

ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

Annual Report 1998/99

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SUMMARY

- This report covers the second year of the ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) from October 1998 to September 1999. The year saw increased activity and output from the previous year.
- The Centre's objectives are to develop understanding within five broad areas: income mobility and economic exclusion; the role of social welfare institutions; family change and civil society; the dynamics of area decline and regeneration; analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it.
- Published output during the year (excluding that largely reflecting research before the Centre was established) included four books or reports, 7 book chapters, and 11 articles in refereed journals. A further two books, 10 book chapters, and 10 refereed journal articles have been accepted for publication as a result of work in the Centre during the year.
- The Centre published a further 14 *CASEpapers*, 4 *CASEreports*, and 4 summary *CASEbriefs* in its own series.
- The year involved the start of interviews in the first wave of our longitudinal study of families living in low income neighbourhoods, and the start of new research on the links between "income risk" and family change.
- Centre members were involved with the Urban Task Force, four of the Social Exclusion Unit's Policy Action Teams set up to help develop the national strategy for neighbourhood renewal, carried out commissioned work on the antecedents and consequences of teenage pregnancy for the SEU, and had inputs into a wide range of other government departments, groups and committees.
- CASE members had major inputs into the ESRC's annual social sciences conference on social exclusion, the Treasury's workshop on persistent poverty and lifetime inequality, and made a total of more than 100 other conference or seminar presentations of their work during the year.
- The Centre arranged 21 of its own seminars and 6 more major events, including a conference on "Cities and Social Exclusion".
- CASE continued to attract substantial media coverage during the year, with more than 20 newspaper or magazine articles by Centre members, and other articles reporting the work of its members appearing on average more than once a week. Centre members gave 38 radio or TV interviews during the year, and were heavily involved in the making of a radio programme on social exclusion and a TV programme on meritocracy and distribution.
- Research staff inputs during the year amounted to 11.5 full-time equivalents, of which 5.3 were ESRC-funded. Eleven members of LSE and Bristol University

teaching staff contributed all or some of their research time to CASE. The centre hosted five overseas visitors, and its innovative “user fellow” programme continued successfully. Five PhD students now base their research in the Centre.

- ESRC core funding amounted to £430,000, somewhat over half of the Centre’s total spending of £764,000, which was one-sixth greater than in the previous year. During the year new external grants for projects based in the Centre amounted to more than £190,000.
- The Centre was a partner in a successful bid to the Joint Infrastructure Fund to redevelop our old offices and build a new floor of research space for LSE. We are currently in temporary offices in the LSE’s Southampton Buildings site (entrance in Furnival Street).

CASE – An Introduction

The ESRC Research Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) was established in October 1997 with funding from the Economic and Social Research Council. It is located within the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD) at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and benefits from support from STICERD, including funding of its Toyota Research Fellow, and is associated with the School's Department of Social Policy. As well as research funding from the ESRC, it carries out research funded by other bodies, including the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, the Nuffield Foundation, the Gatsby Charitable Foundation, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, the Housing Corporation, the National Housing Federation, the Ashden Trust and the European Commission.

The Centre's objectives as agreed with ESRC can be summarised as:

- Understanding the range of factors which explain income mobility, in particular the individual factors and social institutions which prevent poverty and exclusion and promote recovery from periods of low income.
- Investigating the role of social welfare institutions including education, social security and private welfare arrangements in preventing exclusion (or failing to do so).
- Understanding the factors which enable successful coping with changes in family behaviour, including trends in cohabitation, child-bearing, and marital breakdown and the reasons for and effects of international differences in family, parenthood and partnership behaviour.
- Understanding the dynamics of area decline and regeneration, the factors contributing to different area trajectories, the effects of area on the life chances of those living in poor areas, the processes by which these effects occur, and the effectiveness and cost of area-based government policies.
- Analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it and promote inclusion.

Some of the findings from our research under each of the headings are discussed below by those leading the research in each area, and the activities of CASE members involved in each area are described in Appendix 1.

CASE subsumes the former LSE Welfare State Programme, and includes the research and consultancy group LSE Housing. It houses a number of postgraduate research students working on topics connected within its core areas of interest. It also contributes to research training in the field through organising and teaching part of the LSE's MSc in Social Research Methods (Social Policy).

It organises regular seminars on empirical and theoretical issues connected with social exclusion, and co-organises the monthly Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, supported by the Department of Social Security.

CASE hosts visitors from Britain and overseas, and members of LSE teaching staff on special or sabbatical leave.

The centre publishes discussion papers in its *CASEpapers* series and summaries of its research in its *CASEbriefs*, as well as books and articles in academic journals. Particular conferences and activities are summaries in our occasional *CASereports* series. Information about the Centre, including texts of our *CASEpapers*, *CASEbriefs* and *CASereports*, are available on the CASE website (<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/Case>).

Review of the year, 1998/99

CASE's second year proved again to be very busy in dissemination as well as research terms. ESRC had first called for proposals for centres researching within the area of what it then called "social integration and exclusion" in 1995, and our funding was agreed in late 1996. By the time we actually started work in October 1997, several of the issues we had previously put forward for our research programme had hit the top of the political agenda, and the new government had decided to establish its own Social Exclusion Unit. Our research programme agreed with ESRC has overlaps with some of the Unit's and government policy concerns, but our research interests remain wider than these and in some ways our interpretation of "social exclusion" is distinct. As an independent research group our role is to carry out basic research, but also to monitor, and where appropriate challenge, relevant policies and official interpretations of the evidence, as well as to feed in findings to the policy debate from our research.

This has meant the last two years have been a very exciting time to be carrying out research on issues like the factors driving decline or recovery in low income areas, analysis of the factors linked to teenage pregnancy and its long run consequences, or options for the future structure of pensions. It has also meant pressure on the Centre and its staff as we try to balance demands to feed in relevant research results to policy-makers and the media with the need to carry out the longer-term research programme which our core funding supports. As the reports which follow show, we have managed to do more in both of these directions than in the previous year, with increased levels of both academic output and external engagement.

Within the year a number of events stand out as highlights:

- The start of interviews in the first wave of our longitudinal study of families living in two low income neighbourhoods in East London, and the start of new research on the links between "income risk" and family change using data from the British Household Panel Survey.
- Completion of our study of funding systems for health services, education and social housing and the resulting book, and of a study of social welfare systems and income inequality in three East Asian countries.
- Publication of Anne Power and Katharine Mumford's report on *The Slow Decline of Great Cities? Urban abandonment or urban renaissance*, which examined in detail what has been happening in areas of very low housing demand in Newcastle and Manchester, and looked at wider lessons from this experience.
- Publication of *Private Welfare and Public Policy*, by Tania Burchardt, John Hills and Carol Propper, looking at the development of private welfare provision and finance across areas traditionally served by the welfare state and using a wide range of data sources to look at who uses private services.
- Articles published in journals including *Fiscal Studies*, the *Economic Journal*, *Population Studies*, and the *Journal of European Social Policy*. In total, work from the centre resulted in 11 refereed journal articles in the year, 9 articles in other journals, and 9 book chapters. A further 10 refereed journal articles and 10 book chapters are awaiting publication.

- A very well-attended conference on “Social exclusion and cities” in July 1999, with contributions from one of our visitors, Professor William Julius Wilson (from Harvard), Professor Sir Peter Hall and Anne Power (both members of the Urban Task Force), and Richard Best from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Centre members had major inputs into the ESRC’s annual social sciences conference on social exclusion in December 1998 and a workshop organised by the Treasury on “Persistent poverty and lifetime inequality” in November 1998 (see *CASEREport 5*).
- We were delighted to welcome a number of visitors to the Centre during the year. As well as Professor William Julius Wilson, these included Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia), who spent the whole academic year with us, and our second “user fellow”, Gillian Smith (from DETR). The research on early retirement by Nigel Campbell, our first user fellow, attracted substantial media attention.
- Five students now base their PhD research in the Centre, and three other members of the research staff are working towards PhDs.
- Centre members were involved with four of the Policy Action Teams set up by the Social Exclusion Unit to help develop the national strategy for neighbourhood renewal. John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan’s work on teenage pregnancy, its antecedents and consequences (see *CASEpaper 28*) was extensively used by the SEU in its report on the issue. Members of CASE were also part of the Government’s Urban Task Force and several other groups and committees. (See Appendix 2B1.)
- Continued links with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall, Chester, particularly through the “Gatsby programme” which involves the evaluation of training and a small grants programme for community groups. We have started a related programme for the Basic Skills Agency and the DETR. CASE’s activity also includes a project for the Ashden Trust involving resources, development and a support network for groups in low income neighbourhoods setting up a range of cycling projects.
- New funding secured from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation for a joint study to start in January 2000 (with the Personal Social Services Research Unit at LSE and LSE Health) of economic evaluation of social policy initiatives. New co-funding was also agreed for projects for the European Commission, the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, and the Basic Skills Agency, and for voluntary bodies including Keychange and the Leonard Cheshire Foundation.
- CASE was one of the partners with other LSE research centres in a successful bid to the Joint Infrastructure Fund set up by the Government with support from the Wellcome Foundation for funding of redevelopment of our old offices and building of a new floor of research space. Building work – combined with redevelopment of the LSE library – started in September 1999. As a result we have moved into temporary offices, with an entrance in Furnival Street (off High Holborn near Chancery Lane) while the building work is carried out. The move inevitably meant some disruption to our work, but thanks to Jane Dickson and her colleagues we were all functioning again remarkably quickly. We hope to move back again in the summer of 2001.

The sections which follow discuss our activities in more detail within the five inter-linked strands into which we divide our research, and the activities of individual researchers are described in Appendix 1. Compared with the Centre’s first year

increases in activity were most marked within our research on incomes and income dynamics and on communities and areas, but we maintained activity across all of our strands of work. Details of the Centre's output and external relations activity during the year are given in Appendix 2A and 2B, and its performance indicators are summarised in Appendix 3.

User engagement and dissemination

Part of the Centre's philosophy is a strong commitment to effective dissemination of our research, and to active engagement with potential users of that research. We see the centre as having five target audiences: academics and students; journalists and general readers; policy-makers; practitioners; and community groups (a two-way process).

As well as the academic publications mentioned above (and listed in detail in Appendix 2A), our own three series of publications are now well-established. We published a further 14 *CASEpapers* (our rapid circulation discussion paper series), 4 A4 format *CASEbriefs*, and 4 *CASEREports*. The texts of these are also available for downloading from our website. We also disseminated our work through more than 100 presentations at conferences and seminars in Britain and overseas, and continued to run our own events and regular seminars, attracting practitioners and policy-makers as well as academics (see Appendix 2B for details of our external relations activity). Our publications and research attracted increased media attention during the year, with more than a hundred TV and radio interviews, and newspaper or magazine articles by, reporting on, or drawing on research by members of the Centre.

More direct "user engagement" comes through the activities of CASE members on a wide range of advisory bodies and committees, for organisations including the Social Exclusion Unit, HM Treasury, the Department of Health, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, Department for Education and Employment, and many other policy and research bodies. Research was directly commissioned from the Centre by the SEU, the DETR, the Association of British Insurers, the European Commission, the Citizens Income Trust, the Office of Fair Trading, and others. Several pieces of the Centre's research fed into the Treasury's workshop on "persistent poverty and lifetime inequality" which informed its March 1999 policy paper on *Tackling Poverty and Extending Opportunity*. During the year we also submitted evidence in response to the Government's Green Paper on pensions (see *CASEpapers* 23 and 24) and in advance of the annual poverty report published in September 1999. Our user fellow programme is also proving very successful in strengthening links with potential users.

For practitioners, as well as events such as the "Cities and social exclusion" conference, we write articles in the specialist press and talk to conferences and seminars organised by non-academic bodies, as well as providing frequent one-to-one briefings to visitors to the Centre. Our links with the National Tenant Resource Centre at Trafford Hall keep us in touch with organisations and individuals from some of the poorest communities in Britain. As well as this being valuable in its own right, it also provides a flow of information about "what works" on the ground. It also gives

a test against which conclusions drawn from more technical research can be measured: how would this sound to the people and communities we are talking about?

Finances

The Centre's total spending was £764,000 during the year October 1998 to September 1999, nearly a sixth greater than in our first year. As anticipated, with the completion of some projects which had started before the Centre began, core funding from ESRC of £430,000 was a slightly higher proportion of the total – rather over half – than in the previous year. These proportions should stay much the same in the coming year. More than a sixth of the Centre's funding came from host institution funding from LSE, especially support provided by the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines, including for the Centre's Toyota Research Officer. The rest of the Centre's funding came from organisations including the Gatsby Charitable Foundation; the Joseph Rowntree Foundation; the Ashden Trust; the Nuffield Foundation; the European Commission; the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions; the London Housing Federation; the Department of Social Security; Keychange; the Social Exclusion Unit; and others (for details see Appendix 2C). During the year new external grants with a total value of over £190,000 were awarded to projects based in the Centre.

The coming year

During the first part of the coming year we shall complete the first detailed sweep of information-gathering from the twelve low income areas which we are examining in detail. We shall also complete the first wave of interviews with families living in two neighbourhoods in East London, and carry out the second wave of interviews with them. Projects on disability, benefits, work and social exclusion and on the impact of government spending in small areas will be completed. Work will continue on analysis of income risk using BHPS data, on links between childhood circumstances and adult outcomes using NCDS data, on comparative analysis of families outside marriage, and on the impact of low housing demand in some parts of the country.

A major new activity during the coming year will be the start of research on the new joint project on developing ways of assessing the economic costs and benefits of social policy interventions. A new Toyota Fellow, Abigail McKnight, will join the Centre in December to carry out research on data from the cohort studies (NCDS and BCS70), as well as research on various welfare-to-work initiatives. We are looking forward to hosting user fellows from the Social Exclusion Unit, the opinion research organisation, MORI, and Bootstrap Enterprises, a welfare-to-work agency in Hackney. We are hoping to establish a new termly series of evening invited seminars jointly with the Social Exclusion Unit, bringing together academics and civil servants for in-depth discussion of key aspects of social exclusion and policy.

