

The background image shows a multi-story residential building. The left side features older, weathered stone and brickwork with small, irregular windows. The right side shows newer, white-painted concrete buildings with large, uniform windows and red-tiled roofs. Several satellite dishes are visible on the roofs. The overall scene suggests a contrast between old and new urban development.

LSE

International  
Inequalities Institute

# International Inequalities Institute

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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# MISSION STATEMENT

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## 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

### Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

**Having started shortly after the COVID-19 pandemic, my first 18 months as Director of the ILL have been filled with both challenges and opportunities. Although we attempted a gradual return to our physical offices on Houghton Street during the interlude between the Delta and Omicron waves of the virus, the pandemic seesaw prevented us from reaching the new equilibrium we had hoped for. As almost everywhere else, many colleagues struggled with COVID-19 infections themselves, or suffered the consequences of various lockdowns which were particularly difficult for parents with young children.**

Despite these challenges, the institute has continued to thrive and grow during this period, across the full range of its activities – a testament to the resilience and commitment of our community. As documented in the pages that follow, the three original research themes – *Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice*; *Cities, Jobs and Economic Change*; and *Global Economies of Care* – are now mature, consolidated endeavours that have both generated and disseminated a substantial body of new knowledge. These initial themes have been joined by an additional three.

The *Politics of Inequality*, led by Armine Ishkanian and Ellen Helsper, explores how people resist and contest inequalities from the bottom up, through various forms of grassroots political movements. The theme is funded by the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme, and works very closely with its Fellows, in an excellent example of our efforts to promote linkages between research and practice.

Then came *The Public Economics of Inequality*, led by Johannes Spinnewijn, which aims to bring the most recent data and methodological advances to the study of economic inequality. The theme's work, which draws heavily on existing collaborations within the Department of Economics and STICERD, contributes to three strands of the analysis of inequality: measurement, causal mechanisms and policy design. In keeping with our commitment to multidisciplinary, the theme includes many members from outside

the Department of Economics, and its monthly work-in-progress workshops are already spawning many interesting conversations.

Most recently, a new theme is being set up to study *Opportunity, Mobility, and the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality*. Led by Paolo Brunori, this theme works closely with the student-led Doctoral Research Group on Inequality and Social Mobility. Although still in its very early days – with a public launch event yet to come – the theme has already started generating publications, and its own informal seminar series.

Alongside the themes, the period since our last annual report also saw the launch of our Global Inequality Observatory (GIO), headed by Stephen Jenkins. The GIO hosts research and data projects that are crosscutting in nature and do not fit neatly into the remit or timeline of any one research theme. It now houses the new UK Satellite Office of the LIS Cross National Data Centre, which is a major new resource available at the institute for income and wealth researchers at LSE and beyond. Similarly, our ongoing work on the quality of employment, led by Kirsten Sehnbruch, which has recently expanded to new geographical regions, is now institutionally located within the GIO. As is the new Latin America and Caribbean Inequality Review (LACIR), a five-year collaborative attempt to understand why extreme inequalities are so durable an equilibrium in that part of the world. Hosted at LSE, LACIR is a joint initiative with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Institute for Fiscal Studies and Yale University. This collaborative approach, pooling funding and expertise from partners around the world to seek a holistic, interdisciplinary understanding of how inequality manifests in different parts of the world, may well serve as a model for future GIO initiatives focused on other regions.

While all this was happening on the research front, ILL faculty and staff continued to deliver our teaching contributions to the MSc in Inequality and Social Science and our own Doctoral Seminar for PhD students from across the School. The AFSEE team continued to enhance its pedagogical techniques to deliver its complex residential and non-residential fellowship programmes almost entirely online; a considerable challenge which – according to Fellow evaluations – was met with great success. Last but not least, the weekly Inequalities Seminar Series and our high-profile Public Events programme have provided a unique forum for exchanging ideas and thinking about practical solutions to the inequality challenges that the pandemic has either exacerbated or created anew.

Each of these programmes and activities is described in much greater detail in the pages that follow in this annual report. As you browse – or scroll – through it, you will see how the institute is rising to face the challenges and seize the opportunities that these unusual times have given us. Any achievements are due to the ingenuity, hard work and collaboration from our faculty associates and theme members across LSE; our dedicated research and professional services staff; our visiting professors and fellows; and the graduate students that we are fortunate to interact with. While I am extremely grateful to all of them, I am particularly thankful to my executive team colleagues Liza Ryan and Armine Ishkanian, and to my Executive Assistant Meliz Ahmet. I look forward to continuing to work with this remarkable group to better understand how inequalities persist and grow, and how to fight them.



## OBITUARY

### In Memory of Professor Sir John Hills: Co-Founder of the International Inequalities Institute

Professor Sir John Hills, a Co-Founder and former Co-Director of the International Inequalities Institute and a leading scholar in the field of social policy, sadly passed away in December 2020. Although I recall meeting John at STICERD in the early 1990s, when I was still a PhD student, and again decades later when he chaired a lecture I gave as a visitor to the III, I never really had the pleasure of knowing him as well as I would have liked. Those who did know him well over the almost three and a half decades he dedicated to LSE can speak much more eloquently than me about this great loss to the III, to LSE and to the academic community more broadly: please read the wonderful tribute by Mike Savage, Nicola Lacey, David Soskice, Armine Ishkanian and Liza Ryan below.

**Francisco H G Ferreira** (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director of the III)

We wish to pay tribute to John as one of the most remarkable academics we have ever known and worked with. He was utterly fair in everything he did and completely committed to principles of social justice, not just in abstract terms, but also in his daily work. We saw him as the personification of the very best aspects of LSE's Fabian tradition, committed to using academic work not as an ivory tower pursuit but to make the world a better place.

In 2014, in the midst of "austerity politics" and the increasing academic and public recognition of the ills of escalating inequality, John could easily have taken the view that the Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion, which he had built over the previous two decades, was already a leading LSE force in this arena and that there was no need to develop a brand-new initiative. He might also have taken the view that at this stage of his distinguished career there was no need to put his shoulder to the wheel of a new, untried and risky venture. But that was not his way. John did not have a single instrumental or game-playing bone in his body and realised intuitively the value of a new International Inequalities Institute, not housed in a specific department but working across the whole of LSE, to raise the stakes of inequality research to an even higher level. Accordingly, he enthusiastically agreed to work with Mike as Co-Director of the III from 2015 until he stepped down, in 2018. The deep admiration with which John was regarded across LSE and the trust which colleagues felt in him, not only as a distinguished scholar but also a generous and gifted institution-builder were the foundation stones on which the International Inequalities Institute was built, from the bottom up, with wide and enduring support.

John was a complete pleasure to work with as Co-Director and colleague within the III. We had absolute confidence in him to make the right decisions reached with full consultation. He had no interest in personal self-aggrandisement. It was he who held the initial conversations with Atlantic Philanthropies and inspired the vision which was to lead to their major investment in the Atlantic Fellows Programme for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE), in fact the largest gift LSE had ever received. The time and effort which he put into this initiative was staggering; John's extraordinary work ethic sustained him under what to most of us would have seemed an impossible burden. Even when working under enormous pressure, he was unfailingly kind, courteous and cheerful, a twinkle in his eye betokening a keen sense of humour beneath the surface of his quiet



authority. And of course – utterly unselfish as he was - he never drew attention to his pioneering role nor claimed any kind of proprietorial rights over how AFSEE should develop.

John had no time for petty careerism and was entirely committed to doing the right thing for its own sake. This informed his own actions. He shunned the kind of academic globetrotting that he saw as environmentally damaging and refused to commit to international travel as a normal part of academic life. He was utterly loyal to LSE, yet when he disagreed with the actions of senior management, he was utterly fearless in making his views clear, without a care for any retribution he might personally experience. Time and again we witnessed his generosity and kindness to students, academic and professional colleagues. He joyfully shared in the occasional pleasures and commiserated with the daily frustrations of those around him. He was a truly outstanding man who will be deeply missed by everyone at the III, and by all the many students and colleagues who have been inspired by him over many years. More than that: in the already grim year of 2020 this was the most devastating news.

**Mike Savage** (Professor of Sociology, and Director of the III 2015 to 2020); **Nicola Lacey** (School Professor of Law and co-convenor of the III doctoral programme, 2015 to 2020); **David Soskice** (School Professor of Government, and co-convenor of the III doctoral programme, 2015 to 2020); **Armine Ishkanian** (Associate Professor in Social Policy and Executive Director, Atlantic Fellows Programme in Social and Economic Equity, III); **Liza Ryan** (Institute Manager)

# III RESEARCH



The III builds on LSE's longstanding tradition of leadership in the study of social and economic inequality, bringing together scholars from across the School to coordinate our efforts to further understanding through rigorous research. ”

Professor Francisco H G Ferreira

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

Led by Professor Mike Savage

**Over the past year, the III *Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice* theme has pushed forward with our collaborative work to foreground wealth assets as a fundamental aspect of inequality. Our starting point is that burgeoning wealth inequality is both a pressing social science challenge and a widespread public concern. In the UK, total net household wealth (defined as any kind of monetised asset) as a share of national income has approximately doubled over the past 30 years, and wealth is twice as unequally held as income. Although significant proportions of the UK population have seen their net wealth grow, the majority have little or no wealth. For the average family in the poorest 10 per cent of families, debts exceed their assets, while the median family has just over £100,000 in net wealth (per adult). These are stark divides: the top one per cent has almost £5 million per adult in the family. Preliminary research indicates that the COVID-19 crisis has intensified these inequalities as wealthy households have benefitted from lockdown savings, whereas poorer families have seen debt burdens intensify.**

The scale of the wealth inequality challenge therefore needs no emphasis. In this context I'm pleased to report that a team of LSE postgraduates, LSE faculty affiliates and doctoral students drawn from the Departments of Economics, Economic History, Government, Law, Social Policy, and Sociology, along with collaborators from other universities work in a focused way to build a dynamic interdisciplinary research culture to tackle this vital issue. I will highlight four aspects of our work in the past year.



Burgeoning wealth inequality is both a pressing social science challenge and a widespread public concern. Together we are pushing forward this vital research agenda. ”

Professor Mike Savage

Firstly, spanning research and public engagement is our concern to establish a case for a wealth tax. In recent years Arun Advani and Andy Summers have led powerful research using taxation data which has demonstrated how top earners have increasingly relied on income from capital. Once this is taken into account, then interpretations of inequality trends need to be revised upwards. In December 2020 they launched the [Wealth Tax Commission](#) which is the most systematic report for many years which weighs up the benefits of a one-off wealth tax. Their careful reflection of evidence and very reasoned arguments make a major stride forward, and they offer reflections on their work in the [report](#).

Secondly, mindful of how Black Lives Matter has demonstrated the systematic nature of racial inequality, we have pushed forward research on the racial wealth gap, including discussions with the [Runnymede Trust](#) about developing this research agenda in the future. In the context of data limitations, this work needs imaginative repertoires. In his feature, LSE economic historian Neil Cummins gives a flavour of his highly innovative research surveying trends in ethnic wealth disparities using the proxy of names from UK probate data. This innovative work demonstrates how wealth inequality has been pervasive over a long period, and also how some largely white European ethnic groups have enjoyed much higher aggregate wealth than white British, and also how other minorities have fared worse. We will be building on this work in 2022 with a range of projects exploring the racial wealth gap in Africa and in Britain, including working with taxation data to consider the role of non-domiciled tax payers in generating inequality in the UK.

Thirdly, we are proud of our role in building collaborations amongst European sociologists who study elites. Currently, although the sociology of elites is experiencing a major revival, there is little coordination between different national teams, leading to a proliferation of one-off, bespoke national studies. In January we published a [working paper](#) systematically laying out the key elite studies conducted in different parts of Europe. In summer 2021 [three seminars](#) helped develop a common perspective which is currently leading into a collective project.

Finally, our members have been pursuing theoretical, comparative and historical reflections on the significance of wealth inequality. Many of our events this year have addressed these issues, including a successful [panel discussion with Thomas Piketty](#), the [book launch of my own \*The Return of Inequality\*](#), and the [award-winning work of Nora Waitkus who along with Fabian Pfeffer](#) has developed the most robust work to date pulling out the comparative analysis of wealth inequality. Together we are pushing forward this vital research agenda. Please keep in touch with our work and join our events next year.

**Professor Mike Savage** (Theme Convenor)

# III RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

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, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

### Professor Camille Landais

Professor of Economics, Department of Economics

### Liz Mann

PhD candidate, Department of Social Policy

### Dr Tahnee Ooms

Visiting Fellow, 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, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion

### 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 Senior Visiting Fellow, III

### Dr Andrew Summers

Assistant Professor, Department of Law

### Dr Nora Waitkus

Research Officer, III

## 3. Wealth and Social Mobility: Meritocracy and the Legitimation of Inequality

### Dr Fabien Accominotti

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology

### Professor Sam Friedman

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

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

### Professor Neil Lee

Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

### Professor Murray Leibbrandt

School of Economics, 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

### Professor Sam Friedman

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

### Professor Susanne Wessendorf

Professor, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University and Visiting Professor, 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.



## Theme Projects

### Ethnic Wealth Inequality in England and Wales, 1858-2018: a preliminary study

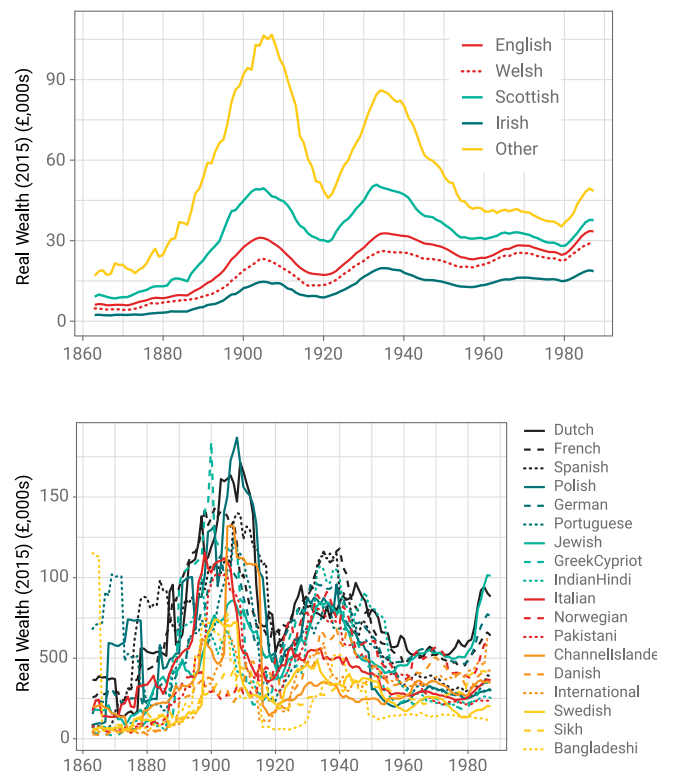
We know that there are substantial inequities in wealth by ethnic group in the UK today (Runnymede Trust, 2020). However, we currently know little about the historical persistence of these patterns since research on economic inequality over the 20th century has largely focused on top income and wealth shares and ignored these issues (eg, Atkinson and Harrison, 1974; Piketty, 2014). Thus, for England, we know that the top one per cent held over 73 per cent of all wealth in 1900, and that this share declined to under 20 per cent by 1992 (Cummins, 2019b). But we do not know who these one per cent are. The history of wealth inequality stratified by ethnic origin is unknown territory.

My study of the history of ethnic wealth inequality in England and Wales, 1858 to 2018 is therefore very important. The wealth data I use comes from a complete digitisation of the Principal Probate Registry (PPR) Calendars, 1858 to 1992. This source records the estate value of all those dying over a nominal threshold of wealth (£10 in 1900, £5,000 in 1990). This therefore represents the most comprehensive, population-wide source of consistently collected wealth-at-death estimates for England over the 20th century.

Since all entries record the full name and surname of the wealth holder, I can assign a probable ethnicity to all surnames using the Onomap name classification software, which uses global data such as telephone directories and electoral rolls. Network analysis maps name clusters onto known ethnicities (Mateos *et al.*, 2011). Applied to the wealth data I have collected, Onomap differentiates surnames into almost 140 distinct ethnicities – far more granular than the 11 ethnicities typically reported by the ONS (Office for National Statistics, 2019, 2020). The assignment is not perfect, and I acknowledge that surnames are nominal, changeable “labels” that will only imperfectly predict ethnicity. However, in the absence of alternative methods, the potential gain of this approach is considerable.

Figure 1 reports average real wealth (in £2015 pounds) by ethnicity and year, 1858 to 1992. The effects of the World Wars on wealth are striking, with sharp drops observable for World War I in particular, but also for World War II. I explain the surprising flat growth of wealth at death after 1950 by showing that a large proportion of wealth is hidden during this period (Cummins, 2019a). The ethnic group patterns are fascinating and demonstrate that the single most powerful divide separates the Irish, who are consistently and significantly always poorer than the English. The Welsh are also poorer but much closer in average level to the English. The Scottish are always richer, and “Other” ethnicities are always significantly richer, throughout. These broad patterns mask significant variation in the ethnic groups, as revealed in figure 1b.

Figure 1a and 1b: Average Wealth by Ethnicity, 1858-1992



Note: Average wealth includes the non-wealth holder population, who are assigned an inferred wealth.

A simpler visualisation is offered in figure 2. The gradient of wealth in 1980 to 1992 is very different from that of 1858 to 1879 when most ethnic groups report wealth above that of the English. But in 1980 to 1982 there is considerable variation relative to the English; many Western European ethnicities and the Jewish communities are richer. But others are significantly poorer, such as the Italian, Pakistani, Black Caribbean, Portuguese, Irish and Swedish ethnic groups. The richest group in England, by this measure 1980 to 1992, are the Dutch, and the poorest are the Bangladeshi.

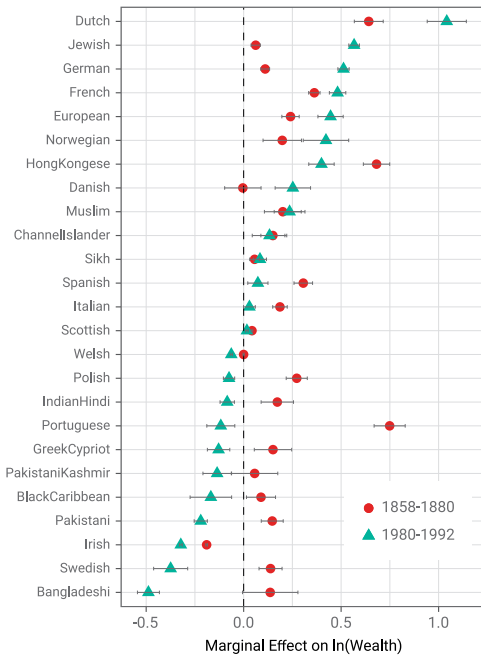
How well do ethnic groups assimilate into the very top of the English wealth distribution? The overall pattern of ethnic representation in the top one per cent of wealth has been one of stability, with a marked rise in the representation of non-British or Irish ethnicities 1970 to 1980, before a subsequent decline 1980 to 1992. Figure 3 reports the coefficient estimates and the 95 per cent confidence interval for the first and last period, 1858 to 1879, and 1980 to 1992. In 1858 to 1879, the majority of major ethnic groups are much more likely to appear in the top one per cent than the English. For some groups, this remains true in the most recent period, 1980 to 1992, but a number of ethnic groups see a marked shift and are less likely to be over-represented in the top one per cent: this is especially true for the Spanish, Hong Kongese, Polish, Portuguese, Pakistani, Indian Hindus, and Black Caribbean. Even so, only the Irish and Bangladeshi communities are underrepresented in the top one per cent.

# III RESEARCH THEME: Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice

## Theme Projects

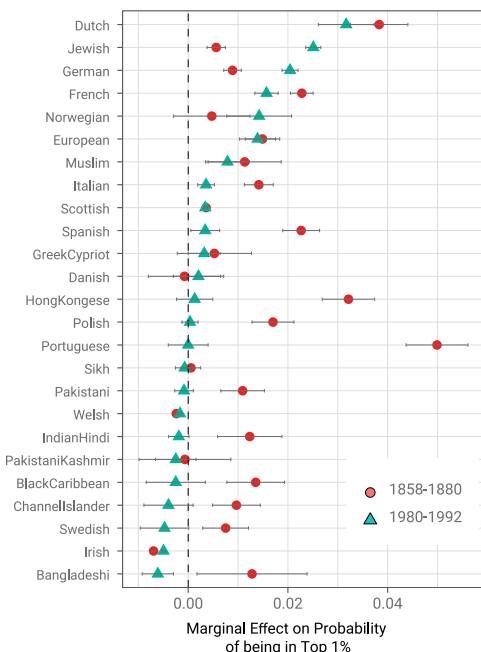
It is somewhat of a surprise to find that the measure of wealth inequality that ethnic groups perform best on, is representation amongst the very richest of England, the top one per cent of wealth holders.

**Figure 2: The Correlation of Ethnicity and Real Wealth, 1858-1880 compared with 1980-1992**



Notes: Ethnic group coefficients from OLS regression.

**Figure 3: The Marginal Probability of being in the Top one per cent of Wealth Holders, by Ethnicity, 1858-1880 compared with 1980-1992**



Notes: Ethnic group coefficients from OLS regression.

Here I have presented a short preview of the first study of the history of ethnic wealth inequality in England and Wales. Throughout the past 150 years, England has been a location in which ethnic minorities (apart from the Irish) have historically possessed disproportionate levels of wealth. After World War II, greater stratification between ethnic groups emerges, and by the 1990s, many ethnicities, such as the Bangladeshi community, are significantly poorer than the English. The Irish are always poorer, and the wealth-gap is consistent, persistent and large.

We need to know more about what is driving these inequities. The role of imperial ties in allowing economic elites from different parts of the globe to move to England may be important. The roles of human capital and culture in the assimilation of ethnicities into English society, and systematic discrimination are all mechanisms that could be at play. Whilst the current analysis can say nothing definitive on these mechanisms, the patterns here give us an important platform to address these issues further.

**Dr Neil Cummins** (Associate Professor, Department of Economic History)

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## Wealth Tax Commission

The unprecedented public spending required to tackle COVID-19 has already triggered a debate about how to rebuild public finances. At the same time, politicians are facing far-reaching questions about the widening cracks in the social fabric that this pandemic has exposed. These simultaneous shocks to national politics create a rare and powerful opportunity to “think big” on tax policy. They open up new space for academics, practitioners and campaigners to nourish an emerging global movement for tax reforms that have previously been dismissed as infeasible.

Even before the current crisis, the case for taxing wealth had been gaining traction. However, over the past 20 years numerous countries have abandoned their existing taxes on the stock of wealth; these examples have fed a narrative that whilst wealth taxes are popular in principle, they cannot be made to work in practice. Despite increased attention on this topic by academics, existing studies fall short of providing policymakers with a concrete blueprint for action. There remains a gap between the academic evidence and the practical steps needed to implement a comprehensive wealth tax effectively.

In April 2020, thanks to a grant from the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity’s COVID-19 Rapid Response Fund, we commissioned a network of world-leading experts on tax policy to remedy this gap.

Our contributors included academics, policymakers and tax practitioners, reflecting our view that good tax design demands interdisciplinary expertise and also a connection with the “real world”. We drew heavily on international

experience, commissioning detailed studies of the operation of wealth taxes in seven different countries, written by local experts. Published in October 2020, the resulting series is the largest repository of evidence on wealth taxes globally to date. It comprises half a million words across more than 30 papers, covering all aspects of wealth tax design – both principle and practice.

The Commissioner team of Andy Summers (LSE Department of Law and Faculty Associate of III), Arun Advani (III Visiting Fellow) and Emma Chamberlain (III Visiting Professor) published their conclusions in December 2020. Our main recommendation was that if the UK government chooses to raise taxes as part of its response to the COVID-19 crisis, it should implement a one-off wealth tax in preference to increasing taxes on work or spending. We argued that this policy would be fairer, more efficient and harder to avoid, than any other tax-raising alternative.

Under the design that we recommended, a one-off wealth tax would:

- Be paid by any UK resident (including “non-doms” and recent emigrants) with personal wealth above a set threshold.
- Include all assets such as main homes and pension pots, as well as business and financial wealth, but minus any debts such as mortgages.
- Be payable in instalments over five years.

