



International  
Inequalities Institute

# International Inequalities Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 2019





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# MISSION STATEMENT

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## The International Inequalities Institute

III welcomes courageous, imaginative scholars, researchers, activists and practitioners from around the world who use rigorous interdisciplinary approaches to foster greater economic and social equality and justice, linking theory, research and practice. We will work together to challenge dominant narratives and craft alternative futures and amplify the voices of marginalised groups.

- We will nurture interdisciplinary research, drawing together economic analysis with social scientific concerns to shed light on the lived experience of inequality.
- We will promote innovative research on the global political economy of inequality, to draw out the dynamics of economic and social change, and to use these insights to address contemporary political challenges.
- We will act as a beacon bringing together critical scholarship on inequality to cross-fertilise with leaders, activists, campaigners and artists, to promote real-world models that make a difference to advancing equity.
- We will use the LSE's distinctive profile as a highly international institution to learn from models and experiences across the world where there are positive stories to tell about how inequality has been addressed.
- We will provide a platform to support students and Atlantic Fellows from across the globe who are passionate about addressing inequality. We will help them to enhance their knowledge and expand their repertoires, and provide them with confidence and support.



## DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

**As the International Inequalities Institute starts its fifth year of work, I am very proud to reflect on the scale and scope of our work last year and the platform we have built as one of the world's premier centres for the analysis of inequality. We are unusual in our interdisciplinary ambition to bring together research and teaching that crosses departmental boundaries, and I am proud to have worked with colleagues from departments across LSE, including Anthropology, Psychological and Behavioural Science, Economics, the European Institute, Gender Studies, Geography and Environment, Government, Health Policy, International Development, Law, Media and Communications, Methodology, Public Policy, Social Policy, and Sociology, as well as research centres such as LSE Cities and the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion. I like to think we have had a major impact on the intellectual agenda of LSE as a whole.**

Our research programmes have gone from strength to strength, supported by funding from the NORFACE consortium of research councils, from the Institute for Global Affairs and the Rockefeller Foundation, the Sutton Trust, the Joseph Baer Foundation and the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. The team of Research Officers within the III has continued to grow, and we collaborate with researchers across the LSE, both as partners in our externally funded research and through the launch of three new research themes which are discussed elsewhere. New staff arriving during the academic year included Kirsten Sehnbruch, who joined as British Academy Global Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, and Mark Fransham, who recently completed his PhD in Geography at Oxford and who has joined the Institute's research team. Katharina Hecht, a recent LSE Sociology PhD, worked with me and Sam Friedman on a research project, 'Are the elites pulling away?', funded by the Sutton Trust. Nora Waitkus (Sociology PhD from Bremen), Tahnee Ooms (who recently submitted her Social Policy PhD in Oxford) and Joaquin Prieto-Suarez (from COES, Santiago de Chile) joined our research team in September 2019. Although Aaron Reeves left to take up a post in the Department of Social Policy and Intervention at the University of Oxford, he continues as Visiting Senior Fellow at III. Jonathan Mijs ended his contract as Assistant Professorial

Research Fellow and has moved to Harvard University, but will continue as Visiting Fellow at III. We are sorry to see Beverley Skeggs leave the Directorship of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme for a Distinguished Professorship at Lancaster University, but delighted that she will continue to collaborate with us.

In our flagship Atlantic Fellows programme, Armine Ishkanian was seconded from LSE's Department of Social Policy as Academic Lead and Associate Professor, and Sara Camacho-Felix, who has taken a lead in moves to decolonise the LSE curriculum, was recruited as Assistant Professorial Lecturer. During the year, Sam Friedman ably oversaw the MSc in Inequalities and Social Science (which we run in collaboration with the Department of Sociology), with support from Nima Paidipaty, an LSE Fellow in Sociology, who taught on the core course.

We also welcomed residences by visiting fellows and practitioner fellows, supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Zamila Bunglawala (Cabinet Office Racial Disparity Audit) joined as practitioner fellow, and Shinobu Majima and Erica Lagalisse carried out research as visitors to the Institute. Sofia Munoz-Gonzalez served as institute assistant under an LSE-supported internship by LSE, and we welcomed Nadia Erlam as communications and events officer and Meliz Ahmet as executive assistant to the III and AFSEE Directors.

We continued our work supporting interdisciplinary PhD students working on inequality issues. Three new LSE PhD studentships on 'Analysing and Challenging Inequalities' were awarded, and we now have 43 PhD students participating on the four cohorts of our doctoral programme. The MSc in Inequalities and Social Science goes from strength to strength, with 40 students admitted in 2018-19. This group included the eight residential fellows in the second Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) cohort. Both they and their 11 non-residential Atlantic Fellows peers completed their series of short bespoke modules in June 2019. The third cohorts of residential and non-residential Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity joined us in September 2019.



Photo: Nadia Erlam





I am proud to reflect on the scope and scale of our work last year, as one of the world's premier centres for the analysis of inequality. ”

We ran a large and dynamic events programme throughout the year, with evening events, book launches and lunchtime seminar series attracting good audiences. We launched a new seminar series co-hosted with the Department of Social Policy on migration, ethnicity and race, adding to our popular fortnightly inequalities seminar series. Video and audio podcasts of our events can be downloaded from our website, alongside our growing collection of working papers and a web portal that gives access to research from across LSE related to inequality. The website now offers material related to a huge range of aspects of inequality and the perspectives presented by different disciplines and in different parts of the world.

Finally, last but certainly not least, we announced two major hires. Francisco (Chico) Ferreira, who currently oversees the World Bank's research programme on poverty and inequality, has been appointed the inaugural Amartya Sen Chair in Inequalities Studies and will take up the post of Director of III in July 2020, at which point I will return to be Professor of Sociology at LSE, although of course I will continue to run my research theme in collaboration with the III. I'm also delighted to note that Branko Milanovic (Graduate Center at the City University of New York and Stone Center on Socio-Economic Inequality), the former Lead Economist in the World Bank's research department, has been appointed Centennial Professor at III from 2020 until 2022.

Consequently, there is no shortage of issues for our Annual Report to report on! This report presents highlights from our research and activities between August 2018 and July 2019, including:

- Our three new **research themes**
  - Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice, led by Professor Mike Savage (page 6)
  - Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy, led by Professor David Soskice (page 10)
  - Global Economies of Care, led by Professor Beverley Skeggs (page 14)
- Three **research highlights**
  - The research project supported by the Institute of Global Affairs and the Rockefeller Foundation investigating urban decline narratives and community resilience (page 17)
  - The research project supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation investigating the links between poverty and inequality, including the research of Aaron Reeves (page 18) and our partnership with the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion.
  - The research of our Distinguished Policy Fellow Kirsten Sehnbruch on the quality of employment in middle-income countries (page 22)

- The **Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme** (page 24).
- The **'Analysing and Challenging Inequalities' scholars**, whose doctoral research we are supporting (page 36), and who form part of wider cross-disciplinary seminar groups with other doctoral students in the 2018 entry cohort along with the doctoral students in the 2015-17 entry cohort funded by the Institute with the support of the Leverhulme trust.
- The **MSc in Inequalities and Social Science**, the full-time members of the fourth cohort of which complete in September 2019 (page 37).
- Our **events**, including seminars and lectures by Tim Besley, Amartya Sen and Sudhir Anand, Kate Pickett and Richard Wilkinson, Katrin Jakobsdóttir, Branko Milanovic, Danny Dorling and Sally Tomlinson, Alpa Shah, Francis Green and David Kynaston, Bina Agarwal, Robin Cohen and Zamila Bunglawala (page 40).
- Our own **publications** (page 46) and the portal to related LSE research (page 47).

Finally, some thanks are due! Our work is overseen by a Research Committee comprised of members from different parts of LSE (page 55). We are very grateful to all of them for their support and advice, as well as to the organisations that are financially supporting us, including the Atlantic Philanthropies, the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, NORFACE, the Julius Baer Foundation, the Marshall Institute and the Institute for Global Affairs at LSE, as well as the LSE itself.

That we have achieved so much over the past year is down to the ongoing work and efforts of our Centre Manager, Liza Ryan, along with the III support team and the AFSEE team led by Rana Zincir Celal. Thanks are due, too, to LSE Finance, Research, Estates and Human Resources Divisions, without whom none of what we report here could have happened.


For more information about the III and our work, including the seminar series and our publications, please visit our website at [lse.ac.uk/III](http://lse.ac.uk/III)

*Mike Savage returned from sabbatical as full Director of the International Inequalities Institute in September 2018.*



# III RESEARCH



Just as economic growth has led to sustained problems of dealing with waste, so there is a parallel politics of 'social sustainability': the build-up of wealth that to a large extent is concentrated among the more privileged members of society. 



## III RESEARCH AGENDA

The III was formed in 2015 to build on LSE's longstanding tradition of leadership in the study of social and economic inequality, pooling scholarship and expertise from across its many departments and research centres. Our research mission is rooted in LSE's commitment to an international perspective and to theoretical innovation. We bring methodological expertise from across the social sciences, including cutting-edge quantitative and qualitative methods. We conduct fundamental research and teaching to further the understanding of the genesis and nature of inequalities; of the

structural, institutional and cultural factors that shape them; of their socio-economic and political significance, including through the lived experience of inequality; and of how inequalities may best be countered.

In developing our priorities, and building on the remarkable capacity and potential of our Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, we have our research platform which is based on the need to build a comprehensive interdisciplinary framing of inequality, with four major components.

### III Research platform

#### A genuinely global perspective

- Draws on expertise from global north and south to create effective synergies between experiences in different parts of the world.
- Refuses to treat national boundaries as 'containers'. We recognise how global forces extend between nations and how we need to develop imaginative comparative strategies which extend beyond national comparisons.

#### Extending economic insight into social, cultural and political analysis

- Working effectively with economists but extending our grasp of inequality to more effectively render the significance of social, cultural and political dynamics. This allows us to grasp the lived experience of inequality and develop research to address fundamental concerns with human rights, democracy and social sustainability.

#### A comprehensive systemic analysis

- We place our analysis within a recognition of the scale of systemic challenges that the world faces. These necessarily include macro-economic pressures, but also extend to the significance of digitalisation and the transformation of media communication; financialisation processes; the endemic and ongoing power of racial, gender and class divides.

#### The need for social sustainability

- Just as economic growth has led to sustained problems of dealing with waste, so creating environmental problems encapsulated around concerns with climate change, so there is a parallel politics of 'social sustainability': the build-up of wealth that is to a large extent concentrated amongst the more privileged members of society.

To pursue this exciting research vision, we have focused our concerns into three distinctive research themes which are explained below. Each of these crystallises a key area where III research, led by Professors Mike Savage, David Soskice and Beverley Skeggs, can set the pace, and where the Institute's research can cross-fertilise with teaching and broader public engagement so that we can deliver real-world impact.



# III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

Led by Professor Mike Savage

Concerns with inequality have tended to focus on the nature and extent of income inequality, which is now well known to be growing in many nations since the 1980s. However, income inequality is only the tip of the iceberg. Following the influential arguments of Thomas Piketty, which rework Marx's emphasis on capital accumulation, it is increasingly realised that wealth is a more fundamental driver of inequality dynamics. This insistence has been taken up by numerous campaigning groups such as Oxfam (with their startling statistic that 8 people own as much wealth as the bottom 50% of the world's population attracting much critical concern). The concentration of wealth in the hands of small elites raises great concerns about 'social sustainability' and the power of wealthy plutocrats to stage 'state capture' and exert undue influence.

Focusing on wealth inequality also highlights the significance of race and gender divides in distinctive ways. Since private wealth is often owned by families and households, gender relationships and inequities are central to its organization. Racial inequalities in wealth may exceed those in income, which may in part reflect the historical patterns of imperialism and racial capitalism from which racial minorities have been excluded. Demos (US) have recently identified this issue as 'the asset value of whiteness'.



This theme will draw on the expertise of numerous LSE academics, and from our international partners, including those in the global South. ”

Professor Mike Savage

However, although wealth is critical to the analysis of economic inequality, it is more difficult to theorise and measure than income. Wealth assets take numerous forms and can be concealed. Wealth is also highly mobile and cannot so easily be associated with national formations as income inequality. Significant amounts of wealth operate out of tax havens, and flows of corporate capital are central to the operations of financialised capitalism (as the deleterious effects of the 2008 crash revealed very powerfully). Analysing wealth inequality therefore forces us to operate at different scales, ranging from the global down to the urban. It also forces us to recognise the tensions between private and public wealth which lies at the heart of the contemporary politics of inequality, since it addresses a range of key issues: private versus public ownership of capital (including housing); private versus public services; and private versus public pensions.

Focusing on wealth also challenges conventional justifications on economic inequality. Whereas analyses of the distribution of income inequality are often pitched as reflections of the significance of skill and human capital for affecting income differences, focusing on wealth opens up bigger concerns about the processes driving wealth accumulation, inheritance and privilege. The build-up of wealth is frequently seen as 'unearned income' linked to the proliferation of rent extraction processes and asset markets, which thus threatens liberal and meritocratic values.

Understanding the significance of wealth has direct implications for the politics of taxation. The principle of income tax is well established (even though it operates with very different degrees of progressiveness in different nations), but principles of wealth and inheritance taxes are more controversial and disputed. We will also focus on moves to strengthen global financial transparency and the issues of off-shore wealth and tax avoidance. Strategies seeking to challenge wealth inequality also require interventions relating to more positive conceptions of wealth, such as local wealth-building initiatives and strategies for reaffirming democratic ideals of equal human worth and dignity in the face of growing economic disparities perceived as reflecting the unequal social or moral worth of individuals.

This theme will draw on the expertise of numerous LSE academics, and from our international partners, including those in the global South. We have especially strong relationships in Africa with the African Centre for Excellence in Inequality Research, led by Murray Leibbrandt at UCT, and the Southern Centre for Inequality Studies at the University of Witwatersrand, which is currently undertaking a research project on intergenerational wealth and taxation. In South America, we work closely with Chile's Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES), which has a valuable programme of research in these areas.



Our research will be organised in the following five clusters:

## 1. Measuring and conceptualising wealth inequality, including trends over time

### Dr Tania Burchardt

Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy and Director, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

### Dr Neil Cummins

Associate Professor, Department of Economic History

### Professor Naila Kabeer

Professor of Gender and Development, Department of Gender Studies

### Dr Eleni Karagiannaki

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, CASE

### Professor Camille Landais

Professor of Economics, Department of Economics

### Liz Mann

PhD candidate, Department of Social Policy

### Dr Tahnee Ooms

Research Officer, III

### Dr Nora Waitkus

Research Officer, III

## 2. Global financial capitalism: offshore wealth and tax havens

### Dr Arun Advani

Assistant Professor, University of Warwick; Impact Director, Centre for Competitive Advantage in the Global Economy and Visiting Fellow, III

### Aroop Chatterjee

Research Manager, Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, Witwatersand University

### Dr Luna Glucksberg

Research Fellow, III

### Dr Eleni Karagiannaki

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, CASE

### Professor Camille Landais

Professor of Economics, Department of Economics

### Timothy Monteath

PhD candidate, Department of Sociology

### Professor Parthasarathi Shome

Chairman, International Tax Research and Analysis Foundation, and Visiting Senior Fellow, III

### Dr Andrew Summers

Assistant Professor, Department of Law

### Nora Waitkus

Research Officer, III

## 3. Wealth and social mobility: meritocracy and the legitimisation of inequality

### Dr Fabien Accominotti

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology

### Dr Sam Friedman

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

### Dr Luna Glucksberg

Research Fellow, III

### Kristina Kolbe

PhD candidate, Department of Sociology

### Professor Nicola Lacey

School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy, Department of Law

### Professor Murray Leibbrandt

School of Economics, University of Cape Town

### Professor Stephen Machin

Professor of Economics and Director of the Centre for Economic Performance

### Emma Taylor

PhD candidate, Department of Sociology

## 4. Developing comparative studies of plutocratic elites

### Dr Sam Friedman

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

### Katharina Hecht

Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Pennsylvania and Visiting Fellow, III

### Dr María-Luisa Mendez

Principal Investigator, Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies

### Dr Jonathan Mijs

Lecturer in Sociology, Harvard University, and Visiting Fellow, III

### Dr Aaron Reeves

Associate Professor, University of Oxford and Visiting Senior Fellow, III

### Dr Paul Segal

Senior Lecturer in International Development and Emerging Economies, King's College London, and Visiting Fellow, III

### Dr Chana Teeger

Assistant Professor, Department of Methodology

### Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, III

## 5. Overarching policy theme: tax justice

In bringing together all theme members in this overarching theme and synthesising the four sub-themes' research, we will create an opportunity for all four research clusters to contribute to strategies for advancing the politics of tax justice.



## III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

### Ongoing theme projects

#### Pulling Away? A social analysis of economic 'elites' in the UK

SUPPORTED BY THE SUTTON TRUST

Elites and their relationship to others in society have featured heavily in public narratives and debates in the UK and the US. This project researches whether economic and occupational 'elites' in the UK are pulling away. Specifically, are they pulling away from others in society not only in economic terms, but also socially and geographically? The project team will analyse whether elites have become more concentrated over time, drawing on data from the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study (LS), a longitudinal dataset based on census records of the population of England and Wales from 1971 to 2011.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Katharina Hecht** (III), **Mike Savage** (III / LSE Sociology), **Sam Friedman** (LSE Sociology), **Daniel McArthur** (LSE Sociology)

#### Fighting inequality at the local level: what works?

SUPPORTED BY THE JULIUS BAER FOUNDATION

This project aims attempt to grapple with the rise of wealth inequalities by collecting and examining examples of communities that have successfully challenged processes of systematic dispossession. Where and when, how and why have groups been able to stand up to the systems and patterns that funnel wealth up and away from local communities? How have they managed to reverse them? What can be learned from these examples? How do we apply those lessons in other locations, under different conditions?

Currently the main field-site is Preston, in the North-West of England. Here we are looking at the Preston Model, an ambitious mix of vision and pragmatism based on community wealth-building principles. Through innovative procurement choices on the part of the local authority, and their support for small-scale cooperatives, Preston demonstrates what can be achieved by focusing on the local. Working with CLES (the Centre for Local Economic Strategies), we will assess the difference that the Preston model has made and what can be learned from it.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Luna Glucksberg** (III) and **Mike Savage** (III/LSE Sociology)

#### Developing comparative studies of plutocratic elites

BY DR SAM FRIEDMAN

I am a sociologist of class and inequality, and my research focuses in particular on the cultural dimensions of contemporary class division. My work connects to two clusters within the Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice research theme; wealth and social mobility and the comparative study of elites. In terms of the former, I recently co-authored a book, *The Class Ceiling: Why it Pays to be Privileged*, with Daniel Laurison), which examines social mobility into Britain's higher professional and managerial occupations. The hidden barriers, or 'glass ceiling', that prevents women and ethnic minorities from getting to the top are well documented. But as our book explores, the upwardly mobile also face a powerful and previously unrecognised class pay gap within Britain's elite occupations. Significantly, we find that one of the key drivers of this class ceiling is the affordances of the so-called Bank of Mum and Dad; inherited wealth of this kind provides the privileged with an important form of insulation from the myriad risks involved in navigating a career in a high-status occupation.

In terms of elites, I am currently working on a new project (with Aaron Reeves) analysing the entire 120-year historical database of *Who's Who* – a unique catalogue of the British elite. In our most recent paper, published in the *American Sociological Review*, we draw on this biographical data to examine the changing relationship between Britain's most elite private schools – the nine 'Clarendon Schools' (including Eton, Harrow and Westminster) – and recruitment into the elite. We find that the propulsive power of these elite schools has both diminished significantly over time and yet remains doggedly persistent. You can read more about the research here. Most recently we have begun to examine the 'recreations' of *Who's Who* entrants to explore the shifting role of culture and taste in the way elites represent themselves in public.





## Art and Inequality

SUPPORTED BY THE MARSHALL INSTITUTE, LSE

The Art, Inequality and Social Change project considers the challenges to the art world, including public and private galleries and museums, posed by intensifying social and economic inequalities. Currently there is little understanding of how the growth of economic inequality is affecting the practices of the art world, and this pilot project, funded by the Marshall Institute, takes an important initial step aimed at preparing the way for a larger research project. The research team conducted interviews with leading directors, curators and artists in London's museum and gallery scene. Based on those interview findings, they examined what kinds of inequalities art institutions in the UK currently face and how they seek to address and negotiate such challenges in their own work from both an organisational and an aesthetic point of view. In so doing, this project brings together concerns around economic inequality with questions around austerity politics, spatial disparities, colonial histories and inequalities of gender, 'race' and ethnicity.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Mike Savage** (III / LSE Sociology), **Kristina Kolbe** (III),  
**Nicola Lacey** (LSE Law)

## Deliberating Inequality: how does information impact the social formation of beliefs about economic inequality?

SUPPORTED BY STICERD AND III, LSE

While social scientists have gone to great lengths to study attitudes about economic inequality and their determinants, they have focused almost exclusively on income inequality, not wealth inequality. Moreover, the measurement of attitudes has been done mostly at the individual level – typically through the use of traditional surveys. These studies implicitly assume that beliefs are formed individually, contrary to evidence that normative understandings are discursively constructed and negotiated. This project addresses and overcomes both shortcomings by embedding an experimental research design into a deliberative focus group setting. The experimental design enables the team to observe whether and how different types of information about the extent and causes of wealth inequality shape participants' normative beliefs, within a naturalistic social setting.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Fabien Accominotti** (LSE Sociology), **Tania Burchardt** (LSE Social Policy), **Jonathan Mijs** (III) and **Kate Summers** (LSE Methodology)

## 'Non-Doms': investigating the UK's global elite

This project studies the characteristics and behaviours of the UK's 'non-dom' population, a group that includes some of the world's richest and most globally connected individuals. Non-doms are people who live in the UK but whose permanent home ('domicile') is abroad, and they benefit from a special tax regime not available to other UK residents. The project leverages unprecedented access to administrative tax data covering all non-dom status claimants over the past 20 years. Drawing on an interdisciplinary collaboration between economists, lawyers and sociologists, the project investigates the demographic, spatial and socio-economic characteristics of the UK's non-doms, how they arrange their tax affairs, and how the composition of this group has changed over time.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Andrew Summers** (LSE Law / III), **Arun Advani** (Warwick Univ / III),  
**Felix Koenig** (LSE Economics), **Tim Monteath** (LSE Sociology),  
**Lorenzo Pessina** (Department of Economics, Columbia University),  
**Mike Savage** (LSE Sociology / III)

## Chilean Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES)

The Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice theme has invited academics from the Chilean Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES) to participate in the implementation of this research cluster. Professors María-Luisa Méndez and Modesto Gayo were visiting fellows at III from September 2018 to February 2019. While there, they participated in the debate around the objectives and research questions that should be incorporated in this theme. This was particularly relevant, as COES has also instituted a research programme on the reproduction, legitimation and critique of the elites as part of its strategic agenda for 2019-23.

