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LSE International
Inequalities Institute

International Inequalities Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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MISSION STATEMENT

The International Inequalities Institute

The International Inequalities Institute (III) is a centre for rigorous research into the nature, causes and consequences of the multiple inequalities afflicting our world today. Because social, economic, political and cultural inequalities are inherently intertwined, the institute welcomes methods and approaches from across the social sciences and encourages interdisciplinary dialogue. Because those inequalities inevitably cut across national boundaries, our work is international in scope. We believe that rigorous research can and should engage with practice and policy, and we seek to promote linkages between theory, empirics and practice. These are our core values:

- **Rigour:** we seek to promote research of the highest academic standards, all the more so because we intend it to inform practice and the policy debate.
- **Interdisciplinarity:** based at one of the world's premier social science universities, we believe that bringing together scholarly perspectives from across the social sciences enriches the analysis of inequality in its multiple dimensions.
- **An international scope:** through the ebbs and flows of globalisation, the world is increasingly interconnected and so are its inequalities. We promote research on inequality around the world, ranging from the local to the global in scope.
- **Engagement:** we believe research can be rigorous and intellectually independent while simultaneously informing and being informed by the challenges of practice and policy.
 - As a core part of that engagement, we provide a platform to support students and Atlantic Fellows from across the globe who are passionate about addressing inequality. We learn from their experiences, help them enhance their knowledge and expand their repertoires, and provide them with confidence and support.

DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

Outgoing III Director's Report

Professor Mike Savage

This summer, I stand down as Director of the LSE International Inequalities Institute (III), after five amazing, if occasionally gruelling, years. I am delighted to do this with the III in the most robust shape that it has ever been in. I am confident that we can play a vital role in addressing the ever more obvious challenges that inequality poses to society. I look forward to working with Chico Ferreira, the new Director, and the amazing III team in the future in this endeavour.

My initial Co-Director, John Hills, and myself have been incredibly grateful for the support which we have received from colleagues, students, funders, friends and supporters, both within and outside LSE. Without this support, the III would never have proven to be the powerful presence that it has turned out to be. This support allowed us to turn a vision – that the challenge of inequality was so serious and urgent that LSE needed to develop an independent institute to address it – into a firm reality, which far exceeds our initial plans. Looking back to when the III was conceived in 2014, I now realise just how hard it is to establish an interdisciplinary institute. The social sciences, at LSE as elsewhere, are so wedded to operating through disciplines that it is incredibly challenging to develop an institutional form. A form which works independently of departments, yet also seeks not to work as an autonomous unit. One which welcomes disciplinary collaboration and cross-fertilisation. I am hugely grateful for the support of Atlantic Philanthropies who have provided long-term funding, not only to the Atlantic Fellows Programme in Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE), but also core funding to the III itself, running until 2036. They have also endowed the Sen Chair in Inequality Studies, which Chico Ferreira has now taken up. Even more than this funding, I have been struck, time and again, by the generosity of LSE colleagues who have given their time and effort – usually without resources – to make the III such a success.



Me Too and Black Lives Matter have demonstrated how sexism and racism remain brutally visible, and how much more needs to be done to address these structural inequalities. ”

Professor Mike Savage

In my time as III Director I have seen the inequality clouds darken. Inequality is not simply an abstract topic needing theoretical elaboration or improved measurement tools. It presses down on the lives and experiences of billions of people across the globe. The excesses of wealthy and irresponsible elites have become utterly dysfunctional. A key intellectual inspiration for our work was that economic growth, far from solving social problems, could actually go hand in hand with sharpening divides and divisions. This has certainly been borne out. This was evident at our inception in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crash and the way that austerity for many could sit alongside prosperity for a few. The dramatic world events of the past year have powerfully exposed the systematic forces of inequality ever more frighteningly. Me Too and Black Lives Matter have demonstrated how sexism and racism remain brutally visible, and how much more needs to be done to address these structural inequalities. To this extent, the work of the III remains very much in its infancy – we have to be far more effective than we currently are if we are to make a tangible difference. Nonetheless, the range of our work, running from major research projects, through to our high-profile events, engagement programme, and our extensive teaching portfolio, will surely be important resources in this future work.



Incoming Director's Report

Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

Growing up in São Paulo, Brazil during the 1970s and 1980s it was hard not to develop an interest in inequality. Brazil was then one of the most unequal countries in the world and it remains among the top 10 today. On a personal level, I remember being struck by the permanence – the durability – of those stark inequalities. It was clear, even to a boy, that the children selling chewing gum on the other side of my parents' car window would lead lives – whole lives – very different from my own.

The injustice of that kind of inequality has shaped my interests and my work ever since. After working with an adult literacy programme, using Paulo Freire's method in a São Paulo slum (Favela do Jaguaré), I was fortunate enough to earn a scholarship to come to study economics at LSE. I was able to learn from some of the best minds working on issues related to poverty and inequality – including Tony Atkinson, Frank Cowell, and Nick Stern. Frequent visitors included Philippe Aghion, François Bourguignon, Amartya Sen and Frances Stewart. Fellow PhD students – permanent or visiting – included Daron Acemoglu and Thomas Piketty. Already then, LSE was a crucible of ideas for understanding – and transforming – inequality.

What a great privilege – and challenge – then, to have the opportunity to return to LSE almost exactly 25 years later, to join an interdisciplinary institute dedicated entirely to studying and fighting inequalities, in its multiple dimensions. Unfortunately, in this quarter-century that challenge has only grown more urgent. Although global income inequality has most likely been declining in this period – as LSE Centennial Professor Branko Milanovic has documented – income gaps have grown within many countries. In the Global North, inequality has grown in most countries. In some, like the United States, it has risen so markedly that it threatens to unwind the existing social contract and rip through the social fabric. New work using tax data and other sources, has placed the top of the income and wealth distributions under the microscope. In some countries, the documented **rising economic oligarchies** threaten social cohesion and even the integrity of political democracy.

Even as economic inequalities rise in many places, some of the world's most salient and egregious inequalities are not purely income based. The brutal killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis earlier this summer, and the huge public response through the Black Lives Matter protests in the United States (and beyond), have reminded us of the deep-seated and highly-durable **racial and other ascriptive inequalities** around the world. Of course, they had never really gone away, and they are by no means exclusive to the United States. Police brutality against Afro-Brazilians may be less well-documented and less widely publicised, but it is – I suspect – at least equal in horrific magnitude to its North American counterpart. Caste and religious inequalities in India – while arising in different historical and cultural contexts – are equally unfair, violent, and demeaning. Like racial inequalities in countries with a heritage of slavery, caste and religious discrimination in South Asia can be harnessed by political forces with disastrous consequences. They also powerfully intersect with **gender inequality**, engendering multiple deprivations.

Twenty-five years ago, we were unaware of climate change. Today, **climate change and inequality** (broadly defined) are two of the greatest challenges facing humanity. Naturally, they are intertwined: climate change will not be – indeed already is not – distribution-neutral. It will affect countries differently, and it will affect different people within each country differently. Changes in crop patterns are likely to threaten the livelihoods of some of the world's poorest people – many of whom are subsistence farmers in countries ill-prepared to provide alternative sources of employment.



Even as economic inequalities rise in many places, some of the world's most salient and egregious inequalities are not purely income based. ”

Professor Francisco H G Ferreira



As with global warming and intensifying natural disasters, there was an initial tendency to think of the COVID-19 pandemic as a “great leveller”, killing rich and poor indiscriminately. It is now abundantly clear that this is far from the truth. ”

Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

There is credible experimental evidence that above certain temperatures, heat negatively impacts learning at school. Some schools will provide air conditioning, while others will not. More generally, climate change increases risk in a world where we know richer people are better prepared to cope with it than poorer people. For these, and other reasons, there is a real danger that climate change will exacerbate inequality. Conversely, there are reasons to believe that inequality will undermine the collective action the world needs in order to respond.

As with global warming and intensifying natural disasters, there was an initial tendency to think of the **COVID-19 pandemic** as a “great leveller”, killing rich and poor indiscriminately. It is now abundantly clear that this is far from the truth. The pandemic has killed differently across age, gender, racial and income groups. Poorer people, living in more cramped conditions and – in many countries – with less access to clean water and sanitation, have been disproportionately affected. They also have fewer savings, and often hold jobs that cannot be done remotely and in isolation. This has exacerbated inequalities in the loss of both lives and livelihoods.

The analytical and policy challenges we face at the International Inequalities Institute are therefore momentous. This is why I am particularly fortunate to “inherit” the III in such excellent shape from Mike Savage, who has been a superb leader of the institute since he co-founded it with John Hills five years ago. At a time of considerable uncertainty in the UK higher education sector as a whole, the III is fortunate to benefit from a secure funding core, owing to the generosity of the Atlantic Foundation. Even more importantly, we are endowed with a wonderful team and fabulous collaborators from across the School and beyond. Under Armine Ishkanian’s able leadership, we host the **Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity** programme, of which we are now welcoming a fourth cohort. These fellows are leading practitioners and activists who face inequality “at the coal face” in their daily work. The intermingling of their practical experience and perspectives on the scholarly work of LSE’s researchers is one feature that makes the III unique. We are also proud to contribute to the curriculum of the master’s in Inequality and the Social Sciences programme, run by the Sociology Department. We also host our own vibrant doctoral seminar programme, as well as a very popular programme of public events – currently moved online.

We also have three thriving research themes already in operation. Mike Savage himself leads the **Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice** theme, which has generated various new findings on wealth inequality in the UK just over the past 12 months. Their work contributes to the design of radically well-informed proposals for progressive tax reform in this country. This coming academic year, Neil Lee is taking over the leadership of the **Jobs, Cities and Economic Change** theme from David Soskice, the institute’s outgoing Research Director. David has been a pillar of the III since its inception, both as a scholar and as a friendly mentor to many of our younger colleagues. I am delighted that he will retain his office at, and remain closely involved with, the institute. We are also extremely fortunate that Alpa Shah has agreed to lead our **Economies of Care** theme – whose importance is highlighted during these difficult times – following Beverley Skeggs’ departure to Lancaster University. To these three, Armine Ishkanian and Ellen Helsper are adding a fourth theme, dedicated to the study of the **Politics of Inequality** from the bottom up.

In the years to come, even as we continue to consolidate these streams of work, we will also invest in new programmes on inequality of opportunity and intergenerational mobility, as well as on some of the challenges highlighted above, such as climate change. We will also build on existing and new partnerships with colleagues in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, extending the range of our work in the Global South. I look forward to working with all of my wonderful colleagues at the III – and indeed at LSE more broadly – to ensure that we do our part to better understand and fight unfairness and injustice.

III RESEARCH

A TIME FOR REVOLUTIONS THE MAKING OF THE WELFARE STATE



The intermingling of their [The Atlantic Fellows] practical experience and perspective on the scholarly work of LSE’s researchers is one feature that makes the III unique. ”

Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

Led by Professor Mike Savage

Last summer, the III developed three distinctive research themes in order to make decisive contributions to academic and political debates around key inequality issues. In this annual report, I am delighted that you can read several accounts written by III colleagues on their findings from a range of exciting projects, which form part of our “Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice” theme, which I coordinate. This theme is inspired by research insights from economics, anthropology, political science and sociology, which emphasise that inequalities associated with wealth and debt dwarf income inequality. They have major implications for many other inequalities – such as those concerning the racial wealth gap, or gender inequality. Yet it is striking that wealth inequality has nonetheless been under-researched compared to numerous other issues and needs more extended comparative study.

Over the past year, we have made great strides forward. The piece, by economist Arun Advani and lawyer Andy Summers, discusses their path-breaking work using UK taxation data, which has provided new evidence about how wealth inequality can generate capital gains for its major beneficiaries, which are coming to have an increasing place in the fortunes of the most privileged.



It is important to recognise that wealth inequality can be challenged, and there are important projects seeking to do exactly this. ”

Professor Mike Savage

In a similar vein, sociologist Katharina Hecht reports on a project funded by the Sutton Trust reflecting on whether, in Britain, the elite are “pulling away” as their wealth has increased. The answer is “yes” – but in opaque ways which often stop them from being directly recognised as such. This partly reflects the way they are bound up with geographical shifts, in which wealthier areas, especially in London, stand out, and through their relationship with attaining high qualifications.

But the significance of wealth inequality isn’t just economic or through shaping small affluent elites: there are much wider spill-over effects. Sociologist Kristina Kolbe reports on a project with myself, Nicola Lacey and Chris Upton-Hansen on “Art and Inequality”, which explores how the art market is increasingly driven by wealth inequality, precisely because of the investment premium which art can command. This process is shaping the strategies of gallery directors, curators, and artists in affecting the public and critical role of art as it becomes subservient to commercial interests. However, we show that curators are being creative and dynamic and are far from being rolled over by the forces of wealth investment.

Another issue is that wealth inequality has no upper limit. There is a ceiling for the highest paid earners – even though this is much higher than many of us would like. Top levels of wealth inequality have taken on an almost stratospheric quality. High incomes can be defended meritocratically in terms of the skills and capacities of top earners. However, it is hard to know how much wealth can be justified when it may be inherited or is unearned income. Sociologists, Fabien Accominotti and Jonathan Mijs, have therefore been looking at how richness can be justified, more specifically the conditions under which such inequalities can be tolerated, even justified.

It is important to recognise that wealth inequality can be challenged, and there are important projects seeking to do exactly this. Anthropologist Luna Glucksberg reports on her research, funded by the Baer Foundation, examining “local wealth-building models”, most famously in the British context the “Preston model”. This model seeks to renew co-operative principles in order to build up local supply chains, and hence reduce the hold of financial capital. She shows that this model, even in its infancy, is having positive effects and offers important resources for future action.

I hope you will enjoy reading about these projects, which give an indication of the work we are supporting, and which we are now building on. Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you would like to find out more about any of our work.

Ongoing Theme Projects

Fighting Inequality at the Local Level: community wealth building in Preston

SUPPORTED BY THE JULIUS BAER FOUNDATION

This project sets out to find successful ways to fight economic inequality at the local level, from real, existing examples around the world. We look for communities that have managed to decrease inequality in their local context, and try to find out how they did it, what can be learned from their experiences, and whether they can be replicated or adapted in other contexts. The example we looked at this year is the “Preston Model” of Community Wealth Building (CWB).

At the beginning of 2018, writing for The Guardian, Aditya Chakraborty coined the term “Preston model” to describe what he found when he visited the town of Preston, in the north-west of England. With his article Preston was catapulted into the consciousness of Guardian readers, and by extension the left leaning, liberal middle classes, as a miracle of sorts. Preston stood as an example of what could be achieved if only local politicians were brave, and left wing, enough: an antidote to the neo-liberal model of urban development predicated upon privatisation and high inequality.

Our research sought to answer three core questions: a) What is “the Preston model”? How did it come about? b) Does it work? By which we mean, has it succeeded in reducing economic inequality at the local level? And c) Are residents, average citizens, aware of it? Or does it exist simply in the minds and offices of its architects?

After more than a year of ethnographic work and interviews with residents and stakeholders, and a forthcoming III working paper describing our findings, we can say that the Preston model, or community-wealth building in Preston, is clearly an interesting and promising reality. Its contribution to the reduction of inequality may still need to be properly quantified, but it has certainly contributed to a shift in the thinking behind urban regeneration paradigms, the role of local authorities within it, and shown the possibilities that open up when new ideas and new hopes are allowed space to flourish.

RESEARCH TEAM:

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

Art and Inequality

SUPPORTED BY THE MARSHALL INSTITUTE, LSE

This project, funded by the Marshall Institute, has examined challenges to the art world, including public and private galleries and museums, posed by intensifying social and economic inequalities. We wanted to understand how the growing significance of economic inequality, as well as increasing processes of privatisation and monetarisation, are affecting the practices of the art world. We have interviewed numerous stakeholders in the arts, including museum curators, gallery directors, artists and art advisors across the UK and Ireland. Overall, our findings show very clearly how increasing economic inequality has brought about deep-seated, systematic, and sustained challenges to the art world. These extend well beyond public funding cuts associated with austerity politics, to a wider shift of the arts away from public engagement and towards more elite oriented and private privilege. In our working paper titled “The Art World’s Response to the Challenge of Inequality”, which was inter alia featured in The Guardian, we discuss how economic inequality played into the thinking of contemporary cultural practitioners. We were struck by their awareness of how they linked such economic challenges to spatial power, post-colonial legacies and diversity issues. We also outlined a way forward for thinking more optimistically about the critical role of arts institutions in contemporary public life. More specifically, institutions’ reconsideration of how their spatial location fits within unequal global relationships can open up a realm of critical self-reflection that sits within, not outside, of wider economic and social struggles. This links to concerns with decolonisation and representation. We elaborated this point further in the journal article titled “An Institutional Politics of Place: rethinking the critical function of art in times of growing inequality”. We not only show how escalating economic inequality and the prevalence of privatisation and monetarisation in the art world challenge the critical potential of arts institutions but also outline an emergent institutional politics which acknowledges the way that inequalities are sustained and accumulate over long periods of time and is committed to addressing “historic wrongs”. In developing the concept of an “institutional politics of place”, we argue that this geographical sensitivity is part of institutions reconsidering their own historical and contemporary locations as a means of self-critique and of subverting universalising narratives that mask dominant power. Beyond these two key outputs, we are currently working on another journal article which analyses the ways in which social elites exert and sustain their power through their engagement with the arts. We would like to thank the Marshall Institute for supporting this research.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Kristina Kolbe (III), Mike Savage (III / LSE Sociology), Nicola Lacey (LSE Law), Chris Upton-Hansen

III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

Deliberating Inequality: understanding the social formation of beliefs about inequality

SUPPORTED BY LSE STICERD AND III

In this project we ask: how do people form beliefs about the extent and causes of income and wealth inequality?

While a growing body of experimental work has focused on the role of information in shaping inequality beliefs, this work is too often forgetful of the fact that in actual social situations, individuals process information about the social world through deliberation and conversation. What happens in these conversations is what may make this information “stick” or not, and what might ultimately shape what people believe about the world.

Here we aim to reintroduce this collective dimension in understanding how information about inequality influences people’s beliefs about it. We focus both on descriptive beliefs (what people think inequality looks like and where they think it comes from) and normative beliefs (what they think it should look like).

Our main concern is with understanding the formation of inequality beliefs as a social process: how do discussions affect what people think about inequality? How are these discussions altered by the introduction of factual evidence? And does the social makeup of discussion networks shape the beliefs emerging from inequality discussions?

To this end we adopt a focus group approach to study the discursive construction and negotiation of understandings of economic inequality. By experimentally manipulating the provision of information into the focus group setting, we can study how it relates to the ensuing conversation and deliberation among participants. Embedding deliberative focus groups into an experimental research design offers a more realistic approach to how people typically think about inequality. It enables us to understand the power of conversation and deliberation in shaping individuals’ beliefs about inequality, its rise, its causes, and its legitimacy – topics that previous research has approached as individual-level phenomena.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Fabien Accominotti (LSE Sociology), **Tania Burchardt** (LSE Social Policy), **Katharina Hecht** (University of Pennsylvania / III), **Liz Mann** (LSE Social Policy), **Jonathan Mijs** (Harvard Univ / III) and **Kate Summers** (LSE Methodology)

Capital Gains and Hidden Inequality

BY ARUN ADVANI AND ANDY SUMMERS

Originally published in *Advantage*, the magazine of the CAGE Research Centre. Reproduced with permission.

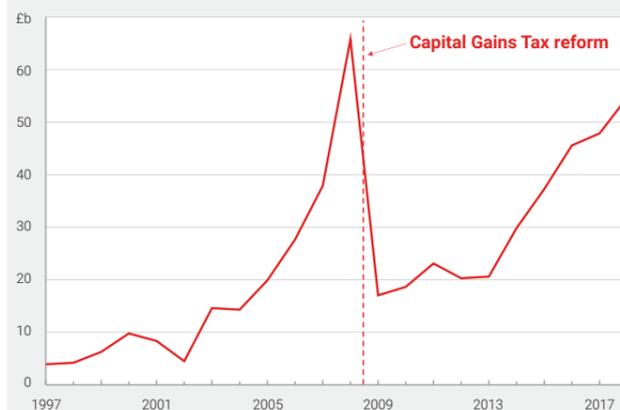
Looking at official inequality statistics, the past decade was bad, but it was bad for everyone. As income growth flat-lined, so too – it is often said – did income inequality. We were “all in it together”, to use the famous phrase. But official inequality statistics exclude “irregular receipts”, in particular capital gains. Once these are added to incomes, the share of resources going to those at the top actually grew substantially, while average incomes stagnated.

The 10 years since austerity began have not been easy ones. Productivity, wage growth, housing and crime have all worsened, with very real consequences for people’s lives. Income inequality, however, seemed to buck the trend. Whether measured by the Gini coefficient or by top income shares, inequality apparently did not get any worse. But as Aaron Levenstein put it, “Statistics are like [swimsuits]. What they reveal is suggestive, but what they conceal is vital.”

In this case, the key concealment is that official income inequality statistics have excluded so-called “irregular receipts”, particularly, capital gains (profits received on the sale of assets). When capital gains are included, the picture changes considerably. Capital gains significantly supplement the highest incomes, and this form of remuneration has steadily increased since 2010, allowing those at the top to weather austerity relatively comfortably. Far from being constant, over the past 10 years inequality has been rising.

The tax system heavily favours capital gains, which are taxed between 10 and 28 per cent, compared with income, which at the top is typically taxed at 47 per cent but can be as high as 62 per cent. Such favourable tax treatment has spurred growth in capital gains of almost 300 per cent over the last decade, returning aggregate gains to a level last seen just before the financial crisis (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Aggregate capital gains each year 1997 to 2018



Whether this remarkable rise in aggregate gains matters for inequality depends on how these gains are distributed. If they are distributed in exactly the same way as income, then inequality would be the same when measured with total remuneration (income plus capital gains). But they are not.

Using confidential administrative data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) covering all tax filers between 1997 and 2018, our research shows that taxable capital gains are extremely concentrated. In 2018, the top 5000 individuals ranked by capital gains (0.01 per cent of UK adults) received 54 per cent of all taxable gains; by contrast, the comparable figure for taxable income is just two per cent. Figure 2 shows the distribution of capital gains among those with more than £100,000 in gains. Even within this (very rich) group, the concentration at the very top stands out. The top 1,000 received at least £6.9 million each in capital gains, averaging £14 million. Inequality in capital gains is substantially higher than in income.

But we should also think about the *persistence* of capital gains. If capital gains are concentrated but go to a different set of people each year, then from a lifetime perspective their impact may average out. Indeed, the idea that receiving capital gains is a rare event is part of what has motivated its exclusion from usual income statistics – they are treated as an “irregular receipt”.