The Centre's key objectives for the next year are:

- To maintain or increase the flow of published output at the increased level reached during 1998/99.

- To secure further new co-funding, including for an expansion of the longitudinal family study to include families living in two low income neighbourhoods in the North of England.
- To complete a book bringing together new research within the centre across all of its activities.
- To start work on books consolidating research findings within several of its core areas.

John Hills, Director, CASE. September 1999.

Understanding income mobility and the factors underlying the dynamics of income change

Carol Propper

Understanding income mobility is a central component of CASE's research. It is clear that both the policy making and the research agendas have moved from a focus on snap-shot comparisons of individuals at different points in the income distribution to a focus on the dynamics of the income generation process. This provides challenges, as it requires new ways of describing, analysing and interpreting data. This year we continued to focus on doing this.

Recognition of the importance of dynamics is increasing. In November, John Hills chaired, and several members of CASE took part in, a workshop organised by HM Treasury on Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality.¹ The Treasury decided to hold the workshop as recognition of the importance of dynamics and to examine persistence in poverty and inequality in opportunity. A range of evidence from panel data sets indicates that persistence in low incomes is a feature of British society. Karen Gardiner and John Hills' work, presented in more detail below, is part of this growing body of evidence. Taking a novel focus on the shape of income trajectories, they show that although the UK is not an immobile society, many year-to-year variations are within more stable overall patterns.

Simon Burgess and Carol Propper² have drawn together the current evidence on poverty in the UK. They report that there have been substantial changes in the characteristics of the poor in the last three decades. The number of children who are in poor households has risen significantly, though no demographic groups escaped the rise in poverty in the late 1980s. In terms of dynamics, while many people will experience low income at some point in their lives, there is a minority who are permanently poor. We argue that to understand these facts, it is important to understand the labour market and demographic factors underlying income mobility. This points to understanding the dynamics of employment and family change.

Whether this lack of mobility is of policy concern depends on whether we care about lifetime inequality. Inequality may be the product of mobility, and most people would argue that we want to allow upward mobility. On the other hand, most people are not happy with large amounts of downward mobility. John Hills³ argues that probably the most important reason why we are interested in mobility is that lack of mobility is a marker for lack of opportunity. This means that our focus should be upon those factors that limit mobility, particularly those that have long term effects. As part of the investigation of factors with long-term effects, Jane Waldfogel (visiting CASE from Columbia University) has been studying the impact of children on women's employment and earnings in seven countries. The results will be published later in the year.

The data from which much of this evidence are derived come from surveys of individuals. Such data may not always be reliable. Frank Cowell and Chris Schluter continue their research into how real movements in income can be distinguished from spurious ones when the data may have been contaminated, say, because individuals forgot sources of income, or misreported their incomes⁴. Their work examines the

standard statistical tools for measuring mobility, which can be divided into two: those based on income measured as a continuous variable, and those based on indicators of relative position. They find that although the first type of measure appears to make better use of information on an individual's economic position, this comes at a heavy price. Virtually all such measures can be significantly distorted by small amounts of data contamination. So these measures can be very unreliable. However, they go on to show that this 'non-robustness' property can be overcome by treating income data as a set of discrete positions on a ladder and then applying measures which are based only on relative position in the income distribution.

As part of our focus on income mobility, Simon Burgess, Karen Gardiner and Carol Propper, with Stephen Jenkins of ISER at Essex, have begun work examining the extent of income risk in the UK. The first part of this research seeks to assess how such risk should be measured and the importance of demographic events such as family dissolution in causing such risk. We already know family breakdown is accompanied by movements into poverty for certain groups. The research shows that while it is often considered that loss of employment is the main source of income risk, household change is in fact also an important component. Using data from the British Household Panel Survey, on average demographic risk appears for the UK to account for about 40 percent of income risk. In other words, nearly half the variation in household income appears to be due to changes in household composition (adding or losing an adult, or adding a child or having children move out of the household). For some groups, for example women, it appears to be an even more important source of income risk.

Finally, with an international focus, Didier Jacobs has been examining the sources of income variation in Korean, Taiwanese and Japanese societies, and comparing these to the UK. He used decomposition analysis of inequality measures by population sub-groups and income sources, using microdata for Korea, Taiwan and the UK (analysis for Japan was more limited for data reasons). According to national family income and expenditure surveys, income inequality in the three Asian countries is about average for industrialised countries, and lower than in Britain. The factors which explain the degree of inequality found differ greatly between the Asian countries on the one hand and Britain on the other. While they do not differ very much in the inequality of earnings, the most equalising factor in the Asian countries is the favourable distribution of work across households, whereas in Britain the social security system is much more important. Public transfers are very underdeveloped in Korea and Taiwan (although recent legislation will change that in coming decades), and the Japanese social security system does not generate very much vertical redistribution. However, income redistribution takes place within the family between members with and without work. In contrast to Britain, there are few workless households in the three Asian countries, as a result of different co-residence and labour participation patterns. As with other parts of the Centre's work, it is the interaction between family circumstances and economic conditions which turns out to be crucial.

¹ *Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality: The Evidence*, CASereport 5 March 1999.

² 'Poverty in Britain' by Simon Burgess and Carol Propper. Forthcoming in *The State of Working Britain* (eds) Paul Gregg and Jonathan Wadsworth. Manchester University Press, Manchester.

³ In *Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality*, op. cit.

⁴ Frank A Cowell and Chris Schluter, *Measuring Income Mobility with Dirty Data*, CASEpaper 16.

How Much of Poverty is a Problem? - Analysing Income Mobility in the UK

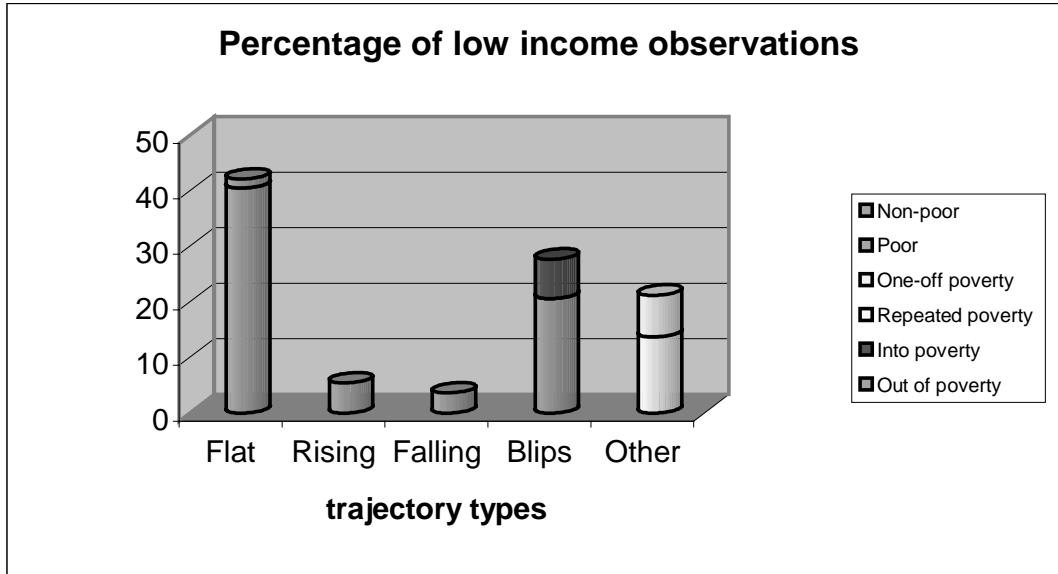
Karen Gardiner

As Carol Propper argues in the accompanying article, policy-makers increasingly recognise the importance of income dynamics. But what are the dynamics of those on low incomes? To answer this question we analysed the first four waves of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), which tracks individuals' incomes over time. We ranked the observations by income and then divided them into one hundred groups in each wave. On the basis of these groups we defined five different broad income trajectory types:

1. **Flat** trajectories, where the individual spends the four periods in the same income group or its near neighbours. Within this category, individuals are classified as *poor flat* if two or more observations are within the bottom 20 income groups.
2. **Rising** trajectories, where the individual moves a significant amount across the distribution, and all movements from wave to wave are either upwards or flat. Those starting in the bottom 20 groups would be *rising poor*.
3. **Falling** trajectories, where the individual moves a significant amount, and all movements are downwards or flat. Those ending in the bottom 20 groups would be *falling poor*.
4. **“Blips”**, where the basic trajectory would be defined as flat (for three out of the four periods), except that one observation is further away. This trajectory includes *blips out of poverty* (where the flat part of the trajectory is in the bottom 20 groups) and *blips into poverty* (where the “blip” observation is in the bottom 20 groups and the others are higher).
5. **Other** trajectories, covering all other possibilities. These sub-divide into trajectories with *repeated poverty*, *one-off poverty* and *non-poor* cases.

One might take low income observations which result from the “rising out of poverty”, “blips into poverty”, and “other one-off poverty” trajectory types as being less problematic than the others. Other low income observations are either from trajectories where the individual is consistently poor or only moves temporarily out of low income, or where the individual's income appears to be on a downward trajectory ending up in the poorest fifth.

Of the poverty observations in the dataset, the chart shows that 41 per cent come from the “poor flat” group, 21 per cent from the “blip out of poverty” group, 4 per cent from the “falling into poverty” group, and 14 per cent from other cases with repeated poverty. Less than a quarter of poverty observations come from the less problematic trajectories.



In some sense, therefore, nearly 80 per cent of poverty observed at any one time still represents a “problem” case, despite the dynamics. At the same time, any cross-section will show some people whose general trajectories are, in fact, unfavourable who are not in poverty at that moment. Allowing for these cases, the size of the “poverty problem” is therefore more than 90 per cent of the amount observed at any one time. Hence, our results show that, while understanding the dynamics is important in designing policies for the different groups identified, this kind of analysis does not suggest that the problem is very much smaller than that seen in a poverty “snapshot”.

For further details, see “Policy implications of new data on income mobility” by Karen Gardiner and John Hills, *Economic Journal*, Vol.109, No.453, February 1999.

Investigating the role of social welfare institutions including education, social security and private welfare arrangements

Howard Glennerster

We are now far enough into New Labour's period in government to see if there is anything we could justifiably call a "Third Way". The short answer is yes. The UK welfare state in the Twenty First Century will look very different from that envisaged by Beveridge and very different from that of most other highly industrialised countries. All industrialised countries face a similar set of problems. The test of whether there is a Third Way is whether the responses to those problems are distinctive from the past and from those in other countries.

Structural changes that require change in welfare institutions

For thirty years after the Second World War, welfare states around the world absorbed between half and two thirds of all the extra resources produced by economic growth. Both demographic trends and rising expectations led voters to be more critical of the stagnating standards of service welfare states were delivering in the 1990s. This required a fundamental reappraisal of the division of responsibility between the state and the individual and re-examination of the efficiency of state services.¹

For much of this century, and certainly since 1945, incomes became gradually more equal. The economy was working with the grain of social policy. Then, starting in the USA in the early seventies and hitting the UK in the late seventies, incomes earned in the market place began to widen and to do so very significantly. This hit certain areas particularly hard.²

Responding to the consequences of an ageing population

Though the UK will experience a much less rapid demographic transition than other countries it faces serious problems. Its state pension levels are very low. It has, like many other countries, a chaotic, inadequate and unjust system of funding and providing for the long term care of elderly people.³ More important than demography is the impact of early exit from the labour force. Most men over 60 are now out of the labour force and trends suggest this could apply to men over 55 before long (see box). This will make it difficult for such men in the future to afford decent private pensions or will be costly for the state.

New Direction?

Does the New Labour Government have a distinctive set of responses to such structural problems? Whatever the detailed merits of the individual policies⁴ it is clear that a distinctive way forward is being charted that is not like either the United States welfare reform, or continental Europe or the Scandinavian Countries. Public spending on health and education are to be accelerated to rates of increase not seen since the 1960s. During the past twenty years the scale of state funded welfare has not changed that much despite a powerful attempt to restrain it by a Government committed to that goal. Already about half of all welfare spending, broadly defined, is privately funded. That changed little in the past two decades. What did change was

the nature of state provision. Less was provided directly by the state and individuals had more choice and agency over what was done with state money.⁵ However, the Government is proposing to leave with individuals the main responsibility for funding retirement and to diminish the State's financial role while increasing its regulatory one. Such a strategy raises serious questions about the access to non means tested pensions that will be available to those on the margins of the labour market, to women and the lower paid.⁶

Reducing inequality

The Chancellor is seeking to reduce inequality by supplementing the wages of the low paid who have families. A series of measures – working families tax credits, child care tax credits, child tax credits, child benefit increases – will increase the incomes of families with children in the poorest fifth by about 15 per cent. The minimum wage will put a floor under these measures. Taken together these measures may result in two million fewer people being in poverty at the end of Labour's first term than before. That will still leave 12 million in poverty.⁷ Measures to increase work for the poor – the only lasting means of reducing poverty – do seem to be having an effect, though it is early days. The measures are much less harsh than in the US and owe much more to Swedish and Australian schemes than US ones.⁸ A long standing attempt to reduce inequality in access to services for those living in different parts of the country has resulted in growing complexity in the formulae used to allocate public money. Despite this, inequalities in outcomes, in health and education for example, remain as stubborn as ever.

So, there are now a distinctive set of social policies in place in the UK. Whether they will be effective is quite another question! Our research in this area has contributed ideas to, and criticisms of, this programme. There will be a continuing research agenda here.

¹ *Social Policy in the UK: Creating a New Social Contract* (Monograph No 5, *Towards a New Public Philosophy: A Global Re-evaluation at Century's End*), Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, 1998, and 'Competition and quality in health care: the UK experience', *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, Vol. 10, No. 5, both by Howard Glennerster.

² William Julius Wilson, *When Work Disappears: New Implications for Race and Urban Poverty in the Global Economy*, CASEpaper 17, LSE.

³ Tania Burchardt, Howard Glennerster and John Hills gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Long-Term Care, cited in its report, *With Respect to Old Age* (Cm 4192, 1999).