One joint venture between III and COES will be a qualitative study of plutocratic elites, with a particular focus on gender: Professor Mendez and Dr Luna Glucksberg will conduct interviews in Chile with women in the economic elite in order to interrogate the old and new tensions between class and gender. Over the course of the year, they have prepared fieldwork to address methodological implications in comparative elite research. The fieldwork will take place in November 2019, and the study will feed the research cluster 'Developing comparative studies of plutocratic elites'.

### PODCASTS AND BLOGS

**Working Paper No. 27**  
**Inequality Interactions**

Dr Paul Segal and Professor Mike Savage

**Working Paper No. 30**

**Where is the Middle Class? Inequality, Gender and the Shape of the Upper Tail from 60 million English Death and Probate Records, 1892-2016**

Dr Neil Cummins



# III RESEARCH THEMES: Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy

Led by Professor David Soskice

The past three or four decades have seen the gradual collapse of Fordist manufacturing and services, as the ICT revolution has led to a massive decline in industrial and routine clerical employment. With this has come both a big increase in higher education and high-skilled employment, together with an expansion of low-skilled services; more generally, societies have become segregated not only educationally and occupationally but also geographically, culturally, politically and in terms of openness and tolerance.

There are huge benefits to be had from the ICT revolution. Highly problematically, however, it is being carried out within the institutional framework of neoliberalism. However necessary it has been to move away from an over-regulated framework protective of large corporations, and create a more competitive and open environment, neoliberalism has operated to minimise the role of the state as the 'rule setter': to underwrite shareholder value maximisation in the private sector, de facto vitiating 'flexible' regulation; radically diminishing state support for innovation; imposing market solutions for transport and housing when increased planning is needed; and cutting back on resources for public education for less-advantaged students, in part by devaluing the status of the teaching profession in comparison to careers in 'high value-added' service sectors.

Our research theme ties together LSE academics who are interested in developing an internationally comparative, cross-disciplinary and multidimensional approach to these issues. We argue for a move away from the neoclassical economics framework that dominates policy-making, towards consideration of market failures and the importance of planning. Other research strands will investigate the institutional responses to technological change, such as the failure of education systems to meet the increased demand for high-skilled labour and sub-optimal investment in research and development. We will engage quantitative and qualitative researchers to understand both broad economic processes and everyday lived experiences.

In covering all these areas, we aim to build a coherent alternative framework in which private sector companies incorporate 'social purpose' in their corporate governance, and city-regional governments play a major role. In the longer term, we believe society can only become deeply integrated when the large proportion of young people go through higher education, and lifetime learning becomes a key institution; and our research will go in that direction.



We argue for a move away from the neoclassical economics framework that dominates policy-making, and towards consideration of market failures and the importance of planning. ”

Professor David Soskice

**The Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy theme is organised around four core problems:**

1. First is the problem of managing the increasingly unequal aggregate demand among local labour markets that results in high unemployment areas and wage inequality. Central governments have policies to manage the national economy, but what can help poorer cities and towns?
2. Second is strengthening the link between increased aggregate demand and quality employment. Some of our fastest-growing, most 'successful' cities are also home to the most precarious and poorest workers. How do 'good' jobs get created, and how can labour market inequalities between men and women or across ethnic groups be reduced?
3. Third, how can successful, growing urban areas rigorously ensure a strong link between economic growth and individual human welfare? This initiative will include investigating the relational aspects and lived experience of inequality in urban areas, and the relationship between inequalities and social mobility.
4. Finally, the younger workforce in advanced economies, as implied above, is increasingly divided between graduates and non-graduates, with approximately 50 per cent of young people in the UK going through higher education. As artificial intelligence (AI) and associated new technologies develop, graduates are increasingly being favoured in labour markets over those with lower levels of education. Moreover, graduate education is strongly biased towards those from relatively more privileged backgrounds. Two central questions are therefore how to increase the supply of graduate education, especially for those from more disadvantaged backgrounds; and how to develop the graduate jobs to meet this increased supply. Over the coming decades, these will be central issues determining the shape of society.

**Professor David Soskice's latest books:**

**Democracy and Prosperity: Reinventing Capitalism Through a Turbulent Century with Torben Iversen (Princeton University Press, 2019)**

**Macroeconomics: Institutions, Instability and the Financial System with Wendy Carlin (Oxford University Press, 2015)**



## Ongoing theme projects

## Populism, Inequality and Institutions

SUPPORTED BY NORFACE-DIAL

Countering the politically dominant view that populism is primarily a consequence of immigration, the research project Populism, Inequality and Institutions (PII) investigates the argument that the underlying driver is lifetime shifts in economic inequality, caused by ongoing economic transformation through technological change and import competition.

The fundamental hypotheses are that the underlying dynamics of long-term economic structural transformation display similar patterns of change across advanced European countries. However, the pattern of populist attitudes may differ across countries, depending on how such long-term change can be mediated through institutions, education, retraining and upgrading; and how the effect of populist attitudes on politics is magnified via the configuration of electoral and party institutions.

The researchers are addressing these hypotheses in comparative analysis, combining theory with unique administrative and life-course data, and drawing in insights from economics and political science. Research examining these hypotheses should have a major impact on rethinking education and training strategies and on how labour markets work.

## TEAMS AND AFFILIATIONS:

**Professor David Soskice** is leading the LSE team, **Professor Uta Schönberg** leads the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CRAM) team at University College London, **Professor Anders Björklun** leads the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) team at Stockholm University, and **Dr Henning Finseraas** leads the team at the Institute for Social Research (ISF) in Oslo.



## Working While in Education

It is well known that young apprentices have a smoother transition to the labour market than learners without an apprenticeship, within the same framework. Work experience may allow apprentices to learn additional skills, such as soft skills or teamwork, that are not taught at school. It may also provide learners with useful job contacts at the end of education. In the UK, the government has committed to increasing the number of young people with some form of work experience as part of their qualification (for example through apprenticeship and T-levels). However, there may be a more informal way of gaining such experience: that is, having a job while studying. This is available to everyone regardless the type of course they enrol on.

The goal of this paper is to understand the patterns of working while studying for post-16 students over time, and its effects on educational achievement and labour market outcomes. For our sample, we select different cohorts of students at age 17. Specifically, we look at those who are enrolled in a 'substantive' course at age 17, and we also distinguish between them and young people in the broader samples who are engaged in full-time study.

We first analyse whether the patterns of working while in education have changed over time and across local areas. We investigate whether important events, such as the financial crisis, have affected the decision to study and work.

We follow these individuals over their educational career, to track their progress. We also examine their progress at age 18. Finally, for the older cohorts, we can also investigate the effect of working while in education on their labour market outcomes.

## RESEARCH TEAM:

**Chiara Cavaglia** (LSE, Centre for Economic Performance, CVER),  
**Sandra McNally** (LSE, Centre for Economic Performance)

## Falling Absolute Intergenerational Mobility

Absolute intergenerational mobility has been falling in the UK, with a significantly smaller fraction of people earning less in real terms than their parents did at the same age. Absolute mobility peaked in the UK in 2005, for 30-year-olds from the 1975 birth cohort, after which it fell sharply. Over the past 26 birth cohorts, absolute mobility has dropped by 22 percentage points – from 62 per cent for the 1978 birth cohort to 40 per cent for the 1988 birth cohort. Our baseline specification assumes relative mobility stayed constant throughout the period at the 1970 birth cohort level. We show that the level of relative mobility (within realistic bounds) has little impact on the trend in absolute mobility in recent years. Mobility has fallen because wage growth has not kept pace with price inflation. We recommend refocusing policy dialogues on understanding and stimulating real wage growth.

## RESEARCH TEAM:

**Jo Blanden** (University of Surrey), **Stephen Machin** (LSE, Centre for Economic Performance), **Sumaiya Rahmana** (University of Surrey)



## III RESEARCH THEMES: Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy

### Pawel Bukowski

RESEARCH OFFICER ON THE NORFACE-DIAL PROJECT AND ASSOCIATE MEMBER, III

In a recently published working paper, Brian Bell, Pawel Bukowski and Stephen Machin find that rent-sharing (the extent to which firms share profits with workers) is on a much smaller scale today than during the 1980s and 1990s – and that the decline coincides with a rise in firms' product market power alongside a fall in workers' bargaining power. The ongoing projects led by Pawel Bukowski, Stephen Machin and David Soskice investigate the sources of the fall in rent-sharing. The first project looks at the EU countries and investigates the relationship between globalisation (off-shoring and the development of global value chains) and the bargaining power of workers. The second project investigates the role of falling unionisation rates in the UK.

Pawel Bukowski, together with Filip Novokmet, also leads a project on the evolution of inequality in Poland. Poland has been the fastest growing economy in Europe since 1989. The upcoming working paper shows that during the past three decades (one generation) Poland has transformed from one of the most egalitarian countries in Europe, to one of the most unequal ones. The next stage of the research will investigate the potential sources of that dramatic rise in inequality, namely, institutional change, globalisation and technological progress.

#### PUBLICATIONS AND WORKING PAPERS

**How History Matters for Student Performance: Lessons from the Partitions of Poland**  
*Journal of Comparative Economics*  
Volume 47, Issue 1, March 2019, Pages 136-175

**The Threat of Competition and Public School Performance: Evidence from Poland**  
With Martyna Kobus (Polish Academy of Sciences)  
*Economics of Education Review*  
Volume 67, December 2018, Pages 14-24

**Rent Sharing and Inclusive Growth**  
With Brian Bell (King's College London and CEP, LSE) and Stephen Machin (Econ. and CEP, LSE).  
Working papers at CEP DP, LSE III, CEPR DP, IZA WP

**Between Communism and Capitalism: Long-Term Inequality in Poland, 1892-2015**  
With Filip Novokmet (University of Bonn and Paris School of Economics).  
Working paper at CEP DP

### Crime, Punishment and Inequality

Professors Nicola Lacey and David Soskice have been working on crime and punishment in large American cities between the 1970s and the present, and written a series of publications. They are currently editing, with Dr Leonidas Cheliotis (LSE) and Dr Sappho Xenakis (Birkbeck, University of London) a forthcoming volume of the *Proceedings of the British Academy* (OUP) entitled **Tracing the Links between Crime, Punishment and Inequality**.

The questions of inequality (substantively) and of interdisciplinarity (methodologically) have moved decisively to the top of the contemporary intellectual agenda. Going beyond Thomas Piketty's focus on wealth, increasing inequalities of various kinds, and their impact on social, political and economic life, now present themselves as one of the most urgent issues facing contemporary social scientists. Correlations between levels of inequality and rates of both crime and punishment have long been recognised by criminal justice scholars, but the causal mechanisms underlying these correlations are far less well understood. The ambition of this conference and subsequent volume, which brings together internationally renowned criminologists, sociologists, lawyers and political scientists, is to develop an interdisciplinary approach which builds on but goes beyond recent comparative and historical research on the institutional, cultural and political-economic factors shaping crime and punishment so as better to understand whether, and if so how and why, social and economic inequality influences levels and types of crime and punishment, and conversely the impact of different levels and types of crime and punishment on various forms of inequality.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Nicola Lacey** (LSE, Law), **David Soskice** (LSE, Government and III)

**Working Paper 32**  
**American Exceptionalism in Inequality and Poverty: a (tentative) historical explanation**  
By Nicola Lacey and David Soskice





# RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS

## LSE Departments

### International Inequalities Institute

**Dr Mark Fransham**

Researcher, III

**Dr David Hope**

Lecturer in Political Economy in the Department of Political Economy, King's College London, and Visiting Fellow at III

**Dr Tom Kemeny**

Senior Lecturer in Economic Development in the School of Business and Management, Queen Mary, University of London and Visiting Fellow at III

**Andrew McNeil**

III Doctoral Programme

**Frieder Mitsch**

Research Assistant and III Doctoral Programme

**Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch**

Distinguished Policy Fellow, III

**Professor David Soskice**

School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government, LSE, and Research Director, III

**Dr Susanne Wessendorf**

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, III

### Management

**Professor Chrisanthi Avgerou**

Professor of Information Systems, Department of Management

### Geography

**Beatriz Jambрина Canseco**

III Doctoral Programme

**Professor Simona Iammarino**

Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

**Professor Gareth Jones**

Director of Latin America and Caribbean Centre, Department of Geography and Environment

**Dr Neil Lee**

Associate Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

**Professor Michael Storper**

Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

### Law

**Professor Nicola Lacey**

School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy  
Department of Law

### Economics

**Professor Catherine Boone**

Professor of African Political Economy and Programme Director, African Development, Department of International Development

**Dr Pawel Bukowski**

Research officer – Labour Markets at Centre for Economic Performance, Department of Government

**Dr Charlotte Haberstroh**

LSE Fellow in Public Policy / Comparative Politics, Department of Government

**Professor Stephen Machin,**

Professor of Economics, Director – Centre for Economic Performance

**Professor Sara Hobolt**

Sutherland Chair in European Institutions, Department of Government

**Professor Sandra McNally,**

Programme Director – Education and Skills, Centre for Economic Performance

### Psychology

**Professor Sandra Jovchelovitch**

Professor of Social Psychology, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science

**Dr Jennifer Sheehy-Skeffington**

Assistant Professor of Social Psychology, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science

## External

**Dr Jo Blanden**, Reader in Economics, University of Surrey

**Professor Wendy Carlin**  
Professor of Economics at University College London (UCL) and Research Fellow, Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR)

**Sumaiya Rahmana**, PhD student, University of Surrey



# III RESEARCH THEMES: Global Economies of Care

Led by Professor Beverley Skeggs

**This research theme will run from April 2019 to September 2022 and is led by Professor Beverley Skeggs.**

**Global Economies of Care involves LSE colleagues from the Departments of International Development, Law, Anthropology, Gender Studies and Social Policy.**

The inequalities problem this theme addresses is the global crisis in care. Without care the global economy could not function, yet care is rarely recognised as a key economic driver of value. But care is not just a labour issue: it is not just caring for but also caring about. Care is about how we relate to others, the fundamental social relations that underpin our lives and survival.

The care theme will examine different scales, spaces and experiences of care: from the increased financialisation of care provision by national states, to the increasing privatisations of welfare states, to distributions of care workers across the globe as a result of structural adjustment policies, to the conditions for formal and informal care, to family structures and moral duties. Care is the crisis of our times and this theme will insist that we pay close attention to its significance.

This research theme will address the crisis in care that is facing most countries. Without care the global economy could not function, workers would not be born, fed, educated and sustained. Social reproduction would halt. For instance, domestic workers comprise a significant proportion of the global workforce in informal employment and are among the most vulnerable groups of workers. Approximately 21.5 million domestic workers – or 41 per cent of the estimated global total – are employed in Asia. They work for private households, often without clear terms of employment, and are usually excluded from the full protection of labour legislation and social security.

We recognise that care is a huge encompassing term with tendrils reaching into many places, ubiquitous but rarely recognised as a key economic driver of value. Caring is also intimately connected to the politics we get. We are currently experiencing a cruel, brutal age where children can be ripped from their mothers and caged, and where a great deal of the population have forgotten how to care for others as they protect their own interests.

What we do know is that care is usually performed by women: it is a gendered politics and economics, with the burden of elderly, domestic and child-care disproportionately attributed by gender. It is also racialised, as a global care chain exists to export migrants, the brutalised subjects of inequality, who usually do the work of care. Global structural adjustment policies have organised the world into senders and receivers of care.

The provision of care not only generates gendered and racialised structural divisions, but also classed divisions that cut through gender and race. Middle-class people in the global North have been enabled to enter the labour market through the transfer of their responsibilities for

workforce replenishment, of child, domestic and elderly care to working-class/migrant women. This theme will focus on both informal and formal care provision, always conscious of the permeable boundaries and traffic between them. The other key issue, connecting supply and provision of inequality that underpins the thematic analysis, is the increasing significance of illegal labour and the role it plays in sustaining household economies.

## Theoretical issues:

This theme will move from abstract economic theories, through understanding social relations, political and legal structures, to policy recommendations.

1. Firstly, we aim to build a better economic understanding: it will ask how we can modify our current economic thinking in order to account for social reproduction. Fundamental to this question is how we understand value. Traditionally value has been located in the singular individual who engages in exchange in a market of commodities and labour. The care economy is global. Remittances from care labour play a major role in the global economy: according to the UN, migrants sent home approximately \$600 billion in remittances in 2017, a figure that is three times all official development assistance. This generates relationships of global economic dependence that are frequently overlooked. What happens when the global economic model of abstract of monetary flows incorporates care? What happens to the model of the greedy self-interested individualist if we factor in the dispersed act of care giving? Care also enables the increased financialisation of everyday life. The major companies providing care in the UK for instance, are global multinational private equity companies. The industrialisation and privatisation of care will be subject to scrutiny, as differences between different care regimes are examined. As part of the financialisation research, digital platforms will also be investigated (see below). This interest in the monetary aspects of care links to the III research theme on Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice. This wake-up call to traditional economic models will also address the significance of the geopolitical condition of surplus populations (through war, forced migration), through institutional structures (nation states, care industries), and asking who has a right to life, the ultimate question of social reproduction: How should we care for vulnerable children, people and populations? This also leads us to question 'alternative' economic models, and to ask: where are 'care' and social reproduction located in Universal Basic Income (UBI) proposals? Do they assume that unpaid care is locked in by universal benefits? Who is likely to have responsibility? Does it re-traditionalise?
2. Secondly, we will investigate how social reproduction re-figures our understandings of class, gender and race. We know, for instance, about social schemes (in the Netherlands for example) that encourage migrant women to undertake volunteer care work as a step towards national integration. As research has shown, this places migrant women in the role of enabling European women to undo traditional gender and reinforce a racial and classed division of labour by allowing legal 'national' women to become workers in the 'productive' labour market, while migrant women are re-contained in other women's home without pay. The theme will investigate the significance of migrant women's labour to uneven gendered and raced development theories exploring labour deportability, pointing to the significance and routes of colonial histories of mobility.



Without care the global economy could not function, yet care is rarely recognised as a key economic driver of value. ☺

Professor Beverley Skeggs





3. Thirdly, the experience of care will be investigated. In the Dutch case cited above, the migrant women were highly resistant to performing care work in the households of other women, just as the experience of carers in the UK involves high levels of alienation and high turnover rates of employment. The contradictions between caring for and caring about have long been documented and are growing. Furthermore, while 'care' as a moral value is often understood as overwhelmingly positive, we argue for a more nuanced interpretation that acknowledges the associated layers of support, such as 'caring with'. Care may also be experienced alongside violence, vulnerability, control, and in some cases, coercion.

4. Fourthly, we bring together these issues in an exploration of digital care platforms, which are rarely discussed in 'gig economy' debates. People ask about the future of work but what about the future of social reproduction? Work is impossible without its supporting infrastructure of care and sustenance. Care platforms operate globally and enable digital competition for wages and services. Most are Tinder-type (marketplace) models where employers can search for the ideal care match. The workers on offer are all self-employed with no employment protections. It is rare to see caring labour discussed by researchers of digital platforms. This facet of our theme's work aligns with the interest in the future of labour theme of the III.

In the future we want to address planetary care, because without air, water and food, how will we live? The absolutely fundamental life infrastructure is being extracted and destroyed with little care for life. We welcome connecting and developing research in this area.

All this research develops conversations across academic silos, with cross-disciplinary perspectives. To date we have brought together researchers from within the LSE and across London. We hope to build in conversation with the LSE Care Evaluation Policy Centre (CPEC). We are also building a global network, connecting to Atlantic Fellowship programmes including the Global Brain Health Initiative (US and Ireland), Atlantic Fellows for Health Equity in Southeast Asia (Vietnam and Thailand) and the Cuba Platform. The Atlantic Philanthropies have

been central in supporting this research. They introduced us to Sarah Anderson at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, who has already established a care blog, and Ai-Jen Poo, leader of the National Domestic Workers Alliance. We have also been working with UNISON North West in the UK. Here at the III, our Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity have begun scoping research on care organisations in Africa and campaigning organisations in southern Africa and Nepal. We hope to develop this more widely and build an archive to share research.

Ultimately we want to put the issue of social reproduction at the centre of new economic thinking. We want to make it an unavoidable issue for policy-makers, not something that remains siloed in 'welfare' or women's issues, but integral to all economic thinking, planning and policy. To fulfil this aim, we will provide robust research that can inform interventions.

## PODCASTS AND BLOGS

We have begun to make an impact via LSE, with initiatives such as:

**LSE May Day 2018 event on The Labour of Care Work, Law and Finance, with Professor Nicola Lacey, Dr Lydia Hayes, Dr Insa Koch and Kevin Lucas (UNISON), Chaired by Professor Beverley Skeggs**

**Following the publication of her book *Formations of Class and Gender: Becoming Respectable* (SAGE), a study of the making of caring subjectivities, Beverley has been blogging about the crisis in social care.**

**Beverley also writes about the financialisation of care on the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity blog at <https://afsee.atlanticfellows.org/blogs-home>**



## III RESEARCH THEMES: Global Economies of Care



Social reproduction is everything that keeps the world going. It sustains people and the planet, and everything that lubricates traditional economic structures. ☺

Professor Beverley Skeggs



Our current research collective involves the scholars below who have all been major players in the field of social reproduction. We aim to extend our network over the coming months.

