



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

LSE and RESEARCH

A laboratory of the social sciences



Contents

The LSE community 3

- About LSE
- Quality
- Studying at LSE

Departments and Institutes 5

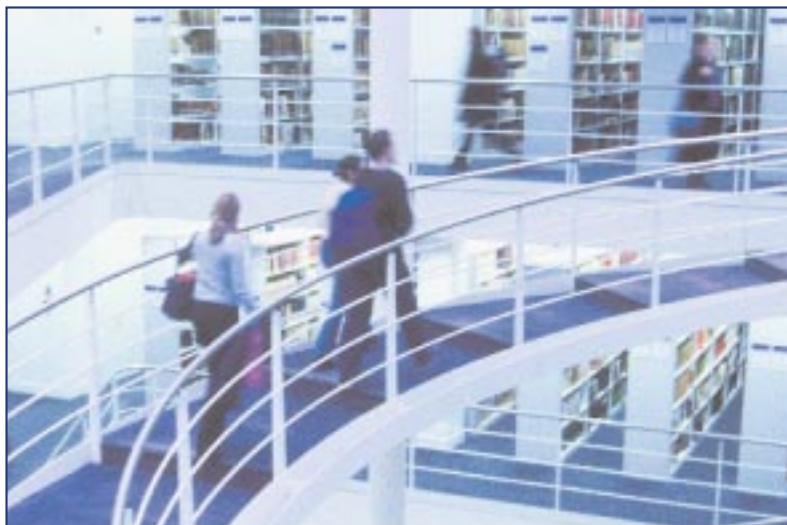
Research centres 11

Connecting with business 17

The Campaign for LSE

inside back cover

The LSE community



About LSE

LSE studies the social sciences in their broadest sense, with an academic profile spanning a wide range of disciplines, from economics, politics and law, to sociology, information systems and accounting and finance.

LSE has a cosmopolitan staff and student body located within an urban, city centre campus. Its location in central London is central to its success. There is a rich interaction between the UK's capital city and LSE's teaching, research and consultancy work. There are around 7,500 students who come from more than 150 countries and 52 per cent of students are postgraduates. LSE is an unusual UK university in that it raises most of its own income through research and consultancy and student fees.

LSE has a serious commitment to making a university education possible for talented young people, regardless of financial background. We have developed a comprehensive set of programmes to raise the aspirations of young people in state schools. Among the most popular are Saturday Schools, and Summer and Winter Schools. This year LSE awarded scholarships worth £4 million to students on our programmes.

There are over 1,300 full-time members of staff – 97 per cent of academic staff are actively engaged in research. LSE staff are in constant demand as commentators and analysts. They advise governments, serve on Royal Commissions, public bodies and government inquiries, and are seconded to national and international organisations.

LSE graduates find their way into senior positions in politics, the civil service, business and industry, and international organisations around the world. LSE alumni and former staff include 13 Nobel Prize winners in economics, peace and literature; and 28 past or present Heads of State. The network of alumni extends around the world with groups in 66 countries, as well as special interest networks.

Students and local people can access LSE's public lectures, seminars, debates, exhibitions and conferences. Each department and centre hosts lively and stimulating events throughout the year. Topics range over areas of broad international debate, such as poverty, globalisation and risk, to more specialist interests such as Egyptian women, reasoning and Hayek's contribution to economics. Staff are actively engaged in local, national and international policy debates, advising government bodies and assisting international and local organisations.

Quality

LSE's Library is one of the world's premier social science libraries, and an outstanding intellectual resource. It contains nearly four million printed items, including archives of the Fabians, the Liberal Party and the famous Charles Booth poverty maps of 19th century London.

With 44 per cent of LSE academics from countries outside the UK, LSE staff also bring experience of other parts of the world in tackling similar problems. Research and advice has national and international

applications, and staff work collaboratively across departmental and subject boundaries.

In the most recent national research assessment (2001) in the UK, LSE came second after Cambridge for the quality of its research. LSE submitted 97 per cent of its staff for assessment, more than any other university. A further review in 2003 retrospectively introduced a higher grading of 5** for subject areas which had achieved 5* in the two previous rounds of research assessment. Economics and Social Policy received a 5**. In total, LSE received 12 grades of 5**, 5* and 5 for all but one of its units of assessment.

Some subject areas do not relate directly to LSE departments. So the Operational Research and Information Systems Departments were submitted as part of the business and management subject area, and the Social Psychology Department as part of sociology.

The Quality Assessment Agency has regularly inspected teaching quality across UK universities. Of those subject areas assessed since 1999 the following areas were approved – economics, mathematics (including the Statistics Department), philosophy, politics (covering the Departments of Government and International Relations, and the Development Studies and European Institutes), psychology, management (with Industrial Relations). All achieved a score of 22 or above, regarded as excellent, with management awarded 24, the highest rating possible.

Research ratings

Economics and Econometrics **5****

Social Policy and Administration **5****

Accounting and Finance **5***

Anthropology **5***

International History **5***

Law **5***

Philosophy **5***

Business and Management **5**

Economic History **5**

Geography **5**

Politics and International Relations **5**

Sociology **5**

Statistics and Operational Research **4**

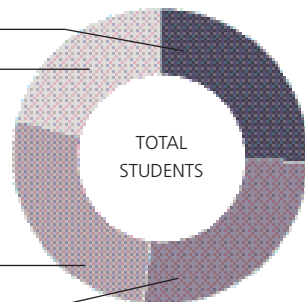


Male undergraduates 25.6%

Female undergraduates 21.1%

Female postgraduates 27%

Male postgraduates 26.3%



The LSE Research Lab brings together the Centre for Economic Performance, Financial Markets Group, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion and the Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines. It has one of the largest concentrations of applied economic, financial and social researchers anywhere in the world. Addressing some of the most pressing issues of our time, its research programme focuses on:

- globalisation, emerging markets, inequality and growth
- technology, innovation, learning, economic performance and competitiveness

■ social exclusion: jobs and life span

■ regulation and governance of financial markets

Each week there are 15 research seminars. The Lab provides an outstandingly equipped working environment, with full data, IT and library support for the 100 PhD students who work in 'apprenticeship mode' with senior staff on research projects while completing their own theses.

