, London, 12 December 2002 ('Can communities prevent crime and create social cohesion'); SPA Conference, Middlesborough, 17 July 2002 ('Sustainable cities and affordable housing'); Ireland-Harvard Conference, 19 September 2002 ('The creative city').

W Sigle-Rushton: Conference on Well-being and Dysfunction Across Generations, Marbach Castle, Germany, October 25-27 2001 (Poster presentation: 'The living arrangements of new unwed mothers'); Research Laboratory Day, London School of Economics, July 2002 ('For Richer or poorer? Marriage and poverty alleviation in the United States'); British Society for Population Studies Annual Conference, Newcastle, 9-11 September 2002 ('Young fatherhood and adult social exclusion in Britain'); *Public Policy and the Future of the Family*, Syracuse, New York, October 25, 2002 ('Father absence and child well-being: a critical review').

E Silverman: *Upward Neighbourhood Trajectories: gentrification in a new century*, Glasgow University, 26/27 September 2002 ('When urban pioneers don't displace the natives').

K Stewart: International Conference on Income Distribution and Welfare, University of Bocconi, Milan, 30 May – 1 June 2002. ('Measuring well-being and exclusion In Europe's regions'); 16th International Congress of the European Society of Population Economics, Bilbao 13-15 June 2002 ('Measuring well-being and exclusion in Europe's regions').

Seminar presentations

T Burchardt: Department for Work and Pensions Analytical Services Division, London, 20 November 2001 ('Employment retention and the onset of disability'); Social Policy Research Unit, University of York, 15 January 2002 ('Social exclusion: poverty with knobs on?'); CASE Internal Seminar, 13 May 2002 ('Forming and testing hypothesis'); Department for Work and Pensions/HM Treasury Labour Market Issues seminar, London, October 2002 ('What works for disabled people'); School of Economic and Social Science seminar, University of East Anglia, October 2002, ('Constraint and opportunity: assessing employment capability').

J Elster: London Sustainability Exchange Community Approaches to Sustainable Regeneration seminar, London, October 4th 2002 ('A brief overview of LSE Housing's Win Win project').

H Glennerster: Argentinean Ministry of Social Affairs, Buenos Aires, 9 November 2001 ('Social policy under Blair – an assessment'); Social Laboratory Buenos Aires, 7 November 2001 ('Developments in health and education policy in UK – quasi market reform 'retrospect'); The '58' Group of Private Sector Chief Economists, London, 19 March 2002 ('School productivity').

J Hills: National Centre for Social Research, London, 19 November 2001 ('Does a focus on "social exclusion" change the policy response?'); Church Action on Poverty, London, 21 March 2002 ('Economic and political constraints on an alternative budget'); Chartered Institute of Housing London Region/University of Westminster, London, 1 May 2002 ('New Labour and poverty: policies, progress and public opinion'); CASE launch of *Understanding Social Exclusion*, LSE, 12 June 2002 ('Some possible conclusions'); Department for Work and Pensions Analytical Services Division, Cumberland Lodge, 4 July 2002 ('Longer term analytical challenges'); Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Futures Seminar, 27 September 2002 ('Future demands for area renewal?'); International

Centre for Health and Society, University College London, 23 October 2002 ('Inequality, poverty, social exclusion and policy').

J Hobcraft: ESRC seminar *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Analyzing the Life Course*, 28 June 2002 (discussant on 'Comparative Analysis'); ESRC seminar *Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Analyzing the Life Course*, 13 September 2002 ('Bayesian model averaging and recursive partitioning: exploring links between female adult malaise and childhood antecedents', with W Sigle-Rushton).

K Kiernan: LSE CASE Seminar, November 2001 ('Divorce and cohabitation across nations and generations'); Department for Work and Pensions Analytical Services Division Seminar, London, February 2002 ('Family demography and disadvantage'); Nuffield Foundation Research Seminar, February 2002 ('Cohabitation policy and practice: discussant'); CASE launch of *Understanding Social Exclusion*, LSE, 12 June 2002.