Our research shows that for a substantial minority of the UK’s richest individuals, capital gains are not a rare event, but a regular part of how they receive their remuneration. Figure 3 illustrates that one third of those who received gains over £20,000 in 2017, also received at least this much, on average, over each of the preceding four years. Amongst those with

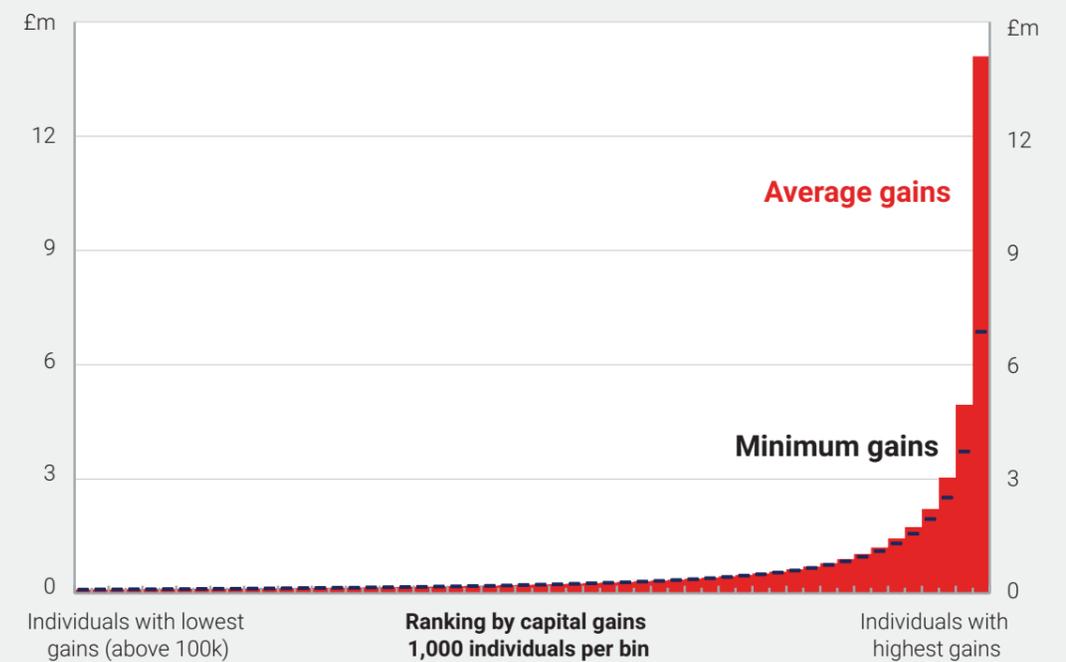
gains over £100,000, one in six had received over £500,000 in total, in the five-year period since 2013.

Having seen that capital gains have grown over time, are highly concentrated, and are also persistent for some, it is natural to ask what this means for our understanding of inequality. Figure 4 shows how shares of total income and total remuneration (income plus gains) have changed over the past 20 years. The top panel shows the share for the top one per cent of UK adults (roughly half a million people); lower panels repeat this for the top 0.1 and 0.01 per cent.

Looking only at incomes between 1997 and 2018 we see a familiar story: the top one per cent share has hovered consistently at around 14 per cent for the past decade, rising slightly between 1997 and the 2008 financial crisis, but hardly increasing since. But when we look at total remuneration including capital gains, we see a very different story. Not only is the top one per cent share of remuneration much higher than the income share, but since 2011 it has been increasing. Between 2011 and 2018 the top one per cent share of total remuneration rose by more than three percentage points from 14 to 17 per cent; the top 0.1 per cent share grew at an even faster rate, from six to eight per cent.

Including capital gains, the top one per cent of UK adults had an average total remuneration of £392,000 in 2018, compared with an average income of ‘only’ £307,000, a 28 per cent difference. In 2011, that difference was only 17 per cent. Looking at even smaller and better-off groups, the effects are even larger: for the top 0.01 per cent (around 5000 people), including capital gains adds (on average) 62 per cent on top of incomes in 2018, compared with 32 per cent in 2011.

Figure 2. Distribution of capital gains in 2018 among those receiving more than £100k in gains



III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

Figure 3. Persistence of gains: average past gains for those with gains in 2017

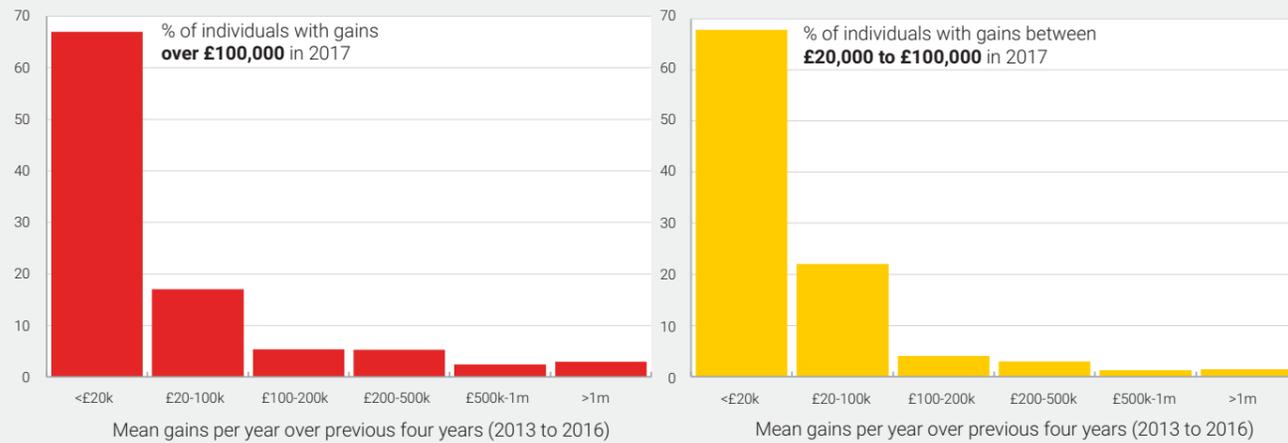


Figure 4. Share of all income/all remuneration going to people at the top



Austerity was socially and economically painful for most people, but not for everyone. Although conventional wisdom is that everyone suffered with stagnating incomes during austerity, this masks a big shift in the way that the richest received their remuneration. By ignoring capital gains and focusing exclusively on taxable income, official statistics have missed this major trend in inequality over the past decade, delaying debate about the appropriate policy response.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

Arun Advani is Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Warwick and Impact Director of CAGE. He is also Research Fellow of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, and Visiting Fellow of the LSE International Inequalities Institute.

Andrew Summers is Assistant Professor of Law at The London School of Economics and Political Science and Associate Member of the LSE International Inequalities Institute.

FURTHER READING:

Advani, A., and Summers, A. (2020) "Capital Gains and UK Inequality", CAGE policy briefing no. 19

Advani, A., and Summers, A. (2020) "Capital Gains and UK Inequality", CAGE Working Paper no. 465

Advani, A., Corlett, A., and Summers, A. (2020), "Who Gains?", Resolution Foundation report

This research was funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) through the Centre for Competitive Advantage in a Global Economy (CAGE) at Warwick (ES/L011719/1) and by LSE International Inequalities Institute, LSE Law, and Warwick Economics. This work contains statistical data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) which are Crown Copyright. The research data sets used may not exactly reproduce HMRC aggregates. The use of HMRC statistical data in this work does not imply the endorsement of HMRC in relation to the interpretation or analysis of the information.

RESEARCH TEAM:

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

Concluded Theme Projects

Pulling Away? A Social Analysis of Economic "Elites" in the UK

SUPPORTED BY THE SUTTON TRUST

On 22 January 2020, the International Inequalities Institute and the Sutton Trust launched their report "Elites in the UK: pulling away? Social mobility, geographic mobility and elite occupation" in the new LSE Centre Building. The launch was accompanied by a blog, and there was great coverage in the major news organisations (including the BBC, the New Statesman, The Guardian).

The report was funded by the Sutton Trust, and co-authored by Katharina Hecht, Dan McArthur, Mike Savage and Sam Friedman. The report addressed concerns that increased levels of economic inequality might be translating into a broader social and cultural process of elites becoming increasingly geographically removed from British society. They address this concern with an original study of changing social and geographical mobility into elite occupations using the ONS Longitudinal Study. This tracks a one per cent sample of linked census records of the population of England and Wales between different censuses (1971 to 2011). Since this involves over 500,000 members' responses collected at each census, it offers an unusually granular account of mobility into elite occupations (namely Class 1 of the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification denoting higher managerial, administrative, and professional occupations). It therefore provides a powerful lens to reflect on social mobility into elite occupations.

The authors found that there was little evidence that those who manage to gain access into "elite" occupations from less advantaged classes do so only if they have the capacity

to move geographically (Figure 1). The long-range mobile into elite occupations tend not to have moved location, and this tendency has not changed over time. Long-range social mobility is not dependent on being able to move.

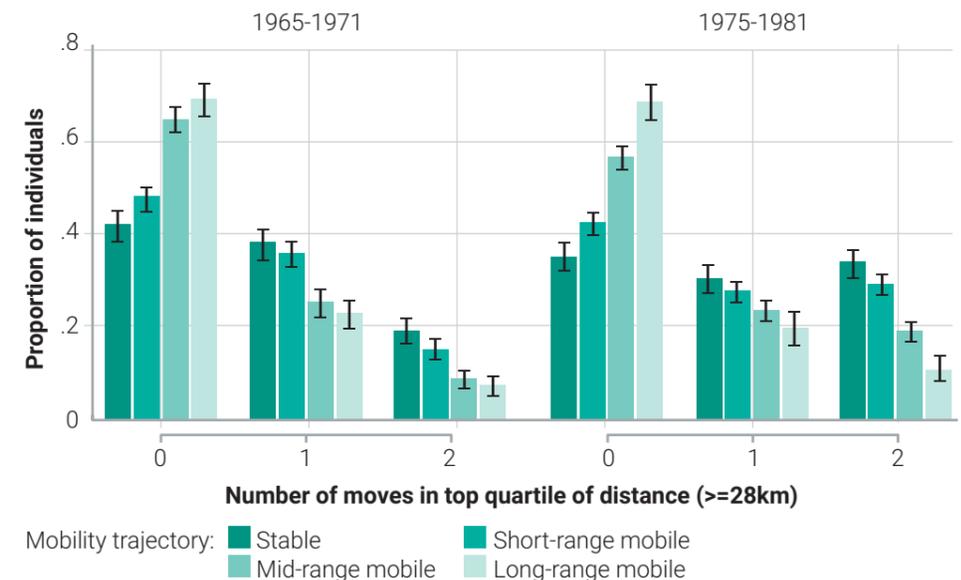
However, this does not mean that geographical mobility is irrelevant for social advance: far from it. A large majority of people with higher managerial or professional occupations, whose parents already held such privileged jobs, have moved long-distance at least once. A large majority of those who were long-range socially mobile into elite occupations have never done so. Therefore, geographic mobility is associated with the reproduction of social class advantage, instead of a common feature for those who have achieved upward social mobility.

The authors paid particular attention to the role of London because the capital has strengthened its position as the elite epicentre. The authors found that moving to, and living in, London at age 30 to 36 and working in an elite occupation is increasingly associated with being from privileged background and significantly more so in the younger generation than the older cohort (Figure 2). To conclude, it is the subtle relationship between social and geographical mobility which allows elites to pull away. Whilst it is possible for long-range social mobility into elite occupations to take place without moving far, the highest rewards in London tend to go to those from privileged backgrounds who are more likely to be long-range mobile. The link between geographic mobility and the reproduction of social class advantage is having a powerful effect in British society.

RESEARCH TEAM:

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

Figure 1. Number of long-distance moves between census years by social mobility trajectory higher professional and managerial occupations and birth cohort



Source: ONS LS

III RESEARCH THEMES: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

Concluded Theme Projects

Challenging Urban Decline Narratives: enhancing community resilience

SUPPORTED BY THE LSE 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, and to use this to understand different urban areas in England, using the case studies of Tunbridge Wells, Oxford, Margate and Oldham. We will use a multi-method approach to explore how these towns have responded and adapted to their respective economic challenges and whether their relations to larger urban centres have enhanced or undermined their resilience. The core questions were:

- How and why have these towns responded differently to broader economic and social changes?
- What are the political barriers and opportunities to fostering resilience in the four case studies?
- How have local communities demonstrated resilience and what challenges do they face?
- How have political and economic relations between these towns and proximate urban centres (ie, London and Manchester) enhanced or undermined their resilience to these changes?

III supported and participated in an event in October 2019 hosted by the Young Foundation to explore the future of communities and how we can radically re-think how we research in and with communities. The event included leading figures from across business, academia and civil society who are engaged in transforming how research is used as a tool for supporting stronger and more resilient communities. How we can collectively create impact at a hyper-local and national level. At this event new evidence was shared about the current state of relationships between local government and communities, how Community Wealth is distributed across the UK

PUBLICATIONS FROM THIS RESEARCH PROJECT

Social Polarisation at the Local Level: a four-town comparative study

Insa Koch, Mark Fransham, Sarah Cant, Jill Ebrey, Luna Glucksberg and Mike Savage, International Inequalities Institute Working paper 37, October 2019 http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/102216/1/Koch_social_polarisation_at_the_local_level_37.pdf

Social Polarisation at the Local Level: a four-town comparative study on the challenges of politicising inequality in Britain

Insa Koch, Mark Fransham, Sarah Cant, Jill Ebrey, Luna Glucksberg and Mike Savage (2020) http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/107016/1/Sociology_Koch_et_al.pdf

The Guardians of the Welfare State: Universal Credit, welfare control and the moral economy of frontline work in austerity Britain

Insa Koch (2020) <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/104486/>

From Social Security to State-Sanctioned Insecurity: how welfare reform mimics the commodification of labour through greater state intervention

Insa Koch and Aaron Reeves (2020) http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/107017/2/state_sanctioned_insecurity_ES.pdf

Theme Publications

III WORKING PAPERS

Working Paper No. 37

Social Polarisation at the Local Level: a four-town comparative study

Dr Insa Koch, Dr Mark Fransham, Dr Sarah Cant, Jill Ebrey, Dr Luna Glucksberg and Professor Mike Savage

Working Paper No. 38

Exporting the Winner-Take-All Economy: micro-level evidence on the impact of US investors on executive pay in the United Kingdom

Dr Lukas Linsi, Dr Jonathan Hopkin and Dr Pascal Jaupart

Working Paper No. 39

Hidden Wealth

Dr Neil Cummins

Working Paper No. 40

The Art World's Response to the Challenge of Inequality

Kristina Kolbe, Dr Christopher Upton-Hansen, Professor Mike Savage, Professor Nicola Lacey and Dr Sarah Cant

Working Paper No. 42

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

Dr Fabien Accominotti and Daniel Tadmon

Working Paper No. 43

Inequality as Entitlements over Labour

Dr Paul Segal

RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS

Our research is 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

Dr Nora Waitkus

Research Officer, III

3. Wealth and Social Mobility: meritocracy and the legitimization of inequality:

Dr Fabien Accominotti

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Dr Sam Friedman

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

Dr Luna Glucksberg

Research Fellow, III

Dr Jonathan Hopkin

Associate Professor of Comparative Politics, Department of Government

Kristina Kolbe

PhD candidate, Department of Sociology

Professor Nicola Lacey

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Dr Neil Lee

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Professor Murray Leibbrandt

School of Economics, the University of Cape Town

Professor Stephen Machin

Professor of Economics and Director of the Centre for Economic Performance

Dr Jonathan Mijs

Lecturer on Sociology, Harvard University and Visiting Fellow, III

Emma Taylor

PhD candidate, Department of Sociology

4. Developing Comparative Studies of Plutocratic Elites:

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Associate Professor, Department of Sociology

Dr Katharina Hecht

Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Pennsylvania and Visiting Fellow, III

Dr María-Luisa Mendez

Principal Investigator at the Centre for Social and Cohesion Studies

Dr Jonathan Mijs

Lecturer on 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

Associate Professorial Research Fellow, III

5. Overarching Policy Theme: tax justice

This will bring together all theme members and be an opportunity for all the four research clusters to contribute to strategies for advancing the politics of tax justice. We see this as the overarching theme which will bring together research from the previous four sub-themes and synthesise these concerns.

III RESEARCH THEMES: Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy

Led by Professor David Soskice

England's population is heavily divided by its experience of education. Half of its young people go to university at the age of 18 and half enter the labour market without this additional educational investment. Meanwhile further education colleges, the principal providers of vocational education, are woefully underfunded. Can this be a socially just, economically efficient and politically sustainable arrangement? What does the 50/50 split in higher education participation, along with other design features of England's educational system, mean for structural economic inequality and aggregate productivity? As the UK deals with the social and economic fallout of the coronavirus pandemic and the longer-term shift towards artificial intelligence technologies, what is the proper shape of the education system that can equip workers for tomorrow's labour market?

In this research theme we view these issues as fundamentally regional problems. In the UK, 43 per cent of people aged 25 to 64 have obtained a higher education degree, but those people are not equally distributed across the country: nearly 58 per cent obtained a higher education degree in London compared to only 39 per cent in Greater Manchester. This spatial division in education was laid bare during the EU referendum in which education was a better predictor of the vote than income or wealth. Productivity levels in much of England lag far behind those in the South East and London with its supply of highly educated graduates, damaging the aggregate productivity of the whole country. Put crudely, England's existing education system divides the population into a highly mobile graduate workforce that moves to cities where the best job opportunities arise, literally "leaving behind" the relatively immobile non-graduate workforce who have little in the way of post-18 training to help them adapt to a changing labour market.



Photo: Ricardo Esquivel

There is now something of a political consensus – driven in part by electoral dynamics – that spatial economic inequality in England has grown too wide and that, in the words of Boris Johnson, it is necessary to "level up" economic opportunity. We know from economic geography theory that there are strong forces of "agglomeration" driving an increase in spatial polarisation, but to what extent is the education system facilitating or countering this process? There are three developments that make an examination at the current time particularly pressing. First, the coronavirus crisis has revealed the financial fragility of large numbers of universities, which may result in a market-driven restructuring of the sector. Left to the market, the depletion of higher education provision may leave some geographical areas further "left behind". Second, recent area reviews have revealed the stress that the vocationally-focused further education (FE) system is under, with some areas under threat of losing access to a local FE college. Third, there is increasing political appetite for interventionist economic policy, both as a result of the failure of the neoliberal model to even out economic opportunity in the last four decades and the need for collective action revealed by the response to coronavirus.

Whilst technological change or other future challenges are difficult to predict or control, a good education system might serve as a tool to mitigate the effect of those shocks on local communities. On the other hand, if provided unequally, education might lead to economic polarisation, where lower income areas of the UK are stuck in "low skill equilibria" (Finegold and Soskice, 1988) in which "a low supply of skills is combined with a low demand for skills" (Green 2016). In such a system, some places and sectors provide poor local incentives for workers to invest in education, and large incentives for highly-skilled workers to move away. Our theme investigates interrelated aspects of a local skills equilibrium, understanding how the varied aspects of local political economies interact with each other to produce and reproduce aggregate outcomes.

Our aim is to develop a new policy and governance framework that can be used to tackle the challenge of the next wave of technological change that will reshape our labour markets and economic geography. We will consider how alternative policy and governance models could help deliver adjustment to these radical shifts.



Our aim is to develop a new policy and governance framework that can be used to tackle the challenge of the next wave of technological change that will reshape our labour markets and economic geography. ”

Professor David Soskice

Ongoing Theme Projects

Globalisation and Rent Sharing

Rising wage dispersion, a falling labour share of income and stagnating real wages have been recently re-connected with two major labour market trends. The first is the growing labour market power of firms and the falling bargaining power of workers, and the second is that globalisation might be also responsible for the profound changes in the distribution of income. Are these two seemingly distinct explanations of rising income inequality connected? Surprisingly, to date relatively little attention has been paid to the relationship between globalisation and the balance of power between workers and firms.

This project seeks to understand basic empirical patterns in the balance of power in the European manufacturing labour market and its connection to the forces of globalisation. To this end we use a concept of rent sharing, that is, a firm-level relationship between individual firms' economic rents and wages. While it is theoretically unclear whether rent sharing reflects the labour market power of firms or bargaining power of workers, we propose a novel method to identify the latter.

The first set of results provides robust evidence for a positive rent sharing, which is, however, much weaker today than it was before 2008. It is theoretically unclear whether rent sharing reflects the labour market power of employers or employees. The second set of results shows that around one-third of the level of rent sharing elasticity can be linked with the labour market power of companies (ie, monopsonistic competition), and two-thirds with the bargaining power of workers. Finally, suggestive evidence shows that the higher exposure to globalisation reduces rent sharing and this effect is mainly attributed to the worsening bargaining power of workers.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Pawel Bukowski (LSE Centre for Economic Performance), **Stephen Machin** (LSE Centre for Economic Performance) and **David Soskice** (LSE Government / III)

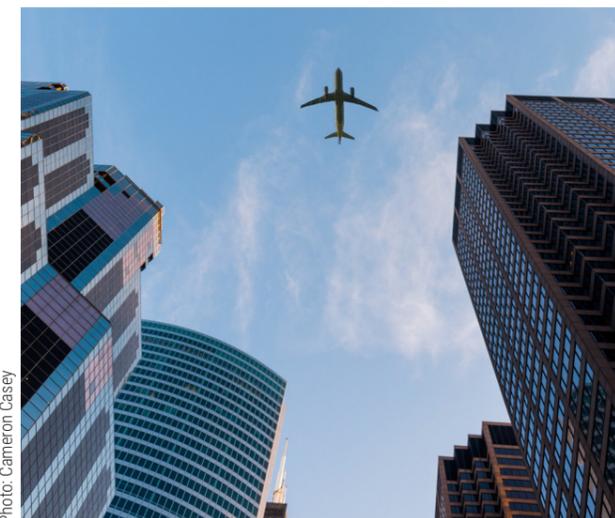


Photo: Cameron Casey

Frieder Mitsch

PHD STUDENT LSE GOVERNMENT AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT AT III



Frieder is working on research which shows that in Germany young individuals in high-automation risk occupations and no university background are more likely to vote for a right-wing populist party than (1) older workers in similar occupations and with a comparable educational background, as well as (2) their more educated young peers. His analysis suggests that this age divergence in the effect of automation risk is likely a result of a feeling of social marginalisation for younger individuals who feel that their previously stable career paths are increasingly under threat, jeopardising their social status. He is also working with David Soskice, exploring the crucial role of universities of applied science in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, since 2000. The focus of the research is on how they: (1) shape(d) the post-secondary expansion; (2) contribute to the decline in the traditional dual apprenticeships, and (3) maintain the de-central economic geography of the state.

Entrepreneurship and the Fight Against Poverty

In a recent paper published in *Environment and Planning A*, Neil Lee and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose consider the extent to which entrepreneurship has wider economic benefits in the local economy in which it takes place and whether these benefits reach the poor. Proponents of entrepreneurship argue that it leads to job creation, higher incomes and lower poverty rates in the cities in which it occurs. Others argue that many entrepreneurs are actually creating low-productivity firms serving local markets. Yet, despite this debate, little research has considered the impact of entrepreneurship on poverty in cities. This research addresses this gap using a panel of US cities for the period between 2005 and 2015. We hypothesise that the impact of entrepreneurship will depend on whether it is in tradeable sectors, so likely to have positive local multiplier effects, or non-tradeable sectors, which may saturate local markets. We find that entrepreneurship in tradeables reduces poverty and increases incomes for non-entrepreneurs, but that the benefits of entrepreneurship in non-tradeable sectors are not enough to reach the poor.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Neil Lee (LSE Geography and Environment) and **Andrés Rodríguez-Pose** (LSE Geography and Environment)

III RESEARCH THEMES: Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy



Crime, Punishment in American Cities (American Exceptionalism)

Nicola Lacey and David Soskice have been working for several years on violent crime and associated mass incarceration in America, with its close relationship to inequality and race, quite exceptional in relative magnitude in the advanced world. Occurring especially in large cities, they explain this by the extraordinary democratic autonomy in American local government, and by the key role of largely white homeowners (so-called) "home-voters" in enforcing segregating zoning rules, differentiated policing, inegalitarian school districts and compliant judges (all being de facto determined by voting by homeowners). They have developed the argument historically and comparatively, shown how it has been modified by the knowledge economy, and underlined the key issue of zoning. Oxford University Press will publish the conference volume with this title in series of the *Proceedings of the British Academy* later this year.