<http://rlab.lse.ac.uk>

Studying at LSE

LSE offers a very wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the social sciences. Studying a taught master's programme can serve different purposes and offers many benefits. You can study a subject in depth which you have taken and enjoyed at degree level and extend your analytical and critical capabilities, acquiring knowledge at a much higher level. Alternatively a master's degree can act as research training to lay the foundations for more advanced work in a specialised field.

A PhD offers the chance to undertake a substantial piece of supervised work that is worthy of publication and which makes an original contribution to knowledge in a particular field. Research programmes (MPhil/PhD) are designed to produce professional social scientists well versed in a range of social science techniques and methods, in addition to having an in depth knowledge of a particular area. Students are invited to submit applications that complement the academic interests of LSE staff. There is more information about areas of interest in the following sections. Visiting Research Student status allows research students at other universities to spend up to one academic session at LSE, taking up to four courses.

For further information about postgraduate courses and LSE staff, see:

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/graduate
Admissions

www.lse.ac.uk/resources/experts

A photograph of a modern building's entrance. On the left, a woman in a dark shirt stands behind a white reception desk. In the center, a man in a white t-shirt and a woman in a red top are walking towards the entrance. The entrance features large glass doors with dark frames. Outside, a blue sky and a building are visible. A person is sitting on a bench to the right. The floor is made of large, light-colored tiles. The text "Departments and Institutes" is overlaid in white at the bottom.

Departments and Institutes

Departments and Institutes

Accounting and Finance

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/accountingAndFinance

Research is carried out in markets and the economics of accounting; organisational and strategic aspects of management accounting; regulation, auditing and financial reporting; financial econometrics and asset pricing; fixed income/financial risk management; financial regulation and international financial stability; market microstructure; corporate finance, governance and banking.

Staff advise central banks and international organisations. Faculty members are editors, associate editors or on the boards of journals including *Management Accounting Research*; *Accounting, Organizations and Society*; *Journal of Financial Services Research*; *Journal of Empirical Finance*; and the *Review of Economic Studies*. The Department's research benefits from affiliations with two ESRC research centres at LSE, the Financial Markets Group and the Centre for Analysis of Risk and Regulation.

'Numerical simulations reveal that in economies where product markets are competitive, the disproportionate impact of public information degrades the information value of inflation as a signal of the underlying imbalances in the economy, alters the welfare consequences of increased precision of public information, and generates distinctive time series characteristics of some macroeconomic variables.'

Professor Hyun Shin and Jeffery Amato,
Public and Private Information in Monetary Policy Models, conference paper

Anthropology

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/anthropology

Anthropology at LSE rose to prominence under Bronislaw Malinowski, the founder of modern social anthropology. Today research interests among staff and students cover a very wide range of themes – learning and cognition, industrialisation and development, religious symbolism, gender and human rights. Geographical interests are equally wide ranging.

The emphasis on long term anthropological fieldwork has been the hallmark and strength of the Department. Recent projects have focused on cognition in Madagascar, childhood in China, human rights in Africa, and the impact of regionalism, nationalism and globalisation in India.

'Information technology may be rapidly changing economic and social activities, but in many African countries the majority of the workforce is poorly placed to participate in the knowledge economy. As knowledge becomes the main driving force behind international competitiveness and the growth in labour productivity globally, the workforce of the continent could see further declines in competitiveness and productivity.'

Professor Henrietta Moore,
Africa's Technological Challenge

Development Studies Institute (DESTIN)

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/destin

DESTIN promotes research on processes of social, political and economic development and change. The Institute is dedicated to understanding problems of poverty and late development within local communities, national political and economic systems and internationally. There are five clusters of expertise: institutional change, institutional reform and governance; war-torn societies, human rights and complex emergencies; globalisation – international financial markets, trade and aid; local level urban and rural livelihood strategies; and rural development, agrarian reform and agrarian change.

In 2001 DESTIN established the Development Research Centre, funded by the UK Department for International Development, to pursue research on crisis and breakdown in the developing world in coordination with academic partners.

'The opportunities for developing country action secured at Doha, in sum, are about humanitarianism, not industrial transformation.'

Dr Kenneth Shadlen, *Patents and Pills, Power and Procedure: the north-south politics of public health in the WTO*, working paper

Economic History

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/economicHistory

The Department is home to one of the largest groups of researchers in economic history. The diversity of staff, academic visitors and students means that interests range from the medieval period to the current century; Latin America, China, Africa and Europe; institutions of economic change; the history of economic ideas and policy; the measurement of past human well-being; and explanations for global trade patterns.

Research grants are typically from the British Academy, the Leverhulme Trust and the ESRC. The findings have been used by international agencies such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, government departments and local communities. The editors of *The Economic History Review* and *The Journal of African History* are staff in the Department.

'We use the data to show that workers' earnings did increase over time, and that this increase was caused by learning rather than by poor workers leaving the mill more quickly than the more able.'

Dr Timothy Leunig, *Piece Rates and Learning: understanding work and production in the New England textile industry a century ago*, working paper

Economics

<http://econ.lse.ac.uk>

The Department is one of the largest in the world, with around 50 members of staff and over 1,000 students, of whom 100 are working towards their PhDs. Having pioneered the development of systematic research training in economics in Britain, it is generally ranked as the best economics department in Europe and among the top 20 worldwide.

Emphasis is on theoretical rigour and practical relevance and the department is known for its strength in econometrics, economic theory and in many fields of applied economics, including international economics, development and growth, and labour economics. Faculty are active as policy advisers to governmental bodies and as editors for leading economics journals. Nine former members of staff or students have been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics.

'Attempts to understand and measure changes to economic productivity will be imperfect in the short term, and instead, greater focus should be given to consumers' use of technology as a driver of change.'

Professor Danny Quah and Diane Coyle,
Getting the Measure of the New Economy, commissioned for the Work Foundation's iSociety project

European Institute

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/europeanInstitute

The Institute's strengths rest on a multidisciplinary approach and a strategy of collaboration with public policy makers and businesses, as well as international links and academic resources across the social sciences.