### LSE

**Professor Mary Evans**

Centennial Professor in the Department of Gender Studies

**Professor Deborah James**

Professor, Department of Anthropology

**Professor Naila Kabeer**

Professor of Gender and Development, Department of Gender Studies

**Dr Insa Koch**

Associate Professor of Law and Anthropology, Department of Law

**Professor Nicola Lacey**

School Professor of Law, Gender and Social Policy, Department of Law

**Dr Erica Lagalisse**

Visiting Fellow, III

**Professor Diane Perrons**

Professor Emerita in Feminist Political Economy Department of Gender Studies

**Dr Ania Plomien**

Assistant Professor in Gender and Social Science, Department of Gender Studies

**Professor Beverley Skeggs**

Academic Advisor, Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

**Dr Huda Tayob**

Post-doctoral fellow, Department of Sociology.

**Dr Susanne Wessendorf**

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, III

### External

**Professor Bridget Anderson**

Director of Migration Mobilities Bristol and Professor of Migration, Mobilities and Citizenship Professor in the School of Sociology, Politics and International Studies, University of Bristol

**Dr Camille Barbagallo**

Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Leeds University Business School, University of Leeds

**Professor Agnes Bolsø**

Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)

**Professor Andreas Chatzidakis**

Professor in Marketing, School of Business and Management, Royal Holloway, University of London

**Dr Sara Farris**

Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Goldsmiths, University of London

**Dr Ana Gutierrez**

Ana works on Latin American women migrants who take up domestic and sex work in London. She is currently based in Aberdeen.

**Dr Jamie Hakim**

Lecturer in Media Studies in the School of Art, Media and American Studies, University of East Anglia

**Asiya Islam**

PhD Candidate and Gates Cambridge Scholar, Christ's College, University of Cambridge

**Professor Prabha Kotiswaran**

Professor of Law and Social Justice, Dickson Poon Transnational Law Institute, Dickson Poon School of Law, King's College London

**Dr Jo Littler**

Reader in Culture and Creative Industries, Department of Sociology at City, University of London

**Dr Catherine Rottenberg**

Associate Professor in American and Canadian Studies, University of Nottingham

**Professor Lynne Segal**

Department of Psychosocial Studies, Birkbeck, University of London

**Professor Imogen Tyler**

Head of Department and Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University

**Dr Simon Yuill**

Visiting Researcher with the Digital Culture Unit at Goldsmiths, University of London, and an independent researcher and software engineer

We are keen to hear from anyone who would like to be involved in our research theme.

## III RESEARCH PROJECTS

### Challenging urban decline narratives: enhancing community resilience

SUPPORTED BY LSE'S INSTITUTE OF GLOBAL AFFAIRS AND THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The overall goal of this research project was to develop an innovative synthesis of both political economy and narrative approaches to resilience, to understand the trajectories and challenges facing different urban areas in England, using the case studies of Tunbridge Wells, Oxford, Margate and Oldham. The research team began this work in 2016, and is now reaching completion and writing up its work.

A key feature of the team's approach was to develop a rigorous way of comparing qualitative studies of four contrasting towns. It innovated by deploying four expert qualitative researchers in each town (Professor Sarah Cant in Margate, Dr Jill Ebrey in Oldham, Dr Insa Koch in Oxford, and Dr Luna Glucksberg in Tunbridge Wells) buttressed by quantitative geographical data led by Dr Mark Fransham, which allowed the team to carefully compare these four towns with each other.

The project has generated insights that will be vital for understanding the challenge of inequality in Britain today. It is widely recognised that inequality in the UK has posed multiple challenges – as the tensions indicated by the Brexit referendum attest – but there is a tendency to emphasise polarisation between marginalised and 'left behind' locations and more prosperous and dynamic urban centres. This has been linked to arguments about the difference between 'nowhere' and 'somewhere' communities. This line of thinking runs the risk of collapsing social divisions onto geographical maps and more particularly neglects how polarisation is happening within as well as between specific localities.

By contrast, this study shows how polarisation is also happening within towns. Two dynamics within the four towns were distinguished – of inequality driven from the top and of inequality from the bottom; linked to social deprivation concentrating in the town centre versus one of social deprivation being pushed to the periphery. The project's ethnographic work reveals that economic and spatial polarisation do not always fit the narratives of stigma and belonging. In each of the towns, it was found that local working-class populations experience a strong sense of stigma. This is rooted in the way that austerity has undermined daily life, with the introduction of Universal Credit being a particular challenge.

Nonetheless, these populations are not simply 'left behind', but also narrate their own feelings of belonging and identity to their towns in powerful ways. Those situated at the 'bottom' – local working-class populations of differing ethnicities – speak of the devaluation that they are exposed to on a daily basis. However, research has also revealed their attempts to take pride in and invest into their (typically very localised) neighbourhoods and relationships of conviviality and care.

The most arresting finding that comes out of the ethnographic data is the absence of a 'strong middle', namely a middle-range, middle-income group of people who could act as intermediaries in these towns, and the ways in which this 'gap' both forecloses and also opens possibilities for new kinds of social movements to emerge.



Photo: Alan Glicksman

#### PROJECT TEAM

**Professor Mike Savage** Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology and Director of the III

**Professor David Soskice** Professor of Political Science and Economics and Fellow of the British Academy, Department of Government at LSE; Research Director and Co-Director of the Leverhulme Doctoral Programme, III

**Professor Sarah Cant** Principal Lecturer and Programme Director for Sociology, Canterbury Christ Church University

**Dr Jill Ebrey** Honorary Research Fellow, CRESC ESRC Centre for Socio-Cultural Change, University of Manchester

**Dr Mark Fransham** Researcher, III

**Dr Luna Glucksberg** Research Fellow, III

**Dr Tom Kemeny** Visiting Fellow, III, and Senior Lecturer in Economic Development, Queen Mary, University of London

**Dr Insa Koch** Assistant Professor in Law and Anthropology, Department of Law, LSE

**Dr Neil Lee** Associate Professor in Economic Geography; Director of the MSc in Local Economic Development and the BSc in Geography with Economics, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE

**Dr Aaron Reeves** Associate Professor of Evidence-Based Social Intervention and Policy Evaluation, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, and Visiting Senior Fellow, III



## III RESEARCH PROJECTS

### Improving the Evidence Base for Understanding the Links between Inequalities and Poverty

#### PARTNERSHIP WITH THE JOSEPH ROWNTREE FOUNDATION

This three-year programme, which commenced in January 2016, aimed to review the relationships between inequalities and poverty, in areas such as the consequences of living in an unequal society for the lives of those in poverty; how people's prospects of social mobility are affected if parental resources are unequally distributed between families; the links between poverty, inequality and geographical and neighbourhood segregation; how inequality affects risks of poverty for different groups, such as by ethnicity, gender, disability and migration status; and the political and attitudinal effects of inequality for support (or otherwise) for effective collective action against poverty.

The programme is interdisciplinary and based at LSE in the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) and the III. Within the III, the programme supported the three-year appointment of Dr Aaron Reeves as Associate Professorial Research Fellow in Poverty and Inequality. He is now Associate Professor of Evidence-Based Social Intervention and Policy Evaluation at the University of Oxford and Visiting Senior Fellow at III.

Supported by



#### Dr Aaron Reeves



This year brought the end of the JRF funded project investigating and improving the evidence base for understanding the links between inequalities and poverty. The project has been incredibly successful, with important outputs on topics relating to the normative arguments for considering poverty and inequality together, and also empirical work exploring the relationship between inequality and poverty. The project has deepened our understanding of the mechanisms that potentially connect poverty and inequality, e.g., through the welfare state, the criminal justice system, and social mobility.

The III component of the project has also continued to produce new work. Here, the focus has continued to be on uncovering how institutions affect the relationship between poverty and inequality. For example, in a recently published paper we show how the prevalence of food insecurity has increased in the UK over the past decade, particularly among those who live with physical limitations or disabilities. But, it has also been concerned with the narratives used to depict those at the bottom of the income distribution. In recently published work, my colleague Dan McArthur and I show that some aspects of the media begin to use more punitive language about people living in poverty during periods of rising unemployment.

Since I moved to the University of Oxford, and have become a Senior Visiting Fellow at III, this work has continued. I am currently preparing a paper exploring how the roll-out of Universal Credit has affected food bank usage, and how the rules governing trade and social security for families affects access to food around the world."

#### Selected publications:

Miller M., Toffolutti V., Reeves Aaron, The enduring influence of institutions on universal health coverage: An empirical investigation of 62 former colonies World Development 2018.

Barlow P., Reeves Aaron, McKee M., Stuckler D. Employment relations and dismissal regulations: Does employment legislation protect the health of workers? Social Policy and Administration 2019.

McArthur D., Reeves Aaron, The Rhetoric of Recessions: How British Newspapers Talk about the Poor When Unemployment Rises, 1896–2000 Sociology 2019.

Loopstra R., Reeves Aaron, Tarasuk V., The rise of hunger among low-income households: an analysis of the risks of food insecurity between 2004 and 2016 in a population-based study of UK adults Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health 2019.

Reeves Aaron and Mackenbach J.P., Can inequalities in political participation explain health inequalities? Social Science and Medicine 2019.

As part of this programme, LSE CASE have published the report [Understanding the Relationship Between Poverty and Inequality – Overview Report](#).

LSE IQ podcast: [Why do we need food banks?](#)

## Practitioner Fellowships

Growing out of our partnership with JRF, the III had funding to build a network of academics and practitioners dedicated to changing policy, practice and public dialogues around inequalities. This Practitioner Fellowship was designed to enable people who have worked in the field as either policy-makers or practitioners to have time out from their job to undertake a project of special interest in the field of poverty or inequality, supported by the academic expertise and resources of the LSE.

### Parenting, Poverty and the State by Naomi Eisenstadt and Carey Oppenheim



Naomi and Carey used their 2018 Fellowships to work on their book **Parents, Poverty and the State: 20 Years of Evolving Family Policy**, published in September 2019, which explores what

children need from parents, how poverty is a barrier to fulfilling needs, and what Government has done and should do about it.

They also organised a half-day conference in February 2019 that reflected on what has been learned from the evaluations of Sure Start and its successor, Children's Centres.

Having completed their Practitioner Fellowships in 2018, both Naomi and Carey are now Visiting Senior Fellows at III.

### Switching Focus: Whose responsibility to improve disabled people's employment and pay? by Liz Sayce



Liz Sayce followed up the launch of her report in November 2018 '**Switching Focus: Whose responsibility to improve disabled people's employment and pay?**' by presenting the findings through podcasts and global webchats, and at events hosted by organisations including the Resolution Foundation, Liverpool John Moores University, NHS Employers, the Equality and Human Rights Commission (Disability

Advisory Committee), an international expert policy seminar at Warwick Business School and a global Harkin Summit in Washington, DC. The proposals from the report have fed into a Government consultation on health in the workplace and discussions with parliamentarians of all parties. A follow-up report was produced UNESCO and presented at a global forum on inclusion in September 2019. Liz is also supporting the LSE in its own strategy on inclusion in relation to students and staff.

### Zamila Bunglawala



Zamila brought her extensive national and international policy, strategy and programmes experience from senior roles – including No.10 Prime Minister's Strategy Unit and the Cabinet Office, where she headed the Cabinet Office Race Disparity Audit website, [www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk](http://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk).

During her Fellowship at III, she shared her expertise and experience in knowledge exchange to bring forward a rigorous examination of the accessibility and transparency of data related to inequalities, introducing academics and the wider public to these issues through events and knowledge exchange.

**Closing the Gender Data Gap: from data access to informing decisions and changing behaviours** Hosted by the Global Institute for Women's Leadership (GIWL) at KCL and III in October 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala; Dr Seeta Peña Gangadharan (LSE); Anna Wechsberg (Government Equalities Office)

**Chair:** The Hon Julia Gillard AC (GIWL, KCL)

This panel event looked at the accessibility and transparency of data from across sectors, as researchers and policy makers look to close the gender data gap through informing decisions, changing behaviours and improving outcomes for all.

**Tackling ethnic disparities using websites** October 2018

III Inequalities seminar with Zamila Bunglawala

Since its 2017 launch, the Cabinet Office Race Disparity Audit's website <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/>, detailing all Government data broken down by ethnicity is a world-first that has

raised the exposure of ethnic disparities across the country, and helped to shine a light on areas where more focus is needed. This event demonstrated the capabilities of the website.

**International Inequalities: Leave No One Behind – Digitising Development Data** November 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala; Rose Caldwell (Executive Director, Concern Worldwide UK); Elizabeth Stuart (Head of Programmes ODI); and Claudia Wells (Assistant Director for Sustainability and Environment statistics at the Office for National Statistics)

**Chair:** Matthew Rycroft (Permanent Secretary DFID)

The panel discussed international inequalities, data collection, disaggregation and gaps, and digital innovations, challenges and opportunities in reducing inequalities.

**Nudge Theory and What Works – dynamic approaches to opening up data** December 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala; David Halpern (Chief Executive, Behavioural Insights Team); Sandra Kerr (Race Equality Director, Business in the Community); and Professor Mike Savage (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

**Chair:** John Pullinger (UK National Statistician, Head of the Government Statistical Service, Chief Executive UK Statistics Authority)

An exploration of dynamic approaches towards open data to identify 'what works', to inform behavioural change and public and private sector policies, to reduce inequalities.

**LSE blogs by Zamila Bunglawala**

**#3OD: OpenData, Open Dialogue, Open Democracies**



## INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



### The geography of inequality Dr Mark Fransham

Following the rise of attention being paid to national income inequality, there is a growing academic and policy interest in the geographic divide in economic prosperity within countries. In academic spheres, the economist Raj Chetty has shown how the opportunities for income mobility in the United States are partly determined by geography; in politics, the map of economic growth and decline has been invoked to explain the electoral success of Donald Trump and the rise of anti-EU sentiment throughout Europe.

My research investigates trends in spatial inequalities, both between places and within them, the drivers of those trends and their consequences. At the smaller scale, I investigate patterns of deprivation and affluence at neighbourhood level, and the processes that underlie them. Within the ILL's Institute of Global Affairs-funded project Challenging Urban Decline Narratives, I have updated a pioneering 1994 study of Oldham (in north-west England) and Oxford (in southern England), which showed how the rising income inequality of the 1980s was accompanied by spatial polarisation within cities and towns. My updated findings show that the polarisation of areas by social deprivation in the 1980s was part of a trend that began in the 1970s and continued until 2001. Worryingly, the increased concentration of unemployment in the poorest neighbourhoods that occurred in towns like Oldham did not reduce once labour market conditions improved in the 2000s. This has effectively left a permanent scarring effect in these poorer areas. This builds on my doctoral research investigating the processes that reproduce or alter these geographic patterns, showing that low-income neighbourhoods are much more dynamic than commonly thought, and that neighbourhood in-migration is a more important process in gentrification than is forced outward movement. I am now collaborating with colleagues conducting ethnographic studies in four comparator towns to understand how the spatial, economic and social-relational aspects of polarisation interact.

Within the IGA project and the new ILL research theme Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy, I am researching the relative growth and decline of cities. The structural shift from a Fordist industrial base to a new 'knowledge-based' economy has seen economic prosperity become increasingly spatially uneven, and it is often described as a split between metropolitan centres and 'left behind' towns. A fundamental problem in the UK is that its population geography is largely based on the economic geography of the 20th century, whereas the geography of labour demand in the 21st century has fundamentally altered. Solutions involve altering the economic geography to match the population (i.e. boosting economically depressed areas), or to alter the population geography to match the economics (i.e. promoting migration to economically prosperous areas). While there are few reliable policy levers to achieve the former, the latter is socially and politically contentious. My future work under the new research theme will investigate the scale of this subnational divergence with respect to other countries and some of the drivers, including human capital mobility and graduate labour-market dynamics.



### Elites: inheritance, wealth management and philanthropy Dr Luna Glucksberg

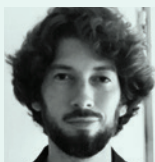
We know that we are returning to times, and may indeed be there already, in which the best way to become wealthy is to have been born to a wealthy family. My work looks at the strategies which elite families employ to thrive in the present and, most importantly, maintain their wealth in the future, through the generations: in short, how they turn into wealthy, established dynasties, and not just rich families. This responds to the calls from made by scholars such as Thomas Piketty to pay more attention to wealth, as opposed to income disparities, and specifically to inherited, dynastic wealth.

So how do wealthy families secure their wealth over time, how do they make sure that their heirs will also be wealthy? And why does it matter, if what we are concerned with are wealth inequalities? Wealthy families employ a number of strategies to grow their wealth, usually with the help of family offices, staffed by professionals who work for individual families and look after their investments, assets, savings and so on. What concerns these families the most, however, is not the accumulation of capital: they are good at that, or they would not be wealthy in the first place. Instead, what worries them is the transition from one generation to the next, and making sure that their wealth is not dissipated through taxation, inflation or increased number of family members, or squandered through inappropriate investments.

Indeed, it is very common to hear cautionary sayings such as 'from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves in three generations', and wealth managers reinforce this view by warning that most families lose their wealth by the third generation. Given how hard it is to objectively establish the size of their capital in the present, let alone over time, (but see the work of Andy Summer, Aaron Reeves and Sam Friedman) we have no way to tell whether this is accurate or not, but it is certainly true that this is the risk that worries wealthy families the most.

My research shows that philanthropy is one of the strategies that wealthy families use to insure against this risk. Philanthropy is deployed strategically, very early on, in order to 'bring in' the next generation. Discussions around which philanthropic causes a family may wish to support serve to steer conversations away from unpalatable topics that younger family members may be uncomfortable with, such as the huge inequalities between the family and the rest of society, or the social and environmental impacts of the family businesses around the globe. Philanthropy leads the conversation towards the values which, ostensibly, allowed the family to succeed in the first place, and reinforce the family as a moral entity, as opposed to a very successful accumulating enterprise.

Why does this matter? The wealth that is inherited by the next generation is wealth that could otherwise have been redistributed, through taxation, and contributed to the social infrastructure of the state, to education, health services and so on. To put it simply, the more successful elite families are at retaining and growing their capital, the more inequality societies experience.



## Beliefs about inequality in an unequal world

Dr Jonathan Mijs

In today's unequal world, how we make sense of wealth and poverty depends on the way we understand the causes of events; in particular, whether we consider successes and setbacks to be the result of hard work and ingenuity (or lack thereof) or regard them as the outcome of circumstances not fully within our control. Looking at inequality through the lens of hard work and ingenuity implies a meritocratic worldview where people get what they deserve, or deservedly miss out. An alternative worldview is one that acknowledges the role of structural forces in shaping our lives.

How people make sense of inequality in turn drives their feelings of sympathy and solidarity with fellow citizens, informs their policy attitudes and motivates their voting behaviour. This, I believe, makes it an important area for research.

My work this past year has engaged with the political implications of inequality in two ways. Despite the arguably worrying trend of rising economic inequality in the West, a close look at the public opinion record reveals that there is little evidence of growing popular concern. In fact, my research suggests that citizens in unequal societies are less concerned than those in more egalitarian societies. Why? Drawing on 25-years of International Social Survey Programme data, I show that rising inequality is legitimated by popular beliefs that the income gap is meritocratically deserved: the more unequal a society, the more likely its citizens are to explain success in meritocratic terms, and the less important they deem non-meritocratic factors such as a person's family wealth and connections to be.

In other work, my co-authors and I delve into the relationship between economic changes (neoliberal policies and the Great Recession, respectively) and radical populist sentiments in Europe. Analysing panel data collected in The Netherlands, before, during, and after the Great Recession (2007–2015), we find that income loss increased people's support for income redistribution demanded by the radical Left, but not for the anti-immigration policies championed by the radical Right. Exploiting variation in the rate of adoption of neoliberal policies across European societies, we show that a) in Eastern Europe, faster adoption of neoliberal policies has gone hand-in-hand with harsher popular perceptions of the unemployed as deserved losers of the meritocracy; b) in the West, it has gone together with rising antipathy toward Muslim immigrants.



Looking at inequality through the lens of hard work and ingenuity implies a meritocratic worldview where people get what they deserve, or deservedly miss out. ”

Dr Jonathan Mijs



## Migrants supporting migrants: arrival infrastructures in areas of long-term immigration

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

In much public discourse it is assumed that migrants settle into contexts populated either by white national majorities or by co-ethnics. However, today, new migrants often move into super-diverse areas which are already settled by migrants of various backgrounds. Such areas have also been described as 'arrival areas', often situated within 'arrival cities' that have seen immigration (and emigration) over many decades. The long-term functioning of these areas in accommodating ever newer and diversifying groups of newcomers has brought with it the emergence of 'arrival infrastructures' (AIs), constituting concentrations of institutions, organisations, social spaces and actors which specifically facilitate the arrival of newcomers. My research in East London has shown that, contrary to the common assumption that assistance for settlement comes through formal channels such as agencies and programmes, long-established migrants play a crucial role in supporting newcomers. Often this support happens informally, for example via shops as information hubs, religious sites, language classes, hairdressers etc. People who themselves have a migration background and therefore have specific 'settlement expertise' thus play a fundamental role in helping new arrivals. This support often goes beyond helping 'co-ethnics' or people of the same country of origin, and extends to people of various backgrounds, often along religious or linguistic affiliations. My research investigates the interactions and transfer of knowledge and resources between long-established migrants and more recent newcomers through arrival infrastructures, and how this impacts on newcomers' social mobility. Such resources range from accommodation, to employment opportunities and social contacts, which help newcomers gain a foothold in the local area or learn about host society norms, cultures and expectations. Importantly, the research also highlights new forms of exclusion that may emerge in such contexts, for example by landlords, or by locking newcomers into low-level jobs. While the focus is currently on East London, I will expand the research to other European urban contexts as well as the global South, where differing historical, political and socio-economic conditions may differentially shape the nature of arrival infrastructures.