RESEARCH TEAM:

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

Macroeconomics

Wendy Carlin and David Soskice are working on a second edition of "Macroeconomics: institutions, instability and the financial system". It will include a major section on inequality and how that should be seen as affecting the core drivers of our simplified three-equation model version of the modern macro approaches embodied in DSGE modelling. Inequality has only recently come to play a major role in macroeconomics. It includes a new dual model of labour markets, based on research by Autor, Acemoglu, Bloom, Song and Van Reenan, distinguishing between routine and non-routine work, and the role of superstar companies. It also includes a new section explaining the failure of growth to recover after the Great Recession, the slowdown of innovation and the multiple growth equilibria approach, of which we recently published a simplified model.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Wendy Carlin (UCL CEPR / UCL Economics) and **David Soskice** (LSE Government / III)

Planning and the Longer-Term Transformation of the English Economy Over the Next Decade

Most current policy work is relatively short term. We believe a major transformation is needed to heal the deep segregation (along class, regional and educational lines) of the English economy, reversing its poor economic performance at the same time. A major issue is the need to think more explicitly in terms of flexible long-term plans, notably embodying serious autonomy at the regional level.

One leitmotif is the dissatisfaction with many elements of the neo-liberal framework, and the (Polanyian-inspired) concept of a second movement. What are the components of a post-liberal framework in the UK? A second is a major rise in participation and regional spread of higher education driven by regionally-based and government-driven expansion of graduate jobs, notably in the areas of health, education and care. The higher education system is currently deeply divisive socially, economically and regionally. A particular concern is that artificial intelligence investments are complementary to graduates, but substitutable with non-graduates. As Deaton has argued in the US context, non-graduates are the real losers in advanced societies.

RESEARCH TEAM:

David Soskice (LSE Government / III)



Photo: Pixabay

Related Research 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 (CReAM), UCL team, **Professor Anders Björklun** leads the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University team. **Dr Henning Finseraas** leads the team for the Institute for Social Research (ISF)

Working While in Education

At the end of compulsory education, young individuals face an important choice, which will affect their future. They can either stay in school, work full time or do neither (the so called Not in Education, Employment or Training, or NEET). Moreover, those in school can also decide whether to work part time.

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 apprenticeships and T Levels). Working while studying is a more informal way of gaining such experience. Furthermore, this is available to everyone regardless of the type of course they enrol on.

However, the determinants of students' choices and the role played by the personal and macro-economic conditions are not clear. Nor are the consequences of these choices clear on future education and labour market prospects. We use English administrative data to investigate this for 16 to 18-year-olds over time.

RESEARCH TEAM:

Chiara Cavaglia (LSE Centre for Economic Performance) and **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 and 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) and **Sumaiya Rahmana** (University of Surrey)

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 found 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 project led by Pawel Bukowski, and co-authored with Stephen Machin and David Soskice, investigates the nature and sources of rent-sharing. Using data on more than 100,000 manufacturing companies since 2000 from 10 European countries, the aim is to decompose the relationship between profits and wages into components related to workers' bargaining power and monopsonistic power of the firm. The next step is to relate these components with institutional factors (eg, unionisation rate, wage-bargaining regimes, employment protection laws), industrial structure (eg, market power) and exposure to globalisation (eg, trade, global value chains).

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. It 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 project has been publicised as a series of working papers at CEP, III, and World Inequality Lab. Currently, the project is at the revise and resubmit stage at the *Journal of Economic Growth*. The next stage of the research will investigate the potential sources of that dramatic rise in inequality, namely, institutional change, globalisation and technological progress.

III RESEARCH THEMES: Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy

Theme Publications

III WORKING PAPERS

Working Paper No. 41

Superstar Cities and Left-Behind Places: disruptive innovation, labour demand, and interregional inequality

By Tom Kemeny and Michael Storper

Working Paper No. 44

Entrepreneurship and the Fight Against Poverty in US Cities

By Neil Lee and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Working Paper No. 45

EU Migrants' Experiences of Claims-Making in German Job Centres

By Nora Ratzmann

PUBLICATIONS BY THEME MEMBERS:

Neighbourhood Gentrification, Displacement, and Poverty Dynamics in Post-Recession England
Population, Space and Place, 25(5): e2327.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2327>
Mark Fransham. 2020.

The Role of Arrival Areas for Migrant Integration and Resource Access
Urban Planning, 5(3), 1-10.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.17645/up.v5i3.2891>
Heike Hanhörster and Susanne Wessendorf. 2020.

Entrepreneurship and the Fight Against Poverty in US Cities
Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X20924422>
Neil Lee and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose. 2020.

DAVID SOSKICE PUBLICATIONS

Tracing the Relationship Between and Inequality, Crime and Punishment: space, time and politics *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Volume 130
Nicola Lacey, David Soskice, Leo Cheliotis, Sappho Xenakis (Editors). *Oxford University Press*. Forthcoming.

Tracing the Links Between Crime, Punishment and Inequality: a challenge for the social sciences
In Nicola Lacey, David Soskice, Leo Cheliotis, Sappho Xenakis (Editors), "Tracing the Relationship between and Inequality, Crime and Punishment: space, time and politics, *Proceedings of the British Academy*." *Oxford University Press*.
With Nicola Lacey. Forthcoming.

American Inequality in Crime and Punishment: a (tentative) historical explanation
In Nicola Lacey, David Soskice, Leo Cheliotis, Sappho Xenakis (Editors), "Tracing the Relationship between and Inequality, Crime and Punishment: space, time and politics, *Proceedings of the British Academy*." *Oxford University Press*.
With Nicola Lacey. Forthcoming.

The US as Radical Innovation Driver: the failures of the American knowledge economy
In, Jacob Hacker, Alex Hertel, Paul Pierson, Kathy Thelen (Editors) "American Political Economy." *Oxford University Press*.
2020.me publications

American Exceptionalism in Crime, Punishment, and Disadvantage: race, federalization, and politicization in the perspective of local autonomy
In Kevin Reitz (Editor), "American Exceptionalism in Crime and Punishment." *Oxford University Press*: 1-53.
With Nicola Lacey. 2018.

England Stuck in Stasis: the ICT revolution, segregation and populism – a long-term strategic response
In "The ICT Revolution and Neo-Liberalism: Its major pathologies and a Polanyian second movement." *LSE Policy Review: Stato e Mercato*.
2020.

Stagnant Productivity and Low Unemployment: stuck in a Keynesian equilibrium
Oxford Review of Economic Policy, 34(1).
With Wendy Carlin. 2018.

Understanding the Determinants of Penal Policy: crime, culture, and comparative political economy
Annual Review of Criminology, 1.
With Nicola Lacey and David Hope. 2018.

Democracy and Prosperity: reinventing capitalism in a turbulent century
Princeton University Press.
With Torben Iversen. 2019.

Macroeconomics: institutions, instability, and the financial system
Oxford University Press: 638.
With Wendy Carlin. 2015.

RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS

LSE Departments

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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
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Beatriz Jambina Canseco
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Dr Neil Lee
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Professor Michael Storper
Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

Law

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Department of Law

Economics

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

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

Dr Chiara Cavaglia, Research Officer, CVER Centre for Economic Performance

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Professor Sara Hobolt
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Professor Stephen Machin, Professor of Economics, Director – Centre for Economic Performance

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. The Research Officer for this theme is Dr Shalini Grover.

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. Without care, workers would not be born, fed, educated and replenished. But care is not just a labour issue, 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. 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. 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 worker 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.



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

Professor Beverley Skeggs



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 childcare 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 organised the world into senders and receivers of care.

The provision of care not only generates gendered and racialised structural divisions but also always classed divisions which 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.

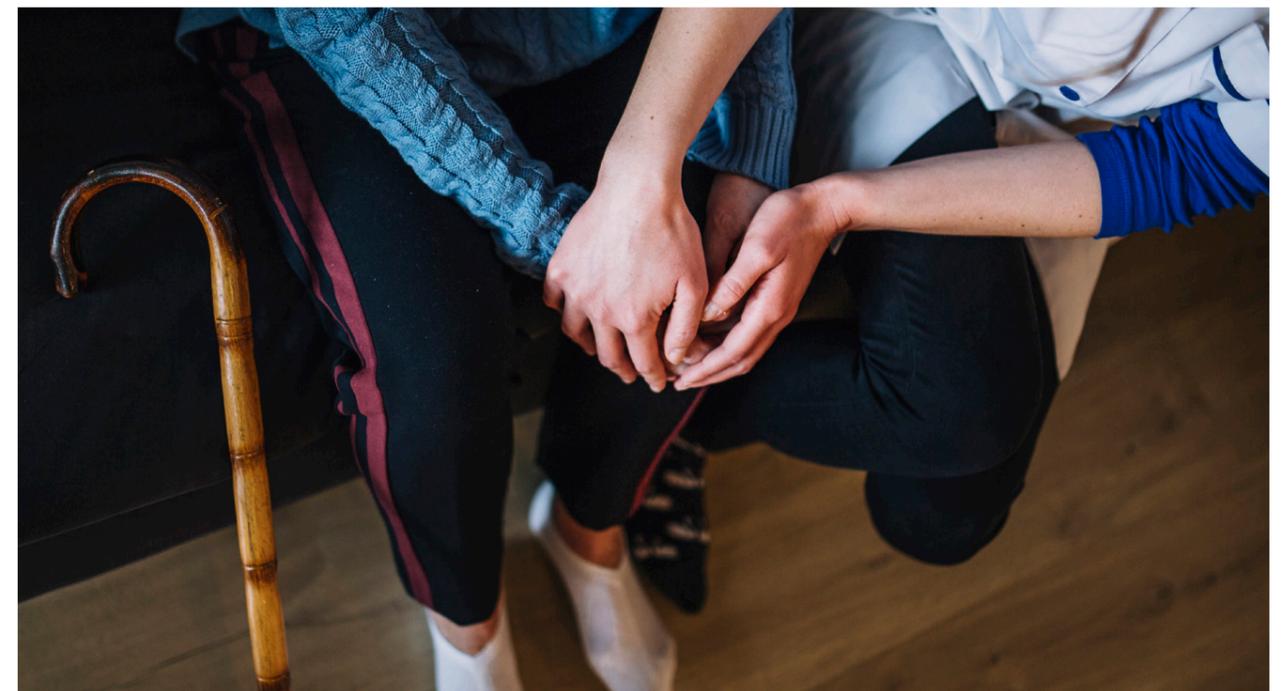
1. Firstly, we aim to build a better economic understanding: it will ask, how do we modify our current economic thinking in order to account for social reproduction? Fundamental to this question is how we understand value. Traditionally value has been located in the singular individual who engages in exchange in a market of commodities and labour. The care economy is global. The

significance of remittances from care labour plays 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 theme on Wealth. This wake up call to traditional economic models will also address the significance of the geo-political condition of surplus populations (through war, forced migration), through institutional structures (nation states, care industries), 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, always asking where is “care” and social reproduction 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 that exist (in Holland for example) to

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 roles. It reinforces a racial and classed division of labour by allowing legal “national” women to become workers in the “productive” labour market, whilst migrant women are re-contained in another’s home for free. 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.

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 shows 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 which 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 the “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 aligns with the interest in the future of labour theme of the III.



III RESEARCH THEMES: Global Economies of Care

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. We hope to build in conversation with the LSE Care Evaluation Policy Centre (CPEC). We are also building in a global network, connecting to international Atlantic programme initiatives, for example, Global Brain Health (US, Ireland), Health Equity (Vietnam and Bangkok) and the Cuba Platform. The Atlantic Philanthropies have been central in supporting this research. They introduced us to Sarah Anderson at the International Policy Studies organisation in Washington, who has already established a care blog, and Ai-Jen Poo, leader of the US National Domestic Workers Alliance. We have also been working with Unison North West UK. Our Atlantic Fellows have begun scoping research on care organisations in Africa, campaigning organisation in South Africa and Nepal. We hope to develop this more widely and build an archive to share research.

To date we have brought together researchers from within LSE and London.

Ultimately, we want to put the issue of social reproduction at the centre of new economic thinking. To make it an unavoidable issue for policy makers, not just siloed in “welfare” or women’s issues but to make it integral to all economic thinking, planning and policy. To do this we will provide robust research that can inform interventions.



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

Professor Beverley Skeggs

OUR NEW PROJECTS

Solidarity and Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic

For our latest stories on COVID-19, see <https://www.solidarityandcare.org/stories>

Can COVID-19 be a Game-Changer? Those Who Serve on the Frontline and Servant Loyalty during the Indian Mutiny of 1857

Caring Forward: the global care economy and its future

A Research Cluster on Global Economies of Care commenced in September 2020, giving scholars the space to present research-in-progress and for PhD students to discuss their fieldwork experiences.

PODCASTS AND BLOGS

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

July 2020 Interdisciplinary Event on:

Care-Work for Colonial and Contemporary White Families in India: a historical-anthropological study of the racialized romanticization of the Ayah.

The event combined research by Dr Shalini Grover (LSE) and Dr Satyasikha Chakraborty (The College of New Jersey) based on different time zones to understand the intimate labour of ayahs in the Indian subcontinent. <https://us13.campaignarchive.com/?e=&u=4dcb78153313832454ad0afc2&id=7959c54a31>

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

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

Beverley Skeggs also writes about the financialisation of care on the AFSEE global

WORKING PAPERS

Working Paper No. 35

Ethnic Minorities’ Reactions to Newcomers in East London: symbolic boundaries and convivial labour

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Working Paper No. 36

Subjective Poverty as Perceived Lasting Social Insecurity: lessons from a French survey on poverty, inequality and the welfare state (2015-2018)

By Professor Nicolas Duvoux and Adrien Papuchon

RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS

Our current care research collective involves the scholars below who have all been major players in the field of social reproduction. We aim to extend:

LSE Departments

Professor Mary Evans

Emerita Leverhulme Professor, Department of Gender Studies

Dr Ana Gutierrez

Visiting Fellow, Department of Anthropology

Professor Deborah James FBA

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 for Gender Studies

Dr Huda Tayob

Post-Doctoral Fellow on Susi Hall’s migrations research

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Associate 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 Fellowship, Leeds University Business School, University of Leeds

Professor Agnes Bolsø

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

Dr Thomas Chambers

Senior Lecturer in Anthropology, Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Oxford Brookes University

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 Jamie Hakim

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

Dr Asiya Islam

Junior Research Fellow, Newnham College, University of Cambridge

Professor Prabha Kotiswaran

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

Professor Jo Littler

Professor of Social Analysis and Cultural Politics, Department of Sociology, City, University of London

Professor Nicola Mai

Professor of Sociology and Migration Studies, Department of Criminology and Sociology, Kingston University

Professor Neetha N.

Centre for Women’s Development Studies

Professor Rhacel Salazar Parrenas

Professor of Sociology and Gender and Sexuality Studies Sociology and Gender Studies, University of Southern California

Dr Lorena Poblete

IDEAS-UNSAM

Dr Catherine Rottenberg

Associate Professor in American and Canadian Studies, University of Nottingham

Professor Lynne Segal

Anniversary Professor of Psychology and Gender Studies, Department of Psychosocial Studies, Birkbeck, University of London

Professor Imogen Tyler

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

Professor Brenda Yeoh

Professor of Social Sciences, Department of Geography, and Director, Humanities and Social Science Research Office of Deputy President (Research and Technology), National University of Singapore (NUS)

Dr Simon Yuill

Visiting Researcher, the Digital Culture Unit, Goldsmiths, University of London

We are keen to hear from anyone who would like to be involved in the future. We are interested in reaching out to historians, policy makers, legal experts and activists. This is a forum for diverse analyses on social reproduction.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



The Geography of Inequality

Dr Mark Fransham

A growing body of academic research has highlighted the rise of income inequality, particularly the increase of top one per cent income share, and the associated social, economic and political problems. It is becoming increasingly clear that these national income inequalities are driven in part by income inequalities within countries, with a divide between the “superstar” global cities (London, Paris, New York) and “left behind” ex-industrial towns. In the context of an increasingly polarised political environment, researchers have highlighted the links between geographic economic divergence and political, cultural and educational divides. My research investigates trends in spatial inequalities, both between places and within them, the drivers of those trends and their consequences. I am interested in economic and social policy responses to these economic and health inequalities.

In a recent III working paper based upon research funded by the Institute of Global Affairs and the Rockefeller Foundation, we explore evidence of economic, spatial and relational polarisation across four contrasting towns in the United Kingdom: Oldham, Margate, Oxford and Tunbridge Wells. Deploying a comparative community analysis, buttressed by quantitative framing, we demonstrate the need to recognise how local social processes vary amongst places that on the face of it display similar trends. We show how local polarisation plays out differently depending on whether it is driven “from above” or “from below”. Across all four towns, we draw out how a “missing middle” of intermediaries, who might be able to play roles in cementing local relations, poses a major challenge for political mobilisation in times of inequality.

My doctoral research into spatial patterns of poverty in urban centres has revealed that the risk of income poverty is becoming more spatially diffuse, which is associated with the increasing proportion of low-income households living in private rented housing. Operating behind this shift in the geography of poverty is the accelerating flow of financial capital into residential real estate. Large investment funds are exploring acquisition opportunities in large urban centres such as New York and London, whilst cash-strapped local authorities are looking to commercial opportunities and private investors to provide funding for urban regeneration projects. Permitted development rights have been relaxed and a wide variety of incentives are typically offered to appeal to investors. The high returns, capital appreciation and low risk profile of residential real estate as an asset class is driving an acceleration in the level of investment. With III PhD student Donna Carmichael I am developing research that explores the connections between increasing private investment in residential real estate and the changing patterns in the geography of income poverty in the UK. We will explore the welfare implications of this change in the geography of housing and what current trends in real estate investment imply for future prospects. We will consider the policy ecosystem that links housing for low income households and real estate investment, suggesting practical policy proposals that could have positive welfare outcomes.



Elite Philanthropy and Structural Inequality: it's complicated

Dr Luna Glucksberg

My research examines the role and ability of elite philanthropy to tackle rising economic inequalities. Large-scale philanthropy undertaken by elites is becoming more important in the international policy landscape. Private philanthropy is recognised by key international institutions as an essential contributor to reducing poverty, financing international development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The dollar value of philanthropic funding has increased rapidly over the last decade, driven by large markets such as the United States and the United Kingdom; in the United Kingdom, private bank Coutts concluded that philanthropy is experiencing a “boom time”.

In the context of government austerity policies and public budget constraints in many countries, large-scale philanthropy is increasingly providing funds alongside governments and multilateral organisations to tackle core inequality issues such as poverty and healthcare. Although this growing funding stream is still small when compared to government official development assistance (ODA)—private foundations contribute an amount of development funding equivalent to five per cent of global ODA—philanthropic funding is having a disproportionate impact, for example through driving provision of funds in key sectors such as health and influencing development agendas and donor priorities (OECD 2018).

These philanthropic flows are closely connected to international public institutions and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs), with almost all projects implemented through such institutions. The findings caused the OECD to declare that “private philanthropy is reshaping the development landscape like never before” (OECD 2019). In response to the increasing influence of philanthropy, there is growing concern that philanthropy is at odds with democratic governance and in essence plutocratic. Some academics question the dominant narrative that elite philanthropists are, through their large-scale philanthropic acts, simply “giving back” and acting against the structural inequalities that they themselves have benefitted from.

My work looks at the ecosystem of philanthropy in general, situating UK donors’ activities alongside other areas over which they exert financial influence, in particular through their business affiliations, and investigates the mechanisms which elites deploy to maintain their advantageous positions in society. I explore what these factors mean for the potential of large-scale philanthropy to genuinely challenge inequalities on a systemic level. At the same time I also consider in detail how philanthropy operates within wealthy families to facilitate the establishment of long-lasting dynasties, binding generations through morally uplifting projects that allow other, less palatable aspects of capital accumulation to move to the background of the family narrative, foregrounding instead the worthy causes the family champions.



Global Economies of Care

Dr Shalini Grover

This global project addresses the inequalities of care work and social reproduction. These are subjects that have gained heightened importance during the COVID-19 crisis. Indeed, governments around the world can no longer be complacent about the status quo of health systems, care work and the nursing profession. In this contemporary juncture, care work has found a mainstream audience; primarily it brings into question the magnitude of futurity. Yet it has taken an unprecedented pandemic of the enormity and scale that is on-going, to reiterate gender-class-race inequalities that scholars and migrants have invoked for decades. The historical devaluation of care labour – paid and unpaid (“women’s work at best”) – has to be kept alive in impending research and public debates. By investing in care as a core theme at III, we have commenced research on the effects of COVID-19 on communities (including BAME communities), casualised migrant labour, aging populations, kinship arrangements, global-care chains, informal versus formal structures and the characteristics of legal conventions. We also co-relate care practices to the institution of marriage, intimate partnering (and re-partnering), sex work, volunteer work, teaching, hospitality, essential services, and other forms of intimate labours. We are examining these varied themes through an intersectional, feminist, and post-colonial lens so, as to arrive at fine-grained, nuanced, and reflexive assessments. Analogously, the project seeks new directions towards foregrounding the diversity of social reproduction. Equally, we are in dialogue with policy analysts, activists, and media outlets. Our aim is to influence and share our findings with the widest possible audiences.

This team is led by distinguished Professor Beverley Skeggs who has a vast repertoire of knowledge on caring, class and gender. Beverley is chronicling the effects of the COVID-19 crisis through stories on Solidarity and Caring Strategies in the Sociological Review (<https://www.solidarityandcare.org/stories>).

Dr Shalini Grover, Research Officer, comes into this project with extensive experience having worked on globalised care in South Asia. Shalini who was based in India for a decade at Delhi University, combines the interdisciplinary grid of anthropology, gender, and history. On care and marriage, she has published a Special Journal Issue, journal articles, opinion pieces, edited volume chapters, and writings in blogs. She is writing her second monograph on Indian servitude, global elite employers and transnationalism.



By investing in care as a core theme at III, we have commenced research on the effects of COVID-19 on communities (including BAME communities).

Dr Shalini Grover



New Measures of Economic and Social Wellbeing in Latin America

Dr Joaquin Prieto

Most Latin American countries have been hit by the COVID-19 crisis in the context of high levels of income inequality combine with weak social security systems that fail to offer protection to those most at risk of falling back into poverty. Despite the efforts of governments to support the most vulnerable families, workers and firms, poverty and inequality are expected to increase again in the region after two decades of continuous decline. However, the aftermath of this crisis will strengthen calls for a new social contract based on a stronger social protection system that puts the wellbeing of people at its centre. This will require new measures of progress and wellbeing so that better policies can be designed in Latin American countries for more inclusive and sustainable development.

During my PhD, I worked on this topic by proposing three measures of economic wellbeing for countries like the ones described above, taking Chile as a case study. The measures are based on the following approaches: vulnerability to poverty, income position persistence, and economic insecurity. Building upon these frameworks, I studied the mobility of households within the income distribution over a given period with an emphasis on the middle class, income inequality, and the stress that economic uncertainty generates on people’s wellbeing.

I will continue this work with two projects. The first focuses on measures of vulnerability to poverty but centring on the financial risk of the households’ health shocks. In countries like Chile, the vast majority of the population believes that they will not be able to pay the medical costs in the face of a severe illness or accident. Therefore, having new catastrophic health spending indicators will contribute to developing effective strategies to monitor anti-poverty protection programmes and improve risk-management policies. The second project seeks to measure the inequality between groups that are homogeneous among its members and dissimilar between each group, particularly among those who have good jobs and bad jobs. The hypothesis underpinning this research is that social conflicts in some Latin American countries may be more related to an increase in labour polarisation, than to high levels of income inequality.