Current research groups and projects within or linked to the Institute include: the Cañada Blanch Centre for Contemporary Spanish Studies; Economic and Social Cohesion Laboratory; Forum for European Philosophy; and the Hellenic Observatory (politics, economics, sociology and institutions of contemporary Greece).

'The European Union is the outside institution which has the most at stake in the success or failure of negotiations. The impact on Community policy-making of accepting an unreconciled government of Cyprus might well be painful; the damage to EU foreign policy interests of a deterioration in relations with Turkey would be severe.'

Professor William Wallace, *Reconciliation in Cyprus: the window of opportunity*, report

LSE Gender Institute

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/gender

The Institute addresses the major intellectual challenges posed by the changing nature of social relations between women and men. Work is informed by the belief that all social processes are gendered, and that understanding gender relations is therefore a crucial component in any social science research.

Research work falls into six broad areas: feminist political theory; gender and multiculturalism; media, new communication technologies and popular culture; sexuality; feminist historiography; and feminist epistemology. Projects range across national and international contexts, and the relationship between gender and ethnicity has become a prominent concern. Current research groups and projects include: the ESRC seminar on work, life and time in the new economy; and the evaluation of the European Commission's strategy on gender equality.

'Where a society is made up of a multiplicity of cultural groups, there is a compelling case for meeting at least some cultural diversity claims. But otherwise well-intentioned moves in this direction can encourage public authorities to turn a blind eye to practices that institutionalise women's subordination, and lead to a paralysed relativism that puts sensitivity to cultural difference over the rights or needs of women.'

Professor Anne Phillips, *Sexual and Cultural Equality: conflicts and tensions*, current research

Geography and Environment

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/geographyAndEnvironment

Research strengths focus on economic geography, spatial economics and regional science; development; cities; and environmental policy and governance. Within these areas expertise spans: economic geography of urban systems, cities and agglomeration; urban land markets and land use planning; urban and regional economic development and public services; urban and social geography; public policy and planning; environmental hazard and risk analysis; gender issues in developed, transitional and developing countries; geographical information systems and spatial statistics; and area and locality studies.

Over the past three years, two Philip Leverhulme Prize Fellowships, a major Leverhulme Research Fellowship and the Royal Society-Wolfson Research Merit Award (the only one made to a social scientist) have been awarded to staff in the department. The Department (with DESTIN) hosts a new research centre, the Centre for Environmental Policy and Governance.

'Although devolution may bring about many political, social and even economic benefits, it also has in our case studies unleashed forces that seem to be contributing to perpetuate and, in some cases, aggravate, existing economic disparities.'

Andrés Rodríguez-Pose and Nicholas Gill, *Is There a Global Link Between Regional Disparities and Devolution?*, research paper

Government

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/government

The Department is one of the largest in the UK. Expertise includes the history of political thought, political philosophy, contemporary political theory (especially public choice), comparative politics and the study of institutions and policy making around the world. It is also involved in the work of the Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism and the Greater London Group, and has interests in local government generally. Strongly emerging areas of research are the interaction of economics and politics and the politics of nationalism and ethnic conflicts.

Staff are responsible for a number of journals: *Political Studies*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *West European Politics*, *Irish Political Studies*, *European Union Politics*, *European Journal of Political Research*, *History of Political Thought*, *Nations and Nationalism*, and *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism*.

'We set out to look at how citizens evaluate local services and what implications this has for their efficient delivery. By doing so we wanted to inform policy makers how best to allocate funds.'

Professor Keith Dowding and Thanos Mergoupis, *Queen's University Belfast, Local Government and its Discontents: citizens' preferences for local services*

Industrial Relations

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/industrialRelations

Research balances traditional and newer approaches to understanding employment relations. This covers trade unions and collective bargaining as well as management and government. Areas addressed include union survival, links between industrial relations and economic performance, incentives and employee motivation, and the way companies adapt to change.

The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development designates the Department as a centre of excellence for professional education.

The Department publishes *The British Journal of Industrial Relations*, a leading international journal, and colleagues in the Department are also editors of the *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, *Industrielle Beziehungen* (the German journal of industrial relations), *Labour* and the *Socio-Economic Review*.

'The Soviet state promoted and institutionalised a distinctive gender order in which men and women were accorded particular roles in the building of communism ... although the Soviet gender order is now being reformulated in the current period of rapid change, the legacy of the past is still powerful.'

Dr Sarah Ashwin, *Male and Female Work Orientations During Economic Transition in Russia*, abstract of conference paper

Information Systems

<http://is.lse.ac.uk>

<http://csrc.lse.ac.uk>

The Department focuses on the social study of information and communications technologies (ICT) reflecting the full scope of their design, implementation and use. This includes exploring ICT in many contexts and societies around the world – in e-government and civil society as well as in commercial organisations.

Recent projects include research with IBM, Cisco, British Telecom and Novell, taking in the concerns of users in financial services, construction, manufacturing, government and political organisations. Issues addressed include information security, e-business and e-government, open source software and knowledge management. The Department hosts the Computer Security Research Centre, runs the ESRC transdisciplinary research seminar series on *ICTs in the Contemporary World: work, management and culture*, and is home to *The Journal of Strategic Information Systems* and *Information Technology and People*.

'I want to contribute to a transition of the field towards an Age of the Baroque in the deployment and management of technology in organisations and society. Passion and improvisation; moods and bricolage; emotions and procedures will become integral to systems design and use, casting new shadows and lights on the unfolding world of technology.'

Professor Claudio Ciborra,
The Labyrinths of Information

Interdisciplinary Institute of Management

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/IIM

Research areas include corporate governance, corporate restructuring, network economics, game theoretic approaches to strategy, executive compensation, organisational structure, negotiation, entrepreneurship, public management and system dynamics.

The Institute is a member of the Community of European Management Schools, a consortium of top European management schools and over 50 corporate partners. Successful continuing education initiatives include a Summer School programme.

'The standards of rigour and sustained reasoning being so variable across the social sciences, one might hope that any attempt to open up the debate surrounding the issues of unification may have the effect of driving them up.'

Professor Peter Abell, *On the Prospects for a Unified Social Science: economics and sociology*

International History

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/history

The Department focuses on international relations from 1500 and spans the diplomatic, economic, strategic and ideological aspects, as well as the domestic roots of foreign policy. It has particular expertise in the links between domestic, political and social history and international relations, and on Europe, the Middle East, China, India, Japan and the United States.