O Lelkes: STICERD work in progress seminar, 21 November 2001 ('Do people know what makes them happy?').

R Lupton: CASE internal seminar, 24 June, 2002 ('Administrative anthropology/researching institutions'); Centre for Public Policy Research, Kings College London, July 2002 ('Why super tankers don't win dinghy races: understanding the impact of concentrated deprivation on school organisation and process'); Neighbourhood Renewal Unit regional events on drugs and neighbourhood renewal: Middlesborough, September 2002; Leeds, October 2002; Walsall, October 2002 ('A rock and a hard place: drug markets in deprived areas').

B Makkar: CASE internal seminar, 17 June, 2002 ('In-depth interviewing').

C Propper: CASE internal seminar, 24 June 2002 ('Structural and reduced form modelling').

D Piachaud: Select Committee on Work and Pensions and the Russian Duma, House of Commons, March 2002 ('Child poverty'); Ditchley Foundation,

May 2002 ('Inherited poverty in developed countries'): CASE launch of *Understanding Social Exclusion*, LSE, 12 June 2002.

A Power: Chartered Institute of Housing Eastern Branch Seminar: Community Housing: A journey into the unknown, Wisbech, 16 October 2001 ('Cities for a small country and the lessons of Octavia Hill'); Public Order Committee, Home Office, London ('Ethnic segregation'); No. 10 Policy Unit Seminar, 18 October 2001 ('Ethnic segregation'); LSE, DFID, SDC, IIED, *Reducing Poverty through Innovative Local Funds: lessons from locally managed urban funds*, LSE 28 February 2002 ('Experiences with local funds in Latin America and the Caribbean'); New Opportunities Fund, *Targeting Social Exclusion*, TUC, 6 December 2001; panel speaker at launch of Anthony Giddens' book *What next for New Labour*, London, 10 January 2002; LSE Housing / Cities Programme, LSE, 7 February 2002 ('America's divided cities – social, economic and environmental consequences'); CASE launch of *Understanding Social Exclusion*, LSE, 12 June 2002; The Observer *Urban Regeneration* Conference, 9 July 2002 ('Community empowerment'); Social Policy Conference, LSE, 17 July 2002 ('Localities, regeneration and welfare'); Urban Summit, Regeneration and Renewal Urban Task Force Fringe Seminar, 31 October 2002 ('Delivering the urban renaissance'); Urban Summit, Birmingham, 1 November 2002 ('Where shall we live? Bridging the regional gap'); LSE Cities programme, Autumn Term 2002 Evening Lecture series ('Sustainable development').

R Tunstall: Housing Studies Association conference, York, April 2002 ('The promotion of mixed tenure: In search of the evidence base').

M Ravenhill: College of Social Welfare University of OSAKA Prefecture seminar presentation, London, 7 February 2002 ('Homelessness in Britain: its causes, characteristics and the solutions'); Housing Studies Association conference seminar, 4 April 2002 ('Preventing single person homelessness').

T Sefton: STICERD work-in-progress seminar, 16 May 2002 ('Targeting fuel poverty in England: is the government getting warm?'); Workshop organised by CASE and LSE Health and Social Care, 18 June 2002 ('Making the most of it: economic evaluation in social welfare'); STICERD work-in-progress seminar, 16 October 2002 ('Recent changes in the distribution of the social wage'); Parliamentary Warm Homes Group, 11 December 2002 ('Targeting the warm front to reduce fuel poverty'); JRF launch *Poverty, Social Exclusion, and the State*, 11 December 2002 ('Recent changes in the distribution of the social wage').

W Sible-Rushton: Department of Social Statistics, University of Southampton, 12 March 2001 ('For Richer or poorer? Marriage and poverty alleviation in the United States'); Centre for Research on the Child and Family, ESRC Research Seminar Series, University of East Anglia, 12 April 2002 ('Fathers and fatherhood – new directions for research and policy'); ESRC seminar on Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Analyzing the Life Course, London, 12 September 2002 ('Bayesian model averaging and recursive partitioning: exploring links between female adult malaise and childhood antecedents'), co-authored with and presented by John Hobcraft.)