⁴ See: *Tight-ropes and tripwires: New Labour's proposals for means-testing in old age*, by Katherine Rake, Jane Falkingham and Martin Evans, CASEpaper 23; *Partnership in Pensions? Responses to the Pensions Green Paper*, by Phil Agulnik, Nick Barr, Jane Falkingham and Katherine Rake, CASEpaper 24; and *The Evaluation of Disability Benefits in the UK: Re-weighting the basket*, by Tania Burchardt, CASEpaper 26.

⁵ Burchardt, T, J Hills and C Propper, *Private Welfare and Public Policy*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York, 1999.

⁶ See CASEpapers 23 and 24.

⁷ See 'Progress on Poverty?', by David Piachaud, *New Economy*, Vol. 6, No. 3.

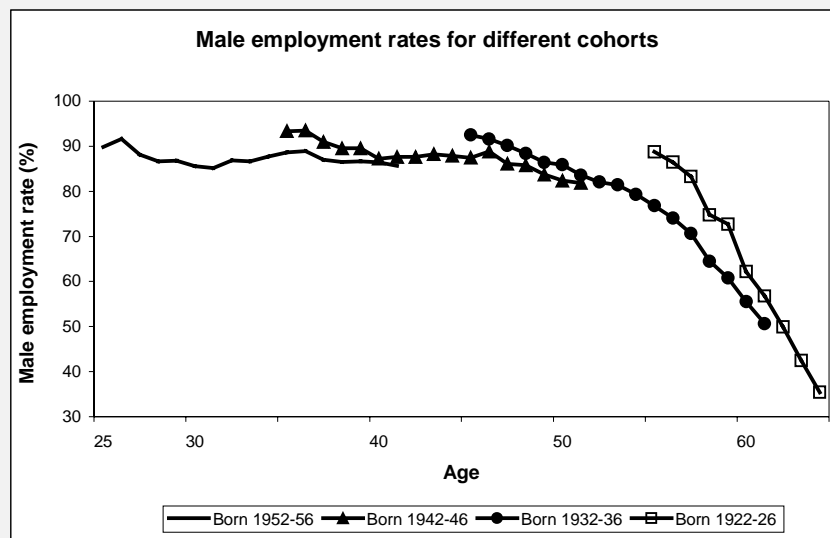
⁸ 'Which welfare states are most likely to survive?' by Howard Glennerster, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 8. pp.2-13.

The Decline of Employment Among Older People in Britain

Nigel Campbell

Work, and opportunities for work, are central to Government plans for welfare reform. Research using the Labour Force Survey and BHPS looked in detail at the dramatic fall in older people's employment, and assessed why this has happened.

Two fifths of men aged between 55 and 65 are now without work, compared to one-fifth in 1979. Another 800,000 men aged over 50 would be in work if employment rates had not fallen between 1979 and 1997. Men of all ages are less likely to be in work than they used to be, but the falls have been largest for older men. Female employment has risen substantially overall, but women over 55 have not shared in this increase.



The decline in male employment is part of an ongoing trend, with each successive generation of men more disadvantaged (in terms of lower employment rates) than previous ones (see chart). This is not a problem affecting only one unfortunate generation of relatively older men. Men born later are, at any age, less likely to be employed than people born earlier were at the same age. This implies that the trend of lower employment among older men is not likely to reverse of its own accord. Furthermore, regional data imply that, while deep recessions clearly harm employment, economic recovery alone may not be sufficient to reverse this trend.

Two groups most likely to leave the labour market are: (a) people with wages in the bottom quarter of the distribution; and (b) people with wages in the top half but who are also members of an occupational pension scheme. Someone in their late 40s or early 50s and earning above-average wages is 50 per cent more likely to leave the labour market if they have an occupational pension than without one. People with above-average wages but no occupational pension have the lowest risk of being displaced.

When older people leave work, few return to work unless they move immediately to another job. A person's chance of returning to another job falls the longer they have been out of work. Furthermore, a person is less likely to remain in work (if they find it) after spending time out of the labour market: nearly half of those who were out of work in 1990 and were observed in work over the next six years, were out of work again by 1996.

There is no single explanation for the decline in older workers' employment. Much of the fall is due to lower labour supply following involuntary decisions of constrained choices. Factors associated with lower employment rates among older workers include:

- **occupational pensions**, especially among people with higher than average wages. The cost to employers of salary-related pensions increases, often substantially, as people near retirement age, providing incentives on employers to encourage their employees to retire early.
- a **shift in labour demand against older men**. Older men have faced falls in both relative wages and employment.
- Relatively few – 5 per cent of people aged 45-69 – believe they have suffered **age discrimination** in job application(s). However, the arguments against age discrimination hold even if, as this evidence suggests, it is not widespread.
- Later generations are on average richer than their predecessors, so theory would suggest that voluntary early retirement might rise over time (although increased life expectancy would point the other way). While there may have been an increase in the number making **voluntary, unconstrained decisions to retire early**, this is at best a limited description of the story.

For further details, see *The Decline of Employment Among Older People in Britain*, by Nigel Campbell, CASEpaper 19.

Understanding the factors which enable successful coping with changes in family behaviour and international differences in family, parenthood and partnering behaviour

Kathleen Kiernan

Extra-marital families, young parenthood and childhood issues have been major themes of our research programme over the last year.

Cohabitation and childbearing outside marriage are increasingly common in Britain and other European countries, with major implications for both the private and public domains of life. Our analysis of European Fertility and Family Surveys and the British Household Panel Survey¹ has shown marked variation in the ways couples are forming partnerships across Europe. In Southern Europe marriage is still the pre-eminent marker for entry into first union; whereas in most West and Northern European countries cohabitation has eclipsed marriage as the marker for first partnership. In many Western and Northern European countries, with Britain being one of the exceptions, there is little evidence that the propensity to become a couple has declined, as cohabitation has simply replaced some of the marriages of yesteryear. In the main in most countries cohabiting unions still tend to be short-lived, either converting into marriages or dissolving: typically 1 in 2 cohabiting unions have converted into marriages within 5 years of the start of the union and 1 in 5 have dissolved. We found little evidence that pre-marital cohabitants in their first union are more likely to experience marital breakdown than those who marry directly. Pre-marital cohabitation may be an effective way of selecting out partnerships with an enhanced risk of breakdown. The most fragile partnerships were cohabiting unions that had not converted into marriage. We also showed that children who experienced parental divorce and the more secular groups in a population were more prone to cohabit.

In subsequent work on non-marital childbearing² we found that across European countries there are marked commonalities and differences in the extent, context and outcomes to childbearing outside of marriage. The European norm is to become a mother within first partnership but in many countries the trend has been for women increasingly to make the transition to motherhood within a *de facto* union rather than a *de jure* one. The increases in non-marital childbearing in most European countries arise from women having babies within a cohabiting union rather than on their own. With the notable exception of Great Britain, there is little evidence of a movement to solo motherhood. Even solo mothers do not eschew unions, as a substantial majority do subsequently form partnerships. However, there remain marked differences in the level of non-marital childbearing and the saliency of marriage as the context for having children. Marriage is still a pre-eminent setting for having a child in Southern Europe and the Middle European countries of Switzerland and West Germany but this is much less the case in the Nordic countries, with Sweden being the only country with more first births born within cohabiting unions than marital unions, with France moving rapidly towards joining this set. In general, across most European nations, children are less likely to see their parents split up if they are born to married parents than to cohabiting parents. Future work will examine solo motherhood in greater depth in order to understand why this is more rife in Britain than other European countries.

Solo mothers (women who have a baby outside any partnership) are disproportionately young mothers and young parenthood has also been a focus of our work this year (see box for discussion of work in this area). While visiting the Centre Jane Waldfogel also made a timely overview for a Treasury Workshop on the experience of the USA with respect to early childhood interventions for disadvantaged children and outcomes.³

Last year's Annual Report highlighted key findings from a major study by John Hobcraft on the theme of the role of the family and childhood in determining adult social exclusion.⁴ Our work here has continued. This finds that a few key childhood factors have a pervasive association with virtually all of a wide range of negative adult outcomes at age 33 for both men and women – early parenthood, repeated cohabitational partnerships, malaise (risk of depression), social housing, receipt of non-universal benefits, experience of homelessness, lack of qualifications, and low income, and male unemployment. These pervasive influences include experience of poverty and family disruption during childhood, educational test scores, and contact with the police before age 16. The next most influential factors (about half as pervasive as the first four) were the father's and mother's interest in their child's schooling. A number of other childhood factors showed some but less frequent associations with negative adult outcomes, including social class, housing tenure, and personality attributes during childhood.

A further striking series of findings concern very specific continuities between childhood experiences and outcomes in adulthood. For each childhood factor, we identified the adult outcome which showed the most powerful association. It is not surprising that low scores on educational tests are most powerfully linked to lack of qualifications among all the adult outcomes considered. Parental interest in schooling is also most closely related to later lack of qualifications. The strongest association of being in social housing during childhood is for the same outcome in adulthood. The adult outcome most strongly related to having been born out of wedlock is experience of an extra-marital birth; to having experienced parental divorce is multiple cohabitational partnerships by age 33; and to having been an 'anxious' child is having a high 'malaise' score as an adult. The recurrence of such direct continuities between childhood and adulthood is both striking and of concern, with profound implications for social policy.

Further work is exploring the interrelationships among different adult outcomes and the possibility of summarising these in summary indicators of social exclusion; the role of combinations of childhood factors; and a search for protective factors, routes of escape from disadvantage, and resilience to shocks.

¹ 'Cohabitation in Western Europe', by Kathleen Kiernan, *Population Trends*, No. 96, 1999.

² 'Childbearing outside marriage in Western Europe', by Kathleen Kiernan, *Population Trends*, No. 98 (forthcoming).

³ *Early Childhood Interventions and Outcomes*, by Jane Waldfogel, *CASEpaper 21*.

⁴ *Intergenerational and life-course transmission of social exclusion: influences of childhood poverty, family disruptions and contact with the police*, *CASEpaper 15* and contribution with the same title in *Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality: The Evidence*, *CASEREport 5*, both by John Hobcraft.

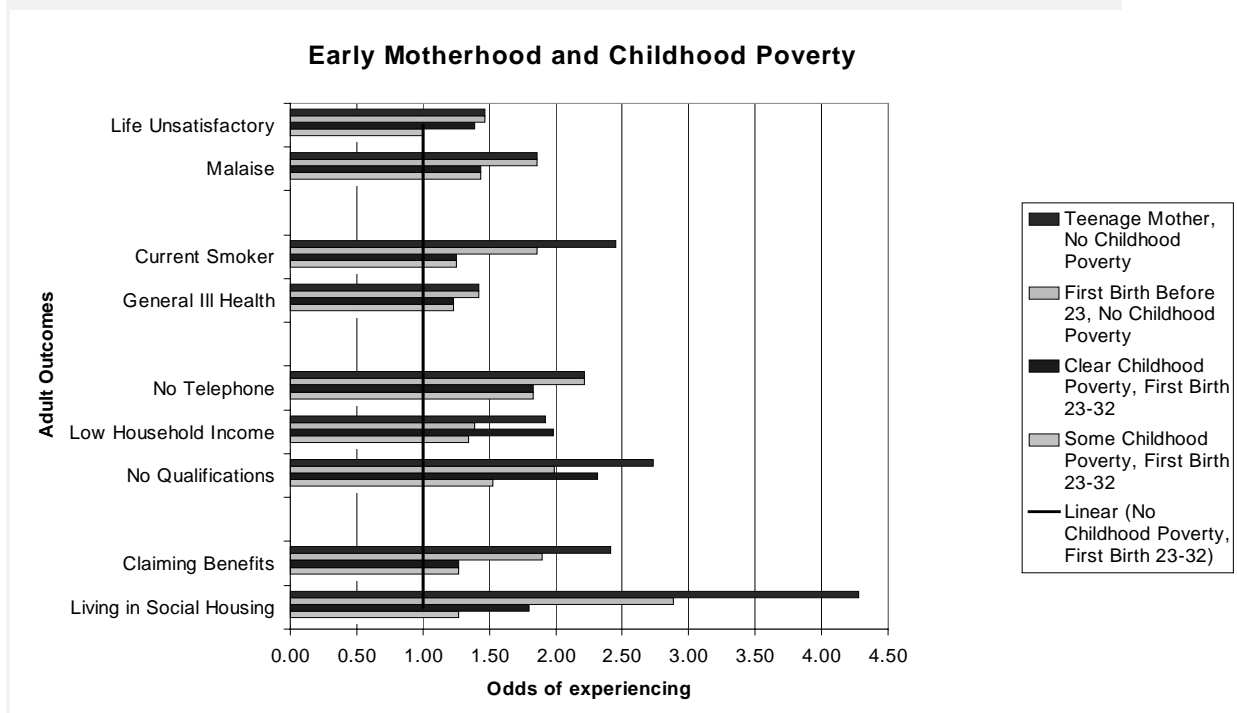
Childhood Poverty, Early Motherhood and Adult Social Exclusion

John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan

Childhood poverty and early parenthood are both high on the current political agenda. The key new issue that this research addresses is the relative importance of childhood poverty and of early motherhood as correlates of outcomes later in life. The source of data for this study is the National Child Development Study.

We examine outcomes at age 33 within different aspects of adult social exclusion, including: welfare, socio-economic, physical health, and emotional well-being, as well as demographic behaviour. We control for a wide range of childhood factors: poverty; social class of origin and of father; mother's and father's school leaving age; family structure; housing tenure; mother's and father's interest in education; personality attributes; performance on educational tests; and contact with the police by age 16.

We show clear associations for the adult outcomes with age at first birth, even after controlling for levels of childhood poverty and the wide range of other childhood background factors. Moreover, we demonstrate that the widest gulf in adult outcomes occurs for those who enter motherhood early (before age 23), though further reinforced by teenage motherhood for most adult outcomes. We also show that it is *any* experience of childhood poverty that is most clearly associated with adverse outcomes in adulthood, with additional reinforcement for higher levels of childhood poverty only being significant for a few outcomes.