The Department has recently received two major Arts and Humanities Research Board awards for the preparation of a critical edition of the correspondence of Richard Cobden and to establish a Cold War studies programme. Both of these awards will lead to conferences and publications. The journal *Cold War History* is largely edited and managed within the Department.

'The British role as a Western hemisphere power ... has been almost completely neglected by historians until now. A simple glance at the map of Britain's continuing colonial possessions in the Caribbean and Central and South America tells us that Britain continued to play an important role in the region.'

Dr Nigel Ashton, *Annihilation Without Representation? Anglo-American relations and the Cuban missile crisis*, seminar paper

International Relations

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/intrel

International relations has been taught at LSE since 1924. The Department was the first of its kind and is sometimes associated with the development of a specifically 'English School' of international relations. Many other developments in the subject have been pioneered within the Department, including the international impact of revolutions, international business and political economy, aspects of regional integration and politics, foreign policy analysis, global organisation, and strategy.

Research ranges extensively over inter-related theoretical and empirical dimensions of the subject that include methodology, conflict analysis and nationalism, as well as international politics with special reference to the former Soviet Union, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and gender issues.

The Department is strongly international in character, and has a key role in training future university teachers in Britain and abroad.

'Countries that are more open to the world economy grow faster, ie become richer, than those that are closed ... Indeed, no country on earth has delivered a sustained rise in the living standards of its people without being open to the world.'

Dr Razeen Sally, *Globalisation, Governance and Trade Policy: the WTO in perspective*, research paper

Law

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/law

The Department plays a major role in advancing legal research and scholarship, in policy debates and policy making, and in the education of lawyers and law teachers from around the world. Staff and students come from all over the world, and bring an unparalleled international and interdisciplinary outlook in teaching and research.

The Department is closely linked to the exploration of new fields of study. Many important subjects were first taught and examined systematically from an academic perspective at LSE. These include banking law, taxation law, civil litigation, company law, labour law, family law, aspects of welfare law and studies of the legal system and the legal profession. Members of LSE were prominent among the founders of the internationally renowned journal *Modern Law Review*.

'Tracking the progress of female law graduates has shown that drop out rates for women increase the higher up the career ladder one goes. In academia, some subjects are certainly associated more with women than men. The hole in the glass ceiling, if it exists at all, is so shaped that it is mainly women whose lifestyle characteristics most resemble men's who achieve higher positions.'

Professor Nicola Lacey, *The Glass Ceiling: broken or cracked?*

Mathematics

www.maths.lse.ac.uk

www.cdam.lse.ac.uk

The Department has a distinctive role within an institution specialising in the social sciences. Research concentrates on applications of mathematics to the social sciences, including game theory, search theory, and problems arising in fields such as telecommunications and accountancy. There is also a high concentration of researchers in discrete mathematics, with an emphasis on aspects of theoretical computer science.

Research is closely linked to the Centre for Discrete and Applicable Mathematics, which is active in game theory; combinatorial optimisation; economic forecasting; mathematical programming; complexity theory; discrete probabilistic analysis; mathematics in finance; social choice theory; algebraic graph theory; artificial neural networks and computational learning theory; and rendezvous search theory.

'Users purchase bandwidth for immediate as well as future consumption and revise their consumption plans at the beginning of each period. The main reason why users wish to change allocation in each period is the presence of uncertainty.'

Alberto Pompermaier, *A Pricing Mechanism for Intemporal Bandwidth Sharing with Random Utilities and Resources*

Media and Communications

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/media@lse

The Department focuses on media and technological change and the implications for social, economic and political life, as well as for media and communications regulation and policy. Research encompasses print, radio, television, computer and telecommunication based technologies and media, and their convergence especially around internet services. The convergence of industries, markets, cultures and user practices reinforces the need for imaginative research that cuts across the social sciences and the humanities.

Studies are revealing the media's contribution to the social determinants of the turbulence and uncertainties in the world around us. These critical assessments of the transformations in everyday life and in the economy – globally and locally – provide an essential foundation for interpreting how and why experiences mediated by these technologies are significant for individuals, institutions and nations.

'Media processes are part of the material world, yet we must also capture the force of the mystifications that media generate, [and] ... their contribution to the social construction of reality.'

Dr Nick Couldry, *Media, Symbolic Power and the Limits of Bourdieu's Field Theory*, working paper

Methodology Institute

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/methodology

With joint appointments in statistics, social psychology, management and government, and associated academics in social policy, sociology and anthropology, the staff of the Methodology Institute provide advanced training in social research methods for MSc and PhD students.

The Institute has an active research culture with current projects in the areas of applied game theory, science and society, the methodology of qualitative research, statistical model selection, the analysis of non-response and measurement error, item response theory and performance evaluation of government services.

'[Biotechnology] has initiated a number of debates and been sucked into others ... [it] has become a platform for discussions and conflicts over a wide range of issues ... Life Sciences in European Society is a collaborative research network of social scientists brought together to investigate biotechnology and its interface with the public.'

Dr Martin W Bauer, *Life Sciences in European Society*, current research

Operational Research

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/operationalResearch

Expertise covers the spectrum of hard optimisation techniques to soft problem structuring methods including decision analysis and system dynamics. Strengths lie in the well-established school of mathematical programming, and in the coverage of a wide range of participative problem structuring methods. Areas of application are similarly varied and include business strategy, health and legal services, environmental management and policy, comparison of efficiency and benchmarking, community and development operational research, and public policy analysis.

There is an advisory board of senior practitioners who offer guidance on teaching and research strategy, a departmental seminar series and a working paper series providing a vehicle for early circulation of papers by group members.

'The growth of the Notting Hill Carnival has generated risks – organisational, financial, public order and public safety. This research provided support for decision makers in tackling a complex inter-organisational problem and explored methodological issues about provision of decision support.'