Choices about which rates and thresholds to adopt, and how much revenue to target in total, can ultimately only be decided by politicians. However, our modelling showed that over five years, at a rate of one per cent per year on wealth above a threshold of £1 million per household, a one-off wealth tax would raise £260 billion after administration costs. This is equivalent to raising VAT by six pence or the basic rate of income tax by nine pence for the same period. Alternatively if the threshold were increased to £4 million per household, this tax would still raise £80 billion. These are huge sums, even in the context of COVID-19 spending.

All of the evidence underlying our report is freely available online at [wealthtaxcommission.com](https://wealthtaxcommission.com). The website also includes a tax simulator where anyone can model their own preferred tax rates and find out how much they would pay themselves. We also gratefully acknowledge funding from the UKRI/ESRC COVID-19 Rapid Response Grant (ES/V012657/1), CAGE at Warwick (ES/L011719/1) and Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity.

**Dr Arun Advani** (Assistant Professor, University of Warwick; Impact Director, Centre for Competitive Advantage in the Global Economy and Visiting Fellow, III); **Professor Emma Chamberlain** (Visiting Professor in Practice, III); **Dr Andrew Summers** (Assistant Professor, Department of Law)



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

WATCH THE LAUNCH EVENT OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE WEALTH TAX COMMISSION



Watch on YouTube: [buff.ly/3htfgTR](https://buff.ly/3htfgTR)



Read the final report: [bit.ly/3hRImwE](https://bit.ly/3hRImwE)



There remains a gap between the academic evidence and the practical steps needed to implement a comprehensive wealth tax effectively. We commissioned a network of world-leading experts on tax policy to remedy this gap. ”

### THEME WORKING PAPERS

#### Working paper 68

**Faces of inequality: a mixed methods approach to multidimensional inequalities**

Ingrid Bleyinat and Paul Segal

#### Working paper 67

**Social mobility and political regimes: intergenerational mobility in Hungary, 1949-2017**

Pawel Bukowski, Gregory Clark, Attila Gáspár and Rita Pero

#### Working paper 58

**The sociology of elites: a European stocktaking and call for collaboration**

Mike Savage and John Hjellbrekke

#### Working paper 56

**Investigating the gender wealth gap across occupational classes**

Nora Waitkus and Lara Minkus

#### Working paper 55

**The economic consequences of major tax cuts for the rich**

David Hope and Julian Limberg

#### Working paper 49

**Elites and inequality a case study of plutocratic philanthropy in the UK**

Luna Glucksberg and Louise Russell-Prywata

#### Working paper 47

**Managing racism? Race equality and decolonial educational futures**

Suki Ali

#### Working paper 46

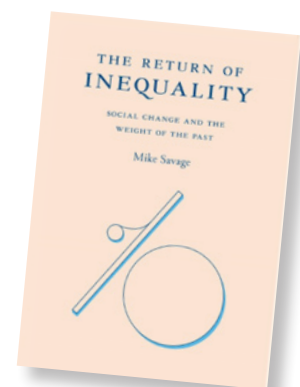
**Inequality, living standards and growth: two centuries of economic development in Mexico**

Ingrid Bleyinat, Amílcar Challú and Paul Segal

### THEME PUBLICATION

**The return of inequality: social change and the weight of the past**

by Mike Savage



## III RESEARCH THEME: Cities, Jobs and Economic Change

Led by Professor Neil Lee

In the *Cities, Jobs and Economic Change* research theme we investigate how 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. Theme leader Professor Neil Lee, III Faculty Associate Dr Pawel Bukowski and Visiting Fellow Dr Mark Fransham are part of an international team that has recently been awarded a prestigious “Open Research Area” grant to examine trends in geographic income inequality across five high-income countries – Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States – since the 1970s.

The first objective of our research is to develop a method for analysing geographic income inequality in a way that can be compared between countries. We tackle three problems: defining comparable geographic areas, creating consistent measures of income and adjusting incomes for the varied local cost of living (eg, housing costs). We will use data from national tax records, from registries of workers’ earnings and household surveys. Our second objective is to assess the importance of geographic inequalities in driving national income inequalities across our five study countries. For our third objective, we analyse the common trends and differences between and within countries and investigate the drivers of these trends. Our fourth, and final, objective is to use this project as the foundation of a global database that provides information about inequalities between places. Our vision is that this will act as a point of information for researchers to study the causes and consequences of geographic income inequality, and for policymakers to understand how their country compares to others.

**Professor Neil Lee** (Theme Convenor)



Cities By Alevision Co Unsplash



Our vision is that our findings will act as a point of information for researchers to study the causes and consequences of geographic income inequality, and for policymakers to understand how their country compares to others. ”

**Professor Neil Lee**

# III RESEARCH THEME: Cities, Jobs and Economic Change

## Theme Projects

### Populism, Inequality and Institutions

SUPPORTED BY NORFACE-DIAL

## Project Highlights

### Young People, Human Capital Investment and the Great Recession

Young people are particularly badly hit by recessions in terms of employment opportunities. But how does this affect their choices (for example, of working while in education)? To what extent do they invest in human capital as a reaction to this? Do they use education primarily as a way of shielding themselves from unemployment or do they acquire knowledge and skills that are useful for the future? We evaluate these questions in England during the time of the Great Recession. We also use variation in age and in the severity of the Great Recession across different areas to identify effects. Our results suggest an effect on enrolment that translates into higher levels of achievement in vocational qualifications, and to enrolment in higher education for those of higher prior ability. The results also suggest that the generations who were still in compulsory education when the recession hit do better in terms of labour market outcomes than those who were older at the time of the recession, and this is driven by high achievers.

In terms of impact, these results can provide some insights about the possible consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for young people and inform policy makers in devising suitable policies to assist young people during this period.

Since last year, this project has been presented twice and there are two more scheduled presentations in Michaelmas Term. Also, the draft paper is being finalised and the aim is to publish this research as a discussion paper in Michaelmas Term.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Dr Chiara Cavaglia** (Research Economist, Centre for Economic Performance, Centre for Vocational Education Research);

**Professor Sandra McNally** (Education and Skills Programme Director, Centre for Economic Performance)

Photo: Nathan Dumilao Unsplash



Countering the politically dominant view that populism is primarily a consequence of immigration, the research project Populism, Inequality and Institutions (PII) led by Professor David Soskice 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.

Photo: Tim Gouw Unsplash



## Trends in Intergenerational Home Ownership and Wealth Transmission

Prior research on trends in intergenerational mobility in economic status has focused chiefly on income and earnings. There is hardly any research on trends in intergenerational wealth transmission. This project uses cross-time changes in intergenerational associations in home ownership to generate evidence on trends in intergenerational wealth mobility.

Both home ownership and the value of main residence are shown to be strongly associated with wealth accumulation. The strength of the intergenerational link in home ownership in the UK has grown over time and, as parental home ownership displays a strong relationship with an individual's future wealth, this can be informative about trends in intergenerational wealth transmission. Taken together, the results indicate that intergenerational wealth transmission has strengthened over time in Britain. The paper has been published as part of the Discussion Paper series at the Centre for Economic Performance (CEP), No.1756, April 2021, and is currently under review at a peer-reviewed journal.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Dr Jo Blanden** (Reader in Economics, University of Surrey and Associate, Centre for Economic Performance); **Andrew Eyles** (PhD Candidate, University College London and Research Economist, Centre for Economic Performance); **Professor Stephen Machin** (Professor of Economics and Director, Centre for Economic Performance)

### Dr Pawel Bukowski

RESEARCH FELLOW AT CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND FACULTY ASSOCIATE, III



**The Decline in Rent Sharing** is the joint work of Pawel Bukowski, Brian Bell and Stephen Machin. This is the first study to provide comprehensive evidence that rent sharing is on a much smaller scale today than during the 1980s and 1990s. The paper is currently at revise and resubmit stage in the *Journal of Labor Economics*.

**Globalisation and Rent Sharing** is the joint work of Pawel Bukowski, Stephen Machin and David Soskice. The first aim of the project is to investigate the nature of rent sharing and document its basic empirical patterns across several European countries. The second aim is to investigate the relationship between rent sharing and globalisation. The first working paper from the project was published in August 2020.

The paper **Between communism and capitalism: long-term inequality in Poland, 1892-2015**, co-authored by Pawel Bukowski and Filip Novokmet has redefined the perception of inequalities in Poland. This work combines tax, survey and national accounts data to obtain a more complete picture of the distribution of income through time. The results have been groundbreaking, as they show that official survey-based measures strongly underestimate the level of inequality and its rise since 1989. The paper was published in June 2021 in the *Journal of Economic Growth*.

## Faith No More? The Divergence of Political Trust between Urban and Rural Europe

This paper looks at the divergence in political trust levels between rural and urban areas since 2008. It concludes that this increasing rural-urban divide has important implications for European democracies. The research uses data gathered between 2008 and 2018 by the European Social Survey. The survey asks respondents from different European countries about their trust in parliament, the legal system, the police, politicians, political parties, the European Parliament, and the United Nations – from this the researchers were able to calculate an average trust score for all the categories. The results of the analysis show that the more rural the area in which the respondents live, the lower their trust in government. Moreover, this divide is growing. The most important drivers, the researchers found, are satisfaction with healthcare, education and the economy.

It is no coincidence that these trends have worsened since the global financial crisis, as its aftermath led to austerity measures which hit particularly hard in rural areas of Southern Europe – areas that are driving the increasing distrust. The paper concludes that policy makers should focus on improving public service delivery such as healthcare and education if they wish to rebuild trust in these areas: a failure to take timely action could further erode trust and make it harder to win it back in the future.

The paper has been published in the *Journal of Political Geography*.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Frieder Mitsch** (PhD Candidate, Department of Government); **Professor Neil Lee** (Theme Convener and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment); **Dr Elizabeth Ralph-Morrow** (Leverhulme Early Career Fellow, King's College London)



Photo: Magda V Unsplash

# III RESEARCH THEME: Cities, Jobs and Economic Change

## Professor Susanne Wessendorf

VISITING PROFESSOR, III



Susanne has started her new ESRC funded project on "Arrival Infrastructures and Migrant Newcomers in European Cities", involving collaborators from the University of Leuven and the Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development (ILS), Dortmund. To find out more, see: [migrantarrival.coventry.ac.uk/](http://migrantarrival.coventry.ac.uk/)

She is also involved in a collaborative project with the University of Kent, investigating spatial inequality and urban segregation in Stockholm, London and Berlin, and showing how these affect migrant mobility and integration.

To find out more, see: [research.kent.ac.uk/mapurban-eu/](http://research.kent.ac.uk/mapurban-eu/)

### PUBLICATIONS:

Wessendorf, S. (2021) "Accessing information and resources via arrival infrastructures: migrant newcomers in London", *International Inequalities Institute Working Paper 57*. Available at: [https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/108512/1/LSE\\_III\\_working\\_paper\\_57.pdf](https://eprints.lse.ac.uk/108512/1/LSE_III_working_paper_57.pdf)

Wessendorf, S. (2020) "Ethnic minorities' reactions to newcomers in East London: symbolic boundaries and convivial labor", *The British Journal of Sociology*, 71(2), pp. 208-20. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12729>

Heike, H. and Wessendorf, S. (2020) "The role of arrival areas for migrant integration and resource access", *Urban Planning*, 5(3), pp. 1-10. doi: <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v5i3.2891>

### THEME WORKING PAPERS

#### Working paper 66

**Poverty traps and affluence shields: modelling the persistence of income position in Chile**

Joaquín Prieto

#### Working paper 64

**Faith no more? The divergence of political trust between urban and rural Europe**

Frieder Mitsch, Neil Lee, and Liz Morrow

#### Working paper 63

**Understanding changes in the geography of opportunity over time: the case of Santiago, Chile**

Isabel Brain and Joaquín Prieto

#### Working paper 61

**Regional inequality in multidimensional quality of employment (QoE): insights from Chile, 1996-2017**

Mauricio Apablaza, Kirsten Sehnbruch, Pablo Gonzáles and Rocío Méndez Pineda

#### Working paper 59

**Quality of sub-national government and regional development in Africa**

Yohan Iddawela, Neil Lee and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

#### Working paper 56

**Investigating the gender wealth gap across occupational classes**

Nora Waitkus and Lara Minkus

#### Working paper 54

**Unemployment insurance in Chile: lessons from a high inequality developing country**

Kirsten Sehnbruch, Rafael Carranza and Dante Contreras

#### Working paper 52

**Occupational dualism and intergenerational educational mobility in the rural economy: evidence from China and India**

M Shahe Emran, Francisco Ferreira, Yajing Jiang and Yan Sun

#### Working paper 51

**The American knowledge economy**

David Soskice

#### Working paper 48

**Lives and livelihoods: estimates of the global mortality and poverty effects of the COVID-19 pandemic**

David Soskice Benoit Decerf, Francisco H G Ferreira, Daniel G Mahler, and Olivier Sterck



Cities Migrants By Kyle Glenn Unsplash



# RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS: Cities, Jobs and Economic Change

## International Inequalities Institute

### Dr Mark Fransham

Senior Research Officer and the Departmental Lecturer in Quantitative Methods in the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford and Visiting Fellow, III

### Dr David Hope

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

### Dr Tom Kemeny

Senior Lecturer in Economic Development, Queen Mary University of London and Visiting Fellow, III

### Andrew McNeil

III Doctoral Programme

### Frieder Mitsch

Research Assistant and III Doctoral Programme

### Professor Kirsten Sehbruch

Distinguished Policy Fellow, III

### Professor David Soskice

School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government

### Dr Susanne Wessendorf

Professor, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University and Visiting Professor, III

## Management

### Professor Chrisanthi Avgerou

Professor of Information Systems, Department of Management

## Geography

### Beatriz Jambriña Canseco

III Doctoral Programme

### Professor Simona Iammarino

Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

### Professor Gareth Jones

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

### Professor Neil Lee

Theme Convener and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

### Professor Michael Storper

Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment

## Law

### Professor Nicola Lacey

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

## Economics

### Professor Catherine Boone

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

### Dr Pawel Bukowski

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

### Dr Chiara Cavaglia

Research Officer, Centre for Vocational Education Research  
Centre for Economic Performance

### Dr Charlotte Haberstroh

Fellow in Public Policy and Comparative Politics, Department of Government

### Professor Sara Hobolt

Sutherland Chair in European Institutions, Department of Government

### Professor Stephen Machin

Professor of Economics and 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 members

### Dr Jo Blanden

Reader in Economics, University of Surrey

### Professor Wendy Carlin

Professor of Economics, University College London and Research Fellow, Centre for Economic Policy Research

### Sumaiya Rahmana

PhD student, University of Surrey

# III RESEARCH THEME: Global Economies of Care

Led by Professor Alpa Shah

If there is anything revealed by the global crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is how central a role care plays in global inequalities. This is not only a question of the decades of undervaluing our care workers (our health workers, our carers, our cleaners) or the stark “care inequalities” faced by different communities across the world in access to care, but also how central care is for life itself. It is the question of the centrality of social reproduction – giving birth, bringing up children, running households, educating, looking after the elderly – for the global economy and how under capitalism this care is so easily hidden and devalued.

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. Social reproduction would halt. 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. How we conceive of caring is also intimately connected to the politics we get.

Over the last year, the *Global Economies of Care* research theme at the LSE International Inequalities Institute has been a lively platform to examine the different scales, spaces and experiences of care.

It has been a forum to draw attention to the effects of the increased financialisation of care provision by national states, the privatisations of welfare states, and the distributions of care workers across the globe as a result of structural adjustment policies. It has been an arena to highlight and examine the conditions of all the multiple informal hidden economies of care, moving from global patterns of care chains, migration regimes and legal conventions to the intimate realm of household structures, kinship arrangements and moral duties. It has been a



If there is anything revealed by the global crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is how central a role care plays in global inequalities. ”

Professor Alpa Shah



Photo: Jafar Ahmed Unsplash

space to highlight the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable racialised and gendered communities, casualised migrant labour and aging populations. And it has been a forum from which to imagine what our worlds would look like if care moved from the fringes to the centre of our economic and political concerns. Crucial to this agenda has been an exploration of the gendered and racialised inequalities and politics of care – we have created space to investigate how social reproduction refigures our understandings of class, gender and race to arrive at fine-grained, nuanced and reflexive assessments.

Overall, we have sought to think about care in broad terms in relation to the sustenance of life itself and all that is undervalued towards this end in dominant economic thinking and modelling. In this frame, we have centred planetary care because without air, water and food, we cannot live. We have also focused on political regimes which incarcerate dissenters seeking to draw attention to the oppression and exploitation of those who care.

We have sought to develop cross-disciplinary perspectives, worked with activist groups and policy bodies to put the issue of social reproduction at the centre of new economic and political 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.

Care has been the crisis of our times and this theme has insisted that we pay close attention to its significance.

**Professor Alpa Shah** (Theme Convenor)

## EVENTS, VIDEOS AND PODCASTS

We have hosted a set of lively well-attended events setting the *Global Economies of Care* firmly on the agenda of research, writing and activism on inequalities:

### July 2021 III Event Co-Hosted with UCL Geography: Investing in Care? Private Finance and Social Infrastructures

Emma Dowling, Amy Horton, Beverley Skeggs and Alpa Shah explored why private finance has come to play such a significant role in care homes and what this means for the many people who work in care and those who rely on care services. [bit.ly/3CnRFxO](https://bit.ly/3CnRFxO)

### June 2021 LSE Public Event: Good Girls: an ordinary killing

Alpa Shah was in conversation with journalist Sonia Faleiro about her new book "Good Girls: an ordinary killing". The book is a deep investigation into the death of two low-caste teenage girls, as Faleiro explores the coming of age, the failures of care, and the violence of caste, honour and shame in contemporary India. [bit.ly/3sPjf42](https://bit.ly/3sPjf42)

### June 2021 Master's Dissertation Workshop

Shalini Grover organised a Master's Dissertation Workshop on Care for students across LSE Departments.

### April 2021 LSE Public Event: The Annual Wollstonecraft Society Lecture: Mary Wollstonecraft and the vindication of human rights

We hosted the inaugural annual Wollstonecraft Society Lecture delivered by Amartya Sen. Alpa Shah and Bee Rowlett who engaged with Mary Wollstonecraft's role in universal human rights. This event explored how, despite a savage pandemic, economic downturn, and increasing isolation in both political and individual life, there is a counter-story of community building and education, of optimism and hope. [bit.ly/3Kw9wFV](https://bit.ly/3Kw9wFV)

### March 2021 Workshop: Post-Divorce Intimacy in Contemporary Asia

Shalini Grover and Kaveri Qureshi hosted a workshop based on a forthcoming volume that seeks to examine the lived experience of divorce. The papers explored how former spouses – including heterosexual and queer subjects, reconfigure themselves in relation to one another, and remap a whole set of other intimate relationships, to rebuild their lives after divorce. [bit.ly/3lWrlq](https://bit.ly/3lWrlq)

### March 2021 III Seminar: Households, Inequalities and Care: lockdown experiences from the UK, New Zealand and India

Alpa Shah, Laura Bear, Nick Long and Insa Koch explored how the COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the need to centre an understanding of the household in policy making and politics if we are to mitigate inequalities. [bit.ly/3MsaYuy](https://bit.ly/3MsaYuy)

### February 2021 LSE Public Event: Building a Caring Economy

Alpa Shah discussed with Madeleine Bunting, Professor Diane Elson and Professor Lynne Segal, their new books and report, in order to build a caring economy that moves from the intimate domain of our households to global planetary care. [bit.ly/3HVWHTv](https://bit.ly/3HVWHTv)

### December 2020 LSE III Event: COVID-19 and its Impact on Domestic Workers: continental perspectives on Argentina, India and the United Kingdom

Shalini Grover, Louise Ryan, Lorena Poblete, Joyce Jiang, Neha Wadhawan and Alpa Shah drew attention to the experiences of domestic workers in India, Argentina and the UK. The seminar investigated the implications of the pandemic on work relations between employers and domestic workers. [bit.ly/3u1xWQP](https://bit.ly/3u1xWQP)

### November 2020 LSE III Event Co-Hosted with LSE Anthropology: Classes of Labour: work and life in a central Indian steel town

Alpa Shah, Jonathan Parry, Maxim Bolt, Professor Geert De Neve, Nayanika Mathur, Massimiliano Mollona, Nate Roberts and Christian Strümpell celebrated Professor Jonathan Parry's *magnum opus*, "Classes of Labour: work and life in a central Indian steel town", a classic in the social sciences. [bit.ly/3q9eArl](https://bit.ly/3q9eArl)

### July 2020 LSE III Event on: Care-Work for Colonial and Contemporary White Families in India: a historical-anthropological study of the racialised romanticisation of the Ayah

The event combined research by Dr Shalini Grover (LSE) and Dr Satyasikha Chakraborty based in different time zones to understand the intimate labour of ayahs in the Indian subcontinent. [bit.ly/3hND0mn](https://bit.ly/3hND0mn)



Photo: Ashwini Chaudhary Unsplash

## III RESEARCH THEME: Global Economies of Care

### OUR PROJECTS AND PUBLICATION NEWS

Dr Shalini Grover, an anthropologist and III Research Fellow won a British Academy Small Research Grant with anthropologist Dr Thomas Chambers (Senior Lecturer, Oxford Brookes University) on “Male Domestic-Care Workers in Globalising India” for 2021/2022. The project involves a detailed ethnographic enquiry into male domestic-care workers in India’s capital city, Delhi. It aims to address a substantive gap in academic and policy debates regarding paid and unpaid male domestic-care work. Specifically, it attends to how men negotiate constructed notions of masculinity when engaging in forms of employment associated with feminised, stigmatised and low-status work. The research journey will track the ways in which labour precarity, workers’ skillsets and forms of labour brokerage are altering gendered expectations and the everyday experiences of male domestic-care workers. It will also elucidate how COVID-19 has impacted the employment opportunities of men in the sector, their relationships with employers and their sense of agency.

Erica Lagalisse, an anthropologist and postdoctoral researcher in the *Global Economies of Care* research theme, won a British Academy Small Research Grant to develop “Solidarity and Care During the COVID-19 Pandemic”, an archive and publication platform that she hosted as Editor at *The Sociological Review* in 2020 and 2021. During 2021 to 2023 Lagalisse will bring together contributors to “Solidarity and Care” for a series of research workshops and a live conference leading to an edited compilation concerning COVID-19, caring labour and social justice, as well as a podcast directed at the public. This collaboration will address the dynamics of race, class, gender in the social construction of “health” and “safety” during the COVID-19 pandemic; new challenges facing social movements during this current era of increased state control; questions of labour, capital accumulation, borders and social reproduction related to COVID-19; and the construction of “care” and its workers.