## British Academy Global Professorship Research Project: Measuring the Quality of Employment (QoE) in Middle Income Countries

Dr Kirsten Sehnbruch



**The III was awarded a British Academy Global Professorship for the project Measuring the Quality of Employment (QoE) in Middle Income Countries. The project began in March 2019 and runs until February 2023.**

Recent decades have seen an increasing amount of academic and expert attention focused on the quality of employment. As the dual processes of globalisation and liberalisation have generated continuous changes in labour markets, along with persistent calls for labour market flexibilisation, employment conditions such as wages, job stability and career prospects have changed. Analysts therefore recognise that for many people, being employed does not guarantee a basic standard of living or well-being (OECD, 2014).

The quality of employment has thus become an important subject of study in the social sciences, although the literature on the subject is still very diverse and spread across different academic disciplines and international institutions (Burchell et al, 2014). However, policy-makers everywhere tend to ignore what is not measured. Promoting "Decent Work For All" (UN Sustainable Development Goal 8) without coherent theoretical conceptualisation, data and empirical measurement of what this means is therefore problematic, especially in middle-income developing countries where employment must be a policy priority as soon as the most basic needs (e.g. nutrition, shelter and basic education) have been met. Crucially, the quality of employment (QoE) is not only of instrumental importance for improving income levels, inequalities and the coverage of social security systems. It is also intrinsically important to generating individual capabilities and social justice (Sen, 1999).

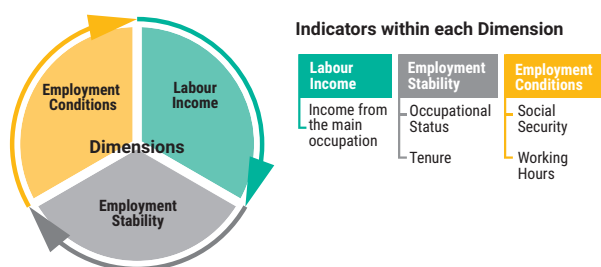
However, until key employment conditions such as job rotation, precarious contracts, subcontracting, and insufficient social security contributions are measured consistently across developing countries, policy-makers will continue to think of these issues as a fall-out from economic development rather as a priority area for policy intervention.

This research uses the capability approach as a theoretical foundation for examining the quality of employment in developing countries. Although Sen (1984) has acknowledged that "employment gives a person the recognition of being engaged in something worthwhile" and Nussbaum (2011) incorporates the "right to seek employment on an equal basis with others" into her core list of capabilities, very little work has been done by capability approach researchers on the subject of employment and its associated conditions, leading Alkire (2007) to include employment in her

list of "Missing Dimensions" in the evaluation of well-being. Generally speaking, the significant body of literature that discusses the capability approach views employment as an instrumental state that generates resources, which are then valuable for achieving essential functionings, capabilities or freedoms rather than for its own sake in terms of its intrinsic value (Sehnbruch et al., 2019). The first objective of this research is therefore to re-examine the capability approach to define how it changes our view of employment in the development context, and thus provide a coherent theoretical framework for thinking about the QoE. This step is an important contribution to existing approaches to the QoE, which lack a coherent theoretical framework and grounding (Sehnbruch et al., 2015).

This research project builds on incipient work that measures the QoE, which has rarely been studied in developing countries where data is still limited. It will make a significant contribution to social indicators research as it relates to employment and inequality, and will have a noteworthy impact on policy-making. This project proposes to construct a synthetic index of the QoE that can be published by governments in addition to traditional labour market indicators such as (un)employment rates, as these interact with each other.

**Chart 1: Quality of Employment (QoE): Dimensions and Indicators**



So far, this research project has matched data from 15 Latin American household surveys from the year 2015 to construct regionally comparable, synthetic indices of the QoE using the Alkire/Foster (AF) method. The dimensions included in the index are: income, employment stability (occupational status or type of contract and job tenure), and employment conditions (social security contributions and excessive working hours). These dimensions are equally weighted with a nested weighting structure for component indicators. They combine key variables that capture the QoE in Latin America and constitute the only variables that are comparable across countries.

**Table 1: Dimensions, Indicators and Weights**

Dimensions	Indicators	Description	Indicator deprivation	Weight
Labour Income	Income from the main occupation	Labour income from the main occupation from all occupied individuals up to the age of 65 that report a monthly salary	Less than 6 basic individual food baskets (monthly calculation) using CEPAL data	1/3
	Occupational Status	All occupied individuals up to the age of 65 that answer type of occupational status, regarding contract status, type of employee and educational level (for self-employed)	"No contract, Self-employed (non-professional) * Other conditions apply for younger workers"	1/6
Employment Stability	Tenure	All occupied individuals up to the age of 65 which report the years they have been employed under their current main occupation	Less than 3 years employed in current occupation	1/6
	Social Security	All occupied individuals up to the age of 65 which report affiliation to a pension scheme	No affiliation to social security	1/6
Employment Conditions	Excessive Working Hours	All occupied individuals up to the age of 65 which report the hours they regularly work during a week.	More than 45 hours per work week	1/6

As the dashboard of indicator results shows in the table below, levels of deprivation in each dimension considered by this indicator are broadly related to the overall level of development of each country, although significant variations occur, both between countries and within dimensions. Poorer countries in the region, however, display extremely high levels of deprivation, especially with regard to income levels and social security contributions. One of the important points that these results highlights is that it is not enough simply to look at wage levels as an indicator of overall quality of employment.

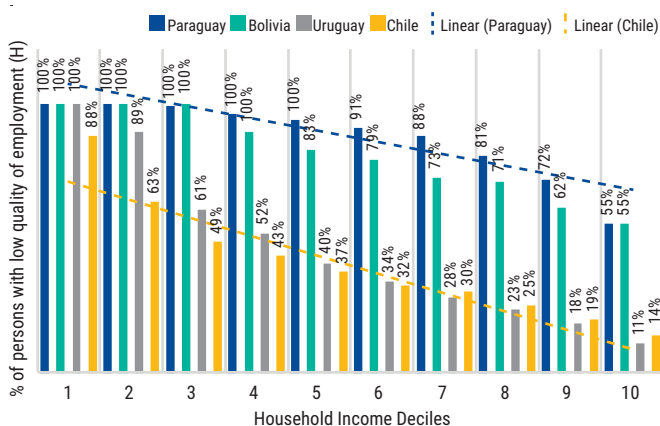
**Table 2: Dashboard results (% of persons deprived by indicator)**

	Labour Income	Employment Stability		Employment Conditions	
	Income from the main occupation	Occupational Status	Tenure	Social Security	Excessive Working Hours
<b>Costa Rica</b>	46.3	26.3	37.6	35.9	39.2
<b>El Salvador</b>	66.3	43.8	22.4	77.9	31.1
<b>Guatemala</b>	72.4	49	28.5	85.3	42.6
<b>Honduras</b>	75.2	47.1	23.1	88.1	37.5
<b>Nicaragua</b>	74.1	21.3	32	71.9	33.8
<b>Panama</b>	31.2	13.5	34.5	42.3	30.3
<b>Bolivia</b>	52.1	66.7	36.2	78.2	37.8
<b>Brazil</b>	33	42.4	42.2	34.2	11.2
<b>Chile</b>	23.3	25.4	44.4	11.3	15
<b>Colombia</b>	37	60.3	51.8	60.4	31.5
<b>Paraguay</b>	69.3	64.6	28.8	72.6	40.4
<b>Peru</b>	40.4	62.9	48	62.2	30.7
<b>Uruguay</b>	35.6	19.1	37.1	22.8	14.6

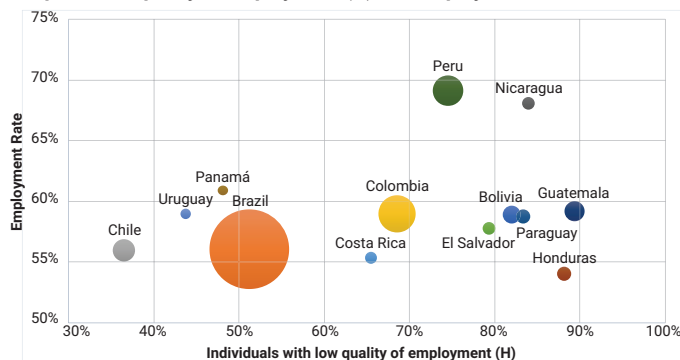
These dashboard indicators are then summarised using the Alkire/Foster method and following the established methodology used for measuring multidimensional poverty. This methodology produces a headcount ratio (H), which counts the number of workers who are deprived in the labour market, taking account of the intensity of their deprivation (A), and thus finally produces a summary indicator (Mo). Initial results show that this method produces statistically robust results across the countries studied (Sehnbruch et al., 2018 and González et al., 2018). The graphs below, for example, illustrate that there is no clear relationship between quality of employment and employment or unemployment rates.

This work has important implications for the study of inequalities. We know that participation rates in lower-income deciles are much lower. In addition, the graph below illustrates that households in lower-income deciles also suffer the effects of poor-quality employment. In lower-income countries such as Paraguay and Bolivia, low-quality employment persists even in the highest income decile households.

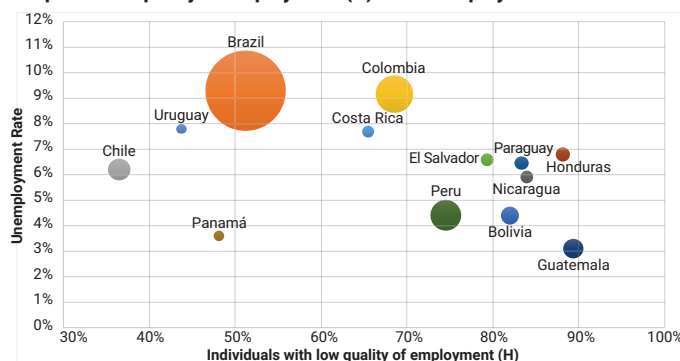
**Graph 1: Low Quality of Employment (H) by household income decile**



**Graph 2: Low quality of employment (H) and employment rate**



**Graph 3: Low quality of employment (H) and unemployment rate**



Source: Employment rates - CEPALSTAT: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (Based on country household surveys, Household Survey Data Bank (BADEHOG)). Sizes of the circles represent the population in the workforce (economically active population)

Overall, this research shows that policy-makers in Latin America simply cannot rely on the idea that economic growth will produce a tighter labour market, hoping that in turn this will resolve problems related to the quality of employment. Clearly, addressing other factors such as the excessive flexibilisation of employment contracts in the formal sector and high job turnover as well as the high proportion of jobs not contributing to social security systems (informal sector) must also become a priority for public policy-makers.

**Researchers working on this project (alphabetically):**

**Dr Mauricio Apablaza**, Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago de Chile and Associate Researcher, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.

**Veronica Arriagada**, Research Assistant, Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago de Chile.

**Professor Pablo Gonzalez**, Director of the Centre for Public Systems, Faculty of Engineering, University of Chile

**Rocio Mendez**, MSc candidate, University College London, and Research Assistant, III

**Joaquin Prieto**, Research Officer, III



**Kirsten Sehnbruch** is a British Academy Global Professor and a Distinguished Policy Fellow at the International Inequalities Institute at the London School of Economics and Political Science. She was previously Research Fellow at the Universidad de Chile, Director of the Institute for Public Policy at the Universidad Diego Portales (Chile), and Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley. She received her PhD from the University of Cambridge in Social and Political Sciences in 2004.



*Atlantic Fellows*

FOR SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC EQUITY

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[Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity](https://www.youtube.com/AtlanticFellows)



## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

For the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, 2018-2019 was a period of remarkable growth and change. As we embark on our third year, the power and potential of our growing global community of social change leaders is becoming ever clearer. We recently celebrated the graduation of our first cohort, welcomed our second cohort to the International Inequalities Institute, and recruited our third cohort. These are the first steps in building a **transformative, values-led global community of change-makers committed to using collective leadership** to work towards social and economic justice for all.

### Courage, commitment – and knowledge

Our programme allows Fellows to deepen and expand the knowledge and practical skills necessary to envision and advance alternatives to deeply unequal economic, political, legal and social structures. Through our modules, **Fellows draw on and share the insights of academic research, innovative social change strategies and their own experience and expertise**. Supporting their development as leaders of social change is a core pillar of the curriculum, supported through reflective practice, action learning and efforts to improve communications skills, enhance community and develop a values-led orientation to social change. Recognising the personal, professional and other challenges Fellows can face during an intensive fellowship year has led us to enhance the provision of **pastoral care** and institute a **Resiliency Support Fund** and a **Community Care** package for Fellows with care responsibilities. This year, we also rolled out our **Lifelong Engagement Strategy** to support and sustain Senior Fellows through opportunities for continued learning and connection.

A highlight for our Fellows this year was the opportunity to engage with **AFSEE's core teaching team: Kate Raworth, Dr Jason Hickel and Professor Beverley Skeggs**. In our first module, they led Fellows through an exploration of the historical legacies and ideological constructs that underpin the systems and structures driving global inequalities. Another innovation in this year's curriculum was the production of papers introducing Fellows to our module themes: "Care Work, Capitalism and the Labour of Love" by **Dr Erica Lagalisse**, "Digital Care Economies" by **Dr Simon Yuill**, and "Introducing Systems Thinking: an Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Systems Change" by **Dr Mary Hodgson**.

We were also delighted to welcome distinguished figures to our modules and events, including inequalities scholar **Professor Danny Dorling**, the acclaimed US movement leader **Ai-jen Poo**, and the post-colonial theorist **Professor Gurminder K. Bhambra**. We continue to work with learning partners including **Action Learning Associates** and the **Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance** at the University of Cape Town. It is through the contribution of so many outstanding partners, scholars, practitioners and activists that we are able to offer a truly multi-dimensional and powerful learning experience. In the words of Anjali Sarker, she and her Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity cohort "were exposed to a wide range of academic and non-academic literature, had opportunities for deep and searching conversations with other Fellows, and we benefited from the insights shared by guest speakers during the fellowship modules – all of which gave us a holistic understanding of inequalities that no other exclusively academic or professional development programme could provide".

### Insights, inspiration and impact

This year, we began investing in efforts to amplify our Fellows' thought leadership. Through a new partnership with **Inequality.org**, we launched the **AFSEE blog** to present our Fellows' analysis and perspectives. From the Green New Deal to the dark side of digital inclusion, the 40 posts we published in the past year examine global inequality from a broad range of perspectives. Fellows have also had work featured on **Inequality.org** (Lauren Burke, Allison Corkery, Craig Dube), and in high-profile print and digital publications such as **The Star Kenya** (James Muraguri), **The Mail & Guardian** (Tanya Charles), **CityLab** (Maureen Sigauke), **ActBuildChange** (Pedro Telles), LSE's **South Asia Centre blog** (Anjali Sarker), LSE's **USAPP blog** (Lauren Burke), and the **LSE Review of Books** (Louise Russell-Prywata). Among our Senior Fellows, **Johnny Miller's Unequal Scenes** drone photography appeared on the cover of **Time**, was profiled in news outlets including the **BBC**, **Der Spiegel**, **The Guardian** and **The New York Times**, and exhibited in galleries around the world. **Jane Sloane's** fellowship project led to an acclaimed exhibition of Asian feminist filmmakers at the **Asia-Pacific Screen Awards**.

The work of the **global Atlantic community** has steadily ramped up in the past year, as programmes deepen their collaboration. Exciting developments included the **gathering of all Senior Fellows** in Oxford in July 2019, in a convening that brought together 130 Atlantic Fellows, and the launch of the Atlantic Hub, a dedicated digital platform for all Atlantic Fellows and staff.

AFSEE also generates cutting-edge insights on global inequalities through supporting **catalytic research** projects that promote cross-disciplinary collaboration by academics and practitioners. One





## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

project that came to fruition this year is the **Multidimensional Inequality Framework**, led by CASE's **Dr Abigail McKnight**, which offers an innovative, theoretically grounded yet practical approach to measuring and analysing inequalities using Amartya Sen's capability approach. AFSEE-supported projects also led to the publication of two **III Working Papers** this year: *Group rights and gender justice: exploring tensions within the Gond community in India* by **Professor Naila Kabeer, Nivedita Narain, Varnica Arora and Vinitika Lal** and *Mapping recent inequality trends in developing countries* by **Dr Rebecca Simson**. In the coming year, we expect publications from the following projects: **Goodbye Tito: The Role of Diverging Welfare State Trajectories on Income Inequality in Four Former Yugoslav Republics**, led by Professor Will Bartlett; **Policy and Community Responses to Inequality** by the University of Cape Town's Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance and the African Centre of Excellence in Inequality Research; and **Mapping the Fight Against Inequality** by Fight Inequality Alliance.

Our achievements as a programme stem from the enormous commitment of the **AFSEE team**, who have worked tirelessly over this past year of considerable change and growth. Katie Boulton and Karen Shook have been absolutely vital to our Fellows and the programme, as were Dr Ebru Ilhan and Verity Treadwell, who have since moved on. We're delighted that Asmaa Akhtar and Michelle Coates have joined us, along with our inspiring new academic team, Dr Armine Ishkanian and Dr Sara Camacho Felix. We are also looking forward to continuing our work with Professor Bev Skeggs through her leadership of the III research theme Global Economies of Care.



### Looking to the future

Exciting developments are on the horizon for our programme in 2019-2020. We are partnering with the **LSE School of Public Policy** on a new course to deepen Fellows' knowledge of the complexities of the policy process, while exploring strategies for collaborative and inclusive agenda-setting for social change towards equity. This will be open to Senior Fellows from across the seven Atlantic Fellowships.

We are committed to amplifying the ideas and impact of our Fellows in ways that inspire and move others. We are looking forward to launching the **AFSEE Impact Showcase**, a virtual platform hosting portfolios of Fellows' work that will make their insights and leadership accessible to a wider audience. In tandem, we will explore new opportunities to further the strategic impact of our Fellows and the programme.

One significant way to extend our impact is through deepening our **collaboration with the International Inequalities Institute**. It has been an honour to work closely with III Director Mike Savage and Bev Skeggs to formulate our **governance architecture** and new **strategic plan**, which has led to the establishment of the **Amartya Sen Chair in Inequality Studies**. Bridging the expertise and insights of our Fellows with the research of the III holds enormous potential to produce critical advances in knowledge and action on global inequality. As we look ahead to welcoming **Francisco Ferreira** as the Institute's inaugural Amartya Sen Chair, this work will be a key priority for us in the coming year.



**Rana Zincir Celal**,  
Executive Director  
Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity



We are committed to amplifying the ideas and impact of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity in ways that inspire and move others. ”

## WHO WE ARE

**Atlantic Fellows** are thinkers and doers with the courage, conviction and capacity to bring lasting and meaningful change to their communities and the world. United in their pursuit of equity, Fellows come from all walks of life. They are a global community of leaders – advocates, artists, journalists, lawyers, business professionals, health practitioners, government officials, academics and researchers – who collaborate to advance equity, opportunity and human dignity.

Housed at the **LSE's International Inequalities Institute**, **Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity** is one of **seven Atlantic Fellows programmes**, which together create a global community to advance fairer, healthier and more inclusive societies. All programmes start with a core fellowship experience, bringing together a cohort of 20 to 30 emerging leaders. All cohorts become part of a connected community of change-makers, and receive ongoing support from the **Atlantic Institute** throughout their careers with opportunities to meet, learn from one another and connect with the global community of Fellows. Based in Oxford at Rhodes Trust, the Atlantic Institute amplifies the impact of the Atlantic Fellows network, and helps promote **lifelong community** among Fellows. The **Atlantic Philanthropies** has invested over \$600 million to support the work of this global network of thousands of Atlantic Fellows over the next two decades and beyond.

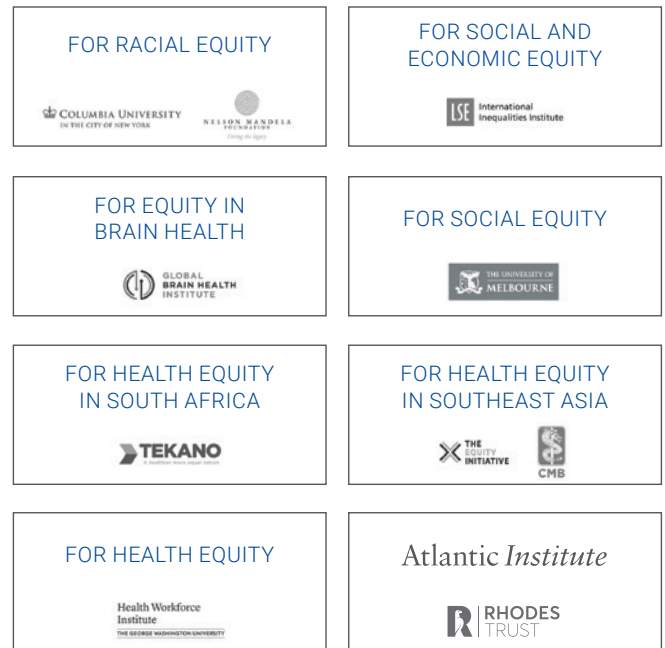
Established in 2017, the **Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme** will support over 400 Fellows drawn from both the global South and North. Their active fellowship year centres on four key learning modules designed to support their growth and development as leaders of social change. Residential Fellows undertake the LSE's MSc in Inequalities and Social Science and attend all AFSEE modules, while Non-Residential Fellows remain in their home and professional environments, and travel to attend the modules while carrying out project work. Fellows are supported throughout the year by mentors and by the programme team.