Professor Jonathan Rosenhead and Tom Horlick-Jones, *Planning for the Notting Hill Carnival*

Philosophy, Logic and Scientific Method

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/philosophy

The Department is particularly recognised for its significant contributions to the philosophy of science and social science. It has a long standing interest and expertise in related philosophical issues such as the nature of free will and determinism, reductionism, and probability, with special strengths in the philosophy of physics and economics.

The Centre for the Philosophy of Natural and Social Science is closely connected to the Department. The Department has close links with similar centres in the US – notably Pittsburgh and San Diego. There are also close links with philosophy departments in other colleges of the University of London, particularly University College, Birkbeck and King's College.

'The universal weakness with the current work on scientific method ... is that it takes place within each discipline separately. Rather astoundingly, there is virtually no extant work on interdisciplinary methodology. MISE aims to develop strategies for interdisciplinary research, just like those we have within each discipline separately, refined methods that can be relied on, taught and passed on.'

Professor Nancy Cartwright and Max Steuer, *Methods for the Integration of Scientific Enquiry (MISE)*

Social Policy

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/socialPolicy
www.lse.ac.uk/depts/CER

The Department analyses societies' responses to social need and reflects on the different ways in which societies meet needs – or fail to do so. Expertise ranges over virtually all the major issues which confront individual countries in the world today. This includes health and education; planning towns and the provision of reasonable housing and social services; the problems posed by ageing populations, poverty and social exclusion; and the role of national and local government and non-governmental organisations in instigating policy change.

Within the Department is the Centre for Educational Research, whose work includes evaluating UK Department for Education and Skills initiatives; research on school admissions and equity; and a study on ICT learning, data and policies in the EU.

'In a significant minority of schools, notably those that are their own admission authorities ... a variety of criteria are used which appear to be designed to select certain groups of pupils and so exclude others.'

Professor Anne West and Audrey Hind,
Secondary School Admissions in England: exploring the extent of overt and covert selection

Social Psychology

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/socialPsychology

The Department has one of the largest concentrations of social psychologists in the UK. Research draws on a variety of conceptual frameworks centring on the key social psychological concepts of representations, beliefs, groups and identity.

Research groupings evolve with developing intellectual agendas both internationally and in terms of staff interests. Areas established in the Department are broadly grouped under: science, technology and society; health, community and development; and organisations, change and development.

These research groupings have been highly successful in attracting research funding and have produced a series of internationally recognised research publications. Understanding social phenomena in their social contexts is a key aspect of the research conducted in the Department.

'This is the first time young people across Europe have been surveyed for their use of new media. What is striking is that, despite all the hype, new forms of media are mainly supplementing, not replacing, more familiar media.'

Professor Sonia Livingstone, *Children and the Changing Media Environment: a European comparative study*

Sociology

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/sociology

The Department was the first sociology department in the UK and has played a key role in defining and developing the discipline. It is renowned for its empirical rigour, involvement in the public and policy issues of the day and global perspective. Research includes social justice and human rights; urbanism and cities; economic life; politics, regulation and governance; identities, ethnicities and religion; crime, criminal justice and control; culture, media and cultural processes; and life sciences, biomedicine and biotechnology.

The Department is home to several international journals, including *The British Journal of Sociology*, one of the world's leading sociology periodicals; *Economy and Society*; and the *Journal of Consumer Culture*. It is closely involved with BIOS (Centre for the Study of Bioscience, Biomedicine, Biotechnology and Society); and INFORM (Information Network Focus on Religious Movements).

'We have recently secured a grant from the Home Office to conduct a two year evaluation on the impact of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry on British policing. The research involves quantitative research in approximately 20 police forces across England and Wales and in depth qualitative fieldwork in six police force areas.'

Professor Tim Newburn and Dr Janet Foster,
Understanding the Impact of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry on British Policing, current research

Statistics

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/statistics

Research concentrates on three main areas. In time series analysis, research covers a wide spectrum, ranging from linearity to nonlinearity, parametric to nonparametric and semiparametric, stochastic to deterministic, a spectral approach to state-space modelling, and spatial to space-time modelling. Research in insurance and finance covers areas such as catastrophe risk in general insurance; non-diversifiable risk in life insurance; dynamical sensitivity analysis; Markov chain markets; credit risk in hierarchical markets; stochastic volatility; financial innovation; incomplete markets and non-tradable risks. In social statistics the main research areas are latent variable modelling, social measurement, statistical model selection, models with measurement error, missing data, marketing and market research.

The Department also exhibits substantial expertise in general statistical methodology, particularly in algebraic statistics, dynamical search and optimisation, Bayes nets, risk and decision.

'As we enter an era dominated by risk (financial, physical and human) statistics must take a leading role and theory and application need to work hand in glove.'

Professor Henry Wynn



Research centres

Research centres

Asia Research Centre

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/asia

The Centre promotes and coordinates research within the Asian region, disseminating its findings to policy makers, business and financial circles.

Research focuses on economic performance and the impact of government policy; the development and integration of Asian economies, including their role and place in world trade and finance, geography, social policy and administration and sociology; relations between central and territorial governments, regional diversity within countries; and regional security and the sources of conflict within the region.

The Centre hosts academic visitors, including the annual Sir Ratan Tata Fellow funded by the Sir Ratan Tata Foundation and the joint Philippine Fellowship established with the Philippine embassy in 2002. Activities have been generously supported by various donors in the region.

BIOS

(Centre for the Study of
Bioscience, Biomedicine,
Biotechnology and Society)

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/BIOS

BIOS was established in 2003 as a centre for research in the social, political, legal, economic, philosophical and ethical aspects of contemporary developments in the life sciences, biomedicine and biotechnology. Concerns extend from genomics and post-genomics, through the global transformation of biomedicine by technology and commerce, pharmacology and pharmacogenomics, practices such as biobanks and organ trading, and genetic modification of organisms. Research aims to understand the implications of these developments for different societies, governments, economies, justice and equity, human life and for the social and human sciences.

BIOS welcomes doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows and aims to fund a number of fellowships. BIOS is linked with the Centre for Medical Ethics at Imperial College, London and has research collaborations with a number of biomedical institutions including the Institute of Psychiatry in London.