Care By Irwan Iwe Unsplash

Professor Alpa Shah wrote an op-ed for the *New Statesman* on an uncaring state in the aftermath of the custodial murder of Father Stan Swamy in India: [bit.ly/3KpLFRJ](https://bit.ly/3KpLFRJ)

Professor Alpa Shah published an article with *Times of India* on what we can learn about nature, care and joy from indigenous communities. [bit.ly/3tCSf7a](https://bit.ly/3tCSf7a)

In May 2021, Asiya Islam led a major international workshop on “*The Social Life of Care*” at the University of Cambridge, funded by CRASSH: [bit.ly/3CneuSs](https://bit.ly/3CneuSs)

Dr Shalini Grover joined The Ayah and Amah International Research Network with interdisciplinary scholars from the UK, Australia and the United States. The network examines the historical and contemporary lives of South Asian “ayahs” and Chinese “amahs”, domestic workers who are child carers, nannies and wet nurses in private households in India, China and Southeast Asia: [bit.ly/3CE1E2t](https://bit.ly/3CE1E2t)



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

Professor Alpa Shah

## RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS: Global Economies of Care

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 our members:

### LSE Departments

**Professor Laura Bear FBA**

Professor and Head of Department, Department of Anthropology

**Madeleine Bunting**

Visiting Professor in Practice, III

**Professor Mary Evans**

Emerita Leverhulme Professor, Department of Gender Studies

**Dr Shalini Grover**

Research Fellow, III

**Dr Tine Hanrieder**

Assistant Professor, Department of International Development

**Professor Deborah James**

Professor, Department of Anthropology

**Professor Naila Kabeer**

Professor of Gender and Development, Department of Gender Studies

**Dr Insa Koch**

Associate Professor of Law and Anthropology, Department of Law

**Professor Nicola Lacey**

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

**Dr Erica Lagalisse**

Visiting Fellow, III

**Professor Diane Perrons**

Professor Emerita in Feminist Political Economy, Department of Gender Studies

**Dr Ania Plomien**

Associate Professor in Gender and Social Science, Department for Gender Studies

**Professor Alpa Shah**

Theme Convener and Professor in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology

**Dr Isabel Shutes**

Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy

**Dr Susanne Wessendorf**

Professor, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University and Visiting Professor, III

### External

**Professor Bridget Anderson**

Director of Migration Mobilities Bristol and Professor of Migration, Mobilities and Citizenship Professor, 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 Emerita, Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

**Dr Thomas Chambers**

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

**Dr Sara Farris**

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

**Dr Jamie Hakim**

Lecturer in Culture, Media and Creative Industries, Department of Culture, Media & Creative Industries, King's College London

**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 Andreas Chatzidakis**

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

**Dr Jo Littler**

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

**Professor Nick Mai**

Professor of Sociology, School of Humanities and Social Science, Newcastle University

**Professor N Neetha**

Professor and Acting Director, Centre for Women's Development Studies

**Professor Rhacel Parrenas**

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

**Dr Lorena Poblete**

Associate Professor, National University of San Martin

**Dr Catherine Rottenberg**

Associate Professor in American and Canadian Studies, University of Nottingham

**Professor Louise Ryan**

Elected Chair, Board of Trustees, British Sociological Association; Senior Professor of Sociology and Director, Global Diversities and Inequalities Research Centre, London Metropolitan University

**Professor Lynne Segal**

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

**Professor Beverley Skeggs**

Distinguished Professor, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University

**Dr Huda Tayob**

Lecturer, University of Manchester

**Professor Imogen Tyler**

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

**Professor Brenda Yeo**

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

**Dr Simon Yuill**

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

# III RESEARCH THEME: Politics of Inequality

Led by Dr Armine Ishkanian and Professor Ellen Helsper

**The *Politics of Inequality* theme, which had its formal launch in January 2021, explores the practices of resistance, mobilisation, and contestation which constitute a politics of inequalities from a bottom-up perspective. Research within this theme will have an international and comparative focus, and it will adopt an intersectional lens, in order to explore collective action and everyday resistance against a wide range of social, cultural, economic and political inequalities.**

This theme, which is co-convened by Armine Ishkanian (III/ Department of Social Policy) and Ellen Helsper (Department of Media and Communications), draws together the expertise of LSE academics from different departments and is committed to a cross-disciplinary approach. We also aim to work with international partners, including those in the Global South. The theme will support research collaborations, funding bids, as well as knowledge exchange activities.

This theme is linked to the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme, which is based in the International Inequalities Institute (III). Given that the AFSEE programme is committed to building a community of people who are “committed to using collective leadership to work towards social and economic justice for all”, it is intended that research within this theme will inform the teaching on AFSEE modules, the AFSEE Fellows’ projects and MSc dissertations, and that it will seek to engage with and to include the expertise of Fellows.

## The Focus of the Theme

In defining the focus and aims of the theme, we engaged in discussions with colleagues across LSE via Zoom and over email. We view the theme as a participatory, collaborative and inclusive project which advances research, supports collaborations and knowledge sharing, and encourages engagement with practitioners and communities beyond academia.

Embracing a broad definition of civil society as a space for uncoerced collective action, research within this theme addresses how a range of actors working within the space of civil society, from social movements, grassroots groups, NGOs, trade unions, solidarity networks, as well as ordinary citizens and non-citizens are confronting, challenging, and resisting political, social and economic inequalities at various levels, including the local, (trans)national, and international. We adopt a critical view, challenging normative assumptions about civil society. As subaltern actors have always created ways of resisting, concepts and networks, within and beyond the constraints of organisations, institutions and hegemonic discourses, the research in this theme considers popular self-activity, direct action, as well as everyday, micro-level processes of reproduction and resistance.

Alongside examining the forms of action, our research will consider the (re)production of ideas, understandings, and knowledge. We set out to consider how and under which circumstances, grassroots actors are challenging and transforming narratives and public debates around inequalities, as well as how inequalities are reproduced and resisted in everyday practices, discourses and interactions. We aim to understand how ordinary people experience, accept, resist, or reproduce inequalities – in families, households, peer and community networks, media discourses, neighbourhoods and online platforms. Our research investigates emergent forms of political organising among subaltern groups, popular struggle, the “vernaculars” of collective action, and engages with struggles for epistemic justice. In doing so, it critiques the epistemic violence occasioned by social inequalities and probes different conceptualisations and instantiations of justice, equity, inequality and imaginations of a better world.

Finally, given that part of the resistance to equality comes from within sections of civil society, such as right-wing and conservative movements, research will consider the movement-counter-movement dynamics as well as the dialectical relationships between such movements and popular struggles seeking to tackle inequalities.

## Theme Activities

The theme will be an open and inclusive space for researchers across LSE and beyond to forge new connections, knowledge and practices in the politics of inequalities. In that interest, the theme will host and support the following activities:

- Seminars/webinars – where theme members and other researchers working on issues related to the theme’s focus, can present work in progress.
- Theme reading group – we will hold a monthly meeting where members will read and discuss a newly published book related to the theme’s focus.
- Platform for knowledge exchange and dissemination – the theme will host (or co-host) events by theme members, such as public events, book launches or exhibitions.
- Platform for putting together collective funding proposals.
- Opportunity to connect and work with practitioners, activists and researchers from the AFSEE programme. Details of the incoming cohort of AFSEE Fellows can be found here [afsee.atlanticfellows.org/meet-the-2021-22-fellows](https://afsee.atlanticfellows.org/meet-the-2021-22-fellows)

**Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Theme Co-Convenor);

**Professor Ellen Helsper** (Theme Co-Convenor)

## RESEARCH THEME MEMBERS: Politics of Inequality

### LSE Departments

#### Dr Paul Apostolidis

Associate Professorial Lecturer,  
Department of Government

#### Professor John Chalcraft

Professor of Middle East History  
and Politics, Department of  
Government

#### Dr Flora Cornish

Associate Professor in Research  
Methodology, Department of  
Methodology

#### Dr Dina Davaki

MSc International Health Policy  
Placements Officer, Department  
of Health Policy

#### Dr Dena Freeman

Senior Visiting Fellow,  
Department of Anthropology

#### Dr Seeta Peña Gangadharan

Associate Professor, Department  
of Media and Communication

#### Dr Duncan Green

Professor in Practice in  
International Development,  
Department of International  
Development and Senior Strategic  
Adviser, Oxfam GB

#### Dr Shalini Grover

Research Fellow, III

#### Professor Ellen Helsper

Theme Co-Convenor and  
Professor of Digital Inequalities,  
Department of Media and  
Communications

#### Professor Jonathan Hopkin

Professor of Comparative  
Politics, Department of  
Government

#### Dr Armine Ishkanian

Theme Co-Convenor; Executive  
Director of the Atlantic Fellows  
for Social and Economic Equity  
programme and Associate  
Professor, Department of Social  
Policy

#### Professor Naila Kabeer

Professor of Gender and  
Development, Department of  
Gender Studies

#### Dr George Kunnath

Research Fellow, III

#### Professor Sumi Madhok

Professor of Transnational  
Gender Studies, Department of  
Gender Studies

#### Dr Fabrício Mendes Fialho

Research Officer, III

#### Dr Tahnee Ooms

Visiting Fellow, III

#### Dr Pedro Ramos Pinto

Senior Visiting Fellow, III

#### Liz Sayce

Joseph Rowntree Foundation  
Practitioner Fellow, III

#### Dr Hakan Seckinelgin

Associate Professor, Department  
of Social Policy

#### Professor Alpa Shah

Professor, Department of  
Anthropology

### AFSEE Affiliates

#### Georgia Haddad Nicolau

Co-founder and Director, Instituto  
Procomum

#### Jenny McEneaney

Governance Specialist, UNDP

#### Foluke Ojelabi

Social Policy Officer, UNICEF

#### Barbara van Paassen

Advocate and Civil Society and  
Social Justice Professional

#### Anita Peña Saavedra

Researcher and Doctoral Candidate

#### Jite Phido

Program Director, ARDA  
Development Communication Inc.



The theme explores the practices of resistance, mobilisation and contestation which constitute a politics of inequalities from a bottom-up perspective. ”

Dr Armine Ishkanian and Professor Ellen Helsper

## III RESEARCH THEME: Politics of Inequality

### Sub-themes and Research Projects:

#### Inequalities in an Increasingly Digital World: reproduction and resistance in everyday life

This research aims to deepen understanding of how digital inequalities are related to inequalities in socio-economic, socio-cultural and wellbeing. It examines the reproduction and resistance to inequalities in everyday life or from below within the context of the (unequal) digitisation and datafication of societies. This research develops and improves theoretical models and measures of people's access, skills and outcomes related to engagement with Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) mapping these onto social and regional inequalities. It does so across generations, with the work under the umbrella of the From Digital Skills to Tangible Outcomes (**DiSTO**) focusing on global research amongst the general population and the youth skills (**ySKILLS**) project focusing on young people and adults in Europe. In addition, the research looks at representations of inequalities around the world in the "**A Communication Crisis: media representations of COVID-19**" project.

A multi-method comparative approach is central to this research: using qualitative interviewing and observation methods, quantitative survey research, the mapping of social and digital resource data at the regional and neighbourhood level, as well as visual and textual analyses of media representations.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Professor Ellen Helsper** (Lead Investigator and Coordinator, Theme Co-Convenor and Professor of Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications); **Luc Schneider** (PhD Candidate, Department of Psychological and Behavioural Science); **Ludmila Lupinacci** (PhD Candidate, Department of Media and Communications)

#### PUBLICATIONS:

Helsper, E.J. (2021) *Network and neighborhood effects in digital skills*. In: Hargittai, Eszter, (ed.) *Handbook of Digital Inequality*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 75 – 96.

Helsper, E.J. (2021) *The digital disconnect: the social causes and consequences of digital inequalities*. London, UK: SAGE.

Helsper, E.J., Schneider, L.S., van Deursen, A.J.A.M., & van Laar, E. (2020). *The youth Digital Skills Indicator: Report on the conceptualisation and development of the ySKILLS digital skills measure*. KU Leuven, Leuven: ySKILLS. Available at: [bit.ly/3I39PX2](https://bit.ly/3I39PX2)

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Helsper, E.J., Schneider, L.S., van Deursen, A.J. A.M., van Laar, E. (2020) *The youth Digital Skills Indicator: Report on the conceptualisation and development of the ySKILLS digital skills measure*. KU Leuven, Leuven: ySKILLS. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4608010>

#### Movements, Policy and the Politics of Inequality

This research examines how movements and activists engage with, challenge and seek to shape policy processes and wider political transformations to tackle inequalities through forms of mobilisation as well as everyday forms of action and resistance. Adopting a comparative and international perspective, the research considers the agency of actors and the ways in which movements and activists are challenging inequalities, demanding social justice and advancing critiques of neoliberalism. Looking beyond forms of resistance, the research also examines how social movements and activists prefiguratively adopt alternative social relations and models of wellbeing as well as how they imagine and enact utopian futures. The research seeks to advance our understanding of the factors which shape the ability of movements to achieve wider socio-political and cultural transformations as well as policy change through collective action. The driving question is not whether social movements matter in or for social policy, but under which circumstances and due to what factors movements' ideas and actions influence and inform social policy and broader socio-political processes.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Lead Investigator and Coordinator, Theme Co-Convenor; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy)



## Movements, Transnational Welfare, and Alt-Humanitarianism

This research examines the responses of civil society organisations to contemporary migration in Greece. The objective is to analyse the ways in which civil society actions, from the formal (eg, NGOs) to the informal (solidarity initiatives), have shaped the understandings, politics and practices of transnational solidarity. The research contributes to policy debates around civil society action and migration, humanitarianism, solidarity and the emergence of alternative practices of wellbeing and care.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Theme Co-Convenor; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy); **Dr Isabel Shutes** (Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy); **Christina Psarra** (Researcher and General Director, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF Greece))

### PUBLICATIONS:

Ishkanian, A. and Shutes, I. (2021) "Who needs the experts? The politics and practices of alternative humanitarianism in Greece and its relationship to NGOs", *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*. doi:

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11266-021-00354-6>

Keshk, M., Harrison, R., Kizito, W., Psarra, C., Owiti, P., Timire, C., Camacho, M., De Maio, G., Safwat, H., Matboly, A. and Van den Bergh, R. (2021) "Offering care for victims of torture among a migrant population in a transit country: a descriptive study in a dedicated clinic from January 2017 to June 2019", *International Health*, 13(2), pp. 89–97. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihaa068>

Shutes, I. and Ishkanian, A. (2021) "Transnational welfare within and beyond the nation-state: civil society responses to the migration crisis in Greece", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 48(3), pp. 523–41. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1892479>

## Emergent Agency in a Time of COVID-19

The COVID-19 crisis has led to a flood of written material and webinars. Most international coverage of the crisis in low- and middle-income countries concentrates on the impact of the disease and the official response, for example the impact of governments' lockdown measures on citizens. What often goes missing is an examination of human agency – how individuals, communities and grassroots organisations respond to the new challenges, both of the disease and the official response, and how this agency is emerging or changing in its nature. The Emergent Agency in a Time of COVID-19 initiative looks at this missing element.

### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Dr Duncan Green** (Professor in Practice, Department of International Development and Senior Strategic Adviser, Oxfam GB); **Dr Irene Guijt** (Head of Evidence and Strategic Learning, Oxfam GB); **Filippo Artuso** (Research Manager, Oxfam GB); **Katrina Barnes** (Evidence Uptake Lead, Oxfam GB); **Niranjan Nampoothiri** (Portfolio Research Assistant, Institute of Development Studies)

### PUBLICATIONS:

This project has produced a database of case studies of emergent agency. [bit.ly/3IUPxQR](https://bit.ly/3IUPxQR)

Green, D. (2020) "Launching a new research and action programme on 'Emergent Agency in a Time of Covid'. Want to join us?", *Oxfam FP2P Blog*. Available at: <https://oxfamapps.org/fp2p/launching-a-new-research-and-action-programme-on-emergent-agency-in-a-time-of-covid-want-to-join-us/>

Green, D. (2021) "What kinds of 'Agency' are emerging as grassroots organizations respond to Covid?", *Oxfam FP2P Blog*. Available at: <https://oxfamapps.org/fp2p/what-kinds-of-agency-is-emerging-as-grassroots-organizations-respond-to-covid-some-initial-thoughts/>

Nampoothiri, N. J. and Artuso F. (2021) "Civil society's response to coronavirus disease 2019: patterns from two hundred case studies of emergent agency", *Journal of Creative Communications*, 16(2), pp. 203–212. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/09732586211015057>

Green, D. (2021) "What can we learn from 200 case studies of 'emergent agency in a time of Covid'?", *Oxfam FP2P Blog*. Available at: <https://oxfamapps.org/fp2p/what-can-we-learn-from-200-case-studies-of-emergent-agency-in-a-time-of-covid/>

## III RESEARCH THEME: Politics of Inequality

### Sub-themes and Research Projects:

#### Women's Solidarity Networks' Take on COVID-19: the case of Valparaíso, Chile

This project connects with two International Inequalities Institute/Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity lines of research: *Global Economies of Care* and the *Politics of Inequality*. In the first case, we note how pobladora women's survival networks in Valparaíso, Chile, are largely sustained through community ideas on "care", while at the same time we consider their grassroots organising to be key in the re-definition of collective care strategies. In the second case, this project contributes to the creation of new, intersectional, feminist knowledge about the inequalities that working-class women in Latin America experience, which we hope will, in turn, enrich the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity research programme.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Anita Peña Saavedra** (Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and University of Diego Portales); **Alondra Castillo**, (University of Valparaíso)

Collaborators working on this project: Hillary Hiner, Paula Santana, Camila Rodo, Catalina Flores and Catalina Valenzuela

#### PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES:

##### Working paper:

Peña Saavedra, A., Castillo Delgado, A. and Rodríguez Torres, M. (2021) "Women's solidarity networks' take on COVID-19: the case of Valparaíso, Chile – recommendations for local social policies" (Download [in English](#) and [in Spanish](#))

##### Policy papers:

Santana Nazarit, P., Peña Saavedra, A. and Castillo Delgado, A. "Políticas públicas y violencia contra las mujeres: Reflexiones de activistas feministas" (Download [in Spanish](#))

##### Documentary Film:

"Solidarity and resistances: the experience of pobladoras in Valparaíso, Chile".

Watch the [trailer](#) and the [film](#)

##### Fanzine:

Peña Saavedra, A., Valenzuela, C. and Castillo Delgado, A. "Rutas de derivación para la respuesta local de la violencia contra las mujeres en Valparaíso" (Download [in Spanish](#))

#### Inequalities, Conflict and Peace

The projects under this sub-theme focus on the relationship between conflict, inequalities and peace. Challenging the mainstream liberal peacebuilding paradigm, the research under this subtheme examines how different forms of inequality not only lead to conflicts, but how conventional approaches at times hinder conflict transformation and conflict resolution processes making peace more difficult to achieve. Projects consider how the politics of inequality operates through forms of epistemic injustice and the marginalisation of particular actors within conflict situations, as well as examining the agency and forms of collective action that emerge to transform those politics and processes.

#### Decolonising Conflict Transformation: agency, ideology and power in the Karabakh conflict

Since the first Karabakh war ended in 1994, there have been civil society level efforts at peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and conflict transformation. These Track II efforts stood alongside official Track negotiations and even when the latter stalled, they continued to work. Following the 44-day war in 2020, we began this research project which involved interviews with a range of actors involved in the Karabakh conflict transformation process and discourse analysis of relevant publications and social media posts, to examine the evolution of Track II civil society efforts. Adopting a sociological perspective, we seek to extend the analysis of civil society actors in conflict transformation beyond the usual normative, functionalist analyses to critically consider the agency of actors, the role of ideas and discourses, and the factors which shape how "actually existing civil societies" engage in conflict transformation.

**Dr Armine Ishkanian** (Lead Investigator and Coordinator, Theme Co-Convenor; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy); **Arpy Manusyan** (Researcher and President, Socioscope NGO); **Nvard Margaryan** (Researcher & Program Director, Socioscope NGO); **Mariam Khalatyan** (Researcher & Project Assistant, Socioscope NGO); **Aneta Leska** (Research Assistant)

#### PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES:

Abrahamyan, S. and Manusyan, A. (2021) "Post-revolutionary rhetoric of the Karabakh conflict: exhortations and public communication discontinuities", *Socioscope*. Available at: <https://readymag.com/u1268697697/post-revolutionary-rhetoric-of-the-karabakh-conflict-eng/>

Manusyan, A., Margaryan, N., Khalatyan, M. and Ishkanian A. (2020) "The silence of our friends: what has been the global civil society response to the war in Nagorno Karabakh?", *openDemocracy*. Available at: <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/odr/silence-our-friends-what-has-been-global-civil-society-response-war-nagorno-karabakh/>

Ishkanian, A. (2020) "Why peace looks a long way off in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict", *LSE European Politics and Policy Blog*. Available at: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/euoppblog/2020/10/08/why-peace-looks-a-long-way-off-in-the-nagorno-karabakh-conflict/>

## Peace and Gender (In)equality: lessons from the Colombian Peace Agreement of 2016

This research, supported by the Atlantic Equity Challenge (AEQ) Fellowship, examines the special provisions for gender equality in the Colombian Peace Agreement of 2016. It assesses the effectiveness of their implementation as perceived by the target communities, with the aim of envisioning measures for more effective delivery, and also drawing lessons from the Colombian model for other conflict settings.

The Colombian Peace Accord, which ended over 50 years of armed conflict between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP) and the State, marked a watershed moment in the history of peacebuilding as it aimed to redress the disparate impact of armed conflict on women and LGBTQ+. To develop an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Peace Agreement's gender commitments, the project focuses on two areas, namely: comprehensive rural reform for gender equality and gender-sensitive reincorporation of ex-combatants. The project outlines a model for a more effective implementation by bringing into focus the voices of the target communities, especially indigenous and Afro-Colombian women, female ex-combatants and LGBTQ+ – the four priority groups of this research. This roadmap, emerging from the margins, guides the project's engagement with other stakeholders, including NGOs, policymakers and international organisations.

This research adopts a multi-method approach informed by interdisciplinarity and intersectionality. It employs qualitative and quantitative methods, and multi-media tools for data collection and dissemination.

**Dr George Kunnath** (Lead Investigator and Coordinator, Research Fellow, III); **Dr Erika Marquez Montaña** (Project Co-Principal Investigator, Assistant Professor of the Sociology Program, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Universidad Icesi, Cali, Colombia); **Hobeth Martínez Carrillo** (Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and Senior Research Officer, School of Law, University of Essex); **Dr Dilia Consuelo Fuertes** (Researcher, Peace and Conflict Observatory, Universidad Nacional, Bogotá; Advisor, Agency for Reincorporation and Normalisation, Colombia); **Alejandra Erazo Gomez** (Researcher, Territorial Management Office of the Truth Commission, Colombia)

### PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES:

Kunnath, G. (2021) "India's Maoist insurgency and counterinsurgency", *The Know Show Podcast*. Available at: <https://theknowshow.net/2021/07/16/indias-maoist-insurgency-and-counterinsurgency/>

Marquez Montano, E. (2020) *Sexismo, violencia simbólica y respuestas institucionales: reflexiones en torno al proyecto Desarrollo de un sistema piloto de gestión de la equidad de género y la diversidad sexual para la Universidad Icesi*. En: *Perspectivas de Género en la Educación Superior*. Una Mirada Latinoamericana, Universidad Icesi, pp.123–142. Available at: [http://repository.icesi.edu.co/biblioteca\\_digital/handle/10906/87025](http://repository.icesi.edu.co/biblioteca_digital/handle/10906/87025)

Marquez-Montaña, E. (2020) *Parar para avanzar: feminist activism in 2019 Latin American mobilization*. In Shayne, Julie (ed.), *Persistence is Resistance: Celebrating 50 years of gender, women & sexuality studies*. Washington: University of Washington Press.

Buchely, L., Acevedo, H., Arias-Arevalo, S., Benítez, E., Niño, C.B., Márquez, E., Milanese, J., Rodríguez, E., Unás, V. and Zuluaga, B. (2020) "The conditions for women's autonomy: Statistical data for Valle del Cauca", *Data in brief* (31), p. 105751. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2020.105751>

Martínez Carrillo, H., Michalowski, S. and Cruz-Rodríguez, M. (2020) *¿A quiénes sancionar?: Máximos Responsables y Participación Determinante en la Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz*. Bogotá: Dejusticia. Available at: <https://www.dejusticia.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/A-quienes-sancionar.pdf>

Martínez Carrillo, H. and Michalowski, S. (2021) "Submission to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights in response to the consultation on Business in Conflict and Post-conflict Contexts", *University of Essex Transitional Justice Network*. Available at: <http://repository.essex.ac.uk/29540/1/Business%20in%20conflict%20and%20post-conflict%20settings%20and%20transitional%20justice.pdf>

Martínez Carrillo, H., Michalowski, S. and Cruz-Rodríguez, M. (2021) "Towards Consolidating Synergies between Business and Human Rights and Transitional Justice", *CambridgeCore Blog*. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/blog/2021/05/13/towards-consolidating-synergies-between-business-and-human-rights-and-transitional-justice/>

## The Rise of Authoritarianism and Populism in the 21st Century

This research examines the rise of authoritarianism and populism in the Global South and North in the 21st century. The electoral success of right-wing populist leaders and their appeal to "strongman" leadership, "us versus them" and exclusionary discourses, and overt anti-democratic principles have sent shockwaves and created political instability across the world in what is oftentimes dubbed as part of a global "Authoritarianism's New Wave". The project examines public opinion surveys carried worldwide since the 1990s to map out the values, perceptions of social change, and political preferences underpinning support for right-wing populism in varied social contexts, and under which circumstances leaders of such political movements have been successful to capitalise on such attitudes and expectations. It also advances methodological contributions in the use of social surveys to measure authoritarian and populist attitudes in comparative social research. Looking beyond the European and North American contexts, it contributes to our understanding of the populist dynamics in the Global South and acknowledges important differences in their social and political experiences.