## ABOUT THE ATLANTIC FELLOWS

The Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity is one of seven interconnected Atlantic Fellows programmes, which together create a global community to advance fairer, healthier, and more inclusive societies.

7 Programmes. 1 Common Purpose. Global Community.

## Atlantic Fellows



## Our Learning Partners

### Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance, University of Cape Town



The mission of the **Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance**, based at the **University of Cape Town (UCT)**, is to promote and inspire strategic public leadership in Africa. The Mandela School partners with AFSEE to support the outreach and recruitment of Fellows and the design and delivery of our South Africa module. The Mandela School hosted the III Annual Conference in June 2018 and supported efforts related to the 2018 Action for Equity Award.

### Action Learning Associates



**Action Learning Associates (ALA)** helps organisations acquire long-lasting problem-solving skills, develop fresh ideas, achieve results and develop leadership capability. ALA works closely with the AFSEE programme and Fellows throughout the fellowship experience, providing support with facilitation, action learning, pastoral care and overall programme design. Action learning sets offer Fellows an opportunity to address issues related to their pursuit of social change, share ideas and challenge perceptions in a trusting, supportive environment.

### Institute for Policy Studies/ Inequality.org



The **Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)** is a progressive think-tank based in New York, USA, dedicated to building a more equitable, ecologically sustainable and peaceful society. Since 2011, IPS has published inequality-related news and views via its website **Inequality.org**, offering information and insights for readers ranging from educators and journalists to activists and policy-makers. As a content partner for AFSEE, IPS publishes pieces produced by our Fellows and supports Fellows in developing their communications skills.



# NON-RESIDENTIAL ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY

## 2018/19 Fellows



**Elimane Kane**  
Senegalese

An expert in governance, international development and project management, Elimane is founder and Chairman of the pan-African think-tank LEGS-Africa. He was previously executive director of Forum Civil, the Senegalese section of Transparency International.



**Gabriella Razzano**  
South African

Gabriella is a law graduate working at the Open Democracy Advice Centre as the Director and Head of Legal Research. She has a particular focus on access to information and freedom of expression issues.



**Maureen Sigauke**  
Zimbabwean

Maureen is an activist and consultant, with a particular focus on environmental concerns, equality within labour law, and youth development. She is co-founder of Green Active Citizens, which promotes sustainable development.



**Renata Cuk**  
Croatian

Renata is Senior Program Specialist at the Open Society Initiative for Europe, creating systems that citizens can use to make democracy more accountable and responsive. Before that, she worked for a Croatian women's rights organisation focusing on gender-based violence.



**Nicola Browne**  
British

A human rights activist with 18 years of experience in NGOs and academia, Nicola is the former Director (Policy) for the Participation and the Practice of Rights project (PPR), in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and a Fellow with the Social Change Initiative's Leadership for Social Justice and Peace in Northern Ireland programme.



**Anita Peña Saavedra**  
Chilean

Anita is a feminist activist, academic, consultant and former advisor to the Chilean Vice Minister of Women. Her work has focused on combatting gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive rights issues, and LGBT issues.



**Pedro Telles**  
Brazilian

Pedro is a Brazilian development professional and activist with expertise in advocacy, policy analysis and civic engagement. He is a co-founder of Bancada Ativista (Activist Caucus), an independent movement focused on electing activists to public office in Brazil.



**Roseline Orwa**  
Kenyan

Roseline is an activist, writer, gender expert, social entrepreneur and TV talk show host, and serves as an appointed Commissioned Expert with the Kenyan Ministry of Labour and Social Services.



**(Everlyn) Milanoi Koiyiet**  
Kenyan

Milanoi is a human rights lawyer, focusing on the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities. She is also a founding member of the Kenyan Network Advocating for the Rights of Women and Girls with Disabilities.



**James Muraguri**  
Kenyan

An accountant by training, with extensive expertise in the NGO sector, James is CEO and founder of the Institute of Public Finance Kenya (IPFK) and lead consultant for Open Budget Survey (OBS) Kenya.



**Milena Abrahamyan**  
Armenia

Milena is an activist, with extensive experience within civil society organisations, with a focus on violence against women, queer and LGBTI resistance, racial justice, right to education and the struggle against war and militarisation.



**Della Duncan**  
American

Della is a renegade economist, livelihood coach, Gross National Happiness trainer and alternative economics consultant. Her podcast focuses on building a more equitable and enlivened world.



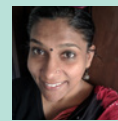
**Alon-Lee Green**  
Israeli

Alon-Lee has worked as a labour organiser and political adviser in the Knesset, and founded Standing Together, a progressive Jewish-Arab movement focused on peace and social justice.



**Joan Jones**  
American

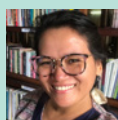
Joan is an activist, campaigner, advocate, trainer and labour organiser. She founded and leads The National LGBTQ Workers Center, focused on workplace rights.



**Asha Kowtal**  
Indian

Asha is a Dalit woman activist and development professional with over 15 years of experience in Indian and global human rights work, focusing on caste and gender discrimination.

## 2019/20 Fellows



**sophea chrek**  
Cambodian

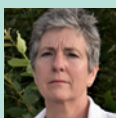
Sophea is a feminist activist involved in socio-political/economic justice campaigns who has helped expose the economic and environmental harms of large-scale investment projects.

## RESIDENTIAL ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY



**Foluke Adetola Ojelabi**  
Nigerian

Foluke is a Nigerian public health professional working as a social policy officer at UNICEF, currently focused on poverty reduction and social inclusion.



**Liz Nelson**  
British

Liz leads interdisciplinary research on tax justice and human rights at the Tax Justice Network, and undertakes advocacy on the impact of financial secrecy jurisdictions.



**Crystal Simeoni**  
Kenyan/Italian

Crystal is a Pan African feminist working on the intersection of women's rights and macroeconomic policy for Africa at the African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET).



**Amanda Young**  
Australian

Amanda is a social entrepreneur, equity practitioner, advocate and lawyer who leads the First Nations Foundation, an organisation focused on economic well-being.

### 2018/19 Fellows



**Louise Russell-Prywata**  
British

Louise is Program Manager at OpenOwnership, a global initiative driving tech and policy changes that increase corporate transparency. Previously she was Head of Development at Transparency International UK.



**Anjali Sarker**  
Bangladeshi

Anjali is a social innovation expert, currently leading a project to bring digital financial services to the doorsteps of one million rural women in Bangladesh.



**Taylor Erskine Downs**  
American

Taylor is the founder of Open Function, an integration-platform-as-a-service company that serves to make the critical technologies employed by international development projects easier to automate and combine.



**Allison Corkery**  
Australian

Allison is a human rights specialist, currently working at the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), using international human rights law as a tool to challenge unjust economic policies that fuel inequalities.



**Craig Dube**  
Zimbabwean

Craig works with young people in Zimbabwe, developing evaluation tools and providing psychosocial support to adolescents living with HIV.



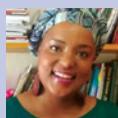
**Kripa Basnyat**  
Nepalese

Kripa has extensive experience working to build the capacity and leadership of women in Nepal to campaign for their economic, social and cultural rights.



**Lauren Burke**  
American

Lauren is an experienced labour organiser with a focus on sustainability and just transition. She has designed and led successful unionising campaigns and trained scores of grassroots leaders.



**Tanya Charles**  
Zimbabwean

Tanya is an independent gender and human rights consultant for non-profits in Southern Africa, providing a range of services from designing bespoke training sessions to forming strategies on how to tackle gender-based violence nationally.

### 2019/20 Fellows



**Madhumitha Ardhanari**  
Singaporean

Madhu is sustainability strategist and researcher, with five years of experience coaching businesses and organisations to plan for and respond to long-term sustainability challenges.



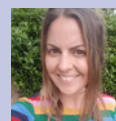
**Hobeth Martínez Carrillo**  
Colombian

Hobeth is a lawyer, activist and transitional justice researcher at the Centre for the Study of Law, Justice & Society (Dejusticia), working on the implementation of the 2016 Colombian peace agreement.



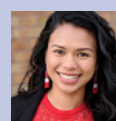
**Esther Mwema**  
Zambian

Esther is a civil society professional, social entrepreneur and novelist, working on gender equity, safety education, open leadership, internet governance and digital inclusion issues.



**Michaela Rafferty**  
Irish

Michaela is an activist in youth and community development in Belfast. She has also worked in Tajikistan, Palestine and refugee camps in Greece, and is a trustee of Refugees Welcome NI.



**Leanne Sajor**  
Filipina

Leanne is an organiser and social justice advocate born in the Philippines and living in New York City, where she works for ESCR-Net.



# PROJECTS

The Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme joins forces with people and organisations around the world to support catalytic research on inequality.



Photo: Fancycrave.com (Unsplash.com)



Photo: Hannah Morris (Unsplash.com)

## Multidimensional Inequality Framework

Oxfam and Abigail McKnight

### LSE Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, SOAS, Oxfam

Launched in July 2019 following a research residency at the III over the 2017-2018 academic year, the Multidimensional Inequality Framework (MIF) is the outcome of a collaboration between academics at CASE (LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion) and SOAS, led by Dr Abigail McKnight, and Oxfam.

The MIF builds on the latest academic research and integrates practitioner, activist and policy expertise held within Oxfam to produce a theoretically grounded yet practical approach to measuring and analysing inequalities. It is designed to fill the gaps in existing approaches which are based on economic outcomes, such as income, earnings and wealth, and subjective outcomes such as happiness. The MIF is theoretically underpinned by Amartya Sen's capability approach to conceptualising and assessing well-being.

It is structured around seven key life domains, providing a selection of inequality indicators and inequality measures. A dedicated website contains a toolkit with advice on how to apply the MIF, resources to help in identifying inequality drivers, candidate policies and how to take action. The MIF has now been trialled by Oxfam in Guatemala, working with the Paraíso Desigual campaign and IDIES, and in Spain. There are additional pilots underway in Burkina Faso and Vietnam.

*"The MIF provides the first systematic, theoretically grounded approach to measuring and analysing inequality in the quality of people's lives. For too long we have taken a narrow approach to assessing inequality and this has limited our understanding and our ability to tackle inequality."* Dr Abigail McKnight

## Policy and Community Responses to Inequality

University of Cape Town, Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance and African Centre of Excellence in Inequality Research

With support from the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, the University of Cape Town is researching strategies to address inequality in South Africa, with broader reference to Africa and developing countries in general. Led by Professor Murray Leibbrandt, the research is being undertaken in two streams, focusing on policy responses to inequality, and community responses through a collaboration between the Mandela School of Public Governance and the African Centre of Excellence in Inequality Research (ACEIR).

The first research stream aims to synthesise, review and promote debate on policies to overcome inequality in developing countries, contextualising and extending Tony Atkinson's 'Thinking Outside of the Box' as a conceptual framework. The second research stream focuses on community-based and community-led responses to various types of inequality in South Africa, exploring what makes particular interventions effective. Strategies and organisations will be analysed with particular attention placed on leadership and partnership dynamics.

## EVENTS



Photo: Delfi de la Rua (Unsplash.com)

## Mapping the Fight Against Inequality

### Fight Inequality Alliance

The Fight Inequality Alliance is a growing group of leading international and national non-profit organisations, human rights campaigners, women's rights groups, environmental groups, faith-based organisations, trade unions, social movements and other civil society organisations that have come together to fight the growing crisis of inequality.

The Fight Inequality Alliance is mapping the various groups, movements and activists currently challenging inequality. This work will help to further the current understanding of the state of the fight against inequality, the numbers of active groups, their approaches, the challenges they face and their successes. This analysis aims to reveal best practice, successful tactics and trends and will assist in further connecting disparate groups to build concerted and collective action.



Photo: Catarina Heeckt

## Caring Forward: the global care economy and its future

20 June 2019

Why, when care work is so important to us all, do we care so little for those who care for us? In an AFSEE public event at LSE, acclaimed US labour organiser Ai-jen Poo joined Professor Beverley Skeggs to discuss today's landscape of low-status, badly paid jobs; a gendered, classed and racialised framing of care work and workers; and a lack of policies and political will adequate to the challenge – and to outline strategies for a fairer, more effective care economy of the future. The lecture was followed with a salon-style discussion with Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity. Poo is the Director of the 200,000-member, 30-city-strong National Domestic Workers' Association in the US, Co-Director of Caring Across Generations, and Co-Founder of Supermajority.

*"I think everyone agrees that our existing care infrastructure is insufficient and unsustainable. We have the opportunity of generations to rethink a key part of our society that can unlock so much potential and growth."* Ai-jen Poo





Photo: K.M. Shook

## Bird la Bird's Travelling Queer People's History Show

1 April 2019

Bird la Bird is a queer femme performance artist whose work straddles comedy, history and performance art. For the past seven years, Bird has been developing performances interrogating the histories of Britain's key cultural institutions, queering the chronicles and unpicking the layers of colonialism, class oppression, poverty and homophobia on which they were built.

Bird la Bird's Travelling Queer People's History Show, which was presented in the LSE's Shaw Library to an audience including our 2018-19 cohort of Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity, LSE colleagues and the public, starts in the vast prison that once stood on the site of today's Tate Britain, and lovingly traces the lives of queer prisoners across centuries and around the British Empire. The aim of Bird's History Show is to decolonise LGBTBI history by taking an inclusive, irreverent approach to the past.



Photo: Catarina Heeckt

## Inequality, Brexit and the End of Empire

Danny Dorling, Sally Tomlinson, Gurminder K. Bhambra, Bev Skeggs

29 March 2019

Was the outcome of the Brexit referendum in 2016 largely the result of a nostalgic view of Empire? Who constructed the narrative that 'left behind' Northern, white working-class voters drove the Leave vote, rather than the largely Southern, middle-class Tory cohort indicated by the exit polls? Whose interests did this narrative serve? Could post-Brexit Britain accept a world order that is no longer based on the past?

Drawing on their book *Rule Britannia: Brexit and the End of Empire* (Biteback), University of Oxford-based scholars Professor Danny Dorling (pictured above) and Professor Sally Tomlinson discussed the UK's status as a high-inequality outlier in Europe and the complex web of issues – from cultural to demographic – at play in the Brexit outcome. They argued that the vote to leave the European Union, in addition to being driven by powerful vested interests and government-created austerity, represented the last gasp of the old Empire working its way out of the British psyche.

Gurminder K. Bhambra, professor of postcolonial and decolonial studies at the University of Sussex, was discussant for the event, and Professor Beverley Skeggs was chair. The event was co-sponsored by the Progressive Economy Forum.








# III ASSOCIATED TEACHING







The International Inequalities Institute is unique in its recognition that academics and students from different disciplines must begin to learn from one another in order to tackle the unprecedented social problems of our time. By engaging with various methodologies and topics related to the issue of rising inequalities, we produce ideas that broaden and enrich our own work. 

**Imani Strong**, Leverhulme Trust Scholar





# Doctoral Scholarships and Doctoral Programme at III

Between 2015 and 2017, the Leverhulme Trust awarded LSE £1 million to fund 15 doctoral scholarships, allowing students to undertake interdisciplinary research on the challenge of escalating inequalities. LSE has continued the programme, providing 3 studentships for 2018 and 2019 in the area of analysing and challenging Inequalities, and a new Atkinson Award in 2018 for a student of economics working on inequalities. Although they are based in a number of LSE departments, the students are associated with the III through

the III Doctoral Programme, an interdisciplinary series of taught seminars and discussions with a small group of fellow PhD students from across the School who are also conducting research on aspects of inequalities. Convened by Professors Nicola Lacey and David Soskice, the programme aims to increase our understanding of the mechanisms that link the economic dimensions of inequality with their social, cultural and political dimensions at the global level.

## 2019/20 DOCTORAL AWARD RECIPIENTS



**Rahma Ahmed** (Department of International Development) is an Analysing and Challenging Inequality scholar based in the International Development Department. She will be studying the political economy of inequality and in particular, analysing the macroeconomic methods suited to reducing it in low-resource settings. Rahma holds a double Bachelor's degree in Economics and Political Science from Yale University and an MPA from Columbia University. She previously worked for the World Bank's Africa Research Group as well as the International Finance Corporation's Thought Leadership Unit.



**John Bick** (European Institute) is a first-year PhD student based in LSE's European Institute and the III. His research focuses on the interaction between financialisation, inequality and party politics across the European Union. His interests include international political economy, financialisation, varieties of capitalism and the relationship between capitalism and democracy.

John holds an MA in the History of Capitalism from the New School for Social Research as well as a BA in Anthropology and International Development from Washington University in St. Louis. He recently completed a Graduate Diploma in Economics at Birkbeck, University of London.



**Melissa Weihmayer** (Department of Geography and Environment) is a doctoral student in the Department of Geography and Environment's interdisciplinary Human Geography and Urban Studies programme, supervised by Romola Sanyal. Her research focuses on local authority responses to displacement and population movements in cities. She is interested in how evidence informs local government decision-making and the potential that data-gathering processes have for exacerbating or mitigating inequalities between displaced populations and their non-displaced neighbours. With a BA from the University of Chicago and an MA from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Melissa has been trained in anthropological theory, development economics and conflict resolution. She has applied this background to migration and displacement issues in the legal and humanitarian fields since 2010, most recently at the Joint IDP Profiling Service in Geneva, Switzerland.

## 2018/19 DOCTORAL AWARD RECIPIENTS



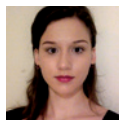
**Frieder Mitsch** (Department of Government) is supervised by David Soskice and Neil Lee. He will study the consequences of economic change on inequality by exploring links between geographic, economic and political segregation in city-regions and the rise of knowledge economic activities.



**Andrew McNeil** (Department of Government) will be exploring how different types of capitalism affect intra-generational social mobility in developed economies. In particular, he will look at how the formal education system's role in promoting mobility varies across countries.



**Beatriz Jambrina-Canseco** (Department of Geography and Environment) will focus on the intersection between the increasing flexibilisation of work and spatial inequalities. In particular, she will be looking at how the gig economy, temporary agency work and other forms of non-standard employment impact wages and longer-term labour market outcomes in urban areas.



**Agnes Varga** (Department of Economics, Atkinson Award) will look at the relationship between inequality and economic efficiency, and in particular the inextricable role of social and political elements in economic questions and how inequality affects the degree of redistribution pursued politically.



## MSc in Inequalities and Social Science

We are delighted to host what we believe is the world's first interdisciplinary master's course examining issues of inequality. We admitted our first cohort of 18 students in 2015 and our fifth cohort of 35 students started in September 2019, including the residential members of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme.

### MSc Aims

The MSc offers a comprehensive and wide-ranging programme that draws on expertise and state-of-the-art teaching from leading academics in the departments of Sociology, Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Government, Law, Social Policy, Media and Communications, Gender, and Statistics. The programme:

- introduces students to a range of interdisciplinary approaches to the social scientific analysis of inequalities
- develops theoretical awareness of different conceptions of the meaning of inequality and its various dimensions
- introduces students to the political economy of inequality and the role of political institutions in combating inequality
- introduces students to different methods for the measurement of inequality, both quantitative and qualitative
- makes students familiar with debates on the causes and consequences of increasing global inequality
- allows students to place issues of inequality in a fully international context
- gives students the skills and awareness to go onto conducting research in the area of inequalities.

Information about the programme and how to apply is on the III website at [lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Associated-teaching](http://lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Associated-teaching)

### Atkinson Prize

Each year, the Atkinson Prize is awarded to the MSc student who achieves the best overall performance. The award is named for the late Professor Tony Atkinson, an eminent LSE scholar who played a very important role in the establishment of the III.



The 2018 Atkinson Prize was awarded to **Maja Gustafsson (Sweden)** 2018 graduate. After completing her MSc, Maja worked as a researcher at Policy Connect. She has recently joined the Resolution Foundation as a researcher, focusing on intergenerational fairness.



Photo: K. J. Ulanday

## GRADUATE DESTINATIONS

We expect graduates of the MSc in Inequalities and Social Science to enter a wide range of fields addressing inequalities. Some of our recent graduates' destinations are listed below.



**Anthony Miro Born (Germany)** 2017 graduate  
PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, LSE



**Harry Anderson (UK)** 2017 graduate  
Policy Advisor, Confederation of British Industry (CBI)



**Clement Julien (France)** 2017 graduate  
Policy Adviser, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, UK



**Liz Mann (UK)** 2017 graduate  
PhD candidate, Department of Social Policy, LSE



**Bart van Bruggen (Netherlands)** 2017 graduate  
Project Leader and Policy Adviser, Dutch Patients' Federation



**Gaby Harris (UK)** 2016 graduate  
ESRC funded PhD candidate, Department of Sociology, LSE



**Ana Santellanes (Mexico)** 2016 graduate  
Advisor, Ministry of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development, Mexico



The MSc in Inequalities and Social Science has truly broadened my horizons in terms of how to approach problems from a multidisciplinary perspective. ”

Aziz Sidky, MSc graduate 2016



# III EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS



Photo: Billie Elmqvist Thurén





“Why you don’t care about inequality: because of the growing social and spatial distance between rich and poor, we perceive society as much more equal and meritocratic than it really is. My @tedxlondon talk about my research @LSEInequalities is finally out at [youtu.be/cYgH5QLJCzQ](https://youtu.be/cYgH5QLJCzQ) [pic.twitter.com/wOCTsF6QKV](https://pic.twitter.com/wOCTsF6QKV)”

@JonathanMijs

“We all rely on #carework. So why are these jobs so poorly paid, and those who do them so poorly protected? FREE EVENT 20 June: trade union activist Ai-jen Poo on #inequality, #fairpay and the future of global care. @domesticworkers @LSEpublicevents [lse.ac.uk/International-...](https://lse.ac.uk/International-...) [pic.twitter.com/CMYEmko6nG](https://pic.twitter.com/CMYEmko6nG)”

@LSEInequalities

“‘If you want to live the American Dream, go and live in Denmark’ @ProfKEPickett on the myth of meritocracy and social mobility. #LSEinnerlevel @LSEInequalities [pic.twitter.com/JN00AbH3dE](https://pic.twitter.com/JN00AbH3dE)”

@VMTreadwell



In 2018/19, the ILL ran an active public engagement programme of events. Wherever possible, events were recorded and made available via the **ILL website**, for the benefit of those unable to attend in person.