Business History Unit

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/BHU

The Unit was the first research centre of its kind in Europe. Research projects have included the *Dictionary of Business Biography* and the *International Bibliography of Business History*. While much of the Unit's work is concerned with the structure and performance of individual companies and industries, research ambitions are broader. A large proportion of research output deals with the analysis of business in a wider sense, taking in economic, social and political aspects.

Recent publications have covered topics such as the history of British Rail and the business of medicine.

ESRC Centre for Analysis of Risk and Regulation (CARR)

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CARR

The Centre focuses on the organisational and institutional settings for risk management and regulatory practices. CARR is an international reference point and centre of excellence. Its agenda is defined by a wide ranging focus on institutional settings for the regulation of risk; a comparative focus on national contexts and cultures; and a comparative focus on overlapping 'risk-processing domains' – for example, food, finance, environment, operations, organisation wide risk management, the interaction of different risk regimes, and complex risk.

CARR works closely with government policy makers and business practitioners, advances programmes to establish national and international scholarships and develops younger scholars working in risk and regulation. The Centre attracts world class academics and practitioners, with sponsors including the ESRC, Michael Peacock Trust, Deutsche Bank, Aon, BP plc and PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE)

<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/case>

This ESRC funded centre was established to understand the processes, individual characteristics and social institutions which prevent exclusion, and promote recovery, regeneration and inclusion. Research is divided between eight inter-related strands – generational and life courses dynamics; poverty, local services and outcomes; low income areas; a neighbourhood study; education and social exclusion; social networks and social capital; employment, welfare and exclusion; and policy towards welfare, exclusion and inclusion. CASE also receives funding from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Nuffield Foundation, Esmée Fairbairn Charitable Trust, Gatsby Charitable Foundation, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, and the Department for Work and Pensions.

LSE Housing is part of CASE. Recent work includes demand for housing in northern cities; residents' attitudes to housing density; community self-help training and small grants schemes; and developing community initiatives to tackle social and environmental problems.

'Large organisations ... may indeed be so powerful as to supplant the traditional powers of the nation state. What kind of internal and external strategies of control are available to manage these large organisations that are both creators and regulators of risk?'

Professors Bridget Hutter and Michael Power,
Risk&Regulation Magazine

'Given where we are now, the strong arguments in principle for social insurance look much weaker. However, there are also reasons why the system has not been swept away, notably the way in which the bulk of the system is concerned with state pension rights which have already accrued.'

Professor John Hills, *Inclusion or Insurance?*
National Insurance and the future of the contributory principle

Centre for the Analysis of Time Series (CATS)

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/cats

CATS brings together expertise in deterministic non-linear modelling and stochastic non-linear modelling. Research and consultancy focuses on economic and physical interests, the limitations of non-linear analysis and the danger of confusing models of reality.

The Centre holds two projects under the Smith Institute Faraday Partnership. One focuses on real time monitoring issues – either of individual pieces of machinery or entire systems, such as variation in the UK's electricity grid frequency. The second includes joint research with the Meteorological Office and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. This aims to develop methods for making and interpreting end to end probabilistic weather forecasts: forecasts which translate today's uncertainty in next week's weather into terms of immediate economic interest. CATS is active in a number of other research projects, including pure research into non-linear dynamical systems and climate prediction.

Centre for Civil Society

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS

The Centre's work defines civil society, understood broadly as the set of organisations located between the market, the state, and the family – institutions that are variously referred to as non-governmental, voluntary, non-profit, or third sector organisations, foundations and social enterprises.

Research projects range from basic theoretical approaches and empirical work to organisational analysis and from policy analysis to historical studies and methodological development. Many projects are interdisciplinary and comparative, and involve collaborative arrangements with other researchers, policymakers and practitioners.

The Centre was originally established as the Centre for Voluntary Organisation. A change of name in 1999 reflected a growing diversification and internationalisation in the Centre's work and a new focus on the wider concepts of civil society in domestic and international contexts.

Centre for Economic Performance (CEP)

<http://cep.lse.ac.uk>

CEP is recognised as one of the leading research groups working on applied economic issues in Europe. Its work underpins the way economists now think about unemployment and inequality and has been highly influential in UK and EU employment policy. The centre studies the determinants of economic performance at the level of the firm, the national and world economy. There are five research programmes: education and skills; labour markets; globalisation; productivity and innovation; and technology and growth.

Senior LSE staff work with a core of 30 researchers and 30 PhD students who participate in projects in apprenticeship mode while working towards their own theses (six produced annually). In 2003 CEP received a Queen's Anniversary Prize for its work.

Centre for the Economics of Education (CEE)

<http://cee.lse.ac.uk>

The Centre works in partnership with the Institute for Fiscal Studies, the Institute of Education and LSE's Centre for Economic Performance. CEE is the first independent UK Department for Education and Skills research centre to undertake empirical and innovative research in economics for education.

Research is divided into five strands: methodological development; the production of education and skills; supply of education and skills; demand for education and skills; and the returns to education and skills. This includes participation in post-secondary education, policies to improve the quality of schooling, parental valuation of schools, the labour market for teachers, improving responsiveness to the labour market among young people, evaluating skill needs and accurately estimating the wage returns to education.

Centre for International Studies

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/cis

The Centre encourages individual research in international studies, accommodates visiting fellows and facilitates research, much of which has a regional focus, covering Soviet and Chinese studies, the Middle East, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Applications from potential fellows are considered by a steering committee: fellows provide their own living expenses and accommodation. Fellows of the Centre gain access to the School's library and IT facilities and membership of the Senior Common Room. They may spend anything from a few months to a year at the Centre and there is one place per annum for a post-doctoral fellow wishing to do research at LSE. The Centre sponsors a monograph series with Cambridge University Press and aims to publish a book per year.

'The study of intergenerational mobility of economic status, in the form of correlations between children's and parent's economic outcomes [is] extremely important. If more children are growing up in an environment where they have less access to resources ... then that may well have implications for their future economic success or failure.'

Jo Blanden, Alissa Goodman, Paul Gregg and Professor Stephen Machin,
Changes in Intergenerational Mobility in Britain

Centre for Philosophy of Natural and Social Science

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/cpnss

The Centre promotes research into methodological and philosophical issues, especially those that arise when insights from natural and social scientists are necessary for solving practical problems.