**Dr Fabrício Mendes Fialho** (Lead Investigator and Coordinator, Research Officer, III)

### III RESEARCH THEME: The Public Economics of Inequality

Opportunity Thomas de Luze-Unsplash



#### Led by Professor Johannes Spinnewijn

**This new research theme – *The Public Economics of Inequality* – aims to bring the classic approach in public economics and its most recent advances to the study of inequality. This approach will be tested and embedded in the interdisciplinary environment that the III provides. The research theme will be organised around three central sub-themes in public economics.**

The first sub-theme is the measurement of the relevant dimensions of inequality, following the spirit of the late Sir Tony Atkinson. Our research will focus on new data opportunities and methodological advances to go beyond the measurement of income and wealth inequality and provide a more comprehensive account of the distribution of welfare. This includes the measurement of consumption, un-reported income and wealth, and health outcomes and wellbeing.

The second sub-theme is to provide a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying inequality. Starting from the measurement of different dimensions of inequality, we hope to uncover the underlying mechanisms, ranging from economic forces to behavioural biases, and from gender frictions to intrahousehold insurance.

The final sub-theme is to support the design of policy to tackle inequality more effectively. This research theme builds on a rich tradition in public economics to develop general frameworks and common methodologies, tightly integrating theory and empirics, intended to inform and improve policy design.

This theme draws together the expertise of LSE academics from different departments and will be promoted by the public economics group at STICERD in the Department of Economics. The theme will support research collaborations as well as knowledge exchange activities.

### III RESEARCH THEME: Opportunity, Mobility and the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality

Opportunity Mobility Theme By Braden Collum Unsplash



#### Led by Professor Francisco H G Ferreira and Dr Paolo Brunori

**The aim of this new research theme at the III is to foster an exchange of ideas and findings among scholars working on horizontal inequalities and intergenerational transmission of wellbeing from different perspectives and in different disciplines.**

Not all inequalities are the same. Philosophers, religious leaders, politicians, policymakers and – most importantly – people at large seem to find some forms of inequality more morally repugnant than others. There is a widely held view, for example, that inequalities due to factors beyond a person's control – such as race, biological sex, place of birth or family background – are normatively unacceptable. There is some evidence that they may also hinder society from prospering economically. Many feel that society should seek to redress and, if possible, eliminate such inequalities, also known collectively as inequality of opportunity (and closely related to the concepts of horizontal inequalities and intersectionality).

Because many critical factors that shape people's wellbeing independently of their own choices are inherited from one's family, genetically or otherwise, the study of inequality of opportunity is also closely related to that of the intergenerational transmission of outcomes such as income, education and health. That transmission is, of course, the converse of intergenerational mobility. In fact, we argue that inequality of opportunity provides a natural link between inequality of outcomes and intergenerational transmission (immobility): when opportunities for today's children are very unequal, their lives as adults are bound to be very different. That inequality is then transmitted to the next generation as a new round of unequal life chances. And so the cycle of inequality persistence sustains itself.

# GLOBAL INEQUALITIES OBSERVATORY

Led by Professor Stephen Jenkins

**The Global Inequality Observatory (GIO) began in late 2021 and is chaired by Stephen Jenkins. The GIO is intended to provide a complementary coordinating umbrella to III's research activities. The over-arching aim is to provide a forum of III's monitoring of economic inequalities around the world, thereby fostering a greater understanding of the levels, trends, causes and consequences in multiple countries and regions.**

Umbrellas have multiple spokes and, on top of these, provide coverage against rain; the GIO is like an umbrella. The multiple projects that GIO hosts illustrate, collectively, the III's core values for empirical research: (i) rigour; (ii) transparency for reproducibility; and (iii) interdisciplinarity. We aim to have broad geographical coverage, including the Global South as well as advanced industrial countries. What then are the current projects?

## **Latin America and Caribbean Inequality Review (LACIR)**

This is a multi-year stock-taking exercise of what social scientists have learned about inequality in the world's most unequal region, Latin America and the Caribbean. (LAC is in close competition with Africa in the high inequality stakes). LACIR is led by a panel of 15 leading scholars in this field and is a joint project with the Inter-American Development Bank, the Institute for Fiscal Studies and Yale University. Francisco Ferreira is leading the III's contribution to the review. The LACIR will provide an important complement to the Institute for Fiscal Studies Inequality Review, chaired by Professor Sir Angus Deaton, which is focusing on the UK.

## **Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) Satellite Office**

LIS is a cross-national data centre located in Luxembourg. For nearly 40 years, LIS has been acquiring datasets with income, wealth, employment and demographic data from many high- and middle-income countries (and, more recently, some low-income countries such as India). It produces variables harmonised to international standards, and makes the data available in two databases, the Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS) and the Luxembourg Wealth Study Database (LWS). It is no exaggeration to say that LIS data have been the foundation of much of the best quantitative cross-national research on economic inequality and poverty. In an exciting new development, the III is becoming a Satellite Office of LIS, enabling III researchers to access LIS and LWS data directly through LSE's secure-data rooms. Nora Waitkus leads this initiative.

## **Quality of Employment in Middle-Income Countries**

GIO hosts Kirsten Sehnbruch's project on the conceptualisation and measurement of the quality of employment in middle-income countries, financed by a British Academy Global Professorship grant. Labour market inequality is not only about differences in pay across workers (vertical inequality); it is also about different dimensions of employment (horizontal inequalities). The project is examining

employment features such as job stability, contractual and regulatory arrangements, and the working environment, as well as long-term employment trajectories. The project lays the foundation for future research on how the combined risks of technological progress, climate change and resulting migration flows will affect labour markets in multiple ways.

## **III Partnership with the University of Cape Town**

Mike Savage leads the III's work on this initiative which aims to advance understanding of inequality and poverty in the world's poorest continent. In the last year, and with colleagues at Southern African Labour Development Research Unit (SADRU), Mike produced a major review paper, "Understanding and confronting inequality in Africa: extending and applying Atkinson's 'thinking outside of the box' framework". Current partnership activity is centred around the Transforming Social Inequalities through Inclusive Climate Action (TSITICA) project, which involves the existing partnership with SADRU and a second Centre of Excellence from the African Research Universities Alliance. The three core partner countries are South Africa, Ghana and Kenya. The principal question underlying the research is: how do African societies design and implement climate action to improve sustainable livelihoods, and reduce both poverty and inequality? Answering this question will provide not only substantive evidence about the synergies and trade-offs between climate action, poverty and inequality outcomes and how they relate to different policy strategies, but also create a new interdisciplinary international network of researchers. The project aims to make a major contribution to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **South Asia Growth and Inequality Programme (SAGIP)**

Over the last year, the III has become the new home of the LSE's world-renowned India Observatory. It was founded in 2006 to develop and enhance research and public policy engagement related to India's economy, politics and society, in collaboration with international partners. The aim is to widen the scope of existing activities beyond India to incorporate other South Asian countries, while retaining the focus on high impact multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research and policy engagement activities – hence the new SAGIP label.

## Observatory Projects

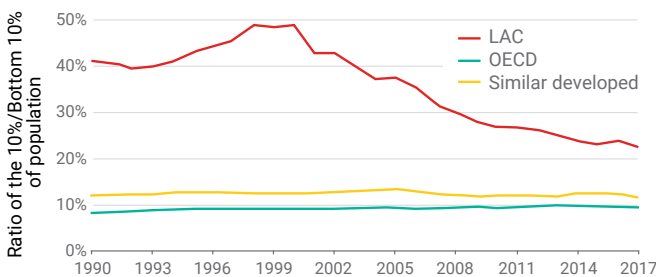
### LACIR: The Latin America and Caribbean Inequality Review

SUPPORTED BY INTER-AMERICAN BANK

The Latin America and Caribbean Inequality Review (LACIR) is an independent scholarly endeavour created with the aim of understanding why, despite major structural economic and social change, inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean persists at exceptionally high levels. LACIR is hosted by the International Inequalities Institute at The London School of Economics and Political Science, and co-sponsored by the Inter-American Development Bank; the Institute for Fiscal Studies; and Yale University.

For more than 70 years now, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have experienced exceptionally high levels of multiple and interconnected inequalities. Income in the LAC region has more than doubled since 1960 and income inequality has decreased over the past few decades. Yet, inequality is still much higher than that observed in countries at comparable stages of their development. Inequality in LAC is also higher than in countries that have experienced growth and industrialisation more recently, such as Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand.

#### Income ratio of top 10 per cent / bottom 10 per cent of population



Source: Busso, M. and Messina, J. (2020). *The inequality crisis Latin America and the Caribbean at the Crossroads*, IDB Inter-American Development Bank.

The review will focus on inequality along various dimensions, including income, wealth, education, health and political power. It will entail a mix of in-depth critical reviews of the literature, novel data and original data analyses. Fundamentally, LACIR will analyse the present levels of inequality relative to what is observed elsewhere, with the issue of persistence constantly in mind. We will try to identify permanent and deep factors responsible for inequality being higher than elsewhere.

The review will entail a mix of in-depth critical reviews of the literature, novel data and original data analyses. To do so, LACIR brings together a panel of renowned scholars led by Professor Francisco H G Ferreira (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, LSE International Inequalities Institute and Senior Adviser, World Bank's Development Research Group); Orazio Attanasio (Cowles Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Yale University and International Research Fellow, Institute for Fiscal Studies); Sonya Krutikova (Deputy Research Director, Institute for Fiscal Studies, research in the areas of education, labour and development economics); Julian Messina (Lead Research Economist at the research department of the Inter-American Development Bank); and Ana de la O (Associate Professor of Political Science, Yale University). The panel will oversee the programme and attract other thought leaders to co-write various research papers, critical reviews, and policy recommendations. These papers will be published as a volume of research outputs for academic, public and policy use.

We believe LACIR is the first comprehensive study focusing on inequality in the Latin America region, from multiple perspectives in social sciences. We hope that understanding the nature, causes and consequences of Latin America's stable high-inequality trends will provide a basis for action intended to make the region more equitable.

If you want to find out more and get involved, please visit our website here: [lacir.lse.ac.uk](http://lacir.lse.ac.uk)

The Research Assistant coordinating LACIR is Valentina Contreras, doctoral student at LSE Department of Social Policy working on research in education policy, health policy, gender and inequality.

## Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

The International Inequalities Institute (III) at LSE brings together experts from different disciplines to lead critical and cutting-edge research to understand why inequalities are escalating in numerous arenas across the world. One central goal of the III has always been to understand economic inequalities in its different facets around the world. Researchers at the III have contributed significantly to the cross-country studies in income inequality, wealth inequality, the varieties of capitalism and the taxation of income and wealth from different disciplinary angles, such as economics, sociology, anthropology, political science and law. In order to broaden the possibilities of interdisciplinary research on economic inequality, the III is therefore excited to have come to an agreement with the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) to host the only European Satellite Office at the III.

The Luxembourg Income Study provides an infrastructure with datasets from geographically and economically diverse countries. The datasets contain various information on household income, assets, and wealth levels as well as numerous information on socio-economic background, demography etc. The possibility of analysis with LIS and LWS data has been shown in various high impact journal articles from various researchers at the III, LSE, LIS and around the globe.

The newly founded Satellite Office at the III will enable researchers to access LIS and LWS data directly through our secure rooms. This will facilitate research based on these datasets tremendously. Researchers willing to access our secure rooms must apply for data access through the regular LIS and III channels. By providing an infrastructure, LIS broadens the intellectual basis for interdisciplinary researchers analysing household microdata and the III will provide LSE as a major hub for cross-country studies in economic wellbeing and inequality.

If you have any questions, please contact the Coordinator of the LIS Satellite Office at LSE, Dr Nora Waitkus [iii.lis@lse.ac.uk](mailto:iii.lis@lse.ac.uk)

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

Dr Kirsten Sehnbruch

SUPPORTED BY BRITISH ACADEMY

**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 2024.**

Project website found [here](#)

### Rethinking the Role of Labour Markets in our Social Contract

Not for the first time an economic crisis has revealed the inherent inequalities of precarity in our labour markets. Historically, crises have focused our attention mainly on increasing unemployment rates as job losses immediately impact the lives of many workers. Social changes resulting from long-term processes of transformation such as deindustrialisation and globalisation, by contrast, take much longer to manifest. Understanding these transformations and their consequences takes even longer, if indeed they are ever fully understood. Until now, we have mostly relied on the labour “market” to sort out these problems in the long run. Where it has failed to do so, we have patched up the holes with limited social benefits for fear of generating dependency or, worse, moral hazard.

The COVID-19 crisis, however, has been different. Furlough schemes in developed countries have contained the increase in unemployment rates, which also seem inclined to decrease rapidly as economic activity resumes. Instead, more attention has focused on the poor employment conditions of many of our workers, whom we now realise are “key” to the functioning of our societies and economies. Many employers went out of their way to protect their workers. Others did not. Questions such as how many people went to work even though they were not feeling well (as they were not entitled to sick pay) will haunt us. How many people have lost their jobs and are not entitled to appropriate levels of support and benefits because they worked on zero-hour contracts or as independent contractors? How many people died because their employers and “the state we’re in” failed to protect them?

More public debate and attention has been paid to poor-quality employment during the last 18 months than during the last 18 years. Fear of the increasing pace of technological change and a growing gig economy have further fuelled the debate. The possibility of future job losses and unstable employment added to the problem of existing labour market deprivation. This could generate a potent cocktail of social instability and political populism. If Brexit, Trump and the *Gilets Jaunes* happened as a result of the Great Recession,

## Observatory Projects

then what will be the legacy of the COVID-19 crisis?

In fact, the COVID-19 crisis has done us the favour of illustrating how intimately our social insurance and protection systems are connected with our highly flexible labour market. In addition to the income and social class inequalities that have long shaped our labour market, we must now acknowledge the increasing divide between workers with good and bad jobs. Yet the policy debates on this issue are revealing in themselves: we think in terms of balancing labour market flexibility and social protection. Thus, the calls for universal basic incomes have multiplied in the face of a world without work. Earned income tax credits are seen as potentially efficient tools for supplementing the incomes of workers in precarious employment. Active labour market policies and investment in skills are crucial to helping people face the future of work. Flexicurity is the leitmotif of these debates. Governments would pay for this and may have to increase taxes to fund it.

But what if this is not enough? Nobody dares question the principle of flexibility itself, nor do we ask about its hidden costs. At what point, for instance, does the cost of labour market flexibility outweigh its benefits? When is labour market flexibility necessary, and when does it merely serve to increase the returns to capital, while passing its costs on to individual workers and the State as an insurer of last resort?

Discussions of what we owe each other under the terms of a new social contract based on flexicurity are very reasonable, but they systematically ignore this great risk shift that has gradually but persistently changed life in our labour markets. Existing flexible employment policies such as zero-hour contracts combine with the gig economy to squeeze workers. The COVID-19 crisis has illustrated that incomes are not assured or stable, that contributions to our social insurance systems are reduced, while employment rights and access to potential benefits have been curtailed. Yet the assumption is that social or welfare benefits can make up for these losses. This ignores the wider social and economic cost associated with increasing labour market deprivation and inequality. Ultimately, it is the State that provides income support if workers lose their jobs. Our education systems support the children of parents with unstable incomes or who work unsocial hours, often in multiple jobs. Our health services pay for the negative physical and mental health consequences of employment deprivation. We forgive student loans that cannot be paid back. We supplement the pensions of workers, who have not accumulated enough savings during their working lives. And we pay for active labour market and lifelong learning policies in an attempt to support workers during labour market transitions, although often not very effectively. The list goes on. The resources required to compensate for these costs grow in line with the same risk shift that increases the profits of companies.

So in effect we are subsidising poor quality and precarious employment in many ways as our taxes pay for the multiple negative externalities that they generate. The question arises whether this model is sustainable in the long term and can or

should be tax funded by all of us in equal measure? To what extent are the extensive social costs of highly flexible and precarious labour markets being funded by workers who are being squeezed, while firms are accumulating profits without being held accountable for their employment practices?

There is a legitimate role for labour market flexibility – with all its costs and benefits – in our globalised development model. Attempting to reverse it would generate its own crisis and associated costs. Rather than harking back to the old days when jobs were apparently stable, unionised and secure, we should be willing to ask uncomfortable questions about how to address more fairly the inequalities that labour market flexibility generates. This begins with the issue of who pays for this flexibility: the worker, the State, or perhaps the company that most benefits from flexible employment?

In turn, this prompts the question why flexible employment relationships are currently cheaper than traditional ones when they generate a host of negative externalities. What incentive is there to employ a worker on a more expensive long-term contractual basis, when employing them as an independent contractor or on a zero-hour contract is so much cheaper? Perhaps the additional cost generated by precarious employment relationships should be paid for by the firms that generate them, for example in the shape of higher contributions to social insurance systems or by taxes linked to precarious employment practices.

A first step towards levelling the playing field for workers in the labour market is therefore to dis-incentivise precarious hiring practices by making firms pay for the additional cost that these practices generate. For example, additional contributions to unemployment insurance could be charged to make up for the fact that we know that workers who have precarious jobs are more likely to become unemployed. Similarly, the shortfalls in pension and health insurance should be made up for. Finally, workers with precarious contracts should be given more support through active labour market policies that enable them to move into better, more stable jobs.

In this context, it is important to point out that such a step would also level the playing field between different employers in our labour market, so that companies with good hiring practices no longer have to compete with others which dump the social cost of precarious jobs on individual workers and the State. At the very least, companies should be obliged to be transparent about how they employ workers. In the same way that we expect them to produce annual reports on their financial state and on their environmental indicators, we should introduce accounting standards for employment relationships in the wider context of current Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) indicators. The latter should not be selected at random according to what a company wants to disclose but should be defined systematically and regulated according to agreed employment accounting standards.



Overall, the COVID-19 crisis has illustrated that patching up the precarious labour market foundations of our social contract with more or less generous social benefits that depend on which political wind is blowing entails significant risks that may further undermine our social cohesion in the long term. Fundamental questions about the sustainability of our social contract must be addressed. Governments cannot continue to subsidise these inequalities without holding those who generate them accountable.

#### RESEARCH TEAM:

**Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch** (Distinguished Policy Fellow, III); **Mauricio Apablaza** (Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago de Chile and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative); **Veronica Arriagada** (Universidad del Desarrollo, Santiago de Chile); **Pablo Gonzalez** (Director of the Centre for Public Systems, Faculty of Engineering, University of Chile); **Rocio Mendez** (PhD Candidate, University College London and Research Assistant, III); **Joaquín Prieto** (Research Officer, III)

#### NEWS ARTICLES:

Sehnbruch, K. (2021) "Chile's political establishment has been swept away – now there's hope for change", *The Guardian*, 27 May:

[bit.ly/3CKfwbr](https://bit.ly/3CKfwbr) or LSE blog post [bit.ly/35HxDtD](https://bit.ly/35HxDtD)

#### PUBLICATIONS:

Sehnbruch, K. and Donoso, S. (2020) "Social protests in Chile: inequalities and other inconvenient truths about Latin America's poster child", *Global Labour Journal*, 11(1), pp. 52-8. doi: <https://doi.org/10.15173/glj.v11i1.4217>

<https://doi.org/10.15173/glj.v11i1.4217>

Sehnbruch, K., Apablaza, M., Gonzalez, P., Mendez, R. and Arriagada, V. (2020) "The quality of employment (QoE) in nine Latin American countries: a multidimensional perspective", *World Development*, 127(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104738>

Brain, I. and Prieto, J. (2021) "Understanding changes in the geography of opportunity over time: the case of Santiago, Chile", *Cities: The International Journal of Urban Policy and Planning*, 114(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103186>

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Prieto, J. (2021) "Poverty traps and affluence shields: modelling the persistence of income position in Chile". *Research on Economic Inequality*, 29(1), pp. 169-207. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1108/S1049-258520210000029009>

Prieto, J. (2021) "A multidimensional approach to measuring economic insecurity: the case of Chile". *ECINEQ*, 591. Available at:

<http://www.ecineq.org/milano/WP/ECINEQ2021-591.pdf>

## Perceptions of the Racial Wealth Gap in Africa and their Implications for Sustainable Practices and Meritocratic Beliefs

This is a small self-contained project housed within the Transforming Social Inequalities through Inclusive Climate Action project based in the University of Cape Town and involving partners in Kenya and Ghana. It will provide insights into how various groups in South Africa see the relationship between wealth inequality and racial divisions, and their intersections with class, gender and other cleavages. Over recent years there has been growing interest in measuring and analysing the stark racial wealth gap which exists in many nations (eg, in the US, see Shapiro's "Toxic inequality" and in the UK, the Runnymede Trust's 2020 "The colour of money" report). We will extend this analysis comparatively into Africa, using quantitative data (where available) and through a qualitative project which will partner with a comparable UK study which will thereby allow a highly unusual and strategically important study.

Our project builds on recent scholarship which links racial wealth gaps to the long-term history of colonialism and slavery, and their long-term legacies. We will seek to consider how these are marked in the contemporary understandings of wealth and consider how far different groups root these in the colonial past and appropriation. We are also interested in linking these issues to more contemporary issues associated with current policies (eg, black empowerment models) and regarding corruption. Under colonial regimes and now independent governments, "looking out for one's own" (corruption, nepotism, tenderpreneurs) could be seen as an act of keeping wealth among those you trust and who will look after you as well. With a nation that has a deep-rooted trust issues and little consensus on fairness, especially across race (sunset clause, etc), we are interested in contrasting:

- Material perceptions of wealth inequality (assets, debt, etc).
- Ideological perceptions of wealth inequality (deservingness, fairness, justice).
- Relational perceptions of wealth inequality (towards "my own" eg, class, kin, family, versus others).

We are now embarking on pilot focus groups with civil society campaigning groups and academics to explore their perceptions of these issues. From early 2022 we will extend these into community-based focus groups with a diverse range of ethnic, racial and class groups. We hope to have preliminary findings later in 2022.

**Professor Mike Savage** (Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Theme Convenor, III and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology); **Professor Corinne Squire** (University of Bristol); **Dr Annalena Oppel** (Fellow in Inequalities, Department of Sociology); **Dr Chana Teeger** (Assistant Professor, Department of Methodology)

## Observatory Projects

### India Observatory/South Asia Growth and Inequality Programme (SAGIP)

Co-Chairs: Professor Nicholas Stern (Grantham Research Institute) and Dr Ruth Kattumuri (Senior Visiting Fellow, ILL)

#### About the Programme

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), helping economic and social advancements in developing countries, and the Sustainable Development Goals to 2030, are committed to help advance equitable development globally. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted inequalities within and across countries, particularly with regard to access to health systems and digital technologies essential for quality education; changing nature of jobs; transformation of global production processes; and other aspects, within and across countries. The India Observatory focuses on evidence-based research and policy engagement in a changing world order toward advancing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The programme examines questions of growth, inequality, demography, inclusion and sustainability as relevant to India and beyond in a global context. Across our six core thematic areas, we examine questions such as – What are the challenges and opportunities to enable environmental sustainability? What are the challenges and possibilities for tackling political and economic governance? How will the changes in the age of the gig economy, artificial intelligence, platform economy, growing urbanisation and industrial revolution 4.0 impact the developments in emerging economies and influence sustainable global development? How might the emerging challenges manifest themselves in policies and practices for the future? What are the potential approaches, new technologies and new solutions necessary to re-imagine the future of development in the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and beyond?



Nick Stern



India's future will shape the world. From the farms to the largest firms, from the villages to the big cities, the lives and livelihoods of the people of India are changing rapidly and profoundly. Understanding and contributing to change in India is of fundamental importance. ”

Professor Nicholas Stern

The India Observatory/SAGIP also supports capacity-building programmes through its visiting fellowships. Through the prestigious Sir Ratan Tata Post-Doctoral Fellowship and Subir Chowdhury Post-Doctoral Fellowship schemes, among other fellowships, we supervise, guide and support scholars working on issues relevant to the sub-continent. The alumni of these fellowships are well established in academia, research and policy across the world. The Observatory continues to engage and support this community of scholars through inter-cohort conferences and webinars and development of research networks.

#### Visiting Fellows:

Dr Wasim Ahmad, India – Sir Ratan Tata Fellow, 2019/20

Dr Ashish Dongare, India – Sir Ratan Tata Fellow, 2020/21

Dr Soham Sahoo, India – Subir Chowdhury Fellow, 2020/21

These fellows have not been able to visit the UK due to COVID-19 restrictions of travel and work. We look forward to welcoming them in due course when circumstances change.