My research in the British Academy project: “Measuring the Quality of Employment (QoE) in Middle-Income Countries”, is also aligned with my interest in developing new measures of wellbeing for Latin America. Specifically, I will focus on three studies that use longitudinal employment data from both surveys and administrative data. On 9 March of this year, the Chilean Ministry of Labour and LSE signed an agreement to transfer the dataset required to run the analysis. The first research theme explores the dynamics between workers who transition from bad jobs to good jobs and vice versa. The second theme studies whether temporary jobs are used as a strategy to get permanent employment or become a trap where workers spend a large part of their working life. The third theme assesses the importance of unemployment insurance in enabling workers to find jobs of equal or better quality. The results will help to understand the mechanisms behind the increase or decrease in levels of job quality polarisation in countries that share similar contextual attributes with Chile.

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



Measurement: economic inequality and the use of inequality indicators in policy debates

Dr Tahnee Ooms

Tahnee is a Research Officer at the III. Her work focuses on the measurement of economic inequality and the use of inequality indicators in policy debate. She adopts harmonisation methodology which combines household surveys and tax administrative data, with a special interest in improving the capture of capital incomes in inequality indicators. Other responsibilities include convening the III doctoral seminar which promotes interdisciplinary thinking in inequality studies, acting as a liaison between III and the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) and teaching the economics of inequality for the AFSEE module. Prior to her work at the LSE III she obtained her PhD from the University of Oxford and coordinated the Inequality Working Group through the Young Scholars Initiative, connecting more than 1,000 inequality scholars across the globe.



Understanding Variations in Wealth Inequality Across Countries

Dr Nora Waitkus

Wealth is a crucial dimension of social inequality and has become increasingly relevant for social stratification in contemporary capitalist societies. The strong concentration of wealth at the top of the distribution, in particular, deeply concerns the public and academic debate. Wealth accumulates at much higher rates than income from labour and thus provides an open-ended space for the accumulation of economic, social and political advantages.

My research is looking at wealth inequality from multiple angles, trying to understand the variation in wealth inequality across countries, how different social classes accumulate and decumulate different forms of assets over time, and how high levels of inequality can persist and are hardly challenged.

Looking at wealth in a cross-country perspective, national levels of wealth inequality seem to be largely independent of levels of income inequality. Hence, countries can have low levels of income inequality but vast levels of wealth inequality and vice versa. In contrast, cross-national differences in wealth inequality and concentration chiefly reflect the level of inequality in, and concentration of housing equity. While simple indicators of home ownership rates, typically used to capture the overall importance of housing assets in a given country, suggest that broader access to home ownership may dampen wealth inequality and concentration, the overall distribution of housing equity, of which the prevalence of home ownership is just one aspect, is the central element determining overall wealth inequality. Therefore, understanding wealth inequality requires more than the well-established theories from comparative political economy research, but needs to recentre its analysis and integrate the crucial role of housing markets into the analysis of economic inequality. In order to understand different wealth inequality regimes across countries, however, it is not only important to understand what assets are important to wealth inequality in different context, but also which groups accumulate wealth or are systematically excluded from it, thereby inducing wealth inequality.



Migrants Supporting Migrants: arrival infrastructures in areas of long-term immigration

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

My work in the last year has engaged with how recent international migrants access settlement resources such as housing, work and education in east London. It has explored so-called "arrival infrastructures", comprised of institutions, organisations and social spaces which facilitate arrival. Arrival infrastructures also include long-term residents who are involved in accommodating newcomers. In contrast to common assumptions that support for settlement is provided through formal channels such as state agencies and programmes, my work has explored how newcomers access resources informally through social networks and by asking for information in publicly accessible spaces such as shops, hairdressers and religious sites. These sites are often run by people who have a migration background themselves and therefore possess specific arrival expertise. They could also be described as "arrival brokers" who provide information about crucial resources such as employment opportunities, services, housing, and education. My research highlights the important role of long-established migrants in supporting newcomers, not just of the same national and ethnic background, but people of various backgrounds. The arrival infrastructural lens thus enables an analysis of migrant integration which goes beyond assumptions of co-ethnic support.

Importantly, the focus on arrival infrastructures also highlights ongoing multiple disadvantages which exist in many immigrant-receiving urban neighbourhoods. Resulting from a lack of local government support structures, it is often long-established populations, including those with a migration background themselves, who step in and fill structural holes. The arrival infrastructural lens thus contributes to our understanding of migrant integration processes. Processes shaped not only by newcomers' own social, cultural and economic capital and by broader national and city-wide integration policies, socio-economic conditions and support structures (or the lack thereof), but also by the presence of long-established migrants and ethnic minorities with specific settlement expertise.

My future work will investigate these issues comparatively, looking at cities in both the Global South and North. It will also explore the effects of COVID-19 on resource access among newcomers who arrived in the months leading up to the pandemic, and whether and how the fact that publicly accessible arrival infrastructures were shut over a prolonged period impacted on their arrival and settlement.



My research highlights the important role of long-established migrants in supporting newcomers not just of the same national and ethnic background, but people of various backgrounds. ”

Dr Susanne Wessendorf



Wealth is a crucial dimension of social inequality and has become increasingly relevant for social stratification in contemporary capitalist societies. ”

Dr Nora Waitkus

INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

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

Dr Kirsten Sehnbruch

In 2018, Kirsten Sehnbruch and the III were awarded a British Academy Global Professorship for the project "Measuring the Quality of Employment (QoE) in Middle Income Countries". The project started in March 2019 and extends until February 2023.

As the COVID-19 crisis has ravaged (is ravaging) economies around the world, the stark inequalities that reign in our labour markets are brought into sharp relief. In developed countries, some workers can easily work from home, are protected by social security systems and have stable jobs that are not threatened by the consequences of the crisis. Others, who cannot work from home, who have more precarious jobs, no statutory sick pay and no job stability are not so lucky.

Yet all of us in the developed world are lucky to be where we are compared to the millions of informal workers in developing countries, whose livelihoods in densely packed urban areas have been wiped out by the crisis. Faced with hunger and starvation, they opt to walk home to their rural villages of origin, which are often hundreds of miles away, in the hope that their relatives there will not let them starve.

In the context of the multiple and interconnected inequalities that characterise our world, reimagining our employment relationships, labour policies and associated social security systems is crucial. Questions of how to establish basic incomes for all and how to share less work between the same number of workers in economic sectors that will be devastated by the crisis have become priority issues. But answering them first of all requires an accurate picture of where we stand and a good estimate of where we are going, especially in developing countries where data and reliable information are scarce.

The British Academy project that funds the work of our team was established well before anybody had ever thought about the potentially devastating effects a global pandemic could have on labour markets.

Photo of the Minister of Labour, María José Zaldívar, and the Undersecretary of Labour, Fernando Arab, signing the collaboration agreement with LSE at an event held in Santiago on 10 March 2020, which also launched the Ministerial Commission of Experts on the Quality of Employment in Chile.



Its research is highly relevant to this context as it is clear that governments must develop accurate measures of how the quantity and the quality of employment, and the structures of social protection systems are interrelated. So far, the quality of employment indicator that we designed for Latin American countries (and which was presented in the III's last annual report) has shown two key trends: first of all, employment deprivation is not only limited to informal jobs. A significant proportion of formal jobs, until now perceived as being of a better quality, are so precarious that these employees must also be considered as deprived. Second, our research leads to the conclusion that regulation more than economic growth determines whether the quality of employment improves or not. For instance, minimum-wage legislation has the potential to lift a significant proportion of workers above the income cut-off line that our index defined. Similarly, regulatory reductions in the working week improve work-life balance as it reduces the proportion of workers, who work an excessive number of hours in a given week. Unfortunately, however, progress in other component indicators of our index such as job stability and social security coverage have not improved as much, if at all. Our academic paper that lays the foundation of this work was published by the journal *World Development* in March 2020 (Sehnbruch et al., 2020).

Since the inception of this British Academy project, we have also made progress in terms of collaborating with other institutions in an effort to implement our work and generate the greatest possible policy impact. In particular three milestones must be highlighted: first, in March 2020, we signed a collaboration agreement with the Chilean Minister of Labour that gives us access to an extremely valuable dataset, which combines survey data with administrative data on the Chilean labour market (more on this in the next article by Joaquin Prieto).

Second, the Chilean government instituted a ministerial commission of experts to implement a QoE index in Chile. The commission began working (remotely due to the COVID-19 crisis) in March 2020 and has since made progress in examining how a QoE index could be constructed given current data constraints.

Third, in April 2020, our team began working with the United Nation's Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) to replicate our QoE index with data from the whole of the Latin American region going back 20 years. This research will enable us to extend our findings to other countries in the region and observe changes over time. The goal is to produce a document that will provide the National Institutes of Statistics in the region with a clearer picture of how the QoE has developed over the last 20 years. This index can then be examined in conjunction with indicators of the quantity of employment (eg, participation rates). Most importantly, however, our index will show up the limitations of existing data on labour markets in the region so that governments can decide which additional information they should include in their standard labour market surveys. We expect draft versions of our work with the Chilean government and with the United Nations to be available early in 2021.

Overall, we hope that our work will contribute to a greater understanding of how employment relationships have developed in the Latin American region, which, in turn, will also improve our understanding of the likely impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the region.



Researchers collaborating with this project:

Mauricio Apablaza, Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago de Chile, Associate Researcher, Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and Visiting Fellow, III, LSE.

Veronica Arriagada, Research Officer, Ministry of Social Development, Santiago de Chile.

Pablo Gonzalez, Director of the Centre for Public Systems, Faculty of Engineering, University of Chile and Visiting Fellow, III, LSE.

Rocio Mendez, MA candidate, University College London and Research Assistant, III, LSE

Joaquin Prieto, Research Officer, III, LSE



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. Previously, she was 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. She received her PhD from the University of Cambridge in Social and Political Sciences in 2004.

During 2018, Kirsten was awarded a British Academy Global Professorship to study the conceptualisation and the measurement of the quality of employment in developing countries from the perspective of the capability approach.



PUBLICATIONS SINCE INCEPTION OF THIS PROJECT:

2020

The Quality of Employment (QoE) in Nine Latin American Countries: a multidimensional perspective (with Mauricio Apablaza, Pablo Gonzalez, Rocio Mendez and Veronica Arriagada) *World Development*, Vol. 127, 104738

Decent Work: conceptualisation and policy impact (with Agnieszka Piasna and Brendan Burchell), Chapter for the *Encyclopedia of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals*, Ed. Walter Leal Filho, Springer. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-71058-7_107-1

Migrants in the Chilean Labour Market: a story of successful Integration? (with Veronica Arriagada and Mauricio Apablaza) in Juan Pablo Bonilla, Tatiana Gallego and Richard Sennett *Immigrando: Empowering Destinies*, forthcoming, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.

2019

Pension Regimes Built on Precarious Foundations: lessons from a longitudinal study of pension contributions and employment trajectories in Chile *Research on Aging*, Vol. 41, 10: pp. 961–987 (with Ignacio Madero-Cabib, Fabio Bertranou, Andres Biehl, and Esteban Calvo)

Job Quality in the European Employment Strategy: one step forward, two steps back? *The European Review of Labour and Research*, Vol. 25(2): 165–180 (with Agnieszka Piasna, Brendan Burchell and Nurjk Agloni)

Unemployment Insurance Based on Individual Savings Accounts: lessons for other Latin American and developing countries from Chile *Development and Change*, Vol. 50(4): 948–975 (with Rafael Carranza and Joaquín Prieto)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

The 2019/20 year has been one of transition, consolidation and growth for the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme. In light of the global pandemic that has affected all our lives, AFSEE's work is now more crucial than ever as we consider the impacts of this crisis from the perspective of social and economic equity, and work together to think about ways to create a more equitable world that works for everyone. As a programme, we have had to adapt, change and respond quickly to the new realities. Since March, the AFSEE team has been working from home, and Zoom has become our key channel to connect with one another and with all our fellows. Despite the challenging conditions, morale has remained high as the team has continued to work tirelessly and rallied to support each other.

Milestones, Modules and Modes of Learning

2020 was a year of important milestones for AFSEE. In May 2020, we held the inaugural meeting of the AFSEE Governing Board. The board members from the LSE community attended, including the outgoing Director of the International Inequalities Institute (III), Professor Mike Savage, Professor Francisco (Chico) Ferreira, Dr Claire Gordon, Professor Dilly Fung and Professor Stephan Chambers, as well as Ben King from Atlantic Philanthropies and AFSEE Senior Fellow Saida Ali, who was elected by her peers to serve as the first AFSEE Senior Fellow member of the board. A second very important milestone for AFSEE was the fulfilment of all the conditions that were set by Atlantic Philanthropies when its landmark grant made the establishment of the programme at LSE possible. With all these conditions being met, Atlantic Philanthropies approved the final payment of the grant award in June 2020. The final execution of the grant award marks the programme's transition from the incubation phase to a period of consolidation, strengthening and further development. Finally, this year we recruited our fourth cohort of fellows, who will begin their fellowship in September 2020. Owing to the uncertainty around the impact of COVID-19 on international travel, we will hold module 1 online in September 2020 using both synchronous and asynchronous modes of delivery. We very much look forward to welcoming our new cohort of fellows.

AFSEE's learning modules are the key vehicle through which fellows engage with the programme. Through a series of four modules, held

over the course of a year, Fellows are introduced to the latest research and thinking on global inequalities and the responses to them that advance systemic change. Over the course of their active fellowship year, fellows engage in different modes of learning and project work, and develop and strengthen professional skills and competencies that enhance collective leadership for social change.

Collaborations, Connections... and a COVID-19 Pivot

During the 2019/20 year, we once again had important contributions to our modules by a number of speakers. In module 1, Kate Raworth, Dr Jason Hickel and Professor Beverley Skeggs led fellows through an exploration of the historical legacies and ideological constructs that underpin the systems and structures driving global inequalities. In module 2, we had presentations from Dr Luna Glucksberg on researching wealth inequalities, on the taxation of wealth by Dr Andy Summers, and the financialisation of poverty by Dr Sohini Kar.

Due to the impact of COVID-19, we had to make a rapid pivot and deliver all the learning for module 3 remotely, in late April. Despite this online shift, we were able to present a full and fulfilling session, including interactive panel discussions on "Connecting Research, Practice and Social Transformation" (Dr Aviah Sarah Day, Professor Duncan Green, and Dr Tahnee Ooms) and "The State, Policy and Social Transformation" (with Dr Babken Babajanian and Dr Hakan Seckinelgin), as well as a roundtable on "Funding for Social Change" (Clare Woodcraft, Felicity Jones, and AFSEE fellow Rose Longhurst). Additionally, we had presentations on "Social Movements and Collective Action in the Time of Covid" (Dr Armine Ishkanian), "Ethical Thinking and Leadership in Practice" (Dr Sara Camacho Felix), and a session showcasing hip-hop poets and promoting dialogue about the role of the arts in social change. Module 4, scheduled to be held in June at our partner institution the University of Cape Town, was cancelled for the 2019/20 year owing to the pandemic. We instead hope to hold module 4 in June 2021 (conditions permitting) with cohorts three and four.

With the aim of further improving the learning experience, we have reviewed, refined and strengthened the AFSEE curriculum. The new curriculum offers modules that flow, build and inform each other and a learning arc that provides a cohesive and integrated learning journey. In addition to refining the curriculum, we have also reviewed and continue to strengthen the programme's offerings for our alumni, the senior fellows. AFSEE offers senior fellows access to continued learning and personal and professional development. These programme-level opportunities for lifelong community engagement are designed to complement the Atlantic Institute's offering to all senior fellows across the seven Atlantic Fellowships worldwide.

As a programme that is embedded within the III, we continue to work in close collaboration with the III through initiatives that promote and highlight research on inequalities. These initiatives include the LSE III Action Briefs working-paper series, which will publish practice-based research on global/local inequalities, and in May 2020 we launched the AFSEE COVID-19 Rapid Response Fund (CRRF). The CRRF was

introduced with the aim of supporting timely research projects that examine the impacts of and develop responses to COVID-19. Four projects were funded as part of this initiative:

- **"Rapid Responses for South African Labour Law in the Post-Corona Labour Market"** Gabriella Razzano and Dr Fola Adeleke, both Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity
- **"Women's Solidarity Networks take on COVID-19: the case of Valparaíso, Chile"** Anita Peña Saavedra (Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity), Dr Hillary Hiner (Universidad Diego Portales), Catalina Flores (Women's Center, Valparaíso); Alondra Castillo (University of Valparaíso)
- **"Designing a Net Wealth Tax: 'thinking big' on tax policy after coronavirus"** Dr Andy Summers (Department of Law, The London School of Economics and Political Science) and Dr Arun Advani (Department of Economics, Warwick University)
- **"Emergent Agency in a Time of COVID-19"** Dr Irene Guijt (Oxfam) and Dr Duncan Green (Department of International Development, The London School of Economics and Political Science, and Oxfam)

While the CRRF replaced the Atlantic Equity Challenge (AEQ) for the 2019/2020 academic year, the AEQ will be re-launched in autumn 2020 with the aim of supporting projects that bring together research and practice and offer insights into alternatives and solutions that reduce inequality, rather than focusing solely on the causes and consequences of inequality. Finally, The Politics of Inequality III/ AFSEE research theme will be launched in autumn 2020. This theme is directly linked to AFSEE and is co-convened by Dr Armine Ishkanian and Professor Ellen Helsper in the LSE Department of Media and Communications. The theme aims to develop research on the forms of resistance to and contestation of inequalities from a global perspective, with a focus on bottom-up action.

Growth, Development and an Innovative Year to Come

Looking to the future, the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity team is excited and looking forward to moving into our new offices on the 12th floor of the LSE Centre Building. The 12th floor has an open area which will be used as an interactive space for fellows, academics, practitioners and visitors. This dedicated space will enable cross-fertilisations that we hope will lead to more innovative practice, research and change. Over the next 18 months, the AFSEE team will also work to accredit the AFSEE programme, which will permit future non-residential fellows to receive a postgraduate certificate in Social and Economic Equity (PGCert SEE) from LSE upon completion of the programme. This certificate is internationally recognised and would reward non-residential fellows for their completion of the active fellowship programme. This autumn we will also introduce the AFSEE Programme Committee, which will be a consultative mechanism through which key partners, including senior fellows, will actively contribute to the programme. Finally, over the coming year we hope to undertake a wide-ranging programme of public events, including the

AFSEE Keynote Lecture, webinars and exhibitions, as part of our commitment to knowledge exchange, sharing and dissemination.

Over the past year, current and senior fellows have been involved in high-profile events including the LSE Africa Summit, the 2019 Human Development and Capability Association conference and the Bretton Woods Civil Society Policy Forum. Fellows published 52 blog posts in the past 12 months, and many of these have been cross-published in global media outlets including The Kathmandu Post, The Star Kenya, The Hindustan Times, The Financial Express (Bangladesh), Die Tageszeitung, Inequality.org, OpenDemocracy, as well as a number of high-profile LSE blog platforms. Finally, podcasts produced by fellows, such as the Upstream podcast created and hosted by Della Duncan and a new Hindi-language podcast Local Diaries: untold stories of women, which was launched in May 2020 by Priyanka Kotamraju, are bringing new voices and perspectives to discussions around inequalities.

In response to COVID-19, AFSEE Fellows organised a series of five webinars from April to June examining the impacts of and responses to the pandemic. We recognise the efforts and commitment of the fellows-led webinars' working group, Kripa Basnyat, Craig Dube, Patricio Espinoza, Priyanka Kotamraju, Jack Nissan, Michaela Rafferty and Rania Tarazi, as well as all the presenters, musicians and artists for their contributions to this timely initiative.

None of the abovementioned achievements would have been possible without AFSEE's dedicated and hardworking team. While working under challenging conditions, team members Meliz Ahmet, Asmaa Akhtar, Katie Boulton, Michelle Coates, Dr Sara Camacho Felix and Karen Shook have shown an unwavering commitment to AFSEE. It is due to the team's efforts that the programme continues to grow and develop. We are delighted that Dr Tahnee Ooms will be joining the team in the autumn in a part-time capacity as AFSEE-III Liaison, and we are grateful to III Institute Manager Liza Ryan for her ongoing assistance and support of AFSEE.

As this academic year draws to a close, we bid farewell to Professor Mike Savage as III Director. We thank Mike for his leadership as well as his encouragement and support of the AFSEE programme over the years. We welcome Professor Francisco (Chico) Ferreira, the Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and the new Director of the International Inequalities Institute, and look forward to working with him.

As worldwide challenges in the wake of COVID-19 remain, AFSEE is committed to continuing to learn, adapt and grow. While we are aware of the enormous challenges that lie ahead of us, we look forward to the coming year with fortitude, courage and hope.



Dr Armine Ishkanian,
Executive Director
Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

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Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

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 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 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 Global 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 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.



Atlantic Fellows are a global community of thinkers, doers and change-makers who collaborate to advance equity, opportunity and human dignity. ”

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.

Seven Programmes. One Common Purpose. Global Community.

Atlantic Fellows

<p>FOR RACIAL EQUITY</p>	<p>FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY</p>
<p>FOR EQUITY IN BRAIN HEALTH</p>	<p>FOR SOCIAL EQUITY</p>
<p>FOR HEALTH EQUITY IN SOUTH AFRICA</p>	<p>FOR HEALTH EQUITY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA</p>
<p>FOR HEALTH EQUITY</p>	<p>Atlantic Institute</p>

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.

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.

AFSEE'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Our Educational Vision

The Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme has refined its educational vision along three key pillars: 1) development of a research-rich education, 2) fostering a dialogic pedagogy, and 3) reflection on professional practice to create global solidarity. This refinement aligns the programme to the LSE 2030 Strategy to educate for impact, research for the world, and develop LSE for everyone. Our programme now aims to educate for impact by supporting researchers and practitioners in working towards the creation of a more socially and economically equitable world. This means engaging with research that is meaningful across contexts to understand the causes and intricacies of inequalities, and to act for equality. We do this by fostering dialogue with researchers and practitioners to allow for more holistic thinking and the sharing of ideas and perspectives. The aim is for research to become meaningful for practitioners, and for practitioners to be able to conduct their own meaningful research.

An AFSEE Education Interconnected Vision

Research-Rich
AFSEE draws on expertise and cutting-edge research on inequalities from across LSE. Fellows learn about the forces impacting social and economic inequality. They gain access to knowledge (and its implications) and learn about the “edges of [academic] knowledge” (Fung, 2017, 46). Fellows engage in their own inquiry-based investigations.

Professional Practice
AFSEE draws on fellows’ knowledge and expertise in activism, policy, and government (national & international) to create global solidarity, collective knowledge, and influence how inequality and equity are understood (both academically and in the professional field). The aim is to create change in academia and the field by “connecting academic knowledge with professional application” (Fung, 2017, 4).

Dialogic Pedagogy
AFSEE’s pedagogy is focused on dialogue. Rather than the standard “banking model” (Freire, 1970) of education, AFSEE uses dialogue as its pedagogic centre. These are dialogues among researchers, among practitioners working through activism, policy and governance, and across the academic /practitioner divide.