The chart shows the odds ratios of experiencing each adverse adult outcome, both for early motherhood and for teenage motherhood, compared to those who had their first birth after age 23, and for those who experienced any childhood poverty and those who were persistently poor during childhood, compared with those who did not experience poverty as children. All odds ratios are controlled for both level of childhood poverty and age at first birth, as well as for the wide range of other childhood factors.

The first striking finding is that an early first birth (before age 23) without childhood poverty has a higher odds ratio for **every** adult outcome than does experience of any childhood poverty with a later birth. Moreover, with only one minor exception (low household income), the odds ratios for having been clearly poor as a child are lower than those for being a teenage mother; these differences are particularly large for the demographic (not shown in chart) and welfare outcomes and for cigarette smoking.

Although the effects of childhood poverty are generally weaker, they reinforce the effects of age at first birth to generate quite sizeable odds ratios for combinations. Early mothers who were poor sometime during childhood are, when they reach age 33, over four times as likely to have been a lone parent and to lack a telephone in their household; over three times as likely to live in social housing and to have no qualifications; more than twice as likely to have had an extra-marital birth, be claiming non-universal benefits, to be cigarette smokers, and to have high malaise scores. Teenage mothers who were clearly poor during childhood are, at age 33: over eight times as likely to have been a lone parent; over seven times as likely to live in social housing; about six times as likely to have no qualifications and to have had an extra-marital birth; about four times as likely to lack a telephone in their household and to have low household income; over three times as likely to be in receipt of non-universal benefits and to be current smokers ; and more than twice as likely to have high malaise scores and to report their lives as unsatisfactory.

We conclude that early childbearing has more profound and far-reaching consequences for the lives of the women involved than does experience of childhood poverty.

For further details see CASEpaper 28 by John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan, *Childhood Poverty, Early Motherhood and Adult Social Exclusion*.

Understanding the dynamics of area decline and regeneration, the effects of area on the life chances of those living in poor areas, and the effectiveness and cost of area-based government policies

Anne Power

Urban renaissance, neighbourhood renewal and neighbourhood management are powerful strands of new government thinking. They are driven by the problem of city decline – environmental, social, organisational, demographic. Making cities work has acquired a new urgency because if we do need an additional four million homes as government confidently predicts, they cannot all be built on green fields. The government wants two-thirds on brown-fields within built up areas¹. These issues are strongly linked to the social exclusion debate and are central to our work in CASE.

People in the South are pressurised by the constant erosion of space and consequent pressures that result from inward migration, both international and internal. Commuter times are growing and the bear hug with which we embrace the rural idyll is destroying the very goal we pursue as we try to escape the problems of urban decay. People in the North, on the other hand, are threatened by the widescale abandonment of inner neighbourhoods in every major city and the “thinning out” of people and jobs into wider and wider hinterlands as green land is released ahead of demand in a desperate competition to hold on to people and attract new jobs². Yet we know from the remarkable revitalisation of Barcelona and the booming reputations of Glasgow and Dublin as the places to be, that the fortunes of declining cities can be reversed.

CASE’s work in low income areas also touches the 90 per cent of the population that live within built-up areas and need a secure, attractive, well-maintained environment to survive and flourish.

CASE’s work in urban neighbourhoods is on issues central to policy development because there is scant evidence of how bigger patterns – falling unemployment, falling household size, aggregate demand for housing, urban exodus – are played out in the lives of people in the poorest areas where the cumulative impact of these bigger trends can be calamitous. The twelve large and problematic neighbourhoods we are tracking over several years often lack the economic and political resources to throw off their industrial legacy, their mass housing structures, their low skill status. They are stuck in high crime, weak education and family difficulties. Seven of our neighbourhoods are within major inner cities, two in smaller towns, three are outer estates. The areas are very different from each other because they represent the six major urban categories identified by the Census and they reflect the diverse regional concentrations of poverty, worklessness and deprivation³.

The areas are all part of larger poverty “clusters”, where several run-down, high unemployment areas run together to create a contagious sense of decline⁴. Parents want something better for their children and many try to escape, fuelling demand for cheap owner-occupied housing and depleting already built-up areas. The core of some of the areas, particularly in the North, are in a state of collapse.

All the areas are the target of one or other government initiative so they provide a live test bed for new ideas. Ruth Lupton is talking to residents in their homes as well as estate agents; to teachers in their schools as well as local authority officials; to the local advice centres as well as employers; to self-help organisers and churches as well as geographical information services. Weaving together the strands of information and experience from across the country shows the dynamism of poor neighbourhoods as well as the decay⁵. After follow-up visits in 2000, it will genuinely be surprising to produce the results of our many-sided analysis – are such neighbourhoods still in steep decline? Are they “bottoming out” and showing signs of revival? Are some part of the new “boom” in Stratford and Hackney? We are already picking up the progress alongside the problems.

An original part of our work is our direct link with families. Katharine Mumford is finding parents in Hoxton and Canning Town, London, who want to share their experience of bringing up children in difficult urban areas. Families from Turkish, West African, Afro-Caribbean, English, Irish, Polish and other ethnic backgrounds talk freely about how the neighbourhood affects them, its positive and negative features, their hope and fears⁶.

Our first results will come out to mark the Millennium.⁷ One of our study areas overlooks the Dome. The Dome is as much part of Newham’s future as of Greenwich’s. To the latter it is a giant party and new jobs; to the former it may be a symbol of the new economy percolating out from the Meridian towards Stratford, or it may be the last straw – a tantalising but unreachable mirage. We are tracking this drama as it is played out live.

¹ *Towards an Urban Renaissance: Final report of the Urban Task Force*, DETR, 1999. Anne Power was a member of the Urban Task Force.

² *The Slow Death of Great Cities? Urban abandonment or urban renaissance*, by Anne Power and Katharine Mumford, Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

³ *Poverty, Social Exclusion and Neighbourhood: Studying the area bases of social exclusion*, by Howard Glennerster, Ruth Lupton, Philip Noden and Anne Power, CASEpaper22 .

⁴ Evidence from the area study was presented at a Treasury workshop on *Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality: The Evidence*, CASereport 5.

⁵ Ruth Lupton is currently writing base-line reports on all twelve areas.

⁶ ‘Poverty, polarisation and potential: problems and responses in Britain’s urban neighbourhoods’, by Katharine Mumford and Ruth Lupton, Paper presented at ENHR Conference, Hungary, August 1999.

⁷ Katharine Mumford, Ruth Lupton, Anne Power and Howard Glennerster will report on the first stages of the Area research in Spring 2000.

Why ‘The Slow Death of Great Cities?’

Katharine Mumford

At first sight, some of our once thriving cities appear to be suffering a slow death. Britain’s major cities have been losing population since the turn of the century. This decline has slowed into the 1990s. It may reverse but, except for Inner London, it has not done so yet.

In some inner city areas in the north there is virtually no demand for housing, and whole pockets are being abandoned. Some streets have a majority of houses empty and demolition sites are scattered around. We studied two cities in detail - Manchester and Newcastle - to find out what was at the root of this decline. We found that it was linked more to high levels of poverty and joblessness than to physical housing quality.

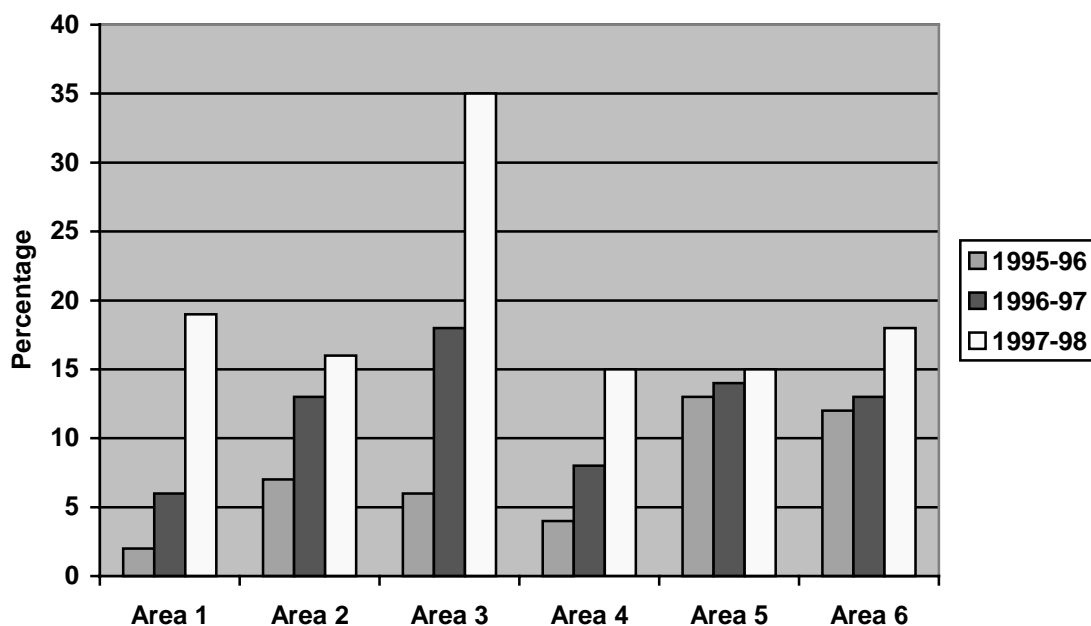
Manchester and Newcastle have lost a fifth of their populations since 1961. Depopulation has paralleled severe job losses, mainly in manufacturing. People have moved away to find work, to enter relatively cheap owner occupation outside the city boundaries, and to escape the poverty of the inner city. Demand for council housing has fallen across both cities – reflected in falling waiting lists and increasing turnover.

Inner city areas whose populations depended on manual work opportunities, where council housing dominates, and which have always been relatively unpopular, have fared particularly badly. In these least popular neighbourhoods, all tenures are affected by low demand. Even high quality, modern, housing association homes built during the 1990s can have zero demand. Owner occupiers are often trapped in homes whose values have plummeted, in some cases to zero. Some have become reluctant landlords.

The domination of social renting fuels the exodus of people wanting to buy, particularly the young. And this in turn further reduces the value of the neighbourhood and makes the existing owner occupation even harder to sustain. “Right to buy” levels have been extremely low in the neighbourhoods – under 10 per cent in all cases. And newly-built owner occupied developments are risky. In one of the neighbourhoods, two-thirds of houses in a private development of eighty modern homes are now rented rather than owner-occupied.

The pace of this decline can be very rapid. The root problems of depopulation and economic restructuring, the intensifying hierarchy of areas and changing housing aspirations, have been building up over several decades. But the speed with which pockets of housing within the neighbourhoods tip from being relatively well occupied to nearly half-empty is alarming. This is illustrated in the chart.

The rapid change in percentage of empty property in six small areas of Newcastle and Manchester, 1995-1998



Source: Newcastle and Manchester Housing Departments

But these inner city areas, let alone the cities as a whole, are not dead yet. In fact the city centres are thriving – and innovative developments of warehouses and quayside sites are attracting high income people back to live. Even in the neighbourhoods, there are many signs of life. A range of dedicated inputs from local staff and committed residents are helping to hold conditions. Pro-active policing has brought about significant reductions in crime. In spite of often falling rolls, high pupil turnover and the poverty experienced by many pupils, schools occasionally excel. Other elements of the ‘fightback’ include:

- the emergence of local leaders
- service innovation and improved co-ordination
- experimental working between police, housing and residents
- attempts at marketing the housing and area
- improved security
- the development of longer-term strategies.

This local action is beginning to be bolstered by forward-thinking city leaders and the developing pro-city stance of central government. It provides the foundations for an urban renaissance.

For further details, see *The Slow Death of Great Cities? Urban abandonment or urban renaissance*, by Anne Power and Katharine Mumford, published in May 1999 by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Analysis of the concept of social exclusion and contributions to the development of policies to combat it and promote inclusion

Julian Le Grand

The Society strand has continued its overview role with a number of different activities. One is the seminar series on the theory and practice of social exclusion. This has included a number of distinguished speakers, covering a wide variety of topics. So, for instance, the relationship between the concept of social exclusion and its measurement was discussed by Professor Peter Townsend and also addressed by Tania Burchardt, with Professors David Piachaud and Julian Le Grand from CASE; central government policies towards social exclusion were examined by Professor Nicholas Deakin on the Treasury's role, and Perri 6, Deputy Director of Demos, on holistic government; and area and neighbourhood policies by, among others, Bob Holmans and Mark Kleinman. An international dimension was provided by Professor Sheldon Danziger from the University of Michigan on American welfare reform strategies and Professor Mary-Ann Mason of the University of California at Berkeley on social exclusion and step-children.

A second set of activities have concerned the Centre's integrative work. This has included research on the measurement and extent of social exclusion in Britain in 1990-1995 which is discussed in detail in the accompanying box, and preparatory work towards the publication of a book that will draw together the various strands of the Centre's activities. This book will examine the evidence concerning the 'risk factors' contributing to the causes and processes of social exclusion, including that currently emerging from CASE research, but also pulling together evidence from outside research. It will discuss the nature of the problem, looking at definitions, outcomes, social mobility and intergenerational transmission; and it will examine ways of combating the problem, including policies directed at individuals and families and more area and community oriented policies. It is hoped this book will be completed within the coming academic year.

A third set of activities has concerned discussion of social exclusion issues in the broadcast media. Julian Le Grand devised and presented a Radio 4 *Analysis* programme on social exclusion, including contributions from several CASE staff. Le Grand was also the co-presenter of a programme in BBC-2's *Big Ideas* series concerning the impact on the poor of the development of meritocratic and winner-take-all societies. Julian Le Grand has also continued his work on motivation and social policy. This has resulted in a number of presentations, including the Keynes lecture at the University of Kent, and several forthcoming publications.