Shantanu Singh (top) and Ruth Kattumuri (below)

**PUBLICATIONS:**

Henry, C., Rockström, J. and Stern, N. (eds) (2020) *Standing up for a sustainable world: voices of change*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing. doi: <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800371781>

Stern, N. (2020) "How zero-carbon investments can allay the coming jobs crisis", *LSE Blogs*. Available at: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/covid19/2020/10/19/how-zero-carbon-investments-can-allay-the-coming-jobs-crisis/>

Sacchetto, C. and Taylor, C. (2020) *Priorities for renewable energy investment in fragile states*, London: International Growth Centre. Available at: <https://www.theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Sacchetto-Stern-Taylor-2020-Policy-Brief.pdf>

Ahmad, E. and Xie, C. (2020) *From rescue to recovery: towards a sustainable transition for China after the COVID-19 pandemic*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: [bit.ly/36gL9Ns](http://bit.ly/36gL9Ns)

Kharas, H. and Xie, C. (2020) *Reviving global cooperation in challenging times*. London: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment. Available at: [bit.ly/3w1771T](http://bit.ly/3w1771T)

Stiglitz, J.E. (2021) "The economics of immense risk, urgent action and radical change: towards new approaches to the economics of climate change", *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 28472*. Available at: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w28472>

**RESEARCH:****Futuristic Ecosystems for Digital Entrepreneurships: UK-India cross border collaborations for enhancing knowledge-economy***ESRC – ICSSR Research Collaboration Programmes*

UK and India share a vibrant culture of entrepreneurship and technology-based start-up firms have taken the lead in this sector in recent times. This unique collaborative project examines the economic relationship in the contemporary context by focusing on the start-up ecosystem in the two countries.

To characterise the nature of changing collaborative entrepreneurship, we focus on firms that provide technology-driven financial services, or the fintech sector. The focus on fintech is driven by the important place it occupies in the start-up landscapes of both India and the UK. The UK has more than 1,600 firms in the sector right now, building off on the ecosystem of 89,000 existing in finance and insurance. London ranks second in the number of fintech unicorns globally, after the Bay Area. In India, start-up companies and banks have revolutionised the digital payments landscape, making further inroads during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Studying dimensions of inclusion, human capital, finance, trade policy, culture and innovation, this project examines the economic integration of India and the UK in the context of next-generation technologies and a rapidly changing environment of trade. Designed as a unique, stakeholder-driven project, the outcomes from this research are expected to provide valuable insights to entrepreneurs and policy makers in India and the UK.

This research is led by Ruth Kattumuri with Shantanu Singh (Research Fellow), involving collaborators from the Institute of Development Studies (Amrita Saha), and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (BV Phani and Wasim Ahmad) and the Gokhale Institute Pune (KS Hari).

This programme is funded by ESRC in the UK and Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in India.



The world is changing more rapidly than ever before. Access and implementation of technology has been fast tracked since 2020 and will accelerate further becoming a key driver for inclusive and sustainable development. India's leadership is central, with her young demography, scientific and technological advancements as we Build Forward Better. ”

# INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



## At the Roots of Inequalities

Dr Paolo Brunori  
(Assistant Professorial Research Fellow, III)

The last two decades have seen an unprecedented increase in the quality of data available for the study of social inequalities. Richer data sources make possible the use of sophisticated statistical learning methods to provide new insights on the distribution of life chances across social groups. However, the analysis of social inequalities tends to remain tied to statistical approaches developed in a period of data scarcity and relatively low computational power. My research in 2020 to 2021 has focused on attempting to fill this gap.

With a number of co-authors active in different fields of economic research, I explored how supervised and unsupervised machine learning algorithms can improve our understanding of social inequalities, intergenerational transmission of inequality and inequality of opportunity.

The study published in *Health Economics* (Brunori et al., 2021), co-authored with Alain Trannoy and Caterina Francesca Guidi, explored the use of finite mixture models as a method to rank countries in terms of health inequality. In the study, we demonstrated a substantial heterogeneity of health inequality across European countries. Eastern European countries and Portugal are shown to perform poorly in terms of health inequality, while the United Kingdom turned out to perform relatively well, with a level of health inequality comparable with France and Germany.

The journal article co-authored with Francesco Bloise and Patrizio Piraino, published in the *Journal of Economic Inequality* (Bloise et al., 2021), demonstrated how using data-driven approaches to predict parental income brings substantial improvement in the estimation of the intergenerational elasticity of earnings. The algorithms studied are shown to handle the biases well, which are well-known to affect elasticity measurement improving the reliability of estimates.

Similarly, in the journal article co-authored with Guido Neidhöfer and published in the *Review of Income and Wealth* (Brunori and Neidhöfer, 2021), we explored the evolution of inequality of opportunity in



The outbreak of the pandemic urged me to devote a part of my research activity to the evaluation of the effect of COVID-19, and the implemented restrictive measures, on inequalities. ”

Dr Paolo Brunori

Germany from reunification to 2016. By estimating tree-based models we were able to show how the role of circumstances beyond individual control, such as country of birth and socioeconomic background, in predicting household income changed overtime. Germany was a polarised country in 1992 where being born in the West was by far the first predictor of economic success. In 2016 Germany appears a much more complex society where many circumstances, including gender and disability, play an important role in determining household income. Nevertheless, the share of inequality that is systematically correlated with circumstances beyond individual control is today more or less the same as it was 25 years ago.

The outbreak of the pandemic urged me to devote a part of my research activity to the evaluation of the effect of COVID-19, and the implemented restrictive measures, on inequalities. In a journal article published in the *Italian Journal of Public Economics and Law* (Brunori et al., 2021), co-authored with Letizia Ravaglia, Maria Luisa Matino and Nicola Sciclone, we showed how lockdown measures in Italy produced a substantial increase in both poverty and inequality, but these effects were to a large extent mitigated by stimulus measures implemented by the government.

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Bloise F, Brunori P, Piraino P. (2021) “Estimating intergenerational income mobility on sub-optimal data: a machine learning approach”, *Journal of Economic Inequality*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-021-09495-6>

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## Authoritarianism in the Global South and North

Dr Fabrício Mendes Fialho  
(Research Officer, III)

The rise of right-wing populism in the 21st century has sent shock waves and created political instability across the globe. Drawing on social anxieties triggered by fast-paced social transformations and on “us against them” discourses that rejects diversity, these political movements are part of what has been dubbed as an “authoritarianism’s new wave”. While the matter has been systematically investigated in Europe and North America, less is known on its dynamics in other regions.

My work examines the attitudes and values underpinning the support for authoritarian and populist leadership, whose rhetoric and agendas are averse to democratic ideals. I analyse cross-national public opinion surveys carried out worldwide since the 1990s to assess how economic anxieties, concerns about social change and diversity, and feelings of political powerlessness correlate with support for right-wing populism in both the Global South and North. The project also advances methodological contributions in the use of social surveys to measure authoritarian and populist attitudes in comparative social research. Looking beyond the European and North American contexts, it contributes to our understanding of the populist dynamics in the Global South and acknowledges important differences in their social and political experiences.

In different contexts, perceptions of rampant urban violence, economic insecurity, and demographic and cultural changes are associated with favourable attitudes toward populist political alternatives. Such preferences have been found to be manifestations of the beliefs that the “pure people” should fight against the “corrupt foreigner”, and of predispositions to social conformity and obedience to authority. Right-wing populism and its authoritarian undertones have important implications for electoral outcomes, acceptance of diversity and inclusion, and support for anti-inequality policies.



## Elite Philanthropy and Structural Inequality: it’s complicated

Dr Luna Glucksberg (Research Fellow, III)

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.

### PUBLICATIONS

Koch, I., Fransham, M., Cant, S., Ebrey, J., Glucksberg, L. and Savage, M. (2021) “Social Polarisation at the Local Level: A Four-Town Comparative Study on the Challenges of Politicising Inequality in Britain”, *Sociology*, 55(1), pp. 3-29. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0038038520975593>

Sklair, J. and Glucksberg, L. (2020) “Philanthrocapitalism as Wealth Management Strategy: Philanthropy, Inheritance and Succession Planning among the Global Elite”, *The Sociological Review*, 69(2), pp. 314–329. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0038026120963479>

## INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



### Globalised Care and Marriage

Dr Shalini Grover (Research Fellow, III)

I am a Research Fellow with extensive experience in globalised care, marriage and kinship in South Asia. Prior to LSE I was based in India for a decade at the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), University of Delhi where I was an Associate Professor in Anthropology. I combine the interdisciplinary grid of anthropology, history and gender. On marriage and care I have published a Special Journal issue, a monograph in 2011 (revised edition 2018) journal articles, opinion pieces, and writings in blogs. From 2020 to 2021, I have been very fortunate in developing my research at the III on care and domestic service through my second monograph for Cambridge University Press which is on global elites, race and transnationalism. It is a historical-anthropological narrative of caregiving and domestic service, whereby my investigations commence in the 18th century thereby demarcating continuities and discontinuities in employment relationships. The book brings in a novel clientele of employers, highlighting how caste and race overlap. Additionally, in a forthcoming article with *Modern Asian Studies* (Cambridge University Press) I put forward innovative conceptualisations of care frameworks that juxtapose informal care practices with formal care practices. The formal–informal dichotomised framework of service-provider relationships adds to critical scholarship that contrived dualisms need historical scaffolding and nuanced engagement. I am also co-editing (as the lead editor) two edited volumes: one on “Post-divorce intimacy” for Rutgers University Press (with Kaveri Qureshi) and the other on “Globalised care” for Zubaan Press (with Thomas Chambers and Patricia Jeffery). Leaving aside research, I have developed the Ayah-Amah International Research Network that has scholars from the UK, USA and Australia and we have regular seminars. For 2022 to 2023, I have been awarded a British Academy Grant on, “Male Domestic Workers in Globalising India”, that shifts the focus from feminised labour to male reproductive labour.



### Structural Inequalities, Persisting Conflicts, and Durable Peace

Dr George Kunnath (Research Fellow, III)

My research explores the relationality of inequality, conflict, peace and development. I am engaged in a comparative work that examines the conditions that make peace possible in the context of persisting conflicts, focusing on the Maoist and FARC guerrillas in India and Colombia. In particular, my research highlights the role of a comprehensive programme of development for addressing deeply embedded structural inequalities in establishing durable peace.

Currently I am engaged in two research projects at the International Inequalities Institute (III). The first project, supported by the Atlantic Equity Challenge (AEQ) (2021 to 2023), focuses on gender, conflict and peace through an intersectional lens in relation to the Colombian Peace Agreement of 2016. I serve as Principal Investigator of this project and work with four colleagues based in Colombia. To develop an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Colombian Peace Agreement’s gender commitments, this research focuses on two areas, namely: comprehensive rural reform for gender equality and gender-sensitive reincorporation of ex-combatants. The project outlines a model for a more effective implementation by bringing into focus the voices of the target communities, especially indigenous and Afro-Colombian women, female ex-combatants of the FARC and LGBTQ+ – the four priority groups of this research. The project envisages that insights from this research could be extended to peace initiatives in conflict/post-conflict settings elsewhere.

My second project examines the persistence of caste among the South Asian diasporas in the UK. The recent evidence brought to light during the campaigns to include caste in the UK’s Equality Act of 2010 suggests that caste-based discrimination exists in work, worship, healthcare and education among South Asians in Britain.

My research examines the intersectionality of caste and gender in reinforcing the existing hierarchies especially through marriage practices among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, three larger South Asian religious communities in the UK. This project also examines the resistance to the caste-based discrimination in Britain. As part of this research, I work closely with activists and organisations who are engaged in fighting caste discrimination in the UK.

### PUBLICATIONS

Kunnath, G. (2021) “Janathana Sarkar (people’s government): Rebel Governance and Agency of the Poor in India’s Maoist Guerrilla Zones.”, *Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power*, 29(1), pp. 45-62 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1070289X.2021.1928981>

Kunnath, G. (2021) “Doni the Anthropologist’s Dog: A Scent of Ethnographic Fieldwork.”, *Anthropology Now*, 12(3), pp. 106-121. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/19428200.2020.1884482>



## Tax Justice and the COVID-19 Crisis

Dr Tahnee Ooms (Visiting Fellow, III)

Observed wealth increases among the very rich, amidst the pandemic, have intensified debates around COVID-19 emergency taxes on both rich individuals and corporations. The COVID-19 crisis has created a renewed urgency to rethink the fairness of our tax systems and there are signs that a paradigm shift is about to happen in this area. An unprecedented global minimum corporate tax rate of 15 per cent has recently been agreed on by 130 countries and jurisdictions under a new framework for international tax hosted by the OECD. But there are also higher-level calls for a solidarity or wealth tax coming from, for example, the UN Secretary-General. Tax reforms along these lines could be used to finance recovery efforts among those hit hardest during the pandemic. This space will be very interesting to watch going forward.

At the same time, there are indications that returns on wealth (capital incomes) held at the top of the income distribution do not fully feed through into our indicators of income inequality. My research examines the extent to which capital incomes are reflected in UK measures of income inequality. Methodologies combining information from household surveys and tax administrative data, to improve inequality indicators, is becoming more widespread. However, the role of capital incomes in top harmonisation methodologies has not yet received much attention. My paper "Correcting the underestimation of capital incomes in inequality indicators" published in *Social Indicators Research* attempts to address this gap in measurement. In a joint project with III *Wealth* theme members Arun Advani and Andy Summers we delve into the policy implications of missing investment income and capital gains from UK indicators. Furthermore, I have been monitoring redistribution policies at different stages of implementation during the pandemic for the *Journal of Global Social Policy*. The work on quantification and implications of missing income has the potential to feed into the policy debates in the area of tax justice as we build back better.

### PUBLICATIONS

Ooms, T. C. (2021) "Correcting the Underestimation of Capital Incomes in Inequality Indicators: with an Application to the UK, 1997–2016", *Social Indicators Research*, 157(3), pp. 929-953. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-021-02644-4>

Shriwise, A, et al. (2021) "Global Social Policy Digest 21.2: Turning the Battle against COVID-19?", *Global Social Policy*, 21(2), pp. 349-377. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2F14680181211008665>



## New Measures of Economic and Social Wellbeing and QoE Dynamics in Latin America

Dr Joaquín Prieto (Research Officer, III)

The COVID-19 crisis has hit most Latin American countries characterised by its high levels of income inequality combined 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 households, workers and firms, poverty and inequality are expected to increase again in the region after two decades of continuous decline. The aftermath of this crisis will likely strengthen the calls for a new social contract based on a more robust social protection system that puts the wellbeing of people at its centre. Such a call for more inclusive and sustainable development will require new measures of progress and wellbeing that could better guide the design of social policies in Latin American countries.

Based on the context described above, I have developed two lines of research. One that focuses on new approaches to measure economic and social wellbeing. And the other focuses on Quality of Employment (QoE) dynamics.

Regarding the first line of research, my contribution has been to propose three measures of wellbeing, adapted for and applicable to countries in the Global South. 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 anxiety and stress that households experience when they cannot face an unexpected economic shock.

My second line of research on QoE is part of the British Academy project: Measuring the Quality of Employment (QoE) in Middle-Income Countries. Specifically, I focus on two studies that use longitudinal employment data from surveys and administrative data. The first research proposes a synthetic index of the QoE to explore the dynamics between workers who transition from bad jobs to good jobs and vice versa. This dynamic analysis of the QoE provides a better understanding of which workers appear to become "stuck" in poor-quality jobs and which workers succeed in moving into higher-quality jobs. The second research project studies the long-term impact of non-standard employment on workers' earnings. It focuses on comparing the accumulated wages between different employment trajectories to evaluate whether wage inequalities disappear in the long term or have a scarring effect on the work trajectories of non-standard employment.

### PUBLICATIONS

Brain, I. and Prieto, J. (2021) "Understanding changes in the geography of opportunity over time: the case of Santiago, Chile", *Cities*, (114), 103186. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2021.103186>

Prieto, J. (2021) "Poverty traps and affluence shields: modelling the persistence of income position in Chile", *ECINEQ Working Paper 576*. Available at: <http://www.ecineq.org/milano/WP/ECINEQ2021-576.pdf>

# INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH



## Wealth, Class and Inequality across Countries

Dr Nora Waitkus (Research Officer, III)

My research is concerned with wealth as a separate dimension of social stratification. I study wealth inequality from multiple angles, trying to understand the variation in wealth inequality across countries, how different classes accumulate and decumulate different forms of assets over time, and how high levels of inequality can persist and are hardly challenged.

Evidence on cross-country differences on wealth inequality remains elusive. In a recent paper with Fabian Pfeffer published in *American Sociological Review* – drawing on data from the Luxembourg Wealth Study (LWS) – we show that 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. Therefore, typologies and theories that help us to make sense of cross-country difference in income inequality do not really help us to explain why a country has high levels of wealth inequality or not. In contrast, we show that cross-national differences in wealth inequality and concentration chiefly reflect the level of inequality in, and concentration of housing equity and argue that theories that aim at explaining variation in wealth inequality should focus on the centrality of financialised housing markets across countries.

One of the central reasons why wealth, assets and inequality have been only slowly gaining more prominence in the sociological literature is certainly the long-time lack of high-quality (comparable) data. This situation has become much better with the introduction of the Luxembourg Wealth Study amongst other datasets (such as the HFCS). Another reason, however, might be the general undertheorising of wealth as a unique dimension of economic inequality in the social stratification literature. Particularly class analysis has largely focused on occupations as the central indicator or proxy for class position whilst property owning, or asset classes, have been tucked away into niche debates of sociological (empirical) class analysis. Aiming at bringing back the property class analysis to the sociological canon – not only as a theoretical tool to study wealth inequality within countries – I further study wealth accumulation across (property) classes and over time using longitudinal data.

Lastly, I am interested in cultural processes in legitimisation and reproducing inequality. For example, in the German context, vast levels of wealth inequality are mostly the result of strong wealth concentration among business families. In a recent paper with Stefan Wallaschek, we study the media coverage on these wealthiest German business individuals and families. We show how the sources of wealth (inheritance, investment, entrepreneurship) are often used to highlight the strong economic relevance that wealthy entrepreneurs and their families play in Germany, while the use of wealth is pending between philanthropic activities and profit-seeking by the business families. The moral evaluation of the wealthy is less present in the media and if so, it is rarely negative regarding personal behaviour or patterns of excessive consumption.

## PUBLICATIONS

Pfeffer, F. T. and Waitkus, N. (2021) "The Wealth Inequality of Nations", *American Sociological Review*, 86(4), pp. 567– 602. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/00031224211027800>

Waitkus, N. and Minkus, L. (2021) "Investigating the Gender Wealth Gap across Occupational Classes", *Feminist Economics*, 27(4), pp. 114-147. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2021.1973059>

Pfeffer, F. T. and Waitkus, N. (2021) "Comparing Child Wealth Inequality across Countries", *RSF: The Russell Sage Foundation Journal of the Social Sciences*, 7(3), pp. 28-49. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7758/RSF.2021.7.3.02>

Savage, M. and Waitkus, N. (2021) "Property, wealth, and social change: Piketty as a social science engineer", *British Journal of Sociology*, 72(1), pp. 39–51. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-4446.12817>



## 2021 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

As the pandemic continued to wreak havoc across the globe, the 2020/2021 academic year brought many challenges. Having to adapt to life online, the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity (AFSEE) programme ran the entire fellowship virtually and both the team and the Fellows rose to the challenge. The work of AFSEE Fellows is now more important than ever as we face the multiple crises of the pandemic, climate change, political upheavals and conflicts that exacerbate and deepen existing social and economic inequalities around the world.

### Our Governance

2020/2021 was a year of learning and consolidation for the AFSEE programme. In the past year, AFSEE added three new members to its Governing Board to reach a total of 10 members. We are very pleased and honoured that Professor Gurminder K Bhambra, Dr María Luisa Mendez and Nicolette Naylor are now serving on the board joining the existing members, which include Professor Mike Savage (Chair), Saida Ali (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2017/2018), Professor Stephan Chambers, Professor Francisco Ferreira, Professor Dilly Fung, Dr Claire Gordon and Ben King.

In 2020, we also launched AFSEE's Programme Committee, which is a consultative body that provides knowledge and expertise to the programme around key areas including the curriculum, programming and outreach. AFSEE's Programme Committee is comprised of our learning partners and Senior Fellows, who work alongside myself and AFSEE's Programme Lead, Dr Sara Camacho Felix and AFSEE's Programme Manager (Global Engagement and Impact) Asmaa Akhtar. The Programme Committee members for 2020/2021 were Hannah Lindiwe Diaz (Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance, University of Cape Town); Crystal Dicks (Atlantic Fellows for Health Equity in South Africa, TEKANO); Kripa Basnyat (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2018/2019); Patricio Espinoza (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2017/2018); and Anita Pena Saavedra (AFSEE Senior Fellow, 2018/2019). AFSEE is grateful for the efforts, advice, and commitment of our Governing Board and the Programme Committee members. Finally, we hold quarterly virtual town hall meetings to which all Fellows are invited. These town hall meetings are an opportunity for Fellows to reconnect with each other and the team and to receive programme updates, ask questions and provide feedback.

### Our Programme

AFSEE's four learning modules are the key vehicle through which Fellows engage with the programme. The curriculum has modules that flow, build and inform each other as well as a learning arc that provides a cohesive and integrated learning journey. Through a series of four modules, held over the year, Fellows were introduced to the latest research and thinking on global inequalities and responses to them that advance systemic change. Across the year, Fellows engaged in different modes of learning and project work, they developed and strengthened professional skills and competencies that enhanced collective leadership for social change and build links to one another to become a strong community of changemakers.

In module 1: Foundations of Social and Economic Inequalities, Dr Briony McDonagh, Dr Jason Hickel, Kate Raworth and Dr Tahnee Ooms led AFSEE Fellows through an exploration of the historical legacies and ideological constructs that underpin the systems and structures driving global inequalities, discussing different approaches of studying and measuring inequalities as well as alternative approaches (eg. Donut Economics, degrowth) to the current policies that exacerbate inequalities. In this first module, Dr Camacho Felix and I contributed lectures focusing on the wider global context, power, intersectionality, ethics, and reflexivity. Alongside the academic content, AFSEE Fellows were introduced to and received training in coaching and the Action Learning leadership tool. In module 2: Policy for Equity, which focuses on how policies can help address, but at times also exacerbate inequalities, we featured excellent presentations from Dr Hakan Seckinelgin who provided a critical introduction to social policy, and Dr Miqdad Asaria who spoke about the impact of COVID-19 and the ways in which the pandemic has intensified health inequalities in India and the UK. In this module, Dr Abigail McKnight also introduced AFSEE Fellows to the Multidimensional Inequality Framework (MIF), which provides a systematic approach to measuring and analysing inequalities, and for identifying causes and potential solutions. The MIF was developed through a collaboration, funded by AFSEE, between academics in LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE), and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and practitioners in Oxfam. During module 2, Fellows continued with their Action Learning sets, received training in power mapping, and had a cohort-wide session with Felicity Jones, an expert in fundraising, on Funding for Social Change. During the interval between module 2 in November 2020 and module 3 in April 2021, we hosted monthly Fellow-led discussions, and many cohort 4 AFSEE Fellows also participated in the *Politics of Inequality* research theme monthly Reading Group seminars.

In module 3: Challenging and Transforming Inequality, which focuses on the role of civil society actors in resisting inequalities, I introduced Fellows to theories of policy change and social movements, while Dr George Kunnath and Dr Fabricio Mendes Fialho delivered insightful talks on theories of social change and the impact of rising authoritarian and right-wing politics, respectively. We had inspiring presentations from Dr Shauna Mottiar, Dr Vuyiseka Dubala and Thami Nkosi who spoke about the challenges social movements face in advancing social and economic equity in South Africa. During a roundtable in module 3, AFSEE Fellows interacted with Professor Duncan Green and Dr Halima

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Begum in a discussion which focused on how civil society organisations can influence policy making. Finally, alongside continuing their Action Learning sets, AFSEE Fellows participated in a cohort wide/group and 1:1 sessions focused on media training delivered by the media training consultants from Escott Hunt. Our last module of the year, which was held in June, was co-produced and delivered by colleagues from our node partner institution, the Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance at the University of Cape Town. In this online module, Dr Rob Davies, Professor Faizel Ismail, and Saliem Fakir, introduced AFSEE Fellows to the inequalities created by global trade, the impact of climate change, and gave insights on how negotiations unfold at the global level. During a roundtable discussion, AFSEE Senior Fellows Anita Peña Saavedra, Gabriella Razzano, and Masana Mulaudzi shared their experiences of working to advance equity in Chile and South Africa, respectively. Finally, AFSEE Fellows completed their Action Learning sets and also had an informative session on blog writing delivered by the writing expert, Delia Lloyd.