Drawing on these sets of educational values, the programme’s four core modules are now: 1) Foundations of Social and Economic Inequalities, 2) Policy for Equity, 3) Challenging and Transforming Inequality, and 4) Southern Perspectives on Equity. Each module exposes fellows to academic content that draws on the latest research into global inequalities and ideas for advancing systemic change, enhances their professional skills through several writing workshops and project work, develops their leadership skills that foster values of ethical and collective leadership for social change, and cultivates community building by enabling long-term, purposeful connections.

AFSEE Programme Learning



COVID-19 and Digital Education

Due to COVID-19, our third module was delivered online in April 2020. This was emergency remote learning, where panels and roundtables were held online to create a minimal amount of disruption for guest speakers while ensuring that all fellows could engage with the programme in their own time zones. This involved pre-recording the panels, uploading them to the LSE Learning Management System (Moodle), and encouraging fellows to engage in forum discussions asynchronously. The programme also held two Zoom sessions to create space for fellows to come together as a community.

The first module of the 2020/21 fellowship year has now been re-designed for online delivery, drawing on the principles of critical digital pedagogy. The conventional lecture and workshop models have been replaced with bite-sized videos, reflective learning activities, concept-check quizzes, and online fora on the Moodle site. This learning will take place asynchronously, allowing fellows to engage regardless of time zones and their family and work obligations. In addition, synchronous dialogic space has been embedded to build community through the use of Zoom. These spaces are exclusively for cohort-wide dialogue around the new learning, allowing the programme to deliver on its vision of a dialogic pedagogy.

Our Contributions to Decolonising at LSE

Throughout the 2019/20 year, our programme has sought to contribute to the wider academic dialogue at LSE around the ideas of decolonising the School. This is in line with our vision for more equitable societies and futures. In November 2019, AFSEE contributed to the LSE Decolonising Sociology long-table discussions, with Dr Sara Camacho Felix speaking about what current education looks like at the School and inviting a discussion on what decolonising might look like. In February 2020, we were co-sponsors of an event on Decolonising and Diversifying Economics, in collaboration with the Eden Centre for Educational Enhancement and the Decolonising LSE Collective. This event included guest speakers Dr Ariane Agunsoye, Lecturer in Economics in the Institute of Management Studies at Goldsmiths, University of London, and Professor Tirthankar Roy, Professor in Economic History in the Department of Economic History at LSE.



Dr Sara Camacho Felix
Assistant Professorial Lecturer
Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

OUR FELLOWS



2019/20 Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Madhumitha Ardhanari (Singapore)

Environment and sustainable development, human rights, technology, food systems and security

Hobeth Martínez Carrillo (Colombia)

Human rights, peace and conflict, rural and racial inequalities

Esther Mwema (Zambia)

Gender, safety, internet governance

Michaela Rafferty (Ireland)

Education, youth, poverty support, peace and conflict

Leanne Sajor (Philippines)

Feminist movement-building, migration, socio-economic alternatives

NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Sophea Chrek (Cambodia)

Women and labour rights, food sovereignty, people movement-building

Della Duncan (USA)

Environment and sustainable development, journalism and media, economics, spirituality

Alon-Lee Green (Israel)

Movement building, public policy, grassroots organising

Joan Jones (USA)

Labour unions, workers' rights, LGBTQ rights, civil rights

Asha Kowtal (India)

Human rights, anti-caste feminism, leadership

Liz Nelson (UK)

Tax justice, human rights, gender, financial architecture

Foluke Adetola Ojelabi (Nigeria)

Poverty reduction, public health, social protection, public finance analysis

Crystal Simeoni (Kenya)

Gender, public policy, governance, macroeconomics

Amanda Young (Australia)

Public policy, governance, indigenous economic participation

2020/21 Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Christopher Choong Weng Wai (Malaysia)

Gender, labour, public policy, the care economy

Andrea Encalada García (Chile)

Economics, public policy, and higher education equity, access and financial aid

Claire Godfrey (UK)

Sustainable development, international development, public policy, civil society space

Viviana Osorio Perez (Colombia)

Gender, human rights, labour, land, social movements

Imogen Richmond-Bishop (UK)

Food systems and security, gender, human rights, migration

Irene Wakarindi (Kenya)

Development, health systems, humanitarian aid, education

NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Mohamed-Anwar Sadat Adam (Ghana)

Development, public policy, global advocacy and campaigns, fundraising and programming

Kitti Baracsi (Hungary)

Education, gender, migration and urban development

Maria Carrasco (Chile)

Cooperatives, social policy, public policy and governance

Danilo Ćurčić (Serbia)

Human rights law, economic and social rights, spatial segregation, housing rights

Máximo Ernesto Jaramillo-Molina (Mexico)

Social policy, perceptions of redistribution and inequality, poverty and stigma

Georgia Haddad Nicolau (Brazil)

Commons, collaborative economy, arts and culture, social entrepreneurship

Mauro Nicolás Fernández (Argentina)

Environment, climate negotiations, energy transition, journalism and media

Tyehimba Salandy (Trinidad)

Education, social justice, food systems, environment/sustainable development

Oabona Sepora (Botswana)

Human rights, LGBTIQ advocacy, movement-building

Miriam Tay (Ghana)

Gender, poverty alleviation, food systems, rural development

Barbara van Paassen (Netherlands)

Gender, human rights, sustainable development, political economy

THE FELLOWSHIP EXPERIENCE

In June 2019 we were delighted to welcome our third cohort of fellows to London for a dedicated pre-session of networking, peer-learning, and induction into the programme. This event, which was followed by a two-week learning module in September, a week-long learning module in November and an online-learning module in April 2020, kicked off what has been an immersive, rich, and at times challenging year for the programme and for our fellows. The year-long programme offered the opportunity for our fellows to get to know each other; to bring their expertise and lived experience to inform their thinking and each other; to ground themselves in core concepts around inequalities and vehicles to bring about change (including policy, narratives, and academic approaches); and to start thinking about how they can work collaboratively to advance solutions to social change.

This year's fellowship experience has necessarily been changed by COVID-19, both in terms of our fellows' work and lives, and programme responses. Our third learning module, which had been due to take place in person at LSE in April, was moved online, and our fourth module was postponed. During these challenging and uncertain times, we have kept in touch via regular Zoom calls that have helped encourage continued community among fellows. And as the programme has adapted to changes in response to the pandemic, so too have fellows, as they re-oriented their programme coursework including blogs, projects, and dissertations. This year has, in many ways, been a test of our community. We are proud to have come through these challenging times in solidarity, supported by an innovative and strong programme team.

Our programme partners with the Nelson Mandela School at the University of Cape Town (NMS). Over the past year NMS has worked with AFSEE, particularly on outreach around the selection period, where our NMS partners have drawn on their knowledge and networks on the African continent to enhance our reach to prospective applicants. Module 4, which was originally scheduled for June 2020 and was to have been co-designed and co-led with NMS in Cape Town, was cancelled owing to travel restrictions around COVID-19. Unfortunately, this means that this year our team was not able to work with NMS as closely as we would have liked. Instead, we are planning to return to Cape Town in June 2021 to co-host a learning module with NMS.

**Katie Boulton**

Programme Manager (Fellowship Experience)

**Michelle Coates**

Programme Assistant (Fellowship Experience)



Photo: Catarina Heckt



This year's fellowship experience has necessarily been changed by COVID-19, both in terms of our fellows' work and lives, and our programme responses. ☞

OUR SENIOR FELLOWS



2017/2018 Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Saida Ali (Kenya)

Gender equity, women's and girls' leadership, sexual and reproductive rights, social justice strategies and capacity-building

Patricio Espinoza (Chile/UK)

Law, public policy, educational reform and higher education policy, access and financing

Joey Hasson

(South Africa/Italy/UK)

Youth and education, grassroots activism and movement-building, housing inequalities, human rights, sexual and reproductive rights

Priyanka Kotamraju (India)

Journalism and media, women's and migrants' rights, health equity, public and social policy, human rights, civil society

Rose Longhurst

(UK/Germany)

Participatory grant-making and philanthropy, grassroots activism and movement-building, women's rights

Jack Nissan (UK)

Arts and culture, young people, education, social exclusion, creative entrepreneurship

Louis Oyaro

(Uganda/Germany)

Human rights, post-conflict and transitional justice, child rights, gender violence intervention, disability rights

Appu Suresh (India)

Journalism and media, political corruption and tax havens, economic and public policy, land rights, human rights

Rania Tarazi (Jordan)

International development, migrant and refugee rights, poverty, gender equity, movement-building, human rights

Hillary Vipond

(Canada)

Climate justice, human rights, tax justice, political philosophy and economic history

NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Fola Adeleke (South Africa)

International economic law, human rights, corporate transparency and extractive industries, open government

Fredrick Ouko Alucheli

(Kenya)

Disability rights and inclusion, public policy, labour rights

Sebastian Bock (Germany)

Climate justice, environment/sustainability, economics, public policy

Melanie Brown (USA)

Philanthropy, racial and gender rights, youth and education, disability rights

Tracy Jooste (South Africa)

Spatial inequalities and urban development, socioeconomic rights, budget transparency and public policy, housing rights

Johnny Miller

(USA/South Africa)

Urban and spatial inequalities, arts and culture, economic, social and environmental rights, public policy

Masana Ndinga Kanga

(South Africa)

Gender, human rights, civil society, policy and governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation

Jane Sloane (Australia/USA)

Gender equity, women's leadership building, human rights, development, arts and culture, movement-building

2018/19 Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity

RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Kripa Basnyat (Nepal)

Women's economic, social and cultural rights; peacebuilding and reconciliation, social inclusion, migrants' rights

Lauren Burke (USA)

Trade union engagement for climate action, labour and migrants' rights, grassroots organising, leadership and capacity-building

Tanya Charles

(Zimbabwe/UK)

Gender and sexuality, women's and youth empowerment, human rights, gender-based violence, movement-building, labour rights

Allison Corkery

(Australia/South Africa)

Human rights law, socioeconomic rights, public and economic policy, human rights monitoring, strategic advocacy, capacity-building

Taylor Downs (USA/UK)

Technology for development, public health, social entrepreneurship, digital rights, capacity-building

Craig Dube (Zimbabwe)

Health and socioeconomic inequalities, public health, psychosocial support for young people living with HIV/Aids, education, civil society capacity-building

Louise Russell-Prywata (UK)

Corporate transparency, open ownership and governance, philanthropy, youth and culture

Anjali Sarker (Bangladesh)

Development and social innovation, women's financial inclusion, digital rights and human-centred design, journalism and media

NON-RESIDENTIAL FELLOWS

Milena Abrahamyan

(Armenia)

Feminist, justice and peace activism, conflict and reconciliation, gender rights, organisational development, movement-building

Nicola Browne

(Northern Ireland, UK)

Human rights, socioeconomic rights, digital campaigning and participatory democracy, housing and homelessness, employment and social security rights

Renata Cuk (Croatia/Spain)

Accountable democracy and citizen participation, transparency and governance, economic exclusion, gender equity and gender-based violence, conflict and reconciliation

Elimane Kane (Senegal)

Human rights, transparency and civil society, governance and extractive industries, climate change, social learning, public policy, journalism and media

Milanoi Koiyiet (Kenya)

Human rights law, women's rights, children's rights, disability rights, gender-based violence, movement-building

James Muraguri (Kenya)

Public finance; governance, transparency and participatory democracy; women's, children's and disability rights; reproductive and public health policy and funding

Roseline Orwa (Kenya)

Widows' and orphans' rights, public policy, rural and socioeconomic inequality, women's leadership and empowerment, movement-building

Gabriella Razzano

(South Africa)

Transparency, open data, technology and law; digital and human rights; journalism and media

Anita Peña Saavedra (Chile)

Gender and LGBTQ rights, sexual and reproductive rights, gender-based violence, environmental justice, rural and labour rights, grassroots activism

Maureen Sigauke

(Zimbabwe)

Labour rights, environment/sustainability, education, youth and women's leadership training, community organising, organisational change

Pedro Telles (Brazil)

Movement-building, public policy, participatory democracy; gender, class and racial equity; youth engagement and intergenerational equity; sustainable development

LIFELONG FELLOWSHIP

I work with senior fellows, individually and collectively, to ensure their continued development as AFSEE Senior Fellows. The senior fellows community fosters the lifelong continuation of connections, relationship-building and continuous learning that are hallmarks of the active fellowship period. AFSEE Senior Fellows have access to a range of opportunities to stay connected with other senior fellows, the International Inequalities Institute and LSE, to build new and exciting collaborations, and to continue to learn with and through each other to drive forward alternatives to global inequalities. Some of the key opportunities we offer for lifelong community engagement are:

- A range of funding opportunities, including the Personal Development Fund, which underwrites training courses identified by fellows as valuable in further developing and enhancing their professional skill set. Other funds support the participation of individual fellows at AFSEE/LSE events, and enable small groups of senior fellows to design and host a mini-convening on a relevant AFSEE-related subject. AFSEE has launched a COVID-19 Hardship Fund to support senior fellows experiencing various financial difficulties relating to this unprecedented and challenging crisis.
- Continuous knowledge and learning through AFSEE initiatives such as Policy for Equity, a new course designed by AFSEE and the LSE School of Public Policy. We also offer relevant and targeted skills sessions in areas such as specialist media communications and fundraising strategies.

These programme-level opportunities for lifelong community engagement are designed to complement the Atlantic Institute's offerings to senior fellows across the seven Atlantic Fellows programmes. Together with the Atlantic Institute, we ensure that senior fellows remain connected and up to date with news and insights from the lifelong community, and are able to harness the knowledge, passion, creativity and resources of peers across and beyond their AFSEE cohorts.



Asmaa Akhtar

Programme Manager (Global Engagement and Impact)

OUR PROJECTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

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 of women's solidarity group in Valparaíso, Chile by Catalina Flores

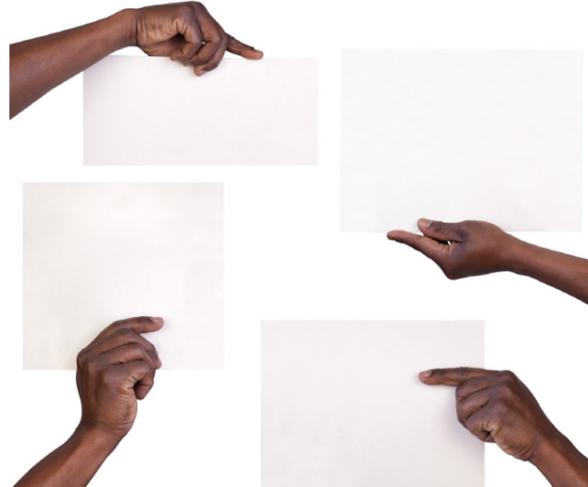


Photo: Getty Images



Photo: Getty Images



Photo: Getty Images

COVID-19 Rapid Response Fund

As a programme, we are committed to drawing on the insights of academic research, innovative social change strategies and our fellows' own experience and expertise. Our COVID-19 Rapid Response Fund (CRRF), launched in May 2020, will fund timely and nimble research projects that draw on practitioners and scholars' expertise to respond to the coronavirus crisis and its connections to global inequalities.

Dr Armine Ishkanian, AFSEE's Executive Director, said of the initiative: "Addressing the challenges of global inequalities in the context of COVID-19 requires collaborative efforts, innovative approaches and original thinking. I hope the research that emerges from these projects will not only advance our knowledge about the impacts and responses to COVID-19 but will also help to shape policy and inform wider, public conversations about inequalities."

Funding was awarded to four projects, all of which are expected to be completed within one year.

- **"Rapid Responses for South African Labour Law in the Post-Corona Labour Market"**
Gabriella Razzano and **Dr Fola Adeleke**, both Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity
- **"Women's Solidarity Networks take on COVID-19: the case of Valparaíso, Chile"**
Anita Peña Saavedra (Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity); **Dr Hillary Hiner** (Universidad Diego Portales); **Catalina Flores** (Women's Center, Valparaíso); **Alondra Castillo** (University of Valparaíso)
- **"Designing A Net Wealth Tax: 'thinking big' on tax policy after coronavirus"**
Dr Andrew Summers (Department of Law, The London School of Economics and Political Science) and **Dr Arun Advani** (Department of Economics, Warwick University)
- **"Emergent Agency in a Time of COVID-19"**
Dr Irene Guijt (Oxfam) and **Dr Duncan Green** (Department of International Development, The London School of Economics and Political Science, and Oxfam)

III Action Briefs

In autumn 2020, the International Inequalities Institute will launch its Action Brief series, which will focus on global or local inequalities via evidence-based practice and practice-based research. Dr Sara Camacho Felix, Assistant Professorial Lecturer for the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme, has joined outgoing III Director Professor Mike Savage on the Action Briefs editorial board.

In light of the intention to share Action Briefs' insights with multiple audiences including scholars, policy-makers, activists and civil society organisations, government actors, educators and media, a range of outputs are being considered, including papers, podcasts, films and other effective means of speaking to the diverse audiences involved in actively creating equitable societies. Successful submissions address an identifiable type of inequality, explicitly and critically engage with existing literature and research, focus on practice, demonstrate original insights regarding the practice of addressing inequalities and speak to diverse stakeholders and communities.

Policy for Equity

Our academic and professional staff have developed an innovative week-long course, Policy for Equity, in partnership with the LSE **School of Public Policy**. Intended to serve the needs of the global cohort of senior fellows from across the seven Atlantic Fellowships, it will offer a comprehensive understanding of how to bring about social change via the policy cycle.

The course will explore and examine the entire policy cycle from inception to evaluation, and incorporate case studies from organisations and industries relevant to the global senior fellows community. Originally scheduled for July 2020 at LSE, but postponed in light of COVID-19, Policy for Equity will now be held in 2021.

University of Cape Town

The **Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance**, based at the University of Cape Town in South Africa, has been a key partner of Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity since the programme's inception. NMS academics and staff draw on their networks and knowledge of inequality-related practice, research and civil society in Africa to assist with the outreach and recruitment of fellows and with the design and delivery of AFSEE's South Africa module.

NMS is also currently collaborating with AFSEE and the African Centre of Excellence in Inequality Research on research around strategies addressing inequality in South Africa, with broader reference to the African continent and developing countries in general. The research is being undertaken in two streams: the first, focusing on policy responses to inequality, is being led by **Professor Murray Leibbrandt** and aims to synthesise, review and promote debate on policies to overcome inequality in developing countries. The second, led by **Hannah Diaz**, takes a case-study approach to community-based and community-led responses to inequalities in South Africa, and is exploring what makes particular interventions effective.

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

The Leverhulme Trust awarded LSE 15 doctoral scholarships between 2015 and 2017 worth £1 million for students to undertake interdisciplinary research on “the challenge of escalating inequalities”. LSE has continued the programme providing three studentships for 2019 and 2020 on “Analysing and Challenging Inequalities” working on inequalities. While based in different 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 other doctoral students from across LSE that 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.

2020/21 DOCTORAL AWARD RECIPIENTS



Julia Buzan (Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science) is a Challenging and Analysing Inequalities scholar. Her PhD research investigates how the contexts of poverty and inequality shape cognition and decision making. Prior to joining LSE, she worked as a Senior Research Associate with Innovations for Poverty Action and the Gender Innovation Lab at the World Bank on a project that explored redistributive pressures from kinship networks in Côte D'Ivoire. She also previously worked as a Consulting Director with Vera Solutions to support the design and implementation of data systems for social impact organisations in India and Southern Africa. Julia holds a BA in Political Science with a Concentration in International Economic Development from Yale University, and she is an MSc candidate in the Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science at LSE.



Victoria Gronwald (Department of Sociology) is an Analysing and Challenging Inequalities scholarship holder, working under the supervision of Mike Savage and Andrew Summers. Her PhD research looks at how the financial services industry influences and shapes national and international tax law aimed at curbing the abuse of tax havens. She previously worked for development and human rights organisations, most recently in a consultancy firm specialised in governance, social and environmental issues in the mining sector. Victoria holds an MA in Anthropology and Sociology of Development from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva and the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú in Lima, as well as an LLM in Diplomacy and International Law from Lancaster University.”



Diwakar Kishore (Department of Social Policy) is interested in accountability, political participation and their impact on social welfare outcomes. Prior to starting his doctoral research at LSE, he worked with the Development Economics Research Team at the World Bank in Washington DC where his research focused on improving learning outcomes for children in Sub-Saharan Africa, reducing maternal mortality in Central Asia and increasing food security in South-East Asia. Previously, he has worked with the Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE) Programme at the University of Oxford. Before shifting to international development, Diwakar used to work as a commercial lawyer (Private Equity) and served the courts in Bihar (India) as a legal aid advocate.

Diwakar holds a Bachelor of Art and Bachelor of Laws from the National Law School of India University, master's in Public Policy from the University of Oxford and a master's in International Education Policy from Harvard University.



Gabriela Neves de Lima (Department of Geography and Environment) is an Analysing and Challenging Inequalities doctoral scholar in Human Geography and Urban Studies, supervised by Dr Romola Sanyal and Dr David Madden. Her PhD research project focuses on interrelations between housing, gender and domestic violence in urban contexts in Brazil. Gabriela holds a bachelor's in Political Science from Sciences Po Paris and a double master's degree in Urban Policy from Science Po Paris and LSE. Before starting her doctoral studies, Gabriela has worked as a Graduate Teaching Assistant at the Bartlett Development Planning Unit at University College London and has been an Oram Research Fellow in the LSE Department of Geography and Environment.

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 the LSE 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 Wehmayer (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. Melissa has a BA from the University of Chicago and an MA. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

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 38 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/Teaching

Atkinson Prize

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



The 2019 Atkinson Prize was awarded to Louise Russell-Prywata

Louise is an anti-corruption practitioner with a background in community action to challenge inequalities. She is a Senior Atlantic Fellow at the III, where her research explores the power and influence of elites exerted through corporate and philanthropic networks. Louise is Director of Policy and programmes at OpenOwnership, a global initiative driving technology and policy change to increase corporate transparency. She serves as a Trustee of Economy, a charity using media and campaigns to increase public engagement with economic issues. Previously Louise spent five years with anti-corruption NGO Transparency International and co-founded Represent Radio, an award-winning young people's empowerment project.



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:



Kulsoom Jafri (UK) 2018 graduate
Organiser, The Independent Workers' Union of Great Britain



Cara Leavey (UK) 2018 graduate
Policy and Programme Officer, The Health Foundation



Eimear Sparks (Ireland) 2018 graduate
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Activist and one of 25x25 Young Leaders for the SheDecides network



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



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

III EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS



EVENTS SEPTEMBER 2019 – JULY 2020

In 2019/20, the III ran an active public engagement programme of events. Wherever possible, events were recorded and made available via the III website, for the benefit of those unable to attend in person.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Plunder of the Commons: a manifesto for sharing public wealth

2 October 2019

Speaker: Professor Guy Standing (Professorial Research Associate, SOAS)

Discussants: Rt Hon David Lammy MP (Labour MP for Tottenham) and **Rt Hon Caroline Lucas MP** (MP for Brighton Pavilion)

Chair: Professor Mike Savage (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

In this event about his new book, **Plunder of the Commons**, Guy Standing led us through a new appraisal of the commons, stemming from the medieval concept of common land reserved in ancient law from marauding barons, to his modern reappraisal of the resources we all hold in common.