Areas of expertise include: the problems of testing theories in the social sciences; nature of causality in the natural and social sciences; transfers of methods between disciplines; rationality and explanation; objectivity and values; impact of social factors on science; contribution of Darwinian theory to understanding human nature; theory and practice of voting power; effects of democratic institutions on human well-being and the dynamics of business; foundations of effective decision-making; philosophy of physics; philosophy of medicine; and science education.

Centre for Research into Economics and Finance in Southern Africa (CREFSA)

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/CREFSA

CREFSA researches the determinants of cross-border capital flows and their implications for macroeconomic policy in Southern Africa; the structure and development of the financial system and the framework for financial regulation in the region; and prospects for regional integration in Eastern and Southern Africa. The Centre's work combines applied research on macroeconomic and financial policy with workshops and capacity building initiatives to improve the quality of policy making in Southern Africa.

Staff have undertaken a range of projects in Southern Africa working primarily with official institutions. The Centre has received substantial grants from the UK Department for International Development and the Commonwealth, as well as project funding from the Swedish and Danish development agencies.

Centre for the Study of Global Governance

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/global

The Centre enquires into the origins and nature of urgent problems facing the globe. This includes poverty, population growth, environmental degradation, lack of human rights, migration of populations, insufficient economic development or emergency relief – which are amenable to global, multinational, cooperative solutions. It promotes solutions through public lectures, conferences, seminars and discussion papers and seeks to influence the agencies and organisations involved.

Established with a grant from the World Humanitarian Action Trust, the Centre has received generous funding from donors including the MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation, the Open Society Institute and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Areas of interest include global civil society, oil and conflict, faculty development in South East Europe and Global Dimensions.

Centre for the Study of Human Rights

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/human-rights

Launched in autumn 2000, the Centre has an interdisciplinary focus. It aims to foster research across a range of disciplines and to contribute a human rights perspective to research in other LSE departments.

The Centre's research programme seeks to make a real contribution to defining and refining the current human rights agenda nationally, regionally and internationally. It intends to link theory with practice and to allow for concentrated inquiry into topical questions of human rights theory, policy and practice. The programme involves human rights activists and practitioners as well as academics and students, creating a vibrant forum for the sharing of knowledge and experiences from the field. There are plans to set up a programme of Visiting Research Fellowships.

Cities Programme

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/cities

The Cities Programme links urban social sciences with the design of the built environment and infrastructure of cities. Cutting across departmental and disciplinary boundaries, it draws on a rich source of expertise in urban governance, economics and policy. Urban buildings, place and spaces are often at odds with the needs of society. Central is the belief that the design of buildings and public spaces plays a key role in sustaining equitable and economically viable urban communities. The overall purpose remains simple and broad: to improve the quality of the built environment. The aim is to make the built environment more socially sensitive, and to make people more aware of the social role of architecture and planning.

Staff have expertise in urban design, urban infrastructure, development, urban policy, social exclusion and economics – all areas relating to the quality of life in towns and cities in the UK and around the world.

ESRC-SAGE

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/sage

ESRC-SAGE (Simulating Policy in an Ageing Society) looks at the socio-economic profile of the older population and examines a range of scenarios. The primary research objective is to construct a microsimulation model of the British population as it ages in the period up to 2050. This model will be used to assess the likely pension, health care and social care needs of an ageing society, to estimate the public and private costs of pensions and care provisions, and to determine how costs will be distributed among different groups within the population.

Current research also includes: dynamics of living arrangements; income mobility in later life; hypothetical modelling; modelling the British pension reforms; convergence across European pension systems; women's lifetime incomes; diversity in later life; and looking back to look forward: the experience of different cohorts. SAGE is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and is based at LSE and King's College London.

Financial Markets Group (FMG)

<http://fmg.lse.ac.uk>

FMG is an ESRC centre and its remit is to understand theoretical and empirical problems in financial markets and in the decision making processes of corporations, banks and regulators. There are six principal research areas: asset pricing and portfolio management; risk management and fixed income markets; pensions research; corporate finance and governance; regulation and financial stability; and financial institutions and market microstructure.

FMG maintains strong links with the user community, in particular investment banks, commercial banks and regulatory bodies, and attracts support from a large number of city institutions, both private and public. Main sponsors include the Economic and Social Research Council, the Bank of England, Lehman Brothers, Citadel Investment Group, International Asset Management, and UBS Asset Management.

Greater London Group

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/greater

The Greater London Group comprises LSE specialists who share a common interest in the economy, government and social development of London and the South-East of England. The Group's principal aim is to undertake policy relevant research through interdisciplinary collaboration.

Influential in debate on London government and transport, work includes major studies on the new government of London (1997) funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and on the politics of London government (2003). Studies have also considered the economics of large cities, arts and culture in London and Business Improvement Districts in New York.

LSE Health and Social Care

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/lsehsc

Staff work on health policy, health economics and social care research. As well as numerous individual researchers, the Centre houses the European Observatory on Health Care Systems and the Personal Social Services Research Unit. LSE Health and Social Care is a designated collaborating centre for European health policy for the World Health Organisation, and supports a European mental health economics network and the Health Equity Network.

Key research activities include studies of comparative health policy, health and long-term care financing mechanisms, efficiency and equity of social care, economic evaluations of treatments, studies of pharmaceutical policy and health care technology diffusion.

LSE London

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/london

LSE London is a centre for research on urban and metropolitan regions, concentrating on London's economic and social issues. It works closely with the Greater London Group, promoting a reative environment for urban studies research, supporting links between the urban research and policy communities, and engaging in, publicising and disseminating research.

The Centre carries out academic and contract research, hosts seminars and publishes a discussion paper series. Recent topics include research into London's place in the UK economy, seminars on the Mayor's London Plan, and discussion papers on coordination in the Greater London Authority. Expertise is drawn from diverse academic fields, associate members from other academic institutions and a small professional research staff.

'Most plan members are likely to be conservative investors when they are young: they will be worried about having a secure pension fund when they retire and will not want to take risks. We would argue that this is an act of reckless conservatism.'