Throughout this year, AFSEE's Programme Lead Dr Sara Camacho Felix developed our online pedagogy and introduced bite-size videos, subtitles for all recorded lectures, and online quizzes to better accommodate and facilitate online learning. This year we also introduced AFSEE's Connectivity Fund to support Fellows' in accessing online learning.

This year we recruited our fifth cohort of AFSEE Fellows, who started their fellowship experience in September 2021. Due to the uncertainty around the impact of COVID-19 on international travel, we held module 1: Foundations of Social and Economic Inequalities (7 September to 17 September 2021) and module 2: Policy for Equity (1 November to 4 November 2021) online using both synchronous and asynchronous modes of delivery, with the hope that we can resume in-person modules in 2022. We very much look forward to welcoming our new cohort of AFSEE Fellows and hope to meet them all in person in 2022.

## Our Lifelong Engagement

Learning at AFSEE does not end when the fellowship year ends. This year, AFSEE provided Senior Fellows with access to continued learning, personal and professional development. This took place via bespoke master classes, training opportunities, and financial support for coaching and skills development. During 2020/2021, Programme Manager (Global Engagement) Asmaa Akhtar organised master classes on Fundraising for Social Change and Participatory Action Research. The master class on Fundraising for Social Change was enhanced by offering AFSEE Senior Fellows a 1:1 appointment with Felicity Jones, the aforementioned expert in fundraising to further discuss more specific queries and funding applications. Media training was also delivered for AFSEE's Senior Fellows via a series of virtual 1:1 appointments with Escott Hunt. A two-part workshop focusing on transitioning from academia and the completion of the AFSEE programme was also delivered for Cohort 4 Fellows, in collaboration with LSE Life.

The Lifelong Engagement Handbook was updated in a participatory process with the Fellows' involvement to become a more helpful and relevant resource. AFSEE continues to provide support to AFSEE's



The work of AFSEE Fellows is now more important than ever as we face the multiple crises of the pandemic, climate change, political upheavals and conflicts that exacerbate and deepen existing social and economic inequalities around the world. ”

Dr Armine Ishkanian

Senior Fellows through the Professional Development Fund, the Participation Fund, the Connectivity Fund and the Network Catalysts. These funds provide support to Senior Fellows to continue to enhance their skills and access to continuous learning and build networks. These programme-level opportunities for lifelong community engagement are deliberately designed to complement the Atlantic Institute's offering to all Atlantic Senior Fellows.

In the past year, both current and Senior Fellows' work has been featured in a number of blogs, newspapers, podcasts, events, and TV programmes across the globe. AFSEE Fellows have been involved in high-profile events, including LSE's Africa Summit and the Festival to Fight Inequality, and they have been interviewed for BBC World Service, EQUALS – podcast, and ABC's The Drum. They have published 46 blog posts this year on the AFSEE blog and been featured in publications such as *El Diario*, *Oxfam- blog*, *France 24*, the *Financial Times*, *Forbes*, *The Guardian*, and *The New York Times*. Finally, podcasts produced by AFSEE Fellows, such as the **Upstream podcast** created and hosted by Della Duncan (2019/2020) and a new podcast **People vs Inequality**, which was recently launched by Barbara Van Paassen (2020/2021), continue to go from strength to strength and bring new voices and perspectives to the discussions around inequalities.

## Our research and funding support

As a programme, embedded within the III, we continue to work in close collaboration with the institute through various initiatives to promote and highlight research on inequalities. 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. These projects have already yielded and will continue to produce important findings and recommendations.

In December 2020, we also re-launched the Atlantic Equity Challenge (AEQ) Fund, and in April 2021 selected the following four projects, which commenced in September 2021. These projects 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.

- **“Demanding a ‘just recovery’ from below: the role of grassroots accountability activism in safeguarding labour migrants’ rights in the pandemic era”** – Dr Nimesh Dhungana (LSE/University of Manchester), Kripa Basnayt (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2018/2019), and Narayan Adhikiri (Accountability Lab, Nepal), Dr Flora Cornish (LSE)
- **“Ethnographic solutions to inequalities in South Asian advicescapes”** – Professor David Lewis (LSE), Anjali Sarkar (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2018/2019) Dr Rebecca Bowers (LSE), Dr Luke Heslop (LSE), and Dr Sohini Kar (LSE)
- **“Peace and gender (in)equality: lessons from the Colombian Peace Agreement of 2016”** – Dr George Kunnath (LSE), Hobeth Martinez Carrillo (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2019/2020), Dr Erika Márquez-Montaño (Universidad Icesi, Colombia), Dr Dilia Fuertes and Alejandra Erazo Gomez
- **“Social media and the crisis of urban inequality: transnational analyses of humanitarian responses across the Middle East, South Asia and Africa”** – Dr Romola Sanyal (LSE), Synne Bergy (Urban-A), Dr Anders Ese (Urban-A), Sami Halabi (Triangle), Sophie Kyagulanyi (Oxfam International, Uganda), Ida Lien (Urban-A), and Malini Nambiar (ActionAid, India)

Through the CRRF and AEQ we seek to advance research and policy thinking on how to tackle social and economic inequalities. Moreover, we aim to support Fellow-led research as well as creating opportunities for collaborations between LSE academics and practitioners. These projects are related and contribute to the III’s research themes. Among these is the *Politics of Inequality* III-AFSEE research theme, which was launched in January 2021. This theme is directly linked to AFSEE and is co-convened by myself, and Professor Ellen Helsper. 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. The theme involves the participation of AFSEE Fellows as theme affiliates.

Finally, AFSEE team members Asmaa Akhtar, Dr George Kunnath, and Dr Sara Camacho Felix helped create, and are active members of, the III’s Racial Justice Working Group. This group has helped inform the III’s commitment to advancing research on racial inequalities. One of their achievements this year was to successfully nominate Professor Hazel Carby to serve as Centennial Professor at the III. We are delighted that Professor Carby will take up this post in 2022. The group is also working on other initiatives, including hiring a Research Fellow on Racial Inequalities to be based at the III.

## Our events

Alongside the robust and vibrant seminar and public lectures organised by the III, this year AFSEE also introduced a number of public events, including launching the AFSEE Annual Keynote Lecture series. We consciously involve AFSEE’s Senior Fellows in these public events to offer them a platform to share their insights and expertise with a wider

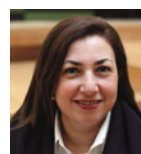
audience. AFSEE organised the following public events this year: A panel discussion on Youth & Inequalities in the UK, with Michaela Rafferty (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2019/2020), Jason Allen (St Mary’s Youth Team Manager) and author, Jeremiah Emmanuel. A launch event for Ben Phillips’ book, “How to tackle inequality: and why that fight needs you”, where the author was joined by AFSEE Senior Fellow discussants, Masana Mulaudzi (2017/2018) and Pedro Telles (2018/2019). We held a panel debate during the 2021 LSE Festival titled “The Underbelly of the Virtus: how COVID-19 revealed our unequal world”, in which the panellists, Tracy Jooste (AFSEE Senior Fellow: 2017/2018), Julie Seghers (Oxfam), Mwanahamisi Singano (FEMNET), and Pablo Andres Rivero Morales (Oxfam), discussed Oxfam’s briefing paper, “The inequality virus”. Finally, we were excited to welcome Professor Gurminder K Bhambra to deliver a talk titled “For a Reparatory Social Science”, for AFSEE’s inaugural Annual Keynote Lecture.

Looking to the future, the AFSEE team is excited and looking forward to moving into our new offices on the 12th floor of the Centre Building. Over the next 18 months, the AFSEE team will also seek to accredit the AFSEE programme, which will result in awarding future non-residential Fellows with 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 the work that non-residential Fellows complete on the programme.

None of the abovementioned achievements would have been possible without AFSEE’s dedicated and hard-working team. While working under challenging conditions, team members Asmaa Akhtar, Dr Fabricio Mendes Fialho, Dr George Kunnath, Karen Shook, Katie Boulton, Meliz Ahmet, Michelle Coates, Dr Sara Camacho Felix and Dr Tahnee Ooms have shown an unwavering commitment to AFSEE. It is due to the team’s efforts, that the programme continues to grow and develop. I am grateful to the III’s Manager, Liza Ryan, for her support and assistance of AFSEE and also to the III’s Policy Fellow, Dr Aygen Kurt-Dickson, for her work in supporting AFSEE. We sadly bid farewell to long-time AFSEE team members, Karen Shook and Katie Boulton, who have gone on to new opportunities. We thank Karen and Katie for their years of service to AFSEE and their commitment to our Fellows.

In particular, I am very grateful to Professor Francisco Ferreira, the Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director of the International Inequality Institute. It has been a pleasure working with him and the AFSEE programme has benefitted from his leadership, encouragement and support.

As we face multiple interconnected crises, from the pandemic to climate change and growing authoritarianism in many parts of the world, the work of AFSEE Fellows in creating solutions will have to continue to learn, adapt and grow. While we are aware of the enormous challenges that lay before 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

# 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 **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 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.



The fellowship is 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. ”

## 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 Node 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.

**Centre for the Study of Conflict and Social Cohesion**



The **Centre for the Study of Conflict and Social Cohesion (COES)**, is our programme’s primary and longest-standing research partner in Latin America. It undertakes collaborative research on issues related to social conflict and cohesion in Chile via a multidisciplinary team drawn from the social sciences and humanities. COES focuses its scholarly and knowledge-exchange activities on the analysis of the multiple manifestations of social conflict in Chile, including its causes as well as its cultural and historical context.

# 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.

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) a thematic module that tackles a particular area of social and economic inequalities that is of relevance for that cohort. In June 2020, the thematic module revolved around global governance, inequality in globalisation, and imagining alternative political economies.

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.

## Embedding Community in our Digital Education

While in 2019/20 we focused on the creation on AFSEE's digital pedagogy, in 2020/21 we focused on deepening and fine-tuning elements specifically around community building. We did this in two ways: 1) through the creation of Senior Fellow roundtables and 2) by offering spaces between modules for Fellow-led sessions.

Senior Fellow roundtables offer a chance for cross-cohort community building, as current Fellows learn about the work of Senior Fellows. Senior Fellows and current Fellows work together to understand the links between academic module themes and the role of practice and action. This has helped build a stronger AFSEE community and identity.

Drawing on feedback from the Fellows themselves, we also introduced monthly Zoom sessions between modules – specifically module 2 and module 3 which are five months apart. These sessions were 100 per cent Fellow-led, including topic choice and facilitation. This allowed Fellows to continue to learn about each other and hold discussions around challenging inequalities beyond the modules, which in turn contributed to a wider sense of community.

## Our Contributions Pedagogy at LSE and Beyond

In February 2021, Dr Sara Camacho Felix contributed to the Lent Term Education Forum hosted by the LSE Eden Centre for Education Enhancement focusing on: Designing Engaged Learning Opportunities. She presented AFSEE's pedagogic approach in designing modules online to academics involved in programme design and educational development. This presentation focused on how AFSEE's underpinning values shape all pedagogically decisions, including its use and design of digital spaces.

AFSEE's work in 2019/2020 on facilitating dialogues around decolonising education at LSE drew the attention of students at Imperial College London who were tasked with the creation of a new module in engineering on equality in engineering education. During July and August 2021, Dr Sara Camacho Felix worked with these students to inform their bid to Imperial College London, including possible assessments and reflexive pedagogical approaches.

### 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". Fellows engage in their own inquiry-based investigations.

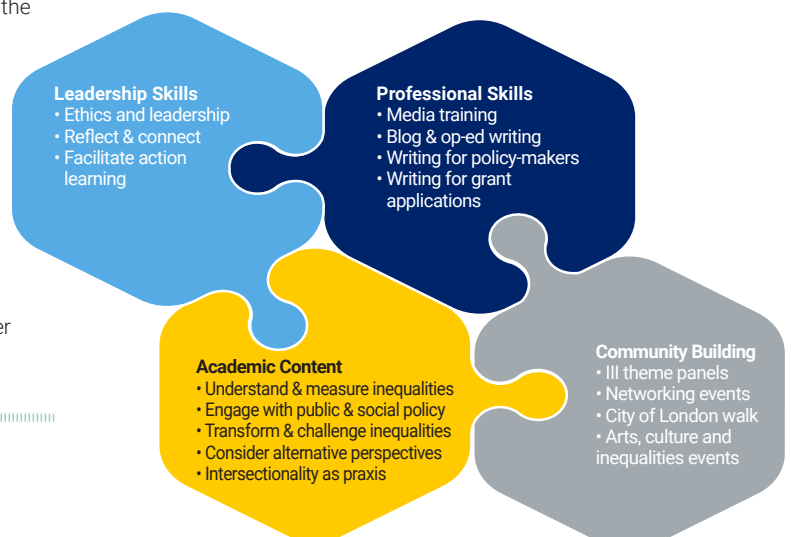


### Professional Practice

AFSEE draws on Fellows' knowledge and expertise in activism, policy, and government (national and 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".

### Dialogic Pedagogy

AFSEE's pedagogy is focused on dialogue. Rather than the standard "banking model" 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.



# OUR FELLOWS



## 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

#### Mohammed-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 September 2020, we welcomed our fourth cohort of Fellows to the AFSEE programme – our first cohort to be welcomed into a completely virtual experience. In September, they were inducted into the programme online, offered chances to introduce themselves to each other, learn more about their own leadership styles, and engage in the two-week learning module. Using an array of different tools, including Zoom, Moodle, and Slack, the Fellows experienced their four learning modules in September, November, April, and June fully online. 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.

The fellowship experience has continued to change in response to COVID-19, both in terms of our Fellows' work and lives, and programme responses. We were able to work together to build virtual spaces, making a point of creating meaningful spaces for the purpose of working collaboratively online across multiple time zones. Fellows offered feedback and experiences from their own need to organise online in their own professional practice, and this fed into the programme. Whereas last year, the move online was immediate and urgent, this year the fellowship could build purposeful spaces that were co-created and collaborative to ensure a fulfilling fellowship experience.

In June 2020, our fourth learning module for our third cohort had to be postponed due to travel restrictions. The module is co-delivered by our partners in the Nelson Mandela School at the University of Cape Town (NMS), and Fellows were meant to travel to Cape Town. In June 2021, NMS was able to virtually host the module online using their own virtual learning systems. Therefore, together, we ran a double module – inviting both the third and fourth cohort to learn together and build cross-cohort learning and collaborations.



Photo by Chris Montgomery on Unsplash



The fellowship experience has continued to change in response to COVID-19, both in terms of our Fellows' work and lives, and 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

## 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

# 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.

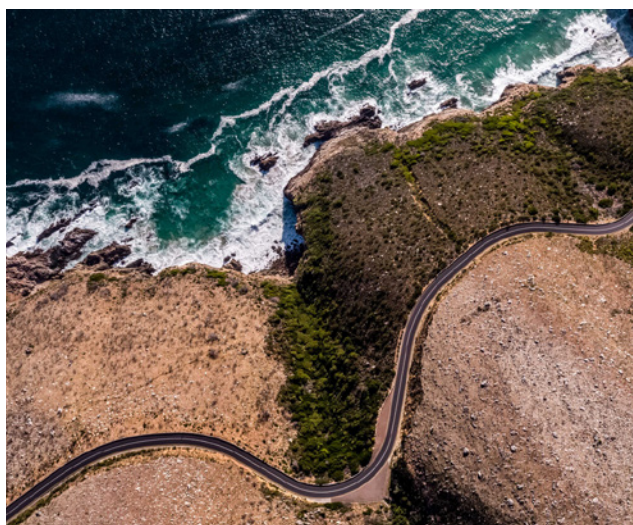


Photo: Getty Images

## Atlantic Equity Challenge

In September 2021, we launched four projects examining inequalities in the Global South funded through the Atlantic Equity Challenge (AEQ) Fund. Focusing on sites in Bangladesh, Colombia, India, Lebanon, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Uganda, the projects all met the AEQ brief of bringing researchers and practitioners together to undertake innovative, solutions-oriented research and thinking directed at fundamental questions relating to global inequalities. They are expected to provide important new knowledge on issues ranging from migrant workers' labour conditions during COVID-19 and the role of social media in alleviating and exacerbating inequalities, to labour-market access for rural and urban youth, and gender and intersectional inequalities for ex-combatants in post-peace accord Colombia.

The four projects are:

- **Demanding a “Just Recovery” from Below: the role of grassroots accountability activism in safeguarding labour migrants’ rights in the pandemic era:** **Dr Nimesh Dhungana**, Lecturer, Disasters and Global Health, Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester (Co-Principal Investigator); **Dr Flora Cornish**, Associate Professor, Department of Methodology (Co-Principal Investigator); **Narayan Adhikari**, Co-Founder and South Asia Director, Accountability Lab, Nepal (Co-Principal Investigator); **Kripa Basnyat**, Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and Gender, Rights and Policy Expert (Co-Principal Investigator)
- **Ethnographic Solutions to Inequalities in South Asian Advicescapes:** **Professor David Lewis**, Department of International Development (Principal Investigator); **Dr Rebecca Bowers**, Fellow, Department of Anthropology; **Dr Luke Heslop**, Lecturer, Brunel University London and Visiting Fellow, Department of Anthropology; **Dr Sohini Kar**, Associate Professor, Department of International Development; **Anjali Sarker**, Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity, and Programme Manager, The Oxford Character Project, University of Oxford
- **Peace and Gender (In)equality: lessons from the Colombian Peace Agreement of 2016:** **Dr George Kunnath**, Research

Fellow, III (Principal Investigator); **Dr Erika Márquez-Montaño**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Universidad Icesi, Cali, Colombia (Co-Principal Investigator); **Hobeth Martínez Carrillo**, Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and Senior Research Officer, School of Law, University of Essex; **Dr Dilía Consuelo Fuertes**, Researcher, Peace and Conflict Observatory, Universidad Nacional, Bogota and Advisor, Agency for Reincorporation and Normalisation, Colombia; **Alejandra Erazo Gomez**, Researcher, Territorial Management Office of the Truth Commission, Colombia

- **Social Media and the Crisis of Urban Inequality: transnational analysis of humanitarian responses across the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa:** **Dr Romola Sanyal**, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Environment (Principal Investigator); **Synne Bergby**, General Manager and Urban Analyst, Urban-A; **Dr Anders Ese**, Head of Research and Development, Urban-A; **Ida Lien**, Head of Analysis, Urban-A; **Sami Halabi**, Director of Policy and Co-Founder, Triangle; **Malini Nambiar**, Senior Consultant, Institutional Partnership Development, ActionAid India; **Saurabh Kumar**, Regional Manager, ActionAid India; **Koustav Majumdar**, Associate, Housing Synergy Group, ActionAid India

## 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, funds 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:

- **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 and **Dr Arun Advani**, Department of Economics, University of Warwick
- **Emergent Agency in a Time of COVID-19:** **Dr Irene Guijt**, Oxfam and **Dr Duncan Green**, Department of International Development and Oxfam

## LIFELONG FELLOWSHIP

The fundamental premise of AFSEE's Senior Fellows community is that each Fellow will continue to engage with the AFSEE programme and the wider, budding, Fellows community on a lifelong basis.

The current three key areas of focus for AFSEE's Senior Fellows community are:

- to facilitate network connections
- to facilitate the continuation of relationship building both within and across cohorts of AFSEE Fellows and the wider Atlantic Fellows community
- to provide opportunities for continuous learning.

Much of this related work starts during the active fellowship year, after which we work with Senior Fellows on an individual and collective basis to ensure their continued development as AFSEE Fellows.

AFSEE Senior Fellows are provided with various opportunities to stay connected with their fellow AFSEE Fellows, the International Inequalities Institute, the wider Atlantic Fellows community, and LSE. This has been done to encourage Fellows to build new and exciting collaborations and to continue to learn with and through each other to drive forward solutions to global inequalities.

AFSEE Senior Fellows are strongly encouraged to apply for funding such as:

- AFSEE's Professional Development Fund, which supports the further development of Fellows' professional skills.
- AFSEE's Connectivity Fund and COVID-19 Hardship Fund, which have been designed to ameliorate difficulties related to the pandemic and to make sure Fellows have good, reliable internet access.
- AFSEE's Participation Fund supports Fellows attending virtual or in-person conferences or workshops, directly related to their social change agendas. This has been designed to enhance opportunities for Fellows to bolster their network connections as well as to learn and share their relevant expertise and experiences.

We are also in the process of working closely with AFSEE Fellows to further refine AFSEE's Network Catalysts. This is a fund of up to £10,000 which Fellows can apply to support their collaborative efforts on addressing social and economic equities.

The AFSEE programme delivers continuous learning opportunities, with a core focus on equipping Fellows with skills that they can directly and immediately apply to their individual contexts. This has seen the delivery of relevant and targeted upskilling sessions such as individual sessions with specialist media communications trainers and Fundraising for Social Change.

These programme-level opportunities for lifelong community engagement are designed to complement the Atlantic Institute's offering to all Atlantic Senior Fellows. 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 can harness the knowledge, passion, creativity and resources of peers across and beyond AFSEE cohorts.

Photo by Tom Podmore on Unsplash



### University of Cape Town, South Africa

The **Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance (NMS)**, 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.

The University of Cape Town worked with Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity on a research project focused on strategies to address inequality in South Africa, with broader reference to Africa and developing countries in general. The research focused on policy responses to inequality. This was a collaboration between the Nelson Mandela School of Public Governance and the African Centre of Excellence in Inequality Research (ACEIR). The review of policy responses to inequality was led by Professor Murray Leibbrandt. The research aimed to synthesise, review and promote debate on policies to overcome inequality in developing countries, contextualising and extending Tony Atkinson's framework for "Thinking Outside of the Box" as a conceptual framework. This holds significant potential to shape valuable policy dialogues across Africa.

### Centro de Estudios de Conflicto y Cohesion Social, Chile

**COES, the Centre for the Study of Conflict and Social Cohesion**, is our programme's primary and longest-standing research partner in Latin America. Led by **Dr Maria-Luisa (Lula) Mendez**, who is a Senior Visiting Fellow at the International Inequalities Institute, it undertakes collaborative research on issues related to social conflict and cohesion in Chile via a multidisciplinary team drawn from the social sciences and humanities. COES focuses its scholarly and knowledge exchange activities on the analysis of the multiple manifestations of social conflict in Chile, including its causes as well as its cultural and historical context. The Centre is sponsored by the University of Chile and the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, in association with Diego Portales University and Adolfo Ibáñez University.

# III ASSOCIATED TEACHING





Studying at the III is a fantastic experience as it brings together research and teaching from across LSE in an attempt to tackle one of the most pressing challenges we face. ”



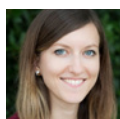
# Doctoral Scholarships and Doctoral Programme at III

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 a year until 2022, convened by Professor Francisco Ferreira and Dr Luna Glucksberg, “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. 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 an MSc in Psychology of Economic Life from 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.

## 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 in 2015 and our sixth cohort in September 2020 including the residential Fellows 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:

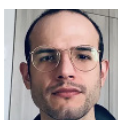
- introduces students to a range of interdisciplinary approaches to the social scientific analysis of inequalities
- develops theoretical awareness of different conceptions of the meaning of inequality and its various dimensions
- introduces students to the political economy of inequality and the role 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](https://lse.ac.uk/International-Inequalities/Teaching)

### 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:



**Louise Russell-Prywata (UK)** 2019 graduate and an Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity  
Director of Policy and Programs, OpenOwnership



**Mauricio Renteria Gonzales (Peru)** 2020 graduate  
Sociologist and Researcher, The Institute of Peruvian Studies



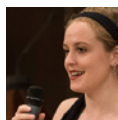
**Bori Tóth (UK)** 2020 graduate  
Economist, UK Government Economic Service



**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



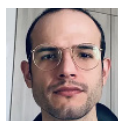
**Anthony Miro Born (Germany)** 2017 graduate  
PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, LSE



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

### 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 2020 Atkinson Prize was awarded to **Mauricio Renteria-Gonzalez**

Mauricio is a sociologist and researcher at the Institute of Peruvian Studies (Peru). He has published articles and co-authored books around different forms of inequalities and social class. He did his undergraduate degree in Sociology at the National University of San Marcos, where he was awarded the first-place award for best overall performance in his class by the Academic Vice-Chancellor. He studied the MSc in Inequalities and Social Sciences in 2020, where he obtained the Atkinson Prize for best overall performance. In 2021 he was awarded the President's Doctoral Scholarship at the University of Manchester to pursue a PhD in Sociology.