Professor Guy Standing, Mike Savage (chair), David Lammy MP and Caroline Lucas MP

Combatting Inequality: tackling unfairness in wealth, jobs and care

7 October 2019

Speakers: Professor Mike Savage (Director and III Research Theme Convenor, International Inequalities Institute, LSE), **Professor Beverley Skeggs** (III Research Theme Convenor and AFSEE Academic Advisor, International Inequalities Institute, LSE), **Professor David Soskice** (III Research Theme Convenor, School Professor of Political Science and Economics, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: Professor Ellen Helsper (Professor in Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE)

The III celebrated its fourth year of work by launching three new themes, each focusing on areas where the inequality debate takes on new intensity and prominence. The three speakers each introduced their themes and explained their importance, leading to a panel discussion. Mike Savage laid out how analysis of inequality requires us to engage with wealth as well as income inequality, and how this points to the power of elites. Beverley Skeggs reflected on how care work is a crucial part of the global economy, and how inequalities of race, gender and class are bound to the global care chain. David Soskice discussed how cities are becoming central loci of inequality and explored how processes of segregation are related to transformations in the knowledge economy.

Parents, Poverty and the State

10 October 2019

Speakers: Naomi Eisenstadt (Visiting Senior Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE), **Carey Oppenheim** (Visiting Senior Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE), **Ryan Shorthouse** (Director, Bright Blue) **Matthew Taylor** (Chief Executive, RSA)

Chair: Professor John Hills (Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy, LSE)

"What do children need from parents, how is poverty a barrier to meeting needs, and what has Government done – and should do – about it?"

In this event, Naomi Eisenstadt and Carey Oppenheim explored the radical changes in public attitudes and public policy concerning parents and parenting. Drawing on research and their extensive experience of working at senior levels of government, the authors of the book, **Parents, Poverty and the State: 20 Years of Evolving Family Policy**, challenged expectations about what parenting policy on its own can deliver.

Capitalism, Alone: the future of the system that rules the world

23 October 2019

Speaker: Professor Branko Milanovic (Visiting Presidential Professor and LIS Senior Scholar at the Graduate Center, City University of New York)

Chair: Minouche Shafik (Director, LSE)

For the first time in human history, the globe is dominated by one economic system. In his book **Capitalism, Alone**, which he discussed at this event, economist Branko Milanovic explained the reasons for this decisive historical shift since the days of feudalism and, later, communism.

Imagine all the People: literature, society and cross-national variation in education systems

28 October 2019

Speaker: **Professor Cathie-Jo Martin** (Professor at Boston University and Director at BU Center for the Study of Europe)

Chair: **Professor David Soskice** (Professor of Political Science and Economics and Fellow of the British Academy Department of Government and III Research Theme Convenor, LSE)

In this event Cathie-Jo Martin examined differences in literary narratives on education, the individual and society, and its influence on education policy choices in Britain and Denmark.

Building a World Fit for Future Generations

29 October 2019

Speakers: **Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland** (former Prime Minister of Norway and member of The Elders), **Juan Manuel Santos Calderón** (former President of Colombia and member of The Elders), and **Dame Minouche Shafik** (Director, LSE)

Panellist: **Madhumitha Ardhani** (Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity), **Tanya Charles** (Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity), **Rukia Lumumba** (Atlantic Fellows for Racial Equity), **Anjali Sarker** (Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity), and **Danny Sriskandarajah** (CEO, Oxfam GB)

In this event, the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity and The NewNow, explored how this generation of grassroots leaders are tackling challenges through collective purpose, changing culture and policy, and how leaders from across the generations can support and amplify them.

This evening of conversation and insight featured discussion panels on the subjects of climate change, gender equity and digital inclusion.

Unbound: how inequality constricts our economy and what we can do about it

8 November 2019

Speaker: **Heather Boushey** (President of the Washington Center for Equitable Growth and former Chief Economist for Hillary Clinton)

Chair: **Dr Tahnee Ooms** (Researcher, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Do we have to choose between equality and prosperity? Many think that reducing economic inequality would require such heavy-handed interference with market forces that it would stifle economic growth.

Heather Boushey, one of Washington's most influential economic voices, argued that nothing could be further from the truth in this event. Presenting cutting-edge economics with journalistic verve, she showed how rising inequality has become a drag on growth and an impediment to a competitive United States marketplace for employers and employees alike.

Looking at Labour Markets from a Multidimensional Perspective: the quality of employment in South America

19 November 2019

Speaker: **Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch** (Distinguished Policy Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Discussant: **Professor Andrés Velasco** (Dean of the School of Public Policy, LSE)

Chair: **Professor Stephen Machin** (Professor of Economics and Director of Centre for Economic Performance, LSE)



Professor Thomas Piketty

This event discussed a multidimensional methodology for measuring the quality of employment from the perspective of the capability approach. It explored how the methodology could be used to complement traditional measures of labour market performance, such as participation or unemployment rates. The results can usefully inform public policymakers in developing countries to help them identify the most vulnerable workers, influencing the design of social and labour policies accordingly.

Understanding Chilean Unrest: inequalities, social conflict and political change in contemporary Chile

28 November 2019

Speakers: **Professor Emmanuelle Barozet** (Full Professor at the University of Chile and Associate Researcher of the COES), **Dr Juan Carlos Castillo** (Associate Professor at the University of Chile and Subdirector of the COES), **Dr Diana Kruger** (Associate Professor at Adolfo Ibañez University and Associate Researcher of the COES)

Chair: **Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch** (British Academy Global Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Why has Chile been experiencing larger protests since the return to democracy? What is behind the demands of its citizens?

What began as a challenge to metro fare hikes has become a general outcry, questioning structural inequalities in Chile. Traditionally perceived as the most stable country in the Latin American region, Chile is now challenging the way its model has worked in the last 40 years. From how education, housing, pensions, or health services operate, to even change the current constitution inherited from Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship (1973 to 1990). Drawing from the research done by COES, this event examined the causes and consequences of the recent protests, as well as possible routes ahead.

Pulling Away? A Social Analysis of Economic "Elites" in the UK

22 January 2020

Speakers: **Dr Sam Friedman** (Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Director of the MSc Inequalities and Social Science, LSE), **Dr Katharina Hecht** (Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania and a Visiting Fellow at the International Inequalities Institute, LSE) and **Professor Lee Elliot Major** (Professor of Social Mobility, the University of Exeter, and Visiting Senior Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: **Professor Mike Savage** (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

This event launched a report from a research project at the International Inequalities Institute, supported by the Sutton Trust, and investigated whether British elites are pulling ahead socially as well as economically.

Tackling the Care Crisis, Challenging Global Inequality

28 January 2020

Speakers: **Sarah Bedford** (Head of Social Policy, New Economics Foundation), **Daniel Button** (Senior Researcher, New Economics Foundation), **Anam Parvez** (Senior Research and Policy Advisor on Gender Justice, Oxfam), **Dr Fenella Porter** (Co-Director, Women's Rights and Gender Justice, Oxfam), **Soledad Salvador** (Economist, Center for Development Studies)

Chair: **Beverley Skeggs** (Research Theme Convenor and AFSEE Academic Advisor, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Economic inequality is out of control. It is also deeply gendered and based on a flawed and sexist economic model. While a small number of elites are unimaginably rich, at the other end of the economy are a multitude of carers putting in billions of hours of care work for free or with poverty wages.

Following the World Economic Forum in Davos and the launch of Oxfam's latest inequality report, this session discussed new research from Oxfam and the New Economic Foundation on who cares, the looming and deepening care crisis, and bold solutions to address care in different parts of the world.

Capital and Ideology

6 February 2020

Speaker: **Professor Thomas Piketty** (Professor at EHESS and at the Paris School of Economics)

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

In this event, Thomas Piketty discussed his new book, **Capital and Ideology**, the epic successor to one of the most important books of the century, and challenged us to revolutionise how we think about politics, ideology, and history.

The Shape of the Beast

14 February 2020

Speakers: **Arundhati Roy** (Writer, Essayist, Activist), **Professor Amartya Sen** (Thomas W Lamont University Professor and Professor of Economics and Philosophy at Harvard University and an LSE Honorary Fellow)

Chair: **Dr Sumi Madhok** (Associate Professor of Transnational Gender Studies, Department of Gender Studies, LSE)

In this event, Arundhati Roy read selected extracts from her literary and political work and engaged in discussion with Amartya Sen.

Tribes: how our need to belong can make or break society

5 March 2020

Speaker: **David Lammy MP** (Labour MP for Tottenham)

Chair: **Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Associate Professor and Academic Lead, AFSEE programme and International Inequalities Institute Research Committee Member)

This event reflects on how, in 2007, inspired by the bicentenary of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act and looking to explore his own African roots, David Lammy took a DNA test. Part memoir, part call-to-arms, his book **Tribes** explores how David Lammy felt reading his DNA results, and how they led him to rethink what it meant to need to belong to a tribe, and the results of being part of one. He examined how this need – genetically programmed and socially acquired – can manifest itself in positive ways, collaboratively achieving great things that individuals alone cannot. And yet how, in recent years, globalisation and digitisation have led to new, more pernicious kinds of tribalism.

Re-Centring the Margins: Atlantic Fellows for social and economic equity online COVID-19 conversation

23 May 2020, via Zoom

Speaker: **Asha Kowtal** (Dalit rights activist and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity), **Fredrick Ouko Alucheli** (Programme Officer, Disability Rights, Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa, and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity) and **Maureen Sigauke** (Labour Activist and Change Management and Sustainability Consultant, and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity)

Is coronavirus really the great equaliser? Are all of us facing it in the same way, with the same resources? Are we really all in this crisis together?

For this event, Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity from India, Kenya and Zimbabwe offered intersectional perspectives on the pandemic and its impacts from the standpoint of groups who are too often invisible and driven to the "margins" of society.



Professor Amartya Sen

Whose Money? Whose Power? Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity Online COVID-19 Conversation

6 June 2020, via Zoom

Speaker: Liz Nelson (Director, Tax Justice and Human Rights, Tax Justice Network, and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity), **Masana Ndinga-Kanga** (Crisis Response Fund Lead, CIVICUS, and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity), and **Professor Mike Savage** (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: Patricio Espinoza (Research Analyst, Chambers and Partners, and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity) and **Priyanka Kotamraju** (Gates Cambridge Scholar, University of Cambridge and Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity)

Long before coronavirus, we were already in crisis. But in a time when billionaires' bank balances are growing even as millions of people face unemployment, destitution and even starvation, COVID-19 has turned a spotlight on the staggering concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity from South Africa, the UK and Chile, in conversation with Professor Mike Savage, looked at power and wealth, tax and inequality, and post-pandemic possibilities for rewriting the social contract.

Strategies for Taxing Wealth: an academic and policy exchange

15 June 2020, via Zoom

Session 1: The Politics of Major Tax Reform

Speakers: Dr Julian Limberg (Lecturer in Public Policy, Department of Political Economy, King's College London), **Robert Palmer** (Executive Director, Tax Justice UK) and **Hendrik Theine** (Post-Doctoral Researcher, the Institute for Heterodox Economics, WU – Vienna University of Economics and Business)

Chair: Dr Nora Waitkus (Research Officer, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Session 2: Wealth Taxes: modelling and enforcement

Speakers: José María Durán-Cabrés (Associate Professor and Director of IEB, University of Barcelona), **Professor Alejandro Esteller More** (Professor of Economics and Director of the IEB programme on Tax Systems Analysis, University of Barcelona), **Andres Knobel** (Lawyer and Researcher, the Tax Justice Network), **Daniel Reck** (Assistant Professor of Economics, LSE), and **Louise Russell-Prywata** (Director of Policy and Programmes at OpenOwnership and Senior Atlantic Fellow at LSE)

Chair: Dr Luna Glucksberg (Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Expert speakers delivered presentations on their cutting-edge research addressing diverse questions on strategies for taxing wealth, setting the stage for further debate involving Q&A from a webinar audience.

Two webinar sessions, hosted by the LSE International Inequalities Institute, explored the politics and policies of taxing wealth after coronavirus, such as the politics of major tax reform, wealth tax modelling and enforcement.



Arundhati Roy

How Much Tax do the Rich Really Pay and Could They Pay More?

15 June 2020, via Zoom

Host: Professor Mike Savage (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Speaker: Dr Arun Advani (Assistant Professor of Economics and Impact Director of the CAGE Research Centre at the University of Warwick, and Visiting Fellow at the International Inequalities Institute), **Emma Agyemang** (Journalist, Financial Times), **Helen Miller** (Deputy Director at the IFS and Head of the Tax Sector), **Dr Andy Summers** (Assistant Professor of Law and an Associate of the International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: Ed Conway (Economics Editor of Sky News and Columnist for *The Times*)

Researchers from LSE and Warwick presented new findings using confidential tax data to reveal the taxes actually paid by the UK's top one per cent. They explored the gap between headline tax rates and the rates that the richest really pay, taking into account income from all sources as well as deductions and tax reliefs.

Implications of the COVID-19 Crisis for Disability Policy

This event is part of LSE's public event series – COVID-19: the policy response.

23 June 2020, via Zoom

Speakers: Jane Campbell (Baroness Campbell of Surbiton DBE, Independent Crossbench Member of the House of Lords and disability rights campaigner), **Neil Crowther** (Independent expert on equality, human rights and social change), **Clenton Farquharson** (Chair, Think Local Act Personal Programme Board), and **Liz Sayce** (JRF Practitioner Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: Dr Armine Ishkanian (Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme at the International Inequalities Institute and Associate Professor in the Department of Social Policy)

This panel event investigated the potential implications for disability policy and its possible futures under current political and socio-cultural themes. It explored questions including whether the "vulnerability" framing is likely to inform future policy and what the implications are for disabled people's lives, communities and activism.

Humankind: a hopeful history

Hosted by the International Inequalities Institute and Department of Sociology

1 July 2020, via Zoom

Speaker: Rutger Bregman (Historian and Author)

Chair: Dr Poornima Paidipaty (Department of Sociology and LSE Fellow in Inequalities)

It's a belief that unites the left and right, psychologists and philosophers, writers and historians. It drives the headlines and the laws that touch our lives. Human beings, we're taught, are by nature selfish and governed by self-interest.

During this event, Rutger Bregman discussed the themes of his new book "Humankind: a hopeful history", showing us that it is realistic, as well as revolutionary, to assume that people are good. He concluded with the notion that by thinking the worst of others, we bring out the worst in our politics and economics too.

Care-work for Colonial and Contemporary White Families in India: a historical-anthropological study of the racialised romanticisation of the Ayah

7 July 2020, via Zoom

Speakers: Dr Satyasikha Chakraborty (Assistant Professor of History, The College of New Jersey) and **Dr Shalini Grover** (Research Officer, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Discussants: Professor Swapna M. Banerjee (Associate Professor in History, Brooklyn College, CUNY), and **Professor Nandini Gooptu** (Associate Professor of South Asian Studies at Department of International Development and Fellow of St Antony's College, University of Oxford)

Chair: Professor Alpa Shah (Associate Professor-Reader in Anthropology, LSE)

Introduced by Professor Beverley Skeggs, III theme convenor Global Economies of Care.

The historical and anthropological scholarship on domestic labour and gender in South Asia are largely self-contained fields of enquiry; historians tend to focus on the pre-colonial and colonial period, while anthropologists study the contemporary. Colonial legacies of white privilege, interracial labour, gendered care, and discourses on domestic hygiene on contemporary paid domestic labour in India are thus left uninterrogated. The study discussed in this event combines archival and ethnographic methods to provide a historical anthropological study of inter-racial gendered care-work through the figure of the Indian Ayah.

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.

The Life and Times of Categorical Inequality: class, gender and race in long term historical perspective

1 October 2019

Speaker: Professor Mike Savage (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: Dr Luna Glucksberg (Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

This seminar reflected on the current state of the debate about inequality. Although inequality is increasingly widely recognised to be a major concern that requires the kind of interdisciplinary initiatives that the III facilitates, a number of major challenges have come to the fore. This seminar reflected on one of these: how to link analyses of income and wealth distributions. Economists brought this to the fore, with the categorical analyses of gender, race and class emphasised by other social scientists, and which raise major questions of political action. Drawing on his forthcoming book, *The challenge of inequality: social change and the return of history*, Mike Savage speculatively laid out recent trends in inequality along axes of gender, race and class to show how they both disrupt, but also might empower, an overarching account of the intensification of inequalities.

Between Communism and Capitalism: long-term inequality in Poland, 1892-2015

15 October 2019

Speaker: Dr Pawel Bukowski (Research Officer, LSE)

This seminar addressed the question of "How has Polish inequality evolved between communism and capitalism to reach one of the highest levels in Europe today?". The researchers constructed the first series on the long-term distribution of income in Poland by combining tax, household survey and national accounts data. They documented a u-shaped evolution of inequalities from the end of the 19th century until today.

Superstar Cities and Left-behind Places: a long-run perspective on US interregional inequality

29 October 2019

Speaker: Dr Tom Kemeny (Visiting Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Around 1980, interregional income inequality in the US began to grow, as it did in a wide range of other countries. In the US, some people moved to opportunity, newly concentrated in a limited subset of urbanised locations, but overall migration rates shrunk. As a consequence, many Americans have become stuck in places that offer few opportunities. This shift is economically important, and it also appears to be related to the recent upsurge in populist politics. And yet divergence is not a constant or necessary feature of the space-economy.

In this seminar, Dr Kemeny proposed a "structural" theory featuring regular, alternating patterns of convergence and divergence. Major, disruptive technology shocks – or industrial revolutions – regulate this "wave" pattern, increasing the gaps between places, and then later diminishing them. He sketched mechanisms that could generate these facts and provide descriptive evidence in support of these ideas by analysing information on US regional economies since 1860.

Who Cares in a Shrinking State? Responsibility and Respectability Reconsidered

19 November 2019

Speakers: **Professor Mary Evans** (LSE Centennial Professor, Department of Gender Studies, LSE) and **Dr Insa Koch** (Associate Professor of Law, Department of Law, LSE)

Chair: **Professor Beverley Skeggs** (III Research Theme Convenor and AFSEE Academic Advisor International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

In this seminar Dr Insa Koch discussed the nature of the shrinking state, drawing on the impact of the shrinking state on local populations from her empirical study, in the UK published as *Personalising the State: an anthropology of law, politics, and welfare in austerity Britain*. Professor Mary Evans, undertaking a project on the nature of respectability, asked "Who is responsible? And how?", questioning what forms of deserving and undeserving distinctions are drawn between women when the state abdicates its responsibility.

Aristocratic, Highbrow and Ordinary: shifting modes of elite distinction 1897 to 2016

3 December 2019

Speaker: **Dr Sam Friedman** (Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Director of the MSc Inequalities and Social Science, LSE)

Chair: **Professor Mike Savage** (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

How do elites signal their superior social position through the consumption of culture? In this seminar, the researchers answered this foundational question by drawing on 120 years of "recreations" data (N = 71,393) contained within *Who's Who* – a unique catalogue of the British elite. The results revealed three distinct stages of elite culture. First, a dominant mode of aristocratic practice forged around the leisure possibilities afforded by landed estates which waned significantly in the late 19th century. Second, a highbrow mode dominated by the fine arts which increased sharply in the early 20th century before gently receding in the most recent birth cohorts. Third, a contemporary mode characterised by the blending of highbrow pursuits with more everyday forms of cultural participation was found, such as spending time with family, friends and pets.

The Wealth Inequality of Nations: exploring and explaining cross-national differences in wealth

21 January 2020

Speaker: **Dr Nora Waitkus** (Research Officer, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Luna Glucksberg** (Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Comparative research on income inequality has produced several coherent frameworks to study the institutional determinants of income stratification. In contrast, no such framework and much less empirical evidence exist to explain cross-national differences in wealth inequality. This situation is particularly lamentable as cross-national patterns of inequality in wealth diverge sharply from those in income. This seminar sought to pave the way for new institutional explanations of cross-national differences in wealth inequality by tracing them to the influence of different wealth components.

It's Slippery at the Top: churn and anxiety amongst elite families

4 February 2020

Speaker: **Dr Luna Glucksberg** (Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Nora Waitkus** (Research Officer, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

This seminar took as a starting point the apparent paradox in the behaviour of elite families who strive to accumulate more and more wealth, fearing to lose their position at the top and slip down the inequality curve. To unpack this contradiction, this seminar – based on a paper – explored the fundamental problem that all elite families face, or rather are told they face, by their advisers: the issue of 'generational algebra'.

The Dog that Didn't Bark? Income Inequality and the Absence of a Tawney Moment in the Mass Media

18 February 2020

Speakers: **Dr Patrick McGovern** (Director of the MSc International Migration and Public Policy and an Associate Professor, Reader, in the Department of Sociology, LSE), **Dr Sandra Obradovic** (Fellow in the Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, LSE), and **Professor Martin W. Bauer** (Director of MSc Social and Public Communication, Professor of Social Psychology Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science, LSE)

Have rising levels of income inequality been recognised as a scandalous social problem that requires radically different kinds of policy responses? Or has the topic failed to gain enough attention to be considered as a new social problem with the result that it has become subsumed within existing discussions of economic policy? This seminar explored the aforementioned, drawing on an analysis of UK and US newspapers, in which the researchers found that the coverage of income inequality came in three phases; an initial surge in the 1990s, followed by a decline in the early 2000s, and a second surge that took off after the economic crisis of 2008. Despite this surge in media attention, the problem of inequality seems to have remained an academic concern as it does not appear to have resonated more widely.

Racial Capitalism, Resurgent Populism, and the Politics of Rightsfocus

25 February 2020

Speaker: **Professor Michael McCann** (Gordon Hirabayashi Professor for the Advancement of Citizenship, the University of Washington in Seattle)

Chair: **Professor Mike Savage** (Director, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Scholars on both sides of the Atlantic have identified, often with some alarm, the ways that new populist forms of governance are posing challenges to the liberal rule of law that has constituted regimes in North America, Europe, and beyond in the post-WW II era. This seminar focused on populist threats to the fundamental rights of persons – both established rights and opportunities for political advocacy of new or "novel" egalitarian rights. McCann argued that the new populism resurrects illiberal, racist, and patriarchal social and legal norms – what he labelled as relations enforced by "repressive law" – that coexisted with and undercut liberal norms, institutional arrangements, policies, and elite defenders before the mid-century "racial break".

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 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.

Collective Remittances and Mobilisation Against Crime in Mexico

16 October 2019

Speaker: **Dr Covadonga Meseguer** (Associate Professor of International Relations, Department of International Relations, LSE)

Beyond the Borders of the Welfare State: civil society responses to the migration crisis in Greece

13 November 2019

Speaker: **Dr Isabel Shutes** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Susanne Wessendorf** (Associate Professorial Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

This seminar drew on research carried out between Dr Isabel Shutes and Dr Armine Ishkanian on civil society responses to the migration crisis in Greece. It formed one of two papers based on this research.

The paper examined how transnational practices to meet the needs of people on the move emerge in relation to state systems for governing migration and welfare, focusing on the experiences of civil society actors in Greece in the context of the migration crisis.

Precarious Refuge: ethnonationalism and the politics of housing refugees

27 November 2019

Speaker: **Dr Romola Sanyal** (Associate Professor of Urban Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Susanne Wessendorf** (Associate Professorial Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

The idea of refuge is an inherently geographical one- a shelter from danger or distress, a place of protection. It is also imbued with a certain temporality – the expectation that such shelter will be temporary and those who seek it will eventually leave. Such assumptions carry into contemporary approaches and attitudes towards displaced persons. In this talk, Dr Romola Sanyal examined how housing becomes intertwined with ethnonationalism and becomes a means of producing cleavages between stateless people, refugees on the one hand and citizens on the other, and how local communities participate and challenge such narratives.