David Blake, *Take (Smoothed) Risks When You Are Young, Not When You Are Old: how to get the best from your stakeholder pension plan*

Mannheim Centre for the Study of Criminology and Criminal Justice

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/mannheim

Research includes work on comparative penal and criminal justice policy; human rights; youth crime and justice; restorative justice; drugs, alcohol and offending; the criminal justice system and minority ethnic groups; policing of hate crimes; the impact of the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry; private security and the introduction of new 'para-policing' schemes; legal history and biography; mentally disordered offenders; media and crime; use of CCTV and visual recording by the police; character evidence in criminal trials; developments in the life sciences and their implications for the governance of conduct; and development of policies for victims of crime.

The Centre maintains close contact with the judiciary, legal practitioners, the police, prison and probation services and other relevant agencies. Individually staff offer expert advice and consultancy and appear regularly in all major news media. The Centre hosts short courses, seminars and conferences.

Population Investigation Committee (PIC)

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/pic

PIC is concerned with the dissemination of demographic theories and research; population science, both historical and contemporary, qualitative and quantitative; and with advances in theory, technique and application to policy. It has received financial support from many bodies, including the Economic and Social Research Council, the Ford Foundation, the Home Office, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council and Rockefeller Foundation. PIC publishes *Population Studies*, one of the world's leading demographic publications.

LSE Public Policy Group (PPG)

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/ppg

PPG undertakes consultancy for government, parliamentary agencies, charities, media organisations and companies. This includes opinion polls, surveys and analysis; policy forecasting, interviewing and strategy advice; training/induction on the British political system and public administration.

Two major projects, *Government on the Web*, were carried out for the UK National Audit Office. This reviewed progress towards e-government targets and included a survey of government websites, developments in other countries, interviews with private sector comparators and case studies. For the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, PPG looked at how proportional representation might be introduced into local council elections, and for the Royal Commission on the Reform of the House of Lords, the design of a new electoral system. New research is looking at difficult forms and includes the first census of UK government paper forms.

STICERD

<http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk>

The Suntory and Toyota International Centres for Economics and Related Disciplines (STICERD), was established with an endowment from Suntory Ltd and the Toyota Motor Company of Japan. STICERD is now a thriving research community and a source of funding for School-wide initiatives. It maintains an ethos of developing focused, applied research with strong and well thought out theoretical underpinnings.

There are six research programmes: the study of economic organisation and public policy; the Japanese studies programme; the theory group; the econometrics programmes; the distributional analysis research programme; and the economics of industry programme. In addition STICERD also houses the ESRC Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion. STICERD also funds small research grants for academic staff, a diverse range of seminars and eight series of discussion papers plus occasional papers.

'Contested elections may have prompted African governments to be more responsive to the demands of the rural groups that form the majority of citizens in almost all African countries. Under authoritarian regimes, in contrast, rulers will need to be relatively more responsive to urban groups, which can present a more credible threat of political unrest.'

Dr David Stasavage, *Democracy and Education Spending: has Africa's move to multiparty elections made a difference for policy?*, discussion paper



Connecting with **business**

Connecting with business



Accessing LSE's expertise is made easy through the very varied programmes of public lectures, seminars, courses and conferences. Individual academic expertise is channelled through Enterprise LSE which provides effective consultancy and executive education solutions for clients' needs, from individual assignments to projects with large multi-disciplinary teams. Specific services include global and emerging markets intelligence which provides insights into political, economic and financial aspects of world markets and facilitation; and decision support expertise to help improve business strategy and decision making.

www.enterprise-lse.co.uk

LSE works with partners who are leaders in the field of learning solutions to offer executive and professional development. Through an alliance with New York University Stern School of Business and HEC School of Management, Paris, this includes the TRIUM EMBA, the first executive MBA programme to provide an authentically global educational curriculum. TRIUM arms high potential business executives with the latest knowledge, know-how and networks to compete successfully in rapidly changing business arenas.

The MPA Public and Economic Policy is an innovative public sector MBA programme which provides access to the full range of LSE's postgraduate courses, with the option to take the second year at Columbia University in New York. Together with the Chicago Graduate School of Business, Columbia Business School, Carnegie Mellon and Stanford Universities, LSE is a member of Unext, a leader in online education. Courses are developed for executives in

subjects such as leadership, e-commerce, marketing, finance, accounting, and business communications.

www.triუმemba.org

www.lse.ac.uk/resources/graduateProspectus/taughtProgramme/MPAPublicAndEconomicPolicy.htm

www.unext.com

LSE Executive Education, a service from Enterprise LSE, offers tailor made programmes which are designed to meet the specific requirements of clients. This involves identifying learning and development needs, defining clear programme objectives and developing the appropriate content and delivery format. A programme of open enrolment courses is also available, which consists of short courses for senior executives that address current issues, challenge thinking and expose participants to new ways of understanding the world in which they do business.

www.lse-execed.com

The LSE Language Centre brings the expertise of English and foreign language specialist teachers to organisations and companies. Tuition is for individuals or small groups, either in the office or at LSE. Programmes can be individually tailored, with a specific organisational focus.

www.lse.ac.uk/depts/language

LSE also develops longer term research partnerships with business. This includes the Deutsche Bank risk management programme at the Centre for Analysis of Risk and Regulation, the BP Global Dimensions programme, the Siemens Visiting Professorship in European Political Economy, the IAM Hedge Fund Management research programme, the Moving Markets programme and the UBS Pensions research programme.

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/researchAndProjectDevelopmentDivision/corporateRelations.htm

LSE

The Campaign for LSE

Through the Campaign for LSE we are seeking to raise £100 million by 31 July 2005. We have embarked on this in order to ensure our position as the world's leading social science institution. The Campaign focuses on improving facilities, being able to attract the best staff, student scholarships and establishing endowments. Transformations in the estate so far include a new library and research lab, a student services centre and the beginning of a programme of pedestrianisation around the campus.

The Campaign includes the Annual Fund which involves current students in telephone and direct mail approaches to seek annual unrestricted gifts from LSE alumni.

www.lse.ac.uk/collections/campaignForLSE

The London School of Economics and Political Science
Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE

Tel: +44 (0)20 7405 7686
www.lse.ac.uk

The London School of Economics and Political Science is a School of the University of London. It is a charity and is incorporated in England as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Acts (Reg No 70527)