K Stewart: STICERD Work in Progress seminar, 12 December 2001 ('Well-being and exclusion in Europe's regions').

B7. Media coverage: newspapers

Articles by CASE members

A McKnight: 'Reason not the means', *Times Higher Education Supplement*, November 2002.

D Piachaud: 'EU faces East-West poverty gap', *BBC News*, April 2002.

A Power: 'Few choices', *Roof*, May/June 2002; 'Space Invaders', *Guardian*, October 2002; 'Transformers', *Inside Housing*, 13 December 2002.

Coverage of work by CASE members

As well as articles by CASE members themselves, the Centre's research has been reported or mentioned in at least 50 articles – including *The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Financial Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Independent*, *The Times*, *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, *The Observer*, *New York Times*, *New York Financial Times*, *Washington Post*, *Birmingham Post*, *Birmingham Evening Mail*, *Birmingham Express* and *Star*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Roof Magazine*, *BBC News Online*, *Citizen's Income Online*, *Guardian Online*, *Times Online*, and *New Start*.

B8. Media Coverage: radio and TV

At least 28 Interviews have been broadcast during the last 15 months. These were carried by various programmes including: BBC 2 'Newsnight', BBC 1 'Panorama', BBC Midlands, LWT 'Dimbleby Programme', Sky News, ABC TV news, ABC Nightly News, CNN, BBC Radio 4 'Analysis', BBC Radio 4 'The World Tonight', BBC Radio 4 'You and Yours', BBC World Service, Radio 5 live, BBC Talking Heads, BBC Three Counties, LBC, Radio Birmingham, Radio Bristol, Radio Cambridgeshire, Radio Gloucester, Radio Hull, Radio Liberty, Spin 1038, American and Australian radio. We also contributed to a DTLR Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Video.

B9. CASE events

Events organised by the Centre

LSE Housing seminar: *America's Divided Cities – social, economical and environmental consequences: Lessons for Britain*, Bruce Katz, Brookings Institution, Washington DC, February 2002.

'Win Win' Group Get Together: meeting of 12 community action projects with environmental and social objectives, as part of support package offered by CASE, May 2002.

One day workshop: *New Deal for Lone Parents: a synthesis of evaluation evidence*, March 2002, with an invited audience comprising of civil servants, academics and programme analysts.

JRF report launch seminar: *Economic Evaluation in Social Welfare*, June 2002.

CASE book launch: *Understanding Social Exclusion*, June 2002.

LSE Research Laboratory Day: papers given by researchers in the centres which make up the Research Laboratory, including CASE, July 2002.

LSE Housing seminar: *City Housing Problems in the US and UK*, Bruce Katz, Richard Rogers, Aman Delvin, Jeremy Nowak and Richard Baron, October 2002.

Seminars in the 'Social Exclusion' series

Tony Atkinson, Nuffield College, Oxford, on 'Indicators for the EU social agenda'.

Sally Witcher, University of Edinburgh, on 'A theory of exclusion: poverty, discrimination and cultural paradigms'.

Kathleen Kiernan, CASE, on 'Divorce and cohabitation issues across nations and generations'.

Conchita D'Ambrosio, Bocconi University, Milan, on 'Social exclusion in EU member states: a comparison of two alternative approaches'.

Bruce Katz, Brookings Institution, Washington DC, on 'Inner city collapse and metropolitan sprawl – the American experience of urban regeneration'.

David Piachaud, CASE, on 'Social capital, human capital and social exclusion'.

Will Paxton and Sue Regan, IPPR on 'Asset based welfare – just a passing fad?'.

Mary Gregory, University of Oxford, on 'The European-American employment gap: why low wage jobs are not the answer'.

Elena Bardasi, University of Essex, on 'Low income in later life: work history matters'.

Harriet Presser, University of Maryland, on 'Employment in a 24/7 economy: challenges for the family'.