# III EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS





# EVENTS

In 2020/21, the III ran an active public programme of events in an online format. Wherever possible, events were recorded and made available via the III website, for the benefit of those unable to view the live event. From 2021, public events featured BSL interpreters and live captioning.

## PUBLIC EVENTS

### Unsustainable Inequalities: social justice and the environment

Thursday 8 October 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Lucas Chancel (World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics)

**Discussant:** Dr Alina Averchenkova (Distinguished Policy Fellow, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE)

**Chair:** Professor Francisco Ferreira (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, III)

### Is the Economy Racist?

Thursday 15 October 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Faiza Shaheen (Director, CLASS), Wilf Sullivan (Equalities Officer, TUC), Nonhlanhla Makuyana (Decolonising Economics) and Felicia Odamtten (Director, The Black Economists Network)

**Chair:** Dr Poornima Paidipaty (Department of Sociology, LSE)

### The Active Ingredient of Inequality

Monday 26 October 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Professor Francisco Ferreira (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, III)

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



Faiza Shaheen

### Racism, Policing and Black Resistance: Babylon at 40

Tuesday 3 November 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Dr Clive James Nwonka (University of York and III) and Professor Les Back (Goldsmiths, University of London)

**Chair:** Dr Abenaa Owusu-Bempah (Department of Law, LSE)

### Classes of Labour: work and life in a central Indian steel town

Wednesday 11 November 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Jonathan Parry (Author and Emeritus Professor in the Department of Anthropology, LSE)

**Discussants:** Professor Maxim Bolt (Associate Professor of Development Studies; Fellow of St Anne's College, University of Oxford), Professor Geert De Neve (Professor of Social Anthropology and South Asian Studies, University of Sussex), Dr Nayanika Mathur (Associate Professor in the Anthropology of South Asia; Fellow of Wolfson College, University of Oxford), Dr Massimiliano Mollona (Anthropologist, Goldsmiths, University London), Dr Nate Roberts (Anthropologist; Lecturer in the Centre for Modern Indian Studies, University of Goettingen) and Dr Christian Strümpell (Research Associate, Department of Anthropology, University of Hamburg).

**Chair:** Professor Alpa Shah (Global Economies of Care Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

### COVID-19 and its Impact on Domestic Workers: continental perspectives on Argentina, India, and the United Kingdom

Tuesday 1 December 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Dr Shalini Grover (Research Fellow, III), Professor Louise Ryan (Director, Global Diversities and Inequalities Research Centre, London Metropolitan University), Dr Lorena Poblete (National University of San Martin), Dr Joyce Jiang (Lecturer in Human Resource Management, University of York), and Dr Neha Wadhawan (Work in Freedom Program, ILO, Delhi)

**Chair:** Professor Alpa Shah (Global Economies of Care Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

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## Censorship in Education – a panel discussion on pedagogical autonomy

(Hosted by the Department of Anthropology, the International Inequalities Institute, the Argonaut and the LSE Anthropology Society)

Wednesday 2 December 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Esra Ozyurek (University of Cambridge), Professor Kalpana Kannabiran (Council for Social Development, Hyderabad), Dr Sruti Bala (University of Amsterdam), Professor John Holmwood (University of Nottingham), Dr Desne Masie (Chief Strategist, IC Intelligence in London) and Dr Victoria Showunmi (UCL Institute of Education)

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## COVID-19, Inequalities, and the Future of Cities

Monday 7 December 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Michael Storper (Department of Geography, LSE), Dr Max Nathan (UCL Centre for Applied Spatial Analysis), Dr Shauna Brail (Institute for Management & Innovation, University of Toronto Mississauga), and Valentine Quinio (Centre for Cities)

**Chair:** Professor Neil Lee (*Cities, Jobs and Economic Change* Theme Convener, III and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

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## Report of the UK Wealth Tax Commission

(Hosted by the International Inequalities Institute, the Department of Law and the CAGE Research Centre at the University of Warwick)

Wednesday 9 December 2020. Online public event

**Speakers:** Dr Arun Advani (Visiting Fellow, III), Professor Emma Chamberlain (Visiting Professor in Practice, III) and Dr Andy Summers (Associate Member, III)

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



Ellen Helsper

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## Deepening Democracy in Chile: from social crisis to constitutional revolution?

(Hosted by the Latin America and Caribbean Centre and the International Inequalities Institute)

Tuesday 19 January 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Emmanuelle Barozet (Professor of Sociology, University of Chile), Professor Javier Couso (Professor of Constitutional Law, Diego Portales University), Professor Oscar Landerretche (Professor of Economics, University of Chile)

**Chair:** Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch (Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, III)

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## The Politics of Inequality: why should we focus on resistance from below?

(Part of LSE's Shaping the Post-COVID-19 World Initiative)

Wednesday 27 January 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor John Chalcraft (Professor of Middle East History and Politics, Department of Government, LSE), Dr Flora Cornish (Associate Professor in Research Methodology, Department of Methodology, LSE), Professor Ellen Helsper (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convener, III and Professor of Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE), Dr Armine Ishkanian (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convener, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE), Dr Sumi Madhok (Associate Professor in Transnational Gender Studies, Department of Gender Studies, LSE)

**Chair:** Professor Alpa Shah (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

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## Building a Caring Economy

(Part of LSE's Shaping the Post-COVID-19 World Initiative)

Thursday 4 February 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Madeleine Bunting (Author and former *Guardian* Columnist and Associate Editor), Professor Diane Elson (Emeritus Professor, University of Essex); Professor Lynne Segal (Anniversary Professor of Psychology and Gender Studies, Birkbeck, University of London)

**Chair:** Professor Alpa Shah (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

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## COVID-19, Inequalities and the Future of Work

Monday 8 February 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Aavek Bhattacharya (Chief Economist, Social Market Foundation), The Rt Hon. Yvette Cooper MP (Chair, Fabian Commission of Work and Technology), and Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch (British Academy Global Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, III)

**Chair:** Professor Neil Lee (*Cities, Jobs and Economic Change* Theme Convener, III and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

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## Wealth Inequality Across the Globe

(Part of LSE's Shaping the Post-COVID-19 World Initiative)

Thursday 18 February 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor André J Caetano (Professor of Sociology and Demography, Catholic University of Minas Gerais, Brazil), Professor Li Chunling (Professor of Sociology at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Professor Louis Chauvel (Professor of Sociology, University of Luxembourg), Sventlana Mareeva (Centre Director of the Institute of Social Policy, Higher School of Economics Moscow), Professor Celi Scalon (Professor Sociology, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), Professor Kwang-Yeong Shin (Professor of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)

**Chair:** Professor Mike Savage (*Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice* Theme Convener, III and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE)

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## The Underbelly of the Virus: how COVID-19 revealed our unequal world

(Part of LSE's Shaping the Post-COVID-19 World Initiative)

Wednesday 3 March 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Tracy Jooste (Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity), Pablo Andres Rivero Morales (Oxfam), Julie Seghers (Oxfam International), and Mwanahamisi Singano (African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET))

**Chair:** Dr Armine Ishkanian (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convener, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## How to Fight Inequality: and why that fight needs you – Book Launch

(Hosted by the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity)

Thursday 18 March 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Masana Ndinga-Kanga (Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and Lead, Crisis Response Fund, MENA and Women Human Rights Defenders, CIVICUS), Ben Phillips (Co-Founder, Inequality Alliance), Pedro Telles (Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity and Co-Founder and Director, Quid)

**Chair:** Dr Armine Ishkanian (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convener, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Post-Divorce Intimacy in Contemporary Asia

Thursday 25 March 2021

**Speakers/Participants:** Dr Allison Alexy (University of Michigan), Dr Asha L. Abeyasekera (University of Colombo), Professor Kay Cook (Swinburne University of Technology), Dr Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot (Université Libre de Bruxelles), Caren Freeman (University of Virginia), Professor Katy Gardner (LSE), Dr Shalini Grover (LSE), Dr Chaya Koren (University of Haifa), Professor Livia Holden (University of Paris Nanterre and University of Padoua), Dr Jayaprakash Mishra (Indian Institute of Technology), Dr Quah Ee Ling Sharon (University of Wollongong), Dr Kaveri Qureshi (University of Edinburgh), Professor Tannistha Samanta (FLAME University) and Dr Kailing Xie (University of Warwick)

**Chairs:** Dr Shalini Grover (Research Fellow, III) and Dr Kaveri Qureshi (Lecturer, University of Edinburgh)



Amartya Sen

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## Innovation in Real Places: strategies for prosperity in an unforgiving world

Monday 29 March 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Dan Breznitz (Co-Director Innovation Policy Lab and Munk Chair, Innovation Studies, University of Toronto), Vidhya Alakeson (Chief Executive, Power to Change) and Professor David Soskice (School Professor of Political Science and Economics, Department of Government, LSE)

**Chair:** Professor Neil Lee (*Cities, Jobs and Economic Change* Theme Convener, III and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

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## Debating Capital and Ideology

(Hosted by the Department of Sociology, the International Inequalities Institute and *British Journal of Sociology*)

Monday 26 April 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Gurminder Bhambra (University of Sussex), Dr Jens Lerche (SOAS), Dr Sanjay G. Reddy (The New School for Social Research), Professor Diego Sánchez-Ancochea (University of Oxford) and Dr Nora Waitkus (III)

**Respondent:** Professor Thomas Piketty (EHESS and Paris School of Economics)

**Chair:** Poornima Paidipaty (Department of Sociology, LSE)

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## Mary Wollstonecraft and the Vindication of Human Rights

Wednesday 28 April 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Amartya Sen and Bee Rowlett

**Chair:** Professor Alpa Shah (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

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## Are Regional Inequalities Driving Us Apart? Geographical and Political Polarisation in an Age of Populism

Thursday 6 May 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Professor Jonathan Hopkin** (Professor of Comparative Politics, European Institute and Department of Government, LSE), **Dr Maria Abreu** (University Senior Lecturer, Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge), **Professor Ellen Helsper** (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III and Professor of Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE), **Professor Andrés Rodríguez-Pose** (Princesa de Asturias Chair, and Professor of Economic Geography, LSE)

**Chair:** **Professor Neil Lee** (*Cities, Jobs and Economic Change* Theme Convener, III and Professor of Economic Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)

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## For a Reparatory Social Science

Wednesday 26 May 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Professor Gurminder K Bhambra** (Professor of Postcolonial and Decolonial Studies, School of Global Studies, University of Sussex; Fellow of the British Academy)

**Chair:** **Dr Armine Ishkanian** (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Good Girls: Sonia Faleiro in conversation with Alpa Shah

Wednesday 2 June 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Sonia Faleiro** (Journalist and Writer) and **Professor Alpa Shah** (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

**Chair:** **Dr Armine Ishkanian** (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## The Return of Inequality

(Hosted by the International Inequalities Institute and the Department of Sociology)

Monday 7 June 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Professor Mike Savage** (*Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice* Theme Convener, III and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE), **Professor Gurminder K Bhambra** (Professor of Postcolonial and Decolonial Studies, School of Global Studies, University of Sussex; Fellow of the British Academy), **Madeleine Bunting** (Writer) and **Patrick Le Galès** (Writer)

**Chair:** **Professor Alpa Shah** (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)



Mike Savage

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## Youth and Inequalities in the UK

(Hosted by the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity and International Inequalities Institute)

Tuesday 29 June 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Jason Allen** (St Mary's Youth Team Manager), **Jeremiah Emmanuel** (Entrepreneur, Youth Activist and Author) and **Michaela Rafferty** (Senior Atlantic Fellow for Social and Economic Equity; Young People's Development Worker, Just for Kids Law)

**Chair:** **Dr Armine Ishkanian** (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Investing in Care? Private Finance and Social Infrastructures

(Co-hosted by UCL Department of Geography)

Wednesday 7 July. Online public event

**Speakers:** **Dr Emma Dowling** (Sociologist, University of Vienna and Author) and **Dr Amy Horton** (Economic Geographer, UCL)

**Discussant:** **Professor Bev Skeggs** (Former convenor of *Global Economies of Care* research theme, III)

**Chair:** **Professor Alpa Shah** (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE)

## 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.

### Why Do People Stay Poor?

Tuesday 29 September 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Professor Oriana Bandiera (Sir Anthony Atkinson Chair in Economics, Director of STICERD)

**Chair:** Dr Tahnee Ooms (Visiting Fellow, III)

### Culture Is Bad for You: inequality in the cultural and creative industries

Tuesday 13 October 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Dave O'Brien (Chancellor's Fellow, Cultural and Creative Industries, University of Edinburgh)

**Chair:** Dr Sara Camacho Felix (Assistant Professorial Lecturer, III)

### Lives and Livelihoods: estimates of the global mortality and poverty effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

Tuesday 27 October 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Benoit Decerf (University of Namur)

**Chair:** Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch (Distinguished Policy Fellow, III)

### Found in Translation? Language Legislation and Pro-Social Preferences

Tuesday 17 November 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Professor Frank A Cowell (Department of Economics, LSE)

**Chair:** Professor Francisco Ferreira (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, III)

### The Effects of Cash Transfers on Formal Labour Markets: evidence from Brazil

Tuesday 1 December 2020. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Joana Naritomi (Assistant Professor, Department of International Development, LSE)

**Chair:** Dr Armine Ishkanian (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III; Executive Director of the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme and Associate Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE)

### Apocalypse or New Dawn? Social Mobility, Inequality and Education in the Post-COVID-19 Era

Tuesday 19 January 2021. Online public event

**Speaker:** Professor Lee Elliot-Major (Professor of Social Mobility, University of Exeter)

**Chair:** Dr Sara Camacho-Felix (Assistant Professorial Lecturer, III)

### The Unintended Consequences of Quantifying Quality: does ranking school performance shape the geographical concentration of advantage?

Tuesday 26 January 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Dr Aaron Reeves (Associate Professor in the Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford, and Senior Visiting Fellow, III), Daniel McArthur (Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Oxford)

**Chair:** Dr Nora Waitkus (Research Officer, III)

### The Economic Consequences of Major Tax Cuts for the Rich

Tuesday 2 February 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Dr David Hope (Department of Political Economy, King's College London and Visiting Research Fellow, III), Dr Julian Limberg (Department of Political Economy, King's College London)

**Chair:** Dr Luna Glucksberg (Research Fellow, III)

### The Changing Geography of Social Mobility in the United States

Tuesday 16 February 2021. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr Dylan Connor (Assistant Professor at School of Geographical Sciences and Urban Planning, Arizona State University)

**Chair:** Dr Neil Cummins (Associate Professor of Economic History, LSE)

### Households, Inequalities and Care: lockdown experiences from the UK, New Zealand and India

Tuesday 9 March 2021. Online public event

**Speakers:** Professor Alpa Shah (*Global Economies of Care* Theme Convener, III and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, LSE), Professor Laura Bear (Professor of Anthropology, LSE), Dr Nick Long (Associate Professor of Anthropology, LSE)

**Chair:** Dr Insa Koch (Associate Professor of Law and Anthropology, LSE)

### When Violence Endures: inequality, resistance, and repression in India's Maoist guerrilla zones

Tuesday 23 March 2021. Online public event

**Speaker:** Dr George Kunnath (Research Fellow, III)

**Chair:** Professor Ellen Helsper (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III and Professor of Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE)

### Anonymous and Non-Anonymous Growth Incidence Curves in the United States, 1968-2016

Tuesday 30 March 2021. Online public event

**Speaker:** Professor François Bourguignon (Emeritus Professor of Economics, Paris School of Economics)

**Chair:** Professor Francisco Ferreira (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, III)

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## Homoploutia: top labour and capital incomes in the United States, 1950-2020

Tuesday 4 May 2021. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Yonatan Berman** (Research Fellow, London Mathematical Laboratory)

**Chair: Dr Nora Waitkus** (Research Officer, III)

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## Refusing Discriminatory Technologies of Power: racial justice and the challenge of hi-tech policing

Tuesday 11 May 2021. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Seeta Peña Gangadharan** (Associate Professor, Department of Media and Communications, LSE)

**Chair: Professor Ellen Helsper** (*Politics of Inequality* Theme Co-Convenor, III and Professor of Digital Inequalities, Department of Media and Communications, LSE)

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## Faces of Inequality: a mixed methods approach to multidimensional inequalities

Tuesday 18 May 2021. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Paul Segal** (Reader in Economics of Development, Department of International Development, King's College London)

**Chair: Dr Tahnee Ooms** (Visiting Fellow, III)

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## Intergenerational Transfers, Wealth and Gender in Britain

Tuesday 25 May 2021. Online public event

**Speakers: Professor Brian Nolan** (Professor of Social Policy, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford) and **Dr Juan Palomino** (Research Officer, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford)

**Chair: Professor Francisco Ferreira** (Amartya Sen Professor of Inequality Studies and Director, III)

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## 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.

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## Hidden Versus Revealed Attitudes: a list experiment on support for minorities in Ireland

Tuesday 6 October 2020. Online public event

**Speakers: Dr Fran McGinnity** (Economic and Social Research Institute) and **Dr Mathew Creighton** (University College Dublin)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Ethnic and Racial Harassment in Britain

Tuesday 20 October 2020. Online public event

**Speakers: Dr Alita Nandi** (Institute for Social and Economic Research)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Migrant Day Labourers in the US and the Politics of Precarity

Tuesday 10 November 2020. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Paul Apostolidis** (Department of Government, LSE)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## The Violence of Uncertainty: how asylum waiting time undermines refugees' health

Tuesday 24 November 2020. Online public event

**Speaker: Professor Sin Yi Cheung** (Cardiff University)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## Does Selection Matter? Immigration Selectivity, Skills, and Class Habitus

Tuesday 8 December 2020. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Renee Reichl Luthra** (Department of Sociology, University of Essex)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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### Migrants in the Chilean Labour Market: a story of successful Integration?

Tuesday 9 February 2021. Online public event

**Speaker: Professor Kirsten Sehnbruch** (Professor and Distinguished Policy Fellow, III)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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### Intersectionality, Intimacy and Inequality: repartnering, class and race/ethnicity among divorced women in the “second phase” of life

Tuesday 2 March 2021. Online public event

**Speakers: Dr Sarah Milton** (King's College London) and **Dr Kaveri Qureshi** (University of Edinburgh)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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### Racial Discrimination in Hiring?: results from a harmonised field experiment in Germany, the Netherlands and Spain

Tuesday 16 March 2021. Online public event

**Speaker: Dr Javier Polavieja** (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid)

**Chair: Professor Lucinda Platt** (Department of Social Policy, LSE)

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## NEW SEMINAR SERIES ON BUILDING COLLABORATIONS IN THE SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN ELITES

This seminar series featured cutting edge research from various European teams examining contemporary elite formation. The seminars build on the platform laid down by Working Paper 58, “The sociology of elites: a European stocktaking and call for collaboration”, published by the III in February 2021 as a collaboration between sociologists from a variety of European countries. The seminars feature different aspects of sociological research on elites from researchers from across Europe, in an effort to increase collaboration across borders and encourage further collaboration.

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### The Heirs, the Managers and the Bureaucrats: sketching economic power in contemporary France

Wednesday 12 May 2021. Online public event

**Speakers: François Denord** (CNRS, CESSP, France), **Paul Lagneau-Ymonet** (PSL, Paris-Dauphine, IRISSO, France) and **Sylvain Thine** (CESSP, France)

**Chair: Professor Mike Savage** (*Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice* Theme Convenor, III and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE)

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### Career Hubs as Corporate Global Networks

Wednesday 19 May 2021. Online public event

**Speakers: Felix Bühlmann** (Associate Professor, University of Lausanne), **Christoph Houman Ellersgaard** (Associate Professor, Copenhagen Business School), **Anton Grau Larsen** (Assistant Professor, Copenhagen Business School and the University of Roskilde) and **Jacob Aagard Lunding** (PhD Student, Copenhagen Business School)

**Chair: Professor Johannes Hjellbrekke** (Department of Sociology, University of Bergen)

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### Changing Elites

Wednesday 16 June 2021. Online public event

**Speakers: Aaron Reeves** (Associate Professor of Evidence-Based Social Intervention and Policy Evaluation, Department of Social Policy and Intervention, University of Oxford), **Dr Eve Worth** (Postdoctoral Fellow in the History of Elites, Department of Social Policy & Intervention, University of Oxford) and **Professor Sam Friedman** (Professor, Department of Sociology, LSE)

**Chair: Professor Mike Savage** (*Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice* Theme Convenor, III and Martin White Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, LSE)

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### Working paper 49 – Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice Elites and inequality a case study of plutocratic philanthropy in the UK

Luna Glucksberg and Louise Russell-Prywata

This paper investigates the role of elite philanthropy in the context of rising global inequality, asking whether large-scale philanthropic donations by elites are well placed to help tackle structural inequality. The challenges posed by such “plutocratic philanthropy” are explored through analysis of a network of the top 30 philanthropists in the United Kingdom and their connections to businesses and foundations, which shows their financial scale and connectivity. This new data is embedded into a review of the most recent social science literature on elites, which focuses on elite reproduction, how wealthy families perceive inequality, and how and why they engage in philanthropic activities. From this data, the paper develops an analysis of the current landscape of inequality, based on the work of British sociologist Mike Savage (2015), arguing that elite philanthropy as an ecosystem—made up of capital, people and institutions—is not well placed to systematically challenge inequalities, because the financial size of elites’ philanthropy tends to be dwarfed by their business activities, and the social functions of philanthropy help maintain the advantaged positions of elites. The paper concludes with informed policy considerations on the role of elite philanthropy in light of the results of the analysis.

### Working paper 50 Bringing the social structure back in: a rents-based approach to inequality

Celia Lessa Kerstenetzky

Motivated by a perceived lacuna in theoretical discussions on income inequality, this paper explores an approach based on inequality of economic rents. Although widely recognised as a subject to be considered in relation to inequality, rents are still failing to receive a conceptually and theoretically unified treatment. In fact, although accepted as an element in the distribution branch of economics, economic rents have been subject to a somewhat incomplete treatment, especially when it comes to understanding the origin in wealth ownership. This blind spot invites cross-disciplinary collaboration as a means of elucidation. So, in this paper, I review and systematise scattered conceptual and theoretical contributions on the subject drawn from the literatures of both economics and sociology. Briefly, while economics delineates the market phenomenon giving rise to rents, sociology sheds light on the influence of background social structure on both the supply and demand blades of the “market scissor”. This is to some extent reminiscent of Marx’s class struggle analysis; but Marx’s original view is amplified by the sociological perspectives I review here, as the latter identify and conceptualise rents earned by labour in addition to those earned by capital. Two ideas that sprang from my reading of the sociological perspectives should be placed at the very core of a rents-based approach to inequalities. The first is that the normal functioning of markets does not make economic rents disappear; the second is that all earnings are relative, so that rents, including negative rents, are a vital part of everyone’s remuneration in contemporary capitalist economies. An outline of a rents-based theory of inequality is proposed and normative and policy consequences of undertaking this move are hinted at.

### Working paper 51 The American knowledge economy

David Soskice

Perhaps the most extraordinary contribution of the United States since the late 19th century has been its leadership of successive waves of Schumpeterian innovation. These (three) waves are often referred to by economic historians as the Scientific Revolution (late 19th century and early 20th century), the Fordist Revolution (1920s), and the ICT Revolution (1980s onwards). (The first wave historically, the so-called Industrial Revolution, based on iron, steam and coal, and centred on the UK, had taken place from the late 18th century through to the mid 19th century.) One contribution of this paper is to explain how this dominance was possible in terms of key institutions of American advanced capitalism. It also stresses the key complementary role of the Federal government, the Supreme Court and city administrations, in the Scientific and Fordist technological revolutions.