A major part of the Centre's activity under this strand is to contribute to policy development towards combatting social exclusion. Contributions in this area have been discussed above within the overview and under each empirical strand. Notably, during the year CASE members made inputs into the Urban Task Force, to the discussions around the publication of the Government's first annual "poverty audit", to the Treasury's work on childhood poverty, to the work of the Social Exclusion Unit on teenage pregnancy and to its Policy Action Teams looking at strategy towards low income neighbourhoods, including those on jobs, financial exclusion, unpopular

housing and neighbourhood management. Centre members also contributed to policy debates around pensions, long-term care, disability benefits, area-targeting of policy, and the design of subsidy systems for public services.

Measuring social exclusion in Britain, 1991-1995

Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud

After lively discussions within CASE on the question, “What is social exclusion?”, it was decided to explore one definition that had been put forward in more depth. The purpose of this short piece of work was to operationalise a definition of social exclusion in such a way that an initial empirical analysis of social exclusion in Britain today could be undertaken. It was hoped that this exercise in turn would shed light on the concept of exclusion itself.

The work began with a review of definitions of social exclusion and some of the key controversies: Is exclusion an outcome or a process? Can areas be excluded or only individuals? Does voluntary exclusion count? We adopted a definition based on outcomes for individuals, and avoided the voluntarism issue by incorporating all exclusion, however it has arisen, but acknowledging that some types of exclusion are more problematic than others. The outcomes we considered were participation in five types of activity - consumption, savings, production, political and social. Using the British Household Panel Survey, indicators for participation on these dimensions were developed and analysed both cross-sectionally and longitudinally for the period 1991-1995. Production activity was defined broadly to include not just work but also socially useful roles that are performed outside the labour market, such as caring (for children or others), education, and retirement in old age. Political participation included not only voting, but also membership of campaigning organisations, such as tenants associations or trade unions. Social participation was measured using responses to a battery of questions about immediate social networks.

We found strong associations between an individual’s participation (or lack of it) on the five different dimensions, and on each dimension over time. Although positive associations between income, wealth and production activity were to be expected, associations between these three and political and social activity are less intuitive. But it appears that low income (an indicator of low participation on the consumption dimension), for example, is associated with a greater likelihood of exclusion on the political and social dimensions. On the other hand, none of the correlations between individual dimensions was higher than 0.4, indicating that they reflect distinct aspects of individuals’ circumstances and experiences.

However, on these measures there was no distinct group of completely socially excluded individuals: few were excluded on all dimensions in any one year and even fewer experienced multiple exclusion for the whole period. Over half the sample were not excluded on any dimension in a particular year; just over a quarter were excluded on only one, and less than 1 per cent were excluded on all five. The table shows the results for exclusion over time. Less than 0.1 per cent of the sample were excluded on all dimensions in all years.

Exclusion over time :Individuals excluded on each dimension, by proportion excluded at 0-5 Waves

	No. of Waves at which excluded [†]						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	0-5
Consumption	59.6	11.1	7.6	6.3	6.6	8.8	100.0
Savings	76.2	4.6	2.9	2.5	2.9	11.0	100.0
Production	76.1	8.8	5.7	3.2	2.5	3.7	100.0
Political	85.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.1	9.8	100.0
Social [‡]	79.9	12.4		5.1		2.7	100.0

[†] Exclusion is not necessarily continuous, e.g. “excluded at 2 Waves” might mean excluded at Waves 1 and 4.

[‡] Observed only at Waves 1, 3 and 5.

Source: authors’ calculations using BHPS 1991-1995. Base: 6658 individual.

The results supported the view that treating different dimensions of exclusion separately is preferable to thinking about social exclusion in terms of a single homogeneous group.

A fuller report of this work by the authors can be found in *Social Policy and Administration*, volume 33, issue 3 September 1999, under the title ‘Social Exclusion in Britain 1991-1995’.

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH AND RESEARCH STAFF

Income mobility, poverty and economic exclusion

Frank Cowell and **Chris Schluter** have continued their analysis of the problems of distinguishing “real” income movements from those that appear to arise solely because of errors in the data. **Chris Schluter** has also been analysing methods for rigorous statistical inference for inequality measures which recognise the intra-household dependence of incomes. Both projects contrast the ‘local’ and ‘global’ or aggregate properties of mobility indices and address the problem of estimating laws of motion for income.

Karen Gardiner is carrying out research for CASE on analysing income dynamics using BHPS data. Currently she is working with **Carol Propper**, **Simon Burgess** and Stephen Jenkins from Essex University on measures of income risk and the relative impact on household income risk of demographic and labour market factors. The project addresses both the appropriate way to measure income risk, and the importance of demographic change in generating income risk. Results so far show, for instance, the greater importance of demographic change for women than for men.

Carol Propper and **Simon Burgess** have also been working on analysis of school truancy (using US data), looking both at the facts which influence the likelihood of school absence and the effect of truancy on later life chances.

Jane Waldfogel (Columbia) spent the year visiting the Centre, working on income and family related projects. Her income-related projects included a study, with Susan Mayer of the University of Chicago, of gender pay differentials among low-skilled workers and a study, with Marianne Ferber of University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, of the earnings and benefits of ‘contingent’ workers. She and **Susan Harkness** completed a study of the impact of children on women’s employment and earnings in seven industrialised countries.

Social welfare institutions and private welfare arrangements

Phil Agulnik continued work on his PhD thesis on pension reform. He commented on the Pensions Green Paper (see *CASEpaper 24*) and has been involved in work with the National Institute for Social and Economic Research on the intergenerational effects of the Government’s proposals. He is currently involved in a project comparing a basic income in the UK and Ireland.

Tania Burchardt continued a Joseph Rowntree Foundation project on disability benefits and employment policy. This included an analysis of changes to the benefit system since 1969 and its effects on disabled people in different circumstances. She started work on her PhD on using Sen’s capabilities framework to gauge the social exclusion of disabled people. Her work with **John Hills** and **Carol Propper** on private welfare was published during the year, generating a number of follow-up activities.

John Hills, Howard Glennerster, Tony Travers, and Ross Hendry completed an ESRC-financed project on the structure of funding formulae for devolved public services in health, education and housing. Field visits were made to five study areas, visiting schools, GPs, and social landlords. A book resulting from the project has now been completed and will be published next year by the Oxford University Press.

Martin Evans has been working on several projects in the past year. He is project director for a European Commission/Consensus study of social protection in twelve central and eastern European countries. He is also engaged in research for the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions to study the outcomes of government spending in small urban areas of London, Nottingham and Liverpool. He has also continued to be involved in the debate over British welfare reform – working on pension reform, welfare to work and writing critically of the Government's increasing move towards means-testing.

Didier Jacobs completed his two years as Toyota Research Officer in August 1999, mainly working during the year on a comparison of income inequality and the factors contributing to it in Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the UK. The analysis shows the relative importance of the distribution of workers between households in the East Asian countries, as opposed to the importance of the tax and social security system in the UK. **Huck-ju Kwon** (Sung Kym Kwan University) visited the Centre to assist with this project and to work on the family and state income transfers to the elderly in Korea, challenging assumptions about the impact of 'Confucian values' (see *CASEpaper 27*).

Orsolya Lelkes is researching for a PhD, examining changes in well-being in Hungary during the economic transition analysing large-scale household datasets. She also worked with **John Hills** in analysing and interpreting British Social Attitudes Survey data on social security, redistribution and the policies of New Labour. The results will be published by the National Centre for Social Research later in 1999.

Family change, parenthood and partnership behaviour

Kathleen Kiernan has been analysing the rise of cohabitation outside of marriage across a range of European countries. With **John Hobcraft** she carried out a study for the Social Exclusion Unit of the relationship between childhood poverty, young parenthood and social exclusion (see *CASEpaper 28*). **John Hobcraft** continued his analysis of National Child Development Study data on the more general links between childhood circumstances and indicators of adult exclusion.

Jane Waldfogel (Columbia) provided advice to various government officials on the topic of early childhood interventions and outcomes, and was part of a successful collaborative bid to advise the Sure Start unit on designing an evaluation of this new early childhood initiative. She also completed work on a project, funded by the Russell Sage Foundation in the United States, on the effects of labour market and policy conditions on demographic outcomes.

Community, area polarisation and regeneration

Sara Awan and **Liz Richardson** are working on a training and community development project in conjunction with the Basic Skills Agency. It is based at the National Tenants Resource Centre, Trafford Hall. **Sara Awan** is also evaluating a range of Early Years initiatives in Oxford and Slough.

Jake Elster has been developing LSE Housing's work on community cycling projects, started last year. This action research project to help community groups set up cycling projects involves training, a small grants fund, and general information, advice and support. He has also continued working on the four community cycling projects that we helped initiate last year: two cycle recycling projects for young people; a cycle delivery service for housebound and elderly housing association residents; and an estate-based cycle taxi service for elderly people.

Ruth Lupton has been working with **Anne Power** and **Howard Glennerster** on understanding why different low-income areas and neighbourhoods follow particular trajectories of recovery or stagnation. Collection of comparative social and economic data is underway in twelve case-study areas. Initial fieldwork, comprising interviews with residents, service providers and policy makers will be completed later this year. She has also begun work on her MPhil/PhD, looking at the impact of concentrated deprivation on public service delivery. The research will focus specifically on secondary schools.

Katharine Mumford completed a Joseph Rowntree Foundation funded project with **Anne Power** on incipient area abandonment, low housing demand and the challenge that these issues present for urban regeneration. *The Slow Death of Great Cities? Urban abandonment or urban regeneration?* was published in May. She is now working for CASE on the family/neighbourhood study, researching the experience of families living in low income neighbourhoods and exploring how families cope with area problems. She has now piloted interviews for the Centre's qualitative study of families and is carrying out the first wave of interviews in two parts of East London.

Megan Ravenhill has been conducting a social audit for KeyChange, looking at their work with the homeless in Exeter and Reigate. Work on her PhD thesis on homelessness has continued, looking at the processes of social exclusion and inclusion. She has also worked with **Liz Richardson** conducting telephone interviews to evaluate the Gatsby project, and with **Ruth Lupton** on some of the preliminary statistics for the Areas project.

Liz Richardson and **Anne Power** have been working on a large training and community change project funded by the Gatsby Charitable Foundation based at the National Tenant Resource Centre, Trafford Hall. This is based on capacity building and skills development and involves organising training for community groups, establishing a self-help small grants programme for community initiatives, and monitoring of the initiatives. Detailed evaluation of impacts and sustainability are carried out by Liz Richardson.

Rebecca Tunstall completed work on her PhD thesis on tenant management organisations. She is also following up on earlier work in the most disadvantaged

council estates for a book chapter on the influence of the design of the built environment on crime and community networks. She completed a study for the National Housing Federation on the experiences of housing associations that have taken over ownership management of council estates.

Exclusion and society

Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand and **David Piachaud** completed analysis of British Household Panel Survey data examining the links between indicators of different dimensions of social exclusion (incomes, assets, political participation, labour market activity and social isolation). The results were published in *Social Policy and Administration* in September 1999.

Julian Le Grand also (with **Rebecca Morris**) continued to organise the Centre's regular seminars on social exclusion, and with **David Piachaud** began the preparations for an edited volume of CASE work.

Polly Vizard has continued to work on her thesis: "Extreme poverty as a denial of basic human rights: Foundational issues in ethics, economics and international law".

User fellows

Gillian Smith from the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions visited the Centre in November and December 1998. While with CASE she prepared a paper exploring the rationale for 'area targeting' of government activities and the growth of new area-based initiatives (*CASEpaper 25*). During the year the Centre also published the paper written by **Nigel Campbell** (HM Treasury) on the growth of early retirement (*CASEpaper 19*), which attracted substantial media attention. In the coming year we are planning to host visitors from the Social Exclusion Unit, MORI, and Bootstrap Enterprises, Hackney.

APPENDIX 2

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 1998-99

A. PUBLICATIONS

* denotes that publication is largely attributable to work before October 1997

A1. Books

- Burchardt, T, Hills, J and Propper, C (1999), *Private Welfare and Public Policy*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- Cowell, F and Champernowne, D. (1998), *Inequality and Income Distribution*, Cambridge University Press *
- Kleinman, M with Matznetter, W, and Stephens, M (eds.) (1998), *European Integration and Housing Policy*, Routledge*
- Lee, A, Power, A and Tunstall, R (1999), *Local Housing Companies: A new kind of partnership*, Housing Corporation
- Power, A (1999), *Estates on the Edge*, Macmillan (New Edition) *
- Power, A and Mumford, K (1999), *The Slow Death of Great Cities? Urban abandonment or urban renaissance*, Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- Tunstall, R, et al (1999), *Great Expectations: Managing Local authority estates after transfer*, National Housing Federation
- Waldfoegel, J. (1998), *The Future of Child Protection: How to Break the Cycle of Abuse and Neglect*, Harvard University Press *

A2. Book Chapters

- Burchardt, T and Hills, J, (1999), 'Public expenditure and the public/private mix' in M Powell (ed.), *New Labour, New Welfare State?*, Policy Press
- Downes, D (1999), 'Deviance', in S Taylor (ed.) *Sociology: Issues and Debates*, Macmillan.
- Glennister, H (1999), 'A third way' in H Dean and R Woods, (eds.) *Social Policy Review 11*, Social Policy Association, Luton.
- Hills, J (1998), 'Housing, tenure and international comparisons of income distribution' in M, Kleinman, W, Matznetter and M, Stephens (eds.), *European Integration and Housing Policy*, Routledge*
- Hills, J, (1999), 'Thatcherism, New Labour and the Welfare State' in H Kastendiek and R Stinshoff (eds.) *New Labour: A Turning Point in British Politics?* Philo
- Hills, J, (1999), 'Beveridge and New Labour: Poverty then and now', in R Walker (ed.) *Ending child poverty: Popular welfare for the 21st Century?*, Policy Press.
- Kiernan, K (1999), 'Family Change: Issues and Implications' in M, David (ed.) *The Fragmenting Family: Does it Matter?*, IEA Choice in Welfare, No. 44
- Kiernan, K, and Mueller, G, 'Who Divorces?' in S McRae (ed.) *Population and Household Change in Britain*, Oxford University Press
- Kleinman, M (1998), 'West European housing policies: convergence or collapse?' in M, Kleinman, W, Matznetter and M, Stephens, (eds.), *European Integration and Housing Policy*, Routledge*
- Waldfoegel, J and Freeman, R (1998), 'Does Child Support Enforcement Affect Male Labor Supply?' in Garfinkel, I , McLanahan, S, Meyer, D and Seltzer, J (eds.) *Father under Fire: The Revolution in Child Support Enforcement*, Russell Sage *

A3. Refereed journal articles

- Agulnik, P and Le Grand, J (1998), 'Tax relief and partnership pensions' *Fiscal Studies*, Vol. 19:4
- Burchardt, T, Le Grand, J and Piachaud, D (1999), 'Social Exclusion in Britain 1991-1995', *Social Policy and Administration*, 33(3)
- Gardiner, K and Hills, J. (1999), 'Policy implications for new data on income mobility', *Economic Journal*, Vol. 109, No. 453
- Glennister, H (1998), 'Competition and Quality in Healthcare: The UK experience', *International Journal for Quality in Health Care*, Vol. 10, No. 5, pp. 403-410

- Glennerster, H (1999), 'Which welfare states are most likely to survive?', *International Journal of Social Welfare*, 8:2-13
- Jacobs, D and Cattoir, P. (1999), 'Politique familiale et droits acquis', *Reflets et perspectives de la vie économique*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 1
- Kiernan, K (1998), 'Parenthood and family life in the United Kingdom', *Review of Population and Social Policy*, Japan, No.7
- Kiernan, K and Cherlin, A, (1999), 'Parental divorce and partnership dissolution in adulthood: evidence from a British cohort study', *Population Studies*, Vol. 53, No. 2 39-48
- Kiernan, K (1999), 'Cohabitation in Western Europe', *Population Trends*, No. 96, 25-32
- Power, A (1999), 'High-rise estates in Europe: Is rescue possible?', *Journal of European Social Policy*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 139-163.
- Waldfoegel, J (1999), 'The Impact of the Family and Medical Leave Act', *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 18 (2).