Robert Moffitt, John Hopkins University, on 'Evaluating welfare reform in the US'.

Sarah Cheesbrough, Social Exclusion Unit, on 'The education outcomes of children who have been taken into care'.

Bill Jordan, University of Exeter, on 'Migration, mobility and membership: the boundaries of equality and justice'.

Susan Harkness, University of Bristol, on 'Antisocial working hours, wages and low pay'.

Seminars in the 'Welfare Policy and Analysis' series

(This series is run jointly with the Microsimulation Unit, Cambridge, and is supported by the Department for Work and Pensions)

Lucinda Platt, Department of Sociology, University of Essex, on 'Ethnic minorities and the experience of poverty'.

Chris Schluter, Department of Economics, University of Bristol, on 'Does low income in Early childhood affect adolescent school attainment? Evidence from Germany'.

John Hills, CASE, on 'Poverty and social security: public views and government policies'.

Ingrid Schoon, Social Research Methodology Centre, City University, on 'Long-term effects of social disadvantage on individual adjustment: a life course perspective'.

Lars Osberg, Institute for Social and Economic Research, Essex and Dalhousie University, Canada, on 'International trends in poverty: how rates mislead but intensity and labour supply matter'.

Angela Fertig, Center for Research on Child Well-Being, Princeton University, on 'Trends in intergenerational earnings mobility'.

Richard Berthoud, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Essex, on 'Multiple disadvantage in the labour market'.

Asghar Zaidi, London School of Economics and **Klaas de Vos**, Tilburg University, The Netherlands, on 'Income mobility of the elderly in Britain and the Netherlands'.

Sharon Wright, Department of Social Policy, University of Oxford, on 'Accomplishing unemployment policy: front-line staff roles and the categorisation of clients'.

Karl Ashworth and Sue Middleton, Centre for Research in Social Policy, University of Loughborough, on 'Evaluation of the Education Maintenance Allowance: an overview of initial findings'.

Richard Blundell, Institute for Fiscal Studies and University College London, on 'Evaluating the impact of the New Deal gateway'.

B10. International collaborative research projects

Frank Cowell: research on living standards, inequality and taxation with researchers from Bordeaux, Marseilles, Cergy, Oldenburg, Madrid, Leuven, Kiel and Essex; working on attitudes to risk and inequality, with partners in Stockholm, Leuven, Osnabruck and Israel.

Martin Evans: co-ordinator of the University of Amsterdam's social exclusion research project, with partners in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK.

Orsoyla Lelkes: work on a Hungarian dataset on living standards in collaboration with its creator, the TARKI Social Research Centre in Budapest.

Abigail McKnight: research on low wage employment in Europe with partners in five countries.

Anne Power: work with the Société Cooperative du Logement de L'Agglomération Bruxelloise on social housing and urban development, and with the Caisse des Depots et Consignations in France on evaluation of French urban regeneration programmes; SocioMETREX – the social face of sustainability.

Carol Propper: part of the 'Ecuity' group researching the distribution of health care use and finance with partners in the USA and across the European Union.

Chris Schluter: working with the University of Cologne on measuring income mobility with collaborators from Barcelona and Ghent; working with partners in Berlin and the University of Essex on child poverty.

C. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(All figures for period October 2001 to September 2002)

C1. ESRC core funding

Total CASE grant £495,737

C2. Other ESRC funding

£13,844

C3. Host institution

Salaries (and indirect costs), computer support, accommodation and administrative and secretarial support (Excludes teaching staff research time committed to the centre)

£216,136

C4. Other funding

OST and other research councils Nil

UK foundations

Joseph Rowntree Foundation	£60,888	
Nuffield Foundation	£65,315	
Gatsby Charitable Foundation	£19,332	
Esmee Fairbairn Trust	£28,266	
Architecture Foundation	£3,638	
Ashden	£765	
Trafford Hall	£533	£178,737

UK industry and commerce Nil

UK local authorities Nil

UK central government

Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions/Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	£55,256	
Department for Work and Pensions	£1,569	
Home Office	£2,349	
New Opportunities Fund	£6,124	
Employment Service	£46,710	£112,008