### Working paper 52 Occupational dualism and intergenerational educational mobility in the rural economy: evidence from China and India

M Shahe Emran, Francisco Ferreira, Yajing Jiang and Yan Sun

This paper extends the Becker-Tomes model of intergenerational educational mobility to a rural economy characterised by farm-nonfarm occupational dualism and provides a comparative analysis of rural China and rural India. The model builds a micro-foundation for the widely used linear-in-levels estimating equation. Returns to education for parents and productivity of financial investment in children’s education determine relative mobility, as measured by the slope, while the intercept depends, among other factors, on the degree of persistence in nonfarm occupations. Unlike many existing studies based on coresident samples, our estimates of intergenerational mobility do not suffer from truncation bias. The sons in rural India faced lower educational mobility compared with the sons in rural China in the 1970s to 1990s. To understand the role of genetic inheritance, Altonji *et al.* (2005) biprobit sensitivity analysis is combined with the evidence on intergenerational correlation in cognitive ability in economics and behavioural genetics literature. The observed persistence can be due solely to genetic correlations in China, but not in India. Father’s nonfarm occupation was complementary to his education in determining a sons’ schooling in India, but separable in China. There is evidence of emerging complementarity for the younger cohorts in rural China. Structural change in favour of the nonfarm sector contributed to educational inequality in rural India. Evidence from supplementary data on economic mechanisms suggests that the model provides plausible explanations for the contrasting roles of occupational dualism in intergenerational educational mobility in rural India and rural China.

### Working paper 53 Income inequality and the absence of a Tawney moment in the mass media

Patrick McGovern, Sandra Obradović and Martin W Bauer

In this paper we address the paradox of increasing income inequality and the absence of public mobilisation around the issue. As the mass media are our most important source of information on wider economic affairs, we examine the salience and framing of income inequality within major UK and US newspapers over the period 1990 to 2015. Despite an initial surge in media attention and again towards the end of the period, the issues-attention cycle of inequality resembles a hype-cycle that is more common with arcane academic or techno-scientific topics than with social mobilisation. The



dominant frames present income inequality as the seemingly inevitable result of globalisation, market forces and technological change. No new radical frames of economic injustice have emerged, neither have any new actors, and so policy solutions fall back onto existing left-right approaches.

### Working paper 54

#### Unemployment insurance in Chile: lessons from a high inequality developing country

Kirsten Sehnbruch, Rafael Carranza and Dante Contreras

One of the most complex social policy issues that developing countries commonly face is the question of how they can protect the unemployed. However, the analysis of unemployment insurance (UI) in developing economies with large informal sectors is in its infancy, with few papers providing solid empirical evidence. This paper makes several contributions to the development literature: first, it applies Chetty's 2008 landmark work on UI to a developing country (Chile) and shows that the moral hazard effects expected by policy makers, who designed the system are minimal, while liquidity effects were entirely neglected. By means of an RDD, it analyses the Chilean UI system using a large sample of administrative data, which allows for an extremely precise analysis of how the system is working, thus providing invaluable empirical lessons for other developing countries. Second, this paper shows that it is not enough merely to quantify an effect such as moral hazard, but to understand its causes and implications. An extended unemployment period stemming from moral hazard has extremely different welfare implications than one stemming from a liquidity effect and should therefore result in different policy recommendations. Third, our results also highlight that the Chilean UI system is regressive overall, as it protects workers with higher income levels and more stable jobs much more than it protects vulnerable workers, who are also much more likely to become unemployed. Fourth, this paper shows that it is essential that developing countries should take into account the specific labour market and macroeconomic context when designing social policies as the incentives embedded in such a policy may not be enough to compensate for the limitations that arise from the structure of a labour market. This research thus has implications for many developing countries, which may also be considering the implementation of some form of UI and/or the partial or complete replacement of existing severance pay legislation with continuous contributions to individual savings accounts, as recommended by the international development institutions. Furthermore, even high-income developing countries, such as Chile, cannot rely on unemployment insurance alone when it comes to protecting workers from the fallout of an economic crisis or rapid changes in the labour market that generate unemployment. Any UI system must also be linked to other social protection mechanisms to provide complimentary benefits to workers with precarious jobs.

### Working paper 55

#### The economic consequences of major tax cuts for the rich

David Hope and Julian Limberg

This paper uses data from 18 OECD countries over the last five decades to estimate the causal effect of major tax cuts for the rich on income inequality, economic growth, and unemployment. First, we use a new encompassing measure of taxes on the rich to identify instances of major reductions in tax progressivity. Then, we look at the causal effect of these episodes on economic outcomes by applying a nonparametric generalisation of the difference-in-differences indicator that implements Mahalanobis matching in panel data analysis. We find that major reforms reducing taxes on the rich lead to higher income inequality as measured by the top one per cent share of pre-tax national income. The effect remains stable in the medium term. In contrast, such reforms do not have any significant effect on economic growth and unemployment.

### Working paper 56

#### Investigating the gender wealth gap across occupational classes

Nora Waitkus and Lara Minkus

This study examines the role of occupational class in the Gender Wealth Gap (GWG). Despite rising interest in gender differences in wealth, the central role of occupations in restricting and enabling its accumulation has received less scrutiny thus far. Drawing on the German Socio-economic Panel, we employ quantile regressions and decomposition techniques. We find explanatory power of occupational class for the gender wealth gap, which operates despite accounting for other labour-market-relevant parameters, such as income, tenure, and full-time work experience at all points of the wealth distribution. Wealth gaps by gender vary between and within occupational classes. Particularly, women's under-representation among the self-employed and over-representation among socio-cultural professions explain the GWG. Our study thus adds another dimension of stratification – occupational class – to the discussion of the gendered distribution of wealth.

### Working paper 57

#### Accessing information and resources via arrival infrastructures: migrant newcomers in London

Susanne Wessendorf

In much public discourse, it is assumed that migrants in Europe settle into contexts populated by national majorities or co-ethnics. However, today, new migrants often move into areas which have already been settled by earlier migrants of various backgrounds. Such areas have also been described as "arrival areas", often situated within "arrival cities" which have seen immigration (and emigration) over many decades. They are characterised by a wealth of "arrival infrastructures", consisting of concentrations of institutions, organisations, social spaces and actors which specifically facilitate arrival. Arrival infrastructures comprise, for example, shops as information hubs, religious sites, language classes, hairdressers etc, often set up by people who themselves have a migration background. This article looks at the interactions and transfer of knowledge and resources between long-established migrants and more recent newcomers through arrival infrastructures. By drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in East London and using the example of two recently arrived female migrants, it investigates how newcomers access settlement information and the role played by arrival infrastructures in this process. It specifically focuses on newcomers who arrive with few social contacts and for whom physically visible arrival infrastructures like libraries and shops are particularly relevant. The article aims to open up debate about arrival infrastructures, their manifestation in different urban contexts, and their relation to both new forms of solidarity as well as new and ongoing forms of exploitation between long-established residents and newcomers.

### Working paper 58

#### The sociology of elites: a European stocktaking and call for collaboration

Mike Savage and Johs Hjelbrekke

The aim of this working paper is to provide a stocktaking of major sociological interventions in elite research over the past decade, as a means of providing a comprehensive account of what has been achieved so far by numerous research teams (see also Heilbron, 2017). This stocktaking is designed to clear a platform for the more important work of developing a methodology and perspective for comparative sociological analysis of elite formation going forward. It is hoped therefore that this working paper will be a valuable resource for anyone wishing to find a systematic bibliography to recent sociological research on elites.

### Working paper 59

#### Quality of sub-national government and regional development in Africa

Yohan Iddawela, Neil Lee and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Despite widespread interest in government quality and economic development, the role of sub-national government has been largely overlooked. This represents an omission in Africa, given ongoing processes of devolution in much of the continent. In this article, we consider the impact of sub-national government institutions on economic development in 356 regions across 22 African countries. We create a novel index of sub-national government quality based on large-scale survey data and assess its impact on regional economies using satellite data on night light luminosity. To address causality concerns, we instrument sub-national government quality with data from pre-colonial societies. Our results show a positive and significant relationship between sub-national government quality and regional economic development, even when controlling for the quality of national level institutions. Better sub-national governments are a powerful but often overlooked determinant of development in Africa.

### Working paper 60

#### Prioritarianism and equality of opportunity

Paolo Brunori, Francisco H G Ferreira and Vito Peragine

This paper asks whether prioritarianism – the view that social welfare orderings should give explicit priority to the worse-off – is consistent with the normative theory of equality of opportunity. We show that there are inherent tensions between some of the axioms underpinning prioritarianism and the principles underlying equality of opportunity; but also that these inconsistencies vanish under plausible adjustments to the domains of two key axioms, namely anonymity and the transfer principle. That is: reconciling prioritarianism and equality of opportunity is possible but allowing room for individual responsibility within prioritarianism requires compromises regarding the nature and scope of both impartiality and inequality aversion. The precise nature of the compromises depends on the specific variant of the theory of equality of opportunity that is adopted, and we define classes of social welfare functions and discuss relevant dominance conditions for six such variants. The conflicts and the paths to reconciliation are illustrated in an application to South Africa between 2008 and 2017, where results suggest broad empirical agreement among the different approaches.

### Working paper 61

#### Regional inequality in multidimensional quality of employment (QoE): insights from Chile, 1996-2017

Mauricio Apablaza, Kirsten Sehnbruch, Pablo González and Rocío Méndez Pineda

This paper uses a multi-dimensional methodology for measuring the quality of employment (QoE) across Chile's regions using household survey data from 1996 to 2017. The paper shows how much a regional perspective can add to an analysis of the QoE and how it can inform policy makers in a way that goes beyond traditional variables such as participation or unemployment rates, which are not always good indicators of labour market performance in developing countries with large informal sectors. Building on previous work that measures QoE deprivation, we use the Alkire/Foster (AF) method to construct a synthetic indicator of the quality of employment (QoE) at an individual level. We select three dimensions that must be considered as both instrumentally and intrinsically important to workers: income, job security and employment conditions. Job security is then divided into two sub-dimensions (occupational status and job tenure), as is employment conditions (social security affiliation and excessive working hours). A threshold is then established within each dimension and sub-dimension to determine whether a person is deprived or not

within each dimension, before calculating composite levels of deprivation. The results generated by this index highlight important differences between Chile's regions, but also a process of convergence, which has been driven by employment regulation on minimum wages and the statutory working week in particular. National policies such as the improvement of educational standards have also contributed to this process. On the one hand, this paper illustrates the importance of public policies in labour market performance, and on the other, the index also enables policy makers to focus more precisely on the most vulnerable groups of workers in the labour market. This paper opens up important avenues for future research: once a QoE index has been developed, it can be used to track workers' employment trajectories using either panel or administrative data. This would allow policy makers to understand, whether and to what extent workers become trapped in poor quality jobs, and what active labour market policies could do to help them.

### Working paper 62

#### Mapping systemic approaches to understanding inequality and their potential for designing and implementing interventions to reduce inequality

Irene Bucelli and Abigail McKnight

Inequality has become a pressing issue across the world and a growing focus of the work of many experts and organisations. Multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organisations, government agencies, development agencies as well as philanthropic organisations are among those who have developed, or are in the process of developing, programmes to understand and address inequalities. This focus has grown out of evidence that economic inequality is high or rising in many countries across the world and that inequality is harmful for economic growth and has negative effects on individuals and society more broadly.

### Working paper 63

#### Understanding changes in the geography of opportunity over time: the case of Santiago, Chile

Isabel Brain and Joaquín Prieto

The geography of opportunity research has made significant progress in recent years. The use of composite indexes aimed at capturing the attributes of different urban areas has been particularly useful to deepen the understanding of the role that the urban context plays in people's life chances. However, little attention has been paid to the dynamic component of the geography of opportunity, that is, what explains its changes over time and whether or not those changes (positive or negative) are substantial. The contribution of this work is that it offers a methodology (a conceptual framework, a composite geography of opportunity index and relative and absolute measures) that provides a holistic and in-depth approach to analyse not only the set of opportunities available in the different urban areas but also their change over time (how they change, the depth of those changes and the forces explaining it). The information generated through this approach has the advantage of better informing place-based policy interventions since it offers not only a clear classification of areas but also a useful method for comparing and monitoring the changes in the geography of opportunity over time.

### Working paper 64

#### Faith no more? The divergence of political trust between urban and rural Europe

Frieder Mitsch, Neil Lee and Liz Morrow

Events such as Brexit and the *Gilet Jaunes* protests have highlighted the spatial nature of populism. In particular, there has been

increasing political divergence between urban and rural areas, with rural areas apparently having lost faith in national governments. We investigate this divergence using data on over 125,000 EU citizens from the European Social Survey from 2008 to 2018. We show that people in rural areas have lower political trust than urban or peri-urban residents, with this difference clear for six different forms of political institutions, including politicians, political parties and national parliaments. There has been divergence of political trust between urban and rural Europe since 2008, although this is primarily driven by Southern Europe. While these results can partly be explained by demographic differences between cities and the countryside, divergent economic experiences, differences in values, and perceptions that public services are less effective outside of urban areas, there is a residual “rural effect” beyond this. We argue that the polarisation of urban-rural political trust has important implications for the functioning of European democracies.

### Working paper 65

#### Death and destitution: distribution of welfare losses from the COVID-19 pandemic

Francisco H G Ferreira, Olivier Sterck, Daniel Mahler and Benoît Decerf

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought about massive declines in wellbeing around the world. This paper seeks to quantify and compare two important components of those losses – increased mortality and higher poverty – using years of human life as a common metric. We estimate that almost 20 million life-years were lost to COVID-19 by December 2020. Over the same period and by the most conservative definition, over 120 million additional years were spent in poverty because of the pandemic. The mortality burden, whether estimated in lives or in years of life lost, increases sharply with GDP per capita. The poverty burden, on the contrary, declines with per capita national incomes when a constant absolute poverty line is used, or is uncorrelated with national incomes when a more relative approach is taken to poverty lines. In both cases the poverty burden of the pandemic, relative to the mortality burden, is much higher for poor countries. The distribution of aggregate welfare losses – combining mortality and poverty and expressed in terms of life-years – depends both on the choice of poverty line(s) and on the relative weights placed on mortality and poverty. With a constant absolute poverty line and a relatively low welfare weight on mortality, poorer countries are found to bear a greater welfare loss from the pandemic. When poverty lines are set differently for poor, middle and high-income countries and/or a greater welfare weight is placed on mortality, upper-middle and rich countries suffer the most.

### Working paper 66

#### Poverty traps and affluence shields: modelling the persistence of income position in Chile

Joaquín Prieto

The author proposes analysing the dynamics of income positions using dynamic panel ordered probit models. He disentangles, simultaneously, the roles of state dependence and heterogeneity (observed and non-observed) in explaining income position persistence, such as poverty persistence and affluence persistence. He applies this approach to Chile exploiting longitudinal data from the P-CASEN 2006 to 2009. First, he finds that income position mobility at the bottom and the top of the income distribution is much higher than the expected, showing signs of high economic insecurity. Second, the observable individual characteristics have a much stronger impact than true state dependence to explain individuals’ current income position in the income distribution extremes.

### Working paper 67

#### Social mobility and political regimes: intergenerational mobility in Hungary, 1949-2017

Paweł Bukowski, Gregory Clark, Attila Gáspár and Rita Peto

This paper measures social mobility rates in Hungary 1949 to 2017, for upper class and underclass families, using surnames to measure social status. In these years there were two very different social regimes. The first was the Hungarian People’s Republic, 1949 to 1989, a Communist regime with an avowed aim of favouring the working class. Then the modern liberal democracy, 1989 to 2020, a free-market economy. We find five surprising things. First, social mobility rates were low for both upper- and lower-class families 1949 to 2017, with an underlying intergenerational status correlation of 0.6-0.8. Second, social mobility rates under communism were the same as in the subsequent capitalist regime. Third, the Romani minority throughout both periods showed even lower social mobility rates. Fourth, the descendants of the noble class in Hungary in the 18th century were still significantly privileged in 1949 and later. And fifth, while social mobility rates did not change measurably during the transition, the composition of the political elite changed fast and sharply.

### Working paper 68

#### Faces of inequality: a mixed methods approach to multidimensional inequalities

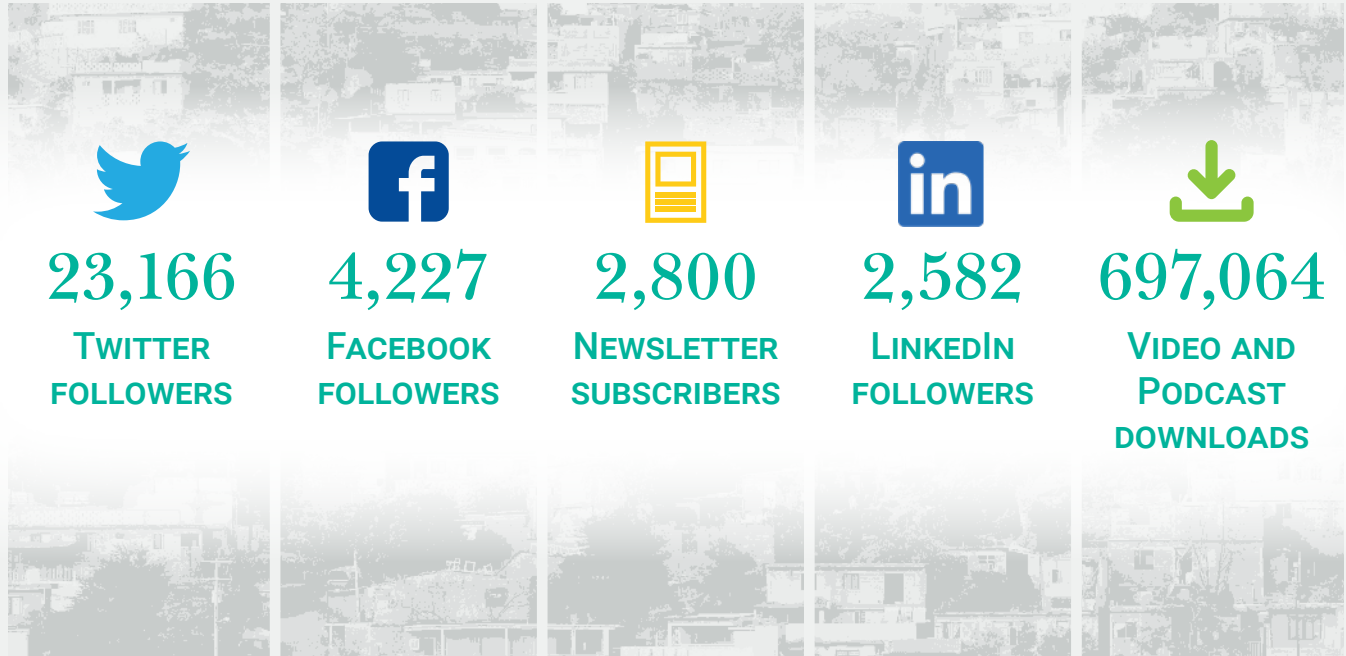
Ingrid Bleyinat and Paul Segal

This paper presents a new mixed methods approach to measuring and understanding multidimensional inequalities and applies it to new data for Mexico City. We incorporate quantitative and qualitative dimensions of inequality, integrating the concerns of both economists and sociologists. The method combines standard quantitative income gradients with two new ways of conceptualising qualitative inequalities that relate to lived experiences, all based on the same underlying income distribution. First, we introduce the method of qualitative income gradients, or what we call inequalities of lived experience. These compare qualitative experiences in fields such as work, or health and education services, across the entire income distribution. Second, we describe lived experiences of inequality, which are experiences of social hierarchy, stigma, or domination, including those associated with categorical inequalities of gender or race. This portrayal of inequality combines the representativeness of quantitative approaches with the depth and nuance of qualitative analyses of lived experience and social relations.

## 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, LinkedIn, Facebook, and Mailchimp to extend our reach to new audiences and cultivate ties with existing partners.

### Digital Communications as of September 2021



#### Twitter followers: 23,166

Twitter continues to be the III's main social media channel, with an average growth of 330 followers per month, and having attracted around 4,532 new followers in the last 13 months. The overall follower amount has increased by 24 per cent in a year. The account sees strong levels of engagement, peaking during public events, the release of new research, and updates from the Atlantic Fellows programme. This year's highlight was the month of January 2021, with 677k impressions and 14.8k profile visits.

[@LSEInequalities](#)



#### Facebook followers: 4,227

The LSE Inequalities Facebook page has seen an increase of 802 followers since last year and has 4,227 followers in total as of 30 September 2021, which means the overall follower amount has increased by 23 per cent in a year. The page has proven highly successful in promoting public events, III seminars, and new research initiatives.

[@LSEInequalities](#)



#### Newsletter subscribers: 2,800

The III has seen an additional 787 subscribers to its mailing list, which means that the overall subscriber amount has increased by 39 per cent in a year. The institute sends out regular newsletters containing videos and podcasts from the latest events, research papers and media highlights, news from the Atlantic Fellows programme, and invitations to upcoming lectures and seminars. The list currently has an average open rate of 38 per cent and a 3.1 per cent click rate (compared to the industry average of 23 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively).

[bit.ly/2vavHuO](https://bit.ly/2vavHuO)



#### LinkedIn followers: 2,582

With 2,582 followers as of September 2021, LinkedIn has become an important channel for promoting events, research news and vacancies at the III. LinkedIn posts gain an average of 377 views per post.



#### Video and podcast downloads: 697,064

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 697,064 times on the institute's website and Facebook channel and the LSE Player and LSE YouTube channel. Overall, there has been 49 per cent more downloads and streams than last year. On average, videos and podcasts are downloaded/streamed 15,153 times each.



#### Website visits: 320,609

The institute website features content ranging from a platform that connects research about inequality across the LSE and four research themes on *Wealth, Elites and Tax Justice*; *Cities, Jobs and Economic Change*; *Global Economies of Care*; and the *Politics of Inequality*. During the 2020/21 academic year, the institute's website had 119,909 views and the Atlantic Fellows for Social and Economic Equity programme website had 200,700 views. Overall, visits to the institute's websites increased by 28 per cent compared to last year.

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

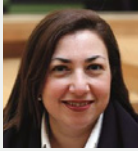
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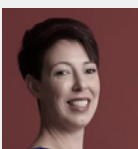
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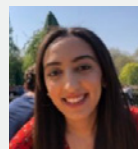
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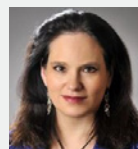
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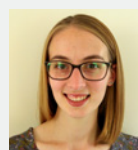
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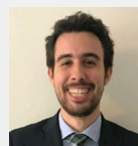
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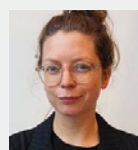
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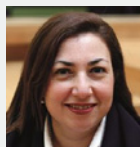
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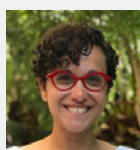
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## ATLANTIC FELLOWS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY PROGRAMME



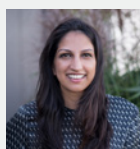
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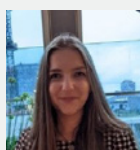
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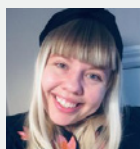
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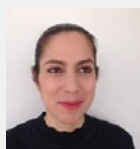
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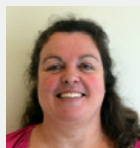
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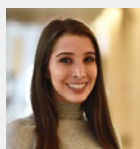
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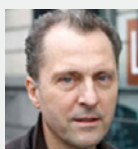
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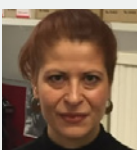
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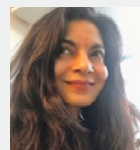
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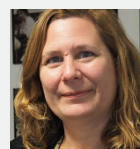
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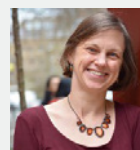
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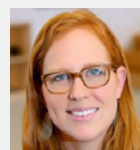
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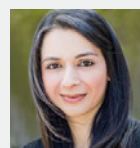
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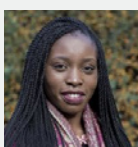
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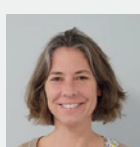
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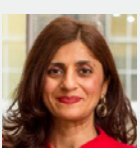
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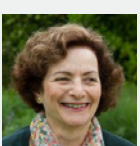
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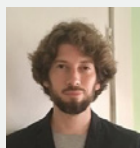
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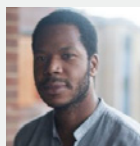
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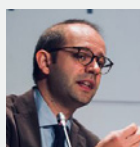
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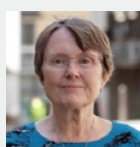
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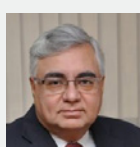
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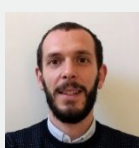
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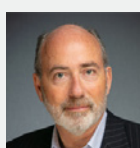
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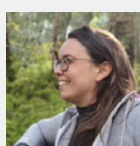
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