## PUBLIC LECTURES

### Choosing to be smart: Algorithms, AI, and avoiding the inevitability of unequal futures

20 September 2018

**Speakers:** Dr Seeta Peña Gangadharan (Department of Media and Communications, LSE), Seda Gürses (KU Leuven) and Barry Lynn (Open Markets Institute)

**Chair:** Professor Beverley Skeggs (ILL, LSE)

Since the early 2000s, acquisitions by Microsoft, Google, Intel and other big tech companies in AI and machine learning have been growing rapidly. As investments continue apace, and algorithms and artificial intelligence become integrated into our daily lives, public debate regularly fixates upon whether new, automated technologies will be used for good or bad. But as anxieties grow, what choices can we effectively make about our so-called intelligent futures? How do we make these choices? Who gets to choose, and at what point in the diffusion of automated technologies? This panel unpacked asymmetries in data-driven markets, the engineering of consent in optimisation models used in data-driven technologies, and the politics of refusal in the context of automated systems. Barry Lynn, Seda Gürses, and Seeta Peña Gangadharan debated what choices people and institutions have – and should have to make – in the design, diffusion and disruption of automated technologies.

### The Inner Level: how more equal societies reduce stress, restore sanity and improve wellbeing

03 October 2018

**Speakers:** Professor Kate Pickett (Health Sciences, University of York) and Professor Richard Wilkinson (Medical School, University of Nottingham)

**Chair:** Professor Beverley Skeggs (ILL, LSE)

The speakers focused on the psychological effects of inequality, on how larger income differences increase feelings of dominance and subordination, and the consequences for mental illness.

### Closing the Gender Data Gap: from data access to informing decisions and changing behaviours

Co-hosted with the Global Institute for Women's Leadership at Kings College

16 October 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala (Cabinet Office and ILL, LSE); Seeta Peña Gangadharan (LSE); and Anna Wechsberg (Government Equalities Office)

**Chair:** The Hon Julia Gillard AC (Global Institute for Women's Leadership, KCL)

This panel event looked at the accessibility and transparency of data from across sectors, as researchers and policy-makers look to close the gender data gap through informing decisions, changing behaviours and improving outcomes for all.

### Revolution and Freedom: Nightmarch: Among India's revolutionary guerrillas

01 November 2018

**Speakers:** Dr Alpa Shah (Department of Anthropology, LSE) and Neel Mukherjee (author, *A State of Freedom* [2017], *The Lives of Others* [2014], and *A Life Apart* [2010]).

**Chair:** Professor Beverley Skeggs (ILL, LSE)

At the launch of her latest book, *Nightmarch*, Alpa Shah offered insights into why some of India's poor have shunned the world's largest democracy and taken up arms to fight for a fairer society in one of the world's most intractable and under-reported rebellions.

### International Inequalities: Leave No One Behind – Digitising Development Data

In partnership with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

22 November 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala (JRF Practitioner Fellow ILL, LSE); Rose Caldwell (Concern Worldwide, UK); Elizabeth Stuart (ODI); and Claudia Wells (Sustainability and Environment Statistics, Office for National Statistics)

**Chair:** Matthew Rycroft (DFID)

The panel discussed international inequalities, data collection, disaggregation and gaps, and digital innovations, challenges and opportunities in reducing inequalities.

### Switching Focus: whose responsibility to improve disabled people's employment and pay?

In partnership with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

28 November 2018

**Speakers include:** Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson DBE (cross-bench peer); Lord Chris Holmes MBE; David Isaac CBE (Chair, Equality and Human Rights Commission); and Liz Sayce (LSE, ILL)

**Chair:** Dr Tania Burchardt (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

This event marked the launch of a report that sets an agenda to scale up inclusive employment practice through policies that focus on the demand side: incentivising and supporting employers. Decades of focus on the supply side – requiring or supporting disabled individuals to move towards work – have left the UK with stubborn disability employment and pay gaps. A different approach is needed, argued the report..

### Nudge Theory and What Works: dynamic approaches to opening up data

In partnership with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

05 December 2018

**Speakers:** Zamila Bunglawala (JRF Fellow in Practice ILL, LSE); David Halpern (Behavioural Insights Team); Sandra Kerr (Business in the Community); and Professor Mike Savage (ILL, LSE)

**Chair:** John Pullinger (Government Statistical Service and UK Statistics Authority)

This event explored dynamic approaches towards open data to identify 'what works', to inform behavioural and policy changes that could reduce inequalities. Increasingly, data is how we make sense of the world. From GDP to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, key indicators are held up as objective reflections of the world. This event highlighted dynamic approaches from the new ONS Center for Equalities and Inclusion, from 'nudge theory' and behavioural change, sharing 'what works' and informing policies in the public and private sectors to reduce inequalities in gender pay, ethnic minority employment and wider inequalities.

## Democracy and Prosperity: reinventing capitalism through a turbulent century

21 January 2019

**Speakers:** Professor Sara Hobolt (European Institute, LSE); Professor Torben Iversen (Harvard University and Centennial Professor LSE); and Professor David Soskice (III, LSE)

**Chair:** Professor Mike Savage (III, LSE)

It is a widespread view that democracy and the advanced nation-state are in crisis, weakened by globalisation and undermined by global capitalism, which in turn exacerbates inequality and spurs populism. Torben Iversen and David Soskice discussed their new book *Democracy and Prosperity: The Reinvention of Capitalism in a Turbulent Century* (Princeton University Press), which argues instead that advanced democracies are resilient, and their enduring historical relationship with capitalism has been mutually beneficial.

## Can Wellbeing Economics work? New Zealand's attempt to get off GDP

26 January 2019

**Speakers:** Dr Jan-Emmanuel De Neve (University of Oxford); Hon Grant Robertson MP (New Zealand Minister of Finance); and Dr Katherine Trebeck (Wellbeing Economy Alliance)

**Chair:** Professor David Soskice (III, LSE)

In May 2019 New Zealand joined a growing list of countries moving beyond GDP in measuring their citizen's wellbeing and success. Wellbeing economics involves prioritising and measuring non-growth wellbeing factors, such as social and cultural wellbeing, health and environmental outcomes, and the financial security of communities. But sceptics argue that the new measures are mere 'subjective fluff'. New Zealand's Minister of Finance Grant Robertson provided an update on his coalition government's progress in implementing the wellbeing economics approach ahead of its annual Budget in May 2019, along with discussing some of the challenges to implementing the approach across a government's budget cycle.

## The Class Ceiling: why it pays to be privileged

Co-hosted with the Department of Sociology

28 January 2019

**Speakers:** Dr Sam Friedman (Sociology, LSE); Dr Faiza Shaheen (Centre for Labour and Social Studies); Kelly Webb-Lamb (Channel 4); and Dr Louise Ashley (Royal Holloway, University of London).

**Chair:** Professor Mike Savage (III, LSE)

How and why does class background help determine who ends up in elite occupations? In this launch of the book *The Class Ceiling: why it pays to be privileged* (Polity) by Sam Friedman and Daniel Laurison, the speakers considered barriers to upward mobility.

## Engines of Privilege: Britain's private school problem

11 February 2019

**Speakers:** Professor Francis Green (Institute of Education, UCL) and Professor David Kynaston (Visiting Professor, Kingston University)

**Discussant:** Dr Luna Glucksberg (III, LSE)

**Chair:** Dr Sam Friedman (Sociology, LSE)



Professor Sara Hobolt (European Institute, LSE), *Democracy and prosperity*

A launch event for the book *Engines of Privilege: Britain's private school problem* by Francis Green and David Kynaston, which provides a rigorous and balanced examination of Britain's private school system and the lifetime of inequalities it entrenches.

## Refugia: solving the problem of mass displacement

14 February 2019

**Speaker:** Professor Robin Cohen (Kellogg College, University of Oxford)

**Chair:** Dr Isabel Shutes (Social Policy, LSE)

Using fresh interpretations of utopian and archipelagic thinking, Robin Cohen examined the limits and possibilities of creating an imaginative answer to mass displacement.

## Sure Start: celebration and reflection

Partnership with the Joseph Rowntree Foundation

22 February 2019

**Speakers:** Naomi Eisenstadt (III, LSE); Edward Melhuish (University of Oxford and Birkbeck); Carey Oppenheim (III, LSE); Susie Owen (Department of Education); Baroness Philippa Stroud (Social Metrics Commission and the Legatum Foundation); Kathy Sylva (University of Oxford); and Polly Toynbee (*The Guardian*)

**Discussant:** Torsten Bell (the Resolution Foundation)

**Chair:** Professor John Hills (CASE and Department of Social Policy, LSE)

January 2019 marked 20 years since Tessa Jowell, then Public Health Minister, announced the first sixty Sure Start Trailblazer areas. In tribute to the late Dame Tessa, this conference reflected on what has been learned from the evaluations of Sure Start and its successor, Children's Centres, what those involved think now about the initiative, and its lessons for future integrated early years services.

## Agrarian inequalities, institutional innovation and gender: can group farming provide an answer?

Co-hosted with KCL India Institute

11 March 2019

**Speaker:** Professor Bina Agarwal (Development Economics and Environment, University of Manchester)

**Chair:** Professor Mike Savage (III, LSE)



Based on her primary surveys, Professor Bina Agarwal examined whether group farms – which pool land, labour and capital and cultivate jointly – can outperform (mostly male-managed) individual family farms in the same regions, in terms of productivity and profits. Can they also empower women socially and politically? Moreover, given their different approaches, which approach is more effective and why?

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## Foundations of State Effectiveness

Co-hosted with the Amartya Sen lecture series and STICERD

13 March 2019

**Speaker:** Professor Sir Tim Besley (Department of Economics, LSE)

**Discussant:** Professor Amartya Sen (Harvard University)

**Chair:** Minouche Shafik (Director, LSE)

An effective state promotes freedom and the wellbeing of its citizens. This lecture discussed the importance of norms, values and institutions in supporting state effectiveness drawing on recent developments in social science. As well as drawing connections with Amartya Sen's ideas, the lecture reflected on some of the major policy challenges that the world faces in the turbulent times we are living through.

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## Occult Features of Anarchism: with attention to the conspiracy of kings and the conspiracy of the peoples

20 March 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Erica Lagalisse (III, LSE)

**Chair:** Dr Mathijs Pelkmans (Department of Anthropology, LSE)

Erica Lagalisse explored the relationship of 19th-century anarchism with the clandestine fraternity, challenging leftist attachments to atheism, and intervened in current debates around conspiracy theories.

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## Inequality, Brexit and the End of Empire

Co-hosted with the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity Programme

29 March 2019

**Speakers:** Professor Danny Dorling (School of Geography and the



Professor Amartya Sen (Harvard University), Global Health and Inequality

Environment, University of Oxford); Professor Sally Tomlinson (Department of Education, University of Oxford and Goldsmiths, University of London); Professor Gurminder K Bhambra (International Relations, International Development, University of Sussex).

**Chair:** Professor Beverley Skeggs (III, LSE)

In their co-authored book *Rule Britannia: Brexit and the End of Empire* (Biteback), Danny Dorling and Sally Tomlinson argue that while Brexit will almost certainly require the UK to confront its own 'shocking, Dorian Gray-like deteriorated image... [nevertheless] out of the ashes of Brexit could, should and perhaps will come a chastened, less small-minded, less greedy future. There are good reasons to be hopeful.'

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## The Politics of Equality, the "Populist Moment" and the Power of New Technologies

Co-hosted with the Institute of Global Affairs and Systemic Risk Centre  
02 May 2019

**Speaker:** Katrín Jakobsdóttir (Prime Minister of Iceland)

**Chair:** Minouche Shafik (Director, LSE)

Katrín Jakobsdóttir discussed democratic challenges stemming from social inequalities, authoritarian politics and new technologies.

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## The Global Distribution of Income and the Politics of Globalisation: embedded liberal capitalism

10 May 2019

**Speakers:** Professor Branko Milanovic (City University of New York)

**Discussant:** Dr Paul Segal (Department of International Development, King's College London and III, LSE); María Ana Lugo (Poverty and Equity Global Practice at the World Bank)

**Chair:** Professor David Soskice (III, LSE)

The panel discussed the evolution of the global distribution of income and political implications, highlighting endogenous forces of rising inequality in liberal capitalism embedded in globalisation.

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## Global Health and Inequality

18 June 2019

**Speakers:** Professor Sudhir Anand (Harvard University and III, LSE) and Professor Amartya Sen (Harvard University)

**Chair:** Professor Mike Savage (III, LSE)

To ensure that people live long and healthy lives it is important to know what kills different groups of people in different places. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study based on the Disability-Adjusted Life Year has been developed to do this. In the annual Eva Colorni Memorial Lecture, the speakers showed how this measure leads to various anomalies and biases; in particular, it underestimates women's and children's health problems.

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## Caring Forward: the global care economy and its future

Hosted by the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme

20 June 2019

**Speaker:** Ai-jen Poo (National Domestic Workers Alliance)

**Chair:** Professor Beverley Skeggs (III, LSE)

Care work is 'the work that makes all other work possible', US labour organiser Ai-jen Poo reminds us. As Director of the National Domestic Workers Alliance and Co-director of the Caring Across Generations campaign, she is driving transformative change on a global scale in the way we value care work.

## INEQUALITIES SEMINAR SERIES

Our Inequalities Seminar Series was launched in September 2016 and is free and open to all. It is a venue for scholars from LSE and beyond to present their innovative work on social and economic inequality, as well as a place to explore fresh perspectives on the various structural and cultural processes that underlie the formation of inequality broadly defined.

### Ethnographic exploration of the socio-economic transformation of the Basque country

02 October 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Luna Glucksberg (III, LSE)

The aim of this research project, conducted by the III in collaboration with the Agirre Lehendakaria Center, was to understand the values, narratives and strategic decisions that have been taken in the Basque Country by public and private institutions during recent decades with the aim of building a unique socio-economic model based on positive equality indicators in combination with a competitive economy.

### Inclusive Growth in cities: a sympathetic critique

16 October 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Neil Lee (Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

The concept of 'inclusive growth' – which foregrounds a concern with the pace and pattern of growth – has become a new mantra in local economic development. Despite enthusiasm from some policy-makers, others argue that it is a mere buzzword and little significant change has occurred. The speaker presented his new paper summarising and critiquing the inclusive growth agenda.

### Tackling ethnic disparities using websites

30 October 2018

**Speaker:** Zamila Bunglawala (Race Disparity Unit, Cabinet Office and III, LSE)

Launched in 2017, the Cabinet Office Race Disparity Audit's <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/> website, which details all Government data broken down by ethnicity, is a world-first that has raised the exposure of ethnic disparities across the country, and helped to shine a light on areas where more focus is needed. Zamila Bunglawala is the founding member of the Race Disparity Audit, and in this seminar demonstrated the website, including policy, data and digital decisions with a users-first approach, the scale of the challenges, the data-driven policies aimed at tackling ethnic disparities that have been announced, and considered what still needs to be done.

### Experiences of money from the perspectives of London's 'rich' and 'poor'

20 November 2018

**Speakers:** Dr Kate Summers (Department of Methodology, LSE) and Dr Katharina Hecht (III, LSE)

Presentation of a paper that compares qualitative interview data with individuals at the opposite ends of the income and wealth distributions, in a society with large economic inequality. The authors highlighted key temporal differences in how money is experienced: the 'poor' are restricted to short-term strategies for making ends meet, while the 'rich' can engage in long-term wealth accumulation strategies.

### The 'Essex Hijab': fitting into the diverse city: social exclusion, symbolic boundaries and convivial labour in East London

04 December 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Susanne Wessendorf (III, LSE)

Presentation of a paper addressing how long-established ethnic minorities in East London react to new immigration. By drawing on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork, it looks at how long-term experiences of stigmatisation among ethnic minorities impact on their perceptions of newcomers, and how, in the context of socio-economic precariousness, these perceptions are characterised by a combination of empathy and resentment.

### The Paradox of Inequality: income inequality and belief in meritocracy go hand in hand

22 January 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Jonathan Mijs (III, LSE)

Inequality is on the rise: gains have been concentrated with a small elite, while most have seen their fortunes stagnate or fall. Although scholars and media characterise inequality as a worrying trend, there is no evidence of growing popular concern. In fact, research suggests that citizens in unequal societies are less concerned than those in more egalitarian societies. How can we make sense of this paradox? Jonathan Mijs argued that citizens' consent to inequality is explained by their growing belief that societal success is reflective of a meritocratic process.

### The Missing Billions: Measuring Top Incomes in the UK

05 February 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Andrew Summers (Department of Law, LSE)

The tax data currently used to measure top incomes in the UK only include sources that are subject to income tax. Sources taxed on any other basis (or not at all) disappear from statistics on income inequality: for example, much of the income arising to non-domiciled residents, all capital gains whether realised or not, and tax-exempt returns on savings and investments. Andrew Summers has mapped these and other missing sources and provides evidence that they are quantitatively important for the estimation of top income shares.

### How the Reification of Merit Breeds Inequality: theory and experimental evidence

26 February 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Fabien Accominotti (Department of Sociology, LSE)

In a variety of social contexts, measuring merit or performance is a crucial step toward enforcing meritocratic ideals. At the same time, workable measures are bound to obfuscate the fuzziness and ambiguity of merit, and to reify performance into an artificially crisp and clear-cut thing – such as a rating, for example. This seminar explored how the reification of employee performance in organisations breeds inequality in employee compensation. This has direct implications for understanding the legitimacy of inequality in contemporary societies – and ultimately for working toward curbing it.



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### Adventures in Anarcolandia: the complexities and contradictions of transnational anarchist social movements

12 March 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Erica Lagalisse (III, LSE)

Contemporary anarchist activists aim to manifest non-hierarchical social relations within their own social milieu, as well as topple the social hierarchies that characterise the dominant society, such as white supremacy, patriarchy and capitalism: Anarchists observe the importance of 'means' matching 'ends' and work to bring about 'a new world in the shell of the old'. In this seminar, however, Erica Lagalisse argued that anarchist activism in North America does not entirely subvert the logic of neoliberalism. Colonial property relations, bureaucratic legalism and statistical fantasies of the sovereign state (among other linear equations) continue to inflect anarchist politics and self-making projects: the rhizome is re-territorialised.

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### A tale of two towns: what the fortunes of Oldham and Oxford tell us about spatial inequality in Britain

26 March 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Mark Fransham (III, LSE)

Using a novel economic geography classification, this presentation explored trends in social and economic inequalities within and between areas of Britain, including the north-south divide and differences between core cities and peripheral towns. This presentation examined the fortunes of these two towns over 25 years, setting them in the wider context of trends in spatial inequalities within and between places across Britain.

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### The open-and-shut case of inequality

07 May 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Jan Vandemoortele

The latest evidence shows that people in countries with low inequality are amongst the happiest and healthiest. The impact of inequality on how people feel, reason and act is grossly underestimated. The first step in reducing inequality is to fully understand its harmful effects, rather than to deepen our analysis of its causes and potential remedies. This seminar aimed to contribute to such increased awareness, drawing together the latest evidence from a wide range of disciplines, clarifying four conceptual dichotomies that are important in elucidating the debate about inequality, and reviewing the concerns expressed by historians, philosophers and political scientists about inequality. In concluding, it made a concrete proposal for enhancing our comprehension of the impact of inequality.

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### Can public consensus identify a 'riches line'?

21 May 2019

**Speakers:** Dr Katharina Hecht (III, LSE) and Abigail Davis (Loughborough University)

While the 'rich' and 'riches' are frequently discussed in the media and in popular discourse, not much attention has been paid in the social sciences to defining them and analysing public views toward them. This pilot study addresses an urgent everyday issue, at a time in which resources accruing to the very rich are ever-increasing, while many are suffering the consequences of austerity policies, including extreme food and housing insecurity. Katharina Hecht and Abigail Davis presented their new study, which seeks to draw on public consensus methods, but deploy them at the other end of the income and wealth distributions, to understand how 'riches' or 'the rich' might be defined.

## SEMINAR SERIES ON MIGRATION ETHNICITY AND RACE

### Organised by the III and Department of Social Policy

This seminar series provides the opportunity for those researching race, ethnicity and migration from across the LSE to share their interests and get peer feedback through presentations and discussion. Involving occasional external speakers as well as internal presenters, it brings together both qualitative and quantitative researchers, and those approaching the topics of race, ethnicity and migration from a range of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives. It also provides the opportunity for PhD students with interests in these areas to participate in a community of interest and experience perspectives and approaches from outside their own topic and discipline.

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### Multiple generation mobility among European Turks and non-migrant Turks in Turkey

11 October 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Ayse Guveli (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

Intergenerational social mobility is a longstanding research topic and a reoccurring measure for equal opportunities in our societies. High levels of social mobility decrease social inequalities and fuel equal opportunities. Recently, the impact of grandparents' social class has gained extensive attention among stratification scholars, but research is still rare in international migration literature. Do descendants of migrants benefit from migration in obtaining better occupational status? This research focuses on three to four generation social mobility among Turkish-origin Europeans and their non-migrant comparators in Turkey. The researchers find that social reproduction is stronger among non-migrants in Turkey than those in Europe.

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### The Impact of Immigration on Natives' Fertility: Evidence from Syrians in Turkey

25 October 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Berkay Özcan (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

Discussions of whether immigration can solve the problems of population ageing often focus on the fertility of immigrants. Additionally, standard projections often consider the impact of migration on population growth but assume that the natives' fertility does not change in response to migration. By contrast, we show that the native fertility is affected by immigration. The researchers use the Syrian mass migration to specific Turkish provinces shortly after the 2011 civil war as an exogenous source of variation in exposure to immigration and show that natives' fertility in the affected provinces increased relative to the provinces that were less affected.