UK voluntary sector
RNIB £4,438

European Union Nil

Other overseas £8,559

Total other funding £303,742

Total financial resources £1,029,459

D. STAFF RESOURCES 2001-02 (October 01 – September 02)

D1. Research Staff

(Full-time for 12 months unless specified; co-funding includes LSE support)

Professor John Hills, Director of CASE	(85% ESRC-funded; 15% co-funded)
Ms Helen Beck, Research Assistant	(co-funded: from Nov 01)
Ms Helen Bowman, Research Officer	(co-funded: to Aug 02)
Ms Tania Burchardt, Research Fellow	(17% ESRC-funded; 83% co-funded)
Mr Jake Elster, Research Officer	(co-funded)
Dr Martin Evans, Research Fellow	(co-funded: to Mar 02)
Ms Karen Gardiner, Research Fellow	(80% time: ESRC-funded)
Ms Gundi Knies, Research Assistant	(co-funded: Jul-Sept 02)
Ms Ruth Lupton, Research Officer	(70% time: ESRC-funded)
Dr Bani Makkar, Research Officer	(ESRC –funded)
Ms Abigail McKnight, Research Fellow	(co-funded)
Ms Katharine Mumford, Research Officer	(ESRC-funded; average of 40% time; to Aug 02)
Dr Ceema Namazie, Research Officer	(co-funded)
Ms Elizabeth Richardson, Research Officer	(co-funded)
Mr Tom Sefton, Research Officer	(8% ESRC-funded; 92% co-funded)
Dr Wendy Sigle-Rushton, Research Officer	(45% ESRC funded; 55% co-funded; to Aug 02)
Dr Kitty Stewart, Research Officer	(80% time: co-funded; to Aug 02)
Dr Polly Vizard, Post-Doctoral Fellow	(50% time: ESRC-funded; to Mar 02)

D2. Associated Academic Staff

(Total input; ESRC funded input, including replacement teaching)

Professor Simon Burgess, Associate	(30%; 10%)
Professor Frank Cowell, Associate	(15%; nil)
Professor Howard Glennerster, Co-Director	(25%; nil)
Professor John Hobcraft, Associate	(50%; 50%)
Professor Kathleen Kiernan, Co-Director	(50%; 50%)
Professor Julian Le Grand, Co-Director	(15%; nil)
Professor David Piachaud, Associate	(35%; nil)
Professor Anne Power, Deputy Director	(50%; 40%)
Professor Carol Propper, Co-Director	(20%; 10%)
Dr Chris Schluter, Associate	(10%; 10%)
Dr Rebecca Tunstall, Associate	(10%; nil)

D3. Support Staff

Ms Jane Dickson, CASE Administrator	(50%; ESRC funded)
Ms Nicola Harrison, Administrative Secretary	(50%; ESRC funded)
Ms Lucinda Himeur, Administrative Secretary	(100%; 40% ESRC funded)
Ms Irina Verkhova, Computer Support Officer	(40%; 40% ESRC funded)
Ms Mairi Stewart, Administrative Secretary	(30%; ESRC funded)
Ms Tara Butler, Administrative Secretary	(32%; 38% ESRC funded)
Mr Nic Warner, IT Manager	(40%; nil)

D4. Research Students

Ms Sabine Bernabe	Ms Gerry Mitchell-Smith
Ms Francesca Borgonovi	Ms Julia Morgan
Ms Sheere Brooks	Ms Caroline Paskell
Mr Graham Hobbs	Ms Megan Ravenhill
Ms Carmen Huerta	Mr Hyun-Bang Shin
Ms Shireen Kanji	Ms Emily Silverman
Ms Orsolya Leikes	

D5. Staff development

33 members of CASE took part in a two-day residential seminar at Royal Holloway College, April 2002, to discuss the Centre's future plans and direction. Staff members were involved in 30 other days of training.