A4. Other journal articles

- Downes, D (1998), 'Toughing It Out: From Labour Opposition to Labour Government', *Policy Studies*, 19, 3/4
- Falkingham, J (1998), 'The orphans of the welfare state: Does it make any sense to reduce widow's benefits?' *New Economy*, Vol 5: No. 4
- Glennerster, H (1998), 'Substance or Rhetoric: The New NHS White Paper', *Eurohealth*, Vol. 4, No. 4
- Glennerster, H (1998), 'Social Policy in the UK: Creating a New Social Contract' *Toward a New Public Philosophy: A Global re-evaluation of democracy at Century's end*, Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, New York, No.5
- Glennerster, H (1999), 'The Elderly: A burden on the economy?', *CentrePiece*, Summer 1999, Centre for Economic Performance, LSE.
- Piachaud, D, (1999), 'Progress on poverty', *New Economy*, Vol. 6, No. 3.
- Power, A (1999), 'Good neighbours', *Roof*, September/October 1999.
- Waldfoegel, J and Paxton, C, (1999), 'Parental Resources and Child Abuse and Neglect', *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*, May.
- Wilson, W. J (1999), 'Metropolitan line', *Roof*, September/October 1999.

A5. Other publications

CASEpapers

CASE/15	John Hobcraft	<i>Intergenerational and Life-Course Transmission of Social Exclusion: Influences of Childhood Poverty, Family Disruption, and Contact with the Police</i>
CASE/16	Frank Cowell and Christian Schluter	<i>Measuring Income Mobility with Dirty Data</i>
CASE/17	William Julius Wilson	<i>When Work Disappears: New Implications for Race and Urban Poverty in the Global Economy</i>
CASE/18	Ross Hendry	<i>Fair Shares for All? The Development of Needs-based Government Funding in Education, Health and Housing</i>
CASE/19	Nigel Campbell	<i>The Decline of Employment Among Older People in Britain</i>
CASE/20	Jane Falkingham	<i>Welfare in Transition: Trends in Poverty and Well-being in Central Asia</i>
CASE/21	Jane Waldfogel	<i>Early Childhood Interventions and Outcomes</i>
CASE/22	Howard Glennerster, Ruth Lupton, Philip Noden and Anne Power	<i>Poverty, Social Exclusion and Neighbourhood: Studying the area bases of social exclusion</i>
CASE/23	Katherine Rake, Jane Falkingham and Martin Evans	<i>Tightropes and Tripwires: New Labour's proposals and means-testing in old age</i>
CASE/24	Phil Agulnik, Nicholas Barr, Jane Falkingham and Katherine Rake	<i>Partnership in Pensions? Responses to the Pensions Green Paper</i>
CASE/25	Gillian R Smith	<i>Area-based Initiatives: The rationale and options for area targeting</i>
CASE/26	Tania Burchardt	<i>The Evolution of Disability Benefits in the UK: Re-weighting the basket</i>
CASE/27	Huck-ju Kwon	<i>Income Transfers to the Elderly in East Asia: Testing Asian Values</i>
CASE/28	John Hobcraft and Kathleen Kiernan	<i>Childhood Poverty, Early Motherhood and Adult Social Exclusion</i>

Other CASE publications

CASereport 2	<i>Annual Report 1997-98</i>
CASereport 3	<i>Welfare Reform: Learning From American Mistakes?</i> William Julius Wilson, Geoff Mulgan, John Hills and David Piachaud
CASereport 4	<i>Tackling Difficult Estates</i> , Elizabeth Richardson
CASereport 5	<i>Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality: The evidence. Report of a seminar organised by HM Treasury and CASE</i> (with contributors including John Hills, John Hobcraft, Kathleen Kiernan and Anne Power)
CASEbrief 8	<i>Childhood experiences and the risks of social exclusion in adulthood</i>
CASEbrief 9	<i>The Decline of Employment Among Older People in Britain</i>
CASEbrief 10	<i>The Pensions Green Paper</i>
CASEbrief 11	<i>Area-based Initiatives: The rationale and options for area targeting</i>

Other publications

- Burchardt, T, Hills, J and Propper, C (1999), 'Private welfare and public policy', Joseph Rowntree Foundation, *Findings*, January
- Burchardt, T and Propper, C (1999), 'Does the UK have a private welfare class?', Centre for Market and Public Organisation Working Paper 98/006, University of Bristol
- Burchardt, T and Hills, J (1999), 'A numbers game', *Housing Today*, January 21

- Burchardt, T and Hills, J (1999), 'Setting a pattern for provision', *Managing Care*, January
- Hills, J (1999), *Social Exclusion, Income Distribution and Public Policy*, Northern Ireland Economic Council, Report 129, (April)
- Lupton, R [as part of Crime Concern] (1998), *Safe as Houses: A Community safety guide for Registered Social Landlords*, Housing Corporation/Crime Concern
- Propper, C (1998), *Private Demand and Public Provision: The care of Private Health Care in the UK*, Centre for Market and Public Organisation Working Paper 98/004, University of Bristol

Forthcoming books

- Glennerster, H, Hills, J and Travers, A with R Hendry, *Pulling the Purse Strings: Formula Funding and Public Services*, Oxford University Press
- Waldfoegel, J and Danziger, S (eds.) *Securing the Future: Investing in Children from Birth to College*. Russell Sage

Forthcoming book chapters

- Agulnik, P, 'Pension reform in the UK: Privatisation or partnership', in *The UK Social Security and Welfare System* (to be published in Japanese by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo)
- Bramley, G and Evans, M 'Public Expenditure at the Local Level' in J. Bradshaw (ed.), *Poverty and Locality*, Bristol: Policy Press
- Burchardt, T. 'Social Exclusion' in M. Davies (ed), *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Social Work*, Oxford: Blackwell
- Burchardt, T and Hills, J, 'The Changing Balance Between Public and Private Welfare', in H Glennerster (ed.), *Putting Economics to Work: Volume in honour of Michio Morishima*, STICERD Occasional Paper, LSE
- Burgess, S and Propper, C, 'Poverty in Britain', in P Gregg and J Wadsworth (eds.), *The State of Working Britain*, Manchester: University of Manchester Press.
- Gardiner, K, 'Inequalities in income and wealth', in I Anderson and D Sim (eds.), *Housing and Social Exclusion*, Chartered Institute of Housing
- Hills, J and Lelkes, O, 'Social security, selective universalism and patchwork redistribution' in R Jowell *et al* (eds.), *British Social Attitudes: 15th Report*.
- Kiernan, K, 'Lone-mother families in Europe' in K B Bierschock *et al* (eds.), *Living Arrangements and Family Structures: Facts and Norms*, Leske and Budrich Leverkusen, Germany
- Waldfoegel, J and Mayer, S, 'Male-female differences in the low-wage labor market' in R Blank and D Card (eds.), *Labor Markets and Less-Skilled Workers*, Russell Sage Foundation, New York
- Waldfoegel, J, 'Economic dimensions of social policy' in J. Midgley, M Tracy and M. Livermore (eds.), *The Handbook of Social Policy*, Sage, Thousand Oaks

Forthcoming refereed journal articles

- Burchardt, T and Propper, C, 'Does The UK have a private welfare class?', *Journal of Social Policy*
- Hills, J, 'The changing balance between public and private welfare: Experiences in Britain', Richard Titmuss Memorial Lecture, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Hills, J, 'The Welfare State in the UK: Evolution, Funding and Reform', *Journal of Social Security Study Abroad*, Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Tokyo
- Jacobs, D, 'Low public expenditures on social welfare: Do East Asian countries have a secret?', *International Journal of Social Welfare*
- Kiernan, K, 'Non-marital childbearing in Western Europe', *Population Trends*
- Lelkes, O, 'A joleti rendszertan es a besorolas muveszete', *Esely*, Hungary
- Waldfoegel, J, 'Child Welfare Research: A review of key datasets and outcome measures', *Children and Youth Services Review*
- Waldfoegel, J, Villeneuve, P and Garfinkel, I, 'Impact of Welfare Reform for Families with Children in New York', *Journal of Social Service Research*
- Waldfoegel, J, and Paxson, C, 'Parental resources and child maltreatment', *American Economic Review Papers and Proceedings*

Waldfogel, J, Joshi, H and Paci, P, 'The wages of motherhood: Better or worse?', *Cambridge Journal of Economics*

Waldfogel, J, Higuchi, Y and Abe, M, 'Family Leave Policies and Women's Retention After Childbirth: Evidence from the United States, Britain and Japan', *Journal of Population Economics* *

B. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

B1. Membership of committees

- **T Burchardt:** Member of HM Treasury/Social Exclusion Unit Policy Action Team on Access to financial services; Joseph Rowntree Foundation Advisory Group on 'Future orientations, forward planning and socio-economic behaviour'; Joseph Rowntree Foundation Advisory Group on 'Owner occupation in old age'; Member of Advisory Group on social exclusion for National Council for Voluntary Organisations.
- **D Downes:** Member of Centre for the Study of Crime and Justice Committee.
- **M Evans:** Member of research advisory committee for 'Mapping Food', research project by E Dowler and others, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, funded by the Department of Health.
- **H Glennerster:** Member of the Secretary of State for Health's Advisory Committee on Resource Allocation; Member of Cabinet Office's Performance and Innovation Unit's Active Ageing Project.
- **J Hills:** Member of Department for Education and Employment/Social Exclusion Unit Policy Action Team on jobs; Member of IPPR Policy Forum on the Future of Social Housing; Member of Joseph Rowntree Foundation's Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee; Member of Board of Electors, Barnett Professorship of Social Policy, University of Oxford; Finance Committee, New Islington and Hackney Housing Association; Trustee, PEP Charitable Trust.
- **J Hobcraft:** Member of US National Academy of Sciences Committee on Population; Member of Advisory Committee to Harriet Harman, MP, on Parental Employment and Child Outcomes.
- **K Kiernan:** UN ECE Fertility and Family Surveys Advisory Group, Geneva; DoH Steering Group on Step-families; Joseph Rowntree Foundation Advisory Committee on Non-marital Separation; Joseph Rowntree Foundation Advisory Committee on Parental Employment and Child Outcomes; Advisory Committee Smith Institute project on parental employment and child outcomes; Cohort 2001 Specialist Working Group on Family and Home Economic Circumstances.
- **M Kleinman:** member of DETR Urban Task Force Connector Group; member of Steering Committee on Local Authority Economic Development, Audit.
- **A Power:** Member of Advisory Sounding Board for Hilary Armstrong MP, Minister for Housing; member of Urban Task Force, under John Prescott (Deputy Prime Minister), headed by Lord Rogers; Member of DETR/Social Exclusion Unit Policy Action Team on Unpopular Housing; Voluntary Director, National Tenants Resource Centre, Trafford Hall, Chester; Member of the Image Management and Estate Regeneration Advisory Board, University of Glasgow and JRF; Member of the North Manchester Regeneration Area Expert Panel.
- **E Richardson:** Member of Basic Skills Agency Advisory Committee.
- **R Tunstall:** Member of National Homeless Alliance Groundswell project steering group (self-help by homeless people).
- **J Waldfogel:** Member of Advisory Committee for Joseph Rowntree Foundation project on maternal employment and child outcomes; Member of Advisory Committee for Smith Institute project on parental employment and child outcomes.

B2. Membership of networks

P Agulnik: European Network for research on supplementary pensions.

F Cowell: European Commission TMR Network on Living Standards, Inequality and Taxation; Co-ordinator of ESF Network Risk Perceptions and Distributional Judgements.

M Evans: CERC Association (France).

H Glennerster: European Social Policy Network; 'Social Exclusion in Europe' network, co-ordinated by Amsterdam School for Social Science Research.

M Kleinman: Organised economic interests and institutional reforms in European metropolitan areas network, Institut Français d'urbanisme.

J Waldfogel: McArthur Network on Poverty and Inequality in Broader Perspective, Princeton and Harvard (with members from Britain).