## Uncertain Citizenship: everyday practices of Bolivian migrants in Chile

08 November 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Megan Ryburn (Latin American and Caribbean Centre, LSE)

Megan Ryburn's presentation of her book *Uncertain Citizenship* (University of California Press), which explores how Bolivian migrants to Chile experience citizenship in their daily lives. Intra-regional migration is on the rise in Latin America and challenges how citizenship in the region is understood and experienced. The book develops the idea of transnational spaces of citizenship and explores how migrants are both included in and excluded from these spaces across borders, mediated by migrants' social identities, such as gender, race, and class. As they navigate movement and migration through these spaces, many individuals occupy a state of uncertain citizenship.

## The Pains and Reach of Racism in Young Londoners' Lives: sketching the Contours

22 November 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Coretta Phillips (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

A presentation of a paper outlining an analytical framework to conceptualise the way racial power and socio-economic precarity affects the everyday lives of young minority ethnic Londoners.

## Migrant Margins: brutal borders and edge economies

06 December 2018

**Speaker:** Dr Suzanne Hall (Department of Sociology, LSE)

The 'migrant margins' emerges in the intersection of global migration and urban marginalisation. Focusing on livelihoods forged by migrants on four peripheral streets in the edge territories of Birmingham, Bristol, Leicester and Manchester, Dr Hall draws on face-to-face surveys with self-employed proprietors and she considers whether 'race' matters more than class for how certain groups become emplaced in the city.

## Infinite Difference, Limited Recognition: digital makings of the city of refuge

23 January 2019

**Speaker:** Professor Myria Georgiou (Department of Media and Communications, LSE)

This presentation examined whether the city can become a city of refuge, that is, one that recognises newcomers' agency and rights as humans and also as citizens-in-the-making. Drawing from research in Athens, Berlin and London at the aftermath of Europe's 'migration crisis', Myria Georgiou's paper shows that cities of refuge emerge as hopeful but fragile urban ethico-political projects.



Professor Myria Georgiou

## 'Ccà Semo, Here We Are: lives on hold in Lampedusa'

06 February 2019

A short film screening and discussion with Michela Franceschelli

Lampedusa – Italy's most southerly territory, at 205km off the coast of Sicily – is the first port of arrival to Europe for the thousands attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea. As the number of incoming migrants has increased in recent years, the island has turned from a mere tourist destination to a site of increasing public and media attention, with images that reify and broadcast contradictory representations of the local community of islanders. Hence, Lampedusa has been presented through these contradictions, depicted either as the island of hospitality – exemplified by the provision of essential support to migrants and campaigns for their rights – or as a site of hostility which in its context has acquired a specific meaning and has been addressed to specific actors, particularly the 'absent Italian state'.

## Migration, Mixed Marriages and Children's Noncitizenship in Sabah, Malaysia

27 February 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Catherine Allerton (Department of Anthropology, LSE)

In Kota Kinabalu, the capital of the East Malaysian state of Sabah, many children live in families of 'mixed' ethnicity, forged through the co-presence in the city of Filipino and Indonesian refugees and migrants. This paper will consider how mixed marriages have particular consequences for children who have been born across borders, in a country where their parents are considered only 'temporary' workers. The paper explores how children's unique experiences of exclusion and non-citizenship not only reflect specific histories of immigration regulations in Malaysia, but also coexist with wider forms of cultural belonging in Sabah.

## Identity, Citizenship and Kin Majorities: Crimea and Moldova from the bottom up

06 March 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Ellie Knott (Department of Methodology, LSE)

Why are so many Moldovans acquiring Romanian citizenship? How did people in Crimea identify with and engage with Russia before annexation in 2014? This talk brought together these two topics and cases to explore the intersections of identity and citizenship across borders. Ellie Knott argued that it is important to move beyond state-centred and institutional understandings of citizenship and towards studying how individuals and communities on the ground engage with kin-states across borders.

## Reconfiguring notions of whiteness among Latin American migrants in London and Madrid

20 March 2019

**Speaker:** Dr Ana Gutierrez (University of Oxford, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

In Latin America, race plays a fundamental role in the process whereby people position themselves and others within the social pyramid. This is reflected in the fact that those who belong to the elite are white, while the poor and the working class are considered black or indigenous. These racial identifications are intertwined with class identification and the traits that compose one's social class: dress, language, occupation, education and place of residence. Migration presents itself as a paradox that affects not only economic dreams, but previous racial and class identifications.



**Working Paper 27****Inequality Interactions**

By Dr Paul Segal and Professor Mike Savage

This paper elaborates a framework for understanding inequalities that is multi-dimensional, inter-disciplinary, and dynamic. It first clarifies the conceptual relationship between individual and categorical inequalities as studied by economists, sociologists, and other social scientists and then presents a set of new concepts. Inequality diversion is defined as a reduction in one form of inequality that is dependent on sustaining, or worsening, another form of inequality. This paper shows how it arises out of cases in the literature on intersectionality, and that it also characterizes the transition to increasing meritocracy, and the relationship between increasing professional female labour market participation and domestic service. Inequality re-ordering is defined as a change in categorical or group inequalities that leaves individual inequality unchanged, such as when elites become more categorically diverse without reducing their economic or social distance from non-elites. We use these concepts to interrogate the potential of levelling up and progressive redistribution for inequality reduction. Exploring these relationships helps us understand trade-offs and complementarities in tackling inequalities.

**Working Paper 28****Populism and the Rule of Law**

By Professor Nicola Lacey

The resurgence of populism in Europe and North America is widely thought to have placed the rule of law under pressure. But how many of the relevant developments are indeed associated with populism? And is any such association a contingent or analytic matter: does populism inevitably threaten the rule of law, or do other conditions intervene to shape its impact? After setting out how this paper will understand the rule of law and populism, it examines the ways in which contemporary populist discourse has challenged the rule of law through a variety of mechanisms - notably agenda-setting, policy impact, influencing discretionary decisions and convention-trashing - considering the institutional and social conditions which conduce to strengthen or weaken these mechanisms in particular contexts. Finally, the authors consider the implications of the analysis for contemporary criminalisation, assessing how many of the factors producing 'penal populism' or 'overcriminalization' are truly a product of populism.

**Working Paper 29****Rent Sharing and Inclusive Growth**

By Professor Brian Bell, Dr Pawel Bukowski and Professor Stephen Machin

The long-run evolution of rent sharing is empirically studied. Based upon a comprehensive and harmonised panel of the top 300 publicly quoted British companies over 35 years, the paper reports evidence of a significant fall over time in the extent to which firms share rents with workers. It confirms that companies do share their profits with employees, but at much smaller scale today than they did during the 1980s and 1990s. This is a robust finding, corroborated with industry-level analysis for the US and EU. The decline in rent sharing is coincident with the rise of product market power that has occurred as worker bargaining power has dropped. Although firms with more market power previously shared more of their profits, they experienced a stronger fall in rent sharing after 2000.

**Working Paper 30****Where is the Middle Class? Inequality, Gender and the Shape of the Upper Tail from 60 million English Death and Probate Records, 1892-2016**

By Dr Neil Cummins

This paper analyses a newly constructed individual level dataset of every English death and probate from 1892-2016. The estimated top wealth shares match closely existing estimates. However, this analysis clearly shows that the 20th century's 'Great Equalization' of wealth stalled in mid-century. The probate rate, which captures the proportion of English with any significant wealth at death rose from 10% in the 1890s to 40% by 1950 and has stagnated to 2016. Despite the large declines in the wealth share of the top 1%, from 73% to 20%, the median English person died with almost nothing throughout. All changes in inequality after 1950 involve a reshuffling of wealth within the top 30%. Further, this analysis finds that a log-linear distribution fits the empirical data better than a Pareto power law. Finally, it shows that the top wealth shares are increasingly and systematically male as one ascends in wealth, 1892-1992, but this has equalized over the 20th century.

**Working Paper 31****Do Firms Manage Pay Inequality?**

By Professor Paul Willman and Professor Alexander Pepper

This paper examines the role of the modern firm in generating income inequality. Specifically, it considers the growth in the use of asset-based rewards for senior executives, combined with continued use of salaries and wages for other employees, and the impact this has on measures of inequality within firms. Our paper presents data on intra-firm inequality from the UK FTSE 100 for the period 2000-2015. It looks at ratios of CEO to average earnings and attempts to explain both the growth in inequality on this measure and the extent of variance between firms. It distinguishes between a period of 'administered inequality' up to the early 1980s when intra-firm processes defined differential pay and a subsequent one of 'outsourced inequality' when capital market measures dominate executive pay. In the latter period, intra-firm inequality measures are defined by upward movements in capital market measures and the extent of outsourcing of low-paid work.

**Working Paper 32****American Exceptionalism in Inequality and Poverty: a (tentative) historical explanation**

By Professor Nicola Lacey and Professor David Soskice

The United States is a fascinating case study in the complex links between crime, punishment and inequality, standing out as it does in terms of inequality as measured by a number of economic standards; levels of serious violent crime; and rates of imprisonment, penal surveillance and post-conviction disqualifications. In this chapter, the authors build on previous work arguing that the exceptional rise in violent crime and punishment in the US from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s could be explained by the interaction of four political and economic variables: 'technological regime change'; 'varieties of capitalism' and 'varieties of welfare state'; types of 'political system'; and – critically and specifically – the US as a radical outlier in the degree of local democracy. Here, the authors ask three further questions implied by their previous work. First, why did such distinctive patterns of local democracy arise in America? And to what extent is this political structure tied up with the history and politics of race? Second, what did the distinctive historical development of the US political economy in the 19th century imply for the structure of its criminal justice institutions? And third, why did the burden of crime and punishment come to fall so disproportionately on African Americans?

**Working Paper 33****Group rights and gender justice: exploring tensions within an indigenous community in India**

By Professor Naila Kabeer, Nivedita Narain, Varnica Arora and Vinitika Lal

This paper seeks to address some of the tensions identified in the political literature between group rights, which allows historically marginalised communities some measure of self-governance in determining its own rules and norms, and the rights of marginalised sub-groups, such as women, within these communities. The study draws on quantitative and qualitative research among the Gond, an Adivasi or indigenous community in the Chattisgarh state in India, among the poorest and most socially marginalised sections of the Indian population, to explore this debate in greater detail. This authors set out to explore the impacts of two external development organisations, BIHAN and PRADAN, that work with women within these communities, organising them into self-help groups in order to promote access to new financial resources and livelihood skills as well as their political capabilities within the community and government decision-making domains. The authors ask whether these organisations were effective in their objectives, whether they had any impact on women's voice and exit options and whether the kinds of organisation they were made a difference to the impacts that were found.

**Working Paper 34****The construction of the DALY: implications and anomalies**

By Professor Sudhir Anand and Professor Sanjay G. Reddy

The disability-adjusted life year (DALY) is a measure of aggregate ill-health whose construction depends on a counterfactual – the number of life-years a person could have expected to live had she or he not died. There are two ways of specifying the DALY counterfactual to estimate years of life lost (YLL) – by employing an 'exogenous' or an 'endogenous' life table. An exogenous life table is independent of the mortality risks experienced by the population whose health (longevity) is being assessed, whereas an endogenous life table is composed of precisely these risks. Exogenous life tables have been used to construct the DALY in the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) studies – with different exogenous life tables used in the GBD 1990 and GBD 2010 (and later) exercises. However, an endogenous life table is more appropriate for predicting life-years lost from premature mortality in any given country, and allocating resources through health interventions there on the basis of DALYs averted. Whether an exogenous or an endogenous life table is used, anomalies can arise. Furthermore, the approach adopted in GBD 2010 onwards adds special difficulties of its own. GBD 2010 and later GBDs use an exogenous reference life table which is the same for men and women. This leads to an underestimation of the disease burden of women relative to that of men.

**III RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS 2018/19****Dr Mark Fransham**

**Increasing evenness in the neighbourhood distribution of income poverty in England 2005–2014: Age differences and the influence of private rented housing. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*.**

Fransham, Mark. 2019.

51(2): 403–419.

**Dr Luna Glucksberg**

**Philanthropy, Elites and Inequality Understanding Connections and Complexities to Generate Policy Insights.**

Glucksberg, Luna and Russell-Prywata, Louise. 2018.

Accepted for publication in the UNRISD Occasional Paper Series on Overcoming Inequalities in a Fractured World, and also being expanded, with Jessie Sklair, to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal.

**Leader Communities: The Consecration of Elites in Djursholm by Mikael Holmqvist.**

Glucksberg, Luna. 2019.

British Journal of Sociology 70 (3): 1097-98.

**Dr Jonathan Mijs**

**Do changes in material circumstances drive support for populist radical parties? Panel data evidence from The Netherlands during the Great Recession, 2007–2015.**

Gidron, Noam and Mijs, Jonathan J.B. 2019.

European Sociological Review (forthcoming)

**The Paradox of Inequality: Income Inequality and Belief in Meritocracy go Hand in Hand**

Mijs, Jonathan J.B. 2019.

Socio-Economic Review 0(0): 1–29. (forthcoming)

**Visualizing Belief in Meritocracy, 1930–2010**

Mijs, Jonathan J.B. 2018.

Socius 4(1):1-2.

**Dr Susanne Wessendorf**

**Pioneer migrants and their social relations in super-diverse London.**

Wessendorf, Susanne. 2019.

Ethnic and Racial Studies 42(1): 17-34.

**LSE Inequalities Publications Portal**

In addition to the papers we publish ourselves, the III hosts a portal on our website linking to research about inequality from across the LSE, indexed according to the main thematic focus.

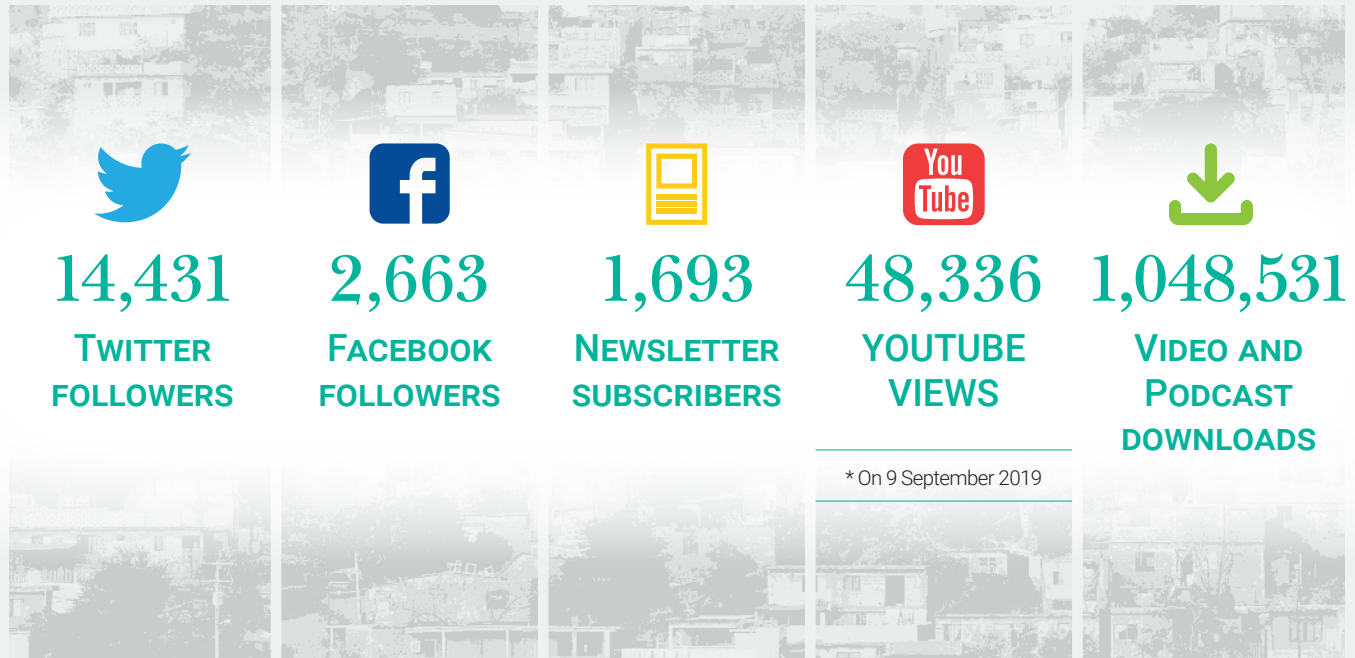
[lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Publications-Portal](https://lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Publications-Portal)



## III DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

The International Inequalities Institute has established a strong social media presence in the past year, making use of digital platforms including Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Mailchimp to extend our reach to new audiences and strengthen ties with existing partners.

### Digital Communications as of August 2019



#### Twitter

Twitter continues to be the III's main social media channel, with an average growth of 319 followers per month, attracting 3,507 new followers in the past 10 months. The account sees strong levels of engagement, peaking during public events, conferences and the release of new research. This year's highlight was the month of July, with 761K impressions and 804 new followers.

[@LSEInequalities](https://twitter.com/LSEInequalities)



#### Facebook

The LSE Inequalities Facebook page has seen an increase of 759 new followers in the past 10 months, and has 2,663 followers in total as of 31 August 2019. The page has proven highly successful in promoting public events, the Institute's public lectures and new research output.

[@LSEInequalities](https://www.facebook.com/LSEInequalities)



#### Newsletter

The III has seen an additional 334 subscribers to its mailing list. The Institute sends out regular newsletters highlighting videos and podcasts from the latest events, research papers, news from the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, and invitations to upcoming lectures and seminars. The list currently has an average open rate of 41.37 per cent and a 3.43 per cent click rate (compared to the industry average of 21.80 per cent and 2.48 per cent respectively).

<http://bit.ly/2vavHuO>



#### YouTube

A majority of the III's public lectures are available via the LSE YouTube channel. This allows the III to extend the reach of its lectures, as the LSE YouTube channel has 140,690 subscribers who receive notifications each time a new video is published. III videos have around 1,035 views each on average, totalling 7,244 in the past 10 months.

[youtube.com/user/lsewebsite](https://youtube.com/user/lsewebsite)



#### Video and podcast downloads

Whenever possible, the III aims to record its events and make them publicly available online. In the past 10 months, the Institute's videos and podcasts have been downloaded and streamed 255,085 times, beyond the reach the III has on the LSE YouTube channel. On average, videos and podcasts are downloaded/streamed 7,730 times each.



#### Website

The III website features content including a platform that connects research about inequality across the LSE and profiles of III's three new research themes, [Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice](#); [Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy](#) and [Global Economies of Care](#). It also hosts working papers from academics on the aforementioned topics, as well as an extensive archive of III podcasts and videos.

[lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities](http://lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities)

# III STAFF

## DIRECTOR



### Professor Mike Savage

Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE

Mike is Professor of Sociology and was previously the head of LSE's Department of Sociology. His research focuses principally on social inequality, with a particular interest in social stratification and inequality. In 2013, he led the research for the BBC's *The Great British Class Survey*. A Fellow of the British Academy, he was founding Director of CRESC (the ESRC Centre for Research on Socio-Cultural Change) at the University of Manchester (2002-10), and Director of the York European Centre for Cultural Sociology at the University of York (2010-12). His book *Social Class in the 21st Century* (Penguin) was published in 2015.

## RESEARCH DIRECTOR



### Professor David Soskice

School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government, LSE, Research Director III

David has been School Professor of Political Science and Economics at LSE since 2012, and is III's Research Director. He taught macroeconomics at the University of Oxford (1967-1990), was Research Director/Professor at Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin 1990-2005, and subsequently Research Professor of Comparative Political Economy at Oxford, Senior Research Fellow at Nuffield College, and Research Professor of Political Science at Duke University. He is working with Wendy Carlin (UCL) on tractable macroeconomic models; with Nicola Lacey (LSE) on the comparative political economy of crime and punishment; and with Torben Iversen (Harvard) on advanced capitalist democracies.

## CENTENNIAL PROFESSOR



### Professor Sudhir Anand

Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Oxford

Sudhir is an economist who works on inequality, development and health. He has published widely in the areas of income inequality and poverty; undernutrition; human development; health equity; population ethics; health metrics and health inequalities; human resources for health; and other topics in economics and in health.

## DIRECTOR, MSC INEQUALITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE



### Dr Sam Friedman

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, LSE

Sam is a sociologist of class and inequality, and his research focuses in particular on the cultural dimensions of contemporary class division. He has recently published a book entitled *The Class Ceiling: Why it Pays to be Privileged*, co-authored with Daniel Laurison, which examines levels of social mobility among those working in Britain's higher professional and managerial occupations.

## INSTITUTE MANAGER



### Liza Ryan

Liza manages the International Inequalities Institute, and previously co-ordinated the Europe-Russia-Ukraine Relations working group of the Dahrendorf Forum at LSE IDEAS. She graduated from University College London's School of Slavonic and Eastern European Studies (SSEES) in Russian and Soviet Studies and completed an MSc in Economics of Rural Change at Imperial College at Wye.

## INSTITUTE ASSISTANT



### Sofia Muñoz Gonzalez

Sofia provides organisational, research and communications support within the Institute. She holds a BScSoc in Politics and International Relations from the University of Manchester and an MSc in Comparative Politics from the LSE. Prior to joining the III, she worked for the Design Council, conducting qualitative research and impact evaluation.

## COMMUNICATIONS AND EVENTS OFFICER

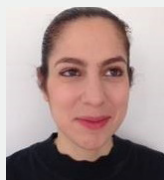


### Nadia Erlam

Nadia, our new Communications and Events officer, was born in London and grew up in Brussels. They completed a BA (Hons) in Politics and Social Policy at the University of Brighton, followed by an MSc in Gender, Policy and Inequality at LSE. They were most recently Employer Engagement Coordinator at Goldsmiths, University of London.