Role Playing Racism: history teaching and the limits of experiential learning

11 December 2019

Speaker: **Dr Chana Teeger** (Assistant Professor, Department of Methodology, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Susanne Wessendorf** (Associate Professorial Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

This seminar explored a paper that points to the limits of experiential learning when dealing with issues of racism and discrimination. Drawing on fieldwork conducted in a racially diverse South African high school, Dr Chana Teeger documented how teachers employed simulations and role-playing exercises to teach about apartheid. Teachers argued that these would help build historical empathy. However, not only did the simulations fail to capture the actual costs of being black—or the privileges of being white – during apartheid, but they also reinforced the notion that racial stratification was separate and distinct from students' current situations.

Who Needs Experts? The Politics and Practices of Solidarity and Volunteer Humanitarianism in Greece

12 February 2020

Speaker: **Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Associate Professor and Academic Lead, AFSEE programme and III Research Committee Member, LSE)

Chair: **Dr Susanne Wessendorf** (Associate Professorial Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

Since the 1990s, Greece has been both a transit and destination country for migrants but when 850,000 people entered the country in 2015, the situation was termed a "global humanitarian crisis" and by early 2016, Greece had become the third largest humanitarian intervention in the world. As international humanitarian NGOs and UN agencies began their operations in Greece, they found themselves working in a crowded humanitarian space that was also populated by domestic NGOs, Greek solidarians, international volunteers, EU agencies (eg, Frontex) and of course, the Greek government. In this seminar, drawing on research conducted in Greece with Dr Isabel Shutes in 2017 to 2018, Dr Armine Ishkanian discussed the civil society responses to the "crisis" and focused on the politics and practices of two informal, non-professionalised sets of actors: Greek solidarians and international volunteers.

Multidimensional Disadvantage Among Children: bringing Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children in England and Wales into focus

4 March 2020

Speakers: **Dr Polina Obolenskaya** (Research Officer, the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, CASE)

Chair: **Dr Susanne Wessendorf** (Associate Professorial Research Fellow, International Inequalities Institute, LSE)

It is well known that Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children in the UK as well as across Europe experience high levels of disadvantage. Yet no national monitoring of their living standards in the UK is taking place. This is because children from Roma, Gypsy and Traveller backgrounds are often missing or invisible in the large-scale statistical analyses of children at risk of poverty and deprivation that drive policy development and monitoring. Based on a paper, the authors in this seminar argue that population censuses and other administrative sources, many of which already record Roma ethnicity, are under-utilised as a source of robust and comparable data. This allows the scale, intensity and multi-dimensionality of the challenges facing Roma, Gypsy and Traveller children to be investigated and tracked.

PUBLICATIONS WORKING PAPERS 2019/2020

Working paper 35 – Global Economies of Care Ethnic Minorities’ Reactions to Newcomers in East London: symbolic boundaries and convivial labour

By Dr Susanne Wessendorf

In much public discourse on immigrants in Western Europe, perceptions towards newcomers are discussed in relation to what white national majorities think. However, today, new migrants often move into places which are already settled by previous migrants. Surprisingly little is known about the local experiences, perceptions and attitudes towards newcomers among long-established ethnic minorities in areas which they have made their home, and where they predominate not just in numbers but also by way of shops, religious sites, school population, etc. Based on ongoing ethnographic fieldwork in east London (UK), this paper looks at long-established ethnic minority residents’ attitudes towards newcomers from Eastern Europe, and how these are shaped by their own histories of exclusion. By bringing together theories on symbolic boundary making with the concept of “convivial labour” (Nobel 2009; Wise 2016), it shows how experiences of stigmatisation impact on perceptions of white newcomers, and how these perceptions are characterised by a combination of empathy and resentment.

Working paper 36 – Global Economies of Care Subjective Poverty as Perceived Lasting Social Insecurity: lessons from a French survey on poverty, inequality and the welfare state (2015 to 2018)

By Professor Nicolas Duvoix and Adrien Papuchon

Literature has long been attentive to the study of subjective happiness or wellbeing. Key questions developed in the late 1970s have recently been framed as indicators of subjective economic stress or used to build “consensual poverty lines”. Yet, these notions differ from an authentic – ie, direct – measure of subjective poverty. The authors use 2015 to 2018 French data to determine the share of the population who considers itself as poor and study its social composition. Their results demonstrate that class, family composition and income instability matter as determinants of subjective poverty. The key feature of the group of those who consider themselves as poor is a degraded attitude towards their own future. Finally, the authors propose a sociological understanding of their subjective poverty indicator.

Working paper 37 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Social Polarisation at the Local Level: a four-town comparative study

Dr Insa Koch, Dr Mark Fransham, Dr Sarah Cant, Jill Ebrey, Dr Luna Glucksberg and Professor Mike Savage

The concept of polarisation, where the extremes of a distribution are growing and where there is a missing or shrinking “middle”, has attracted recent interest driven by concerns about the consequences of inequality in British society. This paper brings together evidence of economic, spatial and relational polarisation across four contrasting towns in the United Kingdom: Oldham, Margate, Oxford and Tunbridge Wells. Deploying a comparative community analysis, buttressed by quantitative framing, the authors demonstrate the need to recognise how local social processes vary amongst places that on the face of it display similar trends. They show how local polarisation plays out differently depending on whether it is driven “from above” or “from below”. Across all four towns, the authors draw out how a “missing middle” of intermediaries who might be able to play roles in cementing local relations poses a major challenge for political mobilisation in times of inequality.

Working paper 38 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Exporting the Winner-Take-All Economy: micro-level evidence on the impact of US investors on executive pay in the United Kingdom

Dr Lukas Linsi, Dr Jonathan Hopkin and Dr Pascal Jaupart

Existing studies of the political determinants of top incomes and inequality tend to focus on developments within individual countries, neglecting the role of potential interdependencies that transcend national borders. This paper argues that the sharp rises in top incomes around the world in recent years are in part a product of specific features of the US political economy, which were subsequently exported to other economies through the global expansion of US-based financial investors. To test the argument, the authors collect fine-grained micro-level data on executive pay and firm ownership structures for a comprehensive sample of publicly listed firms in the United Kingdom (UK). Their analysis uncovers robust evidence that the Americanisation of UK firm ownership leads to sizable pay increases for high-level managers at those firms. Scrutinising the causal mechanisms underlying this effect, they find them to be more consistent with changes in executive bargaining power than market-related factors such as skills premia or better corporate performance. The findings have important implications for the literature on the international political economy of inequality.

Working paper 39 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Hidden Wealth

Dr Neil Cummins

Sharp declines in wealth-concentration occurred across Europe and the US during the 20th century. But this stylised fact is based on declared wealth. It is possible that today the richest are not less rich but rather that they are hiding much of their wealth. This paper proposes a method to measure this hidden wealth, in any form. In England, 1920 to 1992, elites are concealing 20 to 32 per cent of their wealth. Among dynasties, hidden wealth, independent of declared wealth, predicts appearance in the Offshore Leaks Database of 2013 to 2016, house values in 1999, and Oxbridge attendance, 1990 to 2016. Accounting for hidden wealth eliminates one-third of the observed decline of top 10 per cent wealth-share over the past century.

Working paper 40 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice The Art World’s Response to the Challenge of Inequality

Kristina Kolbe, Dr Christopher Upton-Hansen, Professor Mike Savage, Professor Nicola Lacey, Dr Sarah Cant

This paper considers the challenges which rising economic inequality poses to the art world with a special focus on museums and galleries in the UK. Based on interviews with artists, curators and managers of leading art institutions in London, the authors discuss how issues of economic inequality are reflected in their thinking about cultural work and how these relate to questions of spatial power, post-colonial sensibilities and diversity issues. The authors show how increasing economic inequality brings about deep-seated, systematic and sustained challenges which extend well beyond public funding cuts associated with austerity politics to a wider re-positioning of the arts away from its location in a distinctive public sphere and towards elite private privilege. Against this backdrop, they put forward the term “the artistic politics of regionalism” and suggest that the most promising approaches to addressing contemporary inequalities lie in institutions’ reconsideration of spatial dynamics which can link concerns with decolonisation and representation to a recognition of how economic inequality takes a highly spatialised form.

Working paper 41 – Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy Superstar Cities and Left-Behind Places: disruptive innovation, labor demand, and interregional inequality

Dr Tom Kemeny and Professor Michael Storper

After a long period of convergence, around 1980, inter-place gaps in economic wellbeing in the United States began to increase. This rising inequality offers a rich terrain to explore causality in regional economics and development theory. This paper presents new, long-run evidence on interregional inequality that highlights the need to situate the current moment in a context of episodic alternations between convergence and divergence. In light of this evidence, the paper revisits the theoretical literature, finding gaps in existing supply- and demand-side models. A demand-led perspective can be strengthened by integrating a primary role for disruptive technological change. The authors posit a theory of alternating waves, where major technology shocks initially concentrate, and eventually deconcentrate, demand for skilled workers performing complementary tasks. Labour supply responds to these centripetal and centrifugal forces. These reversals yield the observed patterns of rising and falling interregional inequality. The authors trace out the implications of this theory in both academic and policy terms.

Working paper 42 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice How the Reification of Merit Breeds Inequality: theory and experimental evidence

Dr Fabien Accominotti and Daniel Tadmon

In a variety of social contexts, measuring merit or performance is a crucial step toward enforcing meritocratic ideals. At the same time, workable measures – such as ratings – are bound to obfuscate the intricacy inherent to any empirical occurrence of merit, thus reifying it into an artificially crisp and clear-cut thing. This paper explores how the reification of merit breeds inequality in the rewards received by the winners and losers of the meritocratic race. It reports the findings of a large experiment (n = 2,844) asking participants to divide a year-end bonus among a set of employees based on the reading of their annual performance reviews. In the experiment’s non-reified condition, reviews are narrative evaluations. In the reified condition, the same narrative evaluations are accompanied by a crisp rating of the employees’ performance.

The authors show that participants reward employees more unequally when performance is reified, even though employees’ levels of performance do not vary across conditions: most notably, the bonus gap between top- and bottom-performing employees increases by 20 per cent between our non-reified and reified conditions, and it rises by another 10 per cent when performance is presented as a quantified score. Further analyses suggest that reification fuels inequality both by reinforcing the authoritativeness of evaluation and by making observers more accepting of the idea that individuals can be meaningfully sorted into a merit hierarchy. This has direct implications for understanding the rise of legitimate inequality in societies characterised by the proliferation of reifying forms of evaluation.

Working paper 43 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Inequality as Entitlements over Labour

Dr Paul Segal

The modern study of economic inequality is based on the distribution of entitlements over goods and services. But social commentators at least since Rousseau have been concerned with a different aspect of economic inequality: that it implies that one person is entitled to command another person for their own personal ends. Segal calls this inequality as entitlements over labour. He proposes to measure entitlements over labour by calculating the extent to which top income groups can afford to buy the labour of others for the purpose of their personal consumption. Unlike standard inequality measures, this measure is not welfarist, but instead has its normative basis in relations of domination, hierarchy and social status between people. Segal estimates entitlements over labour in three high-inequality and two low-inequality countries and argues that inequality as entitlements over labour is socially and politically salient, capturing a side of inequality neglected by standard measures.

Working paper 44 – Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy Entrepreneurship and the Fight Against Poverty in US Cities

Dr/Professor Neil Lee and Professor Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Entrepreneurship is sometimes portrayed as a cure-all solution for poverty reduction. Proponents argue it leads to job creation, higher incomes, and lower poverty rates in the cities in which it occurs. Others, by contrast, posit that many entrepreneurs are actually creating low-productivity firms serving local markets. Yet, despite this debate, little research has considered the impact of entrepreneurship on poverty in cities. This paper addresses this gap using a panel of US cities for the period between 2005 and 2015. The authors hypothesise that the impact of entrepreneurship depends on whether it occurs in tradeable sectors – and, therefore, is more likely to have positive local multiplier effects – or non-tradeable sectors, which may saturate local markets. They find that entrepreneurship in tradeables reduces poverty and increases incomes for non-entrepreneurs. The result is confirmed using an instrumental variable approach, employing the inheritance of entrepreneurial traits as an instrument. In contrast, while there are some economic benefits from non-tradeable entrepreneurship, we find these are not large enough to reduce poverty.



Photo: Nick van den Berg

Working paper 45 – Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy EU Migrants' Experiences of Claims-Making in German Job Centres

Dr Nora Ratzmann

This paper describes intra-EU migrants' experiences with (transnational) social security in Germany, showcasing their sense-making of the claims-making process to basic subsistence benefits in local job centres. The analysis of 48 qualitative interviews with intra-EU migrants and key informants illustrates how they are not merely passive recipients but may actively assert their rights, based on their degree of familiarity with German welfare bureaucracy, their pre-existing welfare expectations, and their available cultural and social capital. Whether EU migrant citizens decide to claim relates to their cost-benefit analyses on the accessibility to benefits and to alternative means of support, as well as their perceived social legitimacy to draw on German public social support. As a general trend, EU citizens first tried to exhaust all other means of generating an income, seeking to remain financially independent from state-provided welfare, before seeking to claim social assistance-type benefits as a last resort. The data also shows how some applicants are less able than others to pay the hidden costs imposed onto them during the claiming process. The paper finally highlights how, in the light of the inequalities of access they face, intra-EU migrants have developed a variety of strategies to satisfy their social protection needs, relying on a mix of formal and informal welfare arrangements.

Working paper 46 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Inequality, Living Standards and Growth: two centuries of economic development in Mexico

Dr Ingrid Bleynat, Dr Amílcar Challú and Dr Paul Segal

Historical wage and incomes data are informative both as normative measures of living standards, and as indicators of patterns of economic development. This paper shows that, given limited historical data, median incomes are most appropriate for measuring welfare and inequality, while urban unskilled wages can be used to test dualist models of development. The authors present a new dataset including both series in Mexico from 1800 to 2015 and find that both have historically failed to keep up with aggregate growth: per worker GDP is now over eight times higher than in the nineteenth century, while unskilled urban real wages are only 2.2 times higher, and median incomes only 2.0 times. From the perspective of inequality and social welfare, these findings confirm that there is no automatic positive relationship between economic growth and rising living standards for the majority. From the perspective of development, the authors argue that these findings are consistent with a dual economy model based on Lewis's assumption of a reserve army of labour and explain why Kuznets's predicted decline in inequality has not occurred.

Working paper 47 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Managing Racism? Race Equality and Decolonial Educational Futures

Dr Suki Ali

The Office for Students is now holding UK universities to account for their failures to address racial inequalities, and the Teaching Excellence Framework is bringing the student experience to the fore in assessing higher education institutions. As the twin crises of COVID-19 and the murder of George Floyd have highlighted in an unprecedented way, racial inequalities and injustices persist in spite of decades of legislation aiming to promote equality and end discrimination. The paper considers two main areas of "racial equalities" work, namely anti-racist initiatives and decolonial initiatives. It suggests that the rise of managerialism and in particular, audit cultures, have allowed racism to flourish in spite, or rather because of, the need to account for equality, diversity and inclusion in global markets for higher education. Auditing requires a focus on identities and cannot take into account the complex ways in which race, race thinking and racism are maintained in knowledge production. The lack of consensus around what decolonial education should be undermines attempts to produce educational social justice. From a feminist postcolonial perspective, the paper suggests recentralising racism and reengaging difference as a way to negotiate more just educational futures.

Working paper 48 Lives and Livelihoods Estimates of the Global Mortality and Poverty Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Dr Benoit Decerf, Professor Francisco H G Ferreira, Dr Daniel G Mahler and Dr Olivier Sterck

This paper evaluates the global welfare consequences of increases in mortality and poverty generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Increases in mortality are measured in terms of the number of years of life lost (LY) to the pandemic. Additional years spent in poverty (PY) are conservatively estimated using growth estimates for 2020 and two different scenarios for its distributional characteristics. Using years of life as a welfare metric yields a single parameter that captures the underlying trade-off between lives and livelihoods: how many PYs have the same welfare cost as one LY. Taking an agnostic view of this parameter, estimates of LYs and PYs are compared across countries for different scenarios. Three main findings arise. First, as of early June 2020, the pandemic (and the observed private and policy responses) has generated at least 68 million additional poverty years and 4.3 million years of life lost across 150 countries. The ratio of PYs to LYs is very large in most countries, suggesting that the poverty consequences of the crisis are of paramount importance. Second, this ratio declines systematically with GDP per capita: poverty accounts for a much greater share of the welfare costs in poorer countries. Finally, the dominance of poverty over mortality is reversed in a counterfactual "herd immunity" scenario: without any policy intervention, LYs tend to be greater than PYs, and the overall welfare losses are greater.

III RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS 2019/20

Dr Mark Fransham

Neighbourhood Gentrification, Displacement, and Poverty Dynamics in Post-Recession England

Population, Space and Place, 25(5): e2327.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2327>

Mark Fransham. 2020.

Dr Luna Glucksberg

Philanthrocapitalism as Wealth Management Strategy: philanthropy, inheritance and succession planning among the global elite

The Sociological Review.

Jessica Sklair and Luna Glucksberg. Forthcoming.

Elites and Inequality: a case study of plutocratic philanthropy in the UK

UNRISD Occasional Paper, 9.

Luna Glucksberg and Louise Russell-Prywata. 2020.

Dr Shalini Grover

Trailing Spouses in India

In, Petra Matijevic and Alena Ledenva (Editors), "Global Encyclopaedia of Informality."

University College Press (UCL Press).

Shalini Grover and Sanna Schlieve. Forthcoming.

Can COVID-19 be a Game-Changer? Those Who Serve on The Frontline and Servant Loyalty During the Indian Mutiny of 1857

Shalini Grover. 2020.

Family-Arranged Marriages in Globalising India: shifting scripts of desire, infidelity and emotional compatibility

In, Peter Berta (Editor), "The Politics of Marriage and Gender: Global Issues in Local Contexts."

Rutgers University Press.

Grover, Shalini. 2019.

Streamlining Paid Domestic Labour in Postcolonial India: the new female all-rounder in master-servant expatriate relationships

In, Nitin Sinha and Nitin Varma (Editors), "Servants Past, Late-Eighteenth to Twentieth Century South Asia."

Volume 2. Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

Grover, Shalini. 2019.

Conjugalities and Marital Dissolution in Historical Perspective

In, Sanjay Srivastava, Yasmeen Arif and Janaki Abraham (Editors), "Critical Themes in Indian Sociology." *Sage*.

Shalini Grover. 2019.

Joaquin Prieto

Understanding Changes in the Geography of Opportunity over Time: the case of Santiago, Chile

Cities: The International Journal of Urban Policy and Planning

Isabel Brain and Joaquín Prieto. Forthcoming.

The Political Economy of Unemployment Insurance Based on Individual Savings Accounts: lessons from Chile

Development and Change, 50 (4): 948-975

Kirsten Sehnbruch, Rafael Carranza and Joaquín Prieto. 2019.

The Working Poor in Chile During the Period 1990–2013

In H Lohmann and I Marx (Editors), "Handbook on In-Work Poverty." *Edward Elgar Publishing*.

Maldonado, Luis., Prieto, Joaquín. and Feres, Juan Carlos. 2019.

Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Ethnic Minorities' Reactions to Newcomers in East London: symbolic boundaries and convivial labour

British Journal of Sociology, 71(2): 208 – 220.

Susanne Wessendorf. 2020.

The Role of Arrival Areas for Migrant Integration and Resource Access

Urban Planning. 5(3): 1 – 10.

Heike Hahnhoerster and Susanne Wessendorf. 2020.

Working paper 35

Ethnic Minorities' Reactions to Newcomers in East London: symbolic boundaries and convivial labour

Susanne Wessendorf. 2019.



LSE Inequalities Publications Portal

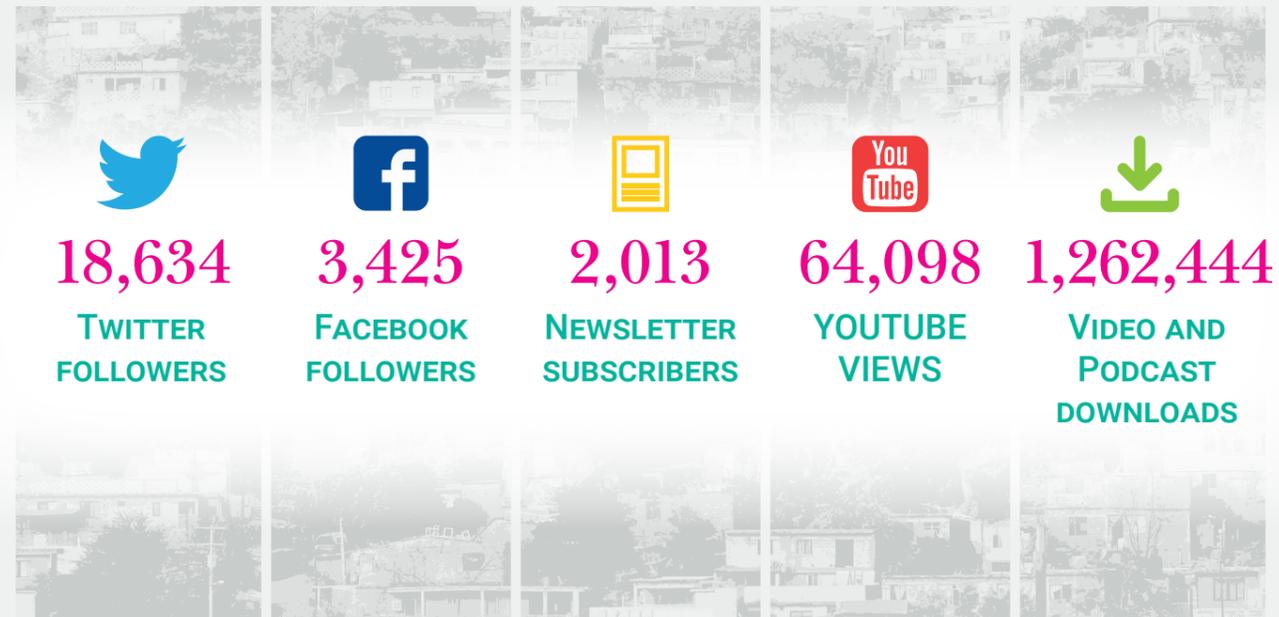
In addition to the papers we publish ourselves, the III hosts a portal on our website linking to research about inequality from across LSE, indexed according to the main thematic focus.

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 a range of digital platforms including Twitter, Facebook, YouTube and Mailchimp to extend our reach to new audiences and cultivate ties with existing partners.

Digital Communications as of September 2020



Twitter

Twitter continues to be the III's main social media channel, with an average growth of 323.31 followers per month, and having attracted around 4,203 new followers in the last 13 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 April 2020, with 365K impressions and 4,493 profile visits. . . [@LSEInequalities](https://twitter.com/LSEInequalities)



Facebook

The LSE Inequalities Facebook page has seen an increase of 762 followers since last year and has 3,425 followers in total as of 30 September 2020. 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 539 subscribers to its mailing list. The institute sends out regular newsletters containing videos and podcasts from the latest events, research papers, news from the Atlantic Fellows programme, and invitations to upcoming lectures and seminars. The list currently has an average open rate of 36.4 per cent and a 2.9 per cent click rate (compared to the industry average of 23.42 per cent and 2.90 per cent respectively). <http://bit.ly/2vavHu0>



YouTube

A majority of the institute's public lectures are uploaded to the LSE YouTube channel. This allows the III to extend the reach of its lectures, as the LSE YouTube channel has 169.8K subscribers who receive notifications each time a new video is published. On average, III videos have around 2,252 views each, totalling 15,762 views in the past year. [youtube.com/user/lsewebsite](https://www.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 year, the institute's videos and podcasts have been downloaded and streamed a total of 468,998 times, beyond the reach the III has on the LSE YouTube channel. On average, videos and podcasts are downloaded/streamed 8,228.035 times each.