B3. Overseas visitors (more than two days)

Dr Huck-ju Kwon (Sung Kyum Kwan University, Korea)

Professor Sheldon Danziger (University of Michigan)

Girija Vaidya-nathan (Chevening Scholar and Civil Servant, Tamilnadu, India)

Professor William Julius Wilson (Harvard)

B4. Overseas visitors (more than 3 months)

Professor Jane Waldfogel (Columbia)

B5. Substantial advice and consultancy

P Agulnik: Comparing basic incomes in UK and Ireland for Citizens Income Trust/Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.

T Burchardt: Analysis for Leonard Cheshire of survey research by NOP Research Group Ltd. (see J Knight and M Brent, *Excluding Attitudes: Disabled people's experience of social exclusion*, Leonard Cheshire, May 1999); Analysis for Association of British Insurers (with **F Cowell** and **K Gardiner**) on regressivity of insurance premium tax.

D Downes: Consultant to South Camden Youth Service – Mentoring Plus Project; Joint Editor Clarendon Series in Criminology, Oxford University Press.

M Evans: Project Director for the Phare Consensus research programme monitoring social protection.

K Gardiner: Adviser to Association of British Insurers on appropriate methodology for assessing progressivity of the tax on insurance; Consultancy project for the Office of Fair Trading relating to distributional issues in welfare assessment.

J Hills: Referee for *Housing Studies*, *Journal of Social Policy*, Nuffield Foundation and ERSC project applications.

J Hobcraft: Adviser to Social Exclusion Unit on Teenage Parenthood; Adviser to Department for International Development for five-year follow-up to UN International Conference on Population and Development, including UN General Assembly Special Session.

K Kiernan: Adviser to Social Exclusion Unit on Teenage Pregnancy; Adviser to Government Actuary's Department on Cohabitation; Adviser to Cabinet Office on Work-Family Friendly Policies; Referee *European Sociological Review*, *International Family Planning Perspectives*; *Journal of Adolescence*, *British Journal of Social Policy* and The Smith Richardson Foundation.

A Power: (with **E Bergin**) Adviser to Social Exclusion Unit Policy Action Team on Neighbourhood Management and Housing Management.

C Propper: Member of ESRC Research Grants Board; Referee for *Journal of Health Economics*, *Health Economics* and *Economic Journal*.

C Schluter: External referee for Swiss National Science Foundation (NFP Sozialstaat Schweiz).

J Waldfogel: Referee of grant applications for ESRC and Nuffield; Referee for *Labour Economics*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* and *American Economic Review*; Member of collaborative team awarded contract to advise the Sure Start Unit on designing an evaluation of this initiative.

B6. Conference papers and presentations

Conference papers

P Agulnik: European Network for Research on Supplementary Pensions, 30 September 1999 ('Pension tax reliefs in the UK').

T Burchardt: Association of British Insurers, October 1998 ('What is meant by social exclusion?'); Conference for the Autonomous Government of Catalonia, 27 November 1998 ('Private insurance for long-term care'); 'Developing Poverty Measures: Research in Europe', Conference, Bristol

- July 1999 ('Operationalising a measure of social exclusion'); Athens University of Economics and Business, Conference on Unemployment, Poverty and Social Exclusion in the European Union, 9-10 September 1999 ('Poverty, deprivation and social exclusion: Conceptual and empirical differences').
- H Glennerster: Association for Public Policy Analysis Annual Conference, New York, 29-31 October 1998 ('The UK Welfare Reforms in Comparison to the US Reforms: Comparative Lessons'); Catalonia Ministry of Health Conference, Barcelona, 27 November 1998 ('From an old social contract to a new? UK Welfare Reforms'); International Conference on Institutional and Financial Incentives for Social Insurance, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, November 1998; National Institute for Economic and Social Research on Financing the Welfare State, Conference Discussant, 5 December 1998; Centre for Voluntary Organisation Twentieth Anniversary Conference, 6 May, LSE ('A Third way for social policy?'); British Association for the Advancement of Science, Sheffield 16 September 1999 ('The Third Way Debate'); ISSALUD (Health and Research Institute) Buenos Aires, 20 September 1999 ('European strategies in response to social exclusion');
- J Hills: Legal and General Annual Manager's Conference, 8 October 1998 ('Private Welfare'); Royal Geographical Society Conference, 29 October 1998 ('Researching Social Exclusion'); Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality Conference, HM Treasury, 17-18 November 1998 ('What do we mean by reducing lifetime inequality and increasing mobility?' and Chair of conference); Second ESRC Social Science Conference, Westminster, 3 December 1998 ('Money matters: Incomes, mobility and social exclusion'); NIESR Conference, Westminster, 4 December 1998 (Discussant 'Generational accounts for the UK'); Conference for the Autonomous Government of Catalonia, 27 November 1998 ('Public-private boundaries and the welfare state'); Local Government Association and Association of Directors of Social Services Conference, Brighton, 22 December 1998 ('Economic and fiscal constraints on welfare reform'); National Council for Voluntary Organisations Annual Conference, 21 January 1998 ('Social Exclusion'); Sir Charles Carter Lecture, Northern Ireland Economic Council, Belfast, 28 January 1999 ('Social exclusion, income distribution and public policy'); Institute for Public Policy Research / Rockefeller Foundation, Bellagio, Italy 26-28 February 1999 ('Dilemmas of Globalisation: The Welfare State'); International Social Sciences Institute, University of Edinburgh, Annual Colloquium 22-23 March 1999 ('Poverty and social exclusion in the UK: Emerging evidence'); National Tenants Resource Centre, Trafford Hall, Conference on Tenants Compacts, 12 May 1999 (chair); Richard Titmuss Memorial Lecture, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 24 May 1999 ('The changing balance between public and private welfare: Experiments in Britain'); Institute for Social and Economic Research 10th Anniversary Conference, 26-28 May 1999 (Discussant: 'Panel Data and Public Policy: National and Cross-national Perspective'); Glasgow Social Inclusion Inquiry, 29-30 July 1999 (discussant); Family Policy Studies Centre Conference, 30 September 1999 (Chair).
- J Hobcraft: Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality Conference, HM Treasury, 17-18 November 1998 ('Intergenerational and life-course transmission of social exclusion'); Population Association of America, New York, 27 March 1999 (Invited panellist on 'ICPD+5P Progress and Obstacles in the Implementation of the Program of Action'); Institute of Education, 13 May 1999 ('Childhood factors and adult exclusion outcomes'); European Association for Population Studies Conference, The Hague, 30 August/2 September 1999 ('Childhood poverty, early motherhood, and adult social exclusion').
- K Kiernan: Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality Conference, HM Treasury, 17-18 November 1998 ('Divorce and family breakdown'); Australian Population Association Biennial Conference, Brisbane, 1-2 October 1998 ('A Partnership Revolution in Europe?'); Population Association of America, New York, 26 March 1999 ('European Perspectives on non-marital fertility'); University of Wisconsin, 29 April 1999, Conference on Non-Marital Childbearing ('European Perspectives on Non-Marital childbearing'); Institute for Social and Economic Research 10th Anniversary Conference, 26-28 May 1999 (Discussant: 'Longitudinal Analysis of Demographic Outcomes: Future Directives'); European Population Conference, The Hague, 31 August 1999, ('Childbearing Outside Marriage' and discussant Plenary Session 'New methods of planning families in Europe'); Conference on Understanding Change in British Families and Households, London 24 September 1999 ('Non-marital partnerships and parenthood: Is Britain an outlier in Europe?').
- M Kleinman: ENHR/CECODHAS conference, Nunspeet, Holland, February 1999 ('The future of European Union social policy and its implications for housing').
- J Le Grand: Second ESRC Social Science Conference, Westminster, 3 December 1998 ('Social Exclusion in Britain Today'); the Keynes Lecture, University of Kent, 12 March 1999; The Friedlander Lecture, University of California at Berkeley, 12 April 1999.

- K Mumford: Budapest, August 1999 ('Poverty, Polarisation and Potential: Problems and responses in Britain's inner urban neighbourhoods', with Ruth Lupton).
- D Piachaud: Social Policy Association Conference, Roehampton Institute, 20 July 1999 ('New Labour and Poverty').
- A Power: Marbach Castle, Germany, 22-24 October 1998 ('Youth in cities'); Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality Conference, HM Treasury, 17-18 November 1998 ('The relationship between inequality and area deprivation'); Second ESRC Social Science Conference, Westminster, 3 December 1998 ('Future Cities'); National Housing Federation, 19 January 1999 ('The Urban Agenda'); Tenant Participation Advisory Service, 22 March 1999 ('Taking tenants on board'); ATIC Policy Conference, 23 April 1999 ('Do they really mean it?'); LSE Symposium on Third Sector, Third Way, 7 June 1999 ('City Problems, Housing Estates and Social Polarisation – can the third sector help?'); CHS/Thameside MBC Conference, 24 June 1999 ('Pulling back from the edge: tackling social exclusion at a local level'); Urban Task Force launch, London, 29 June 1999; CASE/LSE Housing Social Exclusion and Cities Conference, 8 July 1999 ('Cities and Neighbourhood Pressures').
- E Richardson: Royal Geographical Society Conference, 29 October 1998 ('Living on Estates')
- C Schluter: European Meeting of the Econometric Society, Berlin, 1998, ('Income dynamics in the USA, Germany and the UK'); Royal Economic Society, 1999, ('Income dynamics in the USA, Germany and the UK'); Annual Conference of ESRC Econometrics Study Group, 1999 ('Welfare measurement and measurement error'); 1999 European Meeting of the Econometric Society, Santiago de Compostella ('Welfare measurement and measurement error').
- J Waldfoegel: Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality Conference, HM Treasury, 17-18 November 1998 ('Childcare and outcomes'); American Economic Association/Allied Social Sciences Associations, 3-4 January 1999 ('Parental resources and child maltreatment; Male-female differences in the low-wage labor market; and The family gap in pay: Evidence from seven industrialised countries'); Population Association of America, 25-27 March 1999 ('The effects of early maternal employment on children's later cognitive and behavioural outcomes'); Joint Poverty Centre Conference on Labour Markets and Less-Skilled Workers, Chicago, November 1998 ('Male-Female differences in the low-wage labour market'); European Society for Population Economics, Turin, June 1999 ('The Family Gap in Pay in Seven Industrialised Countries'); National Research Council Board on Children Youth and Families Workshop on Children in Out of Home Placement, Washington, D.D., July 1999 ('Assessing Outcomes for Children Involved in the Child Welfare System: How adequate are the data?').

Seminar presentations

- T Burchardt: Joseph Rowntree Foundation Seminar, 11 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, 13 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); University of Kent Social Policy Department, February 1999 ('Private Welfare: Exclusion and Exclusivity'). Institute for Public Policy Research workshop on Financial Exclusion, London, December 1998, ('Response to Claire Whyley's paper on financial exclusion'); New Policy Institute Seminar, Westminster, June 1999 ('Partnerships in provision and finance'); Civil Service College Welfare State training programme, July 1999 ('Social exclusion: research and policy').
- F Cowell: Department of Econometrics, University of Geneva, 19 March 1999 ('Measuring Income Mobility with Dirty Data' (CASEpaper 16)).
- K Gardiner: CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, 9 December 1998 ('3D thinking about income mobility'); CRSP, Loughborough University, 14 December 1998 ('3D thinking about income mobility'); International Centre for Child Development (ICDC), UNICEF, Florence, Italy 15 January 1998 ('Policy implications of income mobility in the UK').
- H Glennerster: Social Exclusion in Europe, Amsterdam School of Social Sciences, Amsterdam, 18 May 1999; DSS seminar on Government's Strategy for Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion, 19 May 1999 ('Social Exclusion Defined'); Seminar to hospital and health service managers at the Universidad Austral, Buenos Aires, 21 September 1999 ('British health care system: present and future'); Health and social service managers Universidad San Andres, Buenos Aires, 22 September 1999 ('Poverty and Social Exclusion: UK strategies for reform'); Seminar on Social Exclusion at La Plata Universidad, Argentina, 22 September 1999 ('Responses to Social Exclusion'); Staff of the Department of Social Affairs, Buenos Aires, 23 September 1999, ('A Third Way for Social Policy?')

- R Hendry: STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, STICERD, 10 February 1999 ('News and views on funding allocations in health, education and housing').
- J Hills: Department of Social Security Analytical Services Division, 7 October 1998 ('Does the private sector offer a way out?'); Joseph Rowntree Foundation Seminar, 11 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, 13 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); Financial Markets Group Taxation Seminar, LSE, 15 February 1999 ('Tax as the new social policy?'); Department of Social Security Analytical Services Division, 16 February 1999 ('New Labour and Social Policy'); University of West of England, 17 February 1999 ('New Labour and Social Exclusion'); DSS seminar on Government's Strategy for Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion, 19 May 1999 ('Measures of poverty and exclusion').
- J Hobcraft: Joint Centre for Longitudinal Research Seminar, 13 May 1999 ('Intergenerational and life-course transmission of social exclusion: influences of childhood poverty, family disruption and contact with the police').
- K Kiernan: ESRC Seminar Group 'Post-modern Kinship', University of Leeds, November 1998 ('The Changing Demography of Partnership'); Treasury Workshop on Persistent Poverty and Lifetime Inequality, London 16 November 1998 ('Divorce and family breakdown'); City University, 17 March 1999 ('Family Change: issues and implications'); JRF Seminar on 'Unmarried Fathers: policy and practice issues', Chatham House, 22 September 1999 ('The rise of cohabitation and non-marital childbearing in Britain and Europe').
- H Kwon: STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, STICERD, 3 February 1999 ('Inadequate policy or operational failure? Korea's National Pension Programme').
- J Le Grand: DSS seminar on Government's Strategy for Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion, 19 May 1999 ('The broader Welfare State and strategies for dealing with poverty and social exclusion').
- R Lupton: Crime Concern/Housing Corporation, October 1998 ('Safe as Houses').
- K Mumford: STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, STICERD, 3 March 1999 ('Low demand and area abandonment – any life left in the inner city?'); London Borough of Newham, 'Best in Class' Seminar, 27 May 1999 ('The slow death of great cities?').
- A Power: DSS seminar on Government's Strategy for Tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion, 19 May 1999 ('Area problems and Multiple Deprivation'); TPAS seminar, 22 March 1999 ('Taking tenants on board'); DSS Seminar to discuss the government's strategy for tackling poverty and social exclusion, 19 May 1999 ('Council housing and concentrated poverty'); Manchester University, 23 June 1999 ('Community Sustainability').
- C Propper: Joseph Rowntree Foundation Seminar, 11 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); CASE Welfare Policy and Analysis Seminar, 13 January 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); 12th Jornedas de Salud, Spain, May 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy'); Second International Health Economics Association Meeting, Rotterdam, June 1999 ('Private Welfare and Public Policy').
- C Schluter: University of Cologne, 1999 ('Welfare measurement and measurement error').
- J Waldfogel: University of Bath, 9 February 1999 ('Male-female differences in the low-wage labor market'); University of Essex, 15 February 1999 ('Male-female differences in the low-wage labor market'); STICERD Work in Progress Seminar, LSE, October 1998 ('Male-female differences in the low-wage labor market'); Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, July 1999 ('Early Childhood Interventions and Outcomes').