They have worked primarily in organisations with an equality and diversity focus (such as LSE Gender, Fearless Futures, Women in Prison and the High Pay Centre) in communications/marketing, event organising, research, policy and campaigning. They also enjoy working on equality-related projects outside of work, and are a member of Spectra's Trans Participatory Evaluation Group.

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT



### Meliz Ahmet

Meliz provides senior administrative support to the III Director, the AFSEE Director and the broader team. Prior to joining LSE, she worked at the Open Reason think-tank, providing EA support to the Rt Hon Sir Nick Clegg. She has also been a parliamentary assistant to several MPs and has worked in various roles within the charity sector. Meliz completed her master's in Democratisation at Queen Mary, University of London.



## RESEARCH STAFF



### Dr Mark Fransham

Researcher

Mark is an experienced quantitative researcher with skills in survey analysis, detailed knowledge of UK small area statistics, experience of collaborating on mixed methods research projects and an aptitude for communicating research to diverse audiences. With a professional background in local government, he is interested in comparative analysis of urban areas and their responses to economic and social change. Prior to joining the III, he was conducting ESRC/EPSRC joint-funded doctoral research at the School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford. His PhD thesis, "Understanding neighbourhood income poverty dynamics in England", examines the dynamics of low-income areas, more commonly studied using a cross-sectional view. He is a member of the UK Population Theme Advisory Board, a group that provides advice on improving the quality of population statistics and demographic analysis to the Office for National Statistics and the UK Government Statistical Service.



### Dr Luna Glucksberg

Researcher

Luna is an urban anthropologist looking at socio-economic stratification in contemporary British society. Her current work focuses on the reproduction of wealth amongst elites in the UK, considering the roles of two key and so far under-researched actors: family offices and women. Prior to joining the III, Luna gained her degree from UCL and her PhD from Goldsmiths, University of London. She then took up a post as research associate at the Centre for Urban and Community Research (CUCR), Goldsmiths, University of London, where she maintains a Fellowship.



### Dr Katharina Hecht

Research Officer

Katharina is a Research Officer at the III and a researcher at LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE). She completed her PhD in the Department of Sociology at LSE. Her research interests relate to income and wealth inequality, particularly at the top of the distributions, perceptions of economic inequality and conceptualisations of richness.



### Dr Jonathan Mijs

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow

Jonathan's work uses ethnography, experiments and quantitative analysis of survey data to investigate how, in a post-industrial society increasingly driven by inequalities, beliefs in meritocracy are developed and sustained. More broadly, he is interested in the interplay between the structural and agentic forces that together shape the course of people's lives. In previous work, he has studied such processes in schools and educational policy, criminal justice and urban social change. In August 2019, Jonathan returned to Harvard, where he completed his PhD in 2017, to take up a post as lecturer in sociology. He remains a Visiting Fellow at the III.



### Frieder Mitsch

Research Assistant

Frieder is based in the Department of Government, supervised by David Soskice and Neil Lee. He will study the consequences of economic change on inequality by exploring links between geographic, economic and political segregation in city-regions and the rise of knowledge economic activities. Frieder holds a BA from McGill University and completed an MSc in Political Economy of Europe at LSE. He previously worked as a trainee at DG Competition in Brussels and was a graduate intern at the LSE Research Division.



### Professor Kirsten Sehbruch

Distinguished Policy Fellow

Kirsten is a British Academy Global Professor and a Distinguished Policy Fellow at the III. She was previously a Research Fellow at the Universidad de Chile, Director of the Institute for Public Policy at the Universidad Diego Portales (Chile), and a Lecturer at the University of California, at Berkeley.



### Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Assistant Professorial Research Fellow

Susanne's research focuses on immigration, integration, ethnicity and race. Her work explores new forms of social inclusion and exclusion in contexts of immigration-related diversity. Her current work looks at recent immigration into urban areas which host long-established ethnic minorities, and how long-term racialisation and discrimination of long-settled ethnic minorities impacts on the reception and settlement of more recent migrants. Since completing her DPhil at the University of Oxford, she has been a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, and held a Marie Curie Research Fellowship at the Institute for Research into Superdiversity (IRIS) at the University of Birmingham.

## VISITING PROFESSOR



### Professor Andrew Miles

Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester

Andrew works on issues of culture, stratification and mobility. From 2012 to 2018 he led a major Arts and Humanities Research Council-funded study of everyday participation and cultural value, and he is currently writing about the ways in which cultural capital and notions of cultural legitimacy are mobilised in everyday life to make up communities, reinforce social class boundaries and territorialise the city. He has also recently returned to research on social mobility, focusing in particular on the relationship between social and spatial mobilities and on the role of mobility in elite class formation. This interest was rekindled by his participation in *The Great British Class Survey* project, a collaboration between LSE and University of Manchester researchers that produced a new account of social class in Britain.

## VISITING SENIOR FELLOWS

**Zamila Bunglawala**

JRF Practitioner Fellow

Zamila is Deputy Director - Strategy and Insight, Race Disparity Unit at the Cabinet Office and JRF Practitioner Fellow at LSE III. Through her extensive national and international policy, strategy and programmes experience in senior roles – including No.10 Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, Cabinet Office, Open Society Foundation, the Young Foundation, the Brookings Institution and the United Nations– she has led a wide range of policy and programme projects, specialising in education and employment, gender, sexual and gender-based violence, ethnic and faith minority groups, humanitarian conflicts and development. She is widely published and is an international public policy speaker on gender and minority equality issues.

**Naomi Eisenstadt**

JRF Fellow in Practice

Naomi is former deputy chair of the Poverty and Inequality Commission for Scotland. She has recently published "The Life Chances of Young People in Scotland" for the Scottish Government and in January 2016 published "Shifting the Curve", identifying 15 recommendations that could significantly reduce poverty in Scotland. After a long career in the NGO sector, in 1999 Naomi became the first Director of the Sure Start Unit, and went on to spend three years as Director of the Social Exclusion Task Force. Since retiring from the Civil Service, Naomi has chaired the Camden Equalities Commission and the Milton Keynes Child Poverty Commission, and published a book and several articles relevant to child development and child poverty. She is a trustee of four charities: Save the Children, the Standard Life Foundation, the Dartington Social Service Lab, and the Trust for London. She is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Oxford Department of Education and the Department of Social Policy and Intervention. Naomi was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Open University in 2002 and in 2005 became a Companion of the Bath.

**Dr Modesto Gayo**

Visiting Senior Fellow

Modesto is Associate Professor at Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile. He has extensively researched the politics and culture of the middle classes. He has also developed several studies on cultural capital in the UK and in South America, particularly in Chile, and recently in Australia. He is joint author of *Culture, Class, Distinction* (Routledge, 2009) and co-author of *Upper Middle Class Social Reproduction: Wealth, Schooling and Residential Choice in Chile* (Palgrave, 2018).

**Professor Lee Elliot Major**

Visiting Senior Fellow

Lee is the country's first Professor of Social Mobility. Appointed by the University of Exeter to be a global leader in the field, his work is dedicated to improving the prospects of disadvantaged young people. As a professor of practice, he is focused on the impact and dissemination of research, working closely with schools, universities, employers and policy-makers.

**Professor Shinobu Majima**

Visiting Senior Fellow

Shinobu is Professor of World Economic History at Gakushuin University in Tokyo. Her broad range of interest has centred around the history of consumption and living standards in Britain and its colonies. After working at the Centre for Research on Socio-Cultural Change at Manchester, her interest broadened to include the history of Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and Singapore. She is currently writing a history of inland trading routes, native markets and consumption, based on funded research expeditions into the rainforest of Malaysian Borneo. During her sabbatical leave at the III, she aimed to further foster her interdisciplinary approaches in three strands: (1) to develop two international collaborative research projects, joining scholars of the UK and Japan, together with Asia and Africa (titled 'Inequality and Precarity in International Comparison: Rethinking Social Polarisation in Japan and the UK from Global Perspective', and 'Environment, Ethics and Consumer Culture: Critically Revisiting the History of Consumption'); (2) to study the past investigations into the costs of living in Borneo in comparison to other Asian and African colonies; (3) to compare Japanese and British consumption surveys and land settlement policies in pre-independence Malaysia in relation to resource and labour management.

**Professor Parthasarathi Shome**

Visiting Senior Fellow

Parthasarathi is Chairman of the International Tax Research and Analysis Foundation (ITRAF), India. He is a member of the Academic Board for the Advanced Diploma for International Taxation (ADIT) at the Chartered Institute of Taxation in London and a member of the Board of Directors, International Tax and Investment Center in Washington, DC.

He has published in peer reviewed journals including the *Journal of Economic Theory* (US), the *Journal of Public Economics* (Netherlands), *IMF Staff Papers*, *National Tax Journal* (US), *Oxford Economic Papers* (UK), *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* (UK), *Public Finance* (Europe), *Public Finance Quarterly* (US), and several other international and national journals. He has edited and authored books published by Business Standard Publishers, Cambridge University Press, CenTax, International Monetary Fund, Lexis Nexis, Oakbridge, Orient Blackswan, Oxford University Press, Routledge, Springer and Wolters Kluwer. He writes a monthly column in *Business Standard*, an Indian business daily, focusing on subjects including fiscal policy, taxation, political economy and socio-economic issues. He participates in numerous international conferences, seminars and policy discussions.





### Dr María-Luisa Mendez

Visiting Senior Fellow

María-Luisa is Principal Investigator at the Center for Social and Cohesion Studies (COES) and Head of the Department of Sociology at Universidad Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile. She gained her PhD in sociology at University of Manchester. Her research topics include subjective aspects of social mobility and middle-class identity, and urban belonging and urban conflicts in contemporary cities. She is currently working on upper middle-class accumulation and transmission of various forms of capital. She is co-author of *Upper Middle Class Social Reproduction: Wealth, Schooling and Residential Choice in Chile* (Palgrave, 2018).



### Carey Oppenheim

JRF Fellow in Practice

Carey is an independent consultant. She recently stepped down from her role as the first Chief Executive of the Early Intervention Foundation (EIF), a charity and What Works Evidence Centre. She is now an associate of the EIF. Her previous roles include Co-director of the Institute of Public Policy Research between 2007-10. She was Special Advisor to Prime Minister Tony Blair MP in the Number 10 Policy Unit between 2000 and 2005, working on child poverty and children's rights, work-life balance, social security and employment policy. Carey has also been a senior lecturer in social policy at London South Bank University, and Acting Deputy Director and Head of Research at the Child Poverty Action Group.



### Dr Pedro Ramos Pinto

Visiting Senior Fellow

As a historian, Pedro is interested on how inequality is created, reproduced and challenged over time. How have human societies generated hierarchies and along what dimensions of life? How have these been challenged by action and events, and how have they been transformed? During his time at the ILL, Pedro will be working on a range of inequality-related projects, including a forthcoming book on how to approach these themes historically, as well as other work on the history of measurement of inequality, and on the global politics of distribution since the middle of the 20th century.



### Dr Aaron Reeves

Visiting Senior Fellow

Aaron Reeves is a sociologist with interests in public health, culture, and political economy. To date, his work has broadly been in three areas: 1) the political economy of health, 2) the political and cultural consequences of the mass media, and 3) the cultural politics of class. Prior to joining the ILL, Aaron was Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Sociology at the University of Oxford and has worked briefly at the University of Cambridge. He completed his PhD in Applied Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex in 2013.



### Liz Sayce

JRF Fellow in Practice

Liz was Chief Executive of Disability Rights UK (and its legacy charity Radar) from 2007-17, where she led work for equal participation for all, through programmes on independent living, career opportunities and shifts in cultural attitudes and behaviour. Liz is a member of the Committee of Healthwatch England and the Social Security Advisory Committee. With a background in mental health and disability policy, her previous roles include Director of Policy and Communications at the Disability Rights Commission, where she led formal investigations and a new Disability Agenda; and Policy Director of Mind, the mental health charity. She led an independent review into disability employment programmes for Government in 2011 and has published widely on mental health, disability and social participation. She undertook a Harkness Fellowship in the US, which led to a book, *From Psychiatric Patient to Citizen* (2000, updated in 2016). Liz was awarded an OBE in 2009 and an honorary doctorate from the University of Kent in 2014.

## VISITING FELLOWS



### Dr Arun Advani

Assistant Professor and Impact Director of the Centre for Competitive Advantage in the Global Economy, University of Warwick

A Research Fellow at the Institute for Fiscal Studies in addition to his roles at Warwick, Arun's work focuses on issues of tax compliance and tax design, including taxation at the top of the income distribution and the taxation of 'non-doms', as well as taxation issues in low-income countries. His work has been featured in media including the *Financial Times*, *The Times*, *The Economist*, *The Telegraph*, *The Guardian*, *The Sun* and *The Mirror*. His work on measurement of the UK's "tax gap" has been cited by the HMRC and the Office for Statistics Regulation.



### Dr David Hope

Lecturer in Political Economy in the Department of Political Economy, King's College London

David is a political economist who works primarily on the comparative political economy of advanced democracies. His specific areas of interest include growth models, macroeconomic imbalances, varieties of capitalism, crime and punishment, inequality and redistribution, and the knowledge economy. He is currently investigating the extent to which national labour market institutions can mitigate the adverse effects of the transition to the knowledge economy on income inequality.



### Dr Tom Kemeny

Senior Lecturer in Economic Development, School of Business and Management, Queen Mary, University of London

Tom studies comparative economic development, mainly at the city scale, with interests in the determinants of inequality both within and between places. Current projects explore such topics as international and internal migration; specialisation patterns; social networks and institutions; and international trade. Cutting across these topics, he is interested in policy efforts to stimulate development. Prior to his appointment at QMUL, he held positions at the University of Southampton, LSE and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



### Dr Erica Lagalisse

Postdoctoral fellow, III

Erica is engaged in ethnographic research of social dynamics surrounding 'conspiracy theory' in social movement spaces. Her doctoral thesis in anthropology (McGill University), "Good Politics": Property, Intersectionality, and the Making of the Anarchist Self", explores anarchist networks that cross the Americas to examine contradictions within solidarity activism and settler 'anarchoindigenism', and illustrates how North American campus activists have preempted the black feminist challenge of 'intersectionality' by recuperating its praxis within the logic of neoliberal self-making projects.

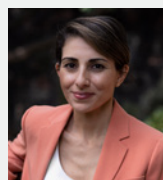


### Dr Paul Segal

Senior Lecturer in Economics,  
Department of International Development,  
King's College London

Paul is an economist of inequality, development and history. He has worked extensively on global inequality and poverty, pioneering the use of the new top incomes data in analysing the global distribution of income. He is currently working on inequalities within developing countries, and new interdisciplinary approaches to understanding inequality. This includes historical wages and inequality in Mexico, an experimental project on multidimensional inequalities carried out jointly with Oxfam Mexico and the magazine *Chilango*, and theoretical work on multidisciplinary approaches to inequality that combine economics with sociology and political science. He is a co-author of the new online textbook *CORE: The Economy*, which teaches economics as embedded in the institutions and norms of society.

## ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY STAFF



### Rana Zincir Celal

Executive Director

Rana has spent the past 20 years as an advocate for social change through engagements in academia, philanthropy, arts and culture, and peace-building and citizen diplomacy. Before joining the London School of Economics in 2018, she was Vice-President of Programmes at Columbia Global Centers | Istanbul, where she worked with Columbia University faculty in developing collaborative programmes in Turkey. While based in Cyprus, she was instrumental in establishing the Home for Cooperation, producing art exhibitions on contested histories, developing educational materials on enforced disappearance with The Elders and the International Center for Transitional Justice, and advocating for a gender perspective in the peace process. She has also worked with the Ford Foundation's Economic Development Program in New York and with Domini Social Investments, and she is a trustee of Greenpeace International and a board member of Greenpeace Mediterranean.



### Dr Armine Ishkanian

Associate Professor and Academic Lead

Armine leads the academic programme of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity. Her research focuses on the relationship between civil society, democracy, development and social transformation. She has examined how civil society organisations and social movements engage in policy processes and transformative politics in countries including Armenia, Egypt, Greece, Russia, Turkey and the UK. Her current projects focus on subjects including the politics of intersectionality and anti-austerity activism in the UK, civil society responses to contemporary migration in Greece, and the relationship between right-wing populism and collective action. She is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Armenian Diaspora Survey and one of the co-editors of openDemocracy's openMovements section, which publishes critical and empirically based articles on social movements and new expressions of social and cultural transformations.



### Dr Sara Camacho Felix

Assistant Professorial Lecturer

Sara is a practitioner-researcher whose praxis focuses on equitable and reflexive pedagogies in higher education. Sara is also a member of LSE's Decolonising Collective. While working at LSE's Teaching and Learning Centre in 2018-19, Sara wrote LSE's Inclusive Education Action Plan, which aims to reduce and ultimately eliminate black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) attainment gaps through LSE-wide structural change. She has also worked at LSE LIFE as a learning developer, where she supported master's students throughout the dissertation process. Sara completed a doctorate in the sociology of education at the University of Sussex's Centre for Higher Education and Equity Research. Prior to joining LSE, she spent over 11 years teaching in higher education in the UK, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Turkey and Poland.





### **Asmaa Akhtar**

Programme Manager  
(Global Engagement And Impact)

Asmaa previously worked in LSE's School of Public Policy, where she was the Communications, Events and Alumni Engagement Officer. She supported their three postgraduate programmes focusing on public administration and public policy. Prior to joining LSE in 2015, she worked at an educational research company focusing on national and international educational systems. Asmaa completed her undergraduate degree in European Politics and her MSc in Ethnicity, Migration and Policy. Her work for AFSEE focuses on the lifelong community of senior fellows and the wider Atlantic Fellowship network.

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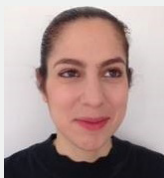


### **Katie Boulton**

Programme Manager (Fellowship Experience)

As Programme Manager, Katie manages the Fellowship experience for current and incoming Fellows. From overseeing the recruitment and selection process, to the development, design and implementation of the learning journey, Katie ensures the fellowship experience is meaningful, dynamic and vibrant. Specialising in strategy, innovation, and implementation, Katie is excited to come to work every day and be part of a community of change makers working towards greater social and economic equity. Prior to joining the LSE, Katie worked for the fellowship programme at the Radcliffe Institute at Harvard University. She holds a bachelor's degree in theology from Durham University, and a master's degree in museum studies from Harvard University.

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### **Meliz Ahmet**

Executive Assistant

Meliz provides senior administrative support to the AFSEE Executive Director, the III Director and the broader team. Prior to joining the LSE, Meliz worked at the Open Reason think-tank, providing executive assistant support to the Rt Hon Sir Nick Clegg. She has also served as a parliamentary assistant to several MPs and has worked in various roles within the charity sector. She completed her master's in democratisation at Queen Mary, University of London.

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### **Michelle Coates**

Programme Assistant

Michelle has provided administrative support to a number of managers and professional service staff since joining LSE in 2015, and has served as faculty affairs coordinator in the Department of Management and senior administrator for the exams and course selection team in the Student Services Centre. Prior to joining LSE, she worked as an apprenticeship team co-ordinator for the College of North West London. Michelle has spent several years volunteering on youth projects both in the UK and abroad, helping to empower girls and young women through the delivery of workshops and outreach programmes.

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### **Karen Shook**

Communications Officer

Karen has worked as a print and broadcast journalist and social media strategist, following a career in the music industry. She most recently led research communications at Maastricht University's School of Business and Economics, following ten years as Books Editor at *Times Higher Education* magazine. She sits on the editorial panel for the Left Book Club and works with Doc'n'Roll, the UK's music documentary festival, as a presenter/interviewer and communications strategist. She attended Lester B. Pearson United World College of the Pacific and the University of Toronto, where she completed a BA (Hons) in English literature.

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## III RESEARCH COMMITTEE

**Professor Tim Allen**

Professor in Development Anthropology and Head of Department, Department of International Development, LSE

**Professor Catherine Campbell**

Professor of Social Psychology and Head of Department, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, LSE

**Dr Neil Cummins**

Associate Professor, Department of Economic History, LSE

**Dr Sam Friedman**

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, LSE

**Dr Luna Glucksberg**

Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE

**Professor Ellen Helsper**

Professor in Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE

**Dr Jonathan Hopkin**

Associate Professor of Comparative Politics, Department of Government, LSE

**Dr Armine Ishkanian**

Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE

**Professor Gareth Jones**

Director of Latin America and Caribbean Centre, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE

**Professor Naila Kabeer**

Professor of Gender and Development, Department of Gender Studies, LSE

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**Dr Ania Plomien**

Assistant Professor in Gender and Social Science, Department of Gender Studies, LSE

**Professor Mike Savage**

Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology and Director of the International Inequalities Institute, LSE

**Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch**

British Academy Global Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE

**Dr Alpa Shah**

Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, LSE

**Professor Beverley Skeggs**

III Research Theme Convenor and AFSEE Academic Advisor, AFSEE programme

**Professor David Soskice**

Professor of Political Science and Economics and Fellow of the British Academy, Department of Government, LSE

**Dr Andrew Summers**

Assistant Professor of Law, Department of Law, LSE

**Dr Chana Teeger**

Assistant Professor, Department of Methodology, LSE

**Rana Zincir Celal**

Executive Director, Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, LSE

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

**Dr Fabien Accominotti**

Department of Sociology

**Professor Tim Allen**

Department of International Development

**Professor Catherine Boone**

Departments of Government and International Development

**Dr Pawel Bukowski**

Centre for Economic Performance

**Dr Tania Burchardt**

Department of Social Policy, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE)

**Professor Catherine Campbell**

Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science

**Dr Joan Costa-Font**

Department of Social Policy

**Professor Frank Cowell**

Department of Economics

**Dr Neil Cummins**

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**Dr Sam Friedman**

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Department of Methodology

**Dr Chana Teeger**

Department of Methodology

**Dr Milena Tsvetkova**

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**Dr Polly Vizard**

CASE



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