Website

The institute website features content ranging from a platform that connects research about inequality across the LSE and three research themes on Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice, Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy and Global Economies of Care. As well as a new research theme The Politics of Inequality. The institute also hosts working papers from academics on the aforementioned topics, as well as an extensive archive of the institute podcast and videos. lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities

III STAFF

DIRECTOR



Professor Mike Savage

Research Theme Convenor (**Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice**) and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE

Mike is Professor of Sociology and previously Head of the Department of Sociology at LSE. 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. He is a Fellow of the British Academy and was the Founding Director of CRESC (the ESRC Centre for Research on SocioCultural Change) at the University of Manchester (2002 to 2010) and Director of the York European Centre for Cultural Sociology at the University of York (2010 to 2012). His book with Sam Friedman et al Social Class in the 21st Century was published in 2015.

AMARTYA SEN PROFESSOR OF INEQUALITY STUDIES AND DIRECTOR



Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director (from November 2020) of International Inequalities Institute, LSE

Francisco, also known as Chico, is an economist working on the measurement, causes and consequences of inequality and poverty, with an emphasis on developing countries in general and Latin America in particular. Some of his recent work has focused on the definition and measurement of inequality of opportunity. His work has been published widely, including in the Journal of Public Economics, Journal of Development Economics, Journal of Applied Econometrics, Review of Income and Wealth, Journal of Agricultural Economics, Journal of Economic Inequality, the World Bank Economic Review and World Development. His research has been awarded prizes including the Richard Stone Prize in Applied Econometrics and the Kendrick Prize from the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth.

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.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR



Professor David Soskice

Research Director and Research Theme Convenor (Cities, Jobs and the Knowledge Economy); School Professor of Political Science and Economics at the Department of Government

David has been School Professor of Political Science and Economics at LSE since 2012. In addition to Research Director, he is also Co-Director of the Leverhulme Doctoral Programme in the III. He taught macroeconomics at Oxford 1967 to 1990, was then Research Director/Professor at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin 1990 to 2005, and subsequently Research Professor of Comparative Political Economy at Oxford and Senior Research Fellow at Nuffield College, and Research Professor of Political Science at Duke. He is currently 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.

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 completed a book entitled *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", preventing women and ethnic minorities from getting to the top are well documented. But as their book documents, the upwardly mobile also face a powerful and previously unrecognised "class pay gap" within Britain's elite occupations. Drawing on four in-depth case studies – acting, accountancy, architecture and television – the book goes on to explore how this "class ceiling" can only be partially attributed to conventional measures of "merit". Instead, they show that more powerful drivers are rooted in the misrecognition of classed self-presentation as "talent", work cultures historically shaped by the privileged, the affordances of the "Bank of Mum and Dad", and sponsored mobility premised on class-cultural homophily.

INSTITUTE MANAGER



Liza Ryan

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

COMMUNICATIONS AND EVENTS OFFICER

**Nadia Erlam**

Nadia is our new Communications and Events Officer here at the International Inequalities Institute. They were born in London and grew up in Brussels. They then returned to Brighton where they completed a BA Hons in Politics and Social Policy. They have an MSc from the LSE Department of Gender Studies in Gender, Policy and Inequality, and their previous role was as an Employer Engagement Coordinator at Goldsmiths.

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 a number of equality-related projects outside of work, such as presently being 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, Meliz worked at the Open Reason thinktank, 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.

COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANTS

**Nina Loncar**

Nina provides communications and events support to the III Director, the AFSEE Director and the broader team. Prior to LSE, she worked as a Social Development Consultant for United Nations ESCAP and as a Research Assistant for a macroeconomics consultancy. She holds a BSc in Economics and International Development from the University of Bath and an MSc in Inequalities and Social Science from LSE.

**Sofia Muñoz Gonzalez**

Sofia provides communications support for the institute and the Quality and Employment (QoE) team. She holds a BScSoc in Politics and International Relations from the University of Manchester and an MSc in Comparative Politics from LSE.

RESEARCH STAFF

**Dr Mark Fransham**

Research Officer

Mark is an experienced quantitative researcher with skills in survey analysis, detailed knowledge of UK small area statistics, as well as 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 LSE III, he was conducting ESRC/EPSRC joint-funded doctoral research at the School of Geography and the

Environment, University of Oxford. His thesis "Understanding Neighbourhood Income Poverty Dynamics in England" examines the dynamics of low-income areas, more commonly studied using a cross-sectional view.

**Dr Luna Glucksberg**

Research Fellow

Luna is an urban anthropologist looking at inequality and socio-economic stratification in contemporary society. She has worked extensively on elites and how they reproduce; on the roles of women and family offices in the reproduction of dynastic families; and on how philanthropy can be used by elites to strengthen their own family dynamics.

**Dr Shalini Grover**

Research Officer

Shalini is an anthropologist who has been working on gender inequalities for over two decades. Her areas of research are marriage, love, kinship, divorce and legal pluralisms in urban India. Grover's 2011 book "Marriage, Love, Caste and Kinship Support: lived experiences of the urban poor" has been published as a new international and revised edition with Routledge (United Kingdom & New York, 2018). Distinct from earlier anthropological texts that primarily examine official marriage norms, her research engages with embodied experience and lived practice. Her findings challenge many stereotypes, for example, the notion that gender relations within scheduled caste marriages are egalitarian in nature, that women's ties to their natal kin in north India are severely attenuated upon marriage, and that parentally arranged marriages are more stable than those based upon romantic love.

**Frieder Mitsch**

Research Assistant and III Doctoral Programme Candidate

Frieder is based in the Government Department, supervised by David Soskice and Neil Lee. He studies 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 graduated with an MSc in Political Economy of Europe from LSE. He previously worked as a trainee at DG Competition in Brussels and was a Graduate Intern at the LSE Research Division.

**Dr Tahnee Ooms**

Research Officer

Tahnee's research focuses on how capital incomes feed back into rising overall income and wealth inequality, with a specific focus on the measurement of economic inequality using quantitative methods. An important dimension of her research is to shape and communicate findings in a way so they can be of practical use for policy and the real world.

**Rocío Méndez Pineda**

Research Assistant

Rocío is a Research Assistant at the International Inequalities Institute at LSE and an MSc student in Social Research Methods at UCL. She holds a BA in Economics from the Escuela Superior en Economía y Negocios (ESEN) in El Salvador and an MA in Public Policy from the Universidad de Chile. In El Salvador, she worked as a Junior Researcher in Economics and Social Policy at the Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUSADES). In Chile, she worked as a Researcher at the Universidad de Chile and the Universidad Diego Portales, where she also taught courses on Statistical Inference. In addition, Rocío has worked as a consultant for UNICEF and FAO on topics related to multidimensional child poverty and decent work. Her research focuses on inequalities, labour markets and social mobility, with applications to Latin America and Europe. Rocío has published in World Development.

**Joaquin Prieto**

Research Officer

Joaquin is a Research Officer at the International Inequalities Institute at LSE. He has completed his PhD in Social Policy at LSE. He holds a BA in Industrial Engineering, a MSc in Economy and Environmental Management and post-graduate studies in Sociology from the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. He was Vice-Director of the TECHO Foundation (2002 to 2003) and advisor to the Executive Directorate of the National Television Channel of Chile between 2004 and 2011. He founded and directed the Social Observatory at Universidad Alberto Hurtado between 2005 and 2012. Since 2012, he has worked as researcher and consultant for international agencies at the OECD, IDB, Rand Corporation and Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. His current research interests are economic and social wellbeing measures, inequality and income mobility, quality of employment and labour mobility, geography of opportunity and spatial analysis, and applied micro-econometrics and social policies.

**Professor Kirsten Sehnbuch**

British Academy Global Professor and a Distinguished Policy Fellow

Kirsten is a British Academy Global Professor and a Distinguished Policy Fellow at the institute. Previously, she was 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.

During 2018, Kirsten was awarded a British Academy Global Professorship to study the conceptualisation and the measurement of the quality of employment in developing countries from the perspective of the capability approach. From a theoretical perspective, she examines employment as a missing dimension of the capability approach; empirically, she has established a summary indicator of job quality for 13 Latin American countries, which will be extended to other regions of the Global South going forwards. Her work informs social, labour and development policy more broadly as it allows for resources to be targeted at the most vulnerable workers in a labour market.

**Dr Nora Waitkus**

Research Officer

Nora is a sociologist looking at inequality and socio-economic stratification in contemporary capitalist societies. She is mainly interested in exploring and explaining cross-national variation and institutional drivers of wealth inequality and concentration. Her work further deals with class position, wealth portfolios and wealth accumulation using quantitative approaches and longitudinal data.

**Dr Susanne Wessendorf**

Associate Professorial Research Fellow

Susanne's research focuses on immigration, integration, ethnicity and race. She is a Social Anthropologist and has been doing research on migration, transnationalism and diversity for more than 10 years. She has undertaken in-depth ethnographic fieldwork over long periods in complex urban settings, working with people of different age groups, ethnic, national and class backgrounds. Her work focuses on understanding new forms of social inclusion and exclusion in contexts of immigration-related diversity. She has written on social relations in super-diverse areas, and patterns of settlement of recent migrants in such areas. 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.

VISITING PROFESSOR

**Professor Andrew Miles**

Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester

Andrew is Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester, where he 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, a subject he first studied as a historian in the 1980s and 1990s, 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 membership of the *Great British Class Survey* project, a collaboration between LSE and University of Manchester researchers, which produced a new account of social class in Britain.

VISITING PROFESSOR IN PRACTICE

**Emma Chamberlain**

Emma is a tax practitioner with an active research agenda in tax policy, specialising in capital taxation. She has contributed to and led several major reviews of tax policy in the UK. She co-authored the chapter on 'Taxation of Wealth and Wealth Transfers' for The Mirrlees Review and has published in leading academic tax journals including the British Tax Review. Emma has regularly advised Treasury and HMRC on taxation of the wealthy and was an advisor to the Treasury Select Committee. In 2017, she received an OBE for services to government tax policy.

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 Number 10 Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, Cabinet Office, Open Society Foundation, Young Foundation, Brookings Institution, and United Nations – Zamila has led a wide range of policy and programme projects, specialising in education and employment, gender, SGBV, 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 was formerly Deputy Chair of the Poverty and Inequality Commission for Scotland. She has recently published *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. The Unit was responsible for delivering the British Government's commitment to free nursery education places for all three and four year olds, the national childcare strategy, and Sure Start, a major programme aiming to reduce the gap in outcomes between children living in disadvantaged areas and the wider child population. After Sure Start, Naomi spent three years as the Director of the Social Exclusion Task Force working across government to identify and promote policies to address the needs of traditionally excluded groups. Since retiring from the Civil Service, Naomi has chaired the Camden Equalities Commission, the Milton Keynes Child Poverty Commission, 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. Naomi is an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Oxford Department of Education and the Department of Social Policy and Intervention. She 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 researched extensively about middle-classes politics and culture. He has also developed several studies on cultural capital in United Kingdom, South America, particularly in Chile, and recently in Australia. He is a joint author of *Culture, Class, Distinction*. He is co-author of *Upper Middle Class Social Reproduction: Wealth, Schooling and Residential Choice in Chile*.



Dr Pablo González
Visiting Senior Fellow

Pablo, PhD. and MPhil. in economics, University of Cambridge, 1996. BA and MA in economics, Catholic University of Chile. Pablo is Academic Director of the Centre for Public Systems and Principal Researcher of the Centre for Inclusive Education, Department of Industrial Engineering, Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chile. He has held various government positions: Head of Planning and Budget Division, Ministry of Education (1994 to 1997); Advisor to Minister of Labour and Social Security and Minister in Education (1990s); Advisor of the technical committee of the National Fund for R&D in Education (2006 to 2018). He has coordinated three national Human Development Reports for the UNDP (2009, 2010 and 2012) and several studies on children's rights for UNICEF (2000 to 2006 and 2013 to 2017). He has also been consultant for the World Bank, IDB, OECD and ILO. He has published in educational and labour policies and human development. He has served in several national commissions: System of Quality Assessment in Education (2003); Childhood (2006); Education (2006); Financing of Higher Education students (2011); Compromiso País (2019-); Social Cohesion (2020); Quality of Employment (2020); and the expert panel of the national household survey (CASEN) (2019-).



Professor Lee Elliot Major
Visiting Senior Fellow

Lee Elliot OBE, 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.

His Penguin book *Social Mobility and Its Enemies*, co-authored with Stephen Machin, has attracted attention across the world. In his **TEDx talk** in 2019, Lee describes an "escalating arms race of education" in which the poorest children are increasingly ill-equipped to fight. His Bloomsbury book *What Works?*, co-authored with Steve Higgins, offers **best bets** to teachers for improving outcomes for disadvantaged pupils. His latest book *What Do We Know and What Should We Do About Social Mobility?* is being published by SAGE in 2020.



Professor Shinobu Majima
Visiting Senior Fellow

Shinobu is Professor of World Economic History at Gakushuin University, Tokyo. Her broad range of interests centres around the history of consumption and living standards in Britain and its colonies. After having worked at the Centre for Research on Socio-Cultural Change at Manchester, her interests broadened to include the history of Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia and Singapore. She is currently writing up 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 has further fostered her interdisciplinary approaches in four 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)

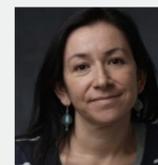
to study the past investigations into the costs of living in Borneo in comparison to other Asian and African colonies; (3) to study land settlement policies in pre-independence Malaysia in relation to resource and labour management, and (4) to compare Japanese and British household expenditure surveys and the consumption patterns of top income earners in both countries since the 1980s.



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.

His publications in peer reviewed journals include *Journal of Economic Theory* (US), *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. His edited and own books are from 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 where he writes on 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 Associate Professor at the Institute of Urban and Territorial Studies at the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, Director of the Centre for Social Conflict and Cohesion Studies (COES), and Principal Researcher at the "Geographies of Conflict and Cohesion" research line at the same centre. Professor Méndez is also Corresponding Editor of the *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, *IJURR* and Senior Visiting Fellow at the *International Inequalities Institute*, LSE. Professor Méndez has a PhD in Sociology from the University of Manchester, MPhil in Cultural Studies from the University of Birmingham and a master's in Anthropology and Development from the University of Chile. She is also Principal Researcher of the Fondecyt Project N°1191440, "Cultural Repertoires, Socio-spatial Trajectories and Politics: fragmentation and conflict within the upper middle class in Chile". She is author of *Upper Middle Class Social Reproduction* (Palgrave, 2019) as well as several papers in journals such as *Cities*, *Urban Studies*, *City and Community*, *The Sociological Review*, among others. Her research topics include subjective aspects of social mobility and social stratification, place attachment, and urban conflicts.



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 being Co-Director of the Institute of Public Policy Research between 2007 to 2010. She was Special Advisor to the former Prime Minister, Tony Blair MP, in the Number 10 Policy Unit between 2000 and 2005. She worked closely with ministers, civil servants and stakeholders 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 South Bank University, Acting Deputy Director and Head of Research at the Child Poverty Action Group. She chaired the London Child Poverty Commission which developed policies to tackle poverty in the capital city. Between 2010 and 2013, she trained to be a teacher and taught history and politics at an inner-city London school. Carey is a trustee of the National Childbirth Trust, sits on the advisory boards for Save the Children and the Institute of Policy Research at the University of Bath, and is a member of the Social Metrics Commission, an independent charity, whose aim is to develop new poverty metrics in the UK which have long-term political support. She took her master's in Social Policy at LSE.



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 *International Inequalities Institute*, 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 is a sociologist with interests in public health, culture, and political economy. His research is focused on understanding the causes and consequences of social and economic inequality across countries. He joined **DSPI** in March 2018. Since 2016, Aaron has been an Associate Professorial Research Fellow in Poverty and Inequality at the LSE **International Inequalities Institute**. Prior to that he was Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Sociology at Oxford, where he was also a research fellow at Nuffield College. He has also worked briefly at the University of Cambridge. He completed his PhD in Applied Social and Economic Research with the Institute for Social and Economic Research, 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 to 2017, 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, 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. 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 USA resulting in a book *From Psychiatric Patient to Citizen* (2000 – updated in 2016), was awarded an OBE in 2009 and an honorary doctorate from the University of Kent in 2014.

interested in the diversity of advanced capitalism and how national institutions, politics and policies can help explain cross-country differences in economic and political outcomes. His current areas of interest include: varieties of capitalism and growth models; the knowledge economy; the effects of technological change on economic and political outcomes; inequality and redistribution; household bargaining; taxation on the rich; and the political economy of macroeconomic policies. He uses a range of research methodologies in his work, including panel data econometrics, causal inference approaches, interviews, and case studies.



Dr Jonathan Mijs

Lecturer on Sociology, Harvard University

Jonathan has previously served as an Assistant Professorial Research Fellow at the Institute (2017 to 2019). Jonathan's research asks why so many people in the West hold meritocratic explanations of poverty and wealth in contexts of growing economic inequality. His work explores the cultural and cognitive causes of the disconnect between meritocratic perception and unequal reality, and explores its political consequences. His work has been published in the *Socio-Economic Review*, *European Sociological Review*, *Sociology of Education*, and the *Annual Review of Sociology*, among other journals, and has featured in *The Guardian*, *The Washington Post*, *The Financial Times*, *The Independent* and at TEDx London.



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

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 has written on global inequality and poverty, where he pioneered the use of the new top incomes data in analysing the global distribution of income. His latest work in this area uses these data to analyse the global top one per cent. He has also written on the economics of resource revenues and their potential role in inequality and poverty reduction, and on the long-run determinants of inequality and wages in developing countries. He is currently working on interdisciplinary approaches to socio-economic inequality. This includes theoretical work on the measurement of inequality, and field work in Mexico City on multidimensional inequalities, in collaboration with Oxfam Mexico and the magazine *Chilango*. Paul is a co-author and co-editor of *CORE: Economics for a changing world*, a new open-access online economics textbook.



Rana Zincir Celal

As Deputy Director and then as Executive Director, Rana played a key role in the development of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity at the International Inequalities Institute. She 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 and Political Science in 2017, she was based at Columbia Global Centers Istanbul, where she worked with Columbia University faculty in developing collaborative programmes in Turkey. As Vice-President of Programmes, she designed and led the grantmaking strategy of the Chrest Foundation, steering resources to champions of social change in Turkey. Rana is currently a trustee of Greenpeace International and a board member of Greenpeace Mediterranean. She served as a member of the Greek Turkish Forum, and as an advisor to the European Cultural Foundation's Connected Action for the Commons Programme. She has contributed to Anadolu Kültür's Executive Committee. She also served on the European Cultural Foundation's Princess Margriet Award for Culture Jury and the Hrant Dink Foundation International Human Rights Award Committee. She holds degrees from Columbia University (BA, Political Science and Economics) and The London School of Economics and Political Science (MSc, Development Studies). She is a recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship and CUNY's Center for Philanthropy and Civil Society Emerging Leaders Fellowship.

ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY STAFF



Dr Armine Ishkanian

Executive Director

Armine Ishkanian is Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor in the Department of Social Policy at LSE. Her research examines 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.

She is co-convenor (together with Ellen Helsper, Department of Media and Communications, LSE) of the III-AFSEE research theme Politics of Inequality, which will be launched in autumn 2020. The aim of this theme is to develop research on the forms of resistance to and contestation of inequalities from a global perspective focusing on bottom-up action and the ideological/representation side of inequalities.

Armine's research has been published in journals including *Critical Social Policy*, *Democratization*, *Europe Asia Studies*, *Journal of Civil Society*, *Journal of International Development*, *Social Politics*, *Sociological Review* and *Voluntas*. She is the author of *Democracy Building and Civil Society in Post-Soviet Armenia* (2008) and co-editor, with Simon Szreter, of *The Big Society Debate: A New Agenda for Social Welfare?* (2012). In 2016 she received the Best Article Award from the International Society for Third Sector Research for her article "Surreptitious Symbiosis: engagement between activists and NGOs" (published in *Voluntas* and co-authored with Marlies Glasius).

Armine is Chair of Trustees of St Mary's Youthwork, a north London organisation that provides mentoring and support for local young people who find themselves in challenging times. She is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the *Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Armenian Diaspora Survey*, the Advisory Committee of the International Encyclopedia for Civil Society, and a member of the Editorial Board of the Texts and Studies in Armenian History, Society, and Culture book series (University of Michigan Press).



Dr Sara Camacho Felix

Assistant Professorial Lecturer

Sara is the pedagogic lead for the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme. Her research focuses on critical pedagogies of higher education, specially focused on creating equitable and reflexive learning and teaching environments that subvert neoliberal performativity. She has researched how university systems (both in the UK and internationally) can be sites of neo-imperial knowledge creation and how universities can be reimagined to pluralise what counts as knowledge and who counts as knowers. Sara is also a member of the Decolonising LSE Collective, and she has previously worked at the LSE Teaching and Learning Centre (now the Eden Centre for Educational Enhancement) and at LSE LIFE. Prior to joining LSE in 2016, Sara spent 11 years teaching at universities in the UK, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Turkey and Poland.

VISITING FELLOWS



Dr Arun Advani

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

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 quoted across the media, including the FT, The Times, The Economist, The Telegraph, The Guardian, The Sun, and The Mirror. His work on measurement of the UK's "Tax Gap" has also been cited by HMRC and by the Office for Statistics Regulation.



Dr Katharina Hecht

Postdoctoral Fellow at the Andrea Mitchell Center for the Study of Democracy, the University of Pennsylvania

Katharina was previously a Research Officer at the III and a Researcher at the Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) at LSE after completing her PhD in the Department of Sociology. Her research interests relate to income and wealth inequality, particularly at the top of the distributions, perceptions of economic inequality and conceptualisations of richness. Her doctoral research focused on perceptions of top incomes and wealth. Katharina has previously taught courses on social inequalities and research methods for the Department of Sociology and the Department of Methodology at LSE as well as for the Department of Social Science (DSS) at the Institute of Education at UCL.



Dr David Hope

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

David researches at the intersection of economics and political science. He specialises in comparative political economy and works predominantly on the high-income democracies, such as the Western European countries and the United States. He is



Asmaa Akhtar

Programme Manager
(Global Engagement and Impact)

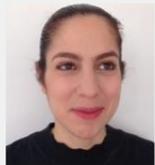
Asmaa previously worked in the LSE School of Public Policy, where she was the Communications, Events and Alumni Engagement Officer. She supported their three postgraduate programmes focusing on public administration and public policy. Prior to joining LSE in 2015, she worked at an educational research 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.



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 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.



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.



Dr Tahnee Ooms

Research Officer

Tahnee's research focuses on how capital incomes feed back into rising overall income and wealth inequality, with a specific focus on the measurement of economic inequality using quantitative methods. An important dimension of her research is to shape and communicate findings in a way so they can be of practical use for policy and the real world. Tahnee works part-time with the AFSEE team as AFSEE/III liaison.



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. She is a member of the International Inequalities Institute's Racial Justice Working Group.



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 10 years as Books Editor at *Times Higher Education* magazine. She is a member of the Left Book Club's editorial panel and works with Doc'n'Roll, the UK's music documentary festival, as an interviewer, radio presenter and content strategist. Karen attended Lester B. Pearson United World College of the Pacific and the University of Toronto, where she studied English literature.

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