B7. Media coverage: newspapers

Articles by CASE members:

- Agulnik, P** 'How pensions came of age', *THES*, 6 May 1999.
- Agulnik, P** and Teles, S, 'How to fund a happier retirement' *New Statesman*, 12 February 1999.
- Burchardt, T** and **Hills, J**, 'A numbers game', *Housing Today*, 21 January 1999.
- Burchardt, T** and **Hills, J**, 'Setting a pattern for provision', *Managing Care*, January 1999.
- Burchardt, T** and **Evans, M**, 'Why incapacity proposals won't be of benefit', letter in *The Guardian*, 20 May 1999.
- Evans, M** 'Can we work it out?', *The Guardian*, 27 November 1998.
- Glennister, H** and **Piachaud, D**, 'Age of reason', *The Guardian*, 23 June 1999.

Hills, J: 'Brown hint of new deal for workers' *The Guardian*, 8 February 1999; 'Pensions fit for people', *The Guardian*, 5 May 1999.

Le Grand, J: 'Redistribution of sorts', *Financial Times*, 10 March 1999; 'Don's delight: The Gift Relationship by Richard Titmuss, the book that gave him hope in humanity', *The Guardian Higher*, 20 July 1999; 'Treating poverty', *The Guardian*, 21 September 1999.

Mumford, K: 'Signs of spring' *Inside Housing*, 7 May 1999; 'Opening the shutters' *Parliamentary Brief*, May 1999.

Mumford, K and Power, A: 'Who can save the city?' in *New Start*, 11 June 1999.

Piachaud, D: 'Present Dangers' *The Guardian*, 19 December 1998; 'Child Poverty: Means to an End', *The Guardian*, 31 March 1999; 'Wealth by stealth', *The Guardian*, 1 September 1999; 'Why the cynics were wrong about children in need', *Independent on Sunday*, 19 September 1999.

Power, A: 'Completing the Jigsaw', *Housing Today*, 11 February 1999; 'Pool of resources', *The Guardian*, 3 February 1999; 'A plague on all our houses', *Housing Today*, 6 May 1999; 'Streets of shame', *The Guardian*, 5 May 1999; 'Good neighbours', *Roof*, September 1999.

Coverage of work by CASE members:

As well as articles by CASE members themselves, the Centre's research has been reported or mentioned in 56 articles in a variety of newspapers, journals and magazines including: *Financial Times*, *Guardian*, *Observer*, *Independent*, *Independent on Sunday*, *Times*, *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, *International Financial Times*, *Glasgow Herald*, *Housing Finance*, *Public Finance*, *Municipal Journal*, *Readers Digest*, *Times Educational Supplement*, and many others.

B8. Media coverage: radio and TV

38 interviews were broadcast during the year with members of CASE on various aspects of social exclusion and related issues including early retirement, urban abandonment, the reform of disability benefits, pension reform, planning and mixed development, the Urban Task Force, and trends in poverty. These were carried by programmes including BBC1 *Panorama*; BBC2 *Newsnight*; Radio 4 *Today*, *Westminster Hour*, *World Tonight* and *Analysis*.

Julian Le Grand presented an edition of BBC Radio 4's *Analysis* programme on social exclusion in April 1999, with contributions from other CASE members. He also was the co-presenter on one of the BBC2 *Big Ideas* series, discussing meritocracy and winner-take-all societies.

B9. CASE events

Events organised by the Centre included:

- November 1998, Seminar and study visits for the Caisse des Dépôts and directors of 28 major French Social Housing companies, examining experiences and lessons from British regeneration schemes
- A residential conference for CASE members and overseas visitors at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, 7-8 January 1999
- 11 January 1999 Seminar organised with Joseph Rowntree Foundation to launch *Private Welfare and Public Policy* at Chatham House
- 26 February 1999 Workshop at LSE for central and local officials on results of research on funding formulae for devolved public services
- A conference on 'Social Exclusion and the Future of Cities' with contributions from Professor William Julius Wilson, Professor Sir Peter Hall, Richard Best and Professor Anne Power, sponsored by Broomleigh Housing Association, at LSE, 8 July 1999.
- Summer Away Day for CASE members, Froebel College Institute, Roehampton Institute, 12 July 1999

Afternoon seminars in our 'social exclusion' series included:

- David Halpern, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Cambridge, on 'Social Capital and Social Exclusion'
- Tania Burchardt, Julian Le Grand and David Piachaud, CASE, on 'Social Exclusion in Britain 1990-1995'
- Bill Jordan, Author of *The New Politics of Welfare: Social Justice in a Global Context* on 'Social Exclusion and New Politics of Welfare'
- Perri 6, DEMOS, on 'Holistic Government and Social Exclusion'
- Nigel Campbell, HM Treasury on 'The decline of employment among older people in Britain'
- Bernard Casey, European Institute, LSE and Michael Gold, Royal Holloway College on 'Social Partnership and Social Exclusion'
- Sheldon Danziger and Sandra Danziger, University of Michigan on 'Is American Welfare Reform succeeding? Implications for the UK'
- Kerry Hamilton, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of East London on 'Transport and Social Exclusion'
- Peter Townsend, visiting Professor at LSE, on 'Poverty, Social Exclusion and Social Polarisation'
- Martin Evans, David Piachaud, and Mark Kleinman, CASE, on 'We're here because we're here because we're here: Can social exclusion be solved by area policies?'
- Mary Ann Mason, Berkeley, on 'Was Cinderella right? Are stepchildren socially excluded?'
- Bob Holman, Easterhouse, Glasgow, on 'Social Exclusion: Do neighbourhood projects work?'
- Nicholas Deakin, Warwick University, on 'The Treasury and Social Exclusion'

Seminars in the 'Welfare Policy and Analysis' series, supported by the Department of Social Security included:

- Didier Jacobs, CASE on 'A comparative study of the cost of social welfare across East Asian and Western Countries'
- Katherine Rake, LSE on 'Models and maps: The incomes of older women and men in Britain, France and Germany'
- Martin Evans, CASE on 'Where do Social Security and other kinds of public spending go? Analysing flows into local areas'
- Tania Burchardt, John Hills and Carol Propper, CASE on 'Private Welfare and Public Policy'
- Kitty Stewart, UNICEF, Florence on 'Is child welfare converging in Europe?'
- Holly Sutherland, Microsimulation Unit, University of Cambridge on 'Designing a hypothetical European minimum pension: The problem of comparing incomes across countries'
- Brian Nolan, Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, on 'Income and deprivation in Europe: Evidence from the European Community Household Panel'
- Chris Heady, Bath University on 'How effective are social transfers in reducing poverty in the EU?'

B10 International collaborative research projects

Martin Evans: Project Director for the EU Phare Consensus programme monitoring development of social protection in the Central and Eastern European Countries (part 2).

Anne Power was involved in collaborative work with Harvard University, including setting up a conference on the future of cities for July 2000.

Jane Waldfogel was part of an international collaborative team that won the contract to advise the government on designing an evaluation of its Sure Start Initiative.

C. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

(All figures for period October 1998 to September 1999; figures included for August and September 1999 are estimates.)

C1. ESRC core funding

Total CASE grant **£429,520**

C2. Other ESRC funding

Formula funding £15,445 **£15,445**
(In addition 80 per cent of Dr Kiernan's salary was funded
by a separately administered ESRC grant)

C3. Host institution

Salaries (and indirect costs), computer support, accommodation
and administrative and secretarial support **£142,026**
(Excludes teaching staff research time committed to the centre)

C4. Other funding

OST and other research councils Nil
UK foundations
 Joseph Rowntree Foundation £30,479
 Nuffield Foundation £14,395
 Gatsby Charitable Foundation £45,763
 Ashden £28,733
 Monument £ 1,500 £120,870

UK industry and commerce
 Legal and General £ 500

UK local authorities Nil

UK central government
 Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions £16,310
 Department of Social Security £ 3,387
 Social Exclusion Unit £ 3,000
 Basic Skills Agency £ 2,600 £ 25,297

UK voluntary sector
 Key Change £ 4,649
 Glasgow Alliance £ 1,500
 Leonard Cheshire £ 2,007
 Broomleigh HA £ 2,000
 Notting Hill HA £ 500
 London Housing Federation £ 5,084 £ 15,740

European Union £ 10,000

Other overseas £ 4,700

Total other funding **£177,107**

Total financial resources £764,098

D. STAFF RESOURCES 1998/99

D1. Research Staff

(Full-time for 12 months unless specified)

Professor John Hills, Director of CASE	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Sara Awan, Research Assistant	(three-fifths time from July 1999; 33% ESRC-funded, 66% co-funded)
Ms Tania Burchardt, Research Officer	(co-funded)
Ms Valerie Estaugh, Research Officer	(three-fifths time until March 1998; ESRC-funded)
Mr David Divine, Research Assistant	(until December 1998; co-funded)
Mr Jake Elster, Research Assistant	(co-funded)
Dr Martin Evans, Research Fellow	(co-funded)
Ms Karen Gardiner, Research Fellow	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Susan Harkness, Research Officer	(October-December 1998; ESRC-funded)
Mr Ross Hendry, Research Officer	(until March 1998; 66% ESRC-project funded, 33% ESRC core-funded)
Mr Didier Jacobs, Research Officer	(until August 1999; 45% ESRC-funded, 55% co-funded)
Ms Ruth Lupton, Research Officer	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Katharine Mumford, Research Officer	(ESRC-funded)
Ms Liz Richardson, Research Officer	(co-funded)

D2. Associated Academic Staff

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

Professor Simon Burgess, Associate	(10%; nil)
Professor Frank Cowell, Associate	(15%; nil)
Professor Howard Glennerster, Co-Director of CASE	(30%; nil)
Professor John Hobcraft, Associate	(50%; 25%)
Dr Kathleen Kiernan, Co-Director of CASE	(100%; 100%)
Professor Julian Le Grand, Co-Director of CASE	(15%; nil)
Professor David Piachaud, Associate	(10%; nil)
Professor Anne Power, Deputy Director of CASE	(50%; 20%)
Professor Carol Propper, Co-Director of CASE	(20%; 20%)
Dr Chris Schluter, Associate	(10%; 10%)
Mr Tony Travers, Associate	(10%; nil)

D3. Support Staff

Ms Jane Dickson, CASE Administrator	(50%; nil)
Ms Rebecca Morris, Administrative Secretary	(75% ESRC-funded; 25% co-funded)
Mr Charles Affor, Computer Support Officer	(90%; 40%)
Ms Mairi Stewart, Administrative Secretary	(three-fifths time; ESRC-funded)
Ms Vivienne Richmond, Administrative Secretary	(0.43 time; co-funded)

D4. Research Students

Mr Philip Agulnik
Mr Anthony Lee
Ms Orsolya Lelkes
Ms Megan Ravenhill
Ms Polly Vizard

D5. Staff development

25 members of the Centre took part in a two day residential conference at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor in January 1999, and in a one-day seminar in July 1999. Both events were designed to develop the Centre's plans and organisation, to discuss work in progress and to strengthen connections between separate projects.

APPENDIX 3

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS SUMMARY 1998/99

A: Publications (excluding those largely attributable to work before October 1997)

		1997/98	1998/99
A1	Books	2	4
A2	Book chapters	4	7
A3	Refereed journal papers	4	11
A4	Non-refereed journal papers	6	9
A5	Other publications:		
	CASEpapers and CASEreports	12	18
	Other	7	11

B: External relations

B1	Membership of committees	12	34
B2	Membership of networks	6	7
B3	Overseas visitors (more than 2 days)	2	4
B4	Overseas visitors (over 3 months)	3	1
B5	Substantial advice and consultancy (excluding grant and journal refereeing)	10	15
B6	Conference papers and seminar presentations	64	112
B7	Media coverage: newspapers	61	78
B8	Media coverage: radio and TV	37	38
B9	CASE events:		
	Conferences:	10	6
	Seminars:	21	21
B10	International collaborative research projects	5	3

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

		1997/98	1998/99
C1	ESRC core funding	297	430
C2	Other ESRC funding	51	15
C3	Host institution	95	142
C4	Other funding:		
	OST and other research councils	Nil	Nil
	UK foundations	143	121
	UK industry and commerce	2	1
	UK local authorities	Nil	Nil
	UK central government	72	25
	UK voluntary sector	Nil	16
	European Union	2	10
	Other overseas	Nil	5
C5	Overall total	660	764

D: Staff resources

D1	Research staff (of which ESRC funded)		
	Individuals	13 (6)	14 (7.5)
	Full-time equivalents	9.7 (4.3)	11.5 (5.3)
D2	Associated academic staff (ESRC funded)		
	Individuals	12 (7)	11 (5)
	Full-time equivalents	3.4 (2.2)	3.2 (1.8)
D3	Support staff		
	Individuals	3	5
	Full-time equivalents	1.6	3.4
D4	Research students	4	5
D5	Staff development days	75	75