Summary of training and career development for contract research staff

a) off the job training in research skills (days):		22
b) off the job training in transferable skills (days):		1
c) next known employment destination of leavers:	Research	4
	Teaching	1
	Other public	–
	Private	–

Appendix 3 – Performance Indicators Summary 2001-02

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

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

* Covers 15 months, October 2001 – December 2002

† Excludes chapters in *Understanding Social Exclusion*.

B: External Relations

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

* Covers 15 months, October 2001 – December 2002.

C. Financial Resources (October – September, £000's)

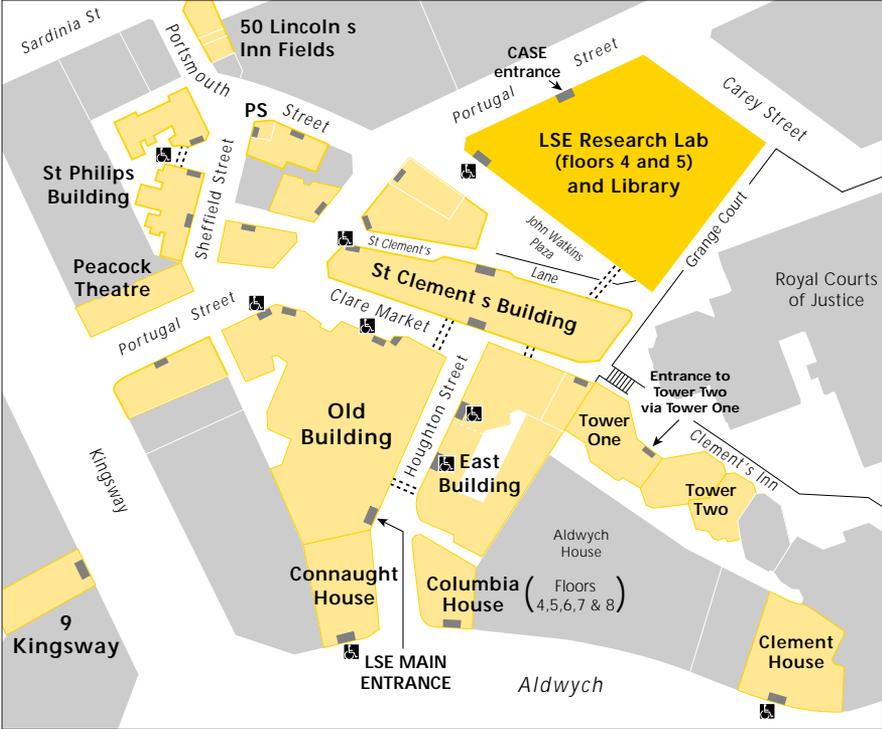
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
C1. ESRC core funding	297	430	457	441	496
C2. Other ESRC funding	51	15	Nil	8	14
C3. Host institution	95	142	142	155	216
C4. Other funding:	219	178	251	282	304
OST and other research councils	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK foundations	143	121	147	187	179
UK industry and commerce	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
UK local authorities	Nil	Nil	3	2	Nil
UK central government	72	25	75	77	112
UK voluntary sector	Nil	16	12	6	4
European Union	2	10	2	Nil	Nil
Other overseas	Nil	5	12	10	9
Overall total	660	764	851	885	1029

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

D: Staff resources

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Research staff (of which ESRC funded)					
Individuals	13 (6)	14 (7.5)	13 (6)	14 (6)	18 (9)
Full-time equivalents	9.7 (4.3)	11.5 (5.3)	10.9 (4.5)	11.3 (4.1)	14.3 (4.6)
Associated academic staff (ESRC funded)					
Individuals	12 (7)	11 (5)	10 (6)	11 (6)	11 (6)
Full-time equivalents	3.4 (2.2)	3.2 (1.8)	2.8 (1.7)	3.1 (1.5)	3.1 (1.7)
Support staff					
Individuals	3	5	5	7	6
Full-time equivalents	1.6	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2
Research students	4	5	6	10	13
Staff development days	75	75	61	53	63

How